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*G. H. Thompson*

**HISTORY,**

**GAZETTEER, AND DIRECTORY**

OF

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE;**

COMPRISING

**A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE COUNTY,**

AND A

*History of the Diocese of Peterborough:*

WITH SEPARATE

**HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL**

**DESCRIPTIONS**

OF ALL THE

**TOWNS, PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, HUNDREDS,**

**AND MANORS.**

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

**A LIST OF THE SEATS OF THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, & GENTRY.**

**BY WILLIAM WHELLAN AND CO.**

**LONDON:**

**WHITTAKER AND Co., AVE MARIA LANE.**

**PETERBOROUGH: ROBERT GARDNER.**

*Price, including a Coloured Map of the County, £1. The Map, neatly Mounted  
on Roller, 4s. 6d. extra.*

MDCCCXLIX.

1849



PETERBOROUGH :  
PRINTED BY ROBERT GARDNER,  
NARROW-STREET.

## PREFACE.

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IN presenting the present volume to our numerous patrons and the public, we deem it unnecessary to expatiate at any length on the value and utility of works of this nature, if accurately and comprehensively compiled.

*A well digested History and Topography of one's own county* being a valuable and interesting acquisition, not only to the office and library, but to every one who feels an interest in what is passing around him; we beg to state, with reference to the present work, that, in order to secure authenticity, which is the primary requisite of topography, all possible care has been taken to avoid the errors and profit by the experience of our predecessors in this department of literature; and, anxious to avoid the two extremes of prolixity on the one hand and excessive compression on the other, we have omitted all irrelevant matter which would have augmented the size of the work without adding to its usefulness, and excluded nothing which was really important. Truth, then, being the goal which we laboured to reach, we have used the most unremitting endeavours, and spared neither labour nor expense, to arrive at that "consummation so devoutly to be wished." Every parish, township, and almost every house, has been visited, and the information either collected or revised on the spot; the best topographical authorities have been studiously consulted; and to the inestimable Histories of this County, by John Bridges, Esq., and George Baker, Esq., as well as to the several excellent local works by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, O. W. Davys, Esq., and others, we are deeply indebted for much valuable information.

The plan of the work embraces a general retrospective review of the history of this kingdom from the earliest period, with especial reference to the Roman, Saxon, and Danish invasions; a particular

history of the highly important town of Northampton, with its ancient castle and powerful priory; the city of Peterborough, with its great Saxon Abbey, from its foundation in 655, to its suppression in 1540; the diocese of Peterborough, from the erection of the see to the present time; a topographical survey of every town, parish, and township in the county; a digest of the manorial history of each place, given chiefly on the authority of those laborious antiquaries, Messrs. Bridges and Baker; and a variety of information too miscellaneous or minute to be dwelt upon in this preface, arranged under the heads of the twenty hundreds into which the county is divided,—thus affording, with the aid of a copious index of places, persons, and subjects, all the advantages of an Alphabetical Gazetteer. The statistical matter is chiefly extracted from the voluminous Parliamentary Reports of Population, Public Charities, &c.: the Directory of each place succeeds its history, presenting in a classification for easy reference, the names, designations, and addresses of the principal inhabitants of the district; and the whole is illustrated by a large new map of the county, neatly colored, and having the railroads conspicuously laid down. It is therefore presumed that this elaborate work, which we now with much deference submit to the critical ordeal of a discerning public, will be found as accurate as is compatible with the vast body of matter, and the diversity of subjects compressed within its pages.

Before closing these few prefatory remarks, we feel it incumbent upon us to express our sensibility of the many obligations under which we have been laid, by the valuable contributions and corrections so obligingly furnished by the literary and official gentlemen of the county, and to present to them, one and all, this tribute of our unfeigned acknowledgments.

To our very numerous subscribers who have so munificently patronized our exertions, this volume is, with much gratitude, inscribed, by

Their very obedient Servants,

WM. WHELLAN & Co.

*Goole, 30th October, 1849.*



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 Potterspury Rectory, 5½ miles S. E. of Towcester, Rev. F. C. B. Stretch, M. A.  
 Preston Capes Vicarage, 5 miles S. of Daventry, Rev. V. Knightly, M. A.  
 Pytchley Vicarage, 2¼ miles S. by W. of Kettering, Rev. E. W. Browne  
 Quinton Rectory, 4½ miles S. E. of Northampton, Rev. S. Ward, B. A.  
 Raunds Vicarage, 6 miles W. of Thrapston, Rev. E. B. Lye  
 Rockingham Castle, 9 miles N. of Kettering, Hon. Richard Watson  
 Rockingham Rectory, Rev. H. J. Bigge, M.A.  
 Rothwell Vicarage, 4 miles N.W. of Kettering, Rev. A. Macpherson, B.D.  
 Rushden Hall, 1 mile S. of Higham Ferrers F. U. Sartoris, Esq.  
 Rushden Rectory, Rev. G. E. Downe B.A.  
 Rushton Hall, 3½ miles N.W. of Kettering, W. W. Hope, Esq.  
 Rushton Rectory, Rev. J. Wetherall, M.A.  
 Shelbrook Lodge near Towcester, A. G. Robarts, Esq.  
 Sibbertoft Vicarage, 5 miles S.E. of Market Harborough, Rev. Thomas James, M.A.  
 Slipton Rectory, 3 miles W. of Thrapston, Rev. W. Duthy, M. A.  
 Southwick Hall, 4 miles N.N.W. of Oundle, George Capron, Esq.  
 Southwick Vicarage, Rev. G. Richard Browne, M. A.  
 Spratton Grange, 8 miles N. of Northampton, the Dowager Lady St. John  
 Spratton Hall, 7 miles N. of Northampton, Captain Clarke  
 Spratton Vicarage, Rev. John Bartlett, M.A.  
 Stanford Hall, 5 miles S.E. of Lutterworth, the Baroness Braye  
 Stanford Vicarage, Rev. John Lindsay, M.A.  
 Stanwick Rectory, 2½ miles E. of Higham Ferrers, Rev. J. Sargeant, M.A.

- Stoke Albany Hall, 5 miles S.W. of Rockingham, R. B. Humfrey, Esq.  
 Stoke Albany Rectory, Rev. E. Griffin, M.A.  
 Stoke Doyle Rectory, 2 miles S.W. of Oundle, Rev. G. H. Capron, M.A.  
 Stoke Bruerne Rectory,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. of Towcester, Rev. P. H. Lee, M.A.  
 Sulby Hall, 1 mile N.E. of Welford, Hon. Frederick Villiers  
 Sulgrave Vicarage, 6 miles N. of Brackley, Rev. W. Harding, M.A.  
 Tansor Rectory, 2 miles N.E. of Oundle, Rev. C. Wheelwright, M.A.  
 Teeton House,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. of Ravenshorpe, Thomas Langton, Esq.  
 The Lodge, Daventry, Mrs. Watson  
 Thenford House,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. of Brackley, J. M. Severne, Esq.  
 Thornby Rectory,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles S. from Welford, Rev. J. Couchman, B.A.  
 Thornhaugh Rectory, 1 mile N. of Wansford, Rev. J. Wing, M.A.  
 Thorpe Malsor Hall,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. by N. of Kettering, T. P. Maunsell, Esq., M.P.  
 Thorpe Malsor Rectory, Rev. G. E. Maunsell, B.A.  
 Thorpe Mandeville Rectory, 7 miles N.W. of Brackley, Rev. R. P. Humfrey, M.A.  
 Thorplands, 6 miles N.E. of Northampton, C. Hillyard, Esq.  
 Thrapston Rectory, Rev. W. S. Bagshaw, M.A.  
 Thurning Rectory,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. of Oundle, Rev. W. Whall, M.A.  
 Tiffeld Rectory, 2 miles N. of Towcester, Rev. J. T. Flesher, M.A.  
 Titchmarsh Rectory, 2 miles E. of Thrapston, Hon. and Rev. A. L. Powys  
 Towcester—see *Directory*  
 Twywell Rectory, 3 miles W. of Thrapston, Rev. W. Allington  
 Tifford Rectory, 8 miles N.W. of Peterborough, Rev. T. Paley, B.D.  
 Upton House, 2 miles W. of Northampton, Miss Drought  
 Wakefield Lodge, 4 miles S.E. of Towcester, the Duke of Grafton  
 Wakerley Rectory, 7 miles N.E. of Stamford, Rev. R. Deeker, B.A.  
 Walcot Hall, 3 miles N. of Wansford, Henry Neville, Esq.  
 Wappenham Rectory, 5 miles W. of Towcester, Rev. Thomas Scott, M.A.  
 Warkton Rectory, 2 miles E. of Kettering, Rev. G. P. Stopford, M.A.  
 Warmington Vicarage,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. of Oundle, Rev. F. Porter, curate  
 Watford Court,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.N.E. of Daventry, Lord Henley  
 Watford Vicarage, Rev. H. W. Cottle  
 Weedon Beck Vicarage, 4 miles S.E. of Daventry, Rev. John Hunt, M.A.  
 Weedon Loys Vicarage, 6 miles W. of Towcester, Rev. S. Smith, M.A.  
 Weekley Vicarage,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. of Kettering, Rev. J. L. Sutton  
 Weldon Rectory, 8 miles W. of Oundle, Hon. and Rev. D. F. Hatton, M.A.  
 Welford Vicarage, 8 miles S.W. of Market Harborough, Rev. G. A. Poole, M.A.  
 Wellingborough—see *Directory*  
 Welton Place, 2 miles N.E. of Daventry, R. T. Clarke, Esq.  
 Welton Vicarage, Rev. D. Darnell  
 Werrington Hall,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. of Peterborough, William E. Griffin, Esq.  
 Weston Hall,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. of Towcester, Col. the Hon. Henry Heley Hutchinson  
 Weston Favell Rectory,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. of Northampton, Rev. R. H. Knight, M.A.  
 Weston by Welland Vicarage, 4 miles N.E. of Market Harboro', Rev. J. Halke, M.A.  
 West Haddon Hall, 8 miles N.E. of Daventry, Mrs. Dunkley  
 West Haddon Rectory, Rev. H. M. Spencer  
 West Haddon Cottage, Isaac Lovell, Esq.  
 Whitfield Rectory, 2 miles N.E. of Brackley, Rev. W. J. Skinner, M.A.  
 Whittlebury Lodge, 4 miles S. by W. of Towcester, Lord Southampton  
 Whittering Rectory,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. of Wansford, Rev. Thomas Mills, M.A.  
 Wicken Park, 4 miles W. of Stony Stratford, Hon. Colonel Pennant Douglas  
 Woodford Vicarage,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. of Daventry, Rev. Richard Walter, B.A.  
 Woodford Lodge,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. of Thrapston, Rt. Hon. Col. Charles Arbuthnot  
 Woodford Rectory,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. of Thrapston, Rev. W. Batley, M.A.  
 Wootton Hall, 2 miles S.W. of Northampton, William Harris, Esq.  
 Wootton Rectory, Rev. J. P. Lightfoot, M.A.  
 Yardley Hastings Rectory, 8 miles E. of Northampton, Rev. George Cooke, M.A.  
 Yelvertoft Rectory, 5 miles S.W. from Welford, Rev. J. J. Hodson, M.A.

## ERRATA.

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- Page 81, line 9, for *electing*, read *election*.  
,, 147, ,, 9, for *was* an inmate, read *has been*; and at line 10, omit the words, *of his life*.  
,, 559, ,, 1, for *Abcote*, read *Abthorpe*.  
,, 562, add *Mr. William Walton*, and *W. Dowsdell*, agent, to the Towcester Directory.  
,, 596, for *John Kirway*, read *John Kirwan*.  
,, 608, line 1, for *purused*, read *pursued*.  
,, 610, ,, 4, for *stands*, read *stood*; and in the next line, for *consists*, read *consisted*.  
,, 725, ,, 13 from the bottom, for *N.W.* read *S.W.*  
,, 755, in the Directory of Benefield, for *J. Prince*, read *George Prince*.  
,, 777, add *Charles Bason Rwy*, station master, to the Directory of Thorpe Achurch.  
,, 788, line 8 from the bottom, for *S.W.* read *N.W.*  
,, 852, (*National Schools*) for *Mr. Pendered*, read *Miss Pendered*.  
,, 924, the remark on the revival of the Pytchley hunt races is misplaced; it refers to the Northampton *course* and meeting; and in the same paragraph, for *this present year*, read *of late years*.

## GENERAL HISTORY.

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THOUGH Britain seems to have been known to the Ancients at a very early period, and some historians inform us that York was founded in the year of the world, 2983, and Nottingham about forty years after, by the British King, Ebranc; and have carried back the birth of the University of Oxford to the fall of Troy; and of Cambridge to the days of Cantabar, 394 years before the Christian era, yet little is known of the original inhabitants previous to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, fifty-five years before the birth of Christ. Historians all agree, that the Aborigines of Britain were several tribes of Gallic Celts, who emigrated from the Continent and settled here, probably more than a thousand years prior to the Christian era, and a learned writer tells us that "their persons were tall; their clothing was untanned skins; and they painted the naked parts of their body with a blue colour, decorating the skin with figures of various objects, particularly the heavenly bodies. They shaved all their beard except the upper lip, which like the Gauls they suffered to grow to a great length. Agriculture had been introduced into Britain by the Belgic Gauls; but the general food was milk and the flesh of their herds, superstition had forbid the use of fish and several kinds of animal food to these poor savages. Their towns were a confused assemblage of huts covered with turf or skins, little superior to the Kraals of the Hottentots; and for the sake of security generally planted in the midst of some wood or morass, and surrounded with palisadoes of trees piled upon each other, like the fortifications observed at this day among the New Zealanders. They seem to have been able to fabricate warlike weapons from metals. Their arms were small targets, and swords and spears; and in battle they used a very formidable kind of chariot, which was armed with iron scythes projecting from the axle."



Anterior to the Roman conquest, these Ancient Britons had made some progress towards civilization in the southern parts of the Island; but all the northern tribes, especially the *Brigantes* who occupied the whole of the northern circuit of England, were as wild and uncultivated as their native hills, and subsisted principally by hunting, and the spontaneous fruits of the earth; wearing for their clothing the skins of animals, and dwelling in caves, or in habitations formed by the "pillars of the forest rooted in the earth, and enclosed by interwoven branches."

Their religion, which formed part of their monarchical government, was druidical. Its origin is not known with any degree of certainty, though some affirm that Druidism was introduced into England by the Phœnicians of Cadiz, who were the first merchants that discovered and traded to this island; and who, for a considerable time monopolized its commerce, by artfully concealing their traffic from other nations; but the lucrative trade in tin, and other useful metals which abound in Britain, being at length traced to its source, attracted the Roman and other merchants to our shores. Others contend that the Druids accompanied the Celts, in early ages from the east.

The religion and government of the Druids prevailed in every part of the kingdom. Their dispensation of justice was not under any written code of laws, but on what they professed to be equitable principles, all their verdicts being determined by such a sense of impartial justice as the assembled delegates entertained, and in a discordance of opinion in the congress, appeal was made to the Arch Druid, whose sentence was decisive. Their religious ceremonies were nearly in unison with those of the ancient Hebrews; they worshipped on high places and in deep groves, and were not, as some authors have asserted, addicted to idolatry, but adored the God of Nature, and rendered him praise on the yearly succession of seasons, which they kept as solemn festivals. They dwelt largely in allegory and symbolical representations, and clearly explained the mysteries and symbols used in their ceremonies to the initiated, but to none else. The sons of chief personages were disciples in their ethic schools, where the rules of moral life were inculcated as the foundation of human wisdom; and in order to guard the people against any possibility of sophistry and innovation, their maxims of justice were taught orally. They studied medicine and the virtues of plants, of which the misletoe was their chief specific, and they held nothing so sacred as the misletoe of the oak, which they gathered with much pomp and ceremony on a certain day appointed for their greatest festival. In their civil government, capital offenders were sentenced to death and publicly sacrificed in the most awful and solemn manner, whilst those convicted of smaller crimes were excluded from public worship, and deprived of all civil and religious benefits until they had sincerely repented. Festus informs us that the ancients

offered to their Gods the tithe of all things, and this seems to have been the means by which religion was supported by all the nations of antiquity; so that tithes appear to be of divine appointment.

Julius Cæsar, in his '*Commentarii de Bello Gallico*,' says, the "Druids (as the Gauls call their magicians or wisemen) are present at all divine offices, look after the sacrifices public and private, and interpret the mysteries of religion. The youth in great numbers apply themselves to these Druids for education; and all persons have a great reverence for them. For generally in all controversies, as well public as private, it is they that make the determination: and whenever there is any outrage or murder committed, when any suits arise about estates, or disputes about bounds, all is left to their judgment. They appoint rewards and punishments at their discretion. If any, either private person, or body of people, abide not by their decree, they forbid him the sacrifices. This among them, is esteemed the most grievous of all punishments. They who are thus interdicted, are reckoned the most profligate of mankind; all men studiously decline their company and conversation, and shun their approach, as if they feared some infection. They are excluded from the benefit of the law, can sue no man, and are incapable of all honours.

Amongst the Druids, there is one chief, who hath the supreme authority. Upon his death, his successor is some one of the most distinguished merit amongst them, if there be any such; but if there be several of equal worth and merit, one succeeds by the election of the Druids. Sometimes the sword decides which party shall carry it. These Druids, at a set time every year have a general assembly in the territory of the Carnutes, which lies about the midst of Gaul, in a certain place consecrated to that purpose. Hither resort from all parts such as have any controversies depending; and they are wholly determined by the Druids. This sort of religious profession is thought to have been the first in Britain, and from thence carried over into Gaul: and even now, those that desire thoroughly to be instructed in their mysteries, for the most part go over into Britain.

The Druids are exempt from all military duties; nor do they pay tribute like the rest of the people. And as they are excused from serving in the wars, so are they also from all other troublesome offices whatsoever.

These great privileges are the cause that they have so many disciples; some address themselves to be admitted, others are sent to them by their parents or kindred. There they make them (as it is said) learn by heart a great number of verses; and thus they continue under discipline for several years, not being allowed by their rules to commit what they are taught to writing; although in most other affairs, both public and private, they make use of the Greek character.

This rule they have settled amongst them, I suppose for two reasons:—First,

because they would not have the vulgar made acquainted with their mysterious learning; and next, because they would have their scholars exercise their memories, and not trust to what they have in writing; as we see it often happens, that when men rely too much upon that help, their diligence in learning, and care in retaining do equally abate. One of the principal points they teach, is the immortality and transmigration of souls; and this doctrine, removing the fear of death, they look upon as most proper to excite them to courage. They also make discourses to their scholars concerning the stars, and their motions, concerning the magnitude of the heaven and the earth, the natures of things, and the power and majesty of the immortal Gods."

The British Druids exercised their utmost authority in opposing the usurpation of the Roman invaders, who, inflamed with resentment, determined on the utter extermination of the Druidic order, consequently its priests were sacrificed to this inhuman policy; and those who fled to the Isle of Anglesey perished in the flames by the orders of Suetonius, and subsequently great numbers of them were massacred in the unsuccessful effort of the Britons under Queen Boadicea. After this period, the power and splendour of the Druids rapidly disappeared.

ABORIGINES.—*The Brigantes*, were the most numerous and powerful of the several tribes, or nations, at the time of the invasion of the Romans, against whom they made a most vigorous and protracted resistance. Their metropolis was *Isurium Brigantium*, now the small village of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire; but their warlike habits not suffering them to be confined within their own demesne, they invaded the territories of their neighbours, and did not rest till the whole extensive region, now divided into the counties of York, Durham, part of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, and Cheshire, was reduced under their dominion. They were the last of the British tribes that bent the neck to the Roman yoke.

*The Coritani*, another very numerous tribe occupied the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Leicester, Lincoln, Derby, Nottingham. The city of Lincoln; and Leicester now occupy the site of their principal towns.

*The Catyueclani*, inhabited the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford, to which Horsley conjectures, Huntingdonshire, and part of Northamptonshire should be added. The site of their towns is supposed to be Saludy, near Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire, and a piece of ground near the town of St. Albans.

*The Icenii* or *Simeni*, are supposed to be the ancient inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire; their capital was situated at Castor, upon the Yare, three miles from Norwich.

*The Cornavii*, possessed Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Stafford-



shire, and Cheshire, to which Horsley thinks Derbyshire might be added. Their towns were at West Chester, and Wroxeter.

*The Trinovantes*, or *Trinovantes*, are supposed to have been the ancient inhabitants of Middlesex, and Essex, but it does not appear that they possessed London. Some of our antiquarians believe Colchester to be the site of their town; whilst others, more justly perhaps place it at Malden, the capital of *Cunobelin*, a British prince.

*The Dobuni*, occupied Gloucestershire, and probably Oxfordshire. Cirencester is agreed upon as the site of their town.

*The Danmoni*, inhabited Cornwall and Devonshire, and as some antiquarians think, a part of Somersetshire. Their towns were situated at Grampound, Tamerton, and Exeter.

*The Belgæ*, were the ancient inhabitants of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and part of Hampshire. Their towns are placed at Ilchester, Bath, and Winchester.

*The Durotriges*, This tribe possessed Dorsetshire. The site of the town of Dorchester is supposed by Camden to be where theirs was situated, but Horsley places it at Egerton-hill.

*The Regni*, were the ancient inhabitants of Surrey and Sussex, and perhaps a part of Hampshire. Woodcote in Surrey is supposed by some antiquarians to be the site of their town, whilst others contend for Ravensburn in Kent.

*The Atrebatii*, are said by Camden to have occupied Berkshire, which county Baxter thinks belongs to the *Bibroci*, a British tribe mentioned by Cæsar, and that Oxfordshire was occupied by the Atrebatii. Their chief town was Nalcua, or Calcua, situated at Wallingford, according to Camden and Baxter, but which Horsley endeavours to place at Silchester in Hampshire.

*The Cantii*, were the original possessors of Kent, and probably of a part of Middlesex. Their towns were Londinum, now London, the capital of the British Empire; Canterbury, and Richburrow near Sandwich.

*The Silures*. This tribe inhabited Herefordshire. Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire. Their towns are supposed to have been at Baulkt, in Brecknockshire, Caerwent near Chepstow, and Caerlein upon the Usk.

*The Demetæ*, occupied the counties of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, to which some think Brecknockshire and Radnorshire should be added. The site of their towns is supposed to be at or near Llan-Dewi-Brevi, in Cardigan-shire, and the present town of Caermarthen.

*The Ordovices*, were the ancient inhabitants of North Wales. Their towns are supposed to have been situated at Maywood, in Montgomeryshire, and where the city of Worcester now stands.

*The Parisi*, were a small tribe, inhabiting Holderness, and other parts of the

east riding of Yorkshire. Baxter supposes they were the *Ceangi*, or herdsmen of the Brigantes. The site of their town is Pocklington.

*The Otadeni*, this tribe seem to have possessed the sea coast from the river Tyne, northward to the Forth, including the greater part of Northumberland. Their towns are supposed by Camden and Baxter to be Corbridge, in Northumberland, and by Horsley, to be Jedburgh, and Buchester, in Northumberland.

ROMANS.—Julius Cæsar, having overrun Gaul, invaded Britain 55 years before the birth of Christ, and after a sanguinary struggle succeeded in establishing a Roman government, but unsteady and of short duration, for their empire was so distracted by intestine war, that the conquerors, having little force to spare for the preservation of distant conquests, were obliged to return home, consequently, the Britons remained unmolested till A. D. 43, when the Emperor Claudius sent over an army under the command of Plautius, who perfected the conquest of a great part of Britain, and after exterminating many thousands of the Druids, abolished their rites and ceremonies. The propretor, Ostorius Scapula, was so often repulsed by the Brigantes, that they were deemed worthy of mention in the funeral dirge of the Emperor Claudius, in which they were styled “the azure armed Brigantes.” Tacitus has magnified the glory of their subjugation by Petilius Cerealis, a celebrated Roman commander in A. D. 70, during the reign of Vespasian. But the dominion of the Romans in Britain was not finally established until they were placed under Agricola, who, in A. D. 80, ventured to penetrate into the north of England, marching his legions from *Mancunium*, (Manchester) along the western coast to Scotland, where he endeavoured to secure his conquests, by erecting a chain of forts across the isthmus between the Friths of Forth and Clyde. He then marched his troops back through the conquered tribes, and in the year 84, he extended from Solway Frith to Tynemouth, a chain of stations, which in A. D. 124, were connected by an earthen rampart, raised by the Emperor Adrian, as an obstruction to the sallies of the Caledonians, who obstinately refusing to crouch to the imperial eagle, frequently descended in rage from their mountains, and penetrating into the Roman territory, committed dreadful ravages.

This earthen barrier was afterwards strengthened by the great stone wall, which the Emperor Severus built across the island, from Solway Frith to the river Tyne, (a distance of 80 miles) in A. D. 208. Severus lived and held his court at York for more than three years, while his son was in the north superintending the completion of the great wall intended to prevent the devastating incursions of the Picts and Scots. He died there, February 5th, 211, previous to which he addressed his sons Caracula and Geta, thus :—“ I leave you a firm and steady government, if you follow my steps and prove what you ought to be ; but weak and tottering if you reject my council. Let every part of your conduct

tend to each other's good ; cherish the soldiery, and then you may despise the rest of mankind. I found the Republic disturbed, and every where distracted, but to you I leave it firm and tranquil." Then calling for the urn in which his ashes were to be deposited, he said "Thou shalt hold what the whole world could scarcely contain." Subsequently, Eboracum (York) became the capital of *Maxima Cesariensis*, the Roman province, which comprised all the country from the Tyne and Eden, on the north, to the Humber and Mersey, on the south.

Before the reign of Constantine, the Roman government in Britain was vested in a pretor ; who possessed the whole administrative, judicial, and military power ; a questor, or procurator, arranged the affairs of the revenue ; and a numerous army of legionaries and auxiliaries secured the obedience of the people, and protected the country from foreign invasion. In the reign of Constantine, both the form of government and the territorial divisions were altered. Britain was placed under the jurisdiction of the Prefect of Gaul, whose deputy was called the Vicar of Britain. His subordinates were the consulars of *Valentia* and *Maxima Cesariensis*, and the presidents of the sub-divisions called *Flavia*, *Brittania Prima*, and *Brittania Secunda*. The superintendence of the army was committed to three dukes ; the first commanded from the north frontier to the Humber ; the second, with the title of Count of the Saxon shore, the troops on the coast from the Humber to the Land's-end ; and the third, commanded the garrison in the interior.

The Roman towns were divided into four classes, viz., the *colonies*, inhabited by veterans, rewarded by the lands of the conquered nations ; the *municipia*, occupied by Roman citizens, having the privilege of making their own laws ; the *Latian cities*, whose inhabitants had the right of electing their own Magistrates, yearly ; and the *stipendiary towns*, charged with the imperial tribute, from which the other towns were exempt. Tacitus, describing the change which the manners of the Britons underwent, says, "They, who a little while before disdained the language, now affected the eloquence of Rome ; this produced an esteem for our dress, and the *toga* came into general use ; by degrees they adopted our vicious indulgences, porticoes, baths, and splendid tables ; this, among these uninformed people was called cultivation, whereas, in fact it was only an appendage to slavery."

In 287, Carausius passed from the Belgic coast over into Britain, and usurped the imperial purple ; and entering into a league with the Picts, and Scots, overthrew Quintus Bassianus, a Roman Lieutenant, whom the Emperor Dioclesian sent over from Rome to dispossess the usurper. He was afterwards killed by Alectus, who reigned until the Emperor Constantius landed in Britain, by whom he was slain. It is observed of Carausius, and Alectus, that they were of plebeian origin, and that Alectus, who had been a smith, was slain with

a sword of his own fabrication. Constantius, who had many years before visited this island in the capacity of propretor, was married to a British princess, by whom he had his son *Constantine the Great*, who was born at York in 272. Constantius afterwards assumed the purple, and in 307, was siezed with a mortal disease. Constantine, his son, who had been left at Rome as a pledge of his father's fidelity, abruptly quitted the imperial capital, and arrived in York timely enough to receive the commands of his expiring father. The sight of his eldest and best beloved son seemed to infuse new life into the emperor, and raising himself in his bed, he embraced him closely, and having given thanks to the gods for this unexpected favour, said he could now die in peace, as he could leave his yet unfinished deeds to be performed by him. Then gently lying down, he disposed of his affairs according to his own wishes, delivering over to the hands of his eldest son, the imperial dominion; and taking leave of his children of both sexes, who says Eusebius, like a quoir stood and encompassed him, he expired. The inauguration of Constantine the Great, in the city, where he drew his first breath, procured for Eboracum (York) the name of *Altera Roma*. The British soldiers in the pay of Rome, saluted their illustrious countryman, emperor at York, and presented him with a *tufa*, or golden globe, as a symbol of his sovereignty over the island of Britain. He prized this emblem highly, and upon his conversion to Christianity, placed a cross upon it, and had it carried before him in all his processions. The tufa has been the usual sign of royalty since the time of Constantine, and is considered a part of the regalia. The science of agriculture seems to have made great progress about this time, for Tacitus observes, that except the olive, the vine, and some other fruits peculiar to the hotter climates, it produceth all things else in great plenty; and that the fruits of the earth, in coming up, are forward in Britain, but very slow in ripening; the cause of which is the excessive moisture of the earth and air; and Strabo observes, that our air is more subject to rain than snow.

Camden says, that so happy is Britain in a most plentiful product of all sorts of grain that Orpheus (or more truly *Onamacritus*,) hath called it, *The very seat of Ceres*; and, continues Camden, "in former times this was as it were the granary and magazine of the Western Empire, for from hence the Romans were wont every year, in 800 vessels larger than barks, to transport vast quantities of corn, for the supply of their armies in garrison upon the frontiers of Germany." He also quotes an encomium on Britain, from an old Orator, in a panegyric to Constantine, thus, "O fortunate Britain, the most happy country in the world, in that thou didst first behold Constantine our Emperor. Thee hath nature deservedly enriched with the choicest blessings of heaven and earth. Thou neither feelest the excessive colds of winter, nor the scorching heats of summer. Thy harvests reward thy labours with so vast an increase, as to supply thy



tables with bread, and thy cellars with liquor. Thy woods have no savage beasts; no serpents harbour there to hurt the traveller. Innumerable are thy herds of cattle, and the flocks of sheep, which feed thee plentifully, and clothe thee richly. And as to the comforts of life, the days are long, and no night passes without some glimpse of light. For whilst those utmost plains of the sea shore are so flat and low as not to cast a shadow to create night, they never lose the sight of the heavens and stars; but the sun, which to us appears to set, seems there only to pass by." And another Orator, addressing Constantius, father of Constantine the Great, says, "and I assure you, no small damage was it, not only to lose the name of Britain, but the great advantages thence accruing to our commonwealth; to part with a land so stored with corn, so flourishing in pasture, so rich in variety of mines, so profitable in its tributes; on all its coasts so furnished with convenient harbours, and so immense in its extent and circuit."

*Isacius Tzetes*, a famous Greek writer affirms that the fertility and pleasantness of Britain gave occasion to some to imagine that these were the *Fortunate Islands*, and those *seats of the blessed*, where the Poets tell us the whole face of nature smiled with one perpetual spring.

Soon after the inauguration of the emperor Constantine, he not only left Britain, but Europe also; and removed the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, called afterwards from him, Constantinople.

In 312, Constantine renounced Paganism, and embraced christianity; and, in the following year, after the conquest of Italy, he made a solemn declaration of his sentiments in the celebrated edict of Milan, which restored peace to the Catholic church, and promulgated the principle of religious liberty. The Britons remained quiet until the 20th year of the reign of Constantine, when they rebelled under the command of their king Octavius, but were soon vanquished by the Roman Lieutenant Traherus. A war afterwards ensued, in which the Romans were defeated, and Octavius was crowned King of all Britain. But, after this, Octavius ungratefully sought to dispossess his benefactors, the Picts and Scots, of that part of the country allotted to them by Casarius; but the King of Scotland being informed of his intention, came suddenly upon him, and compelled him to flee to Norway.

Constantine now divided his vast dominions for their better government, into four *prefectures*,—Italy, Gaul, the East, and Illyria. Britain was included in the prefecture of Gaul. The emperor having taken the flower of the British youth to his wars in Gaul, this country was again left open to the devastating

incursions of the Caledonians,\* (or Picts and Scots) who in 364, renewed their attacks, and the country was at the same time harassed by the Saxons, whose predatory descents on the coast, indicated their intention of seizing on a dominion which imperial Rome now held with a feeble hand.

Internal dissensions and external assaults were now hastening fast the downfall of the empire of Rome, and in 448, the Romans finally relinquished all possession, power, and authority in Britain, in the four hundred and seventy-sixth year, after *Cæsar's* coming over. They exhorted the inhabitants to use their utmost endeavours for the defence of their country, but Prosper Aquitanus truly says, that through the Roman weakness, the strength and vigour of Britain was totally exhausted. And our Malmsbury Historian "When the tyrants had left none but half foreigners in our fields, none but gluttons and debauchees in our cities; Britain, robbed of the support of her vigorous youth, and the benefit of the liberal arts, became a prey to her neighbours, who had long marked her out for destruction. For immediately after, multitudes lost their lives by the incursions of the Picts and Scots, villages were burnt, cities demolished, and all things laid waste by fire and sword. The inhabitants of the island were greatly perplexed, and thought it better to trust to anything than a battle: some of them fled to the mountains, others having buried their treasures, many of which have been dug up in our age, betook themselves to Rome for assistance." But as Nicephorus truly states the matter, *Valentinian the third*, not only could not recover Britain, Spain, and Gaul, which were rent from his empire, but he lost Africa too.

It is not without reason therefore, that Gildas cried out at that time, Britain is robbed of her military forces, of her Rulers, barbarous as they were, and of her numerous youth. For besides, adds Camden, those whom Maximilian the usurper, and the last Constantine drew off, it is plain from ancient inscriptions, and the *Notitia*, that the following forces were in the service of the Romans, dispersed through the provinces, and continually recruited from Britain.

\* The Caledonians were a powerful tribe, inhabiting the mountainous regions between Perth and Inverness. They took their name from Celyddon, which in the ancient British language meant the Coverts. They afterwards got the name Picts, from, it is supposed, the British word *Peithi*, meaning those who are out or exposed, or those who lay waste. Some say they were descendants of Scythiac, or Gothic Colonists, who conquered North Britain some ages before the Christian era. The Scots were originally Gallic Celts, who in early ages migrated from the western shores of Britain into Ireland. They made many marauding incursions into the Roman territories on the south-west coast of Scotland. At length they settled in Kintyre, and had colonized Argyle, fifty years after the Saxon conquest, when a bloody struggle ensued between them and the natives, which at the end of 340 years, terminated in the extinction of the Pictish government, and the union of the Picts and Scots, under Keneth Mac Alpin, in A. D. 843.

Ala Britannica Millitaria.

Ala IIII. Britonum in Ægypto.

Cohors Prima Ælia Britonum.

Cohors III. Britonum.

Cohors VII. Britonum.

Cohors XXVI. Britonum in Armenia.

Britanniciani sub Magistro peditum.

Invicti Juniores Britanniciani } inter auxin  
Excultores Jun. Britan. } Palatina.

Britones cum Magistro Equitum Galliarum

Invicti Juniores Britones intra Hispanias.

Britones Seniores in Illyrico.

No wonder then that Britain was exposed to the Barbarians, when so many and such considerable forces were daily drawn away into foreign parts : which confirms that remarkable truth in Tacitus, that there was no strength in the Roman armies, but what came from abroad.

## Roman Remains,

Many striking evidences of the stupendous public works accomplished by the Romans during their residence in this country still remain. "Like a conqueror of modern times, they bestowed extraordinary attention on their public roads and walls, and at a distance of 1400 years, we can trace in legible characters around us, the labours of the mistress of the world."

*The Great Roman Wall.*—ABOUT A. D. 81, Julius Agricola, in order to protect the northern limits of the Roman territories in Britain, against the incursions of the northern barbarians, extended an artificial rampart or vallum, consisting of a chain of forts, across the island, from Tynemouth to Bowness, a distance of about seventy-four miles, in a parallel line with the northern shores of the Tyne and Irthing; and in the year 121, Adrian commanded a more formidable rampart or military fence to be raised, which was carried on from Solway Frith to Wallsend, on the Tyne, nearly four miles below Newcastle. Near the hamlet of Portgate it consists of a mound of earth, nineteen feet broad at the base, and almost ten feet high; and there is, about sixteen feet north of this, a second mound, ten feet broad at the base, with a ditch on its north side, twelve feet deep, and twenty-one feet wide; and twenty-eight feet north of the ditch there is a third mound of earth, thirty-three broad at its base.\* These four works keep all the way a regular parallelism one with the other. The most

\* Warburton's Survey.

northern is supposed to have been the military way to the ancient line of forts, erected by Agricola, as it undoubtedly was to this four-fold barrier; and the southern mound was thrown up for an inner defence, in case of a sudden attack from the provincial Britons. Some authors affirm that Severus built a wall of stone, others a vallum of earth, and others, amongst whom is Richard Cirencester, avow that he only *repaired* the wall of Adrian, about the year 208, and that the solid stone wall which stretched from sea to sea, was erected after the year 416, by the Britons and the last legion of Roman soldiers sent to this country.

Considering the length, breadth, height, and solidity of this great wall, erroneously attributed to Severus, it was certainly a work of unrivalled magnitude and prodigious labour. On its north side was a ditch twenty-one feet in width at the top, and generally about fifteen deep. It was faced on both sides with ashlar work, and in many places rested on piles of oak; the inner filling stones were large, broad, and thin, and were set on edge obliquely, in mortar above the earth, and in clay beneath it. The height of the wall was twelve feet, exclusive of the battlements, which were four feet; and its thickness, eight feet. A paved military way attended it every where, from one extremity to the other; and upon it were seventeen or eighteen stations, and eighty-one castles, besides about 324 watch towers or turrets.

The *stations* were occupied by the Roman cohorts, and were large and strong fortresses, strengthened by deep ditches and thick walls, having the great wall itself for their northern boundary. These stations were not placed at regular distances from each other, but stood generally thickest near both ends and the middle of the walls, probably on account of those places being considered more exposed to danger. Without the walls of each station was a town, inhabited both by Romans and Britons who chose to dwell under the protection of the garrison.

The *castella* or *castles*, were not so large nor so strong as the stations, being only sixty-six feet square, yet fortified as they were on every side by a thick and lofty wall, formed an almost impregnable bulwark. They were generally situated about seven furlongs from each other, each attended with a guard of one hundred men.

The *turrets* or *towers* were much smaller still than the castles, being only twelve feet square, projecting out of the south side of the wall, at the intervals between the castles, and about three hundred yards from each other, so that the number was about 324; and being occupied by sentinels, within hearing of each other, an alarm or intelligence could be conveyed to all parts of the wall, with almost *telegraphic* dispatch.

These numerous stations, castles, and towers, required a considerable body of



troops to garrison them, and the following figures show the usual number of men engaged in this service, viz. :—

Twelve cohorts of Foot, consisting of 600 men each.....	7,200
One cohort of Mariners, in the station of Bowness .....	600
One detachment of Moors, probably about .....	600
Four alæ, or wings of Horse, of 400 each .....	1,600
Total number of men .....	10,000

These troops might march with great ease, safety, and expedition, along the two paved military ways, from one part of the wall to another. One of these ways extended from turret to turret on the south side of the wall, and the other pursued the most direct course from one station to another. The *Legio Secunda Augusta* is supposed to have built nearly one half of the wall from the east end, and the *Legio Sexta Victrix*, the remainder. Camden says, there was a tradition prevalent in his time, that a brass pipe set in the wall ran along between each tower and castle for the purpose of giving immediate notice to all of the enemy's attack; but the towers being so near to each other as to render an alarm pipe unnecessary, this is considered merely a fanciful fabrication. We find a similar story related by Ziphilin, from Dio, in the life of Severus, about the walls of Byzantium.

The ancient and modern names of the places through which this celebrated wall passed, and where its castles and towers were situated, stand in the following order in the *Notitia Imperii* :—

Castella coinciding with the Stations.	Castella, whose remains are visible.	Castella quite destroyed.	Sum total of Castella.	A SYNOPSIS of the Stations of the Wall, with the number of Castella, and the Distances between each.		Miles.	Furlongs.	Chains.
				From	To			
1	3	0	4	Segedunum.....	Pons Ælii, ( <i>Newcastle</i> ).....	3	3	1½
0	1	1	2	Pons Ælii .....	Condercum, ( <i>Benwell</i> ).....	2	0	9
0	6	2	8	Condercum.....	Vindobala, ( <i>Rutchester</i> ) .....	6	6	5
0	9	0	9	Vindobala .....	Hunnum, ( <i>Halton Chesters</i> ).....	7	0	3½
0	5	1	6	Hunnum .....	Cilurnum, ( <i>Walwick Chesters</i> )...	5	1	7
1	3	0	4	Cilurnum.....	Procolitia, ( <i>Carrawburgh</i> ) .....	3	1	8
0	5	0	5	Procolitia .....	Borcovicus, ( <i>House-Steeds</i> ).....	4	5	3½
0	2	0	2	Borcovicus .....	Vindolana, ( <i>Little Chesters</i> ).....	1	3	8
1	4	0	5	Vindolana .....	Æsica, ( <i>Great Chesters</i> ) .....	3	6	4
0	3	0	3	Æsica .....	Magna, ( <i>Caer Voran</i> ).....	2	1	6½
0	3	0	3	Magna .....	Amboglana, ( <i>Burdoswald</i> ).....	2	6	0
0	7	0	7	Amboglana .....	Petriana, ( <i>Cambeck Fort</i> ) .....	6	2	6
0	3	1	4	Petriana .....	Aballaba, ( <i>Watchcross</i> ) .....	2	6	6
0	2	3	5	Aballaba .....	Congavata, ( <i>Stanwix</i> ).....	5	1	9
0	0	5	5	Congavata .....	Axelodunum, ( <i>Burgh</i> ) .....	3	3	4
0	0	5	5	Axelodunum .....	Gabrocentum, ( <i>Drumburgh</i> ).....	4	0	9
1	1	2	4	Gabrocentum .....	Tunnocelum, ( <i>Bowness</i> ) .....	3	4	1
4	57	20	81	Total Length .....		68	3	3

Of the stations upon this once stupendous barrier, ten are situated in Northumberland, and eight in Cumberland.

Respecting the utility of this grand military barrier, Sir John Clarke, writing to R. Gale, Esq. says, "After all, I cannot but take notice of two things with regard to this wall that have given me great matter of speculation. The first is, why it was made at all, for it could never be a proper defence, and perhaps at Bowness less than any other place, since our barbarian forefathers on the north side could pass over the Frith at low water, or if the sea was then higher or deeper than it is now, could make their attacks from the north-east side by land. The second is, why the Scots historians, vain enough by nature, have not taken more pains to describe this wall, a performance which did their ancestors more honour than all the trifling stories put together, which they have transmitted to us. 'Tis true the Romans walled out humanity from them, but 'tis as certain they thought the Caledonians a very formidable people, when they, at so much labour and cost, built this wall—as before, they had made a vallum between Forth and Clyde." While the stations on the wall were well garrisoned, it was impossible for the Picts and Scots to pass them, soldiers being ready to oppose them in every direction. Constantine was the first emperor who neglected this barrier and its stations, and he is said to have suppressed their garrisons and removed most of the troops from the frontier to the towns in the interior of his territories, where they soon became enervated by a soft and inactive life of pleasure and amusement. After the removal of the garrisons, the northern tribes, freed from these powerful restraints, made innumerable incursions into the Roman provinces to the great detriment and annoyance of the inhabitants, as has been already seen.

"It is much to be lamented that this wonderful effort, whose fame has employed the pens of historians from the times of Eutropius and Tacitus, so few remains are now left to gratify our curiosity. This wall has been a kind of quarry of ready-hewn stone, where the adjoining parishes have obtained materials for erecting their churches, fences, and houses, without feeling one 'compunctious visiting' for so flagrant an act of violence to antiquarian taste."

Sir Walter Scott, when a young man, gathered some flowers on this wall, which he presented with the following verses to a young lady, with whose beauty he was charmed:—

"Take these flowers, which, purple weaving,  
On the ruined rampart grew,  
Where the sons of Freedom braving  
Rome's imperial standard flew.  
Warriors from the breach of danger,  
Pluck no longer laurels there;  
They but yield the passing stranger,  
Wild-flower wreaths for Beauty's hair."

The Roman veterans were no less famed for their valour in the field, than for their knowledge and assiduity in architecture and sculpture, for they fought and laboured with equal skill and vigour, and it is much to be regretted that this wise policy of keeping the soldiery usefully employed in time of peace should have been abandoned by the modern European nations.

Two, out of the four Roman legions brought over into Britain in the reign of Claudius, remained till the last. The ninth legion was surprised and destroyed by Queen Boadicea, and the fourteenth and the *vexillarii* of the twentieth, were in the battle which decided the fate of that heroine. The twentieth, called also *valens victrix*, though it stayed a long time, seems to have been recalled before the Romans finally abandoned the island, for it is not noticed in the *notitia*. The *legio secunda Augusta* is mentioned in that record, and seems to have been the last; for though the *legio sexta victrix* also continued to the last, it did not come over to Britain till the reign of Adrian.

The Roman soldiers employed much of their leisure hours in perpetuating their names or complimenting their victorious leaders by monumental inscriptions; and also by inscriptions commemorative of the completion of buildings and public works; and in erecting and inscribing statues in honour of their principal deities; but after the introduction of the Christian religion, the statues were destroyed. Many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood of the great stations, where they had been secreted either by the Roman soldiers, or by the afrighted Britons, when the northern tribes or the Saxon invaders burst in upon their country and razed their towns to the ground. Camden says, that a fixed tradition remains in the neighbourhood of the great wall, "that the Roman garrisons on the borders, planted here up and down for their own use, many plants good for curing wounds. Hence some pretenders to surgery in Scotland, resort here every summer to collect plants whose virtues they have learned, by some practice, and extol them as of sovereign efficacy."

**ROMAN ROADS.**—The Romans bestowed very great attention, labour, and expense on their public roads, which generally consisted of a regular pavement, formed by large boulder stones, or fragments of rock, embedded in gravel, and varied in width from four to fourteen yards, and were carried over rivers, not by bridges but by fords.

The four principal roads which traversed Britain, were, the *Watling Street*, *Ermine* or *Hrmin Street*, the *Fosseway*, and the *Icknild Street*. *Watling Street*, an ancient and very celebrated Roman road, which commencing at Dover, traces its course to London, St. Alban's, Weedon, over Bensford-bridge, High Cross, Atherstone, Wall, Wroxeter, and Chester, from which last place, a branch appears to point in nearly a straight direction through St. Asaph to Segonitium, or *Caer Seiont*, Carnarvonshire. Another branch directs its course from Wroxeter

to Manchester, York, Lancaster, Kendal and Cockermouth. There has been much discussion amongst antiquarians respecting its etymology. Hovden thinks it was called the Watling Street from Wathe, or Wathla, a British King. Whittaker, the Manchester historian, and Stukely are of opinion that it was the Guetheling road—Sarn Guethelin, or the road of the Irish, the G. being pronounced as a W. Spelman, fancies it was called Werlam-street, from its passing through Verulam, Camden thinks that it derives its name from an unknown Vitellianus, but that its etymology is from the Saxon Wadla, a beggar, because this road was the resort of such people for the charity of travellers. Somner, derives the name from the Belgic Wentelin, while Baxter contends that it was made by the original Britons. Dr. Wilkes says, that it was more indented and crooked than other Roman roads usually are, and supposes that it was formed of wattles, which was the idea also of Pointer.

A writer in the *Mirror* for 1829 says "I agree with the historian of Manchester, that the Roman stations were prior to the roads, and that the latter were only the channels of communication to the former. The stations commenced during the conquest of the country, and all of them were completed at the conclusion of it. The roads, therefore, could not be constructed till the first or second summer after the stations were established. Whoever has attentively observed the line or direction of the Watling Street, must be convinced of the truth of the foregoing observation; and the deviations from a straight line, which in many parts is so apparent, and so evidently made to enable the Romans to pass from one station to another, may be considered conclusive upon this point. I therefore have no hesitation in asserting, that the Watling Street way is a Roman road, and probably planned and formed by Vespasian, the celebrated Roman general in Britain, who named this road in compliment to the emperor, Vitellius, Vitellii Strata Via, Watling-street Way.

*The Ermine Street*, Roman road, extended from London to Lincoln and Warrington, passing through Northamptonshire, near Castor, where there are extensive Roman remains. The Ermine Street here divides itself into two, the causeways whereof are still to be seen, the one called the Forty-foot way, leading to Stamford, and the other, named Long Ditch, or High Street by Lolham bridges (bridges certainly of a very great antiquity, of which eleven arches are still to be seen, though cleft and ruinous with age) through West-Deeping into Lincolnshire. These two ways part at Upton in the parish of Castor. *The Fosse-way*, led from Bath to Lincoln and Newark; and *Icknild Street*, extended from Caistor in Norfolk, through Colchester, to London.

## SARONS.

After the Romans had vacated Britain, the country sunk into a state of



anarchy, barbarous nations invading it frequently, and civil wars prevailing more and more among the Britons themselves, so that it lay for some time as it were without blood or spirits, and without any face or appearance of government.

While under the Romans, England and Wales contained thirty *civitates*, or signiories, governed by their own magistrates, and it is supposed that the Britons when left to themselves, established the same number of republics. But civil discord very soon established military tyrannies, and to aggravate these evils, the Picts and Scots were continually renewing their attacks on the divided Britons. The most considerable nation of the Britons at this time (A. D. 448) was the kingdom of Streth Cluyd, generally called the kingdom of Cambria. It comprehended all the western lowlands of Scotland, as far as Dumbarton, and was further extended by the union of North Wales, and by the accession of the intermediate counties on the coast of the Irish channel. These territories were united under *Enean Urdd*, and after his death divided amongst his posterity. The Saxons were at length invited as auxiliaries against the Picts and Scots, who were no sooner driven back to their native hills, than the Saxons, in their greedy desire to possess the fertile country for which they had been fighting, turned their swords upon the Britons, who made an obstinate resistance, in which they fought many great battles under Vortigern and the renowned king, Arthur, who in 520, almost expelled the Saxons from the kingdom; but after the death of that monarch they again prevailed, and by a slow progression of conquest, at length obtained possession of that part of the island which from them received the name of England. They were confederated tribes, consisting of the Angles, the Jutes, and the genuine Saxons, who had long been settled on the shores of the German Ocean and extended from the Eyder to the Rhine. The Britons yielded to them no part of the country till it had been dearly purchased with blood, and three years past from their invasion under Hengist and Horsa, before they established the northern part of the *Heptarchy*, or seven kingdoms of *Kent*, *South-Sex*, *East-Angle*, *West-Sex*, *Northumberland*, *East-Sex*, and *Mercia*, into which England was divided. The Saxons are supposed to have come over to Britain in the twenty-first year of Theodosius the younger, that is in the year of our Lord 428. Ancient writers however are at variance respecting the exact year, some fixing it twelve years later. But Camden says "at what time soever they came over, it is certain they shewed wonderful courage, and this tempered with great prudence. For in a short time they became so considerable, both for numbers, discipline, and conquests, that they were in a most prosperous and powerful condition, and their victory in a manner entire and absolute." All the conquered, except some few who took refuge in the uncultivated western parts, yielded, and became one nation with them, and embraced their laws, name, and language.



Camden gives the following Chorographical table to shew what this Heptarchy of the Saxons was.

### The Saxon Heptarchy.

1. The Kingdom of Kent contained	The County of	{ Kent.
2. The Kingdom of the South Saxons contained	The Counties of	{ Sussex. Surrey.
3. The Kingdom of the East Angles contained	The Counties of	{ Norfolk. Suffolk. Cambridge, with the Isle of Ely.
4. The Kingdom of the West Saxons contained	The Counties of	{ Cornwall. Devon. Dorset. Somerset. Wilts. Hants. Berks.
5. The Kingdom of Northumberland contained	The Counties of	{ Lancaster. York. Durham. Cumberland. Westmoreland. Northumberland, and Scotland to the Frith of Edinburgh.
6. The Kingdom of the East Saxons contained	The Counties of	{ Essex. Middlesex, and part Hertfordshire.
7. The Kingdom of Mercia contained	The Counties of	{ Gloucester. Hereford. Worcester. Warwick. Leicester. Rutland. Northampton Lincoln. Huntingdon. Bedford. Buckingham. Oxford. Stafford. Derby. Salop. Nottingham. Chester, and the other part of Hertfordshire.

Besides *England*, the Saxons possessed themselves of the greatest part of Scotland (and the Highlanders, who are the true Scots, call them *Sassons* to this day ;)

where they use the same language with us, only varying a little in the dialect. And this language we and they kept in a manner uncorrupted, together with the Kingdom, for 1150 years." Zosimus tells us, that they were in general a warlike nation; and were looked upon to be the most valiant of all the Germans, both for greatness of mind, strength of body, and a hardy constitution. Marcellinus observes, that the Romans dreaded them above all others, because their motions were always sudden. And Orosius says, that "for their courage and activity they were terrible." They were eminent for their tallness, symmetry of parts, and exactness of features: whereupon Wittichindus a Monk, has left us this description of them, "the Franks were amazed to see men of such vast bodies, and so great souls. They wondered at their strange habit and armour, at their hair hanging down upon their shoulders, and above all, at their courage and resolution."

The Saxons were also well skilled in naval affairs, for Camden informs us, that by their long and continual piracies they had inured themselves so to the sea that they dreaded the land. They annoyed the coasts of Britain and France even as far as Spain, to that degree, that it was found necessary to guard the shores of both kingdoms with officers and soldiers, against any attempts they might make upon them. And these, for that reason were called *Counts of the Saxon shore along Britain and France*. But notwithstanding all that, by the help of their nimble fly boats, they very frequently succeeded in plundering our coasts. *Sidonius*, in speaking of the Saxon pirate, says, "He is the most terrible enemy you can engage. He takes you unawares, is gone in a moment, despises opposition, and certainly worsts you if you are not very well provided. If he pursue, he undoubtedly catches you; if he fly, he always escapes; shipwrecks are so far from frightening him, that they harden him. These people not only understand the dangers of the seas, but are intimately acquainted with them. In a tempest if they are pursued it gives them an opportunity of escaping; if they are pursuing, it secures them against being discovered at a distance. They readily venture their lives among waves and rocks, if there is any hope of surprising the enemy. Always, before they weigh anchor and set sail homewards from the continent, their custom is, to take every tenth captive and put them to death by equal and exquisite tortures; which is the more melancholy, because it proceeds from superstition: and after those who are to die are got together, they pretend to temper the injustice of their death by a seeming equity of lots." *Salvian*, another writer, who lived in those times, says, concerning the barbarous nations, "The Alani are immodest, but not treacherous; the Franks, are treacherous but very courteous; the Saxons are very cruel, but, exceeding chaste; and Camden adds, so great was the constancy and resolution of the latter; that they would rather choose to murder themselves than be exposed to the contempt of others.

*The Religion of the Saxons*, which prevailed till nearly the close of the sixth century, was founded on traditional tales, received from their fathers, not reduced to any system. They were likewise strangely superstitious; for which reason, we are told, that, besides their soothsaying, they were principally directed by the *neighing of horses*, which they looked on as the surest presage, whenever they had weighty matters under debate. Camden, tell us that they much used the casting of lots: after cutting a branch from some fruit tree, they divided it into little slips: each of these they distinguished by several marks, and so cast them promiscuously upon a white cloth. Next, if the consultation was upon public affairs the Priest,—but if upon private, the master of the family,—after intercessions to the Gods, looking up to heaven, took each of the pieces up three several times, and then gave an interpretation according to the mark set upon them. To foretel the events of war, they used to take a captive of the nation against which their design was, and compel him to fight a duel with some one of their own country; each one was to fight with the arms of his country; and by the issue of this, they concluded which side would conquer.”

The God they worshipped most, was Mercury, whom they called *Woden*, and looked upon him as the God of war and the ancestor of their princes; his sacrifices were men, and the day consecrated to him, was the fourth of the week, which we therefore at this day call *Wednesday*. They believed that if they could only propitiate this deity, by their valour they should be admitted after death into his hall; and there repose on couches, satiate themselves with strong drink from the skulls of their enemies whom they had killed in battle. The sixth day they consecrated to *Venus*, whom they called *Frea* and *Frico*, from whence we call that day *Friday*: as Tuesday is derived from *Tuisco*, the founder of the German nation, and Sunday, Monday and Saturday from the gods *Sunnan*, *Monan*, and *Seator* to whom those days were dedicated. They had also a goddess called *Eoster*, to whom they sacrificed in the month of April; whereupon, says *Bede*, they call April, *Eoster-monarth*; and we at this day call the paschal feast, *Easter*. But *Adam Bremensis*, says “In a temple (called in their tongue *Ubsola*, the furniture thereof is all of gold) the people worship the statues of three gods. *Thor*, the most powerful of them has a room by himself in the middle; and on each side of him are *Woden* and *Frico*. The emblems of them are these: *Thor* they take to be the ruler of the air, and to send as he sees convenient, thunder and lightning, winds and showers, fair weather and fruit. *Woden*, the second, is more valiant; it is he that manages war and inspires people with courage against their enemies.

*Frico*, the third, presents men with peace and pleasure, and his statue is cut with a large privy member. They engrave *Woden* armed, as *Mars*, is with us. *Thor* seems to be represented with the sceptre of Jupiter.” But happily idolatry was now soon to give way to Christianity in Britain, and the glory of converting

England to the Christian faith was reserved for Pope Gregory the Great. Before his pontificate he had desired himself to come over, and obtained leave from Pope Benedict I., but was prevented by the people, who would not suffer him to leave Rome. This undertaking he had always at heart, and it rose from the following incident. It happened that Gregory had observed in the market-place of Rome, some British youths exposed for sale, whom their mercenary parents had sold to the Roman merchants. Struck with their fine features and fair complexion, he asked to what country they belonged, and was answered that they came from Britain. And finding that they were still heathens, he drew a deep sigh and said, "It was a lamentable consideration that the prince of darkness should be master of so much beauty, and have so many comely persons in his possession; and that so fine an outside should have nothing of God's grace to furnish it within." Bede adds, that he again asked what was the name of that nation, and being told that they were called Angli or Angles, "Right," said he, "for they have angelical faces, and it becomes such to be companions with the angels in heaven." What is the name of the province from which they are brought, continued he, and on being told it was Deira, a district of Northumbria, "*Truly, Deira*, because they are withdrawn from wrath, and called to the mercy of Christ," said he, alluding to the Latin *De ira Dei eruti*. What is the name of the king of that province? *Ella* or *Alla*, was the reply. "*Alleluia*," cried he, "the praise of God, the creator, must be sung in those parts."

On his elevation to the Pontifical chair, in 590, he immediately turned his thoughts to this abandoned part of the vineyard, and dispatched Augustine, the superior of his own monastery, with forty other zealous labourers to preach the gospel in Britain; and by the preaching of Augustine and Paulinus, with their fellow-labourers in the south and north of England, the Christian religion made such rapid progress that it soon became the prevailing faith of the country. Augustine was created Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 600, and Paulinus, Archbishop of York, in 628. Concerning this conversion Gregory the Great writes thus: "Behold it has pierced the hearts of all nations! how the utmost bounds of east and west, are joined in one common faith! Even the British tongue which used to mutter nothing but barbarity, has a good while since begun to echo forth the Hebrew Halleluia in divine anthems." And in a letter to Augustine, or Austin himself: "Who can express the general joy and satisfaction among all faithful people, since the English nation, by the grace of Almighty God, and the endeavours of you our brother, hath quitted the errors of darkness, and is enlightened with the beams of our holy faith; since with most pious zeal, they now tread under foot those idols, before which they formerly kneeled with that blind veneration." So great was the crowd of converts to christianity that Paulinus is said to have baptised ten thousand persons



in one day in the river Swale, in Yorkshire. Camden, quoting from an ancient fragment of that age says "Upon one single Christmas day (to the eternal honour of the English nation) Austin \* baptized above ten thousand men, besides an infinite number of women and children." The manner of performing the sacred rite according to the same fragment was, "The Archbishop after he had consecrated the river *Swale*, commanded by the criers and principal men, that they should with faith go in two by two, and in the name of the holy Trinity baptize each other. Thus were they all regenerate by as great a miracle as once the people of Israel passed through the divided sea and through Jordan when it was turned back. For in the same manner here, so great a variety of sex and age passed such a deep channel, and yet, which in human account is incredible, not one received harm. What a joyful sight was this for angels and men! So many thousands of a proselyte nation, coming out of the channel of the same river, as out of the womb of one mother! One single pool preparing so many inhabitants for the heavenly mansions!

The English no sooner received the truths of Christianity than with a most fervent zeal they gave up themselves to it and employed their best endeavours to promote it by discharging all the duties of Christian piety, and by erecting and endowing Churches and Monasteries, so that no part of the christian world could show either more, or richer Religious houses. So many holy men did it produce, who for their firm profession of the Christian faith, their resolute perseverance in it, and their unfeigned piety, that England was justly styled *the Island of Saints*.

The Saxons, lived for a long time in a flourishing condition, under their Heptarchy, till at length, all the other kingdoms, shattered with civil wars were subdued to that of the West Saxons; and Egbert the ambitious King of the West Saxons, determined to unite them in name as he had already done in government, and to keep up the memory of his own nation, published an edict, ordering the whole Heptarchy to be called *Englelond*, i. e. *the land of the Angles*; and thereby uniting them in one great state under his government, about 390 years after the first arrival of the Saxons in this country.

### The Danes,

Who had for several ages kept the Anglo-Saxons in a state of perpetual alarm, fitted up a mighty fleet, and invaded the kingdom in 867. They proceeded all through the country, burning cities, destroying churches, wasting the lands, ransacking and overturning everything in their way, and with the most barbarous cruelty they murdered the kings of the East Angles and Mercians, and took possession of their kingdoms, with the greater part of that of Northumber-

\* Bede relates this matter of Paulinus.



land. Their success in Northumbria compelled the Anglo-Saxon kings and princes to confederate for mutual defence, and by the skill and wisdom of Alfred the Great, the invaders were subdued in 880, after that renowned monarch had emerged from his retreat in a swineherd's cottage. Alfred then divided the country into shires and hundreds, or wards, established trial by jury, and composed a body of laws on which the glorious superstructure of English liberty was finally erected. He was not less generous than brave, and by acts of kindness, strove to convert the Danes from deadly enemies to faithful subjects.

Concerning this people *Dudo of St. Quintin*, an author of considerable antiquity has said, "The Danes like bees out of a hive for confusion, and after a barbarous manner, with swords drawn, swarmed out of a *Scanza* (i. e. *Scandia*) when their lecherous heat had improved them to such an infinite number. For when they were grown up, their way was to quarrel with their fathers or grandfathers, and very often among themselves about the estate; the land they then had, not being large enough for them. Upon which, according to an ancient custom, a number of their young men were mustered by lot, and driven into foreign parts, to cut out their fortunes with the sword. When they were ready to be despatched away, their custom was to sacrifice to *Thur*, the God whom they actually worshipped; not with sheep or oxen, but the blood of men. This they looked upon as the most precious of all sacrifices: and after the priest had determined by lot who should die, they were barbarously knocked on the head with yokes of oxen and killed at one stroke. Each of those who were to die by lot having his brains dashed out at a single blow, was afterwards stretched upon the ground, and search was made for the fibre on the left side, that is, the vein of the heart. Of this they used to take the blood, and pour it upon the heads of such as were designed for the march; and imagining that this had secured the favour of the Gods they immediately set sail and fell to their oars."

*Ditmarus*, a Bishop and an author somewhat older than Dudo, tells us that they had another way of appeasing their Gods, or rather of running into most detestable superstition; that they met once every nine years at a certain place, and offered to their Gods, ninety nine men, and as many horses; with dogs and cocks instead of hawks; being fully persuaded that these things were acceptable to their Gods.

The restless spirit of the Danes, not brooking restraint, they again commenced hostilities; but after plundering Mercia, in 910, they were again defeated, with great slaughter, by Edward the elder, son and successor of the great Alfred. In 946, Edred having mounted the throne of his brother Edmund, the Northumbrians took the oath of fealty, but soon after broke out into open rebellion, in consequence of which, Edred assembled a numerous army and desolated their country. In 957 he again traversed the country without opposition, and after

carrying away the factious nobles into bonds, he degraded the ancient kingdom of Northumberland into an earldom, under the command of earl Osulf.

During the reign of Ethelred, king of England, the Danes had become so numerous and turbulent, that he attempted to destroy their power by secretly ordering them to be massacred on the 13th of November, 1012. Great was the slaughter committed on that fatal day in the southern parts of England but in the north the Danes were too numerously intermingled with the Saxons to be sentenced to assassination ; and the detestable act so inflamed them with indignation, that in a short time the Saxons became the sport of a revengeful enemy. To revenge the wrongs of his countrymen, *Sweyne, king of Denmark*, undertook the conquest of England, and after several times invading the kingdom and harassing its inhabitants, during a period of ten years, he succeeded in establishing himself on the English throne. Ethelred, with a few of his followers, seizing a boat, fled into Normandy, leaving his crown and kingdom to the conqueror ; Sweyne died at Gainsbro', in 1014, and his son Canute was proclaimed king, but being obliged to return to Denmark, the English, in his absence, recalled their exiled monarch, who ruled by force of arms over the southern parts of the island till his death in 1016. Canute died here, king of England, Denmark, and Norway, in 1036."

Harold and Hardicanute, were the last Danish, and Edward the Confessor and Harold II., the last of the Saxon monarchs of England. In Edward's reign the most approved Danish laws of Northumbria were incorporated with the customs, maxims, and rules of the Britons, the West Saxons, and the Mercians. This code became common throughout England, and were the laws so fondly cherished by our ancestors in succeeding ages, and so often promised to be adhered to by princes, as the surest means of securing their popularity.

The *Malmsbury historian*, speaking of the *English* at this remarkable period, says, "They wore clothes that did not reach beyond the middle of the knee, their heads were shorn, and their beards shaven, only the upper lip was always let grow to its full length. Their arms were loaded with golden bracelets, and their skin dyed with painted marks !

### Norman Conquest.

On the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1041, Harold II. son of Earl Godwin, minister of state, ascended the throne of England, but was opposed by his brother Tosto, the exiled Earl of Northumberland, who prevailed upon *Harrald Hadrada* or *Harfagne*, King of Norway, to assist and accompany him in his invasion of England. In 1066, this Monarch accordingly entered the Tyne with a fleet of 500 ships, where he was joined by Tosto, and after having plundered those parts, they weighed anchor and sailing along the coast of

Yorkshire, proceeded up the Humber, as far as Riccal, within ten miles of York. Here the Norwegians landed, and marching against the city, took it by storm, after having defeated Morcar, Earl of Northumbria, and Edwin (Earl Chester) his brother, in a severe conflict at the village of Fulford. Harold, the King of England, immediately marched to York with a powerful army, to oppose the invaders. At the king's approach they withdrew, leaving one hundred and fifty of their men to prevent the English from taking peaceable possession of York, and to retard them in their progress. And as a further means of securing the fidelity of the city, the invaders also selected five hundred of the principal inhabitants as hostages, whom they sent on board their ships.

The Norwegians having moved a few miles from York, to Stamford Bridge, where they secured a very strong position, were pursued by Harold, and on the 23rd of September, a sanguinary battle ensued. The only passage across the Derwent was over a narrow wooden bridge, on which it is said a single Norwegian had placed himself, and by his extraordinary valour and strength, opposed the whole English army for three hours, and slew with his own hand forty of Harold's men. This champion was, however at length slain, and Harold became master of the bridge. The English then rushed on with resistless impetuosity. The conflict was dreadful; each army consisting of 60,000 men who fought, without quarter on either side from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon. At length the ranks were broken on the side of the Norwegians, Tosto and the King of Norway, with the greater part of their army were slain on the field, and Harold proclaimed the victor. The booty which fell into the hands of the conqueror was very considerable, and the miserable remnant of the Norwegian army after having delivered up their hostages, the citizens of York, and bound themselves by an oath never to disturb the British dominions again, departed, in twenty small vessels, though more than five hundred ships were employed in conveying them thither.

Harold's triumph was, however, of short duration, for, on his return to York, he received intelligence that William duke of Normandy, nephew of Edward the Confessor, who with his dying breath had named him his successor, had landed with an immense army at Pevensey, in Sussex. Harold, immediately repaired towards the south, and marched at the head of his forces in order to expel the invader. The two armies met at Hastings, and on the fourteenth of October, just three weeks after Harold's triumph at Stamford Bridge, he lost both his life and kingdom in this, his last and most desperate battle. William, we are told, "out of a pious care for the interest of Christendom, and to prevent the effusion of Christian blood, sent out a Monk, as Mediator between both; who proposed these terms to Harold, either to resign the government, or to own it a tenure in fee from the Norman, or to decide the matter in single combat with William, but he, like one who had lost the government over himself, rejected all propo-

sitions, and foolishly flattering himself with success, because it was his birthday, promised to give them battle."

Camden describing this most sanguinary, and decisive engagement, tells us that the night before the battle was spent by the English in revels, feasting and shouting; but by the Normans in prayers for the safety of their army, and for victory. Next morning, by break of day, the Normans after a regular shout, sounded to battle, and both armies drew up. The Normans charged first, with a volley of arrows from all parts, and that being a sort of attack to which the English were strangers, proved exceeding terrible, for they fell so thick that they thought the enemy had got into the midst of their army. Next, they charged the front of the English, who resolving rather to die than attempt a retreat, kept their ranks, and repulsed them with great loss. Thus, hand to hand, and man to man, they were for some time very warmly engaged; but the English kept close in one body, and maintained their ground with so much bravery, that the Normans being most miserably harrassed, were upon the point of retreating, had not William acted the part as well of a common soldier as a General, and by his authority prevented their retreat. By this means the battle was continued, and the Norman horse were sent with all speed to reinforce them, while the English were overwhelmed with showers of arrows, and yet for all that they kept their ranks. For Harold, behaving himself in all respects like a brave General, was every where ready with succours; and William, on the other side was nothing inferior.

He had two horses killed under him, and when he found that nothing could be done by force, he began to act by stratagem. He ordered his men to retreat and to give ground; but still to keep their ranks. The English taking this for flight thought the day was certainly their own, whereupon they broke their ranks, and, not doubting of victory, pursued the enemy in great disorder. But the Normans rallying their troops on a sudden, renewed the battle, and enclosing the English in that disorder, killed great numbers, while they stood doubtful whether they should run or fight. At last, Harold was shot through the head with an arrow, when his forces gave way, and to save their lives escaped by flight, after having fought without intermission from seven in the morning to the dusk of the evening. And thus ended the Saxon Monarchy, and brought England into subjection to the Normans, after the lapse of six hundred and seven years.

*William the Conqueror*, having now established himself on the throne of England, set up various claims to his new possessions, laid aside the greater part of the English laws, and introduced the Norman customs, and even ordered all causes to be pleaded in French, and we are told by *Ingulphus*, who lived at that time that he "obliged all the inhabitants of England to do homage and swear fealty to him and his successors.



He made a seal also, on the one side of which was engraven, *Hoc Normantorum Gulielmum noscepatronum*, by this the Norman owns great William, *Duke*; and on the other side, *Hoc Anglis signo Regem fatearis eundem*, by this too, England owns the same their King.

And he distributed all the fair territory of Britain amongst the numerous train of military adventurers, who had accompanied him from Normandy under the promise of reward, to hold as he himself held the kingdom, by the sword.\*

**FEUDAL SYSTEM.**—The Roll of Battle Abbey, given by Hollinshead, contains the names of 629 Normans, who became claimants upon the soil of Britain, whilst the ancient nobility were stripped of their titles and property, and the humble classes of the inhabitants reduced to miserable slaves. A violent struggle was made some years after to expel the Normans, and York was the rallying point for the patriot army. To surpress this formidable insurrection, William, repaired in person to the north at the head of a powerful army, swearing, “by the splendour of God,” which was his usual oath that he would not leave one of his enemies alive; and according to William of Malmsbury, the whole country was laid waste, from the Humber to the Tees, so that for nine years neither the plough nor the spade, was put into the ground.

All the lands in the kingdom were now said “to be held of the King.” The great vassals of the Crown, both lay and clerical, were forced to have a certain number of Knights or horsemen completely armed, and to maintain them in the field for the space of forty days; by this means the King had always at his command an army of about 60,000 horsemen. The chief tenants of lords generally divided their property into two portions, one of which was called the demesne, this they either let or cultivated themselves, and the other was bestowed on military tenants who were forced to serve on horseback. Fealty or homage was required from all the free tenants. The military tenants of the crown were required to attend the court at the three great festivals, and hence was called the king’s barons, and their lands baronies. By degrees two classes arose, viz. “the greater and the lesser barons,” and as the former only attended the king, they alone retained the title of baron. The King’s great barons who held a large extent of territory of the crown, let out smaller manors to be held under them;

\* “The grants of the landed property in England made by the conqueror to some of his barons, were excessive. To Geoffry, bishop of Constance he gave two hundred and fifty Manors, to Ranulph de Baynard, eighty-five, and to Roger de Bresli, a hundred and forty nine. He made Odo, bishop of Bayeux, Earl of Kent, who possessed in that county, and in several others, four hundred and thirty-nine lordships. Robert Earl of Montague, on whom he bestowed the earldom of Cornwall, had in that and other counties, seven hundred and thirty-three manors. The manor of Richmond, in Yorkshire, had a hundred and fifty-six lordships, besides which the earl possessed, by the gift of the King, his father-in-law, two hundred and seventy-six in other parts of the Kingdom.”



and this seniority was termed an honour. The barons were bound to keep *their* courts, "every year at least, or oftener if need be; at which court all the freeholders of the manors that stood united to the honours, were required to make their appearance as suitors; and not to sit, but to stand bareheaded." All the fees granted by the conqueror, were in perpetuity to the feoffees and *their* legitimate descendants; but in the failure of heirs, or in case of felony or treason, the fee was escheated, or forfeited to the crown. What the tenant acquired by purchase, or from favour, was at his own disposal: but fees of inheritance were always enjoyed by the nearest heir. If the heir of a fee was a minor, he became the ward of the lord; and when the fee descended to a daughter, the lord claimed the right to dispose of her in marriage, and also the homage and service of her husband. These grievances continued until the 12th of Charles II., when "all tenures of honours, manors, lands, &c., were turned into free and common soccage."

The Normans preserved most of the Anglo-Saxon laws and customs, but preferred their own trial by battle, as more worthy of warriors and freemen, to the fiery ordeals of the English. They separated the spiritual from the secular courts; and the old distinction of classes, viz. *ealdermen*, *thanes*, *ceorls*, and *theowas*, were preserved under the names of *count or earl*, *baron*, *knight*, *esquire*, *freetenant*, *villein or villain*, and *neif*.\*

The conqueror having profusely distributed the land and property of the

\* The principal titles of honour amongst the Saxons, were *Etheling*, prince of the blood; *chancellor*, assistant to the king in giving judgments; *alderman*, or *ealdorman*, governor or viceroy. This word is derived from *ald* or *old*, like senator in latin. Provinces, cities, and sometimes wapentakes, had their aldermen to govern them, determine law suits, &c. This office gave place to the title of earl, which is Danish, and introduced by Canute. *Sheriffe* or *Shir-rieve*, the alderman's deputy, and chosen by him, sat as judge in some courts, and saw sentence executed. *Heartoghan* signified generals of armies or dukes. *Hengist*, in the Saxon chronicle, is *heartogh*. *Reeve*, among the English Saxons, was a steward. *Thanes*, i. e. servants, were officers of the crown, whom the king recompensed with lands, to be held of him with some obligation of service, or homage. There were other lords of lands and vassals, who enjoyed the title of thanes, but were distinguished from the king's thanes. The aldermen and dukes were all king's thanes. These were the great thanes, and were succeeded by the barons, which title was brought in by the Normans. Mass thanes were those who held lands in fee of the church. Middle thanes were such as held very small estates of the king, or parcels of lands of the king's greater thanes. They were called by the Normans, *vavassors* or *vavassories*. *Ceorl* (whence our word *churl*) was a countryman or artizan, who was a freeman. Such *ceorls* as had land on lease, were called *sockmen*, and their land *sockland*; and those *ceorls* who acquired possession of five hides of land, with a large house, court, and bell to call together their servants, were raised to the rank of thanes of the lowest class. The *villains* or *slaves*, were labourers bound to the service of particular persons, consequently were not strictly slaves in the sense of the Roman law. *Witan*, or *Wites*, (i. e. wisemen) were the magistrates and lawyers.

country amongst his rapacious followers, erected numerous fortresses to over-awe the insulted and oppressed inhabitants : and conscious of the detestation in which he was deservedly held, he entertained a perpetual jealousy of the English, and in the restless apprehensions of his guilty mind, he compelled them to rake out their fires, and extinguish their lights at the hour of eight o'clock every night, and they were reminded of their duty by the toll of the *Curfew*.

Having by these tyrannical measures, silenced the disaffected and constrained the country to a state of sullen quietude, he caused a survey to be taken of all the lands in England, (except Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland) on the model of the book of Winchester, compiled by order of Alfred the Great. This survey, after a labour of six years, was finished in 1081, and was registered in a national record, called *Doomsday Book*, in which the extent of each district, and whether it was meadow, pasture, wood, or arable, the name of the proprietor, the tenure by which it was held, and the value at which it was estimated, were all duly entered. Through all time it will be held in high estimation, not only for its antiquity, but its intrinsic value. Probably, the four Northern counties that were not included in this survey, were omitted on account of the desolation in which they had been involved by their opposition to the conqueror.

The Normans were remarkable for their courage and valour : though seated in the midst of warlike nations, they never made submission without an appeal to arms. By these says Camden, they possessed themselves of the noble kingdoms of England and Sicily, so that a Sicilian historian confesses, that it is entirely owing to the Normans that the Sicilians enjoy their native soil, their freedom and their christianity. Their valiant behaviour in the wars of the holy land exceedingly increased their honour. This gave Roger Hoveden occasion to say, "That bold France, after she had experienced the Norman valour, drew back ; fierce England submitted ; rich Apulia was restored to her flourishing condition ; famous Jerusalem and renowned Antioch were both subdued." We shall conclude this notice of the Normans with that of Seneca. From hence it is manifest, that nothing has continued in its primitive state. There is a continual floating in the affairs of mankind. In this vast orb there are daily revolutions ; new foundations of cities laid, and new names given to nations, by the extinction of the former name, or the addition of it to that of a more powerful party."

For centuries after the Norman conquest, the restless and vindictive Scots continued to make frequent, and devastating incursions, and to lay waste and plunder the territories of their neighbours in the northern counties of England ; until their final union ; for though truces were several times patched up, hostilities soon recommenced with increased fury ; and the border counties, being the first scenes of action, suffered more during these semi-barbarous ages than any other part of the kingdom.

The union of the two countries had been suggested by the English court, for centuries before its accomplishment; but the Scots always contemptuously rejected the terms held out to them. Queen Anne at length, by her unwearied perseverance, and the assistance of a number of the leading men of both nations, effected, after serious and protracted debates, this important *desideratum*.

THE BORDERERS, both English and Scotch, were from an early period till the union, accustomed to the most nefarious practices of freebooting, and considered their theft and plunder only as a fair reprisal. They entertained but little affection for the nations to which they respectively belonged, for it was a matter of the utmost indifference to them whether they preyed upon the opposing frontier or upon their own countrymen. They retained in their mountains and forests the laws and manners of the ancient Britons, forming themselves into *septs* or *clans*, according to the Celtic system. These border clans were very numerous and each was commanded by a border chief, who, when any of his *clansmen* sustained injury, was bound to seek revenge, and defend "all his name, kindred, mountaineers, and upholders;" and on the other hand, to retaliate whatever the injured party might in their thirst for vengeance commit. By this barbarous system, a ferocious animosity, or as it has been very appropriately designated, a *deadly feud* was cherished on the borders. These martial clans were always eager and prepared for war, and at the sound of their *slugan* were speedily gathered together. The *slugan* or *slughorn*, was also used as a watch-word, by which either in the night or in the confusion of battle, persons of the same clan recognized each other; and, in order to elude observation in their nocturnal prowls, they wore a sort of brown, or heath-coloured dress. They were excellent archers, and, it is said, their bows were as sure as a rifle gun. Some rode small horses, which, on account of their fleetness, were called *prickers*. Though they, it is said, "would not care to steal, yet they would not betray any man that trusted in them, for all the gold in England and France." They were very nice and particular in the choice of their wives: a stout man would not marry a small woman, were she ever so rich; and an Englishman was prohibited by the march laws from marrying a Scotch woman, were she ever so honest. The females, like their husbands, possessed a bold and warlike spirit, and, in 1570, many desperate women are said to have "fought right stoutly," in a battle near Naworth. Being strangers to religion, the few religious houses which the piety of a former age had founded on the borders, were destroyed by them, after Edward I. had usurped the Scottish throne.

In 1603, the last hostile inroad before the union of the kingdoms happened immediately after the accession of James II., when between two and three hundred Scots entered Cumberland, and committed various depredations as far as Penrith. James, who was at Berwick, on his way to London, sent Sir William Selby,

governor of that place, with a detachment of the garrison, who soon dispersed the invaders, and sent those who fell into their hands, to the castle of Carlisle. The two countries being now united under one monarch, and frontier-towns no longer necessary, King James reduced the garrisons of Carlisle and Berwick, and ordered the term "Borders" to be changed to "Middle Shires," they being now nearly in the centre of his extended dominion. The extinction of the border feuds, however, was not completely effected till after the final union, in 1706, for long-cherished distinctions and prejudices are not easily eradicated. Prior to the union, the Borderers were in a wretched condition, as may be inferred from the many hundreds who were employed during the night, to watch and guard all the fords, passes, and inlets to the valleys.

**BORDER LAWS AND SERVICE.**—As the borders were so repeatedly the scenes of rapine and bloodshed, it became necessary to govern them by distinct laws; consequently, in the reign of Edward I. a code of laws was enacted, and placed under the administration of officers of high rank, entitled *wardens of the marches*.\* Though the wardens held courts, executions often took place without the formality of trial, and matters of difficult proof were generally decided by single combat. The English and Scotch wardens sometimes held days of truce for consultations, but these often ended in bloodshed, for they occasionally assumed the power both of waging war and making peace; and the border laws empowered either them or their deputies to pursue the moss-troopers (freebooters) into the neighbouring kingdom, by the *hot-trod*,—a pursuit maintained with a lighted piece of turf carried on a spear, with hue and cry, bugle horn and blood-hound; and all who heard the alarm were expected to join in the chase. These laws, however, did not eradicate the evil, for many of the clans of moss-troopers continued their depredations long after the union of the two kingdoms; though a very great check was given to them by an edict, prohibiting borderers, "except gentlemen of high rank and respect," from carrying weapons; and by other statutes passed in the reign of Charles II., against "a great number of lewd, disorderly, and lawless persons, being thieves and robbers, who are called moss-troopers.† In 1701, there were officers on the borders, called *country keepers*, who, for a certain sum of money, insured their respective districts against theft and devastation. In 1715, many of the borderers were in arms under General Forster and the unfortunate earl of Derwentwater; and some of them were amongst the adherents of the exiled House of Stuart in 1745, for the Scots long cherished with chivalrous affection the recollection of their Scottish origin

\* *Wardens of the Marches*, mean guardians or keepers of the confines or borders. The title of *marquis* originated in the office of warden of the marches.

† Fuller says of them, that "they come to church as seldom as the 29th of February comes in the Kalendar."



and name; and many of the nobility and gentry of the north, at this period, generously sacrificed both their lives and fortunes in the last attempt to restore the Stuarts to the throne of their ancestors.

In 1509, Henry VIII., then only sixteen years of age, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father. And in 1534, sanctioned the protestants,—a name which originated in the Diet of Spires, in 1529. The suppression of the monasteries, the chantries, the chapels, hospitals and other religious institutions, for the benefit of the poor as well as the religious, exasperated the people, especially the northern counties to such a degree, that a large multitude, amounting to upwards of thirty thousand men, rose in open rebellion under Robert Aske, a gentleman of considerable fortune and influence in Yorkshire. This rising was, called, the "*Pilgrimage of Grace*," and had for its object the re-establishment of the catholic religion, and the monastic institutions of their forefathers. The king promised that their grievances should be discussed, and that the next parliament should be held at York. But Henry freed from his apprehensions, neglected to redeem his promise, and in less than two months the "*Pilgrims*" were again in arms, but were overpowered by the troops under the duke of Norfolk, after attempting to surprise Carlisle and Hull, and seventy-four of their officers were hung on the walls of Carlisle.

*Sanctuaries* were totally abolished in 1548. Such places were established by the Saxons and Normans, and recognized by the ancient Britons. The sanctuary, a privilege possessed by many of the catholic churches, was when kept under proper restraint, a public benefit, and moderated the rigour of the common law. It allowed time for criminals to make restitution, and for the falsely-accused to prove their innocence, whilst, without this respite they might have suffered immediate punishment or death. At the same time, Edward the Sixth's council made great alterations in church offices; carrying *candles* on Candlemas Day, making the sign of the cross on the forehead with *ashes* on Ash Wednesday, and bearing *palms* on Palm Sunday, were forbidden; as also were the rites used on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. *Confession* was left optional; and in 1552, the marriage of priests was declared good and valid; and altars were ordered to be removed from churches, and *tables* substituted. All these innovations were made in the reign of Edward VI. When Mary ascended the throne in 1553, things were in great confusion, as might be expected, in consequence of the sacrilegious robberies and spoilations committed by the licentious Henry and his harpies; and in the endeavour to restore the plundered property, many cruelties were perpetrated in her reign. She certainly had great difficulties to encounter, for although her ministers professed deep sorrow for what had been done, and implored forgiveness, yet, such as were in possession of the spoils of the monasteries held them with an iron grasp; they liked not that paying back again; it was double trouble.



In 1558, Elizabeth succeeded to the throne, the Protestant religion was re-established, and again the Catholics became the object of persecution. In 1559, they made a fruitless attempt in the north to restore their religion, by assembling in open rebellion to the number of sixteen hundred horse and four thousand foot, under the command of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland; but, being defeated, many of them were taken and hanged, beheaded, and quartered. Their two leaders fled into Scotland, and the Earl of Westmorland escaped to Flanders, but the Earl of Northumberland was betrayed by the viceroy of Scotland and the governor of Berwick, and was conducted to York, where he was beheaded, and his head was exposed for two years on Micklegate bar in that city. He died avowing the pope's supremacy, denying that of the queen, and affirming the land to be in a state of schism, and her adherents no better than heretics.

Is the religion which Mary professed, to be charged with the excesses perpetrated in her reign? By no means; far from it. This would be calumny of the blackest dye. To what, then, are they to be attributed? To the impiety of the age, the cruelty of individuals, the unchristian laws of the land, and *not* to the religion of our forefathers. If we attribute the persecutions in Mary's reign to the spirit of catholicism, must we not, by the same rule, attribute the rigorous and protracted persecutions in the reign of Elizabeth, and (*horresco referens*) all the diabolical penal laws, to the spirit of protestantism? Assuredly we must. But both the Catholic and Protestant church equally deplore those direful persecutions, and most emphatically and unequivocally condemn the laws which countenanced them.

In this last attempt made to restore the Roman catholic religion, some of the leaders are supposed to have entertained the design of placing on the throne, Mary, Queen of Scots, whose unhappy fate, and long imprisonment, will be noticed in this history, and whose son, James VI. of Scotland, became, on the death of Elizabeth, James I. of England.

We come now to that memorable *Rebellion of 1745*, when the chevalier Charles Edward Stuart, "the young pretender," attempted to possess himself of the English crown. Prince Charles Edward Stuart, eldest son of the pretender, crossed the channel in a frigate of 16 guns, under the convoy of a French ship of the line of 60 guns, and on the 25th of July, landed at Boradale, in Scotland. The first account of his landing was scarcely credited; and, when the news had become fully established, all Europe was astonished at the daring enterprise. Early in November, he marched southward, and entered Cumberland with the Duke of Perth, and an army, amounting to about eight or nine thousand men; on the 9th, he laid siege to Carlisle, which was but feebly defended by a garrison of militia, a few volunteers, and two small companies of invalids, under the command of Colonel Durand and Captain Gilpin. The population of the city

at that period is said to be only about 4000. The rebels approached in three divisions: the Duke of Perth approaching from Stanwix, the Marquis of Tullibardine, towards Caldewgate, and Prince Charles Edward, and the Earl of Kilmarnock, advanced through the fields near Englishgate. On the 10th, the mayor received the following written communication from the chevalier,—

*CHARLES, Prince of Wales, Regent of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging :*

Being come to recover the king our father's just rights, for which we are arrived with all his authority, we are sorry to find that you should prepare to obstruct our passage; We, therefore, to avoid the effusion of English blood, hereby require you to open your gates, and let us enter, as we desire, in a peaceable manner; which, if you do, we shall take care to preserve you from any insult, and set an example to all England of the exactness with which we intend to fulfil the king our father's declaration and our own; But if you refuse us entrance, we are fully resolved to force it by such means as Providence has put into our hands, and then it will not perhaps be in our power to prevent the dreadful consequences which usually attend a town's being taken by assault. Consider seriously of this, and let us have your answer within the space of two hours, for we shall take any further delay as a peremptory refusal, and take our measures accordingly.

*November 10, 1745, Two in the afternoon.*

CHARLES, P.R.

For the Mayor of Carlisle.

An express was soon after sent to the prince from Carlisle, offering to surrender the city; and, on the morning of the 15th November, the gates were thrown open to the rebel army. The pretender was now proclaimed King of England, at the Cross, in the Market-place, round which Charles Edward was carried amid the acclamations of his army; the corporation attended the ceremony in their robes, with the mace and sword before them, and on their knees presented the keys of the city to the prince. From Carlisle, the rebel army marched southward, by Lancaster and Preston, to Manchester, and after invading England as far as Warwickshire, retraced its course, and arrived in Carlisle on the morning of the 19th of December, in great confusion, the Duke of Cumberland's horse pressing upon their rear. Next day, the prince moved northward, leaving 400 men in the garrison of Carlisle, under the command of John Hamilton. The duke reached Carlisle on the 21st, at the head of his army, and commenced the siege. The rebel garrison, animated with great courage and fidelity to their prince, made a gallant but unavailing defence. The strength of their besiegers being augmented by the Liverpool Blues and other regiments, the white flag was suspended from the citadel by order of the governor, on the 30th of December, intimating the wish of the garrison to capitulate on terms. To this intimation the Duke of Cumberland replied—"That the only conditions he could grant to rebels were, that they should not be put to the sword, but be reserved for the king's pleasure." The conditions were hard, yet the garrison had no alternative

but to accept them, and in the course of the day, Carlisle was surrendered to the king's troops.

Of the Manchester regiment who surrendered themselves prisoners, there were Colonel Townley, five captains, six lieutenants, seven ensigns, one adjutant, and ninety-three non-commissioned officers; and in addition to the governor and surgeon, there were sixteen officers, and 256 non-commissioned officers and private men of the Scotch, making a total number of 396 prisoners, including Coppock, commonly called the "*Mock Bishop*." Many of the officers, including Townley, governor of the city, and Hamilton, governor of the castle, were executed in London, with all the revolting and disgusting details observed in cases of high treason. Of the seventeen prisoners tried on this occasion, ten suffered death on Kensington Common, on the 30th of July, 1746. The heads of Francis Townley and Captain Fletcher were revoltingly exhibited on Temple Bar; and the heads of all the others were preserved in spirits and sent into the country to be exhibited in public situations in Carlisle and Manchester. Many others who were condemned, afterwards died on the block, together with the Earl of Derwentwater. Fifty were executed as deserters in different parts of Scotland; and eighty-one suffered as traitors, after the decisive battle of Culloden, which sealed the fate of Prince Charles Edward, who now became a fugitive, and at length escaped to France, after the failure of the second attempt of the expelled house of Stuart to restore themselves to the throne of their ancestors.

Ever after the retreat from Derby his fortunes ebbed, as the retiring tide after it has reached its limits:—

" There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

The history of his enterprise is a commentary on the text of the immortal bard. There was a tide so strongly in his favour as to excite the astonishment of all observers. He missed it, and achieved not fortune, but irretrievable ruin.

The extension of our foreign commerce in the sixteenth century introduced into England a great variety of exotics, amongst which are pale gooseberries, introduced in 1520; artichokes and parsley, in 1551; currants, in 1555; lettuces, garden cresses, and apricots, 1562; spinach, 1568; tobacco, 1583-6; beets, thyme, and mulberries, 1596; radishes, cucumbers, potatoes, and tea, about 1597, besides several others.

Some counties or shires are mentioned before the accession of Alfred the Great, (A.D. 871); but Judge Blackstone says, that Alfred divided England into *counties*, *hundreds*, and *tithings*, to prevent the rapine and disorders which formerly prevailed in the realm, the inhabitants of each district being now made

responsible for the damage committed by lawless mobs. The county of York is divided into *wapentakes*, instead of hundreds; and Lincoln and Nottingham contain instances of *wapentakes*, a word evidently of warlike origin. In the four northern counties, the frequent occasion for military array, predominating over the peaceful purposes of civil jurisdiction, before the union of England and Scotland, caused the subdivision of these counties to be called *wards*, *Tithings* were so called, because ten *free* men, householders, with their families, composed one, and a number of these (probably one hundred, which in Saxon enumeration means one hundred and twenty) tithings, towns, or villas, originally composed a superior division called a hundred, ward, or *wapentake*, in each of which a court was held yearly for the trial of causes. An indefinite number of these hundreds or wards, form a county or shire, the civil jurisdiction of which is confined to the shire-reve or sheriff, who is elected annually. Anciently the *shire-genot*, or *folk-mote*, as the highest court in the county was then called, was held twice a year, and presided over by the bishop or his deputy, and the alderman or his vicegerent, the sheriff. Soon after the introduction of Christianity, the kingdom was divided into *parishes*, and afterwards into *bishopricks*.

ORIGIN OF TITHES.—About the year 690, Ina, king of the West Saxons, made a code of laws, the fourth section of which is to the following purport, "The first fruits of seeds, or church due, arising from the product of corn, &c., are to be paid at the feast of St. Martin; and let him that fails in the payment forfeit 40s.," as Lambert reads it; or, according to Sir Henry Spelman, 60s.; and besides, pay the dues twelve times over. In section 62nd, "Church dues are to be paid where the person owing them dwells in the midst of winter." These laws appear to be the first on *record* respecting such maintenance for the church, and on this account, are mentioned here. The gifts and oblations which the primitive Christians, in their devotedness and zeal for religion, made, as acts of piety, were transformed by usage and custom, into a right, and are now advanced into the firmer title of ordinance. Hence modern lawyers say, that tithes are due of common right, as having existed since the first establishment of churches, and made regular from the division of parochial limits.

OLD AND NEW POOR LAWS.—*Judge Blackstone* says, the Poor Laws are founded on the principles of civil society, and when the lands became property, they carried with them the charge of providing for the destitute. The proprietors of land, under the feudal system, provided for the poor; and when Christianity was introduced, each proprietor gave a tenth part of his produce to the church, one-fourth of which *tithe* was appropriated for the support of the indigent. This was the state of things when Henry VIII. suppressed the monasteries and confiscated their property, part of which, as has been seen, was the real *bona fide* property of the poor. The poor, then, deprived of their anci-



ent rights, were left in a state of the utmost destitution, which distressful circumstance obliged Queen Elizabeth to impose poors' rates on *all* occupiers of land, houses, and other property. The New Poor Law was passed in 1834; and in speaking of these laws, an impartial writer, who has paid much attention to the subject, says, "it had for many years been admitted by successive administrations to be an evil of the greatest magnitude, which was eating like a canker into the heart of the nation, pauperising the labourers of whole counties, reducing them to deep degradation, taking away the motive and the reward of industry, and oppressing that capital which is to employ and remunerate labour." It had become, he says, the common practice in agricultural parishes, for the farmers to pay their workmen only *half wages*, and to send them to the overseer for the rest of what was necessary for subsistence. The general rate of wages had fallen, and the parish eked out the support of the labourer. The farmers kept few or no hands regularly at work, but sent to the overseer for hands when they wanted them, and turned them adrift when the job was done. The overseer, in fact, was the general paymaster of the labourers—the able-bodied as well as the feeble and aged—and *let them out*, like gangs of slaves, making as much of them as he could, but regarding himself as bound to make up to the workmen a certain weekly amount, which was paid to all indiscriminately, whether industrious or idle, whether frugal or improvident, whether drunken or sober, whether civil or insolent, whether good workmen or bad; with regard to nothing but the number of their families. This system cut the very sinews of industry, took away its reward, and levelled all distinctions of skill and awkwardness, vice and virtue. *It made every labourer a pauper, and all his family paupers.* He had no encouragement for good conduct, he had no motive for caring to continue in the employment of his master; his master had no interest in keeping him. The natural bond of connection between the employer and the employed was severed. The labourer, too, had a positive interest in marrying early, however imprudently, and in keeping all his children idle at home; because his allowance from the parish was so much per head, and it was so calculated, that the labourer was richer and more comfortable as his family increased, though none of them worked at all. In like manner, a woman having illegitimate children, was actually a gainer by her shame, in consequence of the parish allowance. *The New Poor Law has amended both the law and the practice.* It has worked wonders in the agricultural districts. It has benefitted the employer, but it has benefitted the labourer infinitely more. Whole counties have been raised from the condition of *pauper-bondage*, to the condition of well paid workmen. It has diverted *two millions* of money from the degrading channel of *parish pay* into the honorable channel of *wages of labour*. By that amount has it reduced poor rates; and every farthing thus saved is, no doubt, laid out in the better



payment and more regular employment of labour. The benefit is mutual. The increased wages is compensated for by the reduced poor rate. Master and man have now resumed their natural connection, and with it they have resumed their natural feelings of sympathy and interest. The workman, perhaps has more care than before, just as a freeman has more care than a slave; but he has also more dignity, more comfort, and more virtue. He now puts his children out as soon as they are able or fit for work or service, instead of ruining them by keeping them idle at home. The rate of wages is generally raised. The number of paupers is reduced in an astonishing manner. In West Sussex, alone, the number is reduced from 4,729 (before the union) down to 327; that is, 4,402 men are converted from slaves into freemen. Improvident marriages are much fewer than they were. Illegitimate children are greatly reduced in number. Now, what advantages can be compared with these—the *independence of men, the chastity of women, the right training of children, the comfort of families*, the fair and regular remuneration of industry? They are blessings which money cannot value, and figures cannot calculate.”

The average poor rate for the kingdom in 1748, 1749, and 1750, was £730,135; for the year 1776, it was £1,720,316.; and the average for the years 1783, 1784 and 1785, amounted to £2,167,748.; and in 1803, it swelled to £5,348,204.; and in 1817, to £9,320,440. The time had certainly arrived for a full investigation, and an endeavour to ascertain the cause, as the only way to order a remedy. A parliamentary commission was accordingly appointed, and an investigation made through all the kingdom, when a mass of the most appalling evidence was produced. The average annual amount of poor rate paid for three years previous to the *New Poor Law*, was £5,332,904. In the year 1841, the amount was £4,028,287; in 1842, £4,172,018; in 1843, £4,406,088. If we add to these sums the expences paid out of the general taxes, and the cost of building workhouses, the rate-payer cannot have benefitted very much yet by the change. The salary paid to the three commissioners is £2000. a year each; and the eighteen assistant commissioners receive together £12,600. a year, which, with the salaries to their secretaries, clerks, &c. &c. amount to £50,173. per annum. Guardians of parishes and townships are appointed under these according to the population, to carry out this great measure.

The Poor Law Unions into which Northamptonshire is divided will be described in the histories of the Towns or Parishes in which the workhouses are situated. There are now 550 Unions in England; and the average population of each is about 17,500, and their average area about seventy-eight square miles. Not more than a dozen (exclusive of London) have a population exceeding 50,000 souls.

*Population, and other statistics, from the most authentic sources.*

The area of England is 50,387 square miles; Wales, 7,425; Scotland, 29,600; Ireland, 32,445; Guernsey, 50; Jersey, 62; Alderney, 6; and Isle of Man, 210; making a total of 120,185 square miles.

The following table shows the distribution of the soil of Great Britain in statute acres:—

	Arable and Gardens.	Meadows, Pastures, & Marshes.	Wastes capable of Improvement.	Incapable of Improve- ment.	Total in Statute Acres.
England .....	10,252,800	15,379,200	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales .....	890,570	2,226,430	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland .....	2,493,950	2,771,050	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
British Islands	109,630	274,060	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
Totals.....	13,746,950	20,650,740	10,500,000	13,454,799	57,952,489

The number of farms in the United Kingdom is estimated at 2,000,000, and the property derived from agriculture in Great Britain and Ireland, £216,817,624.

The population of England was, in 1700, 5,475,000 persons

„	„	in 1801,	8,331,434	„
„	„	in 1811,	9,538,827	„
„	„	in 1821,	11,261,437	„
„	„	in 1831,	13,089,338	„

TOTAL POPULATION OF ENGLAND in 1841, was 14,995,138; 7,323,387 males, and 7,671,751 females; 3,644,461 males, and 3,661,302 females under 20 years of age; and 4,130,763 males, and 4,475,231 females above 20 years of age.

WALES contained 911,603 inhabitants. viz., 447,707 males and 463,896 females; 214,280 males, 212,445 females under 20 years of age; and 233,427 males and 241,451 females above 20 years of age.

SCOTLAND contained 2,620,184; viz., 1,241,862 males and 1,378,322 females; 611,534 males and 611,814 females under 20 years of age; and 630,328 males and 766,508 females above 20 years of age.

*Islands in the British Seas.*—*Guernsey*, and the adjacent Isles, with *Jersey* and the Isle of *Man*, contained 57,556 males, 66,484 females under 20 years of age; and 30,304 males and 38,300 females above 20 years of age.

*The Army abroad and in Ireland*, 89,230; *Navy*, afloat, 30,098 men, and 969 females, total, 31,067; merchant seamen afloat, 68,156; to which must be added, 4,130 males and 886 females, supposed to be travelling during the night of June 6th, 1841. Grand total for England, Wales, Scotland, and the British Isles, 18,844,432. The number of persons living in England and Wales on the 6th of June, 1841, above 100 years of age, was 249, of which 82

were males, and 167 females; 7,932 persons 90 years old and upwards; 343,031 persons 70 years old and upwards; and 697,035 persons 60 years old and upwards.

IRELAND contained 8,175,238, viz.; 4,019,629 males and 4,155,609 females; making a grand total for the United Kingdom, including the army and navy abroad, of 27,019,670 persons.

As the increase or decrease of the population of a nation is, perhaps, the best test of its advancement in prosperity, or otherwise, we have made the following copious extracts from the last admirable Report of the Register General of births, deaths, and marriages in England, from the years 1838 to 1845. In 1845, 143,743 marriages, 543,521 births, and 349,366 deaths were registered in England. The marriages exceeded the number registered in any previous year; they exceeded the marriages in 1844, by 11,494, and those in 1842 by 24,918. The births registered rose progressively from 463,787 in 1838 to 543,521. The deaths are less by 7567 than the deaths registered in the year preceding; and the excess of births registered over deaths, namely 194,155, was greater than in any previous year.

The following table shews the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the excess of births over deaths for the years 1838—45.

Years.....	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
Marriages .....	108,067	123,166	122,665	122,496	118,825	123,818	132,249	143,743
Persons Married	236,134	246,332	245,330	244,992	237,650	247,636	264,498	287,486
Births .....	465,787	492,574	502,303	512,158	517,739	527,325	540,763	543,521
Deaths .....	342,760	338,984	359,687	343,847	349,519	346,445	356,993	349,366
Excess of Births registered over deaths .....	121,027	153,590	142,616	168,311	168,220	180,880	183,830	194,155

On an average to 100 persons living (50 males and 50 females), 1570 were married, 3218 children were born alive, and 2175 died annually; or about 1 in 64 persons married, 1 in 46 died. To 31 living there was one annual birth. The marriages fluctuated from 1473 in 1842, to 1713 in 1845, the births from 3177 to 3264, the deaths from 2082 in 1840, to 2290 in 1845, so that the marriages fluctuated most, and the births least.

It is evident that there is a connexion between the rates of marriage, birth, and death in a country. If the population kept up by births only were stationary, the births instead of being 3218 to 100,000 persons living, would be equal to the deaths; and if all married once, the same number would express the proportion married. There would be *one* married, *one* born, one death annually to every 46 living; and 46 years would be the mean duration of life. But the

births now exceed the deaths in the proportion of 3 to 2; and as marriage only takes place between adults, the proportion of persons married to the living is necessarily less than the proportion dying; and still less than the proportion born, although 106 per cent of the persons married in 1845, had been married more than once.

*Marriages.*—The fluctuation in the marriages of this country expresses the views which the great body of the people take of their prospects in the world. And judged by this test they were never more sanguine than in the years 1844 and 1845. The annual average price of wheat fell from 71s. a quarter in 1839, to 66s., 64s., 57s., through the three subsequent years, and remained steadily at 50s. and 51s. through 1843, 1844, and 1845. The 3 per cent consols rose from 89 in 1841, to 94 in 1842, to 96 in 1843, and to 100 in 1844, when the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents. were reduced.

In 1842, 3, 4, and 5, the great changes in the Tariff were effected. Commerce revived from the langour under which it suffered in 1842; enterprise awoke, money was called for, and labour was set in motion on all sides with the real and imaginary capital current. Great numbers of persons were engaged on the railways, a new field of labour on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated that 6 millions were expended in 1844, and 14 millions in 1845. Under these circumstances, 50,000 more persons married in 1845 than in 1842. Few examples occur of such an increase in the marriages in England since the year 1756, when 101,944 persons were married. The marriages increased at fluctuating rates during the whole period; and while 96,600 were married in 1757, the number married in 1845 was 287,486. These numbers are to each other as 1 to 3, and are the lowest and highest in the series of 90 years. The average number of persons married annually in the 10 years 1756—65, was 112,549; in the 10 years 1837—46, the average was 248,050; the latter, the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the former, are more than double the number of their ancestors. In 1845, the number of persons married being 287,486, the number of marriages registered was 143,743. The number of births registered in the same year was 543,521 and deaths 349,366.

The marriages exceeded the number registered in any previous year; they exceeded the marriages in 1844 by 11,494; the marriages in 1842 by 24,918. The births registered rose progressively from 463,787 in 1838 to 543,521. The deaths are less by 7567 than the deaths registered in the year preceding; and the excess of births registered over deaths, namely 194,155, was greater than in any previous year.

The number of marriages in a nation perhaps fluctuates independently of external causes, but it is a fair deduction from the facts, that the marriage returns in England, point out periods of prosperity little less distinctly than the



funds measure the hopes and fears of the money market. If the one is the barometer of credit, the other is the barometer of prosperity, present in part, but future, expected, anticipated, in still greater part.

As a war diminishes the marriages by engaging great numbers of men at the marriageable age, an excess of marriages naturally follows peace, when the militia, soldiers, and sailors, with small pensions are discharged. This is seen in the peace of Paris, the peace of Amiens, and the peace at the close of the last war. Manufactures and commerce in England have hitherto entered into renewed activity on the cessation of wars; markets are thrown open, and great numbers of people obtain employment, which has more to do with the increase of marriages than the mere discharge of great numbers of men from the public service and pay.

The growth of domestic animals is affected by comparatively few vicissitudes; and there is little fluctuation in the supply of meat. But the crops of grain in a country vary largely; the prices vary still more; while the wages of the bulk of the population have a limited range. Years of plenty are years of prosperity for the people, and the marriages increase, with a few exceptions, when provisions are cheap. As abundance is one of the causes that multiply, dearth is one of those that diminish the number of marriages. The establishment of new, or the extension of old employments, promote marriages: the cotton manufactures, the canals of the last century, the railways of the present day, are examples. In fact, an increase in their income is taken by the generality of people for the beginning of perennial prosperity, and is followed by a multitude of marriages.

The periodical epidemics of speculation are accompanied by an increase of marriages. Great numbers of people of all classes, fancy themselves growing wealthy while shares are rising; and in the gambling transactions of the Stock Exchange, if some are ruined others are enriched. The apparent improvement in the position of the small capitalists, the increased wages of the working classes, where the speculation involves the employment of labour, and perhaps the spirit of speculation itself lead many to embark in matrimony.

The nation is sometimes extraordinarily sanguine. Great victories, the joy of peace, large financial or political measures, new discoveries in science, new applications of the powers of nature, the opening of kingdoms and continents to commerce, raise public feeling to a state of exaltation, long before the slightest improvement in the material condition of the population, is realised by those measures that are likely to have ultimately that effect. Such periods of public exaltation are almost invariably accompanied by an increase in the number of marriages. In fine, the great fluctuations in the marriages of England are the results of peace after war, abundance after dearth, high wages after want of



employment, speculation after languid enterprise, confidence after distrust, national triumphs after national disasters.

The causes that increase, and the causes that diminish marriage differ in energy; they admit of various combinations; they sometimes neutralize each other; and the marriages express the result of all those forces on the public conduct of the people. It is invariably observed, that any extraordinary increase of marriages, or any augmentation in the consumption either of the comforts, stimulants, or necessities of life, not always within the reach of the great mass of the population, is followed by a corresponding falling off. The ship raised on the crest of the wave, is not surer to plunge than this prosperity to subside. "Eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage" preceded a great historical catastrophe; and it is evident that though a nation may be rising, it never behoves the wise and sober to be more on their guard, more alert, or more liberal in giving good counsels, than when thousands of the people are setting up in business, establishing families (for every marriage is the foundation of a family) and consuming an unusual amount of luxuries. "The 'prosperity'" may be the dawn of progress, or the riotous forerunner of ruin. To distinguish the two kinds of "prosperity" is difficult, but not impossible; and in the national life are always intermingled in different proportions at different times.

The usual course in the crisis appears to be this. Capital accumulates until the outlay of the surplus in the ordinary business of the country yields little profit. The thrifty grocer, the farmer, the cotton spinner, or the merchant, with his routine system and limited market, finds that his business will bear no more capital. Ingenuity is taxed to discover new sources of employment and production. The discovery after many failures is made. The capital invested in the new mines, factories, cultivation, commerce, yields large profits. This gets noised abroad. More capital is invested in similar undertakings, or undertakings suggested by the new principle. Capital is then drawn from all employments at low profits. Expectations are raised. Tradesmen and merchants take capital from their usual business to embark for the new Eldorado. Professional men and annuitants invest part of their incomes. The new enthusiasm is fanned by professional sharpers. Scrip and paper money afford extraordinary facilities for speculation. Men with no capital buy and sell shares; men with little capital go beyond their limits; and men of large capital undertake responsibilities to which no capital is equal. Large numbers of people are employed. Wages, salaries, fees, fly about in every direction. "Eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage" go on at an accelerated rate. All this series of facts is in the rough party estimates of debate, confounded with substantial progress under the name of "prosperity." It is evident however, that the new source of production remains through all; that the first investments

are exceedingly profitable; and that in the end, the speculation becomes a pure destruction of capital; for a nation like an individual, can run through its property by the waste of the holders, their want of prudence, their improvidence in paying wages which the profits of production will not repay, or by the extravagant expenditure of wars, the only great speculations in which governments have hitherto engaged. The farmer may be running out his land, the grocer reducing his stock, the cotton spinner letting his machinery fall to pieces for want of repairs, the carpenter selling his tools, while there is an increase in their expenditure, or even their income, if by this term is understood, the surplus of the cash receipts over the outgoings of ordinary business in any given year. The capital of a country—its fertile soil; its horses, cattle, and provisions; its machinery and tools; its houses, ships, buildings, merchandise, silver, gold; the slow accumulations of a thousand years, each “bearing fruit in its kind,” with skill and labour eternally renewing and extending itself may be wasted year by year, brought low, and destroyed; and while the destruction is going on, the expenditure of the nation may be increasing instead of diminishing.

The reason of the depression that invariably follows a period of prosperity is in the nature of things. Wealth may be suddenly destroyed; but a sudden creation of wealth is impossible; for it is the produce of skill and labour, and though skill moves *per saltum* in inventions, human labour advances slowly, as generation follows generation. Where a new force like steam is placed at man’s disposal, its introduction to profitable uses is slow. But in the crisis of “prosperity” a nation believes itself rich, that the year before found it a hard thing to live; and on this high pitch regulates its expenditure. For man’s course is determined by opinion; and opinion uninformed by science is full of delusions, wayward and prone to exaggeration. The happy Agriculturist has been known to be disturbed by the fertility of Egypt, shake before the rustle of the wheat waving over the plains of Hungary or Russia, and be overwhelmed in imagination by the endless produce of the vast valleys of the Mississippi. The “commercial mind” on the other hand, full of imagination, is excited by the sudden opening of great territories to trade; witness the effect of the treaty with France in 1787; the opening, as it is called, of the Continent of Europe, at the peace of Amiens, and the peace of 1814: the opening of the Continent of South America in 1823-5; the opening of Asia recently through the Indus and China. Commerce sees these vast Continents covered with customers; sets hands to work, freights her ships, and, as she expects, finds millions in want of her wares, and quite willing to accept them; but without anything of value that they are able or willing, to give in exchange for the new untried commodities; men whether civilized or savage, having generally ways enough to dispose of their income, and little left to experiment in new pleasures. The merchandize becomes

a drug. It is sold for a fraction of its cost price, or given away; and in perishing often feeds the germs of a distant future trade.

Some native commodity is displaced, or the industry of the population is stimulated to produce exchangeable articles for a profitable commerce.

In the invariable decline following an increase of marriages they have never fallen back to the original numbers. Population has increased faster than the marriages. The same may probably be said of the energies and productive powers of the country. If it be true that depression always follows "prosperity" the converse is equally true. The agriculture of England, by improvements in, its methods, and its extension in breadth to lands before uncultivated, has, through good and bad seasons, dearth and abundance steadily advanced. Manufactures, aided by new powers and machines, have made still more progress; and commerce, through periods of langour and paroxysms of speculation, has increased, enlightened by science, having at command multiplied facilities of receiving information, as well as new agents of intercommunication with the world. And thus England has hitherto held on her way through ages: sometimes prosperity has shone on her, and all the winds have been favourable; then heaven has been clouded, or the gulf streams of time have carried her aside, or adversity has hung over her; but, amidst all the vicissitudes and chances of the voyage, her true onward glorious course has still been held.

It is a fact well worthy of attention that the proportion of marriages to the female population has progressively diminished from 1,716 per cent. in the 10 years 1796, 1805, to 1533 per cent., in the 10 years 1836-45. While the marriages increase in prosperity, it is a general rule that the proportion of marriages to the population decreases as the mortality decreases; and that marriage takes place later as life becomes longer.

In the year 1845, of the 143,743 marriages, 129,515 were performed according to the rites of the Established Church; 14,228 not according to the rites of the Church. The proportion being nearly as 9 to 1; The marriages after banns were stated to be 92,867; by license 160,13. The marriages after notice to the Superintendant Registrars were only 1,706, but are stated to be increasing. The publication by banns in the country, and in small towns, answers every purpose for which it was intended; but in large towns, and particularly in London, the hurried proclamation in one of its hundreds of churches of a long list of the names of persons intending to marry, in the middle of Divine service, is a very imperfect notice. There are about 18,000 licenses granted by Doctors' Commons and by country surrogates every year. The usual cost of the license at Doctors' Commons is £2. 12s. 6d. There are 10s. 6d. additional for minors, and in the country, surrogates it is said, obtain higher fees. At only £2. 12s. 6d. the tax on 18,000 licenses is £47,250 a year. The stamps on each license are

12s. 6d., deducting this sum, the licenses to marry yield at least £36,000 a year.

There were 9,997 marriages in registered places of worship · 3,977 in superintendant registrars' offices; 180 marriages according to the rites of the Jews, and 74 marriages between Quakers: 6,287 men, and 19,376 women married were under 21 years of age; of the men married 437 per cent., of women 1,348 per cent. were minors; 18,176 or 1,264 per cent., of the men were widowers, 12,369 or 860 per cent., of the women were widows. 47,665 of the men, and 71,229 of the women who were married in 1845 signed with marks in the marriage register. 332 per cent., of the men, and 496 per cent., of the women did not write their names.

*Births.*—The number of children born alive and registered in 1845 was 543,521: taking an equal number of males and females, this is 3,238 per cent., on the population. One child was born to 31 persons living; the increase in the proportion of births has been very slight since 1842, notwithstanding an increase of 24,918 marriages. The number of children *not born in wedlock* in 1845 was 38,241; the number born in wedlock was 505,280. Hence 7 per cent. of the children born alive in 1845 were born out of wedlock; the proportion distinguished in 1842, was 6, 7 per cent. and there is reason to suspect, that in large towns, and particularly in London, either through the incompleteness of the schedules, the misstatements of the informants, or a want of vigilance in the registrars, a considerable number of illegitimate children either escape registration altogether, or are registered as though their parents were married.

*Males and Females born.*—In the 7 years, 1839—45, there were 1,863,892 males, and 1,772,491 females born alive. The proportion in the whole country is nearly 20 boys to 19 girls. On comparing the male and female legitimate and illegitimate children born in the 2 years 1842,—1845, it is found that of legitimate children there are 10,510 boys to 10,000 girls; while only 10,393 boys are born out of wedlock, to 10,000 girls: there is an excess in the proportion of boys among those born in wedlock, amounting to 117. The proportions are in legitimate children nearly 20 boys to 19 girls; in illegitimate children 26 boys to 25 girls.

*Deaths.*—The deaths registered in England during the year 1845, were 349,336. The annual rate of mortality per cent. among males was 2,163, among females 2,001; and the mean mortality of the two sexes was 2,082 per cent., or nearly 1 in 48. The mortality was much lower in 1845, than it has been in any other of the eight years 1838—45, during which the new system of registration has been in operation. The mortality was 2,290 per cent. or 1 in 44 in 1840; it was 2,160, 2,167, 2,120, and 2,155 per cent. in the years 1841—4, and, consequently presented little deviation from the mean of 2176 per cent., (one in 46, nearly.)—If the marriages indicate the opinions which the people entertain of



their prospects in the world, the deaths move as the shadow of their past sufferings or well being, and the great reduction in the mortality of 1845, was undoubtedly in part owing to the active employment, and the relative abundance of food in that and in the previous years.

In the unhealthy countries of the world the mortality is highest in the hottest months, and this was the case formerly in London; but the greatest number of deaths, now invariably occur in the coldest quarter of the year. In Austria including the northern parts of Italy, the annual mortality is 1 in 33; and the mortality throughout Italy is not less than in Austria. In the cities of Italy, the mortality varies from 3 to 4 per cent. In France the annual mortality is 1 in 42.

**TURNPIKES, RAILWAYS, &c.**—At an early period, contrivances to facilitate and accelerate the intercourse between the various districts of a nation, forced themselves intuitively on the human mind; and in proportion as civilization and commerce advanced, artificial canals and public roads were constructed. To the facilities thus effected, are the commercial nations of Europe indebted for much of their superiority of power and opulence over other parts of the world. The first law for making *turnpike roads* in England, was enacted in 1662, and the first *toll-gate* was erected in 1679, on the London and Harwich road.

The roads in every part of the kingdom have been greatly improved within the last thirty years; and the conveyance and speed of stage coaches have been also greatly improved since the close of the eighteenth century; but all are now superseded by *Railroads*. To extend and expedite the stream of communication, is to accelerate the current of commerce, to give an impulse to the flood of prosperity, and a fructifying and beneficial circulation to a floating capital. Railways call into action a vast quantum of manual labour and unappropriated wealth, and by finding employment for the surplus population, greatly increase the prosperity of the nation. They have a beneficial effect on manufactures, mines, and agriculture. The fictitious value of land surrounding large towns will be greatly moderated, and a portion of their advantages transferred to more remote districts. The railroads have a certain influence in bringing into cultivation the waste lands through which they pass, and of rendering available the immense stores of coal, iron, stone, and other minerals, locked up in the bowels of the earth. The comfort and expedition afforded by them to passengers, cause thousands to take frequent journeys on business and pleasure who would otherwise seldom leave their own localities. The great chain of railways, and the numerous branches with which the kingdom is now nearly traversed, will realize all the advantages of centralization, and thus prevent the necessity, of crowding together large masses of people within small spaces; and they have given to the whole face of the country a share of those opportunities of improvement, previously monopolized by large towns and their vicinities.

Within the last forty years, the giant power of steam may be said, literally, to have revolutionized the world. In the language of Douglas Jerrold, we have in the rail a new distributive instrument of the produce of labour; a new vehicle of personal intercommunication, as rapid as it is certain, the discovery of which is peculiar to the present century. Engineers have realised the poet's dream—the locomotive and the electric telegraph surpass the marvels of Arabian fiction—making matter and the elements subservient to man's will.

The progress of railways was, at first, very slow. In every twelvemonths, from 1801 to 1821, only one railway on an average was formed. From 1825 to 1835, Acts of Parliament were obtained for 54 new lines; and in 1836, no less than 29 new projects were sanctioned; and in 1837, fifteen were added to the list. In 1840, the railway legislation consisted in amendments to lines already in existence, though about 500 additional miles of railways were however brought into operation. The year 1841 was equally inactive, no passenger line of any note being sanctioned; but, in 1842, there appeared signs of renovated vigour in the railway world, three bills having been obtained for new lines. In 1844, the number of railways sanctioned, was 26; the total length of which being  $797\frac{1}{4}$  miles, with a share capital £11,121,000, and a power to borrow £3,672,994. In this year, the length of railways was increased to 1900 miles, and the number of passengers exceeded 30,000,000. "Nearly sixty millions of capital," says the *Edinburgh Review*, "had been expended in little more than ten years, on these enterprises; but all the principal lines paid large profits. Dividends of ten per cent. were declared, and shares rose to cent., per cent., premium. The demand for railway shares was enormous; and a supply of corresponding magnitude soon met it. In 1845, 300 miles of new railway were opened for traffic; and acts were passed by the legislature, sanctioning projects in which the construction of a further extent of 1800 miles of railway was undertaken."

According to the statement of Mr. Spelman,—in 1845, the capital then invested in completed lines, amounted to £70,680,877; that already expended, and yet to be expended, upon lines then in course of construction, £67,359,325. The number of projected lines then was 620, and the capital required to carry them out would be about £563,203,300.

The total length of English lines sanctioned by the legislature, in 1846, is  $2978\frac{3}{4}$  miles; and their capital, including loans, £87,701,171. The length of Scotch lines,  $787\frac{1}{2}$  miles; their capital, £16,030,105. The length of Irish lines, 676 miles; their capital, £11,288,060.—thus making the total amount of capital and loans, for the acts passed in that year, £115,019,337. The total quantity of land required is supposed to be about 54,000 acres.

The railways now in progress in the whole world are stated to occupy a length of 2769 geographic miles. Of this number, the United States of America possess nearly one half. Next comes England, then Germany, France, and Belgium.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE was first introduced into England by the Romans, and Camden says, that in the city of Worcester the Roman emperors had their imperial weaving-houses, for both woollen and linen cloth, for the emperor and his army. There is no doubt the Britons preserved the art of cloth-making after their departure. Flanders and the Netherlands began to obtain some degree of celebrity, in the manufacture of woollen goods, about the year 960, previous to which time there were scarcely any mercantile men in Europe, except a few in the wealthy republics of Italy, and these traded with the Indian caravans of the Levant. The Flemings were the first who distinguished themselves in the art of weaving; and Baldwin III., Earl of Flanders, perceiving the immense advantages likely to result to his subjects from this manufacture, encouraged it by establishing weekly markets and annual fairs. Lord Chief Justice Hale says, "It appears very plain by the ancient *guilds*, which were erected in England for the woollen manufacture, as at London, Lincoln, York, Oxford, and divers other cities, that in the time of Henry II. and Richard I., his kingdom greatly flourished in that art. But by the troublesome wars in the reigns of king John and Henry III., and also in the time of Edward I. and Edward II., this manufacture was wholly lost, and all our trade ran out in furs, wool-fells, and leather," which were carried to, and manufactured in France, the Netherlands, and the Hanse Towns." It would, however, appear that some sort of broad cloth was made in England in the reign of Henry II., and Richard I., for we find they enacted laws requiring it to be made of uniform widths. There was also a charter by Henry II. to the citizens of London, which required "that if any cloth were to be found made of Spanish wool, mixed with English wool, the mayor should see it burnt." A staple of wool was established at Boston in 1285, where the Hanseatic merchants fixed their guild, and a tax of a mark was laid on every sack of wool exported. The greater part of the wool grown in England continued, nevertheless, to be exported to the Netherlands, and was such a source of wealth as to occasion the Duke of Burgundy to establish the *Order of the Golden Fleece*. That wise and politic monarch, Edward III., with the view of encouraging the establishment of an extensive woollen manufacture in his kingdom, raised the export duty to forty shillings per sack on wool, and forty shillings on every three hundred wool-fells. In 1328, he passed an act of parliament, entitled, "The Measure and Assize of Cloths of Ray and Colour, whereby is directed the length and breadth of those two sorts of cloths, and that the *King's Aulneger* shall measure

them, and they shall be forfeited to the king if short of the following lengths and breadths, viz., 1st. The Cloths of Ray, (i. e. not coloured) are to be twenty-eight yards in length, and six quarters in width." Edward next encouraged weavers, dyers, &c., from Flanders and the Netherlands to come over to England, and issued "a letter of protection to John Kemp, of Flanders," a woollen cloth weaver. This brought seventy families of Walloons over directly, and many more followed soon afterwards. From *Hankeinus de Brabant*, a foreign settler, it is supposed we have got the name *hank*, which to this day is the name of skeins of worsted and other thread. In 1338, it was enacted, "that no wool should be exported until it was otherwise ordained, and that all cloth-workers should be received from any foreign parts, and fit places should be assigned to them, with divers privileges; and that no foreign cloth should be imported upon pain of forfeiture or other punishment." The celebrated *de Watt*, in his description of the state of England before the reign of Edward III., says, "Before the tumults had removed the weaving trade to England, the Netherlands could deal well enough with that kingdom, the English being only shepherds and wool merchants, and their king received few other imposts but from wool exported." In 1354, the staple of wool, wool-fells, &c., was fixed at various places in England, but afterwards removed, by law, to Calais.

*The Kendal Cloths*, commonly called *Kendal cottons*, are mentioned in 1390, as not being subject to the statute of assize of lengths and breadths. Kendal seems to have given name to the *buckram* or *green druggets*, in which the poor of London were clothed in the days of Shakspeare, who makes the humorous Falstaff say, "But as the devil would have it, three misbegotten knaves, in Kendal-Green, came at my back and let drive at me!"

At the close of the sixteenth century, Wheeler says, "the *Company of Merchant Adventurers in England* annually exported 60,000 white cloths, besides coloured ones of all sorts, short and long kerseys, bays, cottons, northern-dozens, and divers other kinds of coarse woollens; the white cloths alone being worth £60,000., and the rest £400,000." In 1699, an act was passed prohibiting the exportation of woollen manufactures from Ireland, except to a few parts of England and Wales, where the duties imposed amounted to a total prohibition. Several addresses were sent to the king and parliament, "beseeching his majesty to take effectual measures to prevent the growth of the woollen manufactures in Ireland." To give a comprehensive history of the progress of the woollen trade would require a volume, rather than a portion of this work; we must, therefore, conclude our sketch of it with the following tabular view of the amount of foreign wool imported, and the declared value of the woollen goods exported from the United Kingdom in the years specified:—



## IMPORTS OF WOOL

years,	lbs. weight,	years,	lbs. weight,
1823.....	19,366,725	1833.....	38,046,087
1824.....	22,564,485	1834.....	46,455,422
1825.....	43,816,966	1835.....	42,208,949
1826.....	15,989,112	1836.....	64,272,390
1827.....	29,115,341		

## EXPORTS OF WOOLLENS.

years,	£	years,	£
1823.....	5,636,586	1833.....	6,294,132
1824.....	6,013,051	1834.....	5,736,870
1825.....	6,185,648	1835.....	6,840,511
1826.....	4,966,879	1836.....	7,639,553
1827.....	5,245,649		

## WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES EXPORTED TO AMERICA.

Years.	Value.	Pieces of Cloth.	Pieces of Stuffs.	Yards of Blanketing.
1834.....	£1,726,934	200,004	342,323	1,129,449
1835.....	£2,621,270	262,827	560,160	2,125,541
1836.....	£3,173,644	356,740	460,571	3,118,969

In 1837, the quantity of wool imported into this kingdom, from Germany, Spain, Austria, and other places, amounted to 162,847 bales. In 1836, the exportation of British sheep and lambs' wool was 3,942,407 lbs., and of woollen and worsted yarn (including yarn mixed with other materials) amounted to 2,546,177 lbs. There were exported in the same year, 720,587 pieces of broad and narrow cloth; 22,814 pieces of napped coatings, duffels, &c.; 29,610 pieces of kerseymeres; 45,555 pieces of baize; 1,406,000 pieces of worsted stuffs; 2,190,008 yards of flannel; 4,333,876 yards of blankets and blanketing; 1,108,013 yards of carpets and carpeting; 1,467,927 yards of woollens mixed with cotton; 163,182 dozen pairs of worsted stockings; and £142,553. worth of small wares, coverlids, rugs, and hosiery, not otherwise described.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE of England, "presents," as *Mr. Edward Baines*, junr., in his excellent history of the cotton manufacture, truly says, "a spectacle unparalleled in the annals of industry, whether we regard the suddenness of its growth, the magnitude which it has attained, or the wonderful inventions to which its progress is to be ascribed. Within the memory of many now living, those machines have been brought into use, which have made as great a revolution in manufactures, as the art of printing effected in literature. Within the same period, the cotton manufacture of this country has attained a greater extent than the manufactures of wool and linen combined, though these have existed for centuries."

Cotton is a species of vegetable wool, the *herbaceous* produce of the cotton tree, or *gossypium*, and the *shrubby* or *religiosum*\* (the first being the most valuable of all) and grows indigenously in the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and America, and has been known in India for thousands of years. The Chinese are said to have used cotton in the manufacture of paper, several hundred years ago. The best qualities of cotton are brought from Georgia, in the United States of America. Large supplies are also obtained from Carolina; it is also brought from the East and West Indies, Brazil, Turkey, Egypt, &c. &c.

\* Why Linnæus gave it the epithet "*religiosum*" would puzzle *Œdipus* himself.

Cotton was manufactured at Manchester, in 1641, but it was only used as the *weft* of the cloth, the *warp* being formed of linen. The annual average importation of cotton, in 1705, was only 1,170,881 lbs., and at the accession of George III., in 1760, the total annual value of the cotton goods manufactured in Great Britain, was estimated at only £200,000.

The importations of raw cotton, in 1781, were 5,198,778 lbs., and the exportations, 96,788 lbs. But in 1830, the importations were 259,856,000 lbs. and the annual consumption is now about 280,000,000 lbs. The population of the county of Lancaster, in 1750, was only 297,000; and in 1831, the number of its inhabitants had swelled to 1,336,854, and in 1841, to 1,667,054. Lanarkshire, the principal seat of the manufacture in Scotland, has increased in a like ratio. The families supported by this branch of industry, are estimated to comprise 1,500,000 individuals; and the goods produced supply one half of the immense export of Great Britain, and find their way to all the markets of the world. "The causes of this unexampled extension of manufacturing industry," says Mr. Baines, "are to be found in a series of splendid inventions and discoveries, by the combined effect of which a spinner now produces as much yarn in a day, as by the old process he could have produced in a year; and cloth which formerly required six or eight months to bleach, is now bleached in a few hours. Goods called '*cottons*,' but in *reality* *woollens*, were manufactured at Manchester, Kendal, and other places, in the early part of the sixteenth century. "It is not a little singular, that a manufacture destined afterwards to eclipse not merely 'the glory' of the old '*Manchester cottons*,' but that of all other manufactures, should thus have existed in name long before it existed at all in fact. It has been conjectured that the word '*cottons*,' was a corruption of '*coatings*,' but it is very evident, that the name was adopted from the foreign cotton which, being partly fustians and other heavy goods, were imitated in woollens by our manufacturers."\*

ERA OF INVENTION.—In 1769, Watt, the great improver of the steam engine, took out his patent, and in the same year, Arkwright took out his for spinning with rollers—"one of the most brilliant eras in the annals of British genius; when Black and Priestly were making their discoveries in science; when Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Watt, revolutionized the processes of manufactures; when Smeaton and Brindley executed prodigies of engineering; when the senate was illumined by Burke and Fox, Chatham and Mansfield; when Johnson and Goldsmith, Reid and Beattie, Hume, Gibson, and Adam Smith, adorned the walks of philosophy and letters." Though the cotton manufacture was extended far beyond the limits it otherwise would have reached by the *steam engine*, yet the *spinning machinery*, invented in the latter part

\* Cotton lint is said to be the best cure for burns and scalds.

the eighteenth century, may be said to have *created* the English cotton manufacture. The machines used in the cotton manufacture in England, until 1760, were nearly as simple as those of India. In 1738, Mr. John Kay, of Bury, in Lancashire, invented the *flying shuttle*; and in 1760, his son Robert invented the *drop box*, both of which were a great saving of time to the weaver, and the former enabled one man to weave the widest cloth; whilst by the latter, a weaver can use at pleasure any one of three shuttles, each containing a different coloured weft, without the trouble of taking them from and replacing them in the lathe. The greatest impediment to the further progress of the manufacture was the want of a large supply of yarn; the *one thread wheel*, though turning in thousands of cottages, from morning till night, not keeping pace with the weaver's shuttle, nor with the demand of the merchant. "Genius stepped in to remove the difficulty, and gave wings to a manufacture which had been creeping on the earth. A mechanical contrivance was invented, by which twenty, fifty, a hundred, or even a thousand threads could be spun at once by a simple pair of hands." In 1738, John Wyatt, of Birmingham, obtained a patent, in the name of Paul Lewis, for *spinning by rollers*, but never had the means of bringing it into public notice and estimation. In 1767, *Thomas Highs*, a reed-maker, of Leigh, in Lancashire, aided by John Kay, a clock-maker, invented a spinning machine, which he called a *Jenny*, after the name of his daughter. Thomas Highs afterwards invented the *water frame and throstle*, but was deprived of the benefit of his inventions by Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Arkwright, who was a barber at Preston, where he had induced Kay to make him a model of High's machine. This was the germ of Arkwright's future prosperity. In 1779, Samuel Crompton, a weaver, of Bolton, in Lancashire, after five years labour, completed a new spinning machine called a *mule*, from its combining the principles of the water frame and the Jenny. The distinguishing feature of the mule is, that the spindles, instead of being stationary, as in both the other machines, are placed on a moveable carriage, which is wheeled out to the distance of 54 or 56 inches from the roller beam, in order to stretch and twist the thread, and wheeled in again to wind it on the spindles. Various improvements have been since made in the mule, and other spinning, carding, and roving machines, so that several thousand spindles may now be seen in a single room of a cotton mill, revolving with inconceivable velocity, and drawing out, twisting, and winding up as many thousand threads.

**POWER LOOMS.**—The spirit of improvement was next directed to the *weaving* department, and did not rest till that operation too, was performed by machinery. In 1785, a power loom, which may be considered as the parent of that now in use, was invented by the *Rev. Dr. Cartwright*. Many others were subsequently invented, but that which has now come into general use, was invented by *Mr. H. Horrocks*, of Stockport, in 1803, and is constructed entirely of iron.

It is a neat, compact, and simple machine, moving with great rapidity, and occupying so small a space, that several hundreds may be worked in a single room of a large factory. "Horrocks, sharing the common destiny of inventors, failed, and sunk into poverty." His looms came so slowly into favour, that in 1813, there were not more than 2,400 of them in use; but in 1820, the number of power looms in England and Scotland had increased to 14,150; in 1830, to 60,000; in 1836, to about 100,000, and now to above that number.

The following estimate is from Mr. M'Culloch's *Dictionary of Commerce*, a most valuable work:—

Total value of every description of Cotton Goods, manufactured annually in Great Britain .....	£35,999,000
Raw material, 200,000,000 lbs. at 7d. per lb.....	6,000,000
Wages of 833,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c. at £24. a year each .....	20,000,000
Wages of 111,000 engineers, machine makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c. at £30. a year each .....	3,333,000
Profits of the manufacturers, wages of superintendence, sums to purchase the materials of machinery, coals, &c. ....	6,666,000
	£35,999,000

The capital employed may be estimated as follows:—

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material .....	6,000,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages .....	15,000,000
Capital invested in spinning mills, power and hand looms, workshops, warehouses, &c. ....	35,000,000
	£56,000,000

The number of cotton mills in Great Britain, in the year 1787, was only 143, but they now amount to about 1,200, employing upwards of 250,000 persons, and moved by power equal to about 50,000 horses, of which about 39,000 horse-power is that of *steam engines*, and 11,000 that of *water wheels*.

The following tables, from an official return of the "Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain to Foreign Parts according to the *real or declared value thereof*," in the years specified, will show the relative importance of our principal branches of trade and commerce.

#### SPECIES OF EXPORTS.

	1833.	1834.	1835.
Cotton Manufactures .....	13,754,992.....	15,281,494.....	16,393,170
„ Yarn.....	4,704,008.....	5,211,014.....	5,706,565
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures .....	6,289,649.....	5,734,017 .....	6,836,735
Woollen and Worsted Yarn .....	264,204.....	238,541.....	309,091
Linen Manufactures .....	2,093,663.....	2,364,980.....	2,838,050
Linen Yarn .....	72,006.....	136,312.....	216,634
Cordage .....	96,919.....	90,209.....	79,548
Apparel, Slops, and Negro Clothing .....	405,785.....	435,297.....	494,861
Silk Manufactures .....	737,263.....	637,013.....	973,478
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	381,505.....	344,515.....	516,774
Glass of all sorts .....	437,541.....	490,493.....	636,927



	1833.	1834.	1835.
Earthenware of all sorts .....	496,198.....	492,724.....	539,989
Cutlery and Hardware .....	1,466,374.....	1,484,681.....	1,832,766
Iron and Steel, wrought and unwrought ...	1,403,073.....	1,404,756.....	1,640,939
Brass and Copper Manufactures .....	883,241.....	961,606.....	1,023,949
Silver and Plated Wares, Jewellery, &c. ...	179,219.....	191,854.....	231,900
Tin, unwrought .....	86,985.....	33,327.....	32,282
Tin and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates ....	282,165 .....	336,988.....	381,068
Arms and Ammunition.....	321,922....	312,980.....	407,489
Lead and Shot .....	120,643.....	142,483.....	195,095

Mr. M'Culloch considers the following estimate of the gross annual value of some of the great departments of manufacturing industry, nearly correct :—

	£		£
Cotton .....	35,000,000	Linen.....	8,000,000
Woollen.....	22,000,000	Silk .....	10,000,000
Iron and Hardware.....	17,000,000	Glass and Earthenware ....	4,250,000
Watches, Jewellery, &c.....	3,000,000	Paper.....	1,500,000
Leather.....	13,000,000	Hats .....	2,400,000

Total, £116,650,000, but there are, exclusive of these, other departments of manufacturing industry of great value and importance,

The following table shews the value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, during the three years ending January 5th, 1840, 1841, and 1842, calculated at the official, and also of the real or declared value thereof; distinguishing the amount of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported, from that of the foreign and colonial exported :—

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN,					
Years ending Jan. 5.	Value of Imports at the Official Rates,	Value of Exports at the Official Rates of Valuation.			Real Value of Exported British Manufactures and Produce,
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise	Total Exports at Official Value	
	£	£	£	£	£
1840	60,346,066	96,947,122	12,779,057	109,726,179	52,701,509
1841	65,173,411	102,263,512	13,765,618	116,029,130	50,896,556
1842	62,684,587	101,780,753	14,714,635	116,495,381	51,217,658

The official value is a rate which was fixed in the year 1694, and has been since used to denote the *quantity* of produce exported. The real or declared value is the current money value, according to the invoices of the exporters. These two values are very useful, as the official value enables us to ascertain the quantity of our foreign transactions, by comparing one year or period with another, whilst the declared value enables us to ascertain the amount of money those transactions left us.

The following table shows the species of articles manufactured in the United Kingdom, and exported from Great Britain in the year ending January 5th 1842, and also their official and real value :—

Articles Exported.	Official Value.	Real Value.	Articles Exported.	Official Value.	Real Value.
	£	£		£	£
Alum .....	30,741	15,615	Molasses .....	122,185	96,311
Apparel, Slops, and Negro Clothing ..	581,154	581,154	Mules .....	1,720	1,913
Arms & Ammunition	363,017	343,593	Musical Instruments	60,904	60,904
Bacon and Hams ...	42,597	42,336	Oil, Hempseed, Lin- seed & Rapeseed	170,531	112,202
Beef & Pork salted .	38,611	68,117	„ Train(Greenland)	1,552	2,373
Beer and Ale ....	134,215	357,128	Painters' Colours ...	185,706	185,706
Books Printed ...	31,972	141,783	Plate, Plated Ware, and Jewellery ...	218,557	213,940
Brass and Copper Manufactures ...	1,727,418	1,523,615	Potatoes .....	7,023	7,068
Bread and Biscuit ..	4,483	8,003	Salt .....	349,243	171,264
Butter and Cheese..	58,255	174,072	Saltpetre, British, rfd	52,669	24,216
Cabinet & Uphol- stery wares .....	76,052	76,052	Seeds, all sorts .....	8,685	7,834
Coals and Culm. ....	1,680,672	671,122	Silk Manufactures	945,022	780,894
Cordage .....	69,803	124,263	Soap and Candles...	504,646	317,345
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour .....	18,923	47,435	Soda .....	56,469	56,469
Cotn. Manufactures	58,816,522	16,225,556	Spirits ... ..	15,717	21,362
„ Yarn .....	10,960,499	6,266,933	Stationery, all sorts	273,511	273,511
Cows and Oxen ....	1,689	6,682	Sugar, refined ....	834,824	548,336
Earthenware, all sorts	142,652	600,580	Tin, unwrought ....	85,202	86,565
Fish of all sorts ....	171,898	197,937	Tin & Pewter Wares and Tin Plates ...	833,927	390,476
Glass of all sorts ....	213,326	420,416	Tobacco(manufctd.) and Snuff .....	2,284	20,652
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	58,411	634,918	Tongues .....	2,011	4,106
Hardwares & Cutlery	1,018,504	1,622,821	Umbrellas and Par- asols .....	50,358	50,358
Hats, Beaver, & Felt	59,606	73,356	Whalebone .....	577	1,323
„ of all other sorts	75,551	51,791	Wool, Sheep's ....	270,340	508,851
Hops .....	9,010	10,015	„ of other sorts	9,214	29,209
Horses .....	44,363	148,116	Woollen & Worsted Yarn .....	305,114	552,148
Iron and Steel, wrt. and unwrought ..	5,184,930	2,870,487	Woollen Manufactrs.	6,308,207	5,746,942
Lard .....	8,255	12,129	All other Articles ...	1,176,127	1,257,235
Lead and Shot ....	133,620	242,212	Exported from Ire- land .....	399,764	416,965
Leather wrought & unwrought .....	216,786	327,761	TOTAL value of the Produce and Manufactures of the U.K. export- ed to For. Parts	102,180,517	51,634,623
„ Saddlery & Hrns.	99,485	99,485			
Linen Manufactures	5,195,365	3,316,151			
„ Yarn .....	1,530,669	803,017			
Machinery & Mill- work .....	551,260	551,260			
Mathematical & Op- tical Instruments	24,237	24,237			

The following table shows the *declared* value of the principal articles of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, in the years 1844, 1845, and 1846 :—

	1844.	1845.	1846.
Butter .....	—	191,490. ....	186,975
Candles .....	—	71,152. ....	53,931
Cheese .....	—	25,439 ...	21,028
Coals and Culm .....	672,056. ....	973,635. ....	972,669
Cotton Manufactures .....	18,816,761. ....	19,156,096. ....	17,926,966
Cotton Yarn .....	6,988,584. ....	6,963,235. ....	7,873,727
Earthenware .....	766,910 .....	828,182. ....	793,978
Fish (Herrings) .....	—	155,682. ....	200,225
Glass .....	389,321. ....	357,421. ....	262,865
Hardware and Cutlery .....	2,179,087. ....	2,183,000. ....	2,180,057
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought ...	—	351,477. ....	332,426
Linen Manufactures .....	3,024,799. ....	3,036,370. ....	2,838,384
Linen Yarn .....	1,050,676. ....	1,060,566. ....	875,556
Machinery .....	—	904,961. ....	1,161,056
Metals, viz:—			
Iron and Steel .....	3,193,368. ....	3,501,895. ....	4,174,558
Copper and Brass .....	1,736,545. ....	1,694,441. ....	1,555,006
Lead .....	270,344. ....	210,974. ....	147,614
Tin, Unwrought .....	77,893. ....	48,777. ....	107,759
Tin Plates .....	485,611. ....	615,729. ....	610,557
Salt .....	224,656. ....	218,302. ....	205,450
Silk Manufactures .....	736,455. ....	766,405. ....	837,577
Soap .....	—	193,468. ....	149,186
Sugar, refined .....	331,050. ....	472,947. ....	394,146
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' .....	535,134. ....	556,340. ....	342,848
Woollen Yarn .....	958,217. ....	1,066,925. ....	907,893
Woollen Manufactures .....	8,204,836. ....	7,693,117. ....	6,334,298
	£50,642,306	£53,298,026	£51,279,735

The following notice of the *Jacquard Machine*, a French invention, will not we hope, be considered uninteresting, nor out of place here. It is one of the most useful and ingenious of modern discoveries, and took its name from the inventor, who was originally a straw hat maker, at Lyons. By it the most complicated patterns can be woven with the same ease as the plainest. His own account of its invention, and the circumstances that led thereto, are as follows:—

“During the peace of Amiens, a translated extract from an English newspaper met my eye, which stated that a premium was offered by a society in London to any one who would apply machinery to the manufacture of nets. I meditated long upon the matter, and after many attempts, I made a machine by which nets could be produced. Having succeeded, I thought no more of the matter. I carried the net about in my pocket, and one day, meeting with a friend who had heard the paragraph of the English paper read, I threw it to him, saying, “There is the difficulty got over, and the net made.” Some time afterwards, I was much surprised at getting an order from the Prefect to appear at the Prefectal Palace. I went, and was informed by the Prefect (who had obtained possession of my net) that he had orders from the Emperor to send the machine to Paris. I was astonished—but in those times there was no resisting the orders of authority. I told the Prefect I must have some time to prepare a machine for the Emperor, which was of course granted. In the course of a few weeks I prepared a machine, and took it with a half-manufactured net to the Prefect. He was very impatient to see it work, so I bade him count the number of loops, and then strike the bar with his foot; he did so, and

another loop was added to the number. Great was the delight that he expressed, and he told me that I should hear from him again. I did hear from him again very soon, and in a way that perplexed me not a little. He informed me that I was to go to Paris by his majesty's orders, and that I was to set out immediately. I was accordingly sent off, and escorted by military force to the capital. I was conducted to the conservatory, and introduced at once to Napoleon and Carnot. Carnot said to me suddenly, "Are you the man that can do what Omnipotence cannot do? Can you tie a knot on a string on the stretch? I was overwhelmed with the presence of the Emperor, and the abruptness of the Minister, and knew not what to answer. But Napoleon spoke very condescendingly to me, urged me to go on with my mechanical pursuits, and said he would protect me. Materials were brought me, and I was directed to make a net-producing machine in the conservatory, which I did. At that time a superb shawl was being woven for the empress Josephine, and for its production they were employing a very costly and complicated loom; a loom upon which more than twenty thousand francs had been expended. It appeared to me that the same effect might be produced by a less perplexing machinery, and I recollected having seen a model by Vaucanson, in which I thought a principle was developed which I could apply to the desired purpose. When I had succeeded, the emperor conferred upon me a decoration, and granted me a pension of a thousand crowns. But on returning to Lyons, far different was my destiny. When I endeavoured to introduce my machine, the workmen broke out into open revolt. I was every where denounced as the enemy of the people, as the man who had been scheming the destruction of their trade, and the starvation of themselves and families. Three plots were laid to assassinate me, and twice I had great difficulty in escaping with my life. So strong was the tide of prejudice and indignation, that my machine was ordered to be destroyed by the public authorities. It was broken to pieces in the great square of the city. The iron was sold for old iron—the wood, for firewood. But I did not lose courage. The successful competition of foreigners, and the consequent decline of trade in France, led some intelligent manufacturers, a few years after, to think of the man whose discovery might perhaps bring some relief to that depression under which they laboured. They found strength of mind to make another experiment; It succeeded. Silks of greater beauty were introduced, at a lower cost. There was a dawn of prosperity, and it has continued to shine. Of that machine which had been devoted to ignominy and destruction, thousands have been introduced."

Such was the success of the Jacquard machine in France. Some years elapsed before it was brought into this country. It was first used in the silk manufacture of Spitalfields, then in the carpet manufacture of Scotland, and lastly, in the various manufactures of England.

We are far behind our continental neighbours in the art of design. The superiority of our manufacturing texture, is of little avail, when placed in juxtaposition with the figured productions of France, the superior beauty of which command a decided preference. But while the British manufacturer acknowledges the superiority of the French in this particular, he contends for the possibility of bringing our manufactures to the same standard of elegance. The artists of France possess no *natural* advantages above our native artists; their advantages and the success derived from them, are owing, chiefly, to the pains their wise and fostering government has taken to encourage the Fine Arts and promote their study. Gratuitous *schools of design* are established at Paris, Lyons, and many of their principal towns. The town of Lyons contributes twenty thousand francs per annum to the government establishment of the School of Arts, which takes charge of every youth, who shews an aptitude for drawing or any kind of imitative design applicable to manufacture. All the eminent painters, sculptors, and even botanists and florists, of Lyons, become eventually associated



with the staple trade, and devote to it their happiest conceptions. In St. Peter's school, there are about one hundred and eighty students, all receiving from the town a gratuitous education in Art for five years; comprehending delineations in anatomy, botany, architecture, and loom pattern drawing. There is a botanical garden attached to the school. The government allows three thousand one hundred francs a year to the school, and the students are supplied with every thing but the materials, and are allowed to receive the benefit of their works. There is one singular advantage in this school worthy of especial remark; in it collections of silk fabrics may be studied, extending over a period of four thousand years, with explanations of the modes in which every pattern was produced, from the rude silks of the Egyptian mummies to the last figured webs. Here are also weaving schools, containing sixty or eighty scholars. In these, a pattern being exhibited, they are required to exercise their invention immediately, as to the best means of producing the design on a piece of silk goods. Such difficulties as are occasionally encountered, being removed by the master, he leads them on to a successful accomplishment of the task. We may look in vain for establishments affording such advantages as these, throughout the length and breadth of the British empire. It is to be hoped our government will direct its attention to this branch of art, and apply a portion of the vast revenues of the empire to an object so legitimate, and so intimately affecting its welfare.

**CIVIL DIVISIONS OF ENGLAND.**—(Extracted partly from the Parliamentary Gazetteer, and partly from Moule's English Counties.)

The Anglo Saxon civil divisions of England are still, in a great measure retained at the present day. The division of the country into tythings, hundreds, and counties or shires, has generally been attributed to Alfred; but the tything or shire certainly existed long before his time, for they are mentioned in the laws of *Ina*, King of the West Saxons, towards the close of the 7th century. The names of several of our English counties occur in history before the extinction of the heptarchy, some of the smaller kingdoms of which, as Kent, Sussex, and Essex, became counties in the future arrangement of the kingdom. Hampshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire, are mentioned before A. D. 871, as forming shires, or portions of the kingdom of Wessex. The existing division was systematized and completed, however, by Alfred, who according to Ingulphus, first caused a general survey to be taken of the whole kingdom, and the lands to be classed in their respective shires and hundreds.

*Shires or Counties.*—According to the division of England by Alfred, it contained only 32 shires, which in the primitive signification of the term means shares, divisions, or counties, Durham and Lancaster being included in Yorkshire; Cornwall in Devonshire; Rutland in Northamptonshire; Monmouthshire in Wales; and Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, being subject to the Scots. According to our present division, which appears to have been established in the Anglo Saxon era, England is divided into forty counties,

three of which Cheshire, Lancashire, and Durham are called counties-palatine. They are called *a palatio*, because the owners of them anciently had the same powers and privileges within them respectively as the king had in his own palace. These extraordinary privileges were probably granted to them because they bordered on enemies' countries, and were continually exposed to sudden invasion from the Welsh and Scots. Chester and Durham were counties-palatine by prescription, or immemorial custom, at least as old as the Norman conquest; but the Earldom of Chester was united to the crown by Henry III., and has ever since that period given a title to the heir-royal. Lancaster was created a county-palatine by Edward III., in favour of Henry Plantagenet, first Earl and Duke of Lancaster. Pembroke also, and Hexham, were anciently counties-palatine. The latter belonged to the Archbishop of York, but was stripped of its privilege in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who annexed it to the county of Northumberland. The former was dissolved in 27th Henry VIII.

The Shire, or County was composed of a number of hundreds, under the jurisdiction of an *eorl*, or *eorldarman*, who was commonly a thane of large estate, and noble family, and often assumed the title of prince in subscribing charters and other deeds. Some of these great men held also offices which required their attendance at court; hence his office in every shire was usually filled by a deputy, with the title of the *Shiregerieve*, *Shire reeve*, or *Sheriff*. The *Shiregemote* was a court of great importance in Anglo Saxon times; and held two annual general meetings, one in Spring, and another in Autumn for the transaction of business, civil military and ecclesiastical. But as it was found impossible to despatch all the business at these two meetings, county courts were appointed to be held by the Shire-reeve every four weeks, called *folckmotes*. The word *county* (in latin *comitatus*;) is derived from the *Comes*, or Count, of the Franks an office of similar rank and jurisdiction to the Saxon earl. The lord-lieutenant of a county may be regarded as the successor of the Saxon *eorldarman*.

**TYTHINGS.**—The tything, freeburgh, or decennary, originally consisted of a community of ten freemen householders, who became answerable for each other's good behaviour to the king. Each tything formed a little state or commonwealth within itself, and chose its own dean, or head, who was sometimes called the alderman of such a tything, or freeburgh, on account of his age and experience, but most commonly the *borsholder*, from the Saxon words *borh*, a surety, and *alder*, a head or chief. The members of each tything, with their borsholder at their head, constituted a court of justice, in which all the little controversies arising within the tything were determined. If any member of a tything committed a crime against the public laws, and made his escape, and the tything could not establish that none of them had been accomplices in his crimes, or connived at his escape, they were obliged to pay the mulct or fine prescribed by

the law for the crime committed. A tything was sometimes called a neighbourhood; its members fought in one band on the day of battle, and often eat at one table in the time of peace. No man could be a member of a tything in which he did not reside; and the members were all of equal rank, for thanes were not members of any tything, the family of a thane being considered as a tything within itself. A more admirably adapted political expedient for promoting the peace and good order of society, at least in those times, could not have been contrived. Ingulphus assures us that by this means, "so profound a tranquility, and such perfect security, were established over all the land, that if a traveller left or lost ever so great a sum of money, in the open fields or highways, he was sure of finding it next morning, or even a month after, entire and untouched."

**HUNDREDS.**—The division of the southern parts of England into hundreds, is unquestionably of Anglo-Saxon origin, and was probably made in imitation of the *Centena* of Germany; but in what manner the name of hundred was applied is uncertain. Some authors have considered the hundred as relating to the number of heads of families, or the number of dwellings situated in the division; others to the number of hides of land therein contained. By analysing the Domesday Record, an able writer has proved that, as it regards the county of Bedford, the hundred anciently consisted of a hundred hides of land; the same is asserted by Mr. Baker to have been the case with the hundreds of Northamptonshire. Other writers are of opinion that the hundred was formed by the union of ten tythings, and was presided over by the *hundredary*, who was commonly, if not always, a thane or nobleman residing within the hundred. The *hundredary* was the captain of his hundred in the time of war, as well as their civil magistrate in time of peace; and, for the performance of his duties, he received one third of all the fines imposed in his court. The court commonly met once every month; and all the members, in imitation of their German ancestors, came to it in their arms,—a custom from which it obtained the name of the wapentac or wapentake. At the beginning of each meeting, all the members touched the hundredary's spear with theirs, in token of their acknowledging his authority, and being ready to fight under his command. In these courts, the archdeacon, and sometimes the bishop, presided with the hundredary, and both civil and ecclesiastical affairs were taken cognizance of in them. The hundred courts did not possess the power of inflicting capital punishments; an appeal lay from them to the tything, the next superior court.

The petty sessions for the hundred have grown out of this jurisdiction. The Chiltern hundreds, which have been by privilege annexed to the crown, have still their own courts; a steward of these courts is appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a salary of twenty shillings, and all fees belonging to the office, and being an appointment of profit, the steward must vacate his seat in



parliament. The Chiltern is a name applied to the range of hills traversing Buckinghamshire, and extending from Tring, in Hertfordshire, to Henley, in Oxfordshire. The government of towns and cities, in the Anglo-Saxon period, very much resembled that of the rural hundreds. The chief magistrate in a landward town was called the *alderman* or *towngrieve*; and in a seaport, the *portgrieve*; and had the same authority in his town or city that the hundredary had in his hundred. One part of a hundred is sometimes found in the very middle of another, or several parts of a hundred scattered widely over a whole county. These ragged hundreds are supposed to have had heads of religious houses for their lords, or owners; whence it is presumed that the detached portions were acquisitions after the hundred came into their possession.

**TRYTHING OR RIDING.**—A Trything or Riding, implies a third part; a mode of division in England now only peculiar to Yorkshire, but common to Lincolnshire, and some other counties in the Anglo Saxon era. The next magistrate above the *hundredary* was called the trything man, or lathgrieve, presiding over three, four, or more hundreds, formed into what was called a trything, in some places a lath, and in other places a rape. Hence the laths of Kent, the rapes of Sussex, the parts of Lincoln, and the trythings or ridings of Yorkshire.

**WARDS.**—The four northern counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland are divided into Wards, so named from the warding or guarding necessary in that part of the country against the frequent incursions of the Scots. At Alnwick (Northumberland) on the proclamation of the fairs, the adjacent townships send representatives to attend the bailiff, who keep ward all night in every quarter of the town, and are free of toll by this service. This is the most perfect remains of watch and ward now retained. The wards of the city of London are similarly named from the guard or watch necessarily kept in them.

**Wapentakes.**—The Wapentakes of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are equivalent to the Hundreds, and the name literally signifies "To Arms," from wapen, weapons, and tac, touch. (*See article on Hundreds.*)

**Soke, Liberty, &c.**—Soke is a district wherein the power or liberty to administer Justice is exercised. It is used in Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire. Lythe is a liberty, or member, as Pickering Lythe in Yorkshire. Districts of large extent are found under the name of Liberties which affect the general course of law in the hundreds. In Dorsetshire, where this denomination chiefly prevails, the grants of some of these liberties are dated as late as the reign of Henry VIII. and even of Elizabeth.

**Parishes.**—The Parishes of the early Britons were synonymous with Diocese; the district submitted to the authority of a bishop, was originally called his parish. The name comes from the Latin *parochia*. In very early times there was one large edifice in each city, for the people to worship in; and this they called



the *parochia* or parish. England was first divided into parishes by Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 636; and the boundaries of them as marked in Doomesday Book, agree very nearly with the present division. They were recognised by the laws of King Edgar, about the year 970, who directs that tithes of lands should be paid to the church of the parish in which they were situated. It seems pretty clear and certain says Blackstone, that the boundaries of parishes were first ascertained by those of a manor or manors; because it very seldom happens that a manor extends itself over more than one parish, though there are often many manors in the same parish. The lords he adds, as christianity spread, began to build churches on their own demesnes or wastes, in order to accommodate their tenants in one or two adjoining lordships; and that they might have divine service performed therein, obliged all their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of one officiating minister, instead of leaving them at liberty to distribute them among the clergy of the diocese in general; and this tract of land, the tithes of which were so appropriated, formed a distinct parish; and this accounts for the frequent intermixture of parishes one with another, for if a lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself, it was natural for him to endow his newly erected church with the tithes of such lands. Camden in the time of king James reckoned 9,284 parishes in England; and in 1821, there were 10,693 parishes in England.

*Townships.*—Soon after the restoration of King Charles II., a law was passed permitting townships and villages, although not entire parishes, to maintain their own poor; and under this law the townships northward of the rivers Humber and Dee, have become as distinctly limited, as if they were separate parishes; but the townships still seem liable to separation and partition.

*Extra parochial places.*—Besides the parishes and their tythings, or townships, there are many places in England not contained within the limits of any parish, and thence called extra parochial. These places are found usually to have been the site of religious houses, or of ancient castles, the owners of which did not permit any interference with their authority within their own limits; and in early times the existence of such exemptions from the general government of the kingdom is not surprising. In the language of the ancient law of England they were not geldable, nor shire ground; and as the Sheriff was then the receiver general in his County, extra parochial places were neither taxable, nor within the ordinary pale of civil jurisdiction; and the inhabitants are still virtually exempt from many civil duties and offices, served not without inconvenience by others, for the benefit of the community at large.

*Manors and Baronies.*—A manor or manerium so called a *Manendo*, because the usual residence of the owner seems, to have been originally a district of land,

held by a lord, or other great personage, who kept in his own hands as much land as was necessary for the use of his family, and which was called *terre dominicales*, or demesne lands. The other, or tenemental lands, belonging to a feudal chief, were distributed amongst his followers or his tenants, and were held by two different tenures. Book-land, or charter-land, was held by deed under payment of certain rents, and performance of certain services, and, in effect, differed nothing from free soccage lands. It is from this species of tenure that most of the freehold tenants have arisen, who hold of particular manors, and do suit and service for the same. The other species of holding was called folk-land; it was not guaranteed by writing, but was liable to be resumed at pleasure by the lord of the manor; being indeed, land held in villenage. The residue of the manor, being uncultivated, was termed the lord's waste, and served as a common pasturage for the cattle of the lord and his tenantry. In the opinion of Blackstone, barons were originally the same with our present lords of the manor, whose courts, for redressing misdemeanours and nuisances within the manor, and for settling disputes of property amongst the tenants, are still called Courts-baron. This court is inseparably attached to each manor; and if the number of suitors should so fail as not to leave sufficient to make a jury, or homage, that is two tenants at the least, the manor itself is lost. All manors existing at this day must have existed as early as King Edward I.

*Honours.*—The union of several manors in one great baronial proprietor, who held his seigniorship over those which he granted to inferior persons, was usually and exclusively called an honour, until the appellation was extended by Henry VIII. to Amphyll, Hampton Court, and Grafton, as being composed of various manors, although not strictly according to ancient principle, as they had never formed either baronies alone, or the capital seats of baronies. As a manor consists of several tenements, services, customs, &c., so an honour contains divers manors, knights' fees, &c. It was also called a *beneficium*, or royal fee, being always held of the king *in capite*.

*A City.*—A city, according to Cowell, is a town corporate which hath a bishop and cathedral-church. According to Blount, *city* is a word obtained only since the conquest: for in the time of the Saxons there were no cities, but all the great towns were called *burgs*, and even London was then called *Londonburg*, as the capital of Scotland is called *Edinburgh*; and long after the conquest, the words *city* and *burgh* are used promiscuously, as in the charter of Leicester, where that place is both called *civitas* and *burgus*. It would appear, then, that although the word *city* usually signifies with us such a town corporate as hath a bishop and cathedral-church, yet it is not always so; and though the bishopric be dissolved—as is the case of Westminster—it may still remain a city. “certain large towns, both in England and other countries, are called cities, and they

are supposed to rank before other towns. On what the distinction is founded is not well ascertained. The word seems to be of common parlance, or at most to be used in the letters and charters of sovereigns as a complimentary or honorary appellation, rather than as betokening the possession of any social privileges which may not, and in fact do not, belong to other ancient and incorporated places which are still known only by the name of towns or boroughs. On the whole, we can rather say that certain of our ancient towns are called cities, and their inhabitants citizens, than show why this distinction prevails, and what are the criteria by which they are distinguished from other towns. These ancient towns are those in which the cathedral of a bishop is found; to which are to be added Bath and Coventry, which jointly with Wells and Lichfield, occur in the designation of the bishop in whose diocese they are situated; and Westminster, which in this respect stands alone."

*A Town.*—In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or the see of a bishop, is called a town. Those towns which contain the county court houses, gaol, asylum, infirmary, and other public buildings, and at which the assizes, general sessions, and other public business of the county are generally conducted, are called *county towns*.

*A Borough.*—The term *borough*, *burrough*, or *burg*, is frequently used for a town or corporation which is not a city. Borough—in the original Saxon *borge* or *borgh*—has been supposed to have originally meant a tything. Afterwards, as *Verstegan* informs us, the term came to signify a town that had something of a wall or enclosure about it: so that all places which, among our ancestors, had the denomination borough, were, one way or other, fenced or fortified. But in latter times, the same appellation was bestowed on several of the *villæ insigniores*, or county towns, though not walled. The ancient Saxons, according to Spelman, gave the name *burg* to such places as in other countries would have been called cities; but divers canons being made for removing the episcopal sees from the smaller to the larger towns, the name *city* became appropriate to episcopal towns, whilst that of *borough* was retained by all the rest. The term *borough*, or burgh, is now particularly appropriated to such towns and villages as send burgesses or representatives to parliament. Boroughs are equally such whether they be incorporated or not: there being a great number of them not incorporated, and several corporations that are not boroughs.

*A Hamlet.*—The word *hamlet*, *hamel*, or *hampsel*—from the Saxon *ham*, and the German *let*—signifies a little village, or part of a village or parish. Stow expounds a hamlet to be "the seat of a freeholder."

**REFORM IN THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN 1832.**—The following seem to be the leading features of this great measure of reform, for extending the franchise and "correcting the abuses, that have long prevailed in

the choice of members of parliament." In addition to the ancient right of free holders, all copyholders of the clear annual value of £10, over and above all rents and payments out of the same, are entitled to vote for knights of the shire; and also all leaseholders and occupiers, either as lessee or assignee, to any lands or tenements, whether of freehold or otherwise, for the unexpired residue whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than sixty years, of the clear yearly value of not less than £10, over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, and for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created, for a period of not less than twenty years, of the clear annual value of not less than £50, over and above all rents and charges payable out of the same; also the occupier of any lands or tenements for which he shall be *bona fide* liable to a yearly rent of not less than £50, shall be entitled to vote for the county in which such lands shall be situate. Every male occupier, within a city or borough, or within any place sharing in the election of such city or borough, as owner or tenant of any house or other buildings, either separately or jointly with any land, of the clear yearly value of not less than £10, shall, if duly registered, be entitled to vote for such city or borough, provided he shall have occupied such premises for the twelve months previous to the last day of July, and shall have paid all rates and taxes, on or before the 25th of July, due in respect of such premises, up to the 6th of April preceding. Premises occupied by more persons than one as owners or tenants, in any city or borough, may be divided, when the number so divided shall give a sum of not less than £10 for each and every such occupier. The right of voting is reserved to all having that right for any city or borough previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, so long as he shall be qualified according to the usages or customs of such city or borough, provided he shall have resided six calendar months next previous to the last day of July, in such year, within such city or borough, or within seven statute miles of the place mentioned, in conjunction with such place or sharing, provided that every such person shall cease to enjoy such right of voting if his name shall have been omitted for two successive years from the register of voters, unless it shall have been so omitted in consequence of his having received parochial relief within twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in any year; or in consequence of his absence on the naval or military service of her majesty.

*The Boroughs Disfranchised by the Reform Bill, in 1832, were—In Northamptonshire—Higham Ferrers, and Brackley. In Kent—Queenborough, and New Romney. In Surrey—Gatton, Bletchingley, and Haslemere. In Sussex—Bramber, East Grinstead, Winchelsea, Seaford, and Steyning. In Buckinghamshire—Wendover, and Amersham. In Norfolk—Castle Rising. In Suffolk—Dunwicken, Orford, and Aldeburgh. In Cornwall—St. Michael's, Bossiney, St.*



Mawes, East and West Looe, St. Germans, Newport, Camelford, Tregony, Saltash, Callington, Fowey, and Lostwithiel. *In Devonshire*—Beeralston, Plympton, and Okehampton. *In Dorsetshire*—Corfe Castle. *In Hampshire*—Stockbridge, Whitechurch, Yarmouth, and Newtown, Isle of Wight. *In Somersetshire*—Ilchester, Milborne Port, and Minehead. *In Wiltshire*—Old Sarum, Ludgershall, Hindon, Great Bedwin, Heytesbury, Wootten Bassett, and Downton. *In Herefordshire*—Weobly. *In Shropshire*—Bishops Castle. *In Lancashire*—Newton. *In Westmoreland*—Appleby. *In Yorkshire*—Aldbrough, Boroughbridge, and Hedon.

*Boroughs in which the Number of Representatives is Reduced from Two to One each, are*—*In Kent*—Hythe. *In Surrey*—Ryegate. *In Sussex*—Midhurst, Horsham, Arundel, and Rye. *In Suffolk*—Eye. *In Cornwall*—Liskard, Launceston, St. Ives, and Helston. *In Devonshire*—Ashburton, and Dartmouth. *In Dorsetshire*—Wareham, Lyme, and Shaftesbury. *In Hampshire*—Petersfield, and Christchurch. *In Wiltshire*—Westbury, Wilton, Malmsbury, and Calne. *In Berkshire*—Wallingford. *In Oxfordshire*—Woodstock. *In Worcestershire*—Droitwich. *In Lincolnshire*—Grimsby. *In Lancashire*—Clithero. *In Northumberland*—Morpeth. *In Yorkshire*—Northallerton, and Thirsk.

*New Boroughs to return Two Members to Parliament, are*—*In Kent*—Greenwich. *In Middlesex*—The Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, and Marylebone. *In Surrey*—Lambeth. *In Sussex*—Brighton. *In Devonshire*—Devonport. *In Gloucestershire*—Stroud. *In Staffordshire*—Wolverhampton, and Stoke-upon-Trent. *In Warwickshire*—Birmingham. *In Cheshire*—Macclesfield, and Stockport. *In Durham*—Sunderland. *In Lancashire*—Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, and Oldham. *In Yorkshire*—Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Halifax.

*New Boroughs which return One Member to Parliament, are*—*In Kent*—Chatham. *In Somersetshire*—Frome. *In Gloucestershire*—Cheltenham. *In Staffordshire*—Walsall. *In Worcestershire*—Dudley, and Kidderminster. *In Cumberland*—Whitehaven. *In Durham*—Gateshead, and South Shields. *In Lancashire*—Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Rochdale, Salford, and Warrington. *In Northumberland*—Tynemouth. *In Westmoreland*—Kendal. *In Yorkshire*—Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Whitby.

*The Boroughs which were specially regulated by Clauses of the Reform Act, are the following* :—New Shoreham, in Sussex, now includes the whole of the Rape of Bramber, with the exception of some parts, which are included in the Borough of Horsham. Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, includes the Hundred of Aylesbury. Penryn, in Cornwall, includes the town of Falmouth. Melcombe Regis, in Dorsetshire, returns two members only instead of four. Cricklade, in Wiltshire, includes the Hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmsbury, excepting that part of the last Hundred included within the

Borough of Malmsbury. East Retford, in Nottinghamshire, includes the Hundred of Bassetlaw, and all places within the boundary or limit of that Hundred.

*The following alterations were made by the Reform Act in the several Counties of England.* Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex were divided, and two Members are returned for each division. Hertfordshire now returns three Members to Parliament.

Norfolk and Suffolk are divided, and return four Members each. Buckinghamshire and Cambridgeshire return three Members each. Cornwall, Devonshire, Hampshire, Somersetshire and Wiltshire return four Members each; and Dorsetshire returns three Members. The Isle of Wight returns one Member. Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, return four members each. Berkshire, Herefordshire, and Oxfordshire, now return three Members each.

Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire return four Members each, Cheshire, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, and Northumberland have been divided, and two Members are returned for each division, in each county. Yorkshire returns two for each Riding.

The Counties of England now return 144 Members; the Cities return 50, the Universities 4, and the Boroughs 273, making a total number of 471 Members of Parliament for England: the number of the Commons, including Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, is 658 Members.

## The Mountains and Hills of Great Britain.

A descriptive writer on the general and delightful aspect of England, says: in some parts verdant plains extend as far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered by innumerable cattle; in others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of the more romantic kind,—lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast to these scenes, the gloomy features of black moors, and wide uncultivated heaths. Wales, says another writer, the general aspect of which is bold, romantic, and mountainous, presents continued ranges of lofty mountains and impending crags, intersected by deep ravines and extensive valleys, and affording endless views of wild mountain scenery. These ranges generally extend in a direction from south east to north west, having their most abrupt declivity facing the latter quarter. Numerous projecting ridges laterally expand, on various points of the compass, in countless ramifications; many of these present the appearance of mountains piled upon moun-

tains; in other instances, they shoot up ragged and abrupt from the bosom of deep valleys, in solitary and sublime grandeur.

The following table shows the perpendicular height of the principal mountains and hills in Great Britain, above the level of the sea at low water, according to Colonel Mudge's survey:—

	feet.		feet.
Ben Mac Dhu, N. B. the highest hill in Great Britain.....	4,570	Nine Standards .....	2,136
Ben Nevis, N. B. ....	4,370	High Peak, Cumberland .....	2,101
Ben Lavers, N. B. ....	4,015	Dwygau, S. W. ....	2,071
Cairn Gown, N. B. ....	4,000	Snea Fell, Isle of Man .....	2,004
Ronas Hill, Shetland .....	4,000	Black Coombe, Cumberland .....	1,919
Snowden, the highest hill in North Wales .....	3,571	Holm Moss, Derby, .....	1,859
Tchellion, N. B. ....	3,500	Pendal Hill, Lancaster .....	1,803
Ben Mow, N. B. ....	3,500	Cousand Beacon, Devon .....	1,792
Carnedd Lewellyn, N. W. ....	3,469	Gerivyn Groch, N. W. ....	1,723
Carnedd David, N. W. ....	3,427	Dunkerry Beacon, the highest hill in the West of England .....	1,770
Crudchen Ben, N. W. ....	3,400	Axedge, Derby .....	1,751
Ben Lomond, N. B. ....	3,262	Long Mount Forest, Salop .....	1,674
Scaw Fell, Cumberland .....	3,162	Llangunor, S. W. ....	1,659
Skiddaw, Cumberland .....	3,082	Mynydd Mane, Monmouth .....	1,568
Helvellyn, Cumberland .....	3,053	Rippin Torr, Devon .....	1,549
Arran Fowddy, N. W. ....	2,955	Penmaen Mawr, N. W. ....	1,510
Cader Idris, N. W. ....	2,914	Malvern Hills, Worcester .....	1,444
Bow Fell, Cumberland .....	2,911	Stow Hill, Hereford .....	1,417
Cross Fell, Cumberland .....	2,901	Hathersedge, Derby .....	1,377
The Pillar, Cumberland .....	2,893	Eildon Hills, N. B. ....	1,364
Beacons, S. W. ....	2,862	Wrekin, Salop .....	1,320
Arrenig, N. W. ....	2,809	Mamtor, Derby .....	1,300
Saddleback, Cumberland .....	2,787	Black Hambleton, York .....	1,246
Grasmere Fell, Cumberland .....	2,756	Butterton Hill, Devon .....	1,203
Cheviot, N. B. ....	2,658	Weaver Hill, Stafford .....	1,154
Conistone Fell, Lancaster .....	2,577	Broadway Beacon .....	1,086
Trecastle, S. W. ....	2,596	Moeltra Ifse, Derby .....	1,037
Cadir Terwyn, N. B. ....	2,563	Leith's Hill, Surrey .....	993
Cradle, S. W. ....	2,545	Bradley Knoll .....	973
Plynlimmon, S. W. ....	2,463	Hind Hill, Surrey .....	923
Dunrags, N. B. ....	2,409	Wendover Down .....	905
Capillan, S. W. ....	2,394	White Horse Hill, Berkshire .....	893
Wharfedale, Ingleton Fells .....	2,384	Botley Hill, Surrey .....	880
Wharfedale, Kettlewell-dale, Yorks. ....	2,263	Epwell Hill, Oxford .....	836
Ingleborough, Yorkshire .....	2,361	Nettle-bed Windmill, Oxford .....	820
Pennigent, Yorkshire .....	2,270	Roopshill, Surrey .....	702
Hedgehope, Northumberland .....	2,347	Stockbridge, Hants. ....	620
Shumers Fell, Yorkshire .....	2,329	Hollingborn, Kent .....	616
Queensbury, N. B. ....	2,259	Shotover, Oxford .....	599
Carn Fell, Yorkshire .....	2,245	Branstead Downs, Surrey .....	576
Kilhopelaw, Durham .....	2,196	Beachey-head .....	546
Water Crag, Yorkshire .....	2,186	Dover Cliff .....	469
Radnor Forest, S. W. ....	2,163	Shorters Hill, Kent .....	446
		Norwood Hills .....	380

It hence appears that there are in England, Scotland, and Wales, five mountains at and above 4,000 feet in height; ten above 3,000 feet; thirty-two above 2,000 feet, and twenty-three exceeding 1,000 feet in height.

# HISTORY

## OF THE

# COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE is an inland county, situated in the midlands, and nearly in the centre of England; it is of an oblong and irregular shape, running into a narrow track towards the north east, in the form of a boot, and borders on more counties than any other in the kingdom. It is separated from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire, on the north, by the rivers Avon, and Welland; is bounded by Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire, on the east; by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire on the south; and is divided on the west from Warwickshire by the river Leam.

Its greatest length from north east to south west is about 70 miles; its breadth varies from 7 to 25 miles; its circumference is 215 miles; and the area is 1016 square miles, or 650,240 statute acres. The county contains 301 parishes, 62 hamlets, 8 chapelries, and 14 extra parochial places; 42,809 houses; and a population of 199,228 in 1841.\* The assessed property of the county is £942,162. It forms two political divisions, north and south, and is divided into 20 hundreds which are as follows:—

<i>Northern Division.</i>	<i>Southern Division.</i>
Corby	Chipping Warden
Hamfordshoe	Cleley
Higham Ferrers	Fawsley
Huxloe	Green's Norton
Nassaburgh, or Peterborough Liberty	Guilsborough
Navisford	King's Sutton
Orlingbury	Nobottle Grove
Polebrook	Spelhoe
Rothwell	Towcester
Willybrook	Wymersley

The county contains one city (Peterborough); two boroughs (Peterborough and Northampton); and eight other market towns;—Brackley, Daventry, Higham Ferrers, Kettering, Oundle, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough. Brackley and Higham Ferrers were parliamentary boroughs, previous to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832; and Kingscliffe, Rockingham, Rothwell and Weldon, had formerly markets.

Northamptonshire is comprehended in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Peterborough, excepting three parishes, Gretton, King's Sutton, and

\* According to the returns from the Registrar General's office, the estimated population of the county in 1847, was 208,588.



Nassington, which are in that of Lincoln. With Rutlandshire it forms an Arch-deaconry; and exclusive of the five deaneries into which that county is divided comprehends the deaneries of—Peterborough, Weldon, Oundle, Higham Ferrers, Rothwell, Haddon, Daventry, Northampton, Preston, and Brackley. It returns eight members to parliament;—two for Peterborough, two for Northampton, and two from each of the political divisions. The polling places are, Peterborough and Northampton for their respective members; for the northern division, Peterborough, Oundle, Kettering, Rothwell, and, Wellingborough, the principal place of electing being Kettering; and for the southern division, Northampton, Daventry, Towcester, and Brackley, the principal place of election being Northampton. This county is not distinguished for extent of surface or magnitude of population; for when compared with other counties in England, it ranks only twenty-second in extent, and twenty-seventh in population; nor is there anything peculiar in the aspect of the county, it being similar in character to the neighbouring counties, and consists of gentle hills and dales, well wooded, and all under tillage, or in meadow, while the soil and the climate are good.\* It is noted as a grazing and dairy county, especially that tract from

\* It may not be out of place to notice the great amount of damage and consequent loss to the proprietors of land, and farmers along the course of the river Nen, from Northampton to below Peterborough, resulting from the periodical overflow of that river. In consequence of a heavy flood in the beginning of October, 1848, which inundated the greater part of the valley from near Northampton to Peterborough, overflowing the meadows, and in some places covering a superficial area, of from two to three miles, a committee composed of the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl Spencer, Lord Lilford, and several gentlemen, has been formed for the purpose of adopting the most effectual measures for preventing the recurrence of this calamity. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, in his admirable report on the subject says, "It appears that for the last several weeks the whole of the lowlands adjoining the river from Kissingbury to Peterborough, and a great portion of the valley from Northampton upwards to the northeast, has been subjected to a perpetual overflow and impounding of the waters; and that, making all due allowance for the aggravation of the mischief through the late extraordinary wetness of the season, it is believed that under a better regulated system of drainage through the natural course of the river, the recurrence of such mischiefs might be materially checked.

During the whole of this period the superficial breadth of water thus standing out of the Nen betwixt Kissingbury and Peterborough has varied from one to ten miles, covering an average quantity of land throughout this district of from 80 to 150 acres in each parish; or in the whole, from 8,000 to 10,000 acres of pasturage betwixt these extremities are thus rendered unproductive and useless for several months." It also appears continues the report, "that the meadow land in the valley of the Nen is at all periods liable to be placed under water, after a few hours rain; and that besides the certainty of an overflow of the river during the winter and autumn, few seasons pass by without a summer flood. On these occurring the loss is most disastrous, since the entire crop of mowing grass when not cut is greatly injured by the alluvial deposits, and the hay rendered totally unfit for fodder, if, in fact, it is not swept off the surface by the force of the current. The damage sustained on these occasions is computed at tenfold the loss borne by the occupiers in ordinary seasons." The average damage per acre is estimated at fifteen shillings, according to the present mode of cultivation. Assuming then that 8000 acres of the richest alluvial soil is the minimum periodically injured by the waters, the united loss borne by the proprietors in diminution of rent is £6,000 annually, and what renders this state of things more alarming is the fact, that the river is liable to overflow its banks after two or three days rain, and in some parts where the land is already saturated it takes place in six, or even two hours.

The proposed remedial measures are irrigation, drainage, and lowering the bed of the river at and below Peterborough, and it is hoped the efforts now being made to prevent the recurrence of this grievance will be crowned with complete success.

Northampton to the Leicestershire border; and exclusive of woodlands and common, about half the county is in pasture; but the cultivation of wheat and other crops usual in farming counties is carried on to a considerable extent, and horned cattle, and other animals are fed to extraordinary sizes.

The greater part of this district was anciently occupied by the forests of Rockingham, Whittlebury, and Salcey, of which there are still considerable remains. Rockingham forest, now enclosed, is situated in the north-western district of the county, and once extended about 20 miles towards its centre. Whittlebury and Salcey, now disforested, were in the south. Most of the underwood is thorn, ash, and maple, and the timber is oak, ash, beech, and elm. Notwithstanding the prevalence of wood, a scarcity of fuel was considered the greatest defect of this locality, till the introduction of canals and railroads, by means of which the dark treasures of the northern coal fields have been thrown open to it.

Camden's description of Northamptonshire, written nearly two centuries ago, is equally applicable at the present day, for it is now, as he says it was then, a champaigne country very populous, and every where adorned with noblemen and gentlemen's houses; and very full of towns and churches; insomuch that in some places there are twenty, in others thirty spires or steeples, more or less, in view at the same time. Its soil both for tillage and pasture, is exceeding fertile, but it is not well stocked with wood (unless at the hither, or further end;) and it is so productive in all things necessary to life, that it doth not need, nor will it allow much of *manufacture*: the ground abundantly maintaining and employing the inhabitants.

*Minerals.*—Limestone everywhere abounds, and is extensively quarried throughout the county; good freestone for building purposes is found in the southern districts near Brackley, and in other places; and slate is quarried at Collyweston. The oolite formation extends throughout the county, but there is no chalk.

*Mountains.*—There are no mountains in this county, nor have the hills any considerable elevation, but the general surface has an average height of 300 feet above the level of the sea, reaching to 500 feet on the western border, where it forms some of the highest table-land in the kingdom. Towards the north, at Wakerley, a range of tolerable height begins, and runs south-west towards Braybrook; another range proceeds by Great Oxendon to Cold Ashby, and thence by Welford, and in a westerly direction towards Daventry. Actual survey gives the following elevations:—

	FEET.
River Nen, above Northampton .....	195
— Ouse, near Stony Stratford.....	200
Grand Junction Canal at Blisworth and Weedon.....	315

Grand Junction Canal at Braunston Tunnel.....	375
Buckby Road, half mile from Daventry .....	430
Arbury Hill, near Daventry,—the highest point .....	804

**RIVERS.**—The rivers by which the county is watered, are the Avon, Cherwell, Ise, Leam, Nen, Ouse, Towe, and Welland; indeed Northamptonshire is singularly independent as to water, for all its rivers take their rise within its own boundaries; not a single stream, however insignificant, runs into it from any other district; whilst there is not a county bordering upon it that is not in some degree supplied from its various and ample aquatic sources. The Nen, and Welland are the principal rivers. The Nen proceeds from two sources, one in the west, in the vicinity of Daventry, and the other near Naseby about 12 miles N. N. W. of Northampton; meeting at the latter town, the river becomes navigable for small craft to the sea, and which passing to Peterborough runs along the border of the county to near Crowland, where it finally quits the county for Cambridge-shire, and enters the sea below Wisbeach. The Welland rises about three miles north-west of the second-head source of the Nen, and flows in a north-easterly direction forming the north western boundary of the county, to the vicinity of Crowland where it approaches within a few miles of the Nen, and leaves this county for Lincolnshire. The Welland is not navigable in this county. The Ouse rises near Brackley, from the spring called Ousewell, runs at some distance from this county till it comes near Stony Stratford, where it passes near the hundred of Cleley, and a little lower receives the river Towe, which having watered Towcester, runs, after a winding course of many miles into the Ouse near Cosgrove. The Cherwell, and Leam, rise near each other, in the vicinity of Daventry, near one of the sources of the Nen. The Cherwell, forming with the Leam the western boundary of the county, dividing it from Oxfordshire, flows into the eastern sea; and the Leam hastens by Catesby and Staverton into Warwickshire, where it gives name to the two Leamingtons, and then loses both its water and name in the Ouse. A little farther north of the sources of the Nen, Cherwell, and Leam, at the village of Naseby, rises the Avon, and, falling westward with a small stream, leaves this county near Lilburn and passes into Warwickshire. The extreme northern point of this county, surrounded and intersected as it is by rivers, is very liable to inundation, and forms the commencement of the fenny tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Washes.

**Canals.**—The Grand Junction canal commences at Braunston, on the borders of Warwickshire, where it unites with the Oxford canal, and passing through a tunnel eastward directs its course towards Blisworth, (from which place there is a branch to Northampton) and then through another tunnel of very difficult and expensive construction, to Cosgrove, thence into Buckinghamshire. This Canal affords the means of communication, through the Oxford canal with all the



canals in the district round Birmingham, and through the grand union canal with the Trent, and Mersey navigations. It also extends the means of communication to the Metropolitan district.

The Grand union canal, commences in the Grand Junction in Norton parish near Daventry, and runs northwards to the Leicester canal near Foxton, sending branches to Welford and Market Harborough.

**RAILROADS.**—The Railways which traverse Northamptonshire are the London and North Western, which enters the county near Stoke Bruern, four miles N. E. of Towcester, and crosses it nearly in the line of the Grand Junction Canal, proceeding by the Blisworth and Weedon Stations, and by Kilsby to the Rugby station in Warwickshire, passing through a tunnel 400 yards in length under Watling Street at Weedon, and at Kilsby through another about a mile and three quarters in length, being the longest on the line, and penetrating partly through a quicksand. A great branch of this line proceeds from Blisworth, through Northampton, Higham Ferrers, Thrapstone, and Oundle, to Peterborough, where it joins the Eastern Counties and other Railways. The Great Northern was lately opened from Peterborough to Hull, through Lincolnshire; and the Syston and Peterborough line, connecting the latter place with Leicester, and the other great northern railways.

Railways are in course of erection from Rugby to Stamford, through Market Harborough, along the north western border of the county; from Rugby to Banbury and Oxford on the western boundary of the county; and from Banbury to Buckingham through Brackley, crossing the south west angle of the county.

Lines are projected, and acts obtained for branches from Northampton to Market Harborough, and from Leicester to Bedford, and Huntingdon, via Market Harborough, Rothwell, Kettering, and Wellingborough; and from Banbury to Northampton, via Towcester. Lines are also in contemplation from Northampton to Weedon, and from Wellingborough to Olney and Newport Pagnel, thence to join the London and North Western, south of Stony Stratford.

**ROADS.**—Northamptonshire is intersected by the following principal roads: that from London to Coventry, Liverpool, and Chester, which enters it at Stony Stratford and crosses on the Watling street, by Towcester, Daventry, and Braunston, to Warwickshire. From London to Leicester, Derby, and the midland and northern counties, entering near Horton, and crosses by Northampton, Kingsthorpe, and Market Harborough into Leicestershire. The London and Nottingham road by Bedford, enters near Higham Ferrers, and crosses by Kettering into Rutlandshire. That from London to Lincolnshire enters at Peterborough, and crosses by two branches, one through Market Deeping and the other through Crowland. These are the principal roads through the county, but others traverse it in various directions, uniting its towns with each other



and the several surrounding counties, the principal of which is that which enters from Oxfordshire, and runs north eastward through the extreme length of the county, by Brackley, Towcester, Northampton, Wellingborough, Thrapstone, and Oundle to Peterborough.

The inhabitants of Northamptonshire are social, humane, industrious, frugal, and enlightened; and the familiarity that prevails amongst the different grades of society, is an admirable trait in their character. The Northamptonshire temple of fame records a numerous list of worthies, eminent in charity, literature, the arts and sciences, and in arms, most of whom are noticed in the histories of the towns and parishes where they were respectively born or flourished.

*Climate, Air, &c.*—From the inland and moderately elevated situation of the county, it is proverbially held to be a healthy district, owing perhaps to its not being so subject to heavy and continued rains as the more western counties are, yet from the tables of the Registrar General, it appears that the rate of mortality is above the average for England, which may be due to the keen air consequent upon high table-land generating pulmonary affections, and to the sedentary employment of the artisans. The county ranks the fourteenth from the one where the rate of mortality is highest, and the twenty-seventh from the one where it is lowest. The annual ratio of death is as 1 to 47 persons living.

*Manufactures.*—The chief manufactures of the county are boots and shoes, which are made in immense quantities at various places, particularly at Northampton, Daventry, Kettering, Long Buckby, Wellingborough, &c., for exportation, or for army and navy contract. The silk plush weaving, for hats, employ a large number of hands at Kettering, Rothwell, Desborough, and the neighbouring villages. A cotton mill was attempted at an early date, but it did not succeed. Stockings were formerly made here in large quantities, and it is stated that Alsop, from this county introduced stocking frames into Leicestershire in 1680. Lace making was carried on at an early period, but has latterly been deprived of due remuneration, by rivals who have had the command of machinery; and Daventry was once far famed for the manufacture of whips.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND BEQUESTS are as numerous in Northamptonshire as in any part of the kingdom, both for the relief and education of the poor. They are in almost every town and parish in the county, as will be seen in the histories of the towns and parishes, where we have given brief, but explicit, accounts and descriptions of the *Public Institutions, Almshouses, and Benefactions* of each place; in which task we have availed ourselves of the *Reports of the Commissioners deputed by Parliament, to inquire into the State and Appropriation of Public Charities in England*. This commission owed its existence to that indefatigable lawyer and senator, Henry Brougham, now Lord Brougham and Vaux, who doubtless intended it to have been conducted in a more effective and

less expensive manner, similar to those which have been instituted, for the same purpose, in several previous reigns. It commenced operations in 1817, but had not finished till 1835; though in 1827, no less than £138,850. had been paid by the nation, in salaries to the Commissioners, and other extravagant charges. The reports comprise about thirty large folio volumes, published for the use of Parliament and the Public Libraries. It is to be hoped the commission has, in a great measure, effected the object for which it was instituted, viz. the correction of the numerous abuses of public trust. The spirit of all that relates to Northamptonshire has been transferred to this work, together with the substance of the last year's reports, published by the trustees and managers of the other institutions and charities, which afford such publicity of their receipts and disbursements. This county is comprehended in the Midland Circuit: the assizes are held at Northampton, and the quarter sessions there and at Peterborough. The county jail and house of correction are also at Northampton.

COUNTY RATES AND EXPENDITURE.—The income of the last year ending the 30th of June, 1848, was £14,628. 6s. 5½d., including the following items:—amount of four collections at three farthings in the pound £11,502. 19s. 9d; balance due from the treasurer in the last year's account £912. 19s.; the sum of £1,955. 11s. 2d. received from the treasurer for criminal prosecutions at the assizes and sessions, and for the conveyance of convicts to the hulks, as well as for food, clothing, bedding, and fuel of convicted felons and misdemeanants; and £121. 6s. 4d., received for fines and penalties under summary convictions. The expenditure of the same year was £13,456. 12s. 5½d., of which the following are the principal items:—for the commitment and prosecutions of felons £1,895. 4s. 11d.; for the enlargement of the jail and house of correction £2,900. 2s. 3½d.; \* for repairs and alterations of buildings £663. 0s. 10½d.; for the maintenance of prisoners—diet, furniture, clothing, bedding, coals, fuel, &c. £1,505. 2s. 6d.; for the governor, matron, and officers' salaries £1,312. 10s.; for repairs and alterations, &c. of the County Hall £207. 12s. 0½d.; the new Militia Storehouse £431. 4s. 5d.; Coroners £887. 5s.; to the county surveyor, for salary and travelling expenses £205. 9s. 6d.; for repairing the county bridges, including £93. 2s. 7½d. interest of money borrowed on account of the new bridge at old Stratford £483. 0s. 3d.; for printing and stationery £341. 9s. 1½d.; chief constables' salaries £610.; special constables £181. 18s.; the clerk of the peace's bills, for sessions fees, and charges for the year, the attendance of a deputy at a second court, fees and charges under the registration of voters act, and fees respecting the transfer of securities £516. 6s.; and for the inspection of weights and measures £132. 9s. 2d.

\* Interest of money borrowed ... 1,344 16 3½

Principal money paid off ..... 1,555 6 0

£2,900 2 3½

*County rates and expenditure so far as relates to the constabulary force, for the year ending 30th June, 1848.*—The income of the year was £5,318. 15s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. of which £5,189 13s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. was raised by a rate of from one to two farthings in the pound. The expenditure amounted to £5,225. 4s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., including £564. 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. balance due to the treasurer since the previous year, the principal items of which are, one years salary to the chief constable £360.; pay of the superintendants, and police constables, and keep of horses £2,848. 13s. 3d. the contingent expenses £476. 13. 8d.; extra allowances £88. 18s. 3d.; clothing £226. 14s. 6d.; station houses, £397. 11s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the treasurer's salary and other charges and expenses £85. 15s. 11d.

*Present state of the superannuated fund.*

.440	6	5	Stock 3 per cent. Consols, purchased 15th February, 1845.
92	5	3	ditto „ „ purchased 27th January, 1846.
102	17	4	ditto „ „ purchased 9th June, 1847.
92	18	0	ditto „ „ purchased 8th March, 1848.

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£728 7 0

*The Provident Institutions or Benefit Societies* in the county tend materially to reduce the pressure of the poor rates. These institutions proceed from that laudable desire that prevails amongst the industrious labourers and mechanics to render themselves independent of the poor house, by providing funds for their mutual relief in case of sickness, or old age. These societies include many secret orders, under the appellation of Odd Fellows, Druids, Gardeners, Foresters, &c., &c.

*Savings Banks* have also a very beneficial effect on the industrious and provident habits of the working classes, by affording them a *safe* and *profitable* investment for what they can spare by economy during their health and prosperity, against a time of need. The progress of these valuable institutes, may be deduced from a return made to parliament in 1838, showing the sums of money paid yearly by trustees of the Savings Bank in England to the commissioners in London. They amounted in 1830, to £549,459; in 1831, to £553,770; in 1833, to £1,009,834; in 1836, to £1,388,706; and in 1837, to £1,132,876. The total sum due from the commissioners to the Trustees in January, 1838, was £20,517,714.; since which time a great increase has taken place. The Savings Banks in Northamptonshire are fully described in the histories of the respective towns in which they are situated.

Northamptonshire receives its name from Northampton, the capital or chief town of the county; "its first inhabitants were unquestionably Britons," says Bridges, "though at present we have no evident marks of their settlements, nor any certain remains of their military works. Their cities and strong holds we

are told by Julius Cæsar were embosomed in the depths of the woods: Northamptonshire therefore must have afforded them convenient habitations, as well from the number as the extent of its forests, and it is to be observed that those earthen rings or beads, which are generally pronounced to be relics of British antiquity, have been chiefly found in such parts of the county as were formerly forest ground." When Britain was invaded by the Romans, the inhabitants of this county were called the *Coritani*: it was subsequently included in the Roman province, Flavia Cæsariensis, and when the Saxons divided the island into seven kingdoms or states, under the dominion of different monarchs, it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia. Upon the fall of the Mercians, Northamptonshire was added to the monarchy erected by *Egbert*, the *West Saxon* about the year 800; and in the Danish invasions it fell into their hands, and suffered much by their depredations. At the time of the Domesday survey, there were thirty hundreds in this county, but a considerable part of Rutlandshire was then included in it. By a later division these Hundreds were reduced to twenty-eight, besides the "Burgh of St. Peter" (Peterborough): and in the reign of Henry II., according to the Cotton Manuscript they were called, Hokeslawe, Navesford, Pokebroc, the two hundreds of Nasso, Sutton, Abbodestowe, Wardon, Graveshende, Falewesle, Aylwoldesle, Norton, Toucester, Cleyle, Wymeresle, The Hundred and Half of Hecham, Nenbottlegrave, Gildesborn, Malleslea, Speleho, Andfordesho, Orlingberge, Stotfolde, Rowell, Stokes, Coreby, Wylebroke, Suthnaveslant, and Northnaveslunt hundreds, and the Burgh of St. Peter. They were reduced in the reign of Edward II., to the present number, twenty, and called by the same names which they now bear.

Roman remains have been found in numerous places within this county—The stations were Benaventa, or Issannavaria, at Borough-hill, near Daventry; Brinavis, at Chipping Warden; Durobrivæ at Castor; Lactodorum at Towcester; and Tripontium, at Lilburn. There were also encampments at Arbury-hill, Barrow Dyke, Castle Dyke, Chester, Guilsborough, Huntsborough, Rainsborough, Sulgrave, and Wallow bank. Two of the four military Roman roads are still visible in different quarters of this county. The *Walling-street*, enters Northamptonshire, near Old Stratford, and crosses towards Daventry whence the Portway diverges to Blackgrounds and Aynho, and proceeds into the county of Leicester. The *Ermin street*, coming from Essex, through Cambridgeshire, enters at Castor in the eastern part of the County, and crossing the Welland directs its course to Lincolnshire. Coins, pavements, &c., have been found in innumerable places. There are also remains of British and Danish encampments at Northampton and other places, and of Saxon at Farthingstone, and Passenham. Ecclesiastical establishments were formerly numerous in the county, including abbeys, priories, nunneries, &c., and the principal castles of its earlier lords were those of Nor-



thampton, Fotheringhay, Brackley, Barnwell, Barton Seagrave, Rockingham, and Drayton. Some of the oldest specimens of the ecclesiastical architecture of England are in this county; and many of the most prominent events of our national history have had here their scene. At Northampton, after a bloody battle in the meadows, Henry VI. became a prisoner; at Grafton, Edward IV. made a subject his Queen; at Fotheringhay, the unfortunate Mary of Scotland was brought to the block; at Ashby St. Ledger's the Gunpowder Plot was contrived; and at Naseby Field, Charles I. lost his kingdom.

The several interesting antiquities of the county will be noticed in the topographical part of this volume.

POPULATION STATISTICS.—The total population of Northamptonshire, at the last census whose occupations were accounted for, were 75,504; unaccounted for 123,724; total 199,228. This is considered a fair proportion, as the number unaccounted for consists of dependants, such as the unemployed families of those retired, and out of 52,369 males above 20, the occupations of 48,946 are registered. The total number of persons engaged in commerce, trade, and manufactures, were 26,859, and in agriculture 25,731. The total number of farmers and graziers was 3,135; of agricultural labourers about 23,000; other labourers of various kinds, 3,228; military and naval, 334; clerical, 438; legal 91; medical 195; total professional, 694; miscellaneous educated pursuits, 865; government civil service, 107; parochial, town and police officers, &c. 199; domestic servants, 10,568, upwards of 7,800 being females; independent, 3,788; alms-people, pensioners, paupers, lunatics, and prisoners, 2,389; in barns and tents there were 160; in boats and barges, 236; lunatics, 135; in gaol, 168. The boot and shoe trade employed, at the time of the census, 7,021, of whom 1,429 were under 20; the lace, 2,731, of whom 852 were under 20. The males above 20, in the boot and shoe trade were however, 5,237, and in the lace manufacture, only 25, the total male lacemakers being only 38. The silk manufacture, 300 persons, the woollen, 100, and 304 weavers, and 39 spinning manufactures not specified. Besides these, the principal trades were army, 737; bakers, 790; blacksmiths, 779; brewers, 115; bricklayers, 256; brickmakers, 197; builders, 103; butchers, 742; cabinet-makers, 168; carpenters, 1,580; hairdressers, 111; game, gate, and park keepers, 114; laundry keepers, washers, &c. 277; malsters, 162; nurses, 152; painters, plumbers, glaziers, 324; saddlers and harness makers, 214; tailors, 1,282; tavern and beer shop keepers, 833; and wheelwrights, 234.

## Early History of the Town of Northampton.

Northampton occupies the gentle ascent and summit of an eminence on the northern bank of the river Nene, or Nen; its origin is hid in the almost impe-

netrable gloom which is cast over the aborigines of Britain. Its site was the border of two British tribes,—in front of a vast forest extending to the river Welland. The town boasts of great antiquity. Some authors affirm that it was founded by Belinus, a British king, whilst others contend that it is of Roman origin; but there is every reason to suppose that it was founded by the ancient Britons, as aboriginal towns are generally found seated on the banks of rivers, which formed boundaries to the various tribes. The Saxon Chronicle first calls it Hampton, in the time of Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great. And when Alfred divided his kingdom into shires, Northampton was considered of sufficient importance to give its name to the county, when the word North was prefixed to its former appellation, Hampton, by way of distinguishing it from other towns of the same name. *Tacitus* mentions the rivers *Antona*, *Aufona*, and *Sabrina*, the first of which is supposed to be our river Nen, and the second, the Avon; but Camden contends that the *Antona* is the Avon, and the *Aufona* the Nen. "Higher up the country, northward," says he, "arises the river *Aufona*, or *Avon*, (for *Avon*, in the British tongue, is a general name for all rivers); it is called *Nen* by the inhabitants;" and this opinion is strengthened by the name *Northantone*, which the town is called in Domesday Book; thus retaining so much of the original name of the river, and thereby tending to prove its British origin, as the aborigines generally derived the names of their towns from the rivers, streams, or other characteristics of the locality.

Northampton was in the possession of the Danes in the reign of Edward the Elder, from 917 to 921. "In 917," says the Saxon Chronicle, "after Easter, the army of the Danes rode out of *Hamtune* and Leicester." In 918, Earl Thurkytel, the "Captains," and almost all the first men that belonged to Bedford, and many of those that belonged to Hampton, submitted to Edward; but in 921 we find them, in conjunction with other barbarians from Leicester, breaking their parole, and unsuccessfully assailing Towcester, which had been previously fortified by Edward. Before the expiration of the same year, the "army" was defeated at Bedford and Maldon; and Earl Thurferth, and all the force that "owed obedience to Hampton, as far north as the Welland, submitted to him, and sought him to be their lord and protector." It would appear that the population of the Kingdom was at this time mixed, for in the next year, 922, Edward commanded the town of Nottingham to be restored, and occupied as well by the English as the Danes, "and all the people," says the Saxon Chronicle, "who were settled in Mercia, as well Danish as English, submitted to him." In 1010, "after suffering severely from the desolating struggles between the Danes and the English, Northampton was almost ruined by the Danish King Sweyn, and his troops, who, in their ravages throughout the kingdom, broke into these parts, burnt it to the ground, and nearly depopulated the adjacent country,

penetrating the kingdom of Mercia, and, in a more particular manner, exercising their cruelty upon nuns, friars, and Christian priests.

In 1015, the county was traversed, and much oppressed, by Canute.

In 1065, Tosto, who succeeded the brave Earl Siward, in the earldom of Northumbria, ruled with so much cruelty and tyranny that the Northumbrians revolted, and, furiously attacking his house, he very narrowly escaped, with his family, and fled into Flanders. The insurgents seized his treasures, and appointed Morcar to be their earl. Harold, brother of Tosto, being appointed by the King to vindicate the royal authority and quell the insurrection, began his march, while Morcar, at the head of the Northumbrians, advanced southward, and was joined by Edwin his brother, and a body of the men of his earldom. The two armies met at Northampton, but, happily, arrangements were effected without bloodshed. Harold, on being convinced of his brother's misconduct, abandoned his cause, and interceded with the King in favour of the insurgents, by whom Morcar was confirmed in his earldom. Harold afterwards married Morcar's sister, and obtained from Edward the Confessor the government of Mercia for Edwin.

Whilst Harold was arranging these matters with the King, the Northmen, aided perhaps by the exasperated Britons, committed many outrages in the town and neighbourhood, killing several of the inhabitants, burning their houses and corn, seizing thousands of their cattle, which they led away with them, together with several hundred prisoners, "so that not only the shire, but others near it, were the worse for many a winter."

After the subjugation of the country north of the Humber, by William the Conqueror, Waltheof, Gospatrick, Morcar, and Edwin submitted; Waltheof, who was the son of Siward, was created Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon, and in 1070 married Judith, daughter of Odo, Earl of Albemarle, and niece of the Conqueror. Waltheof, having become involved in the revolt of the Norman barons, was beheaded at Winchester, in 1076, leaving two daughters by Judith. Maude, the eldest, married Simon de St. Liz (Senlis), a valiant knight, son of Raundoel le Ryche, who had come over with William. William wished Judith, Waltheof's widow, to marry Simon, but she is said to have rejected the offer with scorn, because he was lame, but the King afterwards gave him her daughter Maude in marriage, with the whole honour of Huntingdon.

In 1084, Simon, and his young wife, Maude, granted the church of All Hallows (All Saints), and the other nine churches of the town (*villa*) an estate of three caracutes in the same town, three meadows, a holm (*hulmum*), and some houses (*hospites*), twenty shillings of the town farm, &c. to the Priory of St. Andrew, which Simon henceforward submitted in perpetuity to the Abbey of St. Mary de Caritate, on the Loire. Simon de St. Liz not only richly endowed, but

it is said rebuilt, the Priory of St. Andrew, and re-edified the town, which, with the hundred of Fawsley then of the value of £40. per annum, had been given him by the Conqueror to provide shoes for his horses; but he surrounded the town with embattled walls, and what proved of more importance in its history, built a castle with a large keep near to the west gate. In the walls were four gates, named from their respective situations, Eastgate, Westgate, Northgate, and Southgate; besides these there was southward of the Eastgate, another, but smaller gate or postern called the *Durn-Gate*,\* (hence the street now called *Dern-gate*). Bridges, says that "The East gate, much the fairest of all, was large and high, embellished with shields of arms and other ornaments of stone work, and that over the other gates were chambers inhabited by poor people." The walls had steps to ascend them, and were broad enough for six persons to walk abreast, forming a communication from one part of the town to another.

In the second of Henry III., (1217-18) mention is made of a tower at the south east corner, which is supposed to have been used as a place of arms, as well as for carrying on a communication with the Castle by means of a mount called the Castle Mount. In Henry the fourth's time, it is called *Latymer's Tower*, it being then in the hands of Lord Latimer, and was granted in 1409 to John de Etton and others. We find it in the possession of John Chauncey, ancestor to the Chaunceys of Edgcote, in the reign of Richard III.; and in the time of Charles I., Sir John Lamb, chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough was the owner and resided in it. (*For a description of the Castle see a subsequent page.*)

Simon went to the Holy Land in the time of Henry I., and was even pursuing his second pilgrimage to the shrine of the Holy Sepulchre, when he died, and was buried within the walls of the Caritatem, (Abbey of St Mary of Charity in France.) "Were it within the scope of this enquiry" says Mr. Hartshorne in his "Memorials of Northampton," "we might here linger to reflect on the contradictory feelings that actuated the sentiments of the age, contrast the early life of the soldier, his ambition, rapine, and thirst for bloodshed, with the remorse and devotion of his declining years; we might observe how the two extremes of human nature became strangely blended together in the same individual; how the restless and savage warrior, whose hands were stained with violence and crime, became transformed, under a happier impulse into the humble penitent, and the mortified recluse."

Henry gave Maude in marriage to David, the patriotic earl of Northamptonshire, the brother of Edith afterwards called Matilda, Henry's Saxon queen. David

\* This gate led towards the river from which circumstance it is supposed to have derived its name, *dur* or *dour* being a British word signifying water.



succeeded Alexander king of Scotland, in May 1124, still retaining the English earldom.

About the year 1084 when the Domesday survey was made, Northampton contained 295 inhabited houses, and  $35\frac{1}{2}$  ruined and uninhabited. In the time of Edward the confessor it had sixty burgesses, with as many dwelling messuages; but in 1086, when the survey was completed, fourteen of the latter were in a state of ruin, and the remainder forty burgesses were in the possession of the crown. There were also forty houses in the new town held by King William; forty-one inhabited, and six waste, in the possession of the warlike bishop of Constance and six other ecclesiastical proprietors; Earl Morton had thirty-five inhabited houses and two waste; and William Peveril, the conqueror's natural son, who married Adeliza, and founded the Abbey of St. James, for black canons, had twenty nine uninhabited houses and three waste. The Countess Judith, William's neice, who married and betrayed Waltheof, had fifteen houses inhabited and one waste.

The majority of the houses belonged to proprietors of Norman origin, and, only a few were in the possession of persons of Saxon or Danish name. The annual value ranged from 4d. to 16d.; and from 1s. to 4s. in weight of silver. Exclusive of the 86 houses belonging to the burgesses, the rent of  $203\frac{1}{2}$  houses, of which  $21\frac{1}{2}$  were waste, and two paid nothing, was 211 shillings and 8 pence; which is equal in weight of silver to nearly 3 shillings per house of our present money. A sheep and its fleece would have paid the rent of two, and a quarter of wheat of three houses.

The burgesses of Northampton paid annually to the sherriff £30. 10s. (£88. 9s. in weight of our present coin) for the farm of the town, and it very probably contained, All Saints and nine other churches at the time. The Countess Judith received seven pounds out of the issues of the borough. Nearly all the houses were of wood, or of watling plastered over with clay, without chimneys or glass windows, and the uninhabited houses soon fell into ruins. In the Domesday book they are said to be waste (*vastae*). The little labour they cost, and the frail construction of the Saxon towns may be inferred from the haste and ease with which they were erected, and the facility with which towns were destroyed and burnt down is evidence to the same effect.

The town of Northampton belonged to the crown at this time (1086) and it was held as a borough, by the burgesses and resident inhabitants by what is called *burgage tenure*, *socage*,\* and from being a royal demesne, and holding

\* "*Socage* or *freesocage*, denotes a tenure by any certain and determinate service, and is derived from the Saxon word *soc*, which means liberty or privilege. Britton, describing lands in *socage tenure* under the name of *fraunke forme*, says that they are lands and tenements whereof the nature of the fee is charged by feoffment out of *chivalry* for certain yearly services, and in respect whereof neither homage, ward, marriage, or relief can be demanded." Those who preserved their lands from the innovations of the Norman conqueror were said to hold them in *free and common socage*.

their town by burgage tenures, the burgesses paid £30. 10s. annually to the sheriff, (who in those days was the king's farmer, bailiff, rent and revenue collector, &c.) as the rent of the town, which was one of the sources from whence the national expenditure was defrayed. About the beginning of the twelfth century the town was much improved, and began to assume a superiority over the other towns in the county, and from its central situation, and the security of its fortifications it became the residence of our kings and the seat of several conventions and parliaments. In 1106, Henry I. visited Northampton, where he had an interview with his brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy, to accommodate the differences then subsisting between them, and, because the king would not return what he had won from him in Normandy, they parted in hostility.

After the death of his son, in the *Blanche Nef*, the same monarch and his court revisited Northampton in the year 1122-3, and 23rd of his reign, and celebrated the festival of Easter with great pomp and splendour; and in the 31st year of the same reign (1131) a parliament was assembled here in which the English barons swore homage or fealty to the empress Maud or Matilda, on whom the King, her father, had settled the right of succession. In 1136 a council was held at Northampton, by king Stephen; at which all the bishops, abbots, and barons of the realm were present, when several promotions were made in the church, for the purpose of attaching the clergy to his interest. The son of Simon de Liz, who followed the interests of Stephen, and died in 1152-3, was present also at this council. Camden says "he was a young man guilty of every irregularity and impropriety." The same monarch held his court here in 1144, "when Ranulph, Earl of Chester, who came to tender his services, was seized and kept prisoner, till he had surrendered the castle of Lincoln and other fortresses as a security for his future allegiance; he being suspected of conspiring with the Duke of Normandy against the King."

The town seems to have materially increased in value about this time. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, in the Historical Memorials of Northampton, quoting from the "*Pipe Rolls*," states that the "King's farmer, in 1130, rendered an account of the farm of the borough. He paid into the exchequer £90. 14s. 3d.; he disbursed in fixed payments £8. 2s. 1d.; in fixed alms to the monks of Northampton twenty shillings, and to the same monks 3s. 8d. for their land, which the King took within his castle; being in all exactly a hundred pounds; so that within the fifty years which intervened between the Conqueror's survey and this time, the fee-farm of the town had increased from £30. 10s. to £100, as just stated." There is no doubt that even this sum was below the real value of the town. In the 31st Henry II., the burgesses suffered a fine of 200 marcs (£380 of our coin) to hold their town *in capite*. "This," says Mr. Hartshorne, "is

the first important change observable in the tenure. The town was still held in free socage, that is, exempt from any acknowledgment of service to the crown, except in money. The burgesses had it now immediately from the king, and no longer paid their rent through the sheriffs." And, continues the same writer, "in consequence of the burgesses now holding their fee-farm as tenants *in capite*, they became liable to regular assessment for aids, and although it is true they had paid them on two previous occasions, it was only doing as other towns did under the same circumstances, one of which occasions being to make provision for Henry II., marrying his daughter, Matilda, to the Duke of Saxony, from whom descends the present house of Brunswick, this payment must be regarded rather as a voluntary contribution (*donum*) arising out of the emergency, than as a regular annual tax. And in confirmation of this, we see that although the burgesses made a donation of forty mares in the 2nd of Henry II., they did not offer any during the four succeeding years." In 1163-4, the 10th of Henry II., the famous assembly of nobles and prelates was held at Clarendon, in Wiltshire, when the celebrated statutes or constitutions were made "for the good order of the kingdom, and for the better defining the boundaries of ecclesiastical jurisdiction;" one of these regulations provided that ecclesiastics, convicted of offences against the laws of the land, should be delivered to the civil magistrate for punishment; but Thomas A'Beckett, Archbishop of Canterbury, having refused his assent to these articles, as invading the rights of the church, a council was convened at Northampton, in the following year, before whom he was summoned to appear, and answer to the charges of perjury, contumacy, &c, which should then be exhibited against him. A large concourse, from different parts of the kingdom, assembled on this occasion. The primate lodged at St. Andrew's priory during his stay, and was attended by the populace in triumph in his passage through the streets. The king was busy with his dogs and falcons when he arrived. On their first interview, Henry refused the proffered kiss of peace—exercised the office of public prosecutor, John of Oxford presiding at the trial. It was held at the castle, to which the Archbishop proceeded on the morning of October 18th, resolved to deny the authority of the court, and refer his cause to the tribunal of the Pope. He celebrated beforehand the mass of St. Stephen, the first martyr, the office of which begins with the words:—*Sederant principes et adversum me loquebantur*;—"Princes also did sit and speak against me." Afterwards, he set out to the court on horseback, arrayed in pontifical robes, bearing the silver archiepiscopal cross in one hand, and holding the reins in the other. Enraged at his thus presenting himself, the King withdrew into an inner apartment, followed by the barons and bishops, leaving him alone in the great hall in which the assembly sat. Shortly, Robert Earl of Leicester returned, followed by the barons, and began to read his sentence, commencing in the usual

old Norman French form, "Oyez-ci le jugement rendu contre vous," upon which the Primate rose, saying—"Son and Earl, hear me first—I forbid you to judge me. I decline your tribunal, and refer my quarrel to the decision of the Pope. To him I appeal." He then moved slowly to the door of the hall, mounted his horse, and returned to his lodgings. In the dead of the same night, he fled from the town disguised as a monk, attended by two clerks and a servant, and reached the coast of Flanders on the fifteenth day after his departure from the town. Shortly after his return he was barbarously murdered, by four ruthless assassins, whilst at his devotions in the Cathedral of Canterbury. A well of beautiful water near this town still bears his name.

In 1173, Anketil Mallore, one of the partisans of Prince Henry in his unnatural rebellion, advanced at the head of a considerable force from Leicester to Northampton, where, after having defeated the burgesses with the King's troops, he plundered the town, and returned, carrying off 200 of the inhabitants prisoners. This rebellion was suppressed by the King. In 1174, the Scots invaded the northern borders, and were defeated in an engagement near Alnwick in Northumberland, and William, their king, was taken prisoner. He was conducted to King Henry, at Northampton, where Roger de Mowbray, Earl Ferrers, and the Bishop of Durham; and Anketil Mallore, and William Dive, constables of the Earl of Leicester, also attended to surrender the several castles which they held against the King.

Peace having been restored throughout the kingdom, Henry, with his prisoners, retired to Normandy. Councils sat at Northampton in 1176 and 1177: in the latter, where the assembly was mixed and numerous, Henry restored to the Earl of Leicester his forfeited lands. In 1179, the 26th of Henry II., a convention of the barons and prelates was held here, to amend and enforce the constitutions of Clarendon. By this council, the kingdom was divided into six circuits, each to be visited by three justices itinerant, which was the first important approximation to our present constitution. By Henry's command, the King of Scotland, with the bishops and abbots of that kingdom, attended this council, to profess their subjection to the Church of England, but a dispute arising between the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Scots were permitted to return home without making any acknowledgment. In the following year the King kept his Christmas at Nottingham, and came from thence to Northampton, where a convention of the states was called to settle his affairs in England, before he went to visit his foreign dominions.

In 1189, a number of Jews were plundered and cruelly persecuted at Stamford, and a Christian, named John, enriched himself with their spoils, but, upon coming to Northampton, he was murdered at night by the master of the house at which he lodged, who threw the body without the walls of the town and



made his escape. The corpse was afterwards buried, and the place of interment was superstitiously visited as the grave of a martyr. Richard Cœur de Lion commenced his reign on the 3rd of September in this year; and, on the 14th of the same month, he held a council at the Abbey of Pipwell, in this county, which was attended by the whole of the English and Irish bishops, and all the abbots and priors throughout England, as well as a numerous assemblage of the laity. The object of this great and extraordinary meeting was to make arrangements respecting a crusade to the Holy Land. On the 14th of November, he issued a charter from Bury St. Edmunds, to the burgesses of Northampton, in which he conceded that none of them should be compelled to plead without the walls of the borough, except pleas of outholdings; that they should have acquittance of murder within the borough; that none should be compelled to establish his own innocence in a criminal, or his rights in a civil cause, by duel; that they should be quit of toll and lastage throughout England; and enjoy all the free customs and liberties of citizens of London. He granted them the town of Northampton, with all its appurtenances, in fee-farm, at an annual rent of £120. (£349. of our money) a-year, (a hundred years before, at the Doomsday survey, the farm of the town was £30. 10s.; the pound of silver at both periods bore about the same proportion to the pound of the present time, or nearly 2.906 to 1;) and the privilege of electing their own magistrate or provost. In 1191, during the absence of the King at the Holy Land, a quarrel arose between Prince John and Longchamp, bishop of Ely, the Chancellor; but a regulation having been made with a view to John's interest, respecting the custody of the castles in the kingdom, the castle of Northampton was committed to Simon de Pateshull, who, in the event of the King dying without issue, engaged to deliver it up to John. In 1193, Richard, soon after his return from captivity in Germany, kept the festival of Easter at Northampton, where he entertained William, King of Scotland, and who now moved for the grant of the northern counties, under a pretence that his ancestors had formerly enjoyed them: by the advice of his council, Richard rejected this petition; but, as a mark of friendship, granted William and his heirs a charter for defraying their expenses, when summoned to attend the councils of England; after which the two kings proceeded from Northampton to Winchester, where Richard was a second time crowned.

In the 10th of Richard I., (1198), Geoffrey Fitz Walter paid forty shillings to be discharged from the inspection of the *coinage* here: this is the first official reference to a mint at Northampton though it is believed to be of greater antiquity. In the seventh of King John, (1205), Peter de Stokes paid 60 marks for liberty to work with four stamps for one year; and in 1230 the burgesses paid 60 shillings out of the profits of coinage, and £36. arising from the said

profits which had been due for some years past ; but how long it subsisted is quite uncertain.

On the death of Richard I., John his brother and successor, being then in Normandy, the barons assembled in council at this place and were induced by the adherents of the new monarch to take the oath of allegiance to him, upon certain conditions for which they had expressly stipulated. In the beginning of this reign a charter was granted to the town of Northampton empowering the burgesses to elect a *Reeve* from amongst themselves, "and four of the more legal and discreet men from the borough to keep the pleas of the crown, and all other pleas belonging to it in the same town, and to see that the *reeves* rightly and lawfully treat as well the poor as the rich." "This says Mr. Hartshorne, is all the burgesses of Northampton appeared to have gained in the present reign, unless we include them in the general advantages ratified by Magna Charta which expressly defined-burgage tenure as pure socage, and that these tenures and holding by fee farm exempted the tenants from military service."

John, seems to have been particularly partial to the town itself, for with the exception of the 3rd and 4th years of his reign which he spent exclusively on the continent, he paid it annual visits, and sometimes three or four visits in the same year, and here Shakespeare in the historical play of King John, represents him as hearing the cause, of the Falconbridges. Mr. Hartshorne says, we can certainly fix it as his residence for at least sixty-four days, after he became sovereign of England, In the 10th year of his reign having taken umbrage at the citizens of London, he caused the court of exchequer to be held here from Michaelmas till Christmas, and an allowance of £5. 1s. was accordingly made to the sheriffs of London and Middlesex for their charges in conveying hither the rolls and exchequer of the barons, and the exchequer and rolls of the Jews," In three years after this time John, returning from an expedition against the Welsh, assembled a council, of the nobility here, at which the Papal legates, Pandulph, and Durand, attended for the purpose of adjusting those differences which had long subsisted between him and the holy see ; but the concessions, made by the King not being sufficient, he, not being able to restore to the clergy their confiscated effects, the treaty was broken off, and the King was solemnly excommunicated by the nuncios.

In 1210, the King arrived at Northampton on Good Friday (27th April) whither he had ordered the Earls of Hereford and Ferrers to conduct Llewellyn, and issued letters of safe convoy, dated 16th March from Woodstock for that purpose ; and here he remained to the end of the month. Previous to the war between the King and the barons, the latter bound themselves by an oath to demand a restoration of the rights and liberties granted by the charter of Henry

I., and determined in case of refusal, to force the King to compliance. John, having refused his consent, the barons met in arms at Stamford, and proceeded with a numerous army to Brackley, where commissioners from the King at Oxford were deputed to confer with them. The barons presented a memorial of their grievances, at this conference, and the terms of redress being transmitted to the King he indignantly rejected them. The barons incensed at this refusal, resolved to seize upon his fortresses, and under Robert Fitz Walter, directed their march to Northampton, where they laid seige to the Castle, and endeavoured to reduce it but not being provided with battering engines, they were compelled, after fourteen days expended in a fruitless attempt to take it, to retire: however it was one of the four castles placed in their custody as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of Magna Charta in 1215. In the bloody reaction, and the war at the close of John's reign, the enmity of the town and castle broke out, the townsmen killed many of the garrison under the command of Fulk de Breaut, a valiant but base born Norman and then a resolute royalist; and the soldiers in retaliation burnt a great part of the town.

In the second year of his reign, Henry III. kept the festival of Christmas here, being entertained by Fulk de Breaut, who had the year before assembled a body of troops from Northampton and other Castles of which he was governor and assaulted and plundered the town of St. Albans, and threatened to burn the abbey and town if his demand for a large sum of money was refused by the abbot. In 1224, in consequence of sentences of excommunication having been pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragan bishops, against the disturbers of the public peace, the Earl of Chester and those of his faction, made their submission to King Henry, at Northampton, and surrendered into his hands the castles and honours which they held of the crown. Fulk de Breaut for his misdemeanours and depredations having been fined by Henry de Braybrok and other Justices itinerant at Dunstable, sent a party of soldiers who violently seized Henry de Braybrok and imprisoned him at Bedford. The King and council laid siege to that place, took it by storm, and William, the governor, brother to Fulk de Breaut, with some others were hanged; the castle was destroyed, and Fulk himself was soon after sent out of the country, and sworn never to return. In 1227 the King exacted 1200 marks (£2,324. of our coin) of the burgesses of Northampton, by way of aid, besides the fifteenths generally levied. A council of the barons was held here, in the same year, to settle the misunderstanding which arose between Henry and his barons, in consequence of his cancelling the charter of the forests which had been granted in his minority.

In 1236, the twentieth year of King Henry's reign, the Fair, which had been usually kept in All Saints' Church Yard, was by a royal mandate ordered to be removed, and to be held in future in some open place. Fairs are supposed to

have had their origin in the great concourse of people at the solemnization of festivals and particularly the feast of the patron Saint to whom the church was dedicated. This fair was kept on the festival of All Saints, and was of very ancient standing, and probably had its rise before the conquest, as the second Simon de St. Liz gave the tenth of his profits arising from the said fair to the convent of St. Andrew. Hence the feasts and *wakes*\* in most parts of the country and their frequent intrusion on sacred ground.

In 1240, the twenty-fourth year of this reign, the Earl of Cornwall, Gilbert Mareschal, and many other nobles, assembled here; and swearing to each other, resolved upon a journey to Jerusalem. Peter de Savoy, the Queen's uncle, arrived in England about Christmas in the following year, was entertained during the holidays, and knighted by the King at Westminster Abbey. A tournament was appointed to be held at Northampton in April, between De Savoy, who was very vain of his address in arms, and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who had previously distinguished himself in the lists. This combat which appeared to be merely for a trial of skill, was likely to end seriously, as the real object was to determine whether the English or the foreigners were the most dexterous at tilting.

\* Staveley, in his "History of Churches in England," gives the following account of the origin of wakes, or feasts.

"This feast of the *Wake* seems to have taken its beginning from an epistle of Pope Gregory the Great, to Abbot Mellitus who came with the monk Austin upon the conversion of the Saxons in this Island; wherein his advice was, that the Idolatrous Temples should be transformed into Christian Churches; and whereas the Pagan Saxons had used there to sacrifice to their idols, that from thenceforth the christians upon the day of consecration, should erect booths of the boughs of trees, near or about the said edifices, wherein to rejoice, feast, and celebrate the memories of the Saints and Martyrs to whom they were *de novo*, to be dedicated, as we find it in *Bede*, and thenceforth not only upon the very day of dedication, but anniversarily on the *Saints' day* the feasting and solemnity was continued, wherein, besides the commemoration of the Saint or Martyr, the devout munificence of the founder and endower of the Church, was also gratefully remembered. At which times, the use was for many of the inhabitants, and chiefly of the younger sort, to meet together, and going up and down the village, to cry out aloud together, *Holy Wakes, Holy Wakes*, and then to their feasting and sports. But then, these festivals in time came to degenerate, the people diverting to gluttony, drunkenness, and other disorders, which occasioned some prohibitions of the solemnity; and *Mr. Dugdale* hath produced an old legend of *St. John Baptist*, whereby some discovery may be made of the *Wakes* and *Vigils*, and of disorders which usually did attend them, as follows:—

"And yee shall understand and know how the Euyens were first found in old time: In the beginning of Holy Church, it was so that the Pepull cam to the Chirch with Candellys brening, and wold Wake, and coom with Light towards Night to the Chirch in their Devotions: and after, they fell to Songs, Dances, and Harping and Piping, and also to Glotonic and Sin, and so toured the holyness to cursydness: wherefore holi faders ordained the pepull to leue that waking, and to fast the euyen. But it is called Vigilia, that is, waking in English, and it is called the Euyen, for at Euyen they were wount to coom to the Chirch."



The King seemed to favour the foreigners, who at the place of meeting appeared the stronger party; and fortunately became sensible of his imprudence in time to forbid the tournament. Henry, in the year 1245, gave ten marks (£19. 1s. 3d.) to purchase books for a library, and a chalice for the reception of the blessed sacrament to the church of All Saints, with small vessels of silver to the other parish churches in the town. In 1252, the Sheriff of Northampton was ordered to have white glass painted with the story of Dives and Lazarus, placed in the castle windows. The town had charters from Henry III., in the eleventh, twenty-third, thirty-ninth, forty-first, and fifty-second years of his reign. The *Mayor* was made escheator, and had the returns, to the exclusion of the King's sheriffs and bailiffs.

In this reign an attempt was made to establish a University in the town in consequence of disputes among the students of Oxford and Cambridge. A Welsh student in Oxford shot a servant of the Pope's Legate, in 1238; quarrels subsequently arose between the scholars and the town, between the north-men and south-men; many of the scholars left Oxford and went to Northampton, where they were subsequently joined by some Cambridge scholars about 1258, when they commenced a University with the King's permission. Fuller, commends "their judgment in choice of so convenient a place, where the air is clear, and not over sharp; the earth fruitful, yet not over dirty; water plentiful, yet far from any fennish annoyance; and wood conveniently sufficient in that age. But the main is, Northampton is near the centre of England; so that all travellers coming thither from the remotest parts of the land, may be said to meet by the town in the midst of their journey, so impartial is the situation of it in the navel of the Kingdom." The King believed the University would improve the town; but Oxford, the centre of the Royalist forces, and only thirty miles off, became alarmed and complained loudly of the injury. Four years afterwards, Henry by letters patent, addressed "*Majori et civibus suis*," ordered the Northampton University to be abolished and the scholars to quit.

The animosity between the King and the barons continuing, and there being no prospect of reconciliation, it was determined by both parties to appeal to arms. In 1263, the Royalists, assembled at Oxford, and with a well appointed army, made an attack on Northampton, which was defended by Simon de Montford (son of the Earl of Leicester) and many of the principal barons of that party. Unsuccessful in their first attempts the beseigers had recourse to stratagem. The King who was encamped in the meadows on the south east of the town, invited the barons to a parley from the walls, and in the meantime, a breach was made on the opposite side of the town, near St. Andrews monastery, by Philip Basset, and some pioneers, who effected an entrance; the barons being thus surprised fought desperately, the younger Montfort particularly distinguished himself

by his bravery ; but the Kings party were victorious, took possession of the town and garrison, and made prisoners of fifteen knights, bearing banners, with sixty others of an inferior degree and many officers of note. Several of the soldiers were afterwards accused of having prepared combustibles for burning the city of London, and put to death.

After the defeat of Henry, and Prince Edward at Lewes, by the Earl of Leicester, the Castle was retaken (1264) and the Montforts celebrated a brilliant tournament, on the 19th of April to which all the knights and barons throughout the realm were invited. It is said that the town was retaken again by Henry the same year, and that he made many prisoners.

Burgesses were now summoned to Parliament, "the earliest writs of summons to cities and boroughs of which we can prove the existence are those of Simon Montford, bearing date, 12th December, 1264." Edward held a parliament at Northampton in January 1266, when several of the rebellious barons were deprived of their seats and Simon de Montfort was banished. Peace being now restored, many of the nobles, at the suggestion of Othoboni, the pope's legate determined upon proceeding to the Holy Land, and on Midsummer day in the 52nd year of his father's reign 1267, Prince Edward with upwards of a hundred knights here assumed the cross, before his departure. The King, with Queen Eleanor, and the Princess Eleanor, the latter probably passing by the site of her present monument of Queen's Cross, were here on this occasion. The burgesses of the town received a singular privilege from the crown in 1270, by being permitted to keep their dogs in the town and suburbs without *lawing* them. "In the barbarous enactments associated with the forest laws, there was one decreeing, that no person should keep a dog without cutting off the three fore claws, or the ball of each foot, in default of which mutilation the owners were liable to an amercement of three shillings. This mode of effectually preventing dogs running in the forest originated in the laws of Canute."\* In 1277, three hundred Jews were executed here for clipping the king's coin ; and in two years afterwards, the seventh of Edward I., the Jews of Northampton were accused of having crucified a christian boy on Good Friday, for which atrocious act, fifty of them were drawn at horses tails and hanged. Edward not being very favourable to them, having deprived them of many of their liberties, no doubt this was a pretence for plundering and persecuting them.

Grants of a school and houses at Northampton formerly belonging to the Jews are upon record, which by the *offences* and *conviction* of their owners came into the hands of the crown ; and parts of a Hebrew inscription, said to be to the memory of a rabbi, have been dug up in St. Sepulchre's parish.

Two citizens from London, and twenty other towns including Northampton

\* Hartshorne.

were summoned by Edward I., to the Parliament of Acton Burnell, in 1283-4. David, Prince of Wales, the last sovereign prince of one of the most ancient ruling families of Europe, was barbarously executed at Shrewsbury, at this time, and Northampton was *favoured* with one of his four quarters. Edward spent some days here in August, 1290, when he entertained the monks of the several orders three days successively, and was in the neighbourhood of Northampton nearly a month. Queen Eleanor's remains passed through Northampton this year, on its way to London, the cortege resting at the place south of the town where the monumental cross, erected to her memory, now stands.

In 1298, the 26th of Edward I., the burgesses of Northampton were commanded by writ to choose two representatives to meet the King at York, on the feast of Pentecost, there to consult on the business of the realm. "This is the first instance," says Mr. Hartshorne, "of Northampton returning members to parliament, and also the earliest instance of the towns being directed to choose representatives of their feelings in matters concerning the government of the state. It is true that conventions and councils had previously been summoned, and several to Northampton; but, until the present moment, the legislative assemblies of England did not assume a constitutional character. This seems to be the earliest occasion when representatives were freely and independently sent forth to give utterance to the popular voice, and Northampton was one of the seventy-six selected to return members to parliament." In 1299, the burgesses of Northampton were privileged to elect a mayor and two bailiffs annually, on the feast of St. Michael.

In the twenty-ninth year of his reign (1300), Edward the First and his Queen, kept his Christmas here, and soon after his death, in 1307, a parliament was held at Northampton, in October, to consider the ceremonial of his burial, the coronation and marriage of the prince, his successor, and the state of the nation.

"The name of Edward the First," writes Mr. Hartshorne, "when regarded in connexion with Northampton, is linked with associations commanding an interest far beyond its vicinity, since the sepulchral monument in the neighbourhood, consecrated by sincere affection to the memory of his Queen, is a work not only seizing admiration by its just proportions and purity of design, but one to which all Englishmen, who are imbued with a lofty feeling for art, may proudly refer, as an evidence, that at this remote period their own countrymen were capable of conceiving, as well as executing, the most sublime ideas of architectural beauty."

In 1313, the sixth of Edward II., the sheriff of the county was commanded, by royal mandate, to direct public proclamation to be made, that no jousts or tournaments should be held during his absence in Scotland. Another parliament met here in July, 1317, in which an impostor or lunatic, named John

Poydras, a tanner's son at Exeter, was brought to trial for affirming that he was the son of Edward I., and real heir to the crown of England; that he had been changed at nurse, and that the King was the son of a carter, and substituted in his stead: producing no evidence in support of his assertions, he was condemned and executed. In 1328, the second year of the reign of Edward III., a parliament met here, three weeks after Easter, for the ratification of the peace concluded with the Scots. Many of the nobility and prelates refused to attend, in consequence of the shameful terms of the treaty, which, however, was confirmed and executed, and the famous evidence, called Ragmas Roll, with all the other records brought by Edward I. from Scotland, were delivered up to the Scotch commissioners. The first statute of Northampton was enacted at this parliament, specifying in what cases pardon of felony should be granted, and who should be justices of assize. Queen Isabella, it is said, was lodged at the Priory of St. Andrew during the sitting. In 1336, a council was summoned to meet here on the 25th June, to consider the proper measures to be taken against France, and preparations were now making for war. The mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Northampton, in 1337, obtained licence for a fair to be held here, beginning on the Monday after the octave of the Holy Trinity, and to continue for the twenty-seven following days. This fair has long fallen into disuse.

In 1338, the twelfth year of this reign, the third parliament assembled at Northampton, when the king, who had previously taken his departure for the continent, was represented by Edward the Black Prince. Edward, who was appointed keeper of the realm, during the absence of his father, effectively urged this great council to supply the necessary aids for carrying on the war abroad. Northampton was the seat of another parliament in the fourth year of Richard II. (1381), it met on the 5th of November. John Kirkeby, who had killed the Genoese envoy during the insurrection which broke out in London in the preceding year, and which crime was declared by both houses high treason, was brought here to have the law carried into effect, as it was apprehended that a tumult might occur, if he had been tried in London. This was the last parliament held in Northampton. It was also remarkable for having originated the capitation, or poll tax, a levy of three groats per head upon all persons above the age of fifteen, and which led to the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. Bridges tells us that it met in the chancel of All Saints Church and continued thirty three days, the knights of the county received four shillings per day, which was equal in our coin to ten shillings and fourpence, and would then purchase half a quarter of wheat; those of Bedford and Buckingham received the same pay for 35 days. Those of Lancashire for 48 days, and those of Northumberland for 51 days, wages in proportion to their respective distances.

In the 2nd Edward III., the parliament summoned here sat only twenty days,



when the knights of the shire of Norfolk, and burgesses of Norwich had 28 days' wages; those from Cornwall 32 days wages, of which twelve were for going and returning, and burgesses were allowed 2s. a-day. By a charter of 8th Richard II., (1384-5) the assize of bread, wine and beer, the survey of weights and measures, and the cognizance of forestallers and regraters of flesh and fish within the liberty of the town, were confided to the Mayor.

The black Friars of the order of St. Augustine, which first came into England in 1221, held provincial chapters at Northampton, in the years 1338, 1340, and 1343; a general chapter of the same order was held here in 1359.

About the year 1369 the peculiar doctrines of Wickliffe, which were first propagated in the county, were introduced, and seem to have met with much favour in this town, for notwithstanding the earnest opposition of the clergy, it would appear that they were cherished by several of rank, the mayor, himself, being tainted with the heresy. A formal complaint was made to the king in council, by one Richard Stormesworth, a woolman, that the chief magistrate, John Fox, harboured in his house James Collyn, the first maintainer of lollardy in Northampton, and they encouraged the preaching of the Lollards contrary to the inhibitions of the bishop of Lincoln. In the 9th of Henry VI., an act of parliament was obtained for paving the town at the expense of the inhabitants, and in the 23rd of the same reign (1445) the town obtained its first charter of *incorporation*, and the title of mayor, bailiff, and burgesses; a grant was also made by which the mayor was appointed escheator. This charter became void in a few years, in consequence of several acts of legislation passed after it, and a new charter, embodying the like privilege, was received in the 30th year of the same reign, but Mr. Hartshorne informs us, that it was not until the 38th year of this reign, that Northampton was stated by royal grant, to endure in perpetual succession an incorporated town.

During the wars of the Roses which deluged the kingdom with blood, a decisive battle was fought in the vicinity of this town, on the south bank of the river Nen, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in July, 1460. Henry came from Coventry with his forces to check the progress of the Earls of March and Warwick, who, with a numerous army, were hastening triumphantly from London into the midland counties; and having crossed the Nen posted his army in the plain between Hardingstone and Sandycroft, having the river in their rear, the monastery of De la Pre on their right, and strong entrenchments in front. Henry and Margaret his queen, lodged on this occasion in the Grey Friars. The Yorkist army was perceived advancing on the morning of the 9th of July, in three divisions, commanded by the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the Earl of Warwick, ("the King maker") and Lord Falconberg. A conference having been refused by the King, the battle commenced on the following

day, July 10th. Henry's entrenchments were easily forced, and being deserted by Lord Grey de Ruthyn, his army was completely routed, taken prisoner himself, and upwards of ten thousand of his soldiers slain, or drowned in attempting to cross the river. The slaughter in this sanguinary conflict fell chiefly on the nobility and gentry, the common people being spared by order of the Earls of Warwick and March\*; and the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Lords Beaumont, and Egremont, with Sir William Lucy and several other nobles and officers of distinction were left dead on the field. Henry was brought a prisoner into Northampton, the hostile Earls treating him with great tenderness and respect; he was received in procession at his entrance, and conveyed to London in a few days. The Queen, the young Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Somerset, fled into the county of Durham, and from thence into Wales, and afterwards into Scotland.

1461. At a parliament convened at Westminster by Edward IV., a charter of pardon was granted under the great seal, to the burgesses, for any part they had taken in the late wars. A formidable insurrection having broken out in Yorkshire, in the ninth year of Edward IV., (1469-70) a party of the insurgents defeated the King's army at Edgecote, in this county, and captured Earl Rivers and Sir John Woodville, the father and brother of the Queen, at Grafton. They brought their victims to Northampton and beheaded them both.

On the death of Edward IV., in 1483, the Prince of Wales, then only 13 years of age, was at Ludlow. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., was in the marshes of Scotland. Earl Rivers was immediately sent by the Queen to escort her son, who arrived at Stony Stratford with his charge on the 22nd of April; Richard, who had now determined to usurp the throne, contrived to reach Northampton on the same day, to which place Earl Rivers and Lord Richard Grey came to salute him on the part of the young King. They all met in apparent friendship, and spent the evening convivially; Rivers and Grey had quarters for the night assigned to them, but guards were secretly placed over them, and all the outlets from the town were secured. All rode together next day to Stony Stratford, but, before reaching the town, Earl Rivers was entrapped into an ambuscade and seized. Lord Grey was afterwards arrested in the young King's presence, and with Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Sir Richard Hawse, brought back to Northampton, and shortly afterwards beheaded at Pontefract.

Richard was himself slain in August, 1485, in the decisive battle fought between him and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., at Bosworth field. The army of Henry consisted of six thousand men; that of Richard not less than twelve; but Lord Stanley going over to Richmond, turned the fortune

\* Stow.

of the day. The body of Richard was found among a heap of slain, and ignominiously thrown across a horse, and carried amidst the insults of a mob to Leicester, where it was interred in the church of the Grey Friars. His crown, being found by one of Henry's soldiers on the field of battle, was immediately placed on the head of the conqueror, the whole army crying out "Long live King Henry." With Richard III., ended the race of the Plantagenets, who had possession of the crown for about three hundred and thirty years; and with them, the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which more than a hundred thousand men lost their lives, either by the sword or the executioner.

The power of the castle declined with the civil wars, and Richard's affectation of popular measures, if it did not secure the support of the north and Northampton, left them disaffected to his successor, Henry VII. An insurrection broke out in the north, in which the Duke of Northumberland was killed. It was suppressed, and the leaders were hanged at York. Leicester and Northampton had shewn symptoms of disorder, and advantage was taken of it, to alter the popular constitution of the borough. It appears to have been the design to supply the place of the castle and the priory by a burgess aristocracy, with exclusive privileges. In the 11th year of this King's (Henry VII.) reign, (1495,) a charter was granted to the town for two fairs; for regulating the administration of justice within the liberties, and sanctioning the appointment of a recorder. A little before the dissolution of the religious houses, Henry VIII. despatched his librarian, Leland, on a tour of inspection through England. His commission was dated the 25th of the King's reign (1533-4), and he has left us the following notes of his visit to Northampton, in his *Itinarium*:—"The towne of Northampton stondesth on the north side of the Avon Ryver (the Nene), on the browe of a meane Hille, and risith still from the south to the north. *At the old Building of the towne was of stone, the new of Tymbre.* There be in the walls of Northampton four Gates. The Castelle stondesth hard by the West Gate, and hath a large kepe. The area of the residew is very large, and bullewarkes of Yerth be made afore the Castelle Gate.—Paroche Churches in Northampton, within the waulles, be 7; whereof the Church of Al-Halowes (All Saints) is principale, standing yn the Harte of the Toune, and is large and welle builded. There be in the Suburbes 2 Paroche Churches, whereof I saw one yn the west suburbe as I rode over the West Bridge, fairly archid with stone, under the which Avon itself, not yet augmented with Wedon water, doth ren.—There is a Chapelle of St. Caterine sette in a Cemiterie in the toune, longing to the Church of Al-Halowes, where that paroch dooth byri. And I saw the ruins of a large Chapelle without the North Gate." Leland mentions "St. Andreas," the late Priory of Black Monks, White Friars and Grey Friars, the Hospitals of St. John, and Thomas.

St. Andrew's Priory, as has been seen before, was repaired or rebuilt, and endowed, in 1084, by Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon. He is sometimes called the founder, which cannot be correct, since Ingulphus says, that among the monks he found at Crowland, in 1076, there were two who had been professed here. By whom it was founded and the date of its foundation are equally unknown. It was situated on the north side of the town, bordering on the river, the present modern church of St. Andrew partly occupying its site. It was certainly the most important of the religious establishments in Northampton, and the most amply endowed; for, besides possessing the ten churches of the town, with various lands at Hardingstone, Hackleton, Brayfield, Ecton, and Yardley, granted by St. Liz and his countess, Maude, "that they may not, at the day of judgment, before all bystanders, appear with empty hands," Grimsbold endowed it with the church and tithe of Moulton and Bowden; Otger, with the tithe of Horton; and Acard, with the tithe of Spratton. The church of St. Sepulchre was bestowed upon it by Henry I., who, with King David of Scotland and King Stephen, confirmed many other early grants. The churches of the town, included in the above ten which were given to the Priory by Simon, and of which no traces are to be found at this day, were called—St. Michael's, St. Mary's, St. Gregory's, St. Edmund's, and St. Bartholomew's. Besides the Priory of St. Andrew, the Cluniac Order possessed an establishment for nuns at De la Pre, and an hospital at Kingsthorpe. The monastery of St. Andrew is thus described by Doctor Richard Layton, in a letter to Lord Cromwell:—"At St. Androse, in Northampton, the Howse is in debt gretly, the lands solde and morgagede, the fermes let owte, and the rent recevide beforehand for X, XV, and XX yeres. Chauntrey's fowndeth to be paide oute of the londs, and gret bods off forfeitures therupon for non-payment. The Howse is iiij. hundredt pownds in revenews. Jhane *Petie*, the prior, now is a bachelor of divinitie, a gret husbonde and a good clerke, and petie it is that ever he cam ther. If he were *promotede to a better thyng*, and the King's grace wolde take hit into his hands, so myght he recover all the lands agayne, which the Prior shall never." The quiet play on Petie's name, says a recent writer, the politic way in which the head of the house was gained over, and the cogent reasons for seizing the possessions, are characteristic of the times and the men; but the mismanagement, improvidence, and anticipation of the revenues are easily conceived, as they have been perpetuated, more or less, in the English Church down to the present day. The priory was surrendered in 1538, and the prior was made first dean of Peterborough Cathedral. Thus fell this house of friars, which had been founded and peopled nearly 500 years before by the Count de St. Liz and Maude; which held all the churches of Northampton under grant, and innumerable possessions besides. Its revenues were rated, on



its surrender, only at £263. 7s. 1½d. clear of all deductions, the gross income being £334. 13s. 7d.

The lease of the edifice, with one watermill, &c. was renewed at survey by the commissioners, 29th Henry VIII. (1st March, 1536), at £4.; a field of six acres, at 8d. an acre, and others at the same rate. The house and the demesne lands of nearly 700 acres, were granted by Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Smith, and it was in this way "the lands were recovered again." The other religious houses within the walls of Northampton, which surrendered, in 1539, were—The Friars Minor, Franciscans or Grey Friars, founded in 1245, and supported by the town. In speaking of this order, Bishop Tanner says, "not long after their coming into England, in 1224, they endeavoured to settle in this pleasant town, and hired first an habitation in the parish of St. Giles, but fixed afterwards northward of the Market-place, where they had the largest and best house of all the friars in Northampton, built upon ground given them by the town, and therefore the inhabitants are said to be the founders." There are now no remains of this house, but a street in the immediate neighbourhood of its site, bears its name, Grey Friars-street. At the dissolution, it was valued at £6. 13s. 4d., and the friary was granted to a Rd. Taverner. Kerr-street occupies the greater part of the site of the church belonging to this monastery. The Friars' Preachers, or Black Friars (Dominicans), founded about 1240, by John Dalynghton. This house was situated in the Horsemarket, of which some walls, and parts of gable ends, and a buttress still remain. Its revenues were worth only £5. 11s. 5d. a year. The Carmelites, or White Friars, founded in 1271, by Simon de Montfort and Thomas Chetwood, stood a little above the Grey Friars and to the east of it; some traces of its site have recently been discovered at the corner of Kerr-street, but there are no remains of the building. It was valued at £10. 10s. per annum. The Augustinian Friars, in Bridge-street, near the South-gate, founded in 1322, by John Longville, of Wolverton. Some arches of this building existed a few years since, but have now disappeared; but there are some portions of the walls left still, and a part of a gable and buttress, built up among the houses in Court No. 1. Its revenues are unknown. Besides these religious establishments, there were two of considerable note without the walls, but in the vicinity of the town. St. James's Abbey, on the western suburb, founded by William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror, before 1112 (as the founder died in that year, but the exact date is not known), he gave to it 40 acres of land, together with the church and mill of Duston. Another abbey stood without the South-gate, founded in the reign of Stephen, by Simon de St. Liz, the second of that name, Earl of Northampton, for Nuns of the Cluniac order, and was called St. Mary de la Pre. There are no remains of this house now. The mansion of Edward Bouverie, Esq., still called De la

Pre Abbey, occupies its site. There were also the five following guilds or fraternities within the walls, mentioned in the survey of 1548 :—The Guild, in honor of the body of Christ, within the parish church of All Saints, was valued at £12. 14s. yearly, out of which was paid £5. 6s. 8d. to the officiating priest. A Guild, to the honour of the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded in All Saints Church, in the 16th of Richard II. (1392-3), whose possessions, clear of all deductions and salaries of priests, &c. amounted to £35. 11s. 6d. A fraternity, in honour of St. Catherine, was founded in the same year, in the church of St. Mary, whose revenues were valued at £11. 8s. 6d., out of which was deducted 20s. 10d. in rents resolute, and £5. 6s. 8d. to the stipendiary chaplain. In St. Giles's Church was the fraternity of St. Clement, which, at its dissolution, was valued at £8. 11s. yearly; of which was deducted in rents resolute 15s. 8d., and in an annual stipend to the priest, £4.

In 1532, Margaret Wheler, widow, appointed a solemn dirge and mass to be yearly celebrated in the chapel of Corpus Christi, in All Saints' Church. The revenues for its support, in 1548, were valued at £1. 8s. 10d., clear of all deductions.

In the register of St. James's Abbey, mention is made of St. Martin's Chapel, in St. Martin's-street, of which nothing is known with any degree of certainty.

*The College of All Saints'*, was founded in 1459, with liberty of purchasing to the value of twenty marks. It consisted only of two fellows. In 1535, it was found, clear of all reprises, to be worth £1. 19s. 4d. College-lane, now called College-street, in this town, takes its name from it.

King Henry VIII., with a royal train, visited Northampton on the 21st of July, 1540, and, after sleeping at the house of a Mr. Humfrie, without the South-gate, proceeded to York.

This town, as well as several other places, seems to have fallen into decay about this time, either from its ceasing to be a resort of the Court, or of the blighting effects of the civil wars, or of Henry the Seventh's interference with the free government of the town, which was now vested in a self-elected body. The preamble of an act of parliament, 27th of Henry VIII. (1535-6), says, "Forsomoche as dyvers and many Howses, Messages, and Tenementis of Habitations in the towns of Nottingham, Shrewsbury, Ludlowe, Brydgnorth, Quynborowe, *Northampton*, and Gloucester, are now and of long time have been in great ruin and decay, and specially in the principal and chief streets there being, in the which streets have been beautiful dwelling Howses there well inhabited, while at this day much part thereof is desolate and void groundis, with piteous cellars and vaults lying open and uncovered, very perilous for people to go by in the night without jeopardy of life." \* \* \* And the act proposes, "for remedy whereof, be it enacted, that if the owners within three years after pro-

clamation by the mayors, sheriffs, or bailiffs, do not sufficiently re-edify and build the *houses*, it shall be to the *lords* of whom such vacant ground is holden to enter immediately and have it to them and their heirs for ever. If the said lords do not re-edify the building on the vacant ground within three years, the mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, or commonalty of the towns are to have and to hold it for ever, clearly discharged of all rents going out of the same; if the mayor, &c., &c., do not build, then the ground is to return to the first owner."

Queen Elizabeth visited Northampton, "as she travelled hence in stately progress to Burleigh," in 1564; was received with great ceremony, and presented with £26. in a purse valued at £6., by the magistrates: the remainder of the day was spent by the people in bull and bear baiting. The town has still a *Bearward-street*.

The parish registers of Northampton date from about the period (1603) when Elizabeth obliged the clergy to make a protestation, in which they bound themselves to keep the Register book of births, deaths, and marriages, in a proper manner. The parish of St. Giles' is from 1659; St. Peter's from 1578, for burials and marriages, and 1596 for baptisms.

A fire broke out in 1566, which destroyed several houses.

Camden, speaking of Northampton in 1607, says, "*the town itself seems to have been built entirely of stone*, has handsome buildings, is large, and surrounded by walls, from which one has a prospect of a spacious plain every way." This year (in May), while the parliament was sitting, the country people suddenly assembled in great numbers, and "bent all their strength to level and lay open the commons, without exercising any measure of theft or violence upon any man's goods or cattle." This lawless multitude of men, women, and children, termed themselves "levellers," and selected a man named Reynolds, whom they surnamed Captain Pouch, from a large pouch or purse which he wore by his side, for their leader. This fellow so far imposed upon the credulity of the ignorant peasantry, as to make them believe that he possessed a charm that rendered him invulnerable, and would protect them all, provided they would refrain from evil deeds; and that he had the king's authority for levelling the enclosures of the commons, but eventually the riots were suppressed, and Captain Pouch was hanged, drawn, and quartered.

Northampton was honoured by a visit from King Charles I. and his queen, Henrietta, in 1634, when some costly pieces of plate were presented to them by the town; and it is stated in the *Ædes Althorpiæ*, that the queen of James I. and Prince Henry were received in great state by the magistrates of Northampton, in their journey from Edinburgh to London.

The Puritans held frequent conferences here, in the reign of Elizabeth, relating to the *Book of Discipline* and other matters, having many abettors in the

town and county; and Northampton was a stronghold of the Independents and Baptists in the 17th century.

In 1637, the Court of Eyre for the forests south of the Trent sat here, under the Earl of Holland, Chief Justice, as head of the commission, assisted by five other judges, and many of the nobility and gentry. The plague which ravaged London, in 1636, where 23,359 persons died, appeared at Northampton in this, (the following year), when more than 500 persons perished in five months. On this occasion the market was kept on the heath (supposed to be the site of the present race-course), and the inhabitants were not permitted to attend it without a certificate from the mayor. In the civil wars between the King and the Parliament, in 1642, Northampton sided with the latter, and was garrisoned under Lord Brooke; the walls were repaired, and the fortifications strengthened; the south and west bridges were converted into drawbridges, and additional works thrown up in defenceless places. Saltpetre was collected out of the old cellars of the town, and converted into gunpowder, at the mill on the brook in Cow meadow.\* In a pamphlet, published on the 9th of September in that year, we find an account of a skirmish here. It is stated that it is feared the "Cavaliers will make an assault upon Northampton; but that town hath a strong garrison in it, and have repaired their walls, and made strong fortifications in it; and the county hath raised £5000, in money, and 300 horse for the service of the Parliament; and at the time of the Cavaliers' approach they had finished their fortifications, and had placed two pieces of ordnance thereupon, and played against them for the space of two houres, putting the Cavaliers to flight, and slaying about twenty of them." The Earl of Essex arrived here on September 9th, where 15,000 men were assembled, and then marched into Worcestershire. Northampton was the general rendezvous from whence Colonel Whetham, the governor, frequently sent aid to the Parliamentary forces in their attacks on Banbury and other places. Lieutenant-General Cromwell was here on the 30th of March, 1645, with a body of 1500 horse and two regiments of foot, on his way to Rugby, where they intended to quarter that night. General Sir Thomas Fairfax passed through Northampton on the 30th December, 1647, at the head of three regiments of horse, three regiments of foot, and 500 dragoons, being sent with £200,000 to the Scottish army; and Cromwell's infantry marched through Northampton without shoes or stockings in 1648; the town, however, sent 1500 pairs of this useful staple after him to Leicester.

In 1649, a body of mutineers, from the Parliamentary Authority, called the Levellers, under a man named Thompson, with two troops of horse, took possession of Northampton, and seized the ordnance, magazines, and monies, but were speedily subdued and put to flight by Cromwell. In 1662, by order of

\* Fuller states, that Northampton, in his time was famous for saltpetre and pigeons.



the King in Council, the walls of the town were ordered to be demolished, (together with the walls of Gloucester, Coventry, Leicester, and Taunton, because these towns had sided with the Parliament), part of the Castle was taken down, and the site was sold: and thus "the Priory and the Castle, raised by the feudal baron of the Conqueror, were destroyed by the Crown." Northampton was visited by a frightful storm of thunder and rain in May, 1663, which occasioned a flood, since remembered as the May flood, which tore away parts of the south and west bridges, and destroyed several houses in Bridge-street. On the 12th of May, 1669, Cosmo the Third, Grand Duke of Tuscany, visited this town, and received the respects of the corporation in form. In the account of his travels, Northampton is described as being 2120 paces round the walls: the streets and buildings in a good and respectable style of architecture; the chief part of them built of stone and earth, and a good deal ornamented. A dreadful fire occurred in Northampton, on Monday, September the 20th, 1675, when the greater part of the town was consumed, including the Market Cross, and All Saints Church. The fire was first discovered at noon, in the cottage of a poor woman, in a lane near the Castle. A strong west wind blew the flames towards some thatched buildings in St. Mary's-street, thence communicating to the back of the Horse Market, spreading its ravages to Derngate, which is nearly half-a-mile from where it originated, and in the space of six hours, upwards of 600 houses, wherein dwelt 700 families, were burnt to the ground, and eleven lives lost. Doctor Conant, the vicar of All Saints, says, that "in the Drapery it made a noise like thunder, to the terror of all those who were near that place." A singular circumstance is said to have occurred during the fire; the servant of an apothecary brought a barrel of gunpowder out of a cellar, which he carried under his arm through Gold-street, whilst it was burning on both sides, covering it only with the skirts of his coat, and, wonderful to relate, he carried it off in safety. The morning after the fire, the town lay reeking and burning in every direction, and apprehensions were entertained of a fresh outbreak, when three rainbows appeared in the heavens, the harbingers of a great shower, which fell in torrents over the devoted town, and totally extinguished the fire. The amount of property destroyed was estimated at various figures: Doctor Conant fixed it at £250,000, including the church of All Saints, which was valued at £50,000, whilst others reduce it to £150,000, &c. A subscription was immediately instituted to rebuild the town, when the large sum of £25,000., was collected by briefs and private charity, a sum exceeding by £7,000 the general subscription raised after the memorable fire in London, and the King contributed 1,000 tons of timber out of the Whittlebury forest, besides remitting the duty of chimney-money to the town for seven years.

The following are amongst the list of benefactors to the sufferers: the Earls of

Northampton and Sunderland, £120. each; Lord Arlington, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; Sir William Farmer, Sir William Langham, George Holman, Esq., and Paul Wentworth, Esq., £100. each. The city of London contributed £5000.; the town of Manchester, £155.; Nottingham, £150.; Oxford University, £450.; the city of Oxford, £124.; Stratford-on-Avon, £180.; Warwick, £171.; York, £100.; Lincoln, £118.; Derby, £150.; Cambridge University, £286.; the town of Cambridge, £85.; Coventry, £200.; and Banbury, £110. The noble Earl of Northampton, the then recorder, after administering largely to the wants of the sufferers, and opening a subscription for their immediate relief, set off to London, and procured an act of parliament for rebuilding the town, which soon rose from its prostrate condition in renewed beauty, with very little difference in the arrangements of the streets, &c. The judges, the justices of the county, the mayor of Northampton, and eleven others, were made a court of record to decide cases of dispute, and to make rules in respect of party walls and buildings. The houses were ordered to be covered with lead, slate, or tiles. A man, not free, might obtain his freedom by building a house worth £300.; and places not built on within three years were to be disposed of:—a reminiscence of the act of Henry the Eighth.

A charter, granted in 1663, placing the government in the hands of a mayor, bailiffs, ex-mayors, ex-bailiffs, and a common council, "the company of '48" was included in a pretty general forfeiture, and a new one was issued in 1683, appointing only 40 burgesses, and reserving to the crown the power of placing or displacing the members; but, upon being found impracticable, it was declared void, and the former charter was in force till 1795. In June, 1779, another fire broke out, in which eight houses in Sawpit-lane, and a wool warehouse, and two houses in St. Sepulchre's Church-lane were destroyed; and on the 17th February, 1792, a calamitous fire occurred at the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, on the west side of the Market-square, (the site of the house now adjoining the Queen's Arms to the north), which entirely consumed it, and the landlady, Mrs. Marriott, her five children, and two lodgers, perished in the flames, Mr. Marriott, the landlord, escaping. The town was visited in 1720 (20th December), between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock at night, by "the greatest flood that has been ever known in this age." It broke into several houses, warehouses, and cellars, damaging considerable quantities of goods, and drowning forty sheep. Two shocks of earthquakes were felt here, on the 30th September, 1750, and 28th of October, 1776. The former, which was violent, and lasted nearly a minute, threw down part of an old wall in College-street; the latter was felt in the town and neighbourhood for two or three seconds, and a ball of fire was plainly seen by many persons at the same time.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century education made some progress in

this place. Dr. Doddridge removed his academy from Market Harborough, in 1729, to Northampton, where it continued until after his death, in 1752, when it was removed by the trustees under Dr. Ashworth to Daventry. The navigation of the river Nen was extended to Peterborough, under an act of parliament, 12th of Anne; and another in 1725; to Oundle, Thrapston, Higham Ferrers, and Wellingborough, in 1726; and to Northampton in 1762. The river received an accession of traffic by a branch of the Grand Junction Canal at Blisworth, in 1815.

A general infirmary was founded in 1747, an hospital in 1793, and in 1844, her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria passed through Northampton, and gave her name to a new dispensary.

**THE CASTLE.**—"The *Castel*," says Leland, "standeth hard by the West-gate and hath a large Kepe. The Area of the residue is very large, and bullewarkes of yerth be made afore the castelle-gate." That this fortress was built by Simon de St. Liz soon after the Norman conquest there is scarcely a doubt; some antiquarians suppose that it was erected on the site of a more ancient structure, whether of British, Roman, Saxon, or Danish origin is a matter of conjecture. As there is no mention made of the Castle in Domesday book, it could not have been completed till after that survey was taken.

It appears from the account of Norden, that even in the year 1593 this castle was much decayed, and the walls defenceless. "This towne," says he, "is a faire towne, with many faire old buildings, large streets, and a very ample and faire market-place; it is walled about with a wall of stone, but meane too of strength: neare unto the towne there standeth an eminent castle, ruynous." Since Norden's time most of these ruins have been swept away, or levelled: and now only a few fragments of foundation-walls, and parts of the fosses remain. The inner ballium was nearly circular, and surrounded by a lofty wall, with bastion towers at irregular distances. This was again encompassed by a deep and wide foss. A broad ballium, or area for the garrison, extended for some distance, and was guarded by an outer vallum, with barbican &c. The general extent and character of the earth works may still be traced.

A late writer says "this fortress, situated on an eminence without the West-gate of the town, was defended on three sides by a deep trench or foss, whilst the river served as a natural barrier on the western side. On the north side was the entrance gate, before which stood the barbican, protecting a road down to the river side called Castle-lane, and which no doubt was for the use of the garrison. On the south side of the inner ballium are the remains of the round tower, with narrow looped lights, and west of it a postern gate, which formerly had a low elliptical arch of plain Norman mouldings. This communicated with a terrace on that side between the wall and the ditch, and which led round the castle.

The outer ballium extended on the south side to the walls facing Black Lion Hill. In this direction and eastward the ferruginous character of the soil may be seen, as well as the construction of the foundations of the walls. On the west side there is an arch of semi-Norman character; and in this part more of the original wall is seen than in any other part of the building. On the east of the castle, until lately, stood a mount called Castle-hill. From its height and situation it no doubt was raised for a communication between the garrison in the castle and the tower in the south-eastern part of the town. It was possessed by the crown in the reign of Henry II., and afterwards entrusted to some constable or castellan appointed by the sovereign. In the civil war of 1246, Simon de Montfort was its governor, on the part of the confederated barons. We have previously related how it was taken by stratagem by the king. The castle again remained in possession of the crown till the third year of the reign of Edward III., (1329), Thomas Wake, then sheriff, claimed the custody of it, as annexed to the county, and belonging to his jurisdiction; and it being found by inquisition then taken to have been immemorially attached to that office, it was ordered to be given up to be held by the said sheriff and his successors. Within the castle was a royal free chapel, dedicated to St. George. Previous to the year 1675 this fortress was used as the county gaol, and the two courts of justice were held here. In 1662, pursuant to an order of the King and council, the walls and gates, and part of the castle, were demolished, and the site of it afterwards sold to Robert Haselrig, Esq., in whose family it remained until recently." In 1730, we find the castle premises advertised to be let, in the *Northampton Mercury* of that time, as well as "the dwelling-house of Sir Arthur Haselrig, Bart., situate in the parish of St. Peter, in the town of Northampton, with good gardens, brew-house, stables, coach-houses, and all other conveniences fit for a gentleman's family, and with it, if desired, will be let the castle of Northampton, and two large orchards, planted with young fruit trees, and very good and convenient pasture ground for horses and cows, useful to a family; and also a very commodious kennel for a pack of hounds, with boiling houses, &c., situated in the said castle orchard." A few years past the house remained unoccupied for a considerable time, when some of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, imagining that all property in it was lost, took forcible possession, and did much damage, till at length the magistrates of the town interposed, and some of the misguided people were punished. The house is situated in Mare-fair: it consists of three bays out of five originally, and is now the residence of George Baker, Esq., the antiquarian and county historian.

ANTIQUITIES.—In 1823, upon the removal of an old lamp-post, an ancient stone of memorial was discovered on the Wood-hill, adjoining the south-east corner of All Saints' Church-yard. The character of the inscription being im-



perfect, it is difficult to form an opinion of its age. Enough is seen, however, to discover that it refers to one of those sanguinary conflicts which so frequently harrassed this country in former ages. At the west end of Newland is a field which is considerably sunk, and was called the *Potter's-field*. There is a wall with buttresses, which shews that it must have been in use at an early period, from the necessity of having such a protection to the gardens on that side. From the style of architecture the buttresses are, no doubt, the only vestige remaining above ground of the monastery of the Grey Friars. The kiln, attached probably to this field, was found a short time since in digging out the foundations of houses in Newland. It was found at a depth below ground, and similar in construction to those discovered at Castor by Mr. E. T. Artis. Fragments of a yellow and red pottery, and some covered with a green glaze, were discovered. In digging out the foundations of a house adjoining Lady-lane or Mount-street, 1846, a part of the church floor was discovered; the encaustic tiles were ornamented with the double *vesica piscis*, interlaced in white on a blueish ground; the bottom of the foundations were about two feet four inches, at six feet from the surface a layer of black ashes, and at that level a skeleton was discovered buried in a grave with stone sides, and a large slab at the top. This was not removed as the allotment did not extend so far. In forming the present Augustine-street, the site of the Augustinian Friary, several tiles have been found bearing the arms of the Longeville family, one of whom founded the friary in 1322. In deepening a cellar in Gold-street, near the Horse-market, a jug of red pottery was discovered recently, and with it, but not at so low a depth, burnt wood was found, the remains of some early fire in this locality.

At the north-east corner of the Market-square, stands one of the few houses which escaped the fire in 1675. On the front are shields with the following arms over the first floor:—1st—Or, two bars, gules, in chief, three torteauxes. Crest, a knot, commonly called Wake's knot, for Wake. 2nd—A chevron between three stags' heads cabossed. Crest, a chapeau, or cap of maintenance; if ever surmounted by any device it has been destroyed. 3rd—Three bars ermine. Over the bow window the second arms are repeated with a crescent for difference, and without the crest; but a motto in Welsh—HEB DYW. HEB DYM. DWYA DIGON, i. e. *Without GOD, without everything, GOD and enough*, surrounds the arms. A similar coat of arms is quartered, and the motto used, by Williams of Penryhn. On the left side of the last named shield is one bearing a chevron, between three roses, and on the right hand a shield, with a chevron between three birds. The initials, W. E. P., and date 1595, are placed by the side of the motto. Upon excavating the ground in forming Francis-street, interments, apparently Romanised British, or Saxon, were found having appearances of cremation; fragments of urns, of black, grey, and light red ware, were

discovered; a large, low, broad-shaped urn, of course red ware, contained remains of the funeral rites. It appears that from the corner of Craven-street to Lower Priory-street, these and later interments were continued; of the latter, some bodies had been deposited in the rude style of a cist formed of stones, on the side of a road, which apparently ran from the castle towards Semi-long (a by-road at the back of the Catholic chapel) into the Kingsthorpe road to Leicester. This spot appears to have been the Necropolis of the earlier inhabitants. Stone coffins have been found in the Priory Cemetery, which appears to have extended from the Priory-buildings at the north end of Francis-street to the corner of Harding-terrace and Priory-street. In one of the coffins, which appears to have been that of a lady, a small wove necklace appeared, the pendant of which was not found. There are some peculiarities in these coffins as to form: the lid of one of them is flat with a bevilled ridge of about two inches and a half in width running down the middle, containing an inscription in Roman letters,

HIC JACET DAVID DE ARMENTIER.

This David Armentier confirmed a benefaction to this priory of two-thirds of the tithes of Stowe and Kislingbury, which had been previously granted to the convent of St. Project of Vermandois, in Normandy, by Henry, his father. He lived about the latter end of the twelfth century. Many, probably, were buried here who fell in the various attacks upon the town and castle, as a great number of bodies were found placed upon each other. The second Simon de St. Liz was interred here, and many persons of rank at various times. Among the encaustic tiles found, were those bearing the Wake knot, and others impressed with the shears, allusive to the staplers. Some very curious specimens of early pottery have been found on this side; among them part of a mediæval jug, of a bluish-grey-white, very highly finished in the execution, and depicted apparently with the parable of Dives and Lazarus; human feet, and dogs licking them, seem to be represented, and, considering that Henry III. had the same design painted and introduced in St. George's Chapel, in the castle, the subject was, perhaps, a favourite one. In the present brick-field, which had been the site of the Vivarium, parts of the vertebræ and paddles of an Ichthyosaurus have been discovered in the blue lias.

The site of a cemetery has also been discovered in Prince's-street, in which the bodies had been buried in stone cists. A few encaustic tiles were found at the end towards Newland, and encaustic tiles and foundations of buildings were found in the same street, near Grey Friars-street; at the bottom of Albert-street, in Prince's-street also, were found stone coffins and other evidences of interments. Whether these foundations were those of St. Michael's Church is uncertain. From the space occupied, it is possible that two establishments may have existed in this locality.

In front of the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Gold-street, is a small corbel head, probably of the time of Henry VII., or earlier.

CRYPTS.—Besides the portion of the ancient crypt beneath the chancel of All Saints Church, there is a portion of another crypt a little to the south of it, under the residence of H. B. Whitworth, Esq., George-row, and which is supposed to have had a passage, now stopped up, to the former.

At the south-west end of College-street, groined arches are still remaining in some cellars. It has been supposed that this was the site of All Saints' College, from which this lane, recently (as in many other instances,) promoted to the rank of a street, derived its appellation, and in the drapery beneath the house of Mr. Wetton is another crypt with groined arches of decorated architecture. There is also a corbel, consisting of a face, with the tongue lolling out; and it is impossible to ascertain the establishment to which this crypt belonged. There is also here, an ambre locker, which no doubt formed a part of the usual arrangement of a chapel to some religious foundation.

We find no trace of Northampton in the early British history; the Romans have left no monuments;—whether the place was planted by Saxon families, or seized by their warriors from the original Britons, when princes, druids, bards, and people were driven to the west is unknown, but it was a town long before history shows it to us as the camp of hostile Danish troopers. In the excitement, perils and vicissitudes of war it struggled for two centuries; it was totally burnt down by Sweyn; a great part of its inhabitants were once carried away captive; and William the Conqueror divided its lands and houses between himself and his followers. Armed without by embattled walls, bastion towers and a large baronial fortress, and within by an extensive Norman priory. At the opening of its history we find the disciple of Odin and the Saxon christian in Northampton; the Saints and the Saxons subjugated the war gods; and Leland on "Avon's bridge saw ten churches; numerous priests, and friars then passed and repassed each other in the streets. But the Reformation banished the friars, the Reformers seized the houses and property; and the Protestant clergy and nobles were installed into the Church livings. Puritanism triumphed for a short time with the Independents; but now, we live in happier times when the Independents and the Quakers, the Catholics and the Unitarians, the Baptists and the Methodists enjoy nearly equal rights with the established church.

"Let us imagine," says the Rev. H. Rose, in an admirable paper lately read to the Architectural Society, "a traveller about the middle of the 15th century, approaching Northampton by the Upton road, and at the brow of the hill where it would first burst upon his view, in all its length and breadth, what would he behold? The castle with its large and lofty keep and spacious area, surrounded by outer walls and towers, bidding defiance to the strongest enemy; the Abbies

of St. James, and Delapre, and near the latter, the beautiful memorial cross of Queen Eleanor; suburban Northampton, with its churches and hospitals, stretching to the north, south, and west, the embattled walls of the town itself, with their gates and towers, inclosing as much space as that occupied by the present town; the priory of St. Andrew, to the left of the castle and bordering on the river; the ten churches, the four houses of friars, the hospitals, and the college, with their various towers, spires and pinnacles, interspersed with gardens, orchards and dwellings of the inhabitants. And as he journeyed on nearing Northampton in all its medieval perfection, what sounds would be wafted by the breeze upon his listening ear? The flutter of banners and the clang of arms, mingled with the deep and solemn tones of many a church and convent bell, and when we recollect that every town in England presented, at that time, a picture resembling this in every respect according to its size, one reflection is forced upon the mind, that war and religion however inconsistently, formed almost the sole occupation of our medieval forefathers. Even commerce had more or less reference to one or other of these two opposite employments, for the workers in all sorts of metals had little else to do than to fabricate all kinds of arms and armour. The druggist or grocer would deal largely in spices and wax, for incense and lights in sacred edifices; the chief occupation of masons, stone cutters and carpenters, was church and castle building; and the vitrists were engaged to fill both with painted glass." We shall close this sketch of its early history with the following extract from William Farr, Esq.'s, very interesting notice of Northampton, a work to which we are indebted for much useful information.

"Every one must be struck with the small place an English county town has in history, compared with the city states of Italy and Greece, yet the population of Florence, Venice, Genoa, and once of Rome itself, of Sparta, Corinth, Athens and Thebes, either did not equal, or scarcely exceed that of some English cities and counties. The history of England itself is, however, in truth the history of its towns and counties, of which the aggregate is the kingdom.

Northampton took its part in the struggle between the Saxons and the Danes; in the conflict between the Montforts and Henry; in the wars of the Roses it was the head quarters of the parliamentary army; and had doubtless men at Naseby: it sent its quota of money and men to Crecy, Agincourt, Blenheim, Trafalgar, Waterloo; in peace and war it shared with all others in the achievements and glory of the kingdom. The councils and the parliaments, the great political decisions and events, are dwelt on by the local historians; who have also recorded not only important acts, but the mere presence of kings, or great men in such a way as to connect the local with the general life and history of the country. In this course we have followed them. The deeds of the day, the thoughts, the passions of the hour attach themselves to localities, and live in



everlasting remembrance. The home becomes the shrine of genius. The presence of a flourishing place that has records of eight centuries, revives the past events of its history; the river, the streets, the sites of old churches, the country involuntarily recall the crowd of great, or royal characters that have passed that way: Sweyn, Harold, and Tosti; Henry I., Henry II., and Beckett; Richard, the lion hearted, John, and the great barons; the Montforts, Prince Edward and his hundred crusaders; the Black Prince and Richard the Assassin; Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and Burleigh; Charles I., Fairfax, and Cromwell; and in the latter days Victoria. Sweyn with his predatory band, the first of the long procession of warriors, statesmen and princes, burnt the town to the ground; Victoria, the Queen of the mighty empire, "on which the sun never sets," gave her name to a dispensary for the relief of the sick and suffering. The two acts, the two persons, the relentless chief, and the beneficent queen—characterize the epochs.

We trust the chronological system we have adopted in our arrangement will not be displeasing to our readers; it would be as easy for us to give our notices in a narrative form, but we think it must be obvious that by giving the express dates, the knowledge of a place within a given period or reign, is more easily attainable. Were we to occupy too much space with mere description, and exclude solid information for flippant narrative, we might interest and obtain the praise of a certain class of readers, but their praise, after all, would be only superficial—the praise, as of the rivulet, which in its best features is only admired for its sparkling shallowness.

NORTHAMPTON is a parliamentary borough, and assize town, the capital of the county to which it gives name, pleasantly situated in the centre of a flourishing agricultural country, 66 miles N. W. by N. from London on the road to Leicester, and 69 miles on the London and North Western Railway; 42 miles S. S. W. from Peterborough; somewhat less than a degree of longitude west of Greenwich; and its solar time is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  minutes later than at that meridian.

It is the mart at which the agricultural produce of the county is exchanged for furniture, clothing, books, and articles of foreign commerce; the place of reunion of the gentry, freeholders and farmers; and the site of the county institutions. The approaches to the town from the south and west are picturesque; Arthur Young, (author of the Farmer's tour through England,) who approached it from the hill on the Towcester side, was much delighted and justly praised the view. Pennant eulogises the fine situation, and another writer speaking of the town and its situation, very appropriately designated it "the proud beauty of the midlands." The town may be said to be divided into four, nearly equal parts by two streets running east and west, and north and south. These streets are wide and commodious, and each extends nearly a mile in length, with several

smaller streets diverging from them. The houses are in general well built of a reddish coloured free-stone, and the streets, which are kept exceedingly clean, are well paved, and lighted with gas.

The Market-square, in the centre of the town, containing 10,000 yards, is one of the finest in the kingdom; a market cross, erected in 1535, stood in the centre previous to the great fire, and the public buildings, which will be more particularly described at subsequent pages, present a very imposing appearance. At the north and south-east outskirts, extensive tracts of open common land in meadow, upon which the freemen pasture cattle, furnish ample facilities for recreation to the inhabitants. One of these commons is used as a race-course.

The limits of the borough, which remain unaltered by the Boundary Act, consequent upon the Municipal Reform Bill, extend beyond the town on the north and east, and includes, besides the freemen's commons, a considerable space of meadow and garden ground, comprising altogether an area of 1,526 English statute acres. It is bounded on the east by Abington, on the north by Kings-thorp, on the west by Dallington and Duston, and on the south by Hardingstone. Northampton comprises the parishes of All Saints, St. Giles, St. Peter, and St. Sepulchre, with the new district of St. Edmund, and an extra-parochial district, which formerly belonged to the priory of St. Andrew: and if population be the great criterion of prosperity, the town can boast a full share, for it has more than trebled its inhabitants during the last forty years. The population of Northampton, in 1801, was 7,020; in 1831, 15,351; and the following table will show the population of each parish and district, for 1841, with the rateable value and number of houses:—

	Population in 1841.	Houses.	Rateable Value.
Parish of All Saints .....	7,898	1,690	£22,957
„ St. Giles .....	3,898	830	13,192
„ St. Peter ..	1,029	233	2,217
„ St. Sepulchre .....	6,124	1,363	13,446
Extra-parochial District .....	2,293	427	4,720
Total of the Borough.....	21,242	4,543	£56,532

## Churches.

Northampton formerly possessed within its walls seven parish churches: All Saints, St. Giles's, St. Gregory's, St. Mary's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, and St. Sepulchre's. There was also within the town, St. Katherine's, which Bridges calls a chapel of ease to All Saints, and St. Edmund's, and St. Bartholomew's without the walls. Of these ten churches four only remain, All Saints, St. Giles's, St. Peter's, and St. Sepulchre's; but there are also in the town

at present, the churches of St. Andrew and St. Catherine, (modern erections) and a new district church of St. Edmund now being built. The ancient parish of St. Bartholomew, the church of which stood just without the north gate is united to that of St. Sepulchre. The church yard, now a small field, is called *Lawless Close*, which, according to Bridges, is a corruption from Lawrence, by which name it appears to have been known in later times. Leland says, that he "saw the ruins of a *large chapelle* without the north gate." The church of St. Edmund, which appears to have been standing in the time of Henry the Eighth, was situated immediately without the eastern gate of the town, between the roads leading to Kettering and Wellingborough; and St. Gregory's stood near St. Peter's church, the site and buildings of which were granted, in 1577, for a Grammar School, with the vicarage house for the use of the master. Part of the church is still appropriated to the school house. Eastward of the castle, in St. Mary's-street, stood the church of St. Mary, which was united to the vicarage of All Saints in 1589. St. Michael's was situated in St. Michael's-lane, now called Wood-street, and the parish is annexed to St. Sepulchre's. St. Catherine's chapel was in the parish of All Saints, in the cemetery belonging to which it was customary to inter the bodies of those who died of the plague, and on the site of which now stands the modern church dedicated to the same saint.

THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, situated nearly in the centre of the town, having been consumed by fire in 1675, was begun to be rebuilt soon afterwards in the reign of King Charles II., and completed in the reign of Queen Anne: the first sermon having been preached by the Bishop of Peterborough on the 5th of September 1680. Through this, the exterior presents a strange mixture of architectural styles, retaining still the old decorated gothic embattled tower (which escaped destruction at the time of the fire) with a modern Italian body, and an Ionic portico forming the facade of the west front: yet taking each portion separately we might admire it. It consists of a body, north and south aisle, and chancel. The length of the body is  $73\frac{1}{2}$  feet and the breadth is 74 feet. The chancel is  $34\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length and 24 feet in breadth, and is divided from the nave or body by a richly carved screen of Norway oak. The portico is a noble piece of work, and extends the whole width of the church, it is supported by ten lofty pillars and two pilasters of the Ionic order, surmounted by a cornice with balustrades, in the centre of which is placed a statue of Charles II., in Roman costume, and a flowing wig. An inscription commemorates his gift of 1,000 tons of timber out of Whittlebury forest, towards the rebuilding of this church, and the remission of seven years chimney money. The interior presents a bold and elegant appearance; the roof is supported by four majestic, Ionic columns, with highly enriched capitals standing at the angles of four flat

squares, between each of which is a segmental arch, and from these arches rises a fine expansive dome. The ceiling is highly enriched with wreaths of flowers and the bleeding heart, and other evangelical emblems are introduced into the panels of the dome and the capitals of the pillars. The walls of the chancel are lined with carved oak, and on each side of the east window are paintings of Moses and Aaron, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and there is an elegant marble statue executed by Chantry, of the Right Hon. Spencer Percival (many years member for the borough) who was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, 11th May, 1812.

Beneath the chancel is part of the original crypt, which appears to be coeval with the tower, the arches of which are groined, and the capitals plainly moulded. The pulpit is of carved Norway oak, over which is an elegant hexagonal sounding board; and this church possesses one of the finest organs in the kingdom. It was enlarged and reconstructed by Hill, in 1845, at a cost of nearly £700, raised by voluntary contribution. It contains fifty-two stops and three thousand pipes, and is considered the musical lion of Northampton. There is a peal of eight bells in the tower, an illuminated clock, and a set of chimes; the latter were presented by the corporation in 1809. Monuments, commemorative of Dr. Conant, the vicar of this parish at the time of the fire; Sir James Stonhouse, Bart., M.D., the projector and physician of the Old County Hospital, established in 1743: Mrs. Dorothy Beckett, and Mrs. Ann Sargeant, who jointly founded and endowed a school for clothing and teaching thirty poor girls of this parish; John Bailes,\* a native of this town, who, it is stated was above 126 years old when he died in 1706, and Catherine, his daughter, who died in this town at the advanced age of 102 years, and another recording the unfortunate deaths which occurred at the fire at the Market-hill, mentioned at p. 114, are interspersed through the church. The living is a vicarage, rated in the King's books at £22.; gross income, £357. It originally belonged to the Priory of St.

\* An anatomical account of this veteran, as the result of a post-mortem examination, by Dr. James Keill, appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. He states a "John Bayles, the old button-maker of Northampton, is commonly reputed to have been 130 years of age when he died. There is no register so old in the parish where he was christened; but the oldest people, of which some are 100, others 90, and others 80 years, remember him to have been old when they were young. Their accounts, indeed, differ much from one another; but all agree that he was at least 120 years. He himself did always affirm that he was at Tilbury camp, and told several particulars about it; and if we allow him to have been but 12 years old then, he must have been 130 when he died. He used constantly to walk to the neighbouring markets with his buttons within these twelve years, but of late he has been decrepid and carried abroad. His diet was anything he could get. I never heard he was more fond of one sort of food than another, unless it was that about a year before he died, he longed for some venison-pasty, but had it not. His body was extremely emaciated; and his flesh feeling hard, the shape of all the external muscles was plainly to be seen through the skin."



Andrew, but passed at the Reformation to the Crown. It subsequently came into the hands of the resident members of the Corporation; and has recently been disposed of to a private patron, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act. Present patron—Lewis Loyd, Esq., of Overstone. The Rev. Wm. Wales, M.A., is vicar, and the Revds. Phillip S. Swanwick, and Hamlet Clarke, are curates.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, occupies a site, immediately within the old wall of the town on the eastern side (Abington-street), and is a large cruciform structure with a square embattled tower containing a peal of eight bells. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, transepts, and chancel, with chantry chapels, the tower rising from the intersection of the nave and chancel. The length of the church and chancel is 116 feet, the breadth of nave and aisles  $57\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the length of the cross aisle is 64 feet. The structure displays various styles of architecture,—Early English in the chancel, a decorated east window, several perpendicular windows, a fine Norman west door, and a richly panelled octagonal font. The chapel on the south is entered from the chancel by a fine lofty arch and gives a picturesque view of an ancient alabaster altar monument, deprived of its inscription but supposed to belong to one of the Gōbion family, the possessors of a manor without the east gate of Northampton obtained from King John. A lectern to which are chained two books, is placed in this chapel, and over the monument is a piscina tre-foil headed, with credence shelf, and further to the right is the confessional or offertory arch. This chapel is divided from the south aisle by a screen of good early perpendicular work, and another screen separates the chancel from the nave. On the south side of the chancel is a semicircular headed priests' door, and there is an ambry locker on the north side of the north chapel. The following description of this church is from a survey made by Mr. Scott, an eminent architect, brother of the Rev. W. L. Scott, the present curate. "The original structure (so far as can be judged from existing remains,) appears to have been a cross church, erected about the beginning of the twelfth century, and there were originally no aisles. The extreme length of the church appears to have remained unaltered, as the western doorway still exists, and there are remains at the east end which seem to be of the original date, though, from their great peculiarity, it is difficult to form any certain idea of their intention. It would appear, that, at a very early date, the Norman tower gave way; and that it was in a great measure taken down and rebuilt, leaving, however, the stair turret and piers at the north-east-angle, the whole of the eastern or chancel arch, and a portion of the southern arch, and of one of its piers. Alterations were probably made during the latter part of the thirteenth century: and it would appear, that at the same time, the chancel was in a great measure rebuilt, being increased in width towards the north, and greatly increased in height. The single lancet

window on the south side, and another of which traces are just visible in the north, are remnants of this age; and the height is indicated by a gable line cut in the remaining Norman work on the east side of the tower. There remain on this side of the tower indications of four different roofs. First, the Norman, which shews the original chancel to have been of very humble elevation. Second, the Early English roof, which is of great height. Third, the succeeding roof (probably of the fourteenth century) of lower pitch, but considerably higher than that now existing. Fourth, the nearly flat roof which was probably put on during the seventeenth century. The fall of the tower, in 1613 seems to have occasioned considerable changes throughout the church. The whole of the nave, aisles, and chancel, appear to have been re-roofed, clerestory erected, and the tower rebuilt (with slight exceptions), from the roof upwards; indeed the church must have assumed the present general aspect subsequently to that event." There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Peter: and a fraternity, or *Guild* of St. Clement, within this church. The Living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 19s. and endowed with a parliamentary grant of £200.; the gross income is £111., the trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon are the patrons; Rev. E. Watkins, M. A. is vicar, and the Rev. William Langton Scott, M. A. curate.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, is situated near the western extremity of the town (marefair), and being contiguous to the site of the ancient castle, it is supposed to have been erected about the same period as the castle by one of the Norman lords. No description can do justice to this beautiful monument of antique architecture. It consists of a nave and side aisles of equal length, having seven columns on each side, three of which are composed of four semi-columns; a chancel, and massive square tower. It is  $79\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length including the chancel, and 34 feet in breadth. The interior of this ancient edifice presents some interesting relics of Norman architecture; the details are exquisitely wrought, and having been cleared from the plaster and whitewash which concealed their beauty, exhibit some of the finest models in that style of architecture. "All the capitals are charged," says one of the excellent guide books to Northampton, "with sculpture of scroll work, heads, animals, &c. On each side of the nave are eight semicircular arches, with indented chevron mouldings on the face and soffits. In the clerestory is a series of six small windows, with semicircular heads, on each side. The arch dividing the tower from the nave consists of three receding arches, each charged, both on elevation and soffit, with chevron mouldings. On each side of the archway are three pilaster columns, some of which are ornamented with spiral and lozenge mouldings. In the south aisle is a recessed sepulchral arch resting on short columns with moulded caps and bases. The font, it will be observed, is very similar in design to Queen's Cross. There

is to the left of the present door on the north side which leads to the chancel, a circular-headed door stopped up, which opened upon an entrance to a vault or crypt, 18 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 9 feet high, extending a considerable distance under the church and churchyard northward. This probably may have been the sacristy. The exterior of the church is equally curious. At the south-west and north-west angles of the tower are buttresses of peculiar form; each consisting of three semi-columns, gradually diminishing at every story. On the north and south sides of the same are two series of arcades; and at the west end, one range corresponding with a blank arch, having three rows of flat stones, charged with varied tracery in panels. At the south side of the church is an ancient door-way with a semicircular arch: and in the clerestory is a continued range of arcades. Over these are corbel tables, in which are grotesque heads, figures, &c. There is a vacancy for one corbel on the north side, which no doubt contained the corbel engraved by Carter in Bray's tour." Altogether, St. Peter's is one of the best samples of enriched Norman architecture in the kingdom, and among the most interesting of its antique ecclesiastical edifices. This church had the ancient privilege of *Sanctuary* attached to it, which bears out the supposition that it rose under the auspices of some powerful party;—a person accused of any crime, and intending to clear himself by canonical purgation should do it here, and in no other part of the town, having first performed his vigils and prayers in the church the evening before. In the north porch entrance is a monument bearing date 1742, to the memory of John Smith, of London, the founder of mezzotinto engraving, and contemporary of Sir Godfrey Kneller, after whom he engraved many portraits; and in the church yard lies the remains of another "Smith," the father of English geology.

The living, which is a rectory, was given to the Priory of St. Andrew by Simon de St. Liz, and confirmed to it with the perpetual curacies of Kingsthorpe and Upton, by Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln. In the reign of Henry III., the right of patronage was recovered of the convent by the King, and continued for some time in the hands of the crown. The advowson was afterwards given by Edward III., in the third year of his reign, to the master and brethren of St. Catherine's hospital, London, with whom it has remained since. It was rated at £34. 2s. 11d., and its gross value is £890. The Rev. Robert Wm. Baxter, M.A., is rector, and Rev. Chas. West, M.A., curate.

**ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.**—This ancient edifice, dedicated in honour of the Holy Sepulchre, stands near the northern extremity of the town (top of Sheep-street), and is another singular and curious specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of England; and, like St. Peter's, it may be considered unique, having some features and peculiarities unlike any other of the country. The original portion of the church, the body, is of a circular form, to which has been

added, a square east end or chancel, with north and south aisles, and to which you enter from the body by an ascent of three steps. The present edifice then consists of a body, chancel, and side aisles. In the centre is a cupola, supported by eight massive pillars of the Tuscan order, disposed in a circle, and from which eight plain pointed arches spring. Over the columns the wall assumes an octangular shape, and in this respect differs from the circular churches in this country. Four of the pillars have square bases and capitals, whilst those of the other four are circular. The original windows are the narrow round-headed loopholes, a few of which remain, but later windows supplanted the rest, the introduction of which accounts for the far projecting buttresses of later styles on the north, deemed necessary to secure the building. At the west end is a fine broad embattled tower, of an early perpendicular character, on which is raised a pyramidal spire of eight sides; boldly projecting diagonal buttresses at the corners of the tower, bring down the line of the spire with great effect to the ground. The length of the church and chancel is  $97\frac{1}{2}$  feet; the breadth of the chancel and aisles,  $58\frac{1}{2}$  feet; and the compass of the circle of the eight pillars, measured outwards,  $112\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The tower and spire are about 116 feet in height, in the former of which there is an illuminated clock, and a peal of six bells. The present porch to the circular part is on the south, but a former doorway, on the north, has been built up. The original church, (the circular part) is supposed to have been erected about the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, when the pointed arch style began to prevail: it appears, in fact, to have been erected during a transitional state, the circular colonnade being exceedingly massive, as if built during the prevalence of the earlier Norman style. The chancel and north aisle shew evident traces of early English character, and a succession of alterations seem to have been made at various times, the earliest of which is, perhaps, the insertion of the transition Norman door, breaking in upon the small circular-headed window on the north side of the body of the building, the door in the south porch, and the pointed arch near it. Decorated work was introduced at the time the north aisle was altered originally; on the east end of the chancel, and southern portion of the church, the perpendicular style was introduced; and these, in their turn, have been defaced, and given way to modern windows and glazings in the south aisle. There is a very old piece of sculpture within the western door, and in a wall at the south-west corner of the church-yard is another piece of sculpture, representative of the crucifixion, probably the top of a stone cross. The church has no pretensions to architectural beauty, like St. Peter's, or like its namesake at Cambridge; but depends for its interest upon its peculiar form and undoubted origin; antiquarians being of opinion that it was built by the Knights' Templars, after the model of the church erected over the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. A local



writer says, "this architectural rarity is one of the few remaining ecclesiastical structures which owe their existence either to the crusading spirit, or to the men themselves whose lives were spent in alternate fighting and devotion—the 'poor fellow-soldiers of Jesus Christ,' as they were originally called—bound by vow to rescue his sepulchre out of the hands of the Saracens, to protect the pilgrim on his way to it—afterwards formed into the two great incorporations of Templars and Hospitallers, the wealthiest and most powerful in Europe. The name of the church, and its extraordinary circular form—an imitation of the circular shrine erected over the supposed spot of the tomb and resurrection of Christ—sufficiently indicate its origin. Three structures of the kind have perished—Temple-Bruer and Aislabey in Lincolnshire, and the Old Temple, in Holborn. Four remain—the church of Little Maplestead, in Essex, a foundation of the Hospitallers; the New Temple Church, London, belonging to the Knights' Templars; the Round Church, Cambridge, which dates prior to either of the two great religious orders of chivalry, having been consecrated in the year 1101; and St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, the date of which is uncertain. It is referred, however, with probability, to Simon St. Liz or Senlis, the first Earl of Northampton of that name, a crusader, who died about the middle of the reign of Henry I., or 1115. If this date be correct, it ranks next in point of time to the Round Church of Cambridge. The design of these structures was to plant upon the soil of England images of the far-famed shrine of Palestine, to which was attached special sanctity and virtue, as well as to afford sites where friends and relatives might offer prayers for the safe return of pilgrims, and the success of the religious chivalry against the Saracen masters of the Holy Land."

Henry I., who commenced his reign in the year 1100, gave this church, with four acres of land, to the Priory of St. Andrew, and confirmed to them by Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, and Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln, in whose time the vicarage was ordained. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the patronage continued with the crown, but belonged, in about 1640, to Sir John Lambe. It is now in the possession of the present vicar, Rev. William Butlin, M.A., having purchased it of the trustees of the late T. Butcher, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the King's books at £6. 1s., endowed with £200. royal bounty, and £1000. parliamentary grant; the present return is £88., though the gross income is stated to be £149. A suit in Chancery was commenced in 1844 by the vicar for the recovery of the tithes of the parish, which is still pending. The question at issue is, whether the plaintiff, as vicar, is entitled to a customary payment of 6d. in the pound on all the houses and lands within the parish. At the July assizes of Northampton, in 1846, the vicar obtained a verdict, which was afterwards set aside by the Lord Chancellor, in consequence of some irregularity at the commencement of the

proceedings; a new trial was then moved for, and refused, and the case still remains in an unsettled state. Amongst the monuments in this church is one commemorative of the late Dr. Kerr and his lady, and another of George Coles, three great benefactors to the town.

In addition to the old edifices of the establishment, two new district churches have recently been erected.

**ST. KATHERINE'S DISTRICT CHURCH**, in the parish of All Saints, erected by subscription, in 1838, very near the site of the ancient chapel of ease under the same dedication (off the Horsemarket), is a neat building, in the modern Gothic style of architecture, from a design by Mr. Wilcox, at that time an architect in this town, and consists of one open space, or body, save a small recess for a chancel; is galleried on three sides, and has a flat ceiling, and on the west-end there is a campanile. It is built of stone from a quarry near the town, on the Kingsthorpe-road; the windows are of cast-iron, of a decorative character, and the building will accommodate about 1200 persons. The consecration took place on the 10th of October, 1839, when a sermon was preached by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, in aid of the funds for liquidating the debt of £200., by which the church was then encumbered. There was also a sermon in the evening by the Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Manchester. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the trustees of Miss Hyndman's charity, and the Rev. Benjamin Guest, M.A., is the incumbent.

**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH**, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, situated at the west end of Regent-street, in St. Andrew's-square, partly on the site of the ancient priory of St. Andrew, was erected in 1841, by public subscription, and is an interesting architectural composition in the Early English style, from the pencil of Mr. E. F. Law, architect of this town. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a small break of about 12 feet at the east, suiting the purposes of a chancel; the lancet window at the east end is noble and effective, the other windows are very elaborate, having moulded arches and pillars coupled to the jambs; and the tower, very graceful in its proportions, after rising to the height of 96 feet, terminates with four pinnacles, which, in conjunction with those terminating the east end, contribute to the whole an imposing effect. The roof is open, showing the whole of the timbers and boarding, which are of grained oak; and an arcade is formed round the chancel, on the east panels of which are emblazoned, in Old English characters, with illuminated capitals, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, executed gratuitously by the architect. The church will seat 800 persons on the ground plan, and 400 in the galleries. The building is of a dark-coloured cut stone, and the cost of the erection, including the purchase of site, &c. amounted to nearly £7,000. It

was consecrated on November 30, 1842. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough preached in the morning, and the Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough in the evening.

The organ, which is considered an excellent instrument, was built by Mr. Barker of this town, who is also the builder of the superior organs at St. Catherine's church and All Saints school. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the trustees of Miss Hyndman's bounty, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Storer, M.A.

**NEW DISTRICT CHURCH.**—Under the late Church Extension Act, a new district, to be called St. Edmunds, was formed in 1846, of certain parts of the parish of St. Giles, and contiguous extra parochial places, in which is now being built a very beautiful little church. The site is on the Wellingborough road, near to the place upon which stood the ancient church of St. Edmund, "without the eastern gate of the town." It will become a parish for all ecclesiastical purposes, and is already endowed. The edifice will consist of a nave, chancel, and transepts; a tower and spire forming the intersections in the pure Early English style of architecture, and will contain sittings for 800 persons, in open pews, (without galleries) two thirds of them being free. Messrs. Vickers and Hugall of Pontefract, are the architects, the building will cost about £3000, raised by subscription aided by grants from the Church Building, Diocesan, and Incorporation Societies. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Crown, and the Lord Bishop of the diocese, alternately, its value is £150 per annum; and the Rev. James Thos. Brown, M. A., has been appointed to the incumbency. This church will supply a great spiritual want, which has long been felt in the populous neighbourhood where it is situated.

## Chapels.

The places of worship unconnected with the established Church of England are numerous in Northampton, and some of them are large, commodious, and handsome edifices.

**CATHOLICS.**—Catholicism has made rapid strides in this town, and indeed all through the kingdom, of late years; and its churches and chapels (some of them truly magnificent) are now to be found in almost every town of consequence. Dr. Thomas Watson, of Lincoln, who was the last catholic bishop ordained in England previous to the reign of Elizabeth, died in prison, in 1584, when the catholic church in this country was reduced to the state of a foreign mission under the Holy see, which placed the secular clergy under an archpriest, (the Rev. G. Blackwell) with episcopal authority, which continued till 1623, when Dr. Bishop was consecrated bishop of Chalcedon, and placed at the head of the English catholics. He was succeeded in 1625, by Dr. Richard Smith, Pre-

sident of the English College at Rome, who died in 1655. The Roman chapter exercised episcopal jurisdiction from this period till 1685, when Dr. Leyburn was appointed vicar apostolic; and in the following year, England was divided into *four districts*, viz., London, Western, Midland, and Northern. This division continued until 1840, when it was found necessary, from the great increase of catholics in all parts of the kingdom, to subdivide England into eight districts, viz., London, Eastern, Western, Central, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Wales, and Northern; the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Rutland, Norfolk and Suffolk, are comprehended in the Eastern district.

The bishops, or vicars apostolic are appointed by the Pope, being first recommended or elected by the clergy of the district; and they retain the titles of ancient sees in Asia now extinct.

THE CATHOLIC COLLEGIATE CHAPEL, dedicated to St. Felix, is situated on the Leicester road, and is a recent erection. The design is by that eminent ecclesiastical architect, A. W. Pugin, Esq., and is a correct specimen of the early English style: the foundation stone was laid by the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, (now Father Ignatius of the order of the Passion) and the edifice was opened on the 24th of June, 1844. The interior, which consists of a nave, chancel, and organ loft, with an open high pitched roof, presents a very elegant and tasteful appearance, and though small, produces a devotional effect. The chancel is separated from the body or nave by a plain but neat open carved screen, surmounted by the rood and the usual figures of the blessed Virgin and St. John the evangelist; the Altar is of Caen stone, wrought in open panels, with appropriate devices tastefully carved and gilded; the chancel, or east window, is of stained glass, very elegantly adorned, from designs by Mr. Pugin, and executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; it is charged with full length figures of the blessed Virgin and infant Saviour: with St. Felix and St. Thomas of Canterbury on either side. The other windows in the chancel are ornamented with scrolls, bearing appropriate monograms in latin; the Sanctuary is paved with encaustic tiles, and fitted up with sedilia, stalls, &c.

Adjoining, is the residence of the Right Rev. William Wareing, D. D., *Bishop of Ariopolis*, and Vicar Apostolic of the eastern district of England, and the Rev. John Dalton, M.A., the pastor of the mission.

The episcopal residence which is large and commodious, was built several years since by the Rev. Wm. Foley.

A small convent has been established here, of Nuns of the order of the Infant Jesus, from Nivelles in Belgium, for the purpose of education; Mademoiselle Petre, is superioress. Attached to the convent is a day and Sunday school, at which about sixty of the children of the poor are all but gratuitously educated,



and where about 100 attend for religious instruction on Sundays. An eligible site has been purchased lately in Mount Street, for a new convent, and to which it is ultimately intended to add a large church, the present chapel being much too small for the growing wants of the congregation. In a niche in the exterior of the present temporary convent is a very elegant statue of St. Felix, the patron of the district, in his pontifical robes, in the act of imparting his benediction.

**INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, CASTLE HILL.**—This chapel was built in the year 1695, and is a large plain commodious building, but one to which a considerable degree of celebrity is attached, in consequence of its having been the scene of the ministerial labours of *Dr. Doddridge*, who officiated here, and superintended an academy for twenty one years.

The chapel remains externally in much the same state as when Doddridge occupied it, and the house in which the academy was held, is in Sheep Street nearly opposite the Ram Inn. In the chapel is a handsome monumental tablet to his memory with an epitaph, written by Gilbert West, Esq., L. L. D. Adjoining the chapel are male and female Sunday schools. Rev. John Bennett is the present minister. A few incidents of the life of Dr. Doddridge in immediate connection with the town, by a local writer may not be considered uninteresting. Doddridge's career in Northampton was far from being an untroubled one, his occasional preaching in a "certain barn at Kingsthorpe," where some of his hearers resided, produced an angry attack for intruding into a domain the supervision of which was exclusively claimed by another. His keeping an academy was the subject of a prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court, which was arrested by the Courts at Westminster, and finally dropped in accordance with the expressed wish of George II. His students were sometimes interrupted in the neighbouring villages in the task of instructing the villagers and threatened with violence.

Doddridge was not only a divine, and the "author of many excellent writings," but he was also a politician. The same writer says that during the stormy parliamentary elections of 1733, he as a whig experienced the ill-will of his tory neighbours, a party then disaffected towards the reigning family, and friendly to the cause of the Pretender. An attack was made upon his house by the mob of the Jacobite candidate during the canvass, a proceeding which the Mayor was anxious to screen from judicial investigation—the Corporation of that day being largely infected with Jacobitism. At the eleventh hour, they secured the return of their candidate against a Hanoverian, by the creation of 171 honorary freemen, among whom were 51 of the county clergy. When the time of trial came in 1745, by the Pretender landing in Scotland, Doddridge was one of those who met the Earl of Halifax, at the George, to whom he had previously written upon

the subject, to concert measures of resistance. This was on Wednesday Sept. 25, the first day of the races, before the news of the disastrous defeat of the royal forces of Preston Pans had reached the town. A letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, under the signature of P.D., is evidently his, and gives an account of the meeting. It was resolved to raise a regiment of volunteers, and five hundred were enlisted within a week. The postscript states—"Northampton, Oct. 9. This day the newly enlisted men were sworn, and immediately drew up with great dexterity, and sung the memorable song 'To arms, Britons, strike home, the Earl of Halifax, and many gentlemen of the county joining in the chorus.'" One of Doddridge's students, a son of Lord Killerran, held a commission. A few days afterwards, a letter from Scotland announced the death of Colonel Gardiner, at Preston Pans, whose son Mr. David Gardiner was then in the academy. Gardiner, with whom he became acquainted in 1739, had been quartered at Northampton in 1742, with Lord Cadogan's regiment of dragoon's and was there for the last time in 1743, with his wife Lady Frances, on a visit to the writer of his life. Doddridge in London had the opportunity of witnessing the last act of the rebellion, having one of the best places near the scaffold offered him, on which the Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino suffered; but he refused to be a spectator of the dismal tragedy.

Close application occasioned a consumption of the lungs, to mitigate or cure which he was advised to visit Lisbon, where he died in 1751, and his remains were interred in the burying ground of the British factory in that city.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, King Street, is also a plain commodious edifice, erected in 1776, in which are several small but handsome monumental memorials, amongst which is one to the memory of the Rev. Benjamin Lloyd Edwards, upwards of forty-two years pastor of this congregation, who died in 1831, in his 67th year. Sunday schools are attached to the chapel. The Rev. Thomas Milner, M.A., author of the *Gallery of Nature, A Descriptive Atlas of Astronomy*, &c. presided over this congregation previous to the appointment of the present minister, the Rev. George Nicholson, B.A.

*Independent Chapel*, Commercial-street.—This neat, comfortable chapel, was erected in 1829, at the sole expense of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of High-bury-place, London. The Rev. E. T. Prust is the minister.

*Baptist Chapel*, College-street.—This chapel, which is large and convenient, and will seat about 900 persons, is little less celebrated than that at Castle-hill, the Rev. John Ryland being minister for upwards of thirty years, and interred here. Sunday schools were added in 1830, and an organ introduced in 1846. The Rev. John T. Brown is the minister.

*The Baptist Chapel*, Grey Friar's-street, was erected in 1839, at a cost of about £1,700., including the site, &c. It is a large brick building, with

school-rooms beneath; the front has a bold pediment, supported by pilasters, and the roof, which is 45 feet in span, is constructed of wood and iron, so as to form an elliptical ceiling; and is capable of accommodating 600 persons on the ground floor. The Rev. Joseph Pywell is the minister.

*The General Baptist Chapel*, Kingswell-street, is a small neat structure, was formerly the Friends' Meeting-house, since which time it has been rebuilt and enlarged. The Rev. Thomas Stanion is the minister.

*The Calvinistic Baptist*, St. Giles's-street, is a small plain building, enlarged in 1842. Rev. William Leech is the minister.

*The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, Gold-street, erected in 1815, is a capacious edifice, with rather an imposing appearance.

*The Wesleyan Centenary Chapel*, Todd's-lane, erected in 1839, is a plain brick building, with a Grecian Doric-porched entrance, and will seat about 400 persons. The west end is used as a school.

*Wesleyan Association Tabernacle*, King-street.—This sect, which seceded from the old body of Methodists in 1844, meet in a large room over Mr. Haslop's school.

*The Primitive Methodist Chapel*, Horsemarket, is a small plain brick building, erected in 1840.

*The Unitarian Chapel*, King-street, is a small plain edifice, which is about being enlarged and repaired. The Rev. Wm. A. Jones is the minister. The Unitarians have also a temporary place of worship in Dychurch-lane.

*The Millenarian Baptists* have a small place of worship in Grafton-street. It is, perhaps, worthy of remark that this chapel was built in 1840, by a person who held and preached the peculiar doctrine of the dissolution of time in three years from that date, whilst, at the same time, the building was so constructed, with blank doors and windows, as to admit of its being very easily converted into eight cottages, four of which are now cottages.

*The Friends' Meeting-house*, in Wellington-street, is a very neat commodious building.

## Public Schools.

*Free Grammar School*, Free-school-lane.—This was founded by Thomas Chipsey, grocer, of Northampton, who, by deed the 1st of June, 1552, (33rd Henry VIII.) devised lands at Holcot and other places, in trust to Lawrence Manley, Lawrence Washington, and eighteen others, for the payment of a schoolmaster, who should teach grammar free; also a moiety of £10., to be paid to the boys singing in All Saints' Church, the residue of profits to be expended in keeping the Market-place (then newly paved) in repair. This endowment was augmented by Mr. Ralph Freeman, citizen of London, about the

year 1634, and Paul Wentworth, Esq., by indenture dated 26th January, 1677, charged his estate in Ullingstow Lovell, in Buckinghamshire, with an annual payment of £20. to support an usher to this school. The founder not having provided a school-house, Cardinal Pole, in 1557, granted the use of the decayed church of St. Gregory for that purpose. In 1840 this ancient school-room was in such a ruinous state that it was necessary to take it down; when, by the exertions of the head-master in obtaining donations, the school was rebuilt, and but few remains of the ancient fabric now exist. The number of scholars has been more than doubled. They are diligently instructed in the usual branches of a classical and general education, and prepared for the professions and mercantile pursuits. The Head-Master was formerly appointed by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town, but now this appointment is vested in the trustees of the general charities of the town, who have also the nomination of the scholars, thirty of whom are on the foundation at present. The present head master, Rev. Charles West, M.A., was elected in 1828, and the present assistant, Mr. Robert Carter, has been lately appointed by him. The annual value of the endowment is £92. 5s. Among the eminent men who have been educated here may be mentioned Dr. Thomas Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, and the Rev. James Hervey, author of the "Meditations." Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, gave valuable books from his own collection towards the formation of a library.

*Dryden and Herbert's Free Blue Coat School*, Abington-street, was founded and endowed in 1710, by John Dryden, Esq., of Chesterton, with the premises known as the George Inn, which the trustees were empowered by an Act of Parliament to sell, and invest the money in the funds; and further endowed by Zachariah Herbert, in 1734, with lands in the parish of Burton Latimer, for clothing, educating, and apprenticing 20 boys of the town of Northampton. The present trustees are, Sir R. H. Gunning, Ed. Bouverie, Esq., Col. Bouverie, H. B. Sawbridge, Esq., and others. Mr. Wm. Tomalin is agent to the charity, Mr. Henry Harday, master, and there are 18 boys on the foundation at present.

*Blue Coat School*, Bridge-street.—James, Earl of Northampton, and several other gentlemen of the county, founded this charity, and endowed it with £1000., which was laid out by the corporation in the purchase of an estate in the parish of Bugbrooke, the rents of which are applied to educate and clothe 25 boys of poor freemen, providing also clothing for 20 freemen of advanced age, and 10 shillings each in money. Mr. Gabriel Newton, of Leicester, in 1760, founded a Green Coat School, and endowed it with a rent-charge of £26. per annum, to provide clothing and education for 25 poor boys. These charities, which are now amalgamated, being insufficient for their several purposes, have been augmented by the corporation, and are now under the management of the



"Church Charities Trustees." The present value of the endowment is about £117 a year. The school-house, built in 1811, at a cost of about £1800; is a good substantial brick building in niches in the front of which are two figures of Blue Coat boys. There are 25 boys on the foundation at present, and Mr. John Goodall is master.

*Becket and Sargeant's (blue) Girls' School*, Kingswell-street.—This school was founded by Mrs. Ann Sargeant and Mrs. Dorothy Becket, who, by indentures dated 20th September, 1735, endowed it with certain messuages, lands, and hereditaments in Northampton, and in Eapley, in the parish of Stoke Goldington, Buckinghamshire, to trustees, (of whom the Deputy Recorder of Northampton, and the Vicar of All Saints, for the time being, were to be two), for the purpose of clothing 30 girls, of the parish of All Saints, annually, in blue cloth gowns, &c., for paying a schoolmistress to teach them, and finding books, &c. for the use of the school. The Vicar of All Saints was also to receive one pound for preaching an annual sermon on the 30th of November. The annual rental is £170. 10s. There is also belonging to this charity £150. in the 3½ per cents, £37. 10s. Nen Navigation Stock, and £9. per annum paid by the corporation of Northampton, as interest upon £200, given by the executors of the late John Allen, out of £1000, bequeathed by him for charitable purposes. The school-house was rebuilt in 1813, the full number of girls are on the foundation, and Miss Hannah Parry is the present mistress.

*All Saints Parochial Schools*, in Horseshoe Street, were erected in 1839, at a cost of about £1160, exclusive of the site, raised by voluntary subscription, aided by a grant from the Committee of Council in Education; Mr. E. F. Law, architect. They consist of two rooms, each 40 feet square, and a class room at the back, 40 feet by 15. The two large rooms are capable of being thrown into one, by a sliding partition, and a gallery seven feet wide all round the building. The north front which is in the late Tudor style, with Elizabethan gables, surmounted by pinnacles, presents a very classic appearance, and the roof is surmounted by a bell turret. The schools are well supplied with books, maps, black boards, &c.; the Committee of Council lately presented them with several large maps, and other apparatus, and they were aided last year by a gift of £84 from the government. The average number of boys in attendance is 230; girls 160; and infants 124. Besides the teachers Mr. Rd. G. Aldridge, and the Misses Wyatt and Archer, there are five pupil teachers or apprentices, to assist the masters. The infants are now taught in the class room, but it is intended to build a school room for them, as a testimonial to the zeal and activity of the Vicar, through whose instrumentality several schools have been opened in the town. There is also a very fine organ in the schools erected at a cost of £129, also raised by subscription; divine service is performed here every Sunday, at which about 700 children

attend. These schools are supported by voluntary subscription and the pence of the children, and are in connection with the National School Society.

*Central National Schools, St. Giles's-street.*—These schools founded in 1812, occupy the premises used formerly as a Moravian chapel, and are the central or principal schools of the Northamptonshire branch of the National Society, for the education of the poor in the principles of the established church; and they are also the model, and training schools of the society. In January, 1848, there were 106 schools in the county, in connexion with the society, in which there were 4,780 boys, and 3,559 girls. This society is under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the presidency of the Marquis of Northampton, and amongst the vice-presidents are the names of the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl Spencer, Lords Boston, Lilord, and Bateman, Sir C. Knightly, Bart., and the very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough. One of its objects is to assist in the formation and maintenance of such National Schools within the County as shall be received into union with it—by pecuniary assistance, as far as its funds will allow—by affording information on the subject of National Education—and by gratuitously training in its Central Schools the masters and mistresses who are to preside over them. The average number of children attending these schools are about 200 boys, 150 girls, and 160 infants; the infant branch is held in Woolmonger-street. Mr. John Jones is master, Miss Ellen Loader, mistress, and Miss E. Baseley, mistress of the infants.

*British and Foreign Schools, Mounts.*—These handsome schools were erected in 1845, in the Elizabethan style, with ornamental chimney shafts; the dressings of the doors, windows, gables, and coping, are of Bath stone, and form a pleasing contrast to the red bricks of which the building is composed. The schools consist of two large rooms, which will accommodate 300 children in each, with the master's apartments in the centre. The average number of boys in attendance is 250, and about 130 girls; and in addition to the usual branches taught in these schools, the children receive lessons in natural philosophy and chemistry, illustrated by suitable apparatus. Mr. John Dyer is master, and Miss J. Faulkner, mistress.

*St. Sepulchre's Parochial Schools, Leicester-road,* were built in 1845, at a cost of £1,600, including the purchase of site, which sum was raised by subscription, aided by grants from the National Society and the Committee of Council, and the schools are in connection with the National Society. The building is in shape of a T, with a class-room at the north-west angle, in the late Tudor or debased Gothic style, with buttresses at the angles and between each window. At the east end is a large perpendicular window, and the apex of the gable is surmounted by a Tudor cross. The two large rooms are 56 by 27 feet each,

and may be thrown into one by a sliding partition, and the roof is open and high pitched, showing all the timbers. Mr. E. F. Law was the architect. The average number of boys in attendance is about 100; and about half that number of girls and infants. Mr. Geo. Barnsley is master, and Miss E. Foden, mistress.

*St. Katherine's Female and Infant Schools*, King-street, is a neat building, constructed for 360 children. It is in the Elizabethan style, pointed with dressed stone, and consists of two rooms, 30 feet square each, which are separated only by a sliding partition; at the back is an infants' gallery and committee room. The cost of this building was about £750, which sum was raised by subscription. About 120 girls and 50 infants is the average number attending these schools. Mrs. Ellen Erskine and Miss Jane Weaver are the mistresses.

*The Wesleyan Methodist Day and Sunday Schools* are at the rear of their chapel, in Gold-street, and are attended by about 120 children. Mrs. H. Stimpson is mistress.

## Hospitals and Almshouses.

*St. John's Hospital*, Bridge-street.—When this ancient hospital was founded has never been precisely ascertained. By an inquisition taken in the first year of Edward III., (1327), it was said to have been founded 189 years prior to that time, by Walter, Archdeacon of Northampton, for the reception and maintenance of the infirm poor. "This hospitale," says Leland, "standith within the waule of the toune, a little above the south gate," and *he* supposes it to have been founded by William St. Clere, Archdeacon of Northampton, who died in 1168. It offers an asylum to seven aged females, who are allowed each 2s. 6d. weekly, and firing. The institute has long been converted into an ecclesiastical sinecure, the mastership being held by a non-resident stranger, whose only occupation connected with the establishment is that of receiving the greater portion of its revenues. The building, which is in a sadly neglected state, contains some very elegant architectural details, and consists of a large hall, with apartments for the poor lodgers, and a chapel. In the front is a circular window, under which are the remains of a niche; the low doorway, which had pillars on each side, with good moulded capitals, is under a recessed arch supported by a column on each side, with moulded capitals. On the landing of the staircase, which leads to two large rooms, occupying the whole of the upper story, is a window filled with stained glass, very much misplaced; amongst the fragments will be found a full length figure of a bishop, mitred and bearing the crozier, and another figure in the attitude of prayer. The arms of Grey, Hastings, and Valence appear, but are much misplaced as to their quarterings. These fragments have apparently been removed from the chapel and placed here. The

chapel is a plain hall, at the east end of which is a decorated window of three lights, and at the west end a perpendicular window, with a richly panelled door beneath. Near the communion table lie buried Dr. George Wake, second son of Sir Baldwin Wake, who died master in 1682, and John Skelton, Archdeacon of Bedford, who died master in 1704. There is a small cemetery in the chapel ground, the master's house stands in a large garden adjoining, in a state of great dilapidation, and a small postern doorway, a remnant of the ancient walls of the town, is still to be found in the garden wall towards the meadows, the architectural character of which fully agrees with the early date given to the walls. Its style is that of a trefoil-headed arch, and, from its size, it must have merely been an opening for the dispatch of private messengers, or to allow the master of this hospital an exit towards the fields. This charity has formed the subject of a suit in Chancery for the last seven years,—*meet subject for such a place*. Bridges tells us that "this house had rents and possessions at Slipton, Stoke near Oundle, Rushden, Wellingborough, Whiston, Harrowden, Walgrave, Hannington Parva, Oldthorpe, Wotton, Courteenhall, Hartwell, Abyngton, Thorpe, Kislingbury, Gayton, Tiffield, Blisworth, Holcott, Milton, Prudington, Northampton, Thynden, Queynton, Lawnden, and Wendover in Buckinghamshire; with a pension in the churches of Helmeden and Slipton, and part of the tithes of Podington." Might it not be asked, Where are the proceeds of all these "rents and possessions?" Echo answers, *Where!* The Bishop of Lincoln is visitor, by whom the master is appointed. The hospital is governed by a master and two co-brethren, or chaplains; the co-brethren and inmates are appointed by the master. The present master is the Rev. Rd. Prettyman, rector of Stony Middleton, Oxfordshire, and the Rev. Robert B. Woodward, M.A., the only co-brother at present, performs divine service in the chapel on Wednesdays and Fridays. Some of those who were killed at the battle of Northampton in the reign of Henry VI., were buried in this hospital, and several skeletons were found in digging foundations for the new houses adjoining, near the street, a few years since, which were supposed to have been a portion of their remains.

*St. Thomas's Hospital*, St. Giles's-street, was built in 1834, at a cost of about £1300, and is a neat, substantial erection, devoid of architectural ornament, save a little gothic tracery at the head of the windows, and a castellated parapet, whither the inmates were removed from the ancient structure previously occupied by them in Bridge-street, and which is now used as a carpenter's workshop. This hospital was founded in 1450, by the citizens and burgesses, in honour of the celebrated St. Thomas à Becket, and endowed as an almshouse for twelve poor people, with an allowance of 1s. 11d. per week, clothing, firing, and washing; an additional revenue was granted by Sir John Langham, in 1654, for six



more, with an appointment of 1s. 8d. per week; and Richard Massingberd afterwards added another almswoman. The rents have since improved so much that the number has been still further increased, and considerable additions made to their allowance, though there are only six inmates at present, who receive each 4s. per week, besides clothing and fuel, and 17 out-pensioners, £8. per annum each. For many years, prior to 1837, twenty *in* and fifty *out-pensioners* were maintained upon this establishment; but since that period, the charity has been very much abridged in its usefulness, in consequence of a Chancery suit, instituted for the recovery of some of the charity property, alleged to have been alienated many years since, and which proceedings have saddled the charity with a large amount of costs, to provide for which it became necessary for the trustees to reduce the expenditure by decreasing the number of pensioners, and which has been done to some extent from time to time as the vacancies occurred. This suit has, however, lately terminated in an exchange advantageous to the interests of the charity, the income of which amounts to about £900 per annum, and the trustees are making the necessary arrangements for putting the hospital upon its full establishment, by the appointment of as many additional pensioners as the income will provide for. The Vicar of All Saints is the chaplain to the hospital.

*Sir John Langham's Almshouse*, in Bridge-street, is a plain house, bearing date 1682, and affording accomodation to two poor women, who are appointed by the representatives of the Langham family, and receive 1s. 8d. per week; and about £5. a year each, for coals and clothing, from Wolfrey's Charity, in addition.

## Public Institutions.

*The General Infirmary* is perhaps the most important monument raised to benevolence in Northampton. This excellent hospital affords medical and surgical aid to the lame and sick poor, both as *in*, and *out-patients*, without regard to residence, on the recommendation of a subscriber, but in cases not admitting of delay, without any recommendation whatever. It also claims the first place in seniority, having existed here upwards of 105 years. In 1743, a proposal for the erection of a county hospital was made by several benevolent individuals, to the Sheriff and Grand Jury during the summer assizes, and on the 20th of September, in the same year, a subscription was opened at a county meeting convened for that purpose, and the result was the purchase of the house in George Row, now the residence of H. B. Whitworth, Esq., for the above named purpose, in 1747. The accommodation was enlarged in 1750, by an additional building, and the number of in-patients was increased from 40 to 60,

and in 1784 the number was still further increased to 70. The prospects of this excellent institution brightened, as its real value became known, and in January 1790 the governors resolved to erect a new hospital, on an improved plan. The site of the new hospital, which was once part of the lands of the Priory of St. Andrew, was soon after purchased for £1,000, and the erection of the present beautiful building followed. The estimates for the work amounted to £10,583, exclusive of stone for the foundation, and clay for bricks, found upon the spot, and of the munificent donation of Kingsthorpe stone, for facing and building, to the amount of £1000, by Mr. Drayton, the proprietor. The building was completed, the former hospital sold, and on the 3rd of August, 1793, the revised rules and statutes were read. The institution was ordered to be called the General Infirmary of Northampton, and it was opened for the admission of patients on the 12th of October, 1793. The whole cost of its completion, including the site, was about £15,000, though nearly all the contractors became bankrupts through loss in the undertaking. The building stands on the eastern side of, but detached from the town, on the brow of a hill, which gradually slopes to the south, and consists of a centre and two wings, having three stories above ground, and one beneath; it is a substantial, well arranged edifice, and is admirably disposed for the reception and accommodation of the sick. The lower subterranean story is occupied by kitchens, store-rooms, offices, &c.; the ground floor by the house surgeon's, matron's, and pupil's rooms, the chapel, the library, and the committee room; and the two upper stories by the sick wards, which afford comfortable accommodation for 114 patients; one side of the house being appropriated to male, and the other to female patients. The medical library consists of about 3000 volumes of most valuable works, and the professional gentlemen of the town and county are permitted the use of it, on payment of a subscription of one guinea per annum, and one guinea entrance fee. It is also aided by an annual grant of £10. from the committee, and £50. from the premium of each of the resident pupils. In the garden on the eastern side of the building, a convalescent ward was lately erected at a cost of about £3,000, and consists of a large room on the ground floor, which will be used as a committee room, and library, and will contain a splendid collection of anatomical casts bequeathed by Mr. Elderton, formerly house surgeon of the institution, to his executors and residuary legatees, H. Terry, Esq., and the late C. Markham, Esq., and which these gentlemen presented to the institution; and the upper room will contain a male and female convalescent ward, with ten beds in each, a bath room, and a nursery. A subterranean passage connects this detached ward with the main building. Vaccination was introduced in 1803. In the committee room hangs a full length portrait of the late Dr. Kerr, painted in 1813, by T. Phillips, R.A., at

the instance of the governors, who defrayed the expense by a guinea subscription, as a testimony of respect for his character, and long term of efficient service. Provision is also made for the spiritual instruction and comfort of the patients who belong to the Church of England, by means of several legacies left for that purpose, as well as by an annual grant from the funds of the institution to an assistant chaplain, whose appointment was deemed necessary from the great increase in the number of patients. There are three full services weekly in the chapel of the institution, prayers twice a week in the wards, the circulation of books and tracts amongst the patients, and daily visiting the wards in the afternoon. It is also provided that the sick of all persuasions may be attended in the manner they desire.

The affairs of the institution are regulated by a grand visitor, president, and governors, all subscribers of two guineas per annum, or benefactors of twenty guineas and upwards at one time, being the governors, a committee of whom meet weekly to conduct current business, whose reports are brought before a quarterly general court, the state of the society being annually submitted to a meeting of all contributors. The establishment is supported by the interest arising from numerous legacies, and annual subscriptions payable in advance; and it must afford much gratification to the benevolent and humane mind, to contemplate the extensive benefit that has been afforded by this infirmary. Persons desirous of relieving the sufferings of the sick poor, here find a safe channel for their contributions, says the committee, and may feel assured that the patients sent to this house will receive the benefit of such medical and surgical skill, as even the rich in many situations are unable to obtain; at the same time the greatest care is taken in the appointment of kind and efficient nurses, and the diet, &c., is such as the medical attendants deem suited to the wants of each particular case. The admirable rules state that the sick and lame poor of *all counties* are equally entitled to admission into this infirmary. That no persons disordered in their senses, or suspected to have the small pox, measles, itch, or any other infectious distemper—or any, who are apprehended to be in a consumption, or incurable—be admitted into this Infirmary as in-patients; but that all may be admitted and assisted with advice, medicines, &c., as out-patients. That subscribers of one guinea per annum be entitled to recommend three out-patients within the year; that subscribers of a larger sum, for every guinea and a half which they may subscribe, have a right to recommend one in-patient and two out-patients, within the year; that donors of fifteen guineas at any one time have the same privileges as subscribers of one guinea and a half per annum; and donors of thirty guineas the same as subscribers of three guineas; and that subscribers and donors of larger sums be privileged according to the same proportion. That no parish or society subscribing less than two

guineas per annum, shall recommend an in-patient; and that for every **two** guineas, which such parish or society shall subscribe, it shall be entitled to recommend one in-patient and four out-patients within the year; and that every subscriber of one guinea or more per annum shall have the additional privilege of recommending for Vaccine Inoculation as out-patients as many poor as he or she may think proper.

The total number of patients perfectly cured, and registered accordingly from the first opening of the infirmary, March 29th, 1744, to July 31st, 1848, amount to 123,463, besides 12,825 greatly benefitted, and others who, neglecting to return their acknowledgments to the committee, have not been registered. Within this period 38,441 persons have been admitted without recommendation upon sudden accidents, or cases that would admit of no delay; of these there have been no less than 511 in the present year, viz.—152 in-patients, and 359 out-patients. The number of in-patients admitted during the past year is 964, and out-patients 2,079; daily average number of in-patients during the year, 106. The annual subscriptions of the past year was £2,185. 11s., the ordinary income of the year was £3,405. 4s., the expenditure amounted to £3,221. 7s. The total amount of the receipts of the infirmary from the foundation, September 1st, 1743, to July 31st, 1848, is £249,838. 19s. 1d., and the payments £249,238. 14s. 2d.

*Officers of the Institution.*—The Marquis of Northampton, Grand Visitor; The Earl Spencer, President; The Duke of Grafton, Lord Lilford, Sir C. Knightly, Bart. M.P., Sir R. H. Gunning, Bart., and four other gentlemen, are Trustees. The Medical Officers are Archibald Robinson, Esq. M.D., and Wm. C. Kerr, Esq. M.D., Physicians; Wm. Percival, Esq. and Henry Terry, Esq., Surgeons in ordinary; and Mr. George Ashdown, House Surgeon. Rev. Wm. Butlin, is Chaplain, and the Rev. Thos. A. Manning, assistant chaplain; Miss Susannah Shillingforth, is Matron, Mr. John Thos. Osborn, Dispenser, and Mr. Henry Harday, Secretary.

*General Lunatic Hospital and Asylum.*—This magnificent edifice was erected in 1836-7, and opened for the reception of patients on the 1st of August, 1838. It was subsequently enlarged in 1843, and the total cost of the building, including the purchase of 24 acres of land for the site, which cost £3,049. 18s. 6d., the erection of entrance gates, lodge, stable, and coach-house, and furnishing the building, about £35,000. This sum was raised by legacies and donations, the second Earl Spencer, as Colonel of the disbanded Northamptonshire yeomanry, transferring to the trustees, in 1828, the splendid donation of £7,000. This invaluable institution stands on an elevated situation, about one mile east of Northampton, on the Billing road, commanding a varied and interesting prospect, embracing the park and woods of Delapre, the picturesque vale through



which flows the silvery Nen, Queen Eleanor's Cross, and Hunsbury hill. It represents nearly a complete quadrangle, is built of the beautiful white Kingsthorpe stone, faced with Bath stone; its decorations are neat and tastefully executed, and its architectural designs, like its internal arrangements, are simple and domestic. The galleries, which are fourteen feet in width by sixty in length, afford an excellent promenade in wet weather, whilst the day or sitting rooms are furnished after the model of ordinary rooms, with fire places and other requisites. The galleries are warmed in the winter by a patent hot water apparatus. There is a constant supply of hot water accessible to all parts of the house. Baths—hot, cold, and shower, have their appropriate places. The laundry is upon the latest and most improved principle.

This healthy and agreeable site, with its large and diversified grounds, affords recreation and amusement to the patients, furnishing a variety of occupations to those who can thus be captivated.

We feel assured that the humane and enlightened, who may venture within the precincts of this institution, will be gratified in beholding the happy adaptation of its various arrangements to alleviate the sufferings of our afflicted fellow-creatures. And although its name bears with it an idea of melancholy, yet a passage in one of the late reports of the institution does away with all such sombre thoughts, when it shews that harmony and hilarity occasionally prevail within its walls. Dr. Nesbitt, the able superintendent, in his report for the year 1846, tells us that "to diversify the routine of life, and to sweeten existence even in an Asylum, various amusements are in request, from active games of play in the grounds, or excursions of three or four miles into the country, in the summer, to the more passive occupations of bagatelle, chess, or dominoes in the winter. Occasional musical parties in the centre of the house take place—the violin and piano, with the sweetest of all music, the human voice, diffusing their gladdening harmony around. Sometimes the scene of action is transferred to the female gallery, for the entertainment of a larger section of the community, who enter into all the vivacity of a country dance. The pleasure which these harmless hilarities afford, have more than a transient interest; there is a tincture of the past, present, and future—in the anticipation, in the reality, and in the recollection. As it is necessary there should be moderation, even in amusements, the hour of ten is recognized as the signal for retirement, when

‘Both grave and gay, part to meet another day.’

The stillness that reigns throughout the house within an hour after the conclusion of the festivities, is an indirect proof that no unhealthy excitement has been created, and that the hopes that gladdened the morning have gently yielded to the influence of ‘Nature’s sweet restorer’ at night.”

Another interesting passage on the employment of the insane, as a curative

remedy occurs in the same report:—"It is not merely in manual labour that occupation is sought. The schoolmaster has penetrated the Asylum, and patients, heretofore ignorant of the simplest elements of knowledge, can now read and write. The schoolmaster is himself a patient, and takes delight in his vocation; his scholars are to be found amongst the sane and the insane. Nor are the higher departments of human learning altogether forgotten: algebra, with the study of the German and Latin languages, claims its disciples,—a highly educated patient regularly imparting his algebraic knowledge to an inmate like himself, whilst his pupil in German is one of the officers of the establishment." This latter patient has since been discharged, cured. The non-restraint system, which is fully recognized in the management of this establishment, has been fully proved superior to the old system of restraint, the occupations and amusements of the patients, as well as the supplying of them with as much mental and bodily recreation as possible, has been kept in view, continues the report, and "for this object, a handsome bagatelle table has been added to the gentlemen's gallery, and a very considerable accession of standard books to the library. Three daily newspapers are circulated in the house, in addition to various weekly publications, and magazines of a more or less ephemeral character.

The constitution of the house is vested in a committee of management, composed of eighteen noblemen and gentlemen, who meet once a month at the Asylum: they are elected annually by those who have been benefactors to the house to the extent of £20., this being the qualification for the direction.

This hospital or Asylum, being a self supporting institution, its funds are entirely drawn from the contributions of its inmates, none are received upon "charity," in the general acceptation of that word, although there are many who having fallen in their estate, participate in the society, the comforts, and advantages of their more fortunate brethren: this is perhaps the most legitimate stream in which charity can deduce itself, and the benefits thus diffused rescue many from the mortifying trials that might otherwise be their portion.

The report for the year 1847 states that the house was full all through the year, a fraction over 250 being the daily average number. The admissions have been 102, 37 of which were private, and 65 union patients. "As a question materially affecting the proportion of recoveries," continues the report, "it is important to notice, that of the gross number, 16 had been previously confined in other asylums, 21 had been patients in this, whilst 65 had never before been in confinement. Of their social condition, a large majority had never contracted matrimony, and adopting the generally received division, five of the number were idiots, as contra-distinguished from lunatics. The total number of discharges, otherwise than by death, amounts to 68, being 18 private and 50 union

patients. Of the mental condition of those thus leaving the house, 46 were recovered, 11 were relieved, whilst 11 were unimproved by treatment, and removed by their friends." The income for the year was £9,127., and the expenditure £7,916. 8s. The resident officers are Pierce Rogers Nesbitt, Esq. M.D. Medical superintendent; Mrs. Nesbitt, Matron; Wm. Gurslave Marshall, Esq. House Surgeon; and Mr. Wm. Francis Knight, House Steward. The Chaplain, Rev. Thomas A. Manning, B.A. reads prayers every morning, and performs divine service on Sundays. Mr. Henry Harday, is Secretary. John Clare, the poet, a native of Helpstone, near Peterborough, was an inmate of this asylum during the last eight years of his life.

*Royal Victoria Dispensary.* This useful institution, situate in Albion Place, was founded in 1844, to commemorate the Queen's progress through Northampton to Burleigh. The building, which is particularly neat, consists of a semicircular bay-like projection in the centre, having doric pilasters between the windows, and a bold projecting cornice; this bay presenting, altogether, much the appearance of a little temple itself, is upon the whole, very effective. The offices at the two extremities of the building are connected by corridors open to the tastefully laid out garden in front. The corridors are supported each on four fluted Doric columns.

The institution was opened in August, 1845, at a cost of about £1,300, raised by the voluntary subscriptions of the gentry and tradesmen of the town, and its "object is to enable the working classes to insure for themselves and their families, efficient medical advice and medicine during illness, by their own small periodical payments, with the assistance of contributions from the more opulent." The funds of the institution, says the rules, are derived from two sources: the subscriptions and donations of the honorary members, and the payments of the free members. All donors of five pounds or upwards at one time, shall be governors for life; and annual subscribers of ten shillings are governors during the continuance of their subscription. These funds are kept in two distinct accounts: the "honorary fund" derived from the subscriptions and donations of honorary members bear the general expenses of the institution; the "free members' fund," consisting of the payments of the free members, are applied to defraying the cost of drugs, &c. The free members consist of working persons and servants, their wives and children, not receiving parish relief, and being unable to pay for medical advice in the usual manner. The free members above fourteen years of age pay one penny a week each, under fourteen years, a half-penny; but two-pence a week is considered sufficient for a man, his wife, and all his children under fourteen years of age. Servants are required to pay five shillings a year, all payable in advance. All these members are entitled to medical relief and assistance, if necessary, at their own homes, and have the

privilege of being attended by any one of the medical officers of the institution whom they may prefer; their wives may obtain the attendance of any one of the medical officers during confinement for the small sum of five shillings, and their children are vaccinated without any additional charge. The number of free members on the 1st of January, 1848, was 2424; the number of cases attended in the previous year (1847) is 4169; of which 97 were midwifery cases, and 734 were attended at the homes of the patients. The amount contributed for the same year by the free members was £263. 11s. 5d., and the annual amount of the subscriptions of the honorary members is about £200. The general management of the institution, and the superintendence and arrangement of its financial affairs, are entrusted to a committee, consisting of eighteen gentlemen, and its property is vested in five trustees, appointed at a general meeting. The present medical officers are W. Percival, Esq., honorary consulting surgeon; Chas. Dodd, John M. C. Faircloth, and B. Spurgin, Esquires, medical officers in ordinary; Rev. W. C. Bishop, honorary secretary; and Mr. Henry Osborn is the resident dispenser. There are public baths in connection with this institution, the proceeds of which are added to the honorary fund.

*The Northampton Union Workhouse* is situated a short distance from the town, on the Wellingborough-road. It is a large, handsome, commodious, and well apportioned building, erected in 1837, at a cost of £7,000, to which has been subsequently added a detached hospital, which cost about £1,000. The building is capable of accommodating 304 inmates, is generally full during the winter season, and about half full in summer; whilst the average weekly expense of each pauper, for maintenance and clothing, is three shillings. The Northampton Poor-law Union comprehends seventeen parishes, embracing an area of 31 square miles. The parishes, besides the four of which the town is composed, are Abington, Billing Great, Billing Little, Bugbrooke, Dallington, Duston, Harpole, Heyford Nether, Heyford Upper, Kingsthorpe, Kislingbury, Upton, and Weston Favell. The affairs of the Union are conducted by a board of 31 guardians, to whom Mr. John P. Kilpin is chairman, Mr. Wm. Barber, jun., vice-chairman, and Mr. William Tomalin, clerk. The other officers are Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fitshugh, master and matron; Mr. F. B. Woods, medical officer for St. Giles's district, and Mr. G. J. Gates, for All Saints district; Messrs. Hugh Warren and Thomas Linnell, relieving officers. Divine service is performed every Sunday by the Rev. W. L. Scott, the chaplain.

*The Savings Bank*, in St. Giles's-square, is a provident institution, which affords a safe and beneficial investment for the savings of the humbler classes, and was first established in Northampton in June, 1816, with branches at Daventry, Towcester, Wellingborough, and Long Buckby. The amount of its deposits, on the 20th of November, 1848, was £222,127. 15s. 8d., belonging to



6,129 individuals, 134 charitable societies, and 106 friendly societies. The sums received within the past year amounted to £25,559. 1s. 7d., whilst that paid to depositors, including interest, was £34,235. 1s. 7d. The expenditure during the same year was £300., salaries, £27. 11s. 9d.; printing and stationery, £17. 10s.; branch books, and sundries, £26. 13s. 5d.; and rent and taxes, £22. 17s. 7d.; making a total of £349. 12s. 9d. Balance on the General Account invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, including interest, £188,537. 19s. 7d.; ditto on Account of Separate Surplus Fund invested with the Commissioners, £1,710.; ditto in the hands of the treasurer, £1,250. 1s. 9d. The affairs of the bank are managed by a superintending committee of 25 of the clergy and gentry, exclusive of the patrons, the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Northampton, and the Earl Spencer; the presidents, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Sondes, and the Honorable Philip S. Pierrepont; and the trustees, amongst whom are the Marquis of Northampton, Earl Spencer, and the Dean of Peterborough. Besides this committee, about 180 of the leading clergy and gentry of the county act as managers in rotation. The bank is open every Saturday, from eleven till half-past two o'clock. Mr. George Blencowe is the actuary. Though the annual rate of interest allowed to depositors is only 3 per cent, it is still one of the safest and most profitable depositories for the small savings of the poor.

### Newspapers, Literary Institutions, &c.

*Two Newspapers*, the *Mercury* and the *Herald*, are published every Saturday morning. The *Northampton Mercury* was established as early as the 2nd of May, 1720, and the proprietorship has continued in the same family, descending to the present talented editor and proprietor, Thos. Edward Dicey, Esq. of Claybrook Hall, Lutterworth. It advocates whig, or liberal principles, and has an extensive circulation. The *Northampton Herald* commenced on the 12th of November, 1831, on conservative and protectionist principles, and has also an extensive circulation. Mr. James Butterfield, is the printer and publisher.

*Mechanics' Institutes*.—Incalculable are the advantages which must inevitably flow from these truly excellent institutions. By means of these the *arcana* of learning are thrown open to all classes of the community; and we are happy to find that this great blessing seems duly appreciated by the inhabitants of Northampton. The *Mechanics' Institute*, situated in the George row, where it occupies commodious premises, which supply the necessary rooms for a library, museum, reading, classes and lectures, was established in 1833, and has for its primary object the dissemination of scientific, mechanical, and other useful knowledge, among the operative classes. This institution is in a more flourishing

state than most establishments of the kind in the kingdom, and is liberally supported by the literary gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. It comprises about 600 members. The library contains about 9,000 volumes, for which the members are indebted to the munificence of John Litchfield, Esq. who at different times has contributed nearly the whole of them, together with a considerable supply of apparatus in the several departments of Mechanics, Electricity, Pneumatics, and Meteorology, and several valuable curiosities for a museum. The library and reading room are open daily; lectures on scientific and other subjects are delivered during the winter season; and mutual improvement classes, in music and the languages, are continued throughout the year. The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton, who is always foremost in every laudable institution in the county, is the President, Mr. William Rice, Secretary, and Mr. Wm. Slater Sheppard, Librarian. The amount of subscriptions to this invaluable institution is 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per quarter, and a ticket admitting a family, 21s.

"It may not be uninteresting to state," says a local writer, "that somewhat more than a century ago, a Philosophical Society existed at Northampton. It originated at a small meeting held September 17th, 1743, by Messrs. S. Paxton, G. Paxton, — Poole, B. Goodman, and — Woolley, who resolved to assemble statedly once a week for improving each other in natural knowledge. The association was soon afterwards joined by Sir Thos. Samwell, Bart., who became the president; Dr. Doddridge, John Ferguson, Esq., and Jos. Jekys, Esq., upon which the parties proceeded to a course of philosophical lectures, illustrated by experiments. A report published in the Gentleman's Magazine states:—'Mr. Poole, in one of its first meetings after it had grown to any considerable number, entertained the society with some remarks which he made on the comet that appeared in 1743. He has also kept a register of the state of the barometer and of the weather, in order to compute as exactly as possible the quantity of rain which falls here, and to illustrate by comparing the observations of succeeding months and years, how the changes of the barometer correspond to those of the weather. Dr. Doddridge also exhibited two papers, the one on the doctrine of pendulums, the other on the laws of the communication of motion, as well in elastic as non-elastic bodies, in which the most material propositions in relation to both were set in so plain and easy a light, that he was requested to transcribe them, and lay them among the papers belonging to the society.'"

*Religious and Useful Knowledge Society.* This is another useful and interesting institution, formed in 1839, its object as its title implies, being the diffusion of religious and useful knowledge. Its depot in St. Giles's-street, contains a library of about 2,500 volumes, a reading room, which is supplied with periodicals, and a small museum. The society consists of about 300 members, who pay,

some, 5s., others, 2s. 6d., and a third class (mechanics) 1s. per quarter. Mutual improvement classes, in drawing, writing, music, the languages, &c. are also held here, and the lectures of the society are delivered monthly at All Saints' parochial school room. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough, is the President of this society, the Archdeacon of Northampton, Vice-president, P. Phillips, Esq. Secretary, and Mr. Charles Wright, Librarian.

*The Athenæum Natural History and Archæological Society.*—This society, which is only in its infancy, having been established in 1847, occupies temporary apartments in St. Giles's-street, where their reading-room is well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, &c. The institution already comprises about 100 members, who pay each 25s. per year subscription. George Baker, Esq., the county historian, is chairman.

*Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.*—This society was formed in 1844, in consequence of the general revival of taste for ecclesiastical architecture; and, as "it will be generally admitted that no district has richer treasures in ecclesiastical architecture than the Archdeaconry of Northampton; no district, therefore, would better repay the labours of those who are desirous of preserving what yet remains from further decay, as well as from injudicious repair." The objects, then, of the society, "are to promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture, antiquities, and design, and the restoration of mutilated architectural remains within the Archdeaconry, and to furnish suggestions, so far as may be within its province, for improving the character of ecclesiastical edifices hereafter to be erected. The members pay each 10s. a year, and any member may compound for all future subscriptions by one payment of £5. The meetings of the society are held in April and October, at Northampton, or one of the other towns in the Archdeaconry, when papers on subjects of an ecclesiastical character are read. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough is patron of the society; the presidents are, the Marquis of Exeter, K. G., the Marquis of Northampton, and the Archdeacon of Northampton. There are twenty-one vice-presidents, amongst which are, the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl Spencer, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Lord Southampton, the Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough, the Venerable H. K. Bonney, D. D., Archdeacon of Bedford; the Venerable Archdeacon T. K. Bonney, M.A., Archdeacon of Leicester; the Rev. and Worshipful Mr. Chancellor Argles, and Sir C. Knightly, Bart., M.P., &c. &c. The committee, and committee of editors, are also numerous. Architectural notices of the churches in the Archdeaconry of Northampton, are now being published under the superintendence of this society. The depot of the society at Northampton is at Mr. Wetton's, Drapery.

The other societies in the town are, *The Northamptonshire Society for the Protection of British Agriculture and Native Industry*, established in 1844; the

Northamptonshire Agricultural Book Club, who meet at the George Hotel, monthly; the Mutual Benefit Building and Investment Society; the Northamptonshire Branch of the Edgbaston Society, (which supports five poor deaf and dumb children at the Asylum, near Birmingham, at an expense of £100. a year;) which holds its meetings at the Central Schools; the Horticultural Society, and the Poor's Allotment Society. Besides the Sunday Schools connected with the churches and chapels, here are several other institutions for the promulgation of Christian knowledge, amongst which are, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the Hibernian Society, for establishing schools and circulating the holy scriptures in Ireland; the Irish Society; the Church Pastoral Aid Society; Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies; Artizan Society; the Ladies' Female Society, and the Dorcas Society; all of which have their depots at Mr. Wetton's, Drapery. The Tract Society's depository is at Mrs. Cooper's, Drapery, and the Bible Society's depot at Mr. J. Blunsom's, Drapery. In addition to the above, a new society has been recently formed, called *The Northampton Ladies Association for the Reformation of Female Prisoners*, the objects of which are twofold: First, "to promote the reformation of female prisoners during the period of their imprisonment in gaol; and secondly, to provide a temporary refuge on their discharge, to such as appear to be sincerely penitent, and desirous of returning to the paths of virtue and religion."

*The Town and County Freehold Land Association* has also been formed lately, for the purpose, says the circular of the company, of enabling "every mechanic or working man, by small weekly contributions to purchase a piece of land, on which he may erect a cottage, cultivate a garden, &c. &c.—either occupy it himself or let it to others—so that he may possess a 'stake in the country, and a voice in the election of members of parliament.' The principal feature of such a society is, that by the purchase of land in large quantities, it is able to supply each member with a small allotment at a cost very considerably less than he would have to pay in the retail land market; thus, for the payment of 1s. 6d. *per week* it is calculated that in five years, and in some cases much less than that period, every member will be in the full possession of a plot of 'freehold land' worth at least 45s. *per annum*." Mr. George Cook is solicitor to the association.

*The Northampton Benevolent Loan Fund*, established in 1840, pursuant to 10th Victoria, under the management of the clergy of the town. Small sums are lent varying from £1 to £15, repaid by weekly instalments of one shilling in the pound. To industrious labourers and small tradesmen, this is found a most valuable institution, especially in seasons of sickness or depression of trade. The Rev. W. Wales, is treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Billingham is clerk and secretary.



Amongst the *Provident Institutions* of Northampton are the *Freemasons*, who hold their "Pomfret Lodge," the oldest and most numerous lodge in the "province," at the George Inn, on the first and third Thursday of every month, and of which Ed. Barwell, Esq., is Worshipful Master; a provincial grand lodge, which was formed for the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon, on the 10th of May, 1842, the Right Hon. the Earl of Aboyne, the provincial grand master, presiding; and their "Lodge of Merit," No. 687, at the Ram Inn, Sheep-street, formed on the 10th of May, 1842, of which Henry Markham, Esq., is W. M. The Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, have lodges at the Angel, Black Boy, and Knightly Arms Inns; and the Nottingham Order of Odd Fellows at the Queen's Arms, Bear, Little Bell, Crow and Horse-shoe, Red Lion, Trumpet, and Travelling Scotchman; besides these there are societies of Foresters and Free Brothers.

## Public Buildings, &c.

Besides the General Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, Dispensary, &c. the other public buildings in Northampton are as follows:—

*The Guild, or Town Hall*, situated at the south side of the Market-place, is a small, plain, but ancient building, containing the Common Hall or Borough Sessions Court, which is small but very neat, (in which hangs a full-length portrait of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury, presented by Peter Deneys, Esq., the high sheriff, in 1812; and portraits of the late Marquis of Northampton, Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College, Oxford; Sir Richard White, William Wykes, Esq., of Hazlebeech, who represented the borough in the reign of Queen Anne; and an old crier, aged 79, of the date of 1618;) a very comfortable room, in which the magistrates sit to decide minor offences; and the Council Chamber or robing-room, which is a neat wainscoted apartment, containing the names of the mayors and the dates of their mayoralties inscribed on oak shields. The following appear under the new municipal regime:—

Charles Freeman .....	1836	Edward Harrison Barwell...	1843
George Peach.....	1837	Ditto .....	1844
Ditto .....	1838	Ditto .....	1845
Thomas Hagger.....	1839	John Groom .....	1846
Thomas Sharp .....	1840	Thomas Sharp .....	1847
William Williams .....	1841	Joseph Wykes .....	1848
William Turner.....	1842	Ditto .....	1849

The earliest entry is Richard Wemys, 1421, in the reign of Henry V. The most interesting record is that of Laurence Washington, mayor in 1533, the reign of

Henry VIII., and again in 1546. Two of this gentleman's grandsons emigrated to Virginia, about the year 1657, and became planters at Bridges' Creek in that province. The grandson of the younger married twice, and by the second wife had six children, the eldest of whom, born in 1732, was the celebrated George Washington, the father of his country. Most biographies of the first President of the United States refer his ancestry to the north of England, but the midland town of Northampton claims this distinction; and it is somewhat remarkable that Franklin, another distinguished name in American history, was born at Ecton, within six miles of it. Here is an old Winchester bushel measure of bell metal, or brass, on which is inscribed, *Elizabeth Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Regina*, 1601, and also a gallon measure, inscribed, *Elizabeth Regina*, and two ancient quart measures without a date.

*The County Hall*, on the Wood Hill, is a spacious and elegant structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, which reflects much credit upon its amateur designer, Sir Roger Norwich. It contains courts for the assizes and quarter sessions, and a suite of rooms well adapted for transacting the general business of the county. In the hall, the ceiling of which is richly decorated and ornamented, are portraits of King William III., and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I., and George II. This edifice is deservedly admired as a handsome specimen of the Corinthian order. The record rooms, clerk of the peace, and county treasurer's offices, recent erections, adjoin.

*Borough Gaol and House of Correction*.—This is a large substantial and imposing building, and perfectly characteristic, situated upon one of the highest points of the town—the Mounts. It was erected in 1845, from designs by Mr. W. Hull, architect, and is constructed to receive 100 prisoners. The front is composed of a massive entrance arch and portcullis, surmounted with the royal arms carved in Bath stone, and the centre of the building is crowned by a lofty ventilating tower, in the Italian style. It contains 69 cells, 20 airing yards for male, and 6 airing yards for female prisoners, with reception and punishment cells. It stands upon two acres of ground, within a boundary wall 18 feet high, is entirely built of brick, and dressed with stone from the Duke of Devonshire's quarries at Cromford, and the cost of erection, including £5,000 paid for the site, was £17,000. It is a model prison, the plan being of the same character as that of Pentonville prison; the cells are 13 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 10 feet high, lighted with gas, and otherwise fitted up with all conveniences. There are 45 of the cells let to the government at £6 per cell, for the reception of convicts. Prisoners, after trial, are usually employed in the various trades of which they are members, whilst others are taught shoemaking, tailoring, &c.; and those for short periods are employed upon self-labour machines, which are worked by each prisoner in his cell, or upon the tread wheel, by which

all the water for the use of the prison is pumped. The female prisoners are employed after conviction in knitting, mending, and washing the prison linen, and silence is strictly enforced. The present staff of the prison consists of a governor; a chaplain who is bound to devote one half of every day to the duties of the gaol; a trades' instructor; a schoolmaster; four wardens; and a night watchman. Divine service is performed in the chapel twice on Sundays, and there are prayers every morning. Mr. George Arkesden, is governor; Mrs. Elizabeth Arkesden, matron; and the Rev. Charles West, M.A., chaplain.

*The County Gaol*, situated in St. Giles's square, has recently been rebuilt at an expense of £25,000, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Milne the county architect, it was opened in July 1846 and will accommodate 150 prisoners. It is a spacious structure, with a bold, massive, and handsome front, and was built with the view of carrying into effect arrangements similar to those of the Pentonville model prison. The former prison on the same site was completed in 1796. The spot was before occupied by a large house built by Sir William Haselwood, and sold by him to the county magistrates. Previous to 1675, the remains of the castle served for a county prison and courts of justice. The building is composed of two wings which form a right angle with each other, their point of junction affording a means by which the whole can be seen, the cells are 13 feet 1 inch in length; 6 feet 11 inches in width; and 9 feet 8 inches in height from the floor to the crown of the arch; a water closet and metal basin supplied from a reservoir of water at the control of the prisoner are in every cell, and there are 20 exercising yards for the male prisoners arranged upon the radiating plan. The tread wheel is used here, as well as the self labour machines, the prisoners upon the tread wheel are separated from each other by wooden partitions, each prisoner being on the wheel twenty minutes, and off the wheel resting, five minutes; *silence* is strictly enforced all through the prison. As various opinions have been entertained respecting the silent and separate system introduced of late years into our prisons, we here quote the opinion of the Rev. Chaplain of this gaol from his report to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions in October, 1847. "Now," says he, "that the separate system of imprisonment has been tried in this gaol upwards of sixteen months, the enquiry may arise, whether further experience has in any degree modified the favourable opinion of it expressed in my last report. From what I have seen of its operation during the past year, the conviction is still more deeply impressed upon my mind that the separate system is calculated to produce the most beneficial results. If indeed it did no more than put a stop to the contamination of the old prisons—the propagation of vice—the instruction in crime—which were continually carried on under the old system, this alone would be an incalculable gain to society. Formerly, notwithstanding every endeavour to improve the

character of the prisoners, gaols were found to be establishments in which the younger and less practised among them were educated by the more experienced in the most clever and successful ways of committing crime; but the separate system not only stops at the fountain-head these streams of evil, by preventing the mutual intercourse of the inmates of the gaol, but it exercises also an important influence for good over the mind and character of the prisoner who is placed under it. Instead of finding himself surrounded by companions who boast of their skill in crime, and in whose presence he feels in some sense obliged to maintain his credit for consistency in resisting good counsel and professing to despise punishment, he is separated from all evil associations, and left quietly to reflect upon the condition to which his crimes have brought him; he has time to consider the folly of those reasonings by which he used to encourage himself in his former ways; he attends daily at the service in the chapel, and hears the Word of God explained and enforced; he is visited in his cell by those who desire to direct his mind and judgment aright; the Bible, the Prayer-book, and other works of religious tendency are the companions of his leisure hours, and in many cases the result is, through the divine blessing, a reformation of character, and the prisoner returns to his home determined, by God's help, to lead a new life in time to come."

The chaplain performs service every morning in the chapel, giving an exposition of scripture and reading prayers. There is a fair collection of books in the library, to which he allows all prisoners awaiting trial access; but when tried, he makes a distinction between those whose sentences are short and those whose sentences are for lengthened periods, by allowing the library books to be distributed to the latter, who have ample time to receive general instruction as well as the acquirement of scriptural knowledge; but denying to the former the use of any but religious books, with the view to their being, as it were, compelled to instruct themselves in scriptural truths. To all who are so ignorant as to require it, reading is taught; writing only to those who are well conducted; and to a few the rudiments of arithmetic are imparted. The routine of the prison duties, which we here insert, may not be considered uninteresting. 6 o'clock, a.m.—bell rings for prisoners to rise, dress, and sling their hammocks. 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock—clean cells and corridors, &c. 8 o'clock—breakfast; officers to breakfast. Half-past 8 o'clock—prisoners picking oakum; warder to breakfast. 5 minutes to 9 o'clock—officers muster to be inspected by the governor. 9 o'clock—chapel. 10 o'clock—return from chapel. 10 o'clock—bell for labour and exercise: 20 prisoners to treadwheel and 20 to exercise. 11 o'clock—return from treadwheel and exercise to cell labour (picking oakum). 12 o'clock—prisoners dine; officers dine, one remains on duty. 1 o'clock—officers return from dinner and collect the prisoners' tins; prisoners to cell



labour. 2 o'clock—20 to treadwheel and 20 to exercise, remainder at cell labour. 3 o'clock—school. 4 o'clock—cell labour. 6 o'clock—supper. Prisoners allowed to read until half-past seven, when the bell rings for the hammock straps to be given out and hammocks to be slung. Quarter to 8 o'clock—to prepare for bed. 8 o'clock—bed. Mr. John Grant is governor, and has fourteen subordinate officers under him; the Rev. W. C. Bishop, M.A., is chaplain, and Henry Terry, Esq., is surgeon.

*The Borough Police Station*, (the old Borough Gaol), is situate in Fish-lane, and is used as a lock-up and bridewell; there being four day and four night cells for prisoners. The Borough Constabulary Force, which is excellent and efficient, consists of a superintendent, two sergeants, four day officers, and eleven night-men. Mr. Joseph Ball, superintendent; Mr. Joseph Wright and Mr. Charles Smith, sergeants.

*Barracks*.—The inhabitants of Northampton having petitioned government, in 1793, that barracks might be erected in the town, orders were given for building them with all convenient dispatch, and the present range of compact stone barracks, situated near the northern extremity of the town, was finished in 1797, for the accommodation of 218 soldiers, 12 officers, and 124 horses. The situation is pleasant, the air pure, and the water excellent. Detachments of infantry are generally stationed here from the military depot at Weedon.

*The Northamptonshire Union Bank*, in the Drapery, erected in 1841, is a much admired building. It presents a very handsome front, with a lofty lower story, surmounted by Grecian Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature and pediment of the same character; in the tympanum of the pediment is sculptured, in bold relief, the phoenix, which is the crest of the company. Mr. E. F. Law, was the architect.

*The Temperance Hall and Public Rooms*, Newland, is a neat building of a Grecian design, ornamented in front by Ionic pilasters, and crowned with a triangular pediment, with Grecian ornaments at the extremities and a cornice of guttae, erected in 1836 by Mr. Edward Latchmore, at a cost of £1,000, for the accommodation of the Temperance Society, and other public bodies. It consists of a large room 72 feet by 27 feet, with a room over the east front, which may be used as a gallery to the hall, or as a separate apartment; at the west end is a commodious platform for the purpose of public speaking, and the hall altogether is well adapted for large assemblies. It is well lighted with gas, and beneath in a cellar kitchen, are apparatus for heating the hall, and boilers, &c., for the accommodation of tea meetings.

*The Gas Works* were erected at the end of Augustine-street, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, in 1823, and present a very neat front. The capital of the company is £10,840, raised in shares of £20 each, which shares are now at a

high premium. There are four gasometers, one of which is 50 feet in diameter and 12 feet in height; another 40 feet in diameter, 12 feet in height; two at 25 feet in diameter and 12 feet in height; and 35 retorts, which are made of fire clay. The gas is of a superior quality, and the price per 1,000 cubic feet is 7s. 6d. These, and other similar works in various parts of the kingdom, were erected by Thomas Sharp, Esq., the manager for the company, who is also proprietor of several gas works.

*New Corn Exchange.*—A company has lately been formed and registered provisionally, having for its object the erection of a building suitable for the purposes of a Corn Exchange in Northampton; and providing for the farmers and dealers frequenting the market, such accommodation for their business as its present extent and growing importance demands. It is also intended to adapt the building to the purposes of public meetings, lectures, and concerts on a large scale, and to provide apartments for the Literary and other societies of the town. The capital of the company is £10,000, raised in shares of £20 each; and a suitable site has been purchased on the Parade, adjoining the Northamptonshire Banking Company's principal office.

*The Station of the Northampton and Peterborough Branch of the London and North Western Railway,* is situate at Cotton End in the parish of Hardingstone, immediately without the south bridge, which is the boundary of the borough of Northampton, and is a very neat erection, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and to which considerable additions have recently been made for the accommodation of the increasing business of the line. This branch railway was opened on the 2nd of June, 1845.

*Water Works.*—The town was formerly supplied with water by means of an engine from the corner of the Cow Meadow, opposite Thomas à Becket's well. With reference to these works, we find the following paragraph in the *Northampton Mercury* of December 7th, 1722:—"This town having ever laboured under the misfortune of a scarcity of water (as the great conflagration about forty-six years ago, when the town was almost burnt to ashes, can too well testify), William Wykes, Esq., one of our late candidates, (to verify his great veneration for us) undertook to supply us with that useful element from a place about half a mile distant from hence, which was thought impossible by many; but after the expense of some thousand pounds, and about nine months' time, it was happily effected by the force of an engine; and this day the pipes began to run, to the general satisfaction of the town; who thereupon immediately caused all the bells to ring, to shew their joy and thankfulness, and to sound the praise of that worthy gentleman, for this his glorious and ever memorable benefaction to the town, which has so dearly paid for the want of it." The old octangular conduit, built in 1478, of Gothic architecture, which stood at the corner of All

Saints' Church-yard and the Drapery, and which, it is to be regretted, was removed a few years since at the time of enclosing the Church-yard with iron palisades. The present Water Company was formed in 1837, with a capital of £8,000, raised in shares of £4 each, which are now paying 5 per cent. interest. The reservoir, which is large and to which several springs contribute, is at the east end of the town near the Billing-road, where there is also a steam-engine, by means of which the water is forced up to another large basin on the Mounts, the highest point of the town, and from thence conveyed through pipes to every part of the town. The water is excellent for all purposes. In order to meet the demand, which the supply was not equal to, the company lately sunk an artesian well to the depth of 130 feet, and then bored 27 feet deeper, when, in a layer of stone beneath a bed of clay, a very fine spring of water was discovered, which immediately rose in the shaft, at an average rate of an inch a minute, or by measure twenty gallons a minute, till it attained an altitude of 73 feet, at which it stands in the well, and yielding a body of water of 17,520 gallons. The company is governed by a board of fifteen directors. Mr. Wm. S. Sheppard, is secretary and collector.

*Wells.*—At the east end of the town is a beautiful spring of translucent water, known as St. Thomas à Becket's Well, rebuilt by the corporation in 1843, in the Early English style of architecture. A little below this once existed a medicinal spring, called *Vigo*, to commemorate the capture of the city of that name in 1719; but the supply of this water being lost, the fountain was removed to make the road more convenient. The *Scarlet Well*, at the north-west end of the town, is another fine spring of excellent water, over which a neat brick building was erected for its defence in 1837 by the late Mrs. Kerr, widow of the late Dr. Kerr. This spring has been celebrated at one time for its peculiar virtues. Morton says, "it is now distinguished for its ancient fame. Hither, according to the tradition of the town, the Londoners sent their cloths to be dyed scarlet, wherein this spring excelled, as they say, all others in the kingdom; but upon the discovery of the scarlet grain it became neglected, and has been so ever since."

*The General Cemetery*, is situated on the Billing-road opposite the Lunatic Asylum, the grounds of which extend over a space of nine acres, and are laid out with great taste from designs by Mr. Marnock, of the Regent's Park Botanical Gardens, and divided according to the plan into 16,575 graves. In the centre of the grounds is a neat Chapel, in the Norman style of architecture, with catacombs for the dead beneath, and at the entrance a handsome lodge in the Elizabethan style. At the south-east corner a large public monument has just been erected by the company, which is 50 feet high; the base, which is octagonal, will be surrounded by tablets for the reception of inscriptions

belonging to parties buried in the vicinity, and surmounted by a handsome structure in the decorative style. It is intended to erect two other similar monuments, in order to complete the design. The total cost of the Cemetery, including the ground, building, planting, &c. will be about £5,000., which sum was raised by one thousand shares of five pounds each. By the deed of settlement of this company, burials are allowed to take place with such funeral service as the friends of the deceased prefer. Mr. Joseph Brown, is Secretary, Registrar and Chaplain.

### Recreative Amusements, &c.

*The Victoria Promenade*, or, as it was originally called, *Vigo Paradise Walk* or the *New Walk*, was made by the corporation in 1783. It was formerly ornamented with large poplars, which being considered dangerous were cut down a few years since, when the walk was extended farther towards the river and along the verge of the site of the old town wall as far as *Cow-lane*, and planted with young lime trees at equal distances, which will form in time a noble sheltering avenue. This beautiful promenade, so advantageously situated, commanding the most picturesque views of the woods of *Delapre*, and the valley of the *Nen*, and partly surrounding the pasture called the *Cow meadow*, is certainly a valuable acquisition to the inhabitants.

*The Race Course*, which is another source of recreation and amusement, extends over an area of 117 acres, on the north outskirt of the town, and is a part of the freemen's common. The *Pytchley Hunt Races* are held annually, about the 25th of March, at the close of the hunting season, and are now generally well attended: the Course is ornamented with a handsome grand stand, and this great national sport has within the last few years been resuscitated from a lingering death to the front rank of provincial meetings. The *Assemblies*, which take place at this season, are held at the *George Hotel*, where there is a fine Assembly room, and the county Assemblies during the winter are also held at the same place.

*The Theatre*, at the end of *Gold-street*, in *Mare-fair*, is a plain but neat building, erected in 1806; it is opened during the races, and occasionally at other seasons of the year. Mr. H. Jackman, is the present lessee and manager.

*The Cricket Club* meet during the summer season, and play at their ground on the race-course. The Right Hon. the Earl of Spencer, is President. There are excellent *Billiard Rooms* at the *George*, and *Peacock Hotels*, which, with the subscription libraries at Messrs. Abel and Son's, and *Wetton's*; the libraries and reading rooms of the *Mechanics*, and other institutions; and the healthy and recreative enjoyment of several pleasant and picturesque walks in the vicinity, form an ample source of amusement to the inhabitants.



## Manufactures.

Northampton stands and has long stood unrivalled for the manufacture of one of the most useful articles, and one to which machinery has never yet been applied, for reasons which cannot be readily explained: Worcester is famed for the manufacture of gloves; Leicester, stockings; Nottingham, lace; Coventry, ribbons; Kidderminster, carpets; Sheffield, knives; boots and shoes are the staple of this town, though a considerable business is done in leather and currying. It is an old saying, that "you know when you are within a mile of Northampton, by the noise of the cobbler's lapstones." The army, the colonies, and the principal markets of England, Ireland, and Scotland, are supplied with shoes from Northampton. Immense contracts have been made by the manufacturers, and the demand during the war was perhaps the first cause of the rapid progress of the population. In 1831, 1322 males, aged 20 and upwards, were returned as boot and shoe makers; in 1841, the number had increased to 1821; at the same time there were 442 males under 20, and 346 females, classed under the same trade, in a population of 10,655 males, and 10,587 females, the males aged 20 and upwards were 5756, so that nearly 1 in 3 of the men in the town is a shoemaker. The proportion of shoemakers in the county is 5,237 in 52,369, or 1 in 10; the proportion in all England is 144,601 in 3,897,336, or 1 in 27 males of the age of 20 and upwards. In the town of Stafford, 899 in 2,704, or 1 in 3 men are shoemakers; in Carlisle, only 205 in 5,784, are shoemakers; and in Bedford, 212 in 2,272, at the same ages.

"The craft," says a local writer, "claims as venerable an antiquity as any of its compeers; and its articles have changed their contour as much as other parts of the human costume. Robert, the eldest son of the Conqueror, acquired the surname of 'short boots,' no doubt from adopting a style new to the Normans; sharp-pointed long-piked shoes became the rage under the Plantagenets, till an enactment of Edward IV. restrained their enormous longitude to two inches beyond the toes, exempting however the nobles, to some of whom doubtless the joke against the Roman patricians might apply—of carrying their nobility in the feet. What was lost in length was gained in breath, till a proclamation of Mary restricted the toe expansion to half-a-foot. Denied extravagance in length and breadth, it then appeared in high soles and heels, increasing the height of the wearers, to which Hamlet's exclamation in Shakespeare has reference—'Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a chopine,' the name of the monstrosity. Through the Stuart age, boots with immense pliant folding tops became the glory of the men, till Dutch William introduced the large jack boot and buckled shoe: the ladies rejoicing to the

time of George III. in high red wooden heels, a fashion revived for a night in the present Queen's grand *Bal Costume*. After a stout battle from the buckles—the buckle-makers petitioning the Prince of Wales to abandon his newly-adopted strings—the old Saxon habit of tied shoes was restored, though with somewhat less glory than when in James the First's time there were those who

‘Wore a farm in shoe-strings edged with gold,  
And spangled garters worth a copy-hold.’”

The craftsmen have occasionally cut a figure in history, apart from the martyrology in which their patron Crispin appears, as the “souters” or shoemakers of Selkirk, on the fatal field of Flodden, whose bravery their trade song commemorates:—

“Up wi’ the Souters of Selkirk,  
And down w’ the Earl of Home;  
And up wi’ a’ the braw lads  
That sow the single soled shoon.”

When the shoe trade specially took up its abode in Northampton does not appear, though it seems not to have been of long standing. An entry on the minute books of the corporation for the year 1550, refers to the shoemaker obtaining the franchise and enjoying the liberties of the borough, as a local trader, by which it was ordered, that every shoemaker desiring to set up shop in the town, not having been an apprentice in the same, should pay at his setting up thirty shillings, or 13s. 4d. to the Mayor for the time being, 13s. 4d. to the chamberlain, and 3s. 4d. to the fraternity. In former times, when commercial prescription was rigorous and universal, the several trades of the town forming companies had their place of meeting in a room over the old conduit south of All Saints, to maintain their interests—to guard against unauthorised intrusion. It may not be deemed uninteresting here to add that the cost of a pair of boots for the use of King John, in 1213, was ninepence; of a pair of shoes for the leader of Henry III., greyhounds, fourpence; of the winter shoes of William de Blatherwyk, fox-hunter of Edward I., and those of his two assistants, seven shillings. Northampton was famous in the days of “leather bottles,” for the manufacture of those obsolete articles, and no less celebrated, until lately, for its manufacture of lace; but the cheapness with which lace is now made by machinery, has deprived the industrious poor of a due remuneration for their labour, and hence the decline of that branch of our local trade.

Northampton was also connected with the first invented cotton spinning machine, thirty years before it was re-discovered by Arkwright. The inventor, John Wyatt, after an attempt at Birmingham, in 1741, which was unsuccessful for want of means, removed to Northampton, and commenced upon a larger scale, having secured the services of a monied partner. This was no less a

person than Edward Cave, the original Sylvanus Urban of the Gentleman's Magazine, its founder and proprietor. Cave seems to have kept his connection with bobbins and spindles a profound secret, as it never transpired till the present century; and Dr. Johnson, who was then on his staff, used to say that he never looked out of his window but with an eye to his journal. The works were erected on the Nen, and employed fifty persons and two hundred and fifty spindles; but the concern was not prosperous, and it was never known what had become of the machinery. The premises are now used as a corn mill, but still known by the appellation of the *Cotton Mills*. Arkwright's invention, a machine identical in principle with Wyatt's, though not in detail, was patented in 1769, and was the means by which he amassed a princely fortune, obtained a knighthood, and built Willersley Castle. See page 62.

## Courts of Law.

*The Assizes* are held in the County Hall, about the latter end of February, or beginning of March, and the beginning of July, at which two of her Majesty's Judges preside.

*Quarter Sessions* for the County are held in the County hall, in the months of January, April, June, and October. The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton, is Chairman, and is assisted by H. B. Sawbridge, Esq. East Haddon.

*The General Quarter Sessions* for the borough, are held in the town hall, four times a year, and a special Sessions in the same place, just prior to the Spring Assizes, at which the Recorder, N. R. Clarke, Esq. presides.

*The Borough Court of Pleas, or Court of Record*, for the recovery of debts, and determining pleas to any amount, was held in the town hall once in three weeks, but the late small debts act has superseded this Court, though it is not defunct.

*Petty Sessions* are held on Tuesdays and Fridays in the town hall, at which two or more of the borough magistrates preside.

*The County Court*, for the recovery of debts under £20, is held once a month at the County hall, and at all the principal towns in the county. Thos. Sharp, Esq. is Treasurer to the circuits of this Court, 36 and 37 embracing twenty-three towns, and Mr. Wm. S. Sheppard, is Treasurer's Clerk.

## Corporation, &c.

In 1835, a bill received the sanction of the legislature for the "Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," and by the provisions of this act, the old corporation of the borough was dissolved, and a new body esta-

blished, which consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Under the authority of this Municipal Act, the borough is divided into *three wards*, called the East, South, and West Wards, the burgesses of each ward electing six councillors, who retain their office for three years, but are eligible to be re-elected. A third of the council retire from office annually, and the vacancies are supplied by annual elections. The aldermen were formerly chosen out of the wealthier classes of citizens, and were *ex-officio* justices of the peace. They are now appointed by the councillors, and during their appointment, which is six years, they are members of the council, possessing no power or authority above the councillors. The mayor is elected annually by the council; aldermen and councillors only being eligible. The *Justices of the Peace* now act under a commission from the Crown, and are a distinct body from the aldermen. The burgesses are inhabitant householders within the borough, or within seven miles of it, who have occupied premises rated to the relief of the poor during the year preceding the last day of August, and the whole of each of the two preceding years. The qualification of the councillors consists in the clear possession of property to the amount of £500, or being rated to the relief of the poor upon the annual value of £15, and the qualification of the aldermen is the same as that of the councillors. The arms of the town are gules on a mount vert, a tower triple towered, supported by two lions rampant, quadrant, or. The following is a list of the present corporation, borough magistrates, &c. :—

## CORPORATION IN 1849.

*Mayor* : Joseph Wykes, Esq. (second mayoralty).

*Aldermen* :

John Groom, Esq.	William Porter, Esq.
Francis Parker, Esq.	William Williams, Esq.
Edward Harrison Barwell, Esq.	William Hollis, jun., Esq.

*Councillors* :

William Dennis,	Joel Edens,
James Payne Lloyd,	William Hull, sen.
Thomas Sharp,	Joseph Adnitt, jun.
Christopher Markham,	Henry Marshall,
William Thomas Higgins,	William Collier,
Thomas Hagger,	John Stanton,
William Hensman,	Joseph Wykes,
John Palmer Kilpin,	Charles Mobbs,
John Steevenson, jun.	G. M. Richards.



## BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

The Mayor,  
 Thomas Sharp, Esq.  
 H. L. Stockburn, Esq.  
 William Williams, Esq.  
 John Marshall, Esq.

Thomas Hagger, Esq.  
 Thomas Cooke, Esq.  
 George Baker, Esq.  
 John Groom, Esq.

\* \* For the List of Public Officers, see the end of the Directory of Northampton.

*Borough Fund Account.*—The funds of the corporation, for the year ending August 31st, 1848, amounted to £6,964. 12s. 4d., derived chiefly from rents, tolls, rates, &c. The borough rates of the parish of All Saints were £1,712. 19s. 3d.; of the parish of St. Giles, £978. 15s. 1½d.; St. Sepulchre's, £983. 16s. 6½d.; St. Peter's, £166. 15s. 3d.; and the Extra-parochial District, £353. 1s. 3d. The expenditure for the same year was £5,000. 5s. 1½d., the principal items being the salaries, pensions, and allowances to municipal officers, £488. 11s. (including the mayor's salary for one year, £75, and the town clerk's salary, £200); the salaries, &c. of the police and constables, £891. 15s. 7d.; the administration of justice, prosecutions, &c. £603. 1s. 10d.; the Borough Gaol—salaries of officers, &c. (including the governor's, £145. 7s. 6d.; matron's, £25. 8s. 6d.; subsistence of prisoners, £356. 10s. 7d.; and work and repairs, £277. 7s. 3d.), £1,515. 16s. 8d.; the relief and expense of vagrants passing through the town, £205; and the expenses of the municipal election, £125. 9s.

*Members of Parliament.*—Northampton, as has been shewn at page 103, has sent two representatives to parliament since the 26th of Edward I., (1298). There have been several strong contests at parliamentary elections in Northampton, and a good deal of party spirit manifested; but, happily, this feeling is not so virulent at present; nor does it appear at all, when anything of a national, patriotic, or charitable object is brought forward: all petty quarrels are then forgotten, and the only emulation manifested is, who shall most conduce to the improvement of the public weal, the encouragement of charitable institutions, or be foremost in complying with the call for their benevolence. The present members of Parliament for the borough are, The Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, first elected in 1831; and Raikes Currie, Esq. first elected in 1837. The Mayor is the returning officer.

*Markets and Fairs.*—The *Market days* are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for fruit and vegetables, and the latter for corn, cattle, sheep, pigs, and all sorts of

provisions. They are both held in the beautiful Market-square, and the Saturday Market is very numerously attended.

The fairs are on the second Tuesday in January, February 20th, third Monday in March, April 5th, May 4th, June 19th, August 5th and 26th, September 19th, first Thursday in November, 28th of the same month, and December 19th. That of the 19th of September is usually called the cheese fair. A wool fair has recently been established also. The market gardens in the vicinity of the town are famed for the production of excellent *Asparagus*, and *Brocoli*, and supplies some of the principal markets in the kingdom with the former article.

*Bills of Mortality.*—An ancient custom prevails here of presenting annually to the mayor, “and the rest of the worthy inhabitants of the town of Northampton,” a printed bill of the mortality of the town, to which the register of births has been prefixed this last year. The bill closes with an admonitory piece of poetry, set in skulls, bones, and hour-glasses, to which Moore, Wordsworth, and other eminent poets have each contributed in their time, and is addressed to the inhabitants who have not quitted “the Nen’s barge-laden wave.” Cowper graphically describes his first interview with the clerk of All Saints, who usually publishes the annual “bill,” in a letter addressed to his friend Lady Hesketh; “On Monday last,” writes Cowper, “Sam brought me word that there was a man in the kitchen who desired to speak with me. I ordered him in. A plain, decent, elderly figure made its appearance, and being desired to sit, spoke as follows: ‘Sir, I am clerk of the parish of All Saints, in Northampton; brother of Mr. Cox, the upholsterer. It is customary for the person in my office to annex to a bill of mortality, which he publishes at Christmas, a copy of verses. You would do me a great favour, Sir, if you would furnish me with one.’ To this I replied, ‘Mr. Cox, you have several men of genius in your town, why have you not applied to some of them? There is a namesake of yours in particular, Cox, the satuary, who every body knows is a first-rate maker of verses. He surely is the man of all the world for your purpose.’—‘Alas! Sir, I have heretofore borrowed help from him, but he is a gentleman of so much reading, that the people of our town cannot understand him.’” Seven successive years, from 1787 to 1793, Cowper good-naturedly placed his muse at the service of John Cox, and his successor in office, who came with “a recommendatory letter from Joe Rye,” thus referring to his first contribution:—“It is pretty well known (the clerk took care it should be so,) both at Northampton and in this county, who wrote the Mortuary Verses. All that I know of their success is, that he sent a bundle of them to Maurice Smith at Olney, who sold them for three-pence a piece,—a high price for a *Memento Mori*, a commodity not generally in great request.”

The following is the substance of the "bill" for the past year, 1848:—

## DISEASES, &amp;c. IN THE PARISH OF ALL SAINTS.

Accidental.....	1	Consumption.....	24	Jaundice .....	1
Abcess .....	2	Convulsions .....	5	Measles .....	6
Aged .....	9	Debility.....	1	Poison .....	1
Apoplexy .....	1	Drowned .....	1	Scarlet Fever.....	12
Asthma .....	4	Dropsy .....	1	Suddenly .....	2
Atrophy .....	1	Fevers .....	4	Teeth .....	1
Cancer .....	2	Fits .....	1	Typhus Fever .....	1
Child Bed.....	1	Inflammation .....	11		

## WHEREOF HAVE DIED

Under Two Years old	29	Twenty and Thirty ...	4	Sixty and Seventy ...	13
Between Two and Five	18	Thirty and Forty .....	5	Seventy and Eighty ...	6
Five and Ten .....	5	Forty and Fifty.....	6	Eighty and Ninety ...	1
Ten and Twenty .....	3	Fifty and Sixty.....	3	Ninety and an Hundred	0

*Register of Births.*—All Saints, Boys 154, Girls 131, Total 285; St. Sepulchre, Boys 126, Girls 134, Total 260; St. Giles's, Boys 68, Girls 68, Total 136; St. Peter, Boys 17, Girls 19, Total 36; Extraparochial, Boys 35, Girls 42, Total 77. Totals, Boys 400, Girls 394, Total 794.

	CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
All-Saints .....	57	49	106	44	49	93
St. Sepulchre's .....	32	42	74	56	71	127
St. Giles's .....	64	62	126	69	69	138
St. Peter's .....	12	6	18	13	8	21
St. Katherine's .....	22	22	44	4	8	12
St. John's .....					1	1
Infirmary .....				3		3
Roman Catholic Chapel .....				4	3	7
Chapel in King's Street .....	2	2	4	1	2	3
Meeting in St. Peter's Parish .....	2	1	3	5	2	7
Meeting in College Street .....				2	2	4
The Friends' Burying Ground .....				0	1	1
Wesleyan Chapels .....	17	13	30	8	1	9
Unitarian Chapel .....					2	2
Commercial-Street Chapel ...	9	6	15	3		3
Mount Zion Chapel, Newland .....				1		1
Chapel in Horsemarket .....	1	2	3			
General Cemetery .....				62	55	117
In the whole Town	218	205	423	275	274	549
Decrease (from last Year's Bill)			23	Decrease .....		4

*Worthies.*—Amongst the eminent men who occupy niches in the Northampton Temple of Fame, or were famed for their piety, literary attainments, or proficiency in the arts and sciences, and who were born or flourished here, we find the following;—

*Richard* and *Adam* of Northampton, natives of this town, were both advanced to the episcopal see of Ferns, in Ireland; the first in 1282, and the second in 1322.

*John* of *Northampton*, or according to his latin name *Joannes Avonius*, a carmelite friar, and author of a work entitled, "*The Philosopher's Ring*," a sort of perpetual almanack, which was esteemed a master-piece of that age, was a native of Northampton, and lived about the year 1340.

*William Beaufu*, a Carmelite friar, wrote a "*Lecture of Lentinus*," &c., and translated several works from French to Latin. He died in this his native town, and was buried in his monastery in 1390.

*Samuel Parker*, the son of a shopkeeper at Northampton, who after practising as a puritanical minister for eleven years at Lydde in Kent, became an anabaptist and zealously inculcated the tenets of that sect; like a true enthusiast, he also published several pamphlets to promulgate his sentiments and doctrines. The Quakers having attracted his attention, and presenting to his imagination some novelty, he next adopted their creed, and advocated their cause. After the restoration of King Charles the Second, he held a conventicle in London, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate, but obtaining his release, retired to Hackney, where he died of the plague, in October, 1665.

*Fletcher*, the celebrated Dramatist, was a native of Northampton.

*Dr. Samuel Parker*, Bishop of Oxford was born in 1640, and received the first rudiments of his education in this town. In the early part of his life he espoused the cause of the puritans, but soon deserted them, and zealously advocated the Church of England doctrines. In 1665, he published a work called "*Textamina*" and was also author of "*a History of his own Times*" which was printed in Latin and English. He was made a Privy Councillor, and advanced to the Bishopric of Oxford, by King James II., and died in 1687.

*William Shipley*, a native of Northampton was projector of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, &c.

*Dr. Thomas Cartwright*, Bishop of Chester, was also a native of Northampton, and, as has been already shewn, was educated at the Grammar School here. He gradually advanced himself in the church, and was progressively appointed Vicar of Waltham-Stow, in Essex, Domestic Chaplain to Henry Duke of Gloucester; Doctor of Divinity; Prebendary of Twyford, in the cathedral of St. Paul's, London; Minister of St. Thomas Apostle, London; Dean of Ripon; and next, Bishop of Chester. King James the Second afterwards made him one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and on the death of Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, appointed him Titular Bishop of that See; following his royal master to Ireland,



he died there in 1689, and was buried in Christ-church, Dublin. Several of his sermons, and a speech spoken at Magdalen College, Oxford, are in print.

*Robert Brown*, the founder of the Brownists, was a native of this town according to Collier, he was the son of Anthony Brown of Tolthorpe, in Rutlandshire, a Member of an ancient family, and was nearly allied to the Lord Treasurer, Cecil. After having studied divinity in the University of Cambridge, he became a school-master in Southwark. He was however destined to act a more prominent character on the stage of life, and instead of teaching youth the rudiments of language, he undertook to instruct adults, in what he deemed the true principles of religion. He therefore determined to preach and practice a new system; and accordingly, about the year 1580, "he began to inveigh with intemperate vehemence and ardour against the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England. In 1582, he published "*A Treatise on the Reformation*," "*A Treatise upon the 23rd chapter of Matthew*," and "*A book which sheweth the life and manners of all true Christians*." He was much persecuted by the established prelates, and wandered up and down the country; he was committed to more than thirty prisons, in some of which "he could not see his hand at noonday," and enduring great hardships, went at length to live at Northampton. Here he was industriously labouring to establish his sect, when he was cited to appear before the Bishop of Peterborough. Having refused to obey the citation, he was excommunicated. This last stroke produced such an effect upon his mind that he was induced about 1590, at the instance probably of his noble kinsman to accept the rectory of Achurch, in this county. "His parsonage," says Fuller "he freely possessed, allowing a sufficient salary for one to discharge the cure; and though against them in his judgment, was contented, and perchance pleased to take the tithe of his own parish." Thus was he the founder of a religious sect, and the first apostate from its ranks. He lived according to Fuller to the age of 80 and died the first-rate-martyr, for having opposed the payment of some parish rate, he was arrested and conveyed to Northampton gaol in a bed in a cart, where he soon sickened and died in 1630.

*George Baker, Esq.* the learned Antiquarian, residing at present at Northampton, published "*The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton*," (it is much to be regretted only in part,) in 1822, a work of very great merit.

*Rev. James Hervey*, author of the "Meditations amongst the tombs," was educated at the Grammar School, at Northampton.

*Charities.*—The amount of bequests belonging the poor, &c. of Northampton and the hundred in which it is situated; and which is distributed yearly, according to the wills of the donors is specified at a subsequent page.

# SUMMARY OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON IN 1841.

HUNDRED, &c.	AREA. English Statute Acres.	HOUSES.			PERSONS.			AGES.				PERSONS BORN.	
		Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Buildings.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.	Under 20 Years.		20 Years and upwards.		In this County.	Else- where.
								Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Chipping-Warden.. Hundred	21,370	1,024	58	3	2,444	2,427	4,871	1,152	1,150	1,292	1,277	4,070	801
Cleley .....	26,620	1,616	35	15	3,796	4,180	7,976	1,811	1,782	1,985	2,398	6,876	1,100
Corby .....	59,400	2,281	61	13	5,526	5,494	11,020	2,587	2,577	2,939	2,917	9,647	1,373
Fawsley .....	49,190	3,201	205	15	8,275	7,684	15,959	3,624	3,479	4,651	4,205	12,729	3,230
Greens-Norton .....	22,080	1,239	43	15	2,687	2,803	5,490	1,196	1,240	1,491	1,563	4,958	532
Guilford .....	43,260	2,297	107	11	5,107	5,187	10,294	2,388	2,365	2,719	2,822	9,122	1,172
Hamfordshoe .....	16,530	1,816	69	6	4,345	4,462	8,807	2,065	1,959	2,280	2,503	7,957	850
Higham-Ferrers .....	30,430	1,894	45	10	4,579	4,577	9,156	2,210	2,113	2,369	2,464	8,188	968
Huxloe .....	41,790	2,886	73	30	6,917	7,045	13,962	3,297	3,312	3,620	3,733	12,532	1,430
King's-Sutton .....	48,250	2,709	105	17	6,214	6,542	12,756	3,004	3,056	3,210	3,486	10,410	2,346
Navisford .....	13,090	547	13	5	1,453	1,509	2,962	727	703	726	806	2,502	460
Nobottle-Grove .....	34,160	1,952	88	10	4,532	4,547	9,079	2,109	2,053	2,423	2,494	8,465	614
Orlinsbury .....	29,600	1,293	58	8	3,225	3,219	6,444	1,588	1,564	1,637	1,655	6,011	433
Polebrook .....	19,840	1,046	13	9	2,707	2,696	5,403	1,315	1,274	1,392	1,422	4,367	1,036
Rothwell .....	42,640	1,840	49	8	4,983	4,761	9,744	2,312	2,244	2,671	2,517	8,303	1,441
Spelhoe .....	17,650	1,290	68	10	2,984	3,037	6,021	1,453	1,433	1,531	1,604	5,673	348
Towcester .....	12,980	1,059	51	5	2,335	2,553	4,888	1,089	1,123	1,246	1,430	4,441	447
Willybrook .....	27,490	1,288	32	14	3,129	3,234	6,363	1,576	1,582	1,553	1,652	5,443	920
Wymersley .....	36,060	1,928	44	23	4,574	4,855	9,429	2,201	2,239	2,373	2,616	8,584	845
Northampton .....	1,520	4,138	357	48	10,655	10,587	21,242	4,899	4,711	5,756	5,876	16,311	4,931
Peterborough .....	51,430	2,244	52	14	5,640	5,615	11,255	2,680	2,626	2,960	2,989	8,374	2,881
Peterborough City	1,430	1,253	51	2	2,870	3,297	6,107	1,325	1,410	1,545	1,827	4,002	2,105
Totals*	646,810	40,841	1,677	291	98,977	100,251	199,228	46,608	45,995	52,369	54,256	168,965	30,263

\* The area of the County of Northampton is 1,016 square statute miles, and consequently 650,240 acres; while the area herein assigned to the several Parishes, amounts to no more than 646,810 acres; but no attempt to reconcile this apparent discrepancy has been deemed allowable.

# Northampton Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE, DRAPERY.

Mr. George N. Wetton, Postmaster.

\* \* \* The Contractions used in this Directory, together with some others, which will be easily understood, are, ct. for court; gt. for gate; ln. for lane; sq. for square; st. for street; yd. for yard; gts. for gates; rd. for road; pl. for place; mkt. for market; mfr. for manufacturer; gent. for gentleman; and gentwn. for gentlewoman;

MISCELLANY:—Consisting of the Names of the Clergy, Gentry, Partners in Firms, and other Inhabitants, not arranged in the List of Trades and Professions.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Abel, James, bookseller, &c., Parade; h. St. Andrew's-terrace.               | Browne, Rev. Jas. Thos., M.A. (incumbent of St. Edmunds), Victoria-terrace. |
| Abel, Mary, bookseller, &c., Parade; h. St. Andrew's-terrace.                | Bryan, John, R.N., Western-terrace.   |
| Abel, Philip, bookseller, &c., Parade.                                       | Bull, John, registrar of births and deaths, Commercial-street.              |
| Adnitt, Joseph, corn and coal merchant, Bridge-street.                       | Bumpus, Mr. Thos., St. Catherine's-ter.                                     |
| Alderman, Mrs. Elizabeth, Mount-street.                                      | Butterfield, James, medicine vendor, 10, Upper Mount-street.                |
| Aldwinckle, Hy. draper, &c., Mercer's-row                                    | Butlin, Rev. William, M.A. (Vicar of St. Sepulchre's), Sheep-street.        |
| Allen, Mrs. Harriet, Western-terrace.  | Buxton, George, Esq., Sheep-street.   |
| Alliston, Mrs. Mary, Sheep-street.   | Byne, Mrs. Charlotte, Abington-street.                                      |
| Arkesden, Geo. governor of borough gaol.                                     | Campion, Mrs. Jane, Bearward-street.  |
| Armytage, John, esq., Abington-street.                                       | Clarke, Rev. Hamlet, (curate of All Saints,) Sheep-street.                  |
| Ashdown Geo., ho. surgeon at the infirmary                                   | Clarke, Robert, architect, &c., Parade; h. Royal-terrace.                   |
| Atkins, Mrs. Midred, Augustin-street.  | Clarke, Mrs. Sarah, Princes-street.   |
| Barker, Wm. organ builder, Albert-street.                                    | Clarke, Mr. William, Wellington-place.                                      |
| Baker, George, esq., Marc-fair.  | Clay, Mr. John, Albert-street.  |
| Bamford, Mr. Samuel, Leicester-terrace.                                      | Cockerill, Miss Sarah, Sheep-street.  |
| Barwell, Ed. H., iron and steel merchant, Bridge-street; h. Abington-street. | Cook, Mrs. Eliz., Royal terrace.  |
| Barnsley, Joseph, file cutter, Cow-lane.                                     | Cooper, Charlotte, Berlin rep., &c., Drapery                                |
| Bearn, James, shoe mfr., Parade.   | Cole, Thos. artificial flower mkr., Waterloo                                |
| Bell, Thomas, bookkeeper, Abington-street                                    | Collingwood, Mrs., Adelaide-terrace.  |
| Bennett, Rev. John, (Independent), St. Mary's-street.                        | Collins, William, esq., Monks-park.   |
| Bennett, Mr. Wm., Terrace-cottage.   | Coulson, Rt., draper, &c., Mercer's-row; h. George-street.                  |
| Bird, Mr. William, Abington-street.  | Croxen, Mr. Jas. Wilmot, Wood-street.                                       |
| Bishop, Rev. Wm. C., M.A. (chaplain to the county gaol), Black-lyon-hill.    | Dalton, Rev. John (Catholic priest), Leicester-road.                        |
| Blencowe, George, actuary, Savings bank, St. Giles's-square.                 | Davis, Geo. and Co., carpet mfrs., Woodhill and London.                     |
| Bliss, Mr. John, Albion-place.   | Dent, Mrs. Jane, Waterloo.  |
| Blunsom, Mr. William, St. Giles's-square.                                    | De Wend, Capt. Jas. D., Albion-place.                                       |
| Borton, John, shoe mfr., Castle-street; h. Wellington-place.                 | De Wilde, Geo. Jas., Esq., editor of the "Northampton Mercury," Parade.     |
| Borton, Wm. D., shoe mfr., Castle-street; h. Horse-market.                   | Dickins, Mr. William, Albion-crescent.                                      |
| Bradshaw, W., writingmaster, St. Giles's-st.                                 | Drake, Walter, lath mkr., Mount-street.                                     |
| Brettell, Thos. & Ben., ironmongers, &c., Mercers-row.                       | Dumbleton, Thomas, gent., Marc-fair.  |
| Brice, Mr. Thomas, Abington-street.  | Dunkley, Mrs. Sophia, Sheep-street.   |
| Briggs, Mrs. Allen, Leicester-terrace.                                       | Durham, Edward, esq., Albion-place.   |

- Earl, Mrs., St. Andrew's-terrace.  
 Elworthy, Mrs. Eliz., St. George-street.  
 Essex, Mr. James, College-street.  
 Fawcett, Miss, Waterloo.  
 Fisher, Mrs. Harriet, Wood-street.  
 Franklin, Wm., draper, &c., Market-sq.  
 Freeman, John, bookseller, &c., Mrkt.-sq.  
 Freeman, Nathl. W., bookseller, Market-sq.  
 Frost, Thos., manager of N. Union Banking Company, Drapery.  
 Gates, Wm., sol.; h. St. Giles's-street.  
 Gates, Wm. Brooks, sol., St. Giles's-street.  
 Gent, George, grocer, &c.; h. Drapery.  
 Gent, Thomas, grocer, &c.; h. George-row.  
 Godfrey, John, gent., 3, Royal-terrace.  
 Godfrey, Thomas, esq., Waterloo.  
 Goodacre, Mrs. Mary, St. Giles's-street.  
 Gourley, D., tailor, Mkt.-sq.; h. Sheep-st.  
 Grant, John, governor of county gaol, St. Giles's-square.  
 Green, Mr. William, Western-terrace.  
 Greenough, Rand, Ed., corn & coal mercht., Bridge-street.  
 Greville, Edwin, druggist, Woodhill.  
 Greville, Hy., Methold, druggist, Woodhill; h. Abington-street.  
 Groom, Rd., shoe mfr., Abington-street; h. Albion-place.  
 Grundy, Thomas, gent., Spencer-parade.  
 Guest, Rev. Benjamin, (incumbent of St. Katherine's,) Spencer-parade.  
 Haines, Mrs. Eliz., Western-terrace.  
 Hallam, Mrs. Eleanor, Albion-place.  
 Hanson, Mrs. Mary, Sheep-street.  
 Hardwick, John, shoe mfr., Augustin-st.; h. Mount-street.  
 Harris, Mr. Richard, Newland.  
 Henshaw, W. C., clog, &c, mkr, Bradshaw-st.  
 Hewlett, Danl., ironmonger, Drapery.  
 Hewlett, Thos. B., ironmonger, Drapery; h. Waterloo.  
 Higgins, Miss Ann, 3, Albion-terrace.  
 Higgins, Wm. Thos., spirit mercht., &c., George hotel; h. Nen villa.  
 Hill, William, office clerk, Cotton-end.  
 Hinson, Rev. Wm. (Wesleyan) Todd's-lane.  
 Hoare, Mr. Spencer, Western-terrace.  
 Howard, Thomas, iron, &c., founder, Commercial-street; h. Abington-street.  
 Howells, Mrs. Mary, Wood-street.  
 Howes, Mr. Charles, Albion-place.  
 Hutton Rev. T., (curate of St. Sepulchre's.)  
 Jee, Mrs. Alice, Abington-street.  
 Jeffs, Wm., shoe mfr., Parade; h. Newland.  
 Johnson, Mrs. Hannah, 9, Wellington-pl.  
 Johnson, Rev. John Ed., 5, Royal-terrace.  
 Johnson, Mr. Thomas, Mare-fair.  
 Jones, Mrs. S. P., Mount-street.  
 Jones, Mr. Thomas, Wood-street.  
 Jones, Rev. W. A., (Unitarian) Spencer-pa-  
 Jones, William, swine dealer, Bearward-st.  
 Kempson, Augustus, cashier to N. Banking Company, Parade.  
 Kightley, Mr. William, Mare-fair.  
 Knight, W. F., h. steward at lunatic asylum.  
 Lake, Mrs. Elizabeth, College-street.  
 Latchmore, John, esq., Springfield-mount.  
 Law, Edw. Francis, architect, Parade.  
 Leach, Mr. Wm. (Baptist min.) Park-st.  
 Lettice, Mrs. Dinah, Albion-place.  
 Loeder, Mr. George, Prince's-street.  
 Lomas, Mrs. —, Bridge-street.  
 Longworth, J., boot closer, Up. Mount-st.  
 Lucas, Mrs. Charlotte, Abington-street.  
 Lumley, Captain John, College-street.  
 Lumley, Miss —, College-street.  
 Lynnell, Mrs. Sarah, Newland.  
 Macquire, John, high bailiff, sheriffs' officer, auctioneer, &c., Drapery.  
 M'Korkell, Mr. John, Victoria-terrace.  
 Major, Henry, whip maker, Bridge-street.  
 Manning, Mr. Austin, Victoria-terrace.  
 Manning, Rev. T. A., chap. to lunatic asylum.  
 Mansfield, Mrs. Ann, Waterloo.  
 Markham, Arthur B. sol.; h. Abington-st.  
 Markham, Chr., sol.; h. St. Giles's-st.  
 Markham, Hy. Phil. sol.; h. St. Giles's-st.  
 Marshall, Wm. G., h. surgn. to lunatic asylum.  
 Mason, Mr. William Walker, King-street.  
 Morgan, Jane, gentwn., St. Andrew's villa.  
 Nason, Mrs. Jane, Church-lane.  
 Nesbitt, Pierce Rogers, M.D., medical superintendent of the lunatic asylum.  
 Nevill, S., shoe mfr., Mount-st.; h. Wood-st.  
 Newby, Mr. Marmaduke, Victoria-terrace.  
 Nicholson, Rev. George, B.A. (Independent) 12, Royal-terrace.  
 Norton, John fellmonger, Green-street.  
 Ogg, Alexander, iron, &c., founder, Commercial-st.; h. Albion-place.  
 Ogg, Mr. David, Albion-place.  
 Olney, W., cement & plaster agt, St. Giles's-st.  
 Osborn, George, esq., Waterloo.  
 Osborn, Henry, dispenser at the dispensary.  
 Osborn, J. T. dispenser at the infirmary.  
 Osborn, Mrs. Mary, College-street.  
 Osborn, Thomas, grocer, &c., Drapery.  
 Page, Robert, tailor, &c., Sheep-street.  
 Page, Samuel, tailor, &c., Sheep-street; h. 8, Upper Mount-street.  
 Parker, Mr. Abraham, St. Giles's-ch.-lane.  
 Parker, F., shoe mfr., Wood-st; h. Waterloo.  
 Parker, S., shoe mfr., Wood-st; h. Leicester-rd.  
 Parkinson, Mrs. Abington-street.  
 Parley, Mr. William, Abington-street.  
 Peach, Mrs. Sarah, Victoria-terrace.  
 Pell, Mr. Thomas, Waterloo.  
 Percival, John, esq., Abington-street.  
 Percival, Wm, sen., surgeon, Abington-st.  
 Percival, Mrs. Samuel, Abington-st.



- Percival, Wm., jun., surgeon, Abington-st.  
 Perkins, Edward, grocer, &c., Gold-street.  
 Perkins, Samuel, Ed., grocer; h. Newland.  
 Perkins, Mrs. Sarah, Waterloo.  
 Perrin, John, gent, Victoria-place.  
 Perrin, Wm., gent., Black-lyon-hill.  
 Perry, John, corn miller, &c., Cotton-mills.  
 Perry, Pickering, P., corn miller; h. Duston.  
 Phillips, Mrs. Elizabeth, Spencer-parade.  
 Phipps, John, sen., draper, Gold-street.  
 Phipps, John, jun., draper, Gold-street.  
 Pittam, Mr. William, Wood-street.  
 Porter, John, shoe mfr, St. George's-street;  
 h. St. Andrew's-terrace.  
 Porter, William, esq., St. Andrew's-terrace.  
 Prust, Rev. E. T., (Independent) Waterloo.  
 Putley, Mr. Jacob, Leicester-street.  
 Pywell, Rev. John, (Baptist) Leicester-ter.  
 Rands, George, gent., Newland.  
 Rice, Mr. Thos. R., St. Giles's-street.  
 Rice, Wm., esq., 4, Royal-terrace.  
 Richardson, Mrs. Margeret, Albion-place.  
 Roberts, Wm., ironmonger, &c, Mercers-rw  
 h. Vigo cottage.  
 Robinson, John, shoe mfr., Mount-st; h.  
 Prince's-street.  
 Robinson, Mr. Jonathan, Bath-street.  
 Rowell, Misses Mary & Sophia, Newland.  
 Russell, Mrs. Ann, College-street.  
 Ryland, Jonathan, gent., St. Giles's-street.  
 Rymer, Chas. John, leather merchant, Wood-  
 street; h. Prince's-street.  
 Sanford, Miss Julia, Newland.  
 Sawbridge, Mrs. Elizabeth, Albion-place.  
 Seyzinger, Mrs. Ann, Prince's-street.  
 Scott, Rev. Wm. Langton, M.A., (curate of  
 St. Giles,) St. Giles's-street.  
 Scriven, Mrs. Charlotte, St. Giles's-street.  
 Sharp, Thomas, esq., Prince's cottage.  
 Small, Chas. Thomas, gent., Albion-place.  
 Smart, Mrs. Mary, Hope's-place.  
 Smeeton, Thomas, gent., Leicester-terrace.  
 Smith, Mrs. Ann, St. Giles's-street.  
 Smith, Henry, lead & glass merchant, Mare  
 fair; h. St. Mary-street.  
 Smith, Miss Jemina, 8, Royal-terrace.  
 Smith, Mrs., Victoria-terrace.  
 Smith, T. lead, glass, &c., merchant, Mare-fair.  
 Spiller, James Rt, banker, Parade.  
 Stanion, Rev. T., (Baptist) Black-lyon-hill.  
 Stanton, Mrs. Catherine, Sheep-street.  
 Stanton, Ed., gent, Mare-fair.  
 Stevenson, Benj., gent., Spencer-parade.  
 Stevenson, John, esq., Sheep-street.  
 Stimpson, Mr. John, Brunswick-place.  
 Strong, William, gent, Albion-place.  
 Stockburn, Henry, Lenton, grocer, &c.,  
 Drapery; h. Newland.  
 Storer, Rev. Thomas, B.A. (incumbent of  
 St. Andrew's) Adelaide-terrace.  
 Swanwick, Rev. Philip, Slater (curate of  
 All Saints) Newland.  
 Taylor, Mary, gentwn, Derngate.  
 Tayler, Rev. Wm., (Wesleyan) Wellington-st.  
 Terry, Henry, sen, surgeon, Market-sq.  
 Terry, Henry, jun, surgeon, Market-sq.  
 Tester, Mrs. Ann, Adelaide-terrace.  
 Tibbitts, Mrs. Prudence, Abington-street.  
 Timms, Rev. Samuel, (Wesleyan) Newland.  
 Thomas, David, gent, Albion-place.  
 Thompson, Mrs. Francis, Mount-street.  
 French, James, shoe mfr, Regent-street.  
 Turner, Hy., quarry owner, Leicester-ter.  
 Turner, John, shoe mfr, Augustin-street.  
 Turner, Mr. William, Wood-street.  
 Veasey, Mrs. Charlotte, Albion-place.  
 Wade, Wm. skinner, & roan & skiver mfr.  
 Peter-street.  
 Wakefield, Miss Susan, Black-lyon-hill.  
 Wales, Rev. Wm. M.A., (vicar of All Saints)  
 Mare-fair.  
 Walker, Mrs. Mary, Kettering road.  
 Walker, Samuel, esq, Castle cottage.  
 Walker, Samuel, tailor, &c. Market-place;  
 h. Abington-street.  
 Wallow, Rev. Thomas, (Wesleyan) Great  
 Russell-street.  
 Wareing, Rt. Rev. William, D.D., (Catholic  
 bishop) Leicester-road.  
 Warren, Henry, draper, &c, Drapery.  
 Warren, William, draper, &c, Drapery.  
 Wartnaby, Rd. Thos, draper, &c, Market-sq.  
 Welchman, Ed, druggist, Drapery.  
 Welchman, Nash, druggist, Drapery.  
 Welchman, Paul, druggist, Drapery.  
 West, Rev C, MA, hd. master of the Grammar  
 School & cu. of St. Peters & Upton) Mare-fr  
 Whiting, John, gent., Abington-street.  
 Whitmore, John, watch mkr, &c. Gold-st.  
 Whitmore, Wm., watch mkr, &c. Gold-st.  
 White, Miss Johannah, Waterloo.  
 Whitworth, Hy. Benjn., esq., George-row.  
 Wickens, Charles, clerk to the bor. magis-  
 trates, Black-lyon-hill.  
 Wills, Thomas, shoe mfr, Regent-street.  
 Wilson, Rev. J. J., (Wesleyan) Todd's-lane.  
 Wood, Mrs. Ann, Abington-street.

# Trades and Professions.

## Academies.

*Marked thus\* take Boarders, and those in italics are Public Schools.*

*All Saints' Parochial*, St. Peter's gardens, Rd. Godfrey Aldridge, Eliza Wyatt, and Mary Archer.

*Becket and Sargeant's Blue*, Kingswell street, (Girls) Hannah Parry.

*Blue Coat*, Bridge-st., John Goodall.

*British*, Mounts, John Dyer, and Jane Faulkner.

*Bumpus*, Maria, Prince's st.

*Central National*, St. Giles' st. John Jones, & Ellen Loader Chapman, Martha, Abington-street.

*Church Infant*, Woolmonger street, Elizabeth Baseley.

\*Clarke, Jane, Queen's cot.

\*Coales, Robert, College-st.

\*Cooper, Ann, Wood-street.

\*Cornelius, Bernard, Regent square

*Dryden's Free*, Abington-st., Henry Harday.

\*Dunn, John, 6, Royal ter.

\*Edwards, Mgt., Melbourne crescent.

\*Emery, Jn. F. Abington-st.

*Free Grammar*, Free School-st., Rev. Chas. West, M.A. and Robert Carter,

*Flecknoe*, Catherine, Horse-shoe-street

Harris, James, Horsemarket.

Haddon, Frances, Wood-st.

\*Haslock, Stephen, King-st.

Ireson, Emma, Victoria-pl.

\*Lynnell, Sarah and Ann, Newland.

\*McPherson, Annie, Gold-st.

\*Malim, Charlotte, Bridge-st.

Moore, Rebec. Grey Friar's-st

Nichol, Lucy, Horsemarket.

\*Pridmore, Eliz. Lawrence-st

\*Robinson, Eliz. St. George's-street.

*St. Catherine's Female*, King-street, Jane Weaver.

*St. Catherine's Infant*, King-street, Ellen Erskine.

*St. Sepulchre's Parochial*, Leicester-road, Geo. Barnsley and Elizabeth Foden.

Stanton, Susan, Wood-street

Westley, Wm, Wellington-st.

*Wesleyan Infant and Sunday*, Harriet Stipson, St. Catherine's-place.

\*Whimble, Mary Anne and Jane, Albion-place,

## Accountants.

Atkins, Ed., Hiff, College-st.

Barnes, Geo., Abington-st.

Bradshaw, W. S., St. Giles'-st.

Cooper, Arthur, (and rent and debt collector) 4, St. Catherine's-terrace.

Davies, Rees J. Dychurch-lu.

Hindes, Wm. Greyfriar's-st.

Mason, Samuel, Wood-hill.

Sheppard, Wm. Slater, Commercial-street.

Wood, Samuel, Augustin-st.

## Agents.

Armfield, W. (coal) Albion-pl.

Barnes, G. (house) Abington-st

Beasley, Jn. St. Giles'-st. h.

Chapel Brampton.

Bradshaw, W. S. St. Giles'-st.

Billingham, Thomas, (house)

7, Upper Mount-st.

Cooper, Arthur, 4, St. Catherine's-terrace.

Devonshire, John, Bridge-st.

Freeman and Son, (estate)

Market-square

Griffiths, Rd. St. Giles'-st.

Hayward, Rd. F. and F. H.

(land) Abington-st.

Lingford, Jn. H. h. Waterloo

Lovell, Edmund, (coal) 16,

Augustin-st.

Padmore, Geo. (house) Augustin-st.

Roadnight, Chas. Cotton-end

Sole, William, Bridge-st.

Slinn, Jn. (house) Silver-st.

Ward, Wm. (coal) Bridge-st.

## Agricultural Implement Makers, and Millwrights.

Adams, John, Cotton-end.

Allechin, Wm. and Son, St.

John's-lu. h. St. James'-st.

Knight, Austin, Bridge-st.

Smith, Samuel, St. John's-lu.

West, Emanuel, Bridge-st.

## Ale and Porter Agents.

Gray, William, Drapery.

Neall, George, Newland.

Richards, George Mabbutt,

Wellington-pl.

## Architects.

Griffiths, Rd. St. Giles'-st.

Hull, William, St. Giles'-st.

Law and Clarke, Parade.

Milne, Jas. St. George's-st.

Perkins, John H. Mount-st.

Turnbull, John H. Silver-st.

## Artists.

Croome, C. J. Leicester-terr.

Lock, Chs. 12, Wellington-pl.

Mayne, George, St. Giles'-pl.

Otley, William, St. Giles'-st.

Pretty, Edward, Market-sqr.

Whittell, Saml. P. Sheep-st.

## Attorneys.

Becke, John, Drapery, h.

Spencer Parade

Britten, Chas. St. Giles'-sqr.

h. Springfield

Chase, Samuel C. Wood-st.

Cooke, George, Newland

Dennis, Wm. Horsemarket.

Flesher, Wm. Abington-st.

Gates and Son, Derngate.

Hensman, John, (and Town

Clerk, &c.) Sheep-st.

Hewitt, Richd. Abington-st.

Hicks, Peter E. St. Giles'-st.

Howes, Thos. Abington-st.

Hughes, Chr. Market-sqr. h.

Waterloo.

Jeffery, John, Parade.

Markham, C. A. and H. St.

Giles'-sqr.

Mercer, Thomas, Abington-st. h. Albion-place.  
 Pell, G. Market-sq. h. Welford  
 Pywell, Henry, Deragate.  
 Rands, George, Newland.  
 Scriven, Thomas, Deragate,  
 h. Spencer Parade.  
 Shoosmith, William, Parade.

#### Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Capell, Benjamin, Sheep-st.  
 Freeman & Son, Market-sq.  
 Griffiths, Rchd. St. Giles'-st.  
 Macquire, John, Drapery.  
 Mason, Samuel, Wood-hill.  
 Smalley, John, Abington-st.  
 Stanton, John, Abington-st.  
 Wood, William, Waterloo.

#### Baby-linen Warehouses.

Cockerill, Eliz. Mercers-row.  
 Coulson & Aldwinckle, Mercers-row  
 Randall, Henry, Bridge-st.

#### Bakers and Flour Dealers.

Abbott, William, Deragate.  
 Alderman, Steph. Phoenix-st.  
 Bliss, W., Newland.  
 Botterill, Jos. Wellingbro'-rd.  
 Brawn, John, Leicester-st.  
 Chambers, Henry, Union-st.  
 Clark, T. Upper Mount-st.  
 Davis, Rchd. Gt. Russell-st.  
 Davis, Robert, Wellington-st.  
 Dodd, John, Mare Fair.  
 Egan, Mortimer, Spring-ln.  
 h. Hope's-pl.  
 Flavell, John, Bearward-st.  
 Fountain, Barnard, Wood-st.  
 Freear, Thos. Wellingbro'-rd.  
 Freear, William, Mare Fair  
 Freeman, Rd. Bradshaw-st.  
 Goodman, John, Augustin-st.  
 Greenhouse, Fras. Bridge-st.  
 Greenough, Thomas, Gas-st.  
 Hall, Edward, Albert-st.  
 Hallam, Thos. Horsemarket.  
 Harris, Thos. Wellington-pl.  
 Harvey, John, Phoenix-st.  
 Hemmings, T. Regent-sqr.  
 Hooton, Thos. Regent-sqr.  
 Jeffery, George, Bath-st.  
 Jeffery, John, Bath-st.  
 Longman, David, Nelson-pl.  
 Minards, Thos. (and biscuit)  
 Gold-street.  
 Prince, Zilla, Gas-street.  
 Ratcliff, Thos. Abington-st.  
 Reeves, Wm. Kettering-rd.

Roberts, G. Upp. Harding-st.  
 Roddis, John, Bridge-st.  
 Sargeant, Chas. Horsemarket  
 Smith, James, Gold-street.  
 Smith, Robert T. Bridge-st.  
 Smith, William, St. Giles'-st.  
 Stanton, Thomas, Sheep-st.  
 Stimpson, John, Green.  
 Sturman, William, Bridge-st.  
 Tarry, G. & I. Upp. Mount-st.  
 Tyttle, Henry, Newland.  
 Warren, Lovel, Silver-street  
 Warren, William, Newland.  
 Williams, S. St. Andrew's-sq.  
 Williams, Thos. College-st.  
 Wykes, Henry, Bridge-st.

#### Bankers.

*Northamptonshire Bking. Com-*  
*pany, Parade. Draw on*  
*London and Westminster*  
*bank, London, James R.*  
*Spiller, manager.*  
*Northamptonshire Union Bank,*  
*Drapery. Draw on Deni-*  
*son & Co. 4, Lombard-st.*  
*London. Thomas Frost,*  
*manager.*  
*Savings' Bank, St. Giles'-sqr.*  
*Open on Saturdays, from*  
*11 till half-past 2 o'clock.*  
*George Blencowe, actuary.*

#### Basket Makers.

Coleman, Wm. Bridge-st.  
 Cooke, George Fox, Gold-st.  
 Cooper, James, Bridge-st.  
 Gutteridge, J. W. St. Giles'-st.  
 Robinson, W. Wellington-st.  
 Roddis, R. St. Mary's-gate.  
 Sabin, Joseph, Drapery.  
 Stanford, D. and J. Newland.

#### Birmingham and Sheffield

##### Warehouses.

Gonski, Adolph., Sheep-st.  
 Moran, Mark, Abington-st.

##### Blacksmiths.

Adams, John, Cotton-end.  
 Ashby, William, Horse-mkt.  
 Bailey, Samuel, Cotton-end.  
 Jennings, T., Horse-shoe-st.  
 Payne, John, jun., castle-st.  
 Stringer, Hy., Kingswell-st.  
 Stringer, Chs. King-street. h.  
 Crispin-street.  
 Stringer, Hy., Sheep-street.  
 Teeton, J. Woolmonger-st.  
 West, Emanuel, Bridge-st.  
 Whiteman, Sam., Chapel-pl.

#### Bookbinders.

*See also Booksellers & Printers.*

Birdsall, Anthony, Wood-st.  
 Codgbrook, Miles, Horse-mt.  
 Hickman, Wm., Gold-street.  
 Kirkpatrick, Jas. Newland.  
 Taylor, William, Abington-st.

#### Booksellers and Stationers.

*(See also Printers.)*

Abel & Sons, (and publishers  
 to Her Majesty), Parade.  
 Codgbrook, M., Horse-mkt.  
 Cooper, Charlotte, Drapery.  
 Freeman & Son, Market-sq.  
 Hickman, William, Gold-st.  
 McPherson, James, Gold-st.  
 McStay, Alice, Market-sq.  
 Phillips, Thos. Sheep-street.  
 Taylor, John, Gold-street.  
 Taylor, Thomas, (travelling)  
 Black Lion-hill.  
 Walesby, Thos., Bridge-st.  
 Wetton, George N., Drapery.

#### Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

*(Wholesale.)*

Ager, Thomas, Wood-street.  
 Ager, Wm. Clark, Regent-st.  
 Ager, Wm. sen., Woolmon.-st.  
 Ainge, James, Lower Mnts.  
 Bearn and Jeffs, Parade.  
 Betts, Joseph, Drapery.  
 Borton, J. & Wm., Castle-st.  
 Bonham, Henry, Mayorhold  
 and London.  
 Bostock, Fred., Sheep-street.  
 Boyson, James, Castle-street  
 Bryan, David, Green-street,  
 h. Western-terrace.  
 Bryan, Samuel, Green-street  
 Cave, Thomas, Chalk-lane,  
 h. Mare-fair.  
 Collier, John, Woolmon.-st.  
 Collier, W. Woolmonger-st.  
 Cotton, Edward, Newland.  
 Crockett, Jas., Church-lane,  
 h. Princes-street.  
 Davies, J. & Son, Albert-st.  
 Davis, Edw., Grafton-street.  
 Dawson & Sons, Park-street,  
 h. London.  
 Duckett, William, Mare-fair.  
 Edens, Joel, Pike-lane, h.  
 Victoria-place.  
 Elley, Thos. B. Newland, h.  
 Stafford.  
 Fowkes, John Hy., Gold-st.  
 Groom, J. H. & R., Abing-  
 ton-street.

- Harday, Henry, Regent-st.,  
h. Regent-square.  
Hardwick & Turner, Augustine-street.  
Hollis, Wm., Silver-street,  
h. Brunswick-place.  
Homan & Co., Kettering-rd.  
h. London.  
Howe, Joseph, Gas-street.  
Jee, J. & Co., Wellington-st.  
Jones, W. & Son, St. Giles'-st.  
Kendall, Charles E., Alfred-  
place, Hardingston.  
Lloyd, Jas. Payne, Parade.  
Manfield, M. P., Regent-st.  
Marshall, Hy., Bull-head-la.  
Morris, Arthur, Horse-mkt.  
Moore, Geo., Woolmonger-  
street, h. St. James'-st.  
Moore, L. W., Mercers'-row.  
Parker, W. & Sons, Wood-st.  
Poole, J., St. Andrew's-sq.  
Porter, John, St. George's-  
st., h. St. Andrew's-ter.  
Rabbits, E. H., Regent-st.  
Robinson, Nevell, & Collins,  
Mount-street.  
Sibley, J. T., Lawrence-st.  
Smith, Chas., St. Mary's-st.  
Stimpson, E. & F. Green, h.  
Mare-fair.  
Tibbutt, Thos. Kingswell-st.  
Warren, Thos., St. Mary's pl.  
Whitmill, Hy., Leicester-st.  
Williamson, P. A., Bridge-st.  
Wills & Trench, Regent-st.  
Wright, Isaac, Freeschool-  
lane, h. Mare Fair.  
Wykes, Joseph, King-st., h.  
Horse Market.
- Boot and Shoe Makers.**  
Abell, W., St. George's-st.  
Alderman, E., Bearward-st.  
Alderman, Wm., Bridge-st.  
Bates, A., Wellington-place.  
Bates, Thomas, Sheep-street  
Blundell, Wm., Chalk-lane.  
Cannan, Wm., Hope's-place  
Chubb, Daniel, Derngate.  
Chubb, Richard, Green.  
Collins, John, Bearward-st.  
Cook, Wm., St. George's-st.  
Elmar, Robert, Grafton-st.  
Evans, T., Horse-market.  
Facer, F., St. George's-st.  
Fisher, Rowland, Drapery.  
Freeman, Henry, Mount-st.  
Gawthorn, Henry, Bridge-st.
- Gawthorn, T., Castle-street.  
Gibbs, A., Commercial-st.  
Gibbs, George, Mount-street  
Gibson, T., Upper Mount-st.  
Hart, Charles, Wood-street.  
Hewlett, Thomas, Mare fair.  
Hill, James, Bearward-street  
Houghton, J., Horse-market  
Jackson, Geo., Todd's-lane.  
Jenkins, T., Woolmonger-st.  
Jones, Spencer, Drapery.  
Kemshed, J., Bearward-st.  
Lowe, John, Regent-street.  
Manning, J., Freeschool-lne  
Marshall, Thomas, Gold-st.  
Martin, Jane, Newland.  
Mason, James, Drapery.  
Milton, Willm., (children's)  
Gold-street.  
Munday, Wm., Silver-street.  
Oliver, Wm., College-street.  
Powell, W., Kettering-road.  
Pratt, Joshua, College-street  
Rice, A. J., Gt. Russel-st.  
Rigby, T., Upper Mount-st.  
Roper, W., St. Mary's-gate.  
Shaw, John, Horse-market.  
Spencer, C., Market-square.  
Spencer, John, Green-lane.  
Spencer, Wm., Derngate.  
Stubbings, J., Bearward-st.  
Towers, T., Abington-street.  
Waite, John, Fish-street.  
Walker, J., Upper Mount-st.  
Wall, William, Drum-lane.  
White, George, Derngate.
- Boot-tree and Last-makers.**  
Cant, Samuel, Castle-street.  
Simpson, T., St. Mary's-plce.  
Swallow, William, Parade.
- Braziers & Tin-Plate Workers.**  
Green, George, Horse-mkt.  
Green, G., Gregory-street.  
Hill, Rowland, Bridge-st.  
Hull, Thomas, Gold-street.  
Pearson, E., St. Giles'-street  
Porter, William, Drapery.  
Porter, Joseph, Bridge-st.  
Porter, Richard, Mare fair.  
Stanford, David and Josiah,  
Newland.  
Tite, H. C., Bearward-st.  
Wells, John, Sheep-street.  
Willets, S., Regent-square.
- Brewers.**  
Hagger, Thomas, Cotton-  
end, h., Bridge-street.
- Neall, George, Newland.  
Phipps, T., & Co., Bridge-st.
- Bricklayers & Plasterers.**  
Banks, Thomas, (ornamental)  
Abington-street.  
Clarke, H., Lower Mounts.  
Collison, John, Waterloo.  
Conquest, M., Augustin-st.  
Lomas, Robert, Park-street.  
Slynn, John, Silver-street.
- Brick and Tile Makers.**  
Butcher, Wm., Kettering-rd.  
Green, S., Leicester-road.
- British Wine Dealers.**  
Ashby, John, Sheep-street.  
Baringer, John, Parade.  
Franklin, Edmond, Parade.  
Gray, William, Drapery.  
Howes, Stephen, Gold-street  
Marshall, John, (and brandy)  
Market-square.
- Brush Makers.**  
Davy, Mary, Bradshaw-st.  
Lillyman, John, Gold-street.  
Payne, W., St. Giles'-street.
- Builders.**  
Banks, W., Wellingbro'-road  
Bromwell, J., Kettering-rd.  
Cave, John H., Riding.  
Cave, Richard, Bath-street.  
Cook, George A., Mare fair.  
Cook, William, Mare fair.  
Cooper, Thomas, (and joiner)  
Bridge-street.  
Cosford, Robert, Mount-st.  
Dunmore, Edward, Upper  
Mount-street.  
Fisher, T. & W., Albert-st.  
Gardner, John, Foundry-st.  
Green, J., Freeschool-lane.  
Hull, George, Waterloo.  
Hull, William, Waterloo.  
Ireson, Charles, Bath-street.  
Johnson, T., Scarlet Well-st.  
Leonard, T., Bradshaw-st.  
Longland, C., Wellington-pl.  
Macness, J., Woolmonger-st  
Mason, T., St. James'-street  
Masters, S., St. Georges'-st.  
Mold, G. & Jas., Fetter-st.  
Mott, James, Mount-street.  
Porter, Alfred, Riding, h.,  
Market-square.  
Robert, Thomas, Bridge-st.  
Slinn, John, Silver-street.  
Smith, J. & Wm., Wood-st.  
Warren, John, Sheep-street,  
Whitmy, Jas., Abington-st.



**Butchers.**

Adams, James, Newland.  
 Ager, Wm. sen., Gas-street.  
 Alliston, Walter, Sheep-st.  
 Ambridge, Geo., Cow-lane.  
 Aston, Thomas, Newland.  
 Bacchus, Edward, Bridge-st.  
 Barrett, William, Fish-st.  
 Battams, John, Gold-street.  
 Bruerton, Henry, Bath-st.  
 Buswell, John, Regent-sq.  
 Butler, Thomas, Crispin-st.  
 Cattell, Wm. Fox, Castle-st.  
 Checkley, William, Horse-shoe street.  
 Clark, T., Upper Mount-st.  
 Coleman, Richard, Sheep-st.  
 Colledge, Jos., Regent-sq.  
 Cooper, Jos., sen., Drapery, h. Sheep-street.  
 Cooper, Jos., jun., Drapery, h. Sheep-street.  
 Dickins, John, Market-sq.  
 Douglas, George, Bridge-st.  
 Dunkley, Chas., Abington-st.  
 Fitzhugh, John, Gold-st.  
 Fox, C. Wm., Bearward-st.  
 Fox, Thomas, Mayorhold.  
 Freeman, D., Wellington-st.  
 Greenough, Geo., Gold-st.  
 Hardwick, William, Upper Mount-street.  
 Hickman, Thos., Mare-fair.  
 Howells, David, Sheep-st.  
 James, Eli, Bridge-street.  
 Johnson, Chas., College-st.  
 Kent, Robert, Silver-street.  
 King, E., Upper Mount-st.  
 Law, John, Hopes'-place.  
 Linnell, Henry, Bridge-st.  
 Linnell, Mary, Mercer's-row.  
 Longland, Albert, Regent-sq.  
 Manning, Jos., Drum-lane, h. Derngate.  
 Mee, Elizabeth, Bridge-st.  
 Morgan, J., Woolmonger-st.  
 Rice, Samuel, Bridge-street.  
 Richardson, Wm., Cow-lane, h. Gt. Houghton.  
 Ringrose, John, Gas-street.  
 Roddis, Edward, Woodhill.  
 Roddis, William, Mare fair.  
 Sharnan, Daniel, Mount-st., h. Cooknoe.  
 Simons, John, Grafton-st.  
 Smith, Step. Wellingbro'-rd.  
 Shanton, William, King-st.  
 Tarry, Wm., St. Andrew's-sq.  
 Tarry, Isaac, Gt. Russell-st.

Waite, James, Bridge-street.  
 Wickes, William, Bull-lane.  
 Wooton, Thos. Kettering-rd.

**Cabinet Makers.**

Bosworth, Wm., (& Turner) Kingswell-street.  
 Camp, John, (& Appraiser) Gold-street.  
 Duke, John, Bridge-street.  
 Dunkley, Thos., Market-sq.  
 Fisher, Thomas & William, Albert-street.  
 Hand, Thos. B., St. Giles'-st.  
 Johnson, James, Albert-st.  
 Lea, Wm., Abington-street.  
 Macquire, John, Drapery.  
 Moores, W. H., Bridge-st.  
 Page, John, Sheep-street.  
 Pierce, J., Abington-street.  
 Smalley, J., Abington-street.  
 Spokes, Thomas, Gold-street.  
 Turner, Henry, Abington-st.

**Carpenters.**

Banks, Wm., Wellingbro'-rd.  
 Clark, Wm., Church-lane.  
 Cooch, Geo., Wellington-pl.  
 Cooper, Thos., Bridge-st.  
 Curtis, William, Bull-lane.  
 Emery, William, Castle-st.  
 Farmer, Thos., Horse Market.  
 Green, Jas., Freeschool-lane.  
 Hewitt, Charles, Mare fair.  
 Hood, Wm., Sheep-street, h. Kingsthorpe.  
 Hull, Ann, Abington-st.  
 Jackson, S., Western-terrace.  
 Knight, Austin, Southbridge.  
 Mackness, J. Woolmonger-st.  
 Miller, James, Mayorhold.  
 Neal, James, Sheep-street.  
 Pilmuir, Geo. Scarletwell-st.  
 Roberts, Thomas, Bridge-st.  
 Scott, James, Adelaide-place.  
 Smith, John & W., Newland.  
 Smith, William, Albert-st.  
 Warren, John, Sheep-street.  
 White, Matthias, College-st.  
 Young, John, Castle-st.

**Carvers and Gilders.**

Caulcutt, William, Gold-st.  
 Moore, James, Mare fair.  
 Pitts, Eben., Wellington-pl.

**Chair Makers.**

Potter, George, Bridge-st.  
 Powell, John, Wellington-st.  
 Smith, William, Mare fair.

**Chemists and Druggists.**

Adkins, William, Sheep-st.  
 Armitt, Thos. B., Drapery.  
 Atterbury, Rich., Regent-sq.  
 Barry, George, Parade.  
 Ellis, Richard, Abington-st.  
 Greville, Henry, Methold, & Edwin, Woodhill.  
 Harris, Catharine, Gold-st.  
 Humphrey, Sylv., Bridge-st.  
 Jeyes, P., (wholesale) Drpy.  
 Negus, Samuel, Gold-street.  
 Pullin, Edward, Gold-street.  
 Simco, Samuel, Gas-street.  
 Welchman & Sons, Drapery.

**Chimney Sweepers.**

Baynes, Richard, Silver-st.  
 Begley, Matthias, St. Sepulchre's Church-lane.  
 Burnell, Wm., Scarlet-well-st.  
 Lines, Henry, Silver-street.  
 Merrick, John, Silver-street.

**China, Glass, &c. Dealers.**

Begley, Matthias, St. Sepulchre's Church-lane.  
 Smith, Joseph, Bridge-street.  
 Smith, Thomas, Sheep-st.  
 Stanton, John, Abington-st.  
 Thorley, Jas., Abington-st.

**Clog and Patten Makers.**

Henshaw, W.C., Bradshaw-st.  
 Moran, Mark, Abington-st.  
 Swallow, William, Parade.  
 Wills, Wm., Bearward-street.

**Clothes Dealers.**

Blunsome, John, Drapery.  
 Borton, Hannah, Mare fair.  
 Davis, Michael, Bridge-st.  
 Gardner, Martha, Bridge-st.  
 Hollowell, Wm., St. Giles'-st.  
 Marriott, Jas., Horse-shoe-st.  
 Warren, Lovell, Abington-st.  
 Webb, Elizabeth, Bridge-st.  
 Wright, William, St. Giles'-st.

**Coach Builders.**

Davies, Thomas, Abington-st.  
 Deeley, Wm., Augustin-st.  
 Mulliner, Francis, Bridge-st.  
 Rowlatt, Thos., Horse market.  
 Wilson, John, Gold-street.

**Coal Merchants.**

Marked thus (\*) are dealers only.  
 Adkins, Jabez, Bridge-street, h. Prospect lodge.

Adnitt & Greenough, Bridge-street.

Armfield, Wm., Railway whf., h. 1, Albion terrace.

Badger, Saml., Weston wharf, (agent, Wm. Ward, Bridge-street), h. Birmingham.

Baldwin, George, Bridge-st.

\*Bonham, George, Union-st.

\*Bonham, John, Weston-st.

\*Bonham, Joseph, Bath-st.

\*Bonham, Thos., Grafton-st.

\*Bonham, W., Wellington-st.

\*Curtis, Thomas, Bridge-st.

Hagger, Thomas, Cotton-end, h. Bridge-st.

Higgins, William, Bridge-st.

Muddeman, Wm., Bridge-st.

Norman, Wm., Cotton-end.

Perry, John, jun., Bridge-st.

\*Sellers, Daniel, Bridge-st.

Smith J., (& bone) Shipley-wharf, h., Bridge-street

Stenson W. & Co., Whitwick

Coal Wharf, (Agent, Edm.

Lovell, 16, Augustine-st.)

Stephenson and Co. Railway

Station, (Agent, W. Arm-

field, Albion-place.)

Stubbs Thomas Junction-whf.

h., Bridge-street

\*Whitehouse T., St. Andrews-

square.

Whithouse & Son, Railway

Station.

Wright, John, Junction whf.,

h. Waterloo.

#### Confectioners.

Cottingham, Wm., Park-st.

Emery, Rowland, Drapery.

Franklin, Edmond (& cook),

Parade.

Ingram, Richard, Market-sq.

Isitt, George, Scarlet-well-st.

Johnson, Eliz., George-row.

Latchmore, Edwd. Bridge-st.

Minards, Thomas, Gold-st.

Parbery, John, Bridge-st.

Stanton, John, Sheep-street

Stanton, Thomas, Sheep-st.

Woolston, Charles, Bridge-st.

#### Coopers.

Crick, Jph., Kingswell-st.

Crick, Jph. & Josiah, Wool-

monger-st.

Goode, John, Bearward-st.

Hobson, Elizabeth, Sheep-st.

Rubra, Geo. James, Fish-st.

#### Cork Cutters.

Bissell & Son, Bridge-street.

Davy, Mary, Bradshaw-st.

Downing, Thomas, Sheep-st.

Feller, Paul, Bridge-street.

#### Corn and Flour Dealers.

Abbott, William, Derngate.

Adams, James, St. Giles'-st.

Ashby, John, Sheep-street.

Coles, Jane, Mare fair.

Harrison, Thomas, (factor),

Horsemarket.

Marshall, Doiley, Abington-st

Smith, James, Smith-street

Vaughan, John, Sheep-street

Wells, James, Bridge-street.

Williams, Thos., College-st.

#### Corn Merchants.

Adkins, Jabez, Nunn Mills,

h. Prospect-lodge.

Badger, Saml., Weston-whf.

Adnitt & Greenough, Bridge-

street

Hagger, Thos., Cotton-end,

h. Bridge-street

Higgins, William, Bridge-st.

Perry, John, jun., Bridge-st.

Perry, John, & Son, Cotton

Mills,

Phipps, Thos. & Co. Bridge-st

Smith, John, Bridge-street

Wright, John, Bridge-street,

h. Waterloo.

#### Corn Millers.

Adkins, Jabez, Nunn Mills,

h. Prospect-lodge.

Adnitt & Greenough, Bridge-

street.

Perry, John, & Son, Cotton

Mills.

Weightman, John, Grand

Junction wharf.

Wright, John, Bridge-street,

h. Waterloo.

#### Cow Keepers.

Amin, George, Newland.

Cattell, John Wm., Wool-

monger-street.

Cattell, Wm., Upper Mount-st

Clark, Rt., Wellingboro'-rd.

Coe, John, Lawrence-street.

Flavell, Joseph, Regent-st.

Green, Thompson Thomas,

Bridge-street.

Wilkinson, Jonathan, Lei-

cester-street.

Smith, Thomas, Sheep-street

#### Curriers and Leather Sellers.

Ager, W., jun. Woolmonger-st

Ashby, Samuel, Castle-street

Betts, James, Bradshaw-st.

Betts, Samuel, St. Mary's-st.

h. Adelaide.

Betts, Thomas, Gold-street.

Borton, Joseph, Castle-street

Bridgstock, Thos., Mare fair.

Cotton, Edward, Newland.

Davis, Edward, Grafton-st.

Dunkley, Thos., Abington-st

Ellard, James, Silver-street.

Hall, David, Wellington-st.

Holton, Richard, Castle-st.

Holton, Wm., Lower Mounts

Rymer, C. J. (& leather mcht.)

Wood-st., h. Prince's-st.

Wade, Joseph, Wellington-pl.

Wetherell, Jas., St. James'-

end, h. Black Lion Hill

White, Joseph, St. Peter's-st.

Wilford, John, Scarlet-well-st

Williams, James, Tanner-st.

Williams, William, Mount-st.

h. Sheep-street.

Woodruff, Wm., Regent-st.

Wykes, Joseph, King-street,

h. Horsemarket.

#### Cutlers and Surgical Instrument Makers.

Heane, Thos. G., Horsemkt.

Rowden, Wm. (& rupt. truss

& bandage mfr.) Drapery.

#### Drapers, Linen & Woollen, &c.

Blunson, John, Drapery.

Brice, Robert, Drapery.

Cockerill, Saml. Mercer's-row

Cooper, George, Gold-street.

Coulson and Aldwinckle,

Mercer's-row.

Franklin and Wartnaby,

Market-square.

Gourley & Walker, Mkt.-sq.

Hull, Henry, Parade.

Norman, James B., Drapery.

Phipps and Son, Gold-street

Pressland, Thomas, Drapery.

Randall, Henry, Bridge-st.

Shepherd, William, Gold-st.

Smolt, Elizabeth, Bridge-st.

Warren & Nephew, Drapery

White, John, Gold-street.

Wright, Thos. Short, Mkt-pl.

#### Dyers.

Duckett, Rd., Abington-st.

Reynolds, James, Newland.

**Eating Houses.**

Burrows, John, Bridge-st.  
 Coleman, Lydia, Sheep-st.  
 Franklin, Edmund, Parade.  
 Ingram, Richard, Mkt.-sq.  
 Ingram, Wm., Cotton-end.  
 Longland, Albert, Regent-sq.  
 Parbery, John, Bridge-st.  
 Williamson, Jas., Bridge-st.

**Engineers, &c.**

Allechin, Wm. and Son, St.  
 John's-lane, h. St. James'-st.  
 Howard & Ogg, (and Ma-  
 chinists & boiler makers).  
 Ogg and Howard, Commer-  
 cial-street.  
 Smith, Saml., St.-John's-lane.

**Engravers.**

Law, Wm., Wilby, (& Litho-  
 grapher) Sheep-street.  
 Marriott, Wm., Abington-st.

**Fire and Life Offices.**

*Alfred Life*,—Chr. Hughes,  
 Market-square.  
*Atlas Fire & Life*,—Samuel  
 Mason, Woodhill.  
*Birmingham Fire*,—Gray,  
 Hester, Bridge-st.  
*British & Coml. Life*,—Wm. J.  
 Peirce, St. Giles'-street.  
*Britannia Life*,—Geo. Neall,  
 Newland.  
*Church of England*,—Thomas  
 Walesby, Bridge-street.  
*Clerical, Medical, and General  
 Life*, W. Tomalin, Mkt.-sq.  
*County Fire*,—George N.  
 Wetton, Drapery.  
*District Fire*,—John Stanton,  
 Abington-street.  
*Equity & Law Life*,—Wm. B.  
 Gates, Derngate.  
*European Life*,—Wm. Dennis  
 Horse-market.  
*Farmers & Graziers*,—(cattle)  
 Abel and Sons, Parade.  
*General Hailstorm*,—Abel and  
 Sons, Parade.  
*Globe Fire and Life*,—Henry  
 Harday, Abington-st.  
*Gresham Life*,—Robt. Clarke,  
 Parade.  
*Guardian Fire & Life*,—John  
 Becke, Drapery.  
*Law Life*,—Wm. B. Gates,  
 Derngate.  
*Leeds & Yorkshire Fire & Life*,  
 John Phipps, Gold-st.

**Medical Invalid & General Life,**

Phil. Jeyes, Drapery.  
*Metropolitan Counties' Life &c.*  
 John P. Gilpin, Woodhill.  
*National Loan Fund Life*,—  
 Thos. Presland, Drapery.  
*National Provident Life*,—  
 Gray, Hester, Bridge-st.  
*Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire  
 Fire and Life*,—A. Cooper,  
 4, St. Katharine's terrace.  
*North of England Fire & Life*,  
 Rd. Griffiths, St. Giles'-st.  
*Norwich Union Fire and Life*,  
 Abel and Sons, Parade.  
*Pelican Life*,—Geo. Osborn,  
 Drapery.  
*Phoenix Fire*,—Geo. & Thos.  
 Osborn, Drapery.  
*Protestant Dissenters' Fire and  
 Life*,—J. Errington, Bridge-st.  
*Provident Life*,—George N.  
 Wetton, Drapery.  
*Provident Clerks' Life*,—Arth.  
 Cooper, 4, St. Katherine's-  
 terrace.  
*Prudential Mutual Loan, &c.*—  
 John Vickers, Bearward-st.  
*Royal Exchange Fire and Life*,  
 W. Risbee, Black Lion-hill.  
*Royal Farmers' Fire and Life*,  
 Geo. Rands, jun., Newland.  
*Star Fire and Life*,—Perkins  
 and Son, Gold-st.  
*Standard Life*,—Aug. Kemp-  
 son, Northamptonshire  
 Banking Co.  
*Sun Fire and Life*,—Thomas  
 Scriven, Derngate.  
*Western Life*,—Ed. Francis  
 Law, Parade.

**Fishmongers & Game Dealers.**

Clarke, John, George-row  
 Plowman, Samuel, Silver-st.  
 Putnam, T., Scarletwell-st.  
 Putnam, Charles, Bridge-st.  
 Putnam, James, Mare fair.

**Fruiterers and Green Grocers.**

Coe, William, Commercial-st.  
 Henley, James, Horsemarket  
 Law, Henry, Drapery.  
 Linnell, Thomas, Market-sq.  
 Litchfield, James, Bridge-st.  
 Peach, John, Gold-st.  
 Percival, Geo., Augustine-st.  
 Plowman, Charles, Sheep-st.  
 Putnam, Mary, Bridge-street  
 Smith, James, Bridge-street  
 Watts, Thomas, Gold-street

**Furniture, &c. Brokers.**

Adams, Mary, Regent-square  
 Edmunds, William, Sheep-st  
 Fenwick, James, King-street  
 Fox, Henry, Bridge-street.  
 Green, George, Horsemarket  
 Jackson, George, Todd's-lane  
 Johnson, William, Bridge-st.  
 Neal, James, Sheep-street.  
 Smart, John, Up. Mount-st.  
 Warren, Lovell, Abington-st.

**Furriers.**

Birdsall, Wm. F., Bridge-st.  
 Cooley, Rt. B., Mercer's-row  
 Hyde, Robert, Market-sq.  
 Womersley, Richd. Market-sq.  
 Wright, Thos. S., Market-sq.

**Gold and Silver Smiths, &c.**

Jolliffe, William, Drapery.  
 Kirk, William, Drapery.  
 Marriott, William, Bridge-st  
 Whitmore & Son, (and opti-  
 cians), Gold-street.

**Grindery Dealers.**

Ager, Wm. jun. Woolmonger-st  
 Betts, James, Bradshaw-st.  
 Betts, Thomas, Gold-st.  
 Betts, Samuel, St. Mary's-st.  
 Bridgstock, Thos., Mare fair  
 Dunkley, Thos., Abington-st  
 Williamson, Ph. A., Bridge-st  
 Woodruff, William, Regent-st

**Grocers and Tea Dealers.**

Ager, William, sen., Gas-st.  
 Aldrich, Charles, Regent-sq.  
 Amerson, William, Mare fair  
 Ashby, John, Sheep-street.  
 Barringer, John, Parade.  
 Cannon, Wm., Hope's-place.  
 Caldwell, Francis, Bridge-st  
 Cooper Mary Anne, Drapery  
 Davison, Wm., Abington-st.  
 Dunkley, George, Sheep-st.  
 Dunn, George, Gold-street.  
 Errington, John, Bridge-st.  
 Gent, Geo. & Thos. & Co., 14,  
 Drapery, & 4, George-row.  
 Goosey, Thomas, Parade.  
 Gray, James, Regent-square.  
 Gray, William, Drapery.  
 Haines, George, Bridge-st.  
 Hensman, William, Woodhill  
 Hester, Gray, Bridge-street.  
 Howes, Stephen, Gold-street  
 James, Thos. Walter, Gas-st.  
 Lett, Thos. Danl., Bridge-st.  
 Marshall, John, Market-sq.



Marshall, Rd. Doiley, Gold-st.  
 Mobbs, Henry, St. Giles'-st.  
 Osborn and Stockburn, Drapery and Market-square.  
 Perkins, John, Drapery.  
 Perkins, Edwd. & Son, Gold-st.  
 Pickering, Charles, Sheep-st.  
 Richards, G. M., Wellington-pl.  
 Robinson, Wm. H., Mayorhold.  
 Todd, James, Augustine-st.  
 Valentine, John, Bridge-st.  
 Vials & Son, Abington-street.  
 Ward, Edward, Kettering-rd.  
 Ward, John, Horsemarket.  
 Ward, Richard, Newland and Mount-street.  
 Wells, James, Bridge-street.  
 Westley, Samuel, Gold-street.

#### Gunsmiths.

Brasher, William, Sheep-st.  
 Lines, Catherine, Gold-street.

#### Hair Dressers and Perfumers.

Allen, Henry, Bearward-st.  
 Barnes, William, Abington-st.  
 Berrill, Wm., Mercer s-row.  
 Chapman, Wm. L., Gold-st.  
 Collins, John, Sheep-street.  
 Cotchin, Jas., Up. Mount-st.  
 Cox, Fred., Freeschool-lane.  
 Curtis, Thomas, Mare fair.  
 Dawkes, William, Sheep-st.  
 Dickens, Robert, Bridge-st.  
 Dickens, Thos. (and bird &c. preserver), Woodhill.  
 Dicks, Js. G., Scarlet-well-st.  
 Freeman, John, St. Giles'-st.  
 Hewitt, Benj., Bridge-street.  
 James, Thomas, Bridge-st.  
 Kightley, Joseph, Mare fair.  
 Laymon, John, Bridge-street.  
 Mitton, William, Market-sq.  
 Munns, Charles, Regent-sq.  
 Munns, Edward, College-st.  
 Pearson, Thomas, Derngate.  
 Sanders, Jno., Wellingbro'-rd.  
 Savage, Wm., Bradshaw-st.  
 Simperingham, Sop. Sheep-st.  
 Sweet, William, Commercl-st.  
 Ward, John, Horsemarket.

#### Hatters.

Marked thus (\*) are Hat Manuftrs.  
 Birdsall, Wm. Frs., Bridge-st.  
 \*Cooley, Rt. B., Mercer's-row.  
 Derby, Peter, Drapery.  
 Gillham, Lucy & Co., Bridge-st.  
 Gurney, Joseph, Gold-street.  
 Heapy, William, Bridge-st.  
 Hollis, Frederick, Parade.

Hyde, Robert, Market-sq.  
 Lay, John, Market-square.  
 Mills, James, Bridge-street.  
 Shemeld, John, Gold-street,  
 h. Kinslingbury.  
 Womersley, Rd., Market-sq.  
 Wright, Thos. S., Market-pl.

#### Hop and Seed Factors.

Ager, William, sen., Gas-st.  
 Ashby, John, Sheep-street.  
 Ashby, Joseph, Gold-street.  
 Brettell Brothers, Mrcr's-row.  
 Hanson, T. & Robt., Bridge-st.  
 Hewlett, T. B. & D., Drapery.  
 Longstaff, Charles, Wood-st.  
 Osborn & Stockburn, Drapery.  
 Stevenson, John, Sheep-st.  
 Turner, John F., Drapery.  
 Wilson, John, Drapery.

#### Horse, Fly, &c. Letters.

Cooper, Thomas, Bridge-st.  
 Fox, Chas. Wm., Bearward-st.  
 Freeman, J., St. Katherine's.  
 Green, Chas., Gold-street.  
 Pollard, Eliz., Dychurch-lane.

#### Hosiery, Haberdashers, and Glovers.

Bark, Charles, Bridge-street.  
 Bartram, Robert, Drapery.  
 Birdsall, Wm. F., Bridge-st.  
 Cooley, Rt. B., Mercer's-row.  
 Duke, Saml., (and breeches maker), Drapery.  
 Emerton, Henry, (and haberdasher), Drapery.  
 Franklin & Wartnaby, Mkt-sq.  
 Green, Mat. & Jane, Gold-st.  
 Gurney, Joseph G., Gold-st.  
 Hollis, Frederick, Parade.  
 Hull, Henry, Parade.  
 Kennett, Wm. & Rd., Drapery.  
 Phipps & Son, Gold-st.  
 Norman, Jas. Ber., Drapery.  
 Randall, Henry, Bridge-st.  
 Wright, Thos. Short, Mkt-pl.

#### Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Marked thus (\*) are Comrel. Inns.  
 Adml. Nelson, — Jas. Pebody, Green.  
 Adml. Rodney, — Wm. Wright, Drapery.  
 \*Angel Hotel and Posting House, — Thos. F. & Robt. F. Anson, Bridge-street.  
 Bantam Cock, — Jas. Peach, Kettering-road.  
 Bear, — Wm. Saull, Sheep-st.

Bell, — Eliz. Adams, Bridge-st.  
 Bird in Hand, — Wm. Mason, Sheep-street.  
 \*Black Boy, — Mart. Dickens, Woodhill.  
 Black Lion, — Jane Baxter, St. Giles's-st.  
 Boot, — Sarah Hemming, College-st.  
 Bull, — Wm. Seaby, Regent-sq.  
 Bull and Butcher, — John Savage, Bridge-st.  
 Bull's Head, — Eliz. Cherry, Sheep-st.  
 Catherine's Wheel, — (closed).  
 Coach & Horses, — J. Malin, George's-row.  
 Crispin Arms, — Chas. King, Scarletwell-st.  
 \*Cross Keys, — Richd. Green, Sheep-st.  
 Crow and Horse-shoe, — Wm. Bunker, Gold-street.  
 Crown and Anchor, — Daniel Sellers, Bridge-street.  
 \*Dolphin, — J. Jacques, Gold-st.  
 Duke of Clarence, — William Title, Mercer's-row.  
 Dun Cow, — Thomas Plumb, Bearward-st.  
 Eagle and Child, — Thomas Foxley, Bridge-street.  
 Earl of Northampton's Arms, John Baker, Silver-street.  
 Fish, — Henry Dent, Fish-st.  
 Fleece, — James Manning, Bridge-street.  
 Flying Horse, — Ellor. White, Market-sq.  
 Fountain, — J. Slinn, Silver-st.  
 \*George Royal Hotel and Posting House, — J. Knight and Wm. Thos. Higgins, (Posting-masters by appointment to the Queen, and appointed Agents to the London and North-Western Railway Co.), George-row.  
 \*Goat, — W. Hutton, Gold-st.  
 Green Dragon, — Ed. Slater, Bearward-st.  
 Half Moon, — Jonas Cross, Bridge-st.  
 Hare and Hounds, — William Sturges, Mount-st.  
 King's Arms, — Eliz. Lenton, Horsemarket.  
 King's Head, — S. Chaloner, Mayorhold.



Knightley Arms—W. Sabin,  
Commercial-st.  
Lion and Lamb—Thos. Title,  
Bridge-st.  
Little Bell—Pierce Cornfield,  
Augustine-st.  
Magpie—George Baldwin,  
Bridge-st.  
Mitre—Undesine Mabbutt,  
King-st.  
Old White Hart—William  
York, Cotton-end.  
\*Peacock Hotel—Ed. Lewis  
Mayor, Market-sq.  
Pheasant—J. Parkins,  
Bridge-st.  
Plumber's Arms—Henry  
Stringer, Sheep-st.  
Plume of Feathers—Mary  
Samwell, Bradshaw-st.  
Pomfret Arms—Wm. Nor-  
man, Cotton-end.  
Quart Pot—Abm. Crowder,  
Quart Pot-lane.  
Queen's Arms—Sarah Gib-  
son, Market-sq.  
Queen's Head—Wm. Crick,  
Gold-st.  
Race Horse—Wm. Butcher,  
Kettering-road.  
\*Ram—William Elworthy,  
Sheep-st.  
Red Lion—Thos. Jennings,  
Horse-market.  
Recruiting Sergeant—John  
Robins, St. Giles'-st.  
\*Rose and Crown—Mary  
Penn, Gold-st.  
Rose & Punch Bowl—John  
Green, Mare-fair.  
\*Saracen's Head—Adelaide  
Lippin, Abington-st.  
Shakespeare—Jas. Marshall,  
Mare-fair.  
Spread Eagle—Thos. Oakley,  
Bridge-st.  
\*Stag's Head—Jas. Whit-  
worth, Abington-st.  
Swan and Helmet—John  
Fitzhugh, Gold-st.  
Swan—Chas. Sanders, Dern-  
gate.  
Three Tuns—John Collins,  
Market-sq.  
Travelling Scotchman—Wm.  
Gibson, Commercial-st.  
Trooper—Mary Walker,  
Market-sq.  
Two Brewers—Martha White-  
head, Abington-st.

Wagon and Horses—John  
Lytle, Bridge-st.  
Warwick Arms—Wm. Mud-  
deman, Bridge-st.  
Wheat Sheaf—Thos. Free-  
man, Gold-st.  
White Hart—Luke Shipman,  
Drapery.  
White Horse—W. Edmunds,  
Sheep-st.  
Wool Pack—Saml. Dickins,  
Bridge-st.

#### Beer Retailers.

Ager, David, Scarletwell-st.  
Ager, William, sen., Gas-st.  
Bonham, George, Union-st.  
Bull, Ebenezer, Abington-st.  
Bull, James, Gas-st.  
Bassford, Benj., Compton-st.  
Bonham, John, Weston-st.  
Bradford, John, Newton,  
Cotton-end.  
Brawn, Sarah, Cow-lane  
Bull, James, Gas-st.  
Butcher Robert, Broad-lane.  
Clark, Thos., Up. Mount-st.  
Chubb, Richard, Green.  
Corby, Thomas, Brier-lane.  
Craddock, Thomas, Fish-st.  
Cross, John, Mayorhold.  
Curtis, William, Bath-st.  
Douglas, John, Augustine-st.  
Downs, Cyrus, Dychurch-lane.  
Dunkley, T., Wellington-pl.  
Elmar, Robert, Grafton-st.  
Farrow, Stephen, Todd's-lane.  
Fawksley, Thomas, Bridge-st.  
Foster, John, Todd's-lane.  
Freeman, Rd., Bradshaw-st.  
Gambell, Wm., Broad-lane.  
Garlick, Thos., Bridge-st.  
Grant James, Crispin-st.  
Halford, Thomas, Bridge-st.  
Hall, Edward, Albert-st.  
Hardwick, Wm., Mount-st.  
Harvey, Rd., Up. Mount-st.  
Higgins, William, Newland.  
Hill, Benjamin, Castle-st.  
Homan, Thos., Leicester-st.  
Houghton, James, Horse-mkt.  
Ireson, Sarah, Spring-lane.  
James, Thomas, Gas-st.  
Jeffery, James, St. Peter's-st.  
Jeffery, John, Bath-st.  
Jeffs, Thos., Wellingboro'-rd.  
Jevons, John, Bridge-st.  
Johnstone, Wm., Bridge-st.  
Jones, Thomas, Kettering-rd.  
Large, Joseph, Cow-lane.

Law, John, Hope's-place.  
Lenton, Eliz., Horseshoe-st.  
Lett, Thos. Danl., Bridge-st.  
Manning, J., Freeschool-lane.  
Manning, W., Lr. Harding-st.  
Markie, Jas., St. John's-ter.  
Mellowes, Benj., Mayorhold.  
Millard, Jas., Gt. Russell-st.  
Moore, W., Lwr. Harding-st.  
Morton, P., Gt. Russell-st.  
Mundey, Thos., Castle-st.  
Neall, George, Green-st.  
Paine, John, Bailiff-st.  
Parbery, John, Bridge-st.  
Parker, T., Commercial-st.  
Pearson, Jul., Wellington-st.  
Penn, George, Nelson-st.  
Perkins, Joseph, Bridge-st.  
Pittam, Thomas, Chalk-lane.  
Plowman, Charles, Sheep-st.  
Porter Thos., Black Lyon-ter.  
Powell, Wm., Kettering-rd.  
Prescott, Sarah, Bl. Lyon-hill.  
Pretty, Jas., Woolmonger-st.  
Roberts, G., Up. Harding-st.  
Roberts, Charles, Cow-lane.  
Roberts, S., Wellington-st.  
Robinson, William Hartley,  
Mayorhold.  
Sabin, Wm., Commercial-st.  
Sargeant, Hannah, Silver-st.  
Seager, George (and free  
vintner) Regent-sq.  
Shaw, Thomas, Cow-lane.  
Smith, Thomas, Green-st.  
Smith, William, Spring-lane.  
Stevenson, T., Gt. Russell-st.  
Taylor, William, Drapery.  
Tonsley, John, Hope's-place.  
Trisler, Thomas, Bridge-st.  
Wade, Joseph, Wellington-pl.  
Watts, Wm., Wellingboro'-rd.  
Wilford, Robert, Castle-st.  
Williams, S., St. Andrew's-sq.  
Wright, Chas., Kettering-rd.  
Wright, Samuel, Bridge-st.  
Wright, Wilmer, Kettering-rd.  
Wright, Wm., Up. Mount-st.

#### Iron and Brass Founders.

Barwell, Ed. Harrison, & Co.  
Bridge-st.  
Brettell's and Roberts, Mer-  
cer's-row  
Duley, John, St. John's-lane  
Ogg and Howard, Commer-  
cial-st.

#### Iron and Steel Merchants.

Barwell, Ed. Harrison, & Co.  
Bridge-st.

Brettell's and Roberts, Mercer's-row

### Ironmongers, and Oil & Colour Dealers.

Ashby Joseph, Gold-street  
Brettell's and Roberts, Mercer's-row  
Camp J., (furnishing) Gold-st.  
Hewlett T. B. & D., Drapery  
Hull Thomas, Gold-st.  
Porter, Joseph, Bridge-st.  
Porter Richard, Mare-fair  
Porter William, Drapery  
Sheppard William, Bridge-st.  
Turner John Fifeild, Drapery  
Wilson John, Drapery

### Lace Manufacturers.

Bark Charles, Bridge-street  
Blundell William, Chalk-lane  
Cardwell Cooper, & Thomas  
Andrew, Newland  
Coleman William (& Webb),  
Bridge-st.  
Garrett Henry, Gold-street  
Kightley John, Abington-st.

### Land Surveyors.

Durham James, Wood-street  
Griffiths Rd., St. Giles'-st.  
Hayward Rd. F. & Francis H.  
Abington-street  
Law and Clarke, Parade  
Milne Jas., St. George's-st.  
Perkins John H., Mount-st.  
Turnbull John H., Silver-st.

### Libraries.

McStay Alice, Market-sq.  
Mechanics Instit., George-rw  
Religious and Useful Knowledge Society, St. Giles'-st.  
Chas. Wright, librarian  
Subscription—G. N. Wetton,  
Drapery  
Town and County (subscription)—Abel & Sons, Parade

### Maltsters.

Ager William, sen., Gas-st.  
Badger Saml., Bridge-street;  
h. Birmingham  
Burton Thomas, Western-ter  
Cornfield G., Black Lyon-hill  
Green Richard, Sheep-st.  
Greenough Ed. R., Bridge-st.  
Hagger Thos., Cotton-end;  
h. Bridge-street

Hands Thomas, Bridge-st.  
Higgins William, Bridge-st.  
Jeffery George, Bath-st.  
Marshall James, Mare-fair  
Padmore William, Bridge-st.  
Phipps Thos. & Co. Bridge-st.  
Stanton Saml., 4, Albion-ter.

### Market Gardeners.

Coe Wm., Commercial-st.  
Deacon George, Mount-st.  
Law Henry, Drapery  
Law John, Silver-street  
Palmer John, Bridge-street  
Peach John, Gold-street  
Pendred Wm., Gt. Russell-st.  
Percival Geo., Augustine-st.  
Percival Henry, King-street  
Percival John, Sheep-street  
Prothero John, Abington-st.  
Smith George, Bull-lane  
Smith Joseph, Regent-square  
Underwood John, Newland  
Watts Samuel, College-street  
Watts Thomas, Gold-street  
Wills Thomas, Abington-st.  
Wright W. & J., Wellingbro'rd

### Milliners & Dressmakers.

Battams Louisa, Abington-st.  
Bruce Sarah, Waterloo  
Burgess E. M. & S. A., Gold-st.  
Cherry Har., St. George's-st.  
Clarke M. A., Bearward-st.  
Cole Jane, Sheep-street  
Dickins Ann, Prince's-street  
Doharty Ann, Waterloo  
Dunkley Hannah, College-st.  
Egg Jane, Bridge-street  
Farndon Jane, Regent-street  
Freeman Charlotte, Wood-st.  
Fields Harriet, Abington-st.  
Gardner M. A., Grey Friars-st.  
Green Sarah, Gold-street  
Griffin Mary, Sheep-street  
Haddon Eliza, Regent-sq.  
Halliday M., Black Lyon-hill  
Hole Louisa, Abington-st.  
Humphreys Sarah, Mare-fair  
Lowe Emma, Bull-lane  
Payn Mary Ann, Abington-st.  
Plackett Sophia, Horse-mkt.  
Read Harriet, Derngate  
Robbins M. A., St. Andrew's-st.  
Roddie Eliz., St. Mary's-gate  
Stanton Ann, Princes-street  
Stanton Phebe, Market-sq.  
Ward Ann, Waterloo  
Warren Jn. & Han., Sheep-st.

Whitney Eliz., Lower Mount  
Woodcock Ja. & Sa., Sheep-st.

### Music Sellers, and Pianoforte Warehouses.

Abel & Sons, Parade  
Humphreys Thos. Bridge-st.  
Klitz Jas. Fred., Parade

### News Agents, and Periodical Dealers.

Bates John, Bridge-street  
Corby George, Bearward-st.  
Hickman William, Gold-st.  
Miller Wm., Horse-market  
Munday Wm., Silver-street  
Spicer James, Mount-street  
Wheatley James, Mare-fair

### Newspaper Offices.

Northampton Mercury—Thos.  
Edw. Dicey, proprietor,  
Parade, (Saturday.)  
Northampton Herald—James  
Butterfield, printer and  
publisher, Mkt-sq., (Sat.)

### Nursery, Seedsmen, & Florists.

Baucutt Jph. & Sons, Bath-st.  
Holliday Jas., (florist only),  
Horsemarket  
Jeyes John, Drapery  
Law Henry, Drapery  
Martin J. (florist only) Drapery  
Perkins John, Market-sq.

### Painters, Glaziers, & Plumbers.

Alsop Thomas, Silver-street  
Butlin George, Todd's-lane  
Cherry Wm. Hy., Abington-st.  
Cross Thomas, St. Giles'-st.  
Gamble Rd., Johnson's-row  
Greenough E. R., Bearward-st.  
Harley Wm., Kingswell-st.  
Harris William, Bearward-st.  
Kew William, Horseshoe-st.  
Mobbs Charles, St. Giles'-st.  
Mobbs George, Grey Friars-st.  
Pearson Chas., St. Giles'-st.  
Smith David, College-street  
Smith Henry, St. Mary-st.  
Smith Thos. & Son, Mare-fair  
Thompson Samuel, Wood-st.  
Vaughan John, Sheep-street  
Watkin Jas., Commercial-st.  
Wilcox William, St. Mary-st.

Fisherspoon J. R., Castle-st.

### Pawnbrokers.

Horton Hannah, Mare-fair  
 Hart John, Bridge-street  
 Lifford Jonathan, Bridge-st.  
 Large John, Scarletwell-st.  
 Large John, St. Giles'-sq.  
 Over Wm. Fred., Newland

### Physicians.

Francis, Sheep-street  
 Wm. Cha., Abington-st.  
 Robertson Ar., St. Giles'-sq.

### Pork Butchers.

Robert, Horsemarket  
 Edward, Bridge-st.  
 Christian, Bridge-street and Sheep-street  
 C. & H., Abington-st.  
 William, Bath-street  
 Thomas, Bridge-street  
 William, Gold-street  
 & Son, Abington-street

### Poulterers.

John, George row  
 Sarah, Bradshaw-st.  
 Charles, Bridge-st.  
 James, Mare-fair

### Printers.

Land Sons, Parade  
 J. T., (and wood engraver), Gold-street  
 Field James, Mkt.-sq.  
 & Sons, Bradshaw-st.  
 Thos. Ed., Parade; h. Claybrook Hall  
 and Son, Mkt.-sq.  
 George, Bridge-st.  
 Charles, Gold-street  
 Phillips Thomas, Sheep-st.  
 James, Bridge-street  
 Fredk. J., Wood-st.  
 Wm., Abington-street  
 John, Bearward-st.  
 Thomas, Bridge-st.  
 George N., Drapery  
 Eliza, Parade

### Rag Dealers.

Jph., (& hair), Gold-st.  
 Francis Charles, (and paper), Drapery

### Rope and Twine Makers.

Edward, (and tarpaulin), Bridge-street

Pendred Benjamin (and tarpaulin), Augustine-street

### Saddlers, &c.

Burrows John, Bridge-street  
 Bright James, Bridge-street  
 Coleman William, Bridge-st.  
 Goodman Ann, George-row  
 Green & Son, Gold-street  
 Hallam Robert, Mayorhold  
 Marlow John, Woodhill  
 Monk Marshall, Bridge-st.  
 Oswin David, Sheep-street  
 Parbery John, (& proprietor of Bath Chairs), Bridge-st.  
 Townley John, Mare-fair

### Share Brokers.

Cooper Arthur, 4, St. Katharine's-terrace  
 Freeman Nat. Wells, Mkt.-sq.  
 Presland Thomas, Drapery  
 Sheppard Wm. S., Cmercl.-st.

### Shopkeepers.

See also Grocers, Flour Dealers, &c.

Ager W., Scarletwell-street  
 Ash William, Regent-square  
 Barrett Eliz., Commercial-st.  
 Baxter William, Kingswell-st.  
 Bevis Thomas, Kingswell-st.  
 Blackabee Eliz., Up. Mount-st.  
 Boodger Benjamin, Silver-st.  
 Braines Wm., Woolmonger-st.  
 Brooks William, Green-street  
 Bull James, Gas-street  
 Bull Thomas, Kettering road  
 Bull Thomas, Chapel-place  
 Chapman Charles, Bridge-st.  
 Cole Robert Wm., Bridge-st.  
 Collins John, Bearward-st.  
 Corby Thomas, Brier-lane  
 Curtis William, Bath-street  
 Dallington Wm., King-street  
 Douglas Susanna, Silver-st.  
 Eaton Geo., Wellington-pl.  
 Elmar Robert, Grafton-street  
 Gardner Geo., Green-street  
 Garnett James, Bailiff-street  
 Grant James, Crispin-street  
 Harris Ann, Park-street  
 Hicks Sarah, Quart-pot-lane  
 Holding Henry, Abington-st.  
 Horn Dinah, Bridge-street  
 Horner William, Horsemarket  
 Houghton Jane, Horsemarket  
 Hyde William, Regent-street  
 Ireson Sarah, Spring-lane  
 Jeffery John, Bath-street  
 Joyce Joseph, Scarletwell-st.

Kemp Saml., St. Mary's-place  
 Kingerley Hy., Wellington-st.  
 Knight William, Gas-street  
 Large Joseph, Cow-lane  
 Law William, Bath-street  
 Lilleman D.C., Scarletwell-st.  
 Long Sophia, Bridge-street  
 Lovell John, Gt. Russell-st.  
 Lovell John, St. Mary's-st.  
 Marriott John, St. James'-st.  
 Marshall Richard, Nelson-pl.  
 Miles John, Kettering-road  
 Moore W., Lower Harding-st.  
 Morhan John, Sheep-street  
 Morton Parsons, Gt. Russell-st.  
 Neal William, Scarletwell-st.  
 Norton Ann, Gregory-street  
 Oliviant Hy. M., Up. Mount-st.  
 Orton Thomas, Wellington-st.  
 Peasnell Thos., Phoenix-st.  
 Perkin William, Bull-lane  
 Perrin William, Bridge-street  
 Pittam Thomas, Chalk-lane  
 Plowman Chas. St. Giles'-st.  
 Plumb Isaac, Todd's-lane  
 Revitt Eusib., Scarletwell-st.  
 Roberts Geo., Up. Harding-st.  
 Roberts Samuel, Green-st.  
 Robbins T., St. Andrew's-st.  
 Robbins Wm., Russell-ter.  
 Rowlatt William, Crispin-st.  
 Saddington Wm., College-st.  
 Smith Josiah, Kettering-gar.  
 Sparrow Thomas, Silver-st.  
 Staples John, Drapery.  
 Stephens Daniel, Newland  
 Stevenson T., Gt. Russell-st.  
 Thurland Josiah, Crispin-st.  
 Tuckley George, Castle-st.  
 Vorley Hy., St. Andrew's-sq.  
 Walker James, Up. Mount-st.  
 Watts James, Bearward-st.  
 Watts Wm., Wellingbro'-rd.  
 Webb Joseph, Hope's-place  
 Webb Richard, Park-street  
 White Wm., Gt. Russell-st.  
 Williams Daniel, College-st.  
 Wills Joseph, Castle-street  
 Winsper John, St. Andrew's-sq.  
 Wood Thomas, Green  
 Wright Joseph, Castle-street

### Skinner, Roan, & Skiver Mnfr.

Wade William, Peter-street

### Slate Merchants.

Adnitt & Greenough, Brgd-st.  
 Higgins William, Bridge-st.  
 Horsey Samuel, Horsemarket  
 Whitmy James, Abington-st.



**Soda Water, &c. Manufacturers.**

Greville Henry M. & Edwin,  
Wood-hill  
Hogan John, (& chocolate)  
Gold-st.; h. Charwelton

**Stay Makers.**

Dando Rebecca, Drum-lane  
Earnsby Lydia, Mare-fair

**Statuaries & Marble Masons.**

Sealy Thomas, Bridge-street  
Sturgiss James, Bouverie-st.  
Whiting John And., Derngate

**Straw Hat Makers.**

Adams Rebecca, Abington-st  
Allen George, Market-sq.  
Bassett M. A., Grey Friars-st  
Burgess E. M. & S. A., Gold-st  
Cobb Sarah, Mare-fair.  
Coleman Catherine, Sheep-st  
Davison Sarah, Bridge-street  
Egg Jane, Bridge-street  
Haines Sarah A., Abington-st  
Janes Samuel, Drapery  
Jones Emma, St. Giles'-st.  
Mabbutt Ann, St. Giles'-st.  
Martin Jane, Newland  
Mitton Maria, Gold-street  
Porter Mary, Market-square  
Read Harriet, Derngate  
Robinson Hart., St. Giles'-st  
Vernon Mary, Gold-street  
Watkin H. & S. Ann, Drapery  
Wilson Jane, Gold-street  
Woodcock J. & S., Sheep-st

**Surgeons.**

Birdsall Wm., St. Giles'-sq.  
Bryan John Morg., Mare-fair  
Cook Thomas, Abington-st.  
Dodd Charles, St. Giles'-st.  
Faircloth John, M.C. Sheep-st  
Fitzpatrick James, Wood-st.  
Fitzpatrick T., St. Giles'-st.  
Gates Geo. John, Abington-st  
Mash James, St. Giles'-sq.  
Olive George, Sheep-street  
Osborne Thomas, Mare-fair  
Percival & Son, Abington-st  
Spurgin Branwhite, Sheep-st  
Terry & Son, Market-square  
Woods Francis B., Bridge-st

**Surgeon Dentists.**

King Rd. Swit., Mercers'-row  
Styer Abraham, St. Giles'-sq.

**Woolfries Hy., Abington-st.****Tailors and Drapers.**

Marked (\*) are not Drapers.

\*Atkins Wm. Raysin, Gold-st  
\*Ball James, 9, Up. Mount-st  
\*Ball Joseph, St. Mary's-pl.  
\*Barnard P. P., Albion-cres.  
\*Beetle Tho., Grey Friars-st.  
\*Cartwright J., Grey Friars-st  
Chisholme J., Horseshoe-st.  
Clayson Wm., Up. Mount-st.  
\*Cory Samuel, Newland  
Craddock William, Gold-st.  
Duke Samuel, Drapery  
\*Gammage Thos., Newland  
\*Gibbs John, Bearward-st.  
Gilbert Charles, St. Giles'-st.  
\*Goodman Hy. St. Mary's-pl.  
Gourley & Walker, Mrkt-sq.  
Gurney Joseph, Gold-street  
\*Holton Samuel, Park-street  
Kilpin Jno. Palmer, Woodhill  
Lay John, Market-square  
\*Luck John, Victoria-terrace  
\*Mackinlay James, King-st.  
\*Macquire Abr., Comrel.-st.  
\*Manton N., St. Edmd's.-end  
\*Manton Rd., Leicester-st.  
\*Manton W. 11, Wellington-pl  
\*Marchant Jas., Lwr. Mounts  
Marriott Charles, Bridge-st.  
\*Martin James, Drapery  
Meadows Nwn., Bearward-st.  
\*Mills James, Bridge-street  
Mills W. & R. Bridge-street  
\*Milroy Wm., Wellington-st.  
Page and Son, Sheep-street  
Payne William, Drapery  
Pendred Tho., Horseshoe-st.  
\*Roberts Samuel, Green-st.  
\*Smart James, King-street  
\*Smith Jacob, Mare-fair  
Spoor James, Drapery  
Stanton Richd., Abington-st.  
\*Wade James, Castle-street  
\*Wallis Thomas, Park-street  
Wright William, Drapery

**Tanner.**

Wetherill Marmaduke, & Co.  
St. James'-end; h. Black  
Lyon-hill

**Teachers of Dancing.**

Dorrell Alfred, College-street  
McKorkell Chas., St. Giles'-st.

**Teachers of Languages.**

D'Elepoux J. S., Gt. Russel-st.

**Laing Frederick, Princess-st.****Teachers of Music.**

Jones G. (& ink mfr.) King-st  
Klitz Jas. Frederick, Parade  
Packer George L., Newland  
Wallace William, Albert-st.

**Travelling Drapers.**

Jardine Wm., Western-ter.  
Regan Michael, Regent-st.

**Travelling Tea Dealers.**

Armstrong Wm., Prince's-st.  
Aveling Stephen, Wood-st.  
Campion Joseph, Mare-fair  
Copeland A., Grey Friars-st.  
Gibbs Wm. B., Gt. Russel-st.  
Gibson John Beck, King-st.  
Hurst Jacob, St. George's-st.  
Macgarr Peter, (& temper-  
ance hotel) King-street  
Manton & Morris, Le'ster-st.  
McCall Wm., Grey Friars-st.  
Muirhead Samuel, Park-st.  
Rae William, College-street  
Selkirk John, Grey Friars-st.  
Waddoll John, Prince's-st.  
Wilson Samuel, Prince's-st.

**Timber Merchants.**

Adnit & Greenough, Brdg.-st  
Atherton Thos. & Co., Cotton  
end; h. Victoria-place  
Horsey Samuel, Horsemarket  
Whitney James, Abington-st.

**Tobacconists.**

Cullingworth J. (mfr.) Gold-st  
Davy Mary, Bradshaw-street  
Hardy John, Sheep-street  
Kirk William, Drapery  
Thomas William, Bridge-st.  
Valentine John, Bridge-st.  
Walker Richard, Sheep-st.  
White Thos. Hem., Drapery

**Tobacco Pipe Makers.**

Chick James, Foundry-st.  
Roberts Edw., Scarletwell-st.  
Street Francis, Horseshoe-st.

**Toy Dealers.**

Barnes William, Abington-st.  
Berrill William, Mercers'-rw.  
Sabin Joseph, Drapery  
Taylor John, Gold-street  
Turner Henry, Abington-st.



**Turners.**

Hand Thos. B., St. Giles'-st.  
Larrott Joseph, Mount-st.  
Smith William, Mare-fair

**Umbrella & Parasol Mnufctrs.**

Banan Joseph, Bridge-street  
Whiting Daniel, Market-sq.

**Upholsterers & Paperhangers.**

Camp J. (& appraiser) Gold-st  
Capell William, Sheep-st.  
Dickins John, Albert-street  
Duke John, Bridge-street  
Dunkley Thomas, Market-sq.  
Macquire John, Drapery  
Marriott Francis, 1, Kerr-st.  
Page John, Sheep-street  
Parker Frederick, Wood-st.  
Pierce William, St. Giles'-st.  
Roddiss Henry, College-street  
Smalley John, Abington-st.  
Smart John, Up. Mount-st.  
Spokes Thomas, Gold-street  
Turner Henry, Abington-st.  
Warwick John, Wlmonger-st

**Veterinary Surgeons.**

Brake Matthew, Sheep-street  
Cross James, Navigation-row

Garratt Saml. S., 14, Royal-ter

**Watch & Clock Makers.**

Bass George, George-row  
Blunt & Son, Sheep-street  
Court Isaac Hy., Bridge-st.  
Fritz & Faller, Bridge-street  
Hall Thomas, St. Giles'-st.  
Jolliffe William, Drapery  
Kirk William, Drapery  
Marriott Wm., Abington-st.  
Schwertz Jacob, (Dutch clock only), Drapery  
Whitmore & Son, Gold-st.

**Wax & Tallow Chandlers.**

Caldwell Francis, Bridge-st.  
Gray William, Drapery  
Haines George, Bridge-st.  
Perkins Edw. & Son, Gold-st.  
Ward Edward, Kettering-rd.

**Wheelwrights.**

Adams Jas., Woolmonger-st.  
Cooper Thomas, Bridge-st.  
Fountain John, Wellington-pl  
Hewitt Charles, Mare-fair  
James John, St. John's-lane  
Mold Geo. & Jas., Fetter-st.  
Payne John, Castle-street  
Wright Rd. & Wesley Geo.,  
Mayorhold

**Whitesmiths & Bell Hangers.**

Dunn William, Sheep-street  
Payne John, Castle-street  
Pearson Stephen, St. Giles'-st  
Pearson John, Bull-lane  
Randall Wm., Wellington-st  
Sheppard Wm., Bridge-street  
Walker Samuel, Fish-street

**Window Glass Merchants.**

Smith & Son, Mare-fair  
Watkin Jas., Commercial-st.

**Wine & Spirit Merchants.**

Hanson Thos. F. & Robt. F.  
Angel Hotel, Bridge-st.  
Elworthy William, Sheep-st.  
Higgins Jno. Knight & W.T.,  
George Hotel, George-row  
Marshall John, Market-sq.  
Phipps Thos. & Co., Bridge-st  
Portal Rd. Brinsley, Gold-st  
Shipman Luke, Drapery; h.  
Royal-terrace  
Steevenson John, Sheep-st.  
Sternberg Thos., Abington-st  
Whitworth Jas., Abington-st  
Worster Wm., 7, Royal-ter.

**Wire Worker, &c.**

Cooper Thomas, Newland

**Churches.**

*All Saints'*,—Rev. Wm. Wales, M. A. Vicar;  
Rev. Hamlet Clarke, and Rev. Philip S.  
Swanwick, Curates  
*St. Andrew's*.—Rev. T. Storer, B. A. Incumbt.  
*St. Edmund's* (building).—Rev. Jas. Thos.  
Browne, M. A.  
*St. Giles'*.—Rev. Ed. Watkin, Vicar; Rev.  
Wm. L. Scott, M. A., Curate  
*St. Katharine's*.—Rev. Benjamin Guest  
*St. Peter's*.—Rev. R. W. Baxter, Rector;  
Rev. Chas. West, M. A., Curate  
*St. Sepulchre's*.—Rev. Wm. Butlin, M. A.,  
Vicar; Rev. Thos. Hutton, Curate

**Chapels.**

Baptist (General), Kingswell-street, Rev.  
Thos. Stanion  
Baptist, College-st., Rev. J. Turland Brown  
Baptist, Grey Friar's-st., Rev. Jph. Pywell  
Baptist, (Calvinist), St. Giles'-street, Mr.  
Wm. Leach  
Catholic, Leicester-road, Right Rev. Wm.  
Wareing, Bishop; Rev. John Dalton, M. A.  
officiating Priest

Independent, Castle-hill, Rev. Jno. Bennett  
Independent, King-st, Rev. G. Nicholson, B. A.  
Independent, Commercial-street, Rev. Ed.  
Thornton Prust  
Millinerian (Baptist), Grafton-street, Mr.  
Joseph Brown  
Primitive Methodist, Horse-market, Rev.  
John Holroyd. and Rev. Dennis Kendal  
Society of Friends' Meeting House, Wellington-street  
Unitarian, King-street, Rev. Wm. A. Jones  
Unitarian, Dychurch-lane, Rev. H. Ireson  
Wesleyan, Gold-street, and Todd's-lane,  
Rev. Samuel Timms; Rev. John J. Wilson;  
Rev. Wm. Hinson  
Wesleyan Methodist Association Tabernacle,  
King-street, Rev. Thomas Wallow

**Public Officers.**

*Coroners*, Borough of Northampton, John  
Becke, Northampton; Midland District,  
Peter Ed. Hicks, Northampton; Eastern  
Division, T. Marshall, Kettering; Western  
Division, Rt. Weston, Brackley

*Recorder*, R. N. Clarke, Esq., Serjeant at Law  
*Town Clerk & Sec. to the Municipal Charity Trustees*, John Hensman, Sheep-street  
*Clerks of the Peace*.—For the Borough, Geo. Cook, Newland; County, Henry Phillip Markham, St. Giles'-square  
*Clerk to County Magistrates, Board of Guardians for Northampton Union, and Commissioners of Taxes*, William Tomalin, Mkt.-sq.  
*Clerk to Borough Magistrates*, Chas. Wickens, Black-lyon-hill  
*Clerk to Improvement Commissioners, and Gas Light Company*, C., Markham, St. Giles'-sq  
*Registrar for the Borough Court of Record*, George Cooke, Newland  
*Rector of Ecclesiastical Courts*, Chas. Britten, St. Giles'-square  
*Deputy Registrars of the Diocese of Peterborough and Archdeaconry of Northampton*, William Gates, Derngate  
*Apparitor to the Bishop of Peterborough, &c.*, George Cattell, Victoria-terrace  
*Town Surveyor*, Wm. Hull, St. Giles'-street  
*Chief Constable of County Police*, Henry L. Bayly, St. Giles'-square  
*Superintendent of Borough Police*, Joseph Ball, Waterloo  
*Sheriff's Officer*, John Macquire, Drapery  
*Superintendent Registrar*, William Tomalin, Market-square  
*Registrar of Births and Deaths*, John Bull, Commercial-street  
*Registrar of Marriages for Northampton Union*, Wm. S. Sheppard, Commercial-street  
*Registrar of Births and Deaths for St. Giles' District*, John A. Whiting, Derngate  
*Surveyor of Taxes*, Wellinger Davis, Mare-fair  
*Inspector of Corn Returns*, William Clarke, Lawrence-street  
*Collectors of Poor Rates*, Thos. Billingham, 7, Upper Mount-street; Sml., Pratt Bennett, St. George's-street

#### Public Establishments.

*Athenæum, &c.*, St. Giles'-street  
*Barracks*, Leicester-road, Moses Simpson, Barrack Master  
*Bible Society's Depot*, Drapery; J. Blunsom  
*Borough Gaol*, Mounts. G. Arkesden, Governor  
*County Prison*, St. Giles'-sq., John Grant, Governor  
*County Hall*, Woodhill. William Roberts, Keeper, St. Giles'-street  
*Cemetery Company*, Joseph Brown, Registrar and Secretary; John Becke, Solicitor  
*Excise Permit Office*, Bradshaw-st.; J. Frood, supervisor; John Knaption, collector  
*Fire Engine Station*, Hind-yard, Sheep-st.; Chas. Smith, Fish-st., master of brigade

*Gas Works*, Gas-st.; Thomas Sharpe, Esq., proprietor; Wm. S. Sheppard, collector  
*Infirmity*, Billing-road; George Ashdown, house surgeon; Henry Harday, secretary  
*Lunatic Asylum (County)* Billing-rd.; Pierce Rogers Nesbitt, M.D. medical superintendent; W. G. Marshall, house surgeon; Wm. Francis Knight, house steward  
*Mechanics' Institute*, George-row; W. Rice, secretary; Wm. S. Sheppard, librarian  
*Northamptonshire Building Society*, George Macquire, secretary  
*Police Station*, (borough) Fish-st.; J. Ball, superindt.; J. Wright & C. Smith, sergts.  
*Police Station & Office*, (county) St. Giles'-sq. H. L. Bayly, chief con.; C. Young, deputy  
*Railway Station*, Cotton-end; Robert Snape, station master  
*Religious & Useful Knowledge Society*, Depot, St. Giles'-street; Chas. Wright, librarian  
*Royal Victoria Dispensary*, Albion-place; Henry Osborn, resident dispenser  
*Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, Depot, Drapery; George N. Wetton  
*Stamp Office*, R. Scriven, distribr. St. Giles'-sq.  
*Temperance Hall & Lecture Rooms*, Newland; Daniel Stevens, keeper  
*Theatre*, Mare-fair; John Becke, secretary  
*Town Hall*, corner of Abington-st.; William Stanton, keeper, Newland  
*Tract Society's Depot*; C. Cooper, Drapery  
*Union Workhouse*, Wellingborough-road; Ed. Fitzhugh, master  
*Water Works*, Billing-rd., Office, Commercl.-st.; W. S. Sheppard, collector & secretary

#### Posting Houses.

*Angel Hotel*, Thomas Shaw, Bridge-street, (& Blisworth Railway Hotel)  
*George Hotel*, Higgins Brothers, (by appointment to her Majesty) George-row  
 OMNIBUSES to and from the Railway Station for every train, from the Angel & George Hotels

COACH to and from Market Harboro' daily, from the Railway Station & George Hotel

#### Carriers.

*Carriers by Railway to London, and all parts of the kingdom, daily*—  
 Chaplin and Horne, Railway Station and Bridge-street; Thomas Shaw, agent  
 Pickford & Co, Railway Station; Charles Roadnight, agent  
 Grand Junction Railway and Canal Co., Bridge-street; Thomas Stubbs, agent  
 CARRIERS to the following places, with the Inns they call at:—  
 Abthorpe, John Webb, Sat., Boot, College-st.  
 Alderton, Wm. Jelley, Wed. & Sat., Wheat Sheaf, Gold-street

*Ashton*, J. Hodgkins, Sat., Magpie, Bridge-st.  
*W. Cooke*, Sat., Three Crowns, Bridge-st.  
*Aslcote*, Cornelius Clarke, Wednesday and Saturday, Woolpack, Bridge-street  
*Badby*, John Pettifer & William Blundell, Saturday, Swan and Helmet, Gold-street  
*Bedford*, James Jeffery, Tues., St. Peter's-st.  
*Blakesley*, Wilkinson, Sat., Dolphin, Gold-st.; John Dunkley, Sat., Lion & Lamb, Bridge-st.; W. Jones, Sat., Waggon & Horses  
*Blisworth*, George Coles, Wednesday and Saturday, Eagle & Child, Bridge-street  
*Boughton*, J. Faulkner, Wed. & Sat., Bear, Sheep-st.; Thos. Matthew, Mon. & Wed. Plumber's Arms, Sheep-street  
*Bozeat*, Luke Smart, Tuesday & Saturday, Flying Horse, Market-square  
*Brackley*, J. Wisdom, Wed. Woolpk., Bdg.-st  
*Brington*, Ed. Stowe, Sat., Boot, College-st.; — Hawood, Sat., Rose & Crown, Gold-st.  
*Brisworth*, J. Sykes, Mon. Wed. Fri. & Sat., Bear, Sheep-st.; James Johnson, Mon. Wed. & Sat., Admiral Rodney, Drapery  
*Bugbrook*, Wm. Rush, Mon. Wed. & Sat., Dolphin, Gold-st.; John Harris, Wed. and Sat., Wheat Sheaf, Gold-st.; Joseph Caucutt, daily, Queen's Head, Gold-street  
*Castletorpe*, T. Harris, Sat., & Wm. Pantar, Wed. & Sat., Spread Eagle, Bridge-st.  
*Clipston*, John Kendall, Wednesday and Saturday, Rose and Crown, Gold-street  
*Coaton*, Herne, Wed. & Sat. Rose & Crown, Gold-st.  
*Cold Ashby*, John Askew, Saturday, Bear, Sheep-street; Samuel Parnell, and Wm. Cattell, Saturday, Cross Keys', Sheep-st  
*Collingtree*, J. Clarke, Sat., Woolpk., Bridge-st  
*Cottesbrooke*, Ed. Tippler, Wednesday and Saturday, Bear, Sheep-street  
*Creton*, Wm. Webb, Mon., Wed., & Sat., Bear, Sheep-street; Jph. Dickins, Mon., Wed. and Sat., Admiral Rodney, Drapery  
*Crick*, Butlin, Sat., Dolphin, Gold-street  
*Dauntrey*, Wm. Jenkins, Tue., Thur., & Sat., Wheat Sheaf, Gold-st.; Hy. Hope, Mon., Wed., Fri., and Sat., Goat, Gold-street  
*Denton*, Jph. Robinson, Wednesday and Saturday, Swan, Deragate  
*Desborough*, J. Aprice, Sat., Bulls Head, Shp.-st  
*Doddington*, Wm. Gibson, Saturday, Three Tuns, Market-square  
*Eakley*, Thos Haycock, Wednesday & Saturday, Lion and Lamb, Bridge-street  
*Earl's Barton*, Berrill, Saturday, Peacock, Market-square; J. Barlow, Mon., Wed., and Sat., Three Tuns, Market-square  
*Eastcott*, Smith, Wednesday and Saturday, Dolphin, Gold-street  
*East Haddon*, Thos. Minard, Wed., and Sat., Freemans, Bradshaw-st.; Joseph Chapman, Wed., & Sat., Goat, Gold-st.

*Easton Maudit*, Samuel Silby, Saturday, Flying Horse, Market-square  
*Ecton*, Rd. Downs, daily, Vine, Abington-street; Mary Jolly, Wed. & Sat., Lion & Lamb, Bridge-street; Petted, Mon., Wed., and Sat., Three Tuns, Market-square  
*Everdon*, Geo. Murcott, Wed. & Sat., Rose and Punch Bowl, Mare-fair  
*Farthingstone*, Mrs. Spence, Sat., Rose and Punch Bowl, Mare-fair  
*Finedon*, W. Roberts, Sat., Peacock, Market-square; Mrs. Chapman, Sat., Peacock, Market-square  
*Floore*, Hy. Sharpe, Sat., Swan and Helmet, Gold-street; Garrett, Sat., Crow and Horse Shoe, Gold-street; Tarry, Saturday, Goat, Gold-street  
*Green's Norton*, Rd. Marriott, Sat., Waggon and Horses, Bridge-street  
*Guiltsborough*, Ed. Thorpe, Wed. and Sat. Bear, Sheep-street; Wm. Johnson, Sat., Freeman's, Bradshaw-street; Jph. Bird, Tues. and Sat., Bear, Sheep-street; Dd, Spencer, Wed. and Sat., Ram, Sheep-street; Rt. Cleaver, Mon. and Wed. Plumber's Arms, Sheep-street  
*Hanslope*, John Stones, Wed. and Sat., Bell, Bridge-street  
*Harlestone*, Geo. Irons, Wed. & Sat., Dolphin, Gld-st.; Ann Craddock, Sat., Goat, Gold-st  
*Harpole*, Thos. Collins, Sat., Swan & Helmet, Gold-street; Thos. Payne, Wed. & Sat., Crow and Horse Shoe, Gold-street; Geo. Ward, Wed. & Sat., Queen's Head, Gold-st.  
*Hartwell*, Thos. Harris, Sat., Spread Eagle, Bridge-street; Cooke, Wed. and Sat., Bull and Butcher, Bridge-street; Rebecca Spriggs, Sat., and Jph. Sparks, Wed. & Sat., Waggon and Horses, Bridge-street  
*Hazlebeeck*, Wm. Irons, Sat., Bear, Sheep-st  
*Heyford*, Jas. Blackwell, Wed. and Sat., Wheat Sheaf, Gold-street  
*Holcut*, Denton, Sat., Stags Head, Abington-street; John Richardson, Tues., Thurs., & Sat., Flying Horse, Market-square  
*Holdenby*, Thomas Clifton, Wed. and Sat. Freeman's, Bradshaw-street  
*Houghton*, Simon Collier, Wed. and Sat., Swan, Deragate  
*Irthlingborough*, Rd. Rowe, Saturday, Vine, Abington-street  
*Kettering*, Wm. Pollard, Mon., Wed., & Sat., Two Brewers, Abington-st.; Saml. Palmer, Mon., Wed., & Sat., Stag's Head, Abington-street; Jas. Suter, Sat. Fleece, Bridge-st.  
*Kislingbury*, Thos. Leeson, daily, Swan and Helmet, Gold-street; Wm. Ward, daily, Queen's Head, Gold-street  
*Leamington and Warwick*, Dd. Bell, Tues., Woolpack, Bridge-street



- Loddington*, Harris Watson, Sat. Bull's Head, Sheep-street  
*Litchboro'*, W. Brown, Sat., Boot, College-st  
*Little Brington*, Wm. Muddiman, Wed. & Sat., Goat, Gold-street  
*Long Buckby*, John Litchfield, Wed. & Sat., Goat, Gold-street; Saml. Mabbutt, Wed. and Sat., Rose and Crown, Gold-street  
*Maidford*, Wm. Chambers, Sat., Wheat Sheaf, Gold-street; Mary Barnes, Sat., Rose and Crown, Gold-street  
*Mear's Ashby*, Jph. Thompson, Sat., Two Brewers, Abington-street  
*Moulton*, Daniel Ward, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, Three Tuns, Market-square  
*Naseby*, Ed. Ringrose, Wed. & Sat., Plume of Feathers, Bradshaw-st.; Jno. Wilford, Sat., Bear, Sheep-st.; Jeremiah Wilford, Saturday, Freeman's, Bradshaw-street  
*Newport Pagnell*, Jas. Walters, Wednesday and Saturday, Rose and Crown, Gold-st.  
*Norton*, Mrs. H. Chown, Sat., Goat, Gold-st.  
*Old*, T. Penn, Wed. & Sat. Black Boy, Woodhill  
*Olney*, James Jeffery, Tues. St. Peter's-st.; John Field, Mon. Wed. & Sat., Dolphin, Gold-st.; John West, Mon. Wed. & Sat., Swan and Helmet, Gold-street  
*Orlinsbury*, Richard Warren, Saturday, Two Brewers, Abington-street  
*Pattishall*, William Heel, Wednesday and Saturday, Waggon & Horses, Bridge-st.  
*Paulerspury*, Joseph Atkins, Wed. & Sat., Magpie, Bridge-st.; John Elliott, Sat., Lion and Lamb, Bridge-street  
*Piddington*, James Hillier, Wednesday and Saturday, Dolphin, Gold-street; David Westley & George Old, Saturday  
*Pitsford*, Saml. Arthur, Mon. Wed. & Sat., Admiral Rodney, Drapery; W. Chambers, Mon. Wed. & Sat., Three Tuns, Market-sq.  
*Potterspury*, Meikins, Sat., Eagle & Child, Bridge-st.; Wm. Mayhew, Sat., Magpie, Bridge-st.; James Masom, Mon. Wed. and Saturday, Bell, Bridge-street  
*Pytchley*, John Mobbs, Sat., Stag's Head, Abington-st.; — Kelham, Sat., Saracen's Head, Abington-street  
*Ravensthorpe*, Thomas Robins, Wednesday and Saturday, Dolphin, Gold-street  
*Ravenstone*, George Wickins & — Kightley, Wed. & Sat., Magpie, Bridge-st.; Hickman, Saturday, Goat, Gold-street  
*Roads*, — Whiting, Wed. & Sat., Bull and Butcher, Bridge-st.; Samuel Tew, Sat., Waggon and Horses, Bridge-street  
*Rothersthorpe*, William Robins, Wednesday and Saturday, Woolpack, Bridge-street  
*Rothwell*, J. Broome, Sat., Peacock, Mkt.-sq.  
*Scaldwell*, J. Dawson, Wednesday and Saturday, Woolpack, Bridge-street  
*Silverstone*, James Wisdom, Wednesday, Woolpack, Bridge-street  
*Stoke Bruern*, Thomas Brice, Sat., Waggon and Horses, Bridge-st.; Edward Green, Saturday, Spread Eagle, Bridge-street  
*Stoke Goldington*, Wm. Sparrow, Wednesday and Saturday, Black Boy, Woodhill  
*Stony Stratford*, Henry Jefcoate, Wed. and Saturday, Bell, Bridge-street  
*Stowe*, John Warwick, Saturday, Swan and Helmet, Gold-street  
*Spratton*, Robt. Hill, Wed. & Sat., Admiral Rodney, Drapery; John Crane, Wed. and Saturday, Cross Keys, Sheep-street  
*Sywell*, Rd. Barker, Sat., Bear, Sheep-st.  
*Syrsham*, Jno. Webb, Sat., Boot, College-st.  
*Towcester*, Henry Webb, Mon. Wed. & Sat., Swan & Helmet, Gold-st.; Wm. Ratley, Wed. & Sat., Woolpack, Bridge-st.; John Enston, Thur. & Sat., Eagle and Child, Bridge-st.; James Wisdom, Wednesday, Woolpack, Bridge-street  
*Turvey*, J. Jeffery, Tues. & Fri., St. Peter's-st.  
*Upper Heyford*, James Blackwell, Wed. and Saturday, Swan and Helmet, Gold-street  
*Walgrave*, Thos. Gibson, Tues. Thurs. and Sat., Flying Horse, Market-sq.; Daniel York, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, Three Tuns, Market-square  
*Wappenham*, Joseph Horn, Sat., Woolpack, Bridge-street; Thomas Horn, Saturday, Boot, College-street  
*Weedon Beck*, Jonathan Mann, Saturday, Wheat Sheaf, Gold-street  
*Welford*, Thomas Stafford, Sat., Plume of Feathers, Bradshaw-st.; John Butler, Saturday, Bear, Sheep-street  
*Wellingborough*, J. Sears, Tues. Thurs. and Sat., Two Brewers, Abington-st.; Robt. Cobley, Tues. Thurs. and Sat., Swan and Helmet, Gold-st.; Jas. Sears, Mon. Wed. and Sat., Stag's Head, Abington-st.; G. Bird, Mon. Wed. and Sat., Flying Horse, Market-square  
*West Haddon*, Thos. Dunkley, Wed. & Sat., Woolpack, Bridge-st.; Joseph Garrett, Saturday, Goat, Gold-street  
*Weston*, William Osborn, Saturday, Flying Horse, Market-square  
*Whilton*, W. Collins, Sat., Wheat Sheaf, Gold-st.; Jonas Welsh, Sat., Fleece, Bridge-st.  
*Wollaston*, Thomas Jones, Saturday, Two Brewers, Abington-street  
*Woodend*, — Wilkinson, Saturday, Dolphin, Gold-street  
*Yardley Hastings*, James Jeffery, Friday, St. Peter's-st.; John Jeffery, Sat., Flying Horse, Market-sq.; Abraham Johnson, Mon. Wed. and Sat., Swan, Derngate  
*Yelvertoft*, W. Castell, Sat., Dolphin, Gold-st.



## The Lieutenantcy, Magistracy, and Members of Parliament of Northamptonshire.

**LORD LIEUTENANT**—The Most Noble the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Burghley House, Stamford.

**HIGH SHERIFF, 1849**—Henry Neville, Esq., Walcott.

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**NORTHERN DIVISION.**—Thos. Phillip Maunsell, Esq., and Augustus Stafford O'Brien, Esq.

**SOUTHERN DIVISION.**—Sir Charles Knightley, Baronet, Fawsley; and Captain Howard Vyse, Regent's Park Barracks.

**BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.**—The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, Saville-row, London; and Raikes Currie, Esq.

**PETERBOROUGH CITY.**—The Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Milton; and William Cavendish, Esq., Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.

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The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton, Castle Ashby

The Earl Fitzwilliam, Milton, Peterboro'

The Earl of Spencer, Althorp Park

The Duke of Grafton, Wakefield Lawn, Stony Stratford

Rev. Henry Key Bonney, D.D., Kingscliffe, Wansford

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Rev. William Stockdale, Mears Ashby

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John Ward Boughton Leigh, Esq., Brownsover Hall, near Rugby

Thos. Philip Maunsell, Esq., M.P., Thorpe Malzor, Kettering

John Nethercoat, Esq., Moulton Grange

Henry Barnes Sawbridge, Esq. East Haddon

Rev. Hy. Leigh Bennett, Chacombe Brackley

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John Yorke, Esq., Thrapston

Rev. W. H. Clarke, Cold Higham, Towcester

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Rev. G. H. Capron, Stoke Doyle

Lieut. Col. Cartwright, Floore House

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Hon. Henry Fitzroy, Berkeley-sq., London  
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 Stony Stratford  
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 Thomas Chas. Higgins, Esq., Turvey, Beds.  
 Rev. F. Althorp, Gumley, Mkt. Harborough  
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 John Reddall, Esq., Dallington  
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 near Coventry  
 Rev. John Athawes, Loughton, Bucks.  
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 Thrapston  
 R. T. Clarke, Esq., Welton-place, Daventry  
 Capt. H. Vyse, M.P., Regent's Park Barracks  
 Geoffy. Palmer, Esq., Carleton, Rockingham

\* \* Having now sketched with a hasty, but we hope faithful hand, all that is interesting in the general features of the county and the town of Northampton, we shall commence our topographical survey with the hundred of Spelhoe, and proceed thence *seriatim* through the twenty hundreds of the county, taking them in their natural order as they lie in each division, and describing the parishes, towns, townships, and villages, in alphabetical order, as we advance through each hundred.

## SPELHOE HUNDRED.

The hundred of Spelhoe, or as it is variously written in Domesday Book, *Spelho*, *Spelehon*, *Spelehot*, *Sperehot*, *Sperehou*, and *Spereholt*, comprehends the town and borough of Northampton, ten parishes, and an extra-parochial district. It is bounded on the north by Orlingbury hundred, on the east by Hamfordshoe, on the south by Wymersly, from which it is divided by the river Nen; and on the west by Newbottle-grove hundred; is of an irregular figure, comprising 17,650 statute acres, extending about nine miles from north to south, and four miles from east to west, at its widest point. Mr. Baker, in his History of Northamptonshire, tells us that "the Saxon orthography of this hundred presents an obvious and characteristic etymology. *Spel*, including in its widest acceptation any species of oral address or written documents, and *hoh*, denoting

a hill or elevated site, form, when combined, a complete illustration of the original hundred courts which, 'in the olden time,' were convened in the open air, or some conspicuous well-known spot selected for the general convenience of the inhabitants; and hence most of the hundreds were primarily denominated not from the principal town within the district, but from places of rendezvous, the very names of which have, in many instances, sunk into oblivion with the disuse of the custom." A field in the northern part of the adjoining parish, Weston Favell, still retains the name of Spelhoe Close. This hundred belonged to the manor of Kingsthorpe in the reign of King John, and a writ was issued to the sheriff of the county in 1224, 8th Henry III., to restore it to the freeholders of that place. In the 54th of Henry III., a grant was made of the hundred to Eleanor, the wife of Prince Edward; but, by an inquisition taken in the 28th and 39th of Edward III., it was again found to be annexed to the manor of Kingsthorpe. The freeholders of Kingsthorpe were summoned, by writ of *quo warranto*, in the 37th of Henry VIII., 1546 to shew cause why they claimed it, to which they pleaded, that it had been a member and parcel of their township from time immemorial. Judgment is not recorded, but the fee of the hundred is now vested in the crown. The following enumeration shews the names of the parishes (exclusive of the borough of Northampton), with the number of acres, population, and number of houses in 1841, and the rateable value of each parish:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Abington .....	1,190	28	72	71	143	£2,078
Billing, Great .....	1,290	94	195	206	401	2,440
Billing, Little .....	890	16	52	49	101	1,644
Boughton .....	1,850	90	202	187	389	1,868
Kingsthorpe .....	1,800	330	705	762	1,467	6,000
Moulton .....	3,094	291	695	673	1,368	4,653
Moulton Park, <i>extra parochial</i>	450	2	11	7	18	
Overston .....	1,940	42	96	91	187	1,950
Pitsford .....	2,700	133	255	290	545	2,300
Spratton .....	2,810	222	453	436	889	3,966
Creaton, Little,* <i>hamlet</i> ... }		19	37	40	77	562
Weston Favell.....		99	211	225	436	1,952
Total .....	19,064	1,366	2,984	3,037	6,021	29,413

\* The hamlet of Little Creaton, though a part of Spratton parish, is locally situated in Guilsborough hundred.

## The Charities of Spelhoe Hundred,

with the date of nearly each bequest, the name of the donor, the amount, appropriation, and annual value, as abstracted from the Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring respecting Charities, printed by order of the House of Commons. See the histories of the parishes for more recent bequests, and also for the present value of such of these as have increased or decreased since the Parliamentary Reports were published.

### Northampton General Municipal Charities,

with their *present* annual value, under the direction of trustees, sixteen of whom are living at present :—

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1558.	Henry Prior (rent) .....	Northampton, poor .....	£1 10 0
1562.	Matthew Sillesby (rent) .....	ditto, two poor widows ...	44 0 0
1593.	Ann Hopkins (rent) .....	ditto, poor .....	40 0 0
1597.	John Neale (rent) .....	ditto, poor widows .....	6 1 0
„	Beatrice Ogle (rent) .....	ditto, poor .....	4 0 0
„	St. Thomas's Day Charity .....	ditto, poor .....	26 10 0
1606.	Thomas Crasswell (£50) ditto, the int. to be paid to a poor maid		2 10 0
1686.	Ed. and Dorothy Pickering (rent) ditto, poor .....		10 6 8
1691.	Richard White (rents) .....	ditto, poor .....	64 0 0
„	John Ball (£50) .....	to clothe six poor widows...	2 10 0
1542.	Thomas Chipsey (lands, &c.) ...	Grammar School .....	92 5 0
1669.	George Norwood (lands) .....	poor, and apprenticing boys	136 0 0
	Bugbroke .....		132 13 4
1552.	Sir Thomas White (estate), loans of £100 each, to deserving young men, 26 of which are out this year .....		

Those under the management of the CHURCH CHARITY TRUSTEES (16 in number) are the following, with their present annual value :—

1450.	St. Thomas's Hospital. See page 140.....	900	0	0
„	Wade's Charity..... minister, clerk, and sexton of All Saints	2	0	0
1630.	Anthony Acham (annuity) ..... bread to poor .....	8	0	0
„	Freeman's Charity .....	2	12	0
1703.	Robert Ives (£100), £1 to minister of All Saints, and the remainder for clothes for poor women.....	5	0	0
1753.	The Corporation School, various grants, including the Earl of Northampton's, Pickering's, and John Allen's Charities	117	0	0
	Carried forward.....	£1,596	18	0



The following are the Charities of the HUNDRED OF SPELHOE, extracted from the Commissioners Reports :—

Brought forward.....	£1,596	18	0
1731. Mary Palmer (rent) ..... Abington parish, poor .....	2	0	0
1778. Stephen Hawke (£20) ..... ditto, poor .....	1	0	0
1547. Rd. Humfrey (lands, &c.), Boughton parish, poor, repairing highways, and apprenticing children .....	53	15	8
1758. Earl of Stratford (rent) ..... Boughton parish, poor.....	5	0	0
1776. Poor's Allotment ..... Kingsthorpe parish, poor...	13	0	0
„ Several small benefactions ..... ditto, poor .....	1	2	8
„ The Maiden Hook (land) ..... ditto, bread for wayfarers...	0	12	0
1690. George Cook (£100) ..... } ditto, bread for poor.....	6	18	0
„ Clarke, and Gooding (£65)... }			
1749. Thos. Cooke (land) ..... for support of Kingsthorpe School	20	0	0
1707. Dame Sarah Pritchard ..... for teaching two poor boys...	5	15	0
„ Mrs. Luffday (£100) ..... Moulton parish, bread for poor	5	0	0
„ Four other benefactions of £5 each, ditto, poor .....	1	0	0
1711. Rt. Mills (land) ..... ditto, poor widows .....	1	0	0
1721. Sarah Edwards (£100) ..... ditto, poor .....	4	0	0
„ Donor unknown (land) ..... ditto, poor .....	2	10	0
„ Earl of Stratford (rent) ..... Pitsford parish, poor.....	5	0	0
„ Donor unknown..... Spratton par., apprenticing children	12	15	0
1704. Hy. and Eliz. Ekins..... Weston Favell par., Charity School	9	0	0
1739. Thos. Green (land) ..... ditto, schoolmaster.....	2	18	0
1705. Gertrude Ekins ..... Charity School, apprenticing children, bread for the poor, &c. ....	45	0	0
„ Lady Holman (land)..... ditto, poor .....	7	8	0
Total.....	£1,801	12	4

## ABINGTON PARISH.

The Parish of Abington, called in Domesday Book, *Abintone*, is bounded on the east by Weston Favell, on the north by Kingsthorpe and Moulton parishes, on the west by Northampton, and on the south by the river Nen. Bridges, writing about the year 1720, says, “it is a village of 33 houses, in an enclosed lordship.” The parish contains 1,190 acres of the rateable value of £2,078, and its population in 1801 was 170; in 1831, 155; and in 1841, 143 souls. The estimated annual value of real property, as assessed to the property tax in 1815, is £2,401. The village now consists of a few scattered cottages, situate  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile E.N.E. of Northampton, on the Wellingborough road, and the soil is a light red

loam of excellent quality. "A general survey of England," writes Mr. Baker, "instituted by William the Conqueror, was completed in the 20th year of his reign, 1086, and is universally admitted to be the most ancient and authentic national record extant: it is commonly but very aptly termed the *Doomsday Book*, as furnishing on the legal *day* of judgment, the *dome* or law by which the proprietorship, tenure and value of all the landed property in the kingdom was fixed and applied to the purposes of feudal taxation, or judicial decision." This record is still preserved in Westminster Abbey. At the time of this survey, Abington was in the hands of one *Richard*, who held here four hides\* of land, and which, with a mill worth 20s. a year, and 20 acres of meadow, were all valued together at 40s. yearly at the time of Edward the Confessor, but was then advanced to £4. *Humphrey de Bassingburne* had these four hides certified to him in the reign of Henry II., from whom they descended to *Nicholas de Bassingburne*, and remained in this family till the death of *Alice*, formerly the wife of *Giles de Bassingburne*, in the 42nd of Edward III., 1369. The manor then passed to *Robert de Colville*, (son of Margaret, the daughter of *Alice*, who married Walter de Colville), who died without issue in the 43rd of Edward III. 1370, and was succeeded by *Sir Ralph Basset*, of *Sapcote*, and *Sir John Gernoun*, who were found by inquisition to be his next heirs. In the ninth year of Richard II. 1386, *Sir Robert de Swynburn*, *William Ashby*, and others, were sentenced to pay a fine of 35 marks, for having purchased the manor and advowson of the Church of Abington, which were held of the crown *in capite* of *Sir John Gernon*, without the King's license. From these gentlemen

\* A hide of land includes as much as one plough can till in a year. As has been seen at page 37, under the *feudal system*, most lands were held under a military tenure. England was so distributed by William the Conqueror, that the kingdom had always 60,000 Knights ready to serve at the command of the King, as circumstances might require. By the term *Knights*, (frequently used in this work) must be understood those who held *Knight's fees*, not persons who had obtained the order of Knighthood. A Knight's fee consisted of two hides of land, or two hides and a half; and a *mesne* tenant, who had more than a single Knight's fee, was called a *bavator*, a term applied to any Vassal who held a military fief of a tenant in chief to the crown. He who held of a *bavator*, was called a *balvasini*, and each of these might enfeeoff another to hold of him by Knight's service. A *barony* was *Knight's service embaroned*, or enlarged. Every nobleman was by tenure a soldier; his military duty was not confined within the kingdom, but extended abroad at the command of the King; and not singly, but with such a number of knights as his barony, by its several fees, maintained. All the great landowners were soldiers, paid and maintained by the lands they possessed, as they likewise paid and maintained those freeholders of an inferior rank, who held knight's fees under them. As the military tenure, or that by knight service, consisted of what were deemed the most free and honourable services, but in their nature were unavoidably uncertain, as to the time of performance; the second species of tenure or *free socage*, (see note to page 93), consisted also of free and honourable services, but were reduced to an absolute certainty. This tenure subsists to this day, and in it, since the statute of Charles II. almost every other species of tenure has been merged.

it passed to *Sir Nicholas Lylling*, from whom it descended to *Robert Bernard*, in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of *this* Sir Nicholas, in which family it remained for upwards of two hundred years, till purchased of *Sir John Bernard* in 1669, by William Thursby, Esq. then of the Middle Temple, London, for £13,750. *William Thursby*, by will dated 30th July 1700, 'devised his manor and premises in Abington, Little Billing, and Weston Favell, and estates in Pightesley and other places, to his nephews, *William Thursby* and *Richard Thursby*, successively entail male, with remainder to his niece, Mary Harvey, wife of *Robert Harvey, Esq.* of Stockton, in Warwickshire, with divers remainders over. The nephews both dying, the settled estates devolved to *John Harvey, Esq.* son and heir of *Robert* and *Mary Harvey*, who thereupon in pursuance of an express proviso in the will of the deviser, assumed the name and arms of Thursby of Essex, and from whom they have descended to *John Harvey Thursby, Esq.*''\* *Lewis Loyd, Esq.* of Overstone, is the present lord of the manor, (by purchase,) and principal owner of the soil.

*The Abbey, or Manor House*, is situated in a walled Park of about 80 acres, which is well stocked with elms, chesnuts, and pink thorns, and is certainly one of the most pleasing parts of the environs of Northampton. "The hall," says Mr. Baker, "is a lofty gothic room with open timber roof, a recess at one end and mullioned windows adorned with the achievement of O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, and other arms from the old manor house at Great Billing. \* \* \* The dining room is wainscoted, and the arms and quarterings of *Bernard*, intermixed with a variety of grotesque devices introduced into the panels. The grounds present some agreeable home scenery, and a tower overhung with ivy, constructed to supply the house with water from Broadley-head spring, serves the double purpose of utility and ornament. The enthusiastic admirers of the 'bard of nature,' and the actor who 'embodied what the poet drew,' will here feel their sympathetic affections awakened by viewing the residence, and last long home of Shakespeare's favourite grand-daughter; and in an adjacent lawn, the mulberry tree inscribed '*This tree was planted by David Garrick, Esq. at the request of Ann Thursby, as a growing testimony of their friendship.*'" The mansion is now occupied as a private *Lunatic Asylum*, and known as the *Abington Abbey Retreat, and Hospital for Mental Invalids*. It was instituted October 1st, 1845, and registered in pursuance of the Act 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 100. The prospectus of the institution states that it is intended exclusively for the reception of a limited number of patients of both sexes from the upper and middle classes of society, and combines all the advantages of a large public hospital with the comforts and retirement of a private residence. The mansion, as regards its construction, is singularly well adapted for the purposes to which

\* Baker.

it is applied. The sitting rooms, seven in number, are lofty, most of them very spacious and cheerful, and none of them either small or gloomy. The sleeping apartments are equally eligible; nor can any part of the house suggest ideas of restraint or coercion. It was originally intended for the temporary retirement of invalids from the first classes of society; it has consequently been fitted up in a style that is not excelled in similar establishments of the highest celebrity. The gothic entrance hall affords space for exercise during inclement weather, being about forty feet long by twenty-two, and thirty-five feet high; it contains a finger organ, and antique furniture in keeping with the character of the apartment.

The institution is under the supervision of a committee and house visitors, being subscribers to a benevolent fund, through which invalids of respectability and education, but of limited incomes,—a class of patients who suffer most severely in mind and body from inappropriate treatment and classification,—are enabled to enjoy the benefits which this establishment confers, at lower rates of payment than they could otherwise be admitted for. The village church stands upon the eastern lawn, to which the patients have access by a private entrance. The number of pews attached to the Abbey, enable a large proportion to attend divine service. The institution is under the able superintendence of Dr. Thomas Prichard, the resident physician, and Mrs. Prichard, the matron.

*The Church*, dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, was rebuilt (except the tower) in 1821, at the sole expense of J. H. Thursby, Esq. the then patron of the living, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel and tower, in which are three bells; exhibiting various styles of English architecture. The tower and east ends of the nave, chancel and north aisle are embattled, the south front is mantled with ivy, and the interior is very neat; the font is octagonal, the pulpit is of oak very richly carved, and was presented by Thomas Rocke, “a great benefactor to this Church, who died January 3, 1715, *Ætatis suæ* 80,” as his monument testifies, and the chancel window is filled with stained glass. There are several monuments in the church belonging to the Thursby family. *The benefice* is a rectory, rated in the King’s books at £20, but now worth about £500 a year. The tithes have been commuted for £301. 15s. 2d., and there are about fifty acres of glebe land. The living is in the patronage of Lewis Loyd, Esq. of Overstone, and the Rev. Frederick Thursby, M.A., is the rector. The Church was broken into about 37 years since, and robbed of two large silver flagons, a chalice and plate, inscribed, *Oblatio Gul. Thursby*; and the large bible and a prayer-book were stolen in November last, but were afterwards found hid in a heap of stones in a brick yard, near the Northampton race course. A new *Rectory-house* has just been built in a pleasant situation, a short distance from the Church; it is a commodious sub-



stantial building of stone, (quarried on the premises,) with quoins and dressings of Bath stone, and overhanging eaves supported by brackets; the structure, which is from a design by Mr. E. F. Law, architect, is of an Italian character. The cost of its erection was about £2,500. The rent of the Church land amounts to £16 a year.

*Leonard Welsted*, the poet and dramatist, son of the Rev. Leonard Welsted, rector of this parish, was born here in 1688.

*Directory*.—Thomas Pritchard, Esq. M.D., Abington Abbey Retreat; Rev. Frederick Thursby, M.A., rector, Rectory; Thos. Merry, corn miller and grazier; and the farmers are, John Britten, Joseph Campion, John Harris, and Richard Stanton.

#### BILLING GREAT PARISH,

Or Billing Magna, is bounded on the east by Ecton, on the north by Overstone, on the west by Billing Little, and on the south by the river Nen. It contains 1,290 acres, the rateable value of which is £2,440. 1s. 3d. Its population in 1801, was 267; in 1831, 372; and in 1841, 401 souls: the amount of assessed property in 1815, was £2,319. The soil varies from a light red loam in the upper lands, to clay on the hill sides, whilst that part bordering on the river consists of a gravelly nature; two-thirds of the land is arable, but there are excellent meadows and pastures in the lower parts of the parish. Robert Carey Elwes, Esq. (the lord of the manor) and the Rector, are the principal proprietors of the parish.

*Manor*. *Billing Magna*, or according to the Domesday book, *Belinge*, contained four hides of land, which with twenty-eight acres of meadow and a mill, had been valued at 40s., but at the time of the Conqueror's survey was rated at £5. This was then held of the King by *Gilbert the Cook*; but in King Edward's time, it was the freehold of *Thor*. The lordship of *Great Billing* was certified to contain four hides in the reign of Henry II.; by inquisition taken in the 24th Edward I. (1296,) Robert Barre, or Barry, was found to hold one moiety of *Roger de Mortimer*, by knight's service, and the other moiety by knight's service of the *Countess of Rivers*, who held it of the King *in capite*. These moieties in the preceding reign were in the hands of *Peter Barre*, and estimated at a knight's fee each. The manor remained in the possession of the family of *Barry*, whose place of residence was at *Stanton-Barry*, in Buckinghamshire, until the reign of Edward III. In the 38th of this reign (1365) a precept was directed to the King's escheator, to enquire after a pot of silver sterling, found by one John Nore, within this parish, with orders to seize and detain it, in the name and for the use of the King. The reversion of this manor was granted in the 1st year of Richard III., (1483,) by the crown to *John de la Pole*, Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk, by Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV. Bridges tells us that

he was so much in favour with the King (Richard III.) that upon the death of his own son, he was in the second year of his reign proclaimed heir apparent to the crown of England, to the prejudice of the daughter of King Edward IV. his elder brother. Upon the advancement of Henry VII. to the throne, he (John de la Pole) fled to Flanders, to his maternal aunt, Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, and returning at the head of a powerful army, made an ineffectual attempt to dethrone him in the second year of this reign. He was encountered by the King's forces at Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, on the 16th of June 1487 where, after a sharp engagement, his army was routed and himself slain. The manor of Great Billing was included in a very extensive grant made by the King in the 5th of his reign (1490) to Sir John Fincox, Lord Chief Justice of the King's bench, and co-tenants "in trust to settle on the Dean and Canons of Windsor, in recompense of their prayers for the souls of the King, the late Countess of Richmond, his grandmother, and Catherine his wife. This grant, if not subsequently revoked by the King, was avoided by his executors, who in 1st Edward VI. (1547) substituted certain rectories, advowsons, and tithes to the same uses."\* The manor seems to have reverted to the Crown after this for in the 32nd of Elizabeth (1590) it granted it to *Alexander King* and *Thomas Crompton*, with license to alienate it to John Freeman, of Ecton, who purchased it, and whose grand-daughter and heir, *Catherine*, wife of Edward Georges, baron Dundalk in Ireland, sold it to *Sir Barnaby O'Brien*, about the year 1628. This, Sir Barnaby O'Brien, was a lineal descendant of Brien Boroihme, King of Ireland in 1002, and the heads of which family were denominated Kings of Thomond, till Murrough O'Brien surrendered the sovereignty to Henry VIII. "Sir Barnaby O'Brien," says Mr. Baker, "on the death of his brother Henry without male issue in 1639, became 6th Earl of Thomond. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he hastened into England and joined the King at Oxford, who, in return for his zealous attachment, created him *Marquis of Billing*, in the county of Northampton, to him and his issue male, by patent bearing date 3rd May 1645; but in the feverish agitation of that eventful period, the enrolment of the patent was neglected, and neither he nor his descendants enjoyed the dignity." From Murrough O'Brien, who died in 1741, the estate descended to Percy Windham, who assumed the name of O'Brien, but dying in 1774, it passed to his nephew George, the late Earl of Egremont, who sold Billing in 1776 to Lord John Cavendish, fourth son of William, third Duke of Devonshire. Lord Frederick Cavendish succeeded his brother Lord John, and sold the estate, comprising the manor, mansion, and from six to seven hundred acres of land, to Robert Carey Elwes, Esq. of Roxby, in Lincolnshire, forty years since.

*Great Billing* is a handsome village, situate on an eminence, 4 miles N. E. of Northampton, commanding extensive prospects.

\* Baker.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands north of the village, and consists of a western tower containing four bells, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and north chapel. The tower, which is of three stories, was originally surmounted by a spire, which, on April 11th, 1759, was destroyed by lightning, "and some of the stones," says the Northampton Mercury, "were whirled into the air with such an astonishing force and rapidity as to be carried to a considerable distance. Many of the pews in the church were shivered to pieces, and the sulphureous smell was so powerful that scarcely anybody could bear to go near the church, which is so much shattered that it is thought the whole fabric must be rebuilt." The tower is parapeted with panelings from the mansion of the Earls of Thomond, which Bridges describes as "a handsome old house with pleasant gardens adjoining," and which was taken down in 1776 by Lord John Cavendish. The chancel is separated from the nave by a wooden screen, under an open pointed arch, and communicates with the north chapel, or burial place, through a modern circular arch. In the chapel is a large and costly monument to Henry, the seventh Earl of Thomond, ob. 1691, and also a small but elegant tablet, with a bas relief by Flaxman, to Caroline, wife of R. C. Elwes, Esq. ob. 1812. The benefice is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, valued at £19, gross income £521, in the patronage of the Principal and fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Walker, M.A. The tithes were commuted at the inclosure of the common in 1788, for about 300 acres. The *Rectory house*, a good substantial building, occupies a pleasant situation in the village, one portion of it was built in 1672, and the other about fifty years since.

In the village is a small *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1836.

*Great Billing House*, the seat of Robert Carey Elwes, Esq., stands nearly on the site of the old mansion of the O'Brien's, Earls of Thomond, and was erected by Lord John Cavendish, from a design by Carr, of York, a celebrated architect, though originally bred a common mason. It is a plain commodious edifice of Kingsthorpe stone, with east and west fronts, and from its elevated situation is one of the most conspicuous objects in the neighbourhood.

*An Almshouse*, for five poor widows and one poor widower, was founded here in the reign of James I. This charity is in an unsettled state: the almshouse is not occupied, but the poor receive each £6 a year.

*Charity*.—George Wortley, Esq., bequeathed, on the 26th March, 1848, the sum of £117, the interest of which, to be distributed to such poor as the trustees, the Rev. J. Walker and Mr. James Dunn, should select as proper objects.

*The National School*, in the village, was built in 1845, and is well attended.

*Biography*.—Sir Isaac Wake, orator of the University of Oxford in 1604, ambassador extraordinary in Savoy and Piedmont, ordinary for Italy, Helvetia,

and Rhetia, Select for France, and about to become Secretary of State, when he died in 1632, was son of the Rev. Arthur Wake, rector of this parish, and born here about the year 1575.

Barber Saml., gardener to R. C. Elwes, Esq.  
 Britten John, grocer and butcher  
 Britten Mrs. Martha  
 Campion William, leather seller  
 Chapmam Ed. Silbey, carpenter, &c.  
 Coleman John, carpenter, &c.  
 Elwes Robt. Carey, Esq., Gt. Billing House  
 Key Mr. Edmund  
 Moore Mr. Charles  
 Rixon John, brick and tile manufacturer  
 Rose Daniel, builder, stonemason, &c.

Simco Thos., vict., 'Stag's Head,' & blksmith  
 Walker Rev. Joseph, M.A., rector  
 Wilson Samuel, tailor  
 Wright George, builder, carpenter, &c.  
 Wright William, grocer and baker  
 Wykes Jabez, schoolmaster

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Britten Robert, Great Billing Lodge  
 Dunn James  
 Monk Samuel (and corn miller)  
 Rayson James

William Pilbrow, *carrier* to Northampton on Saturdays.

### BILLING LITTLE PARISH.

Billing Little, or Billing Parva, is bounded on the north and west by Weston Favell, on the east by Great Billing, on the north-east by Overstone, and on the south by the river Nen, which divides it from Little Houghton. It contains 890 acres, of the rateable value of £1644. The population in 1801, was 64; in 1831, 88; and in 1841, 101 souls; and the amount of assessed property is £1,763. The soil is of a similar character to that in Great Billing, with a larger proportion of meadow and grazing land. Lewis Loyd, Esq., is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor

*Manor.*—Gunfrid de Cioches held here 3 hides, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of land; the arable land being 7 carucates, a mill, and 50 acres of meadow in the time of the Conqueror's survey; the whole had been valued at 40s., but was then rated at 70s. The Earl of Morton appears to have held half a hide and half a virgate at the same time, which had been valued at 2s., but was then rated at 10s. The lordship of Little Billing was certified to contain four hides in the reign of Henry II.; it was in the hands of Gilbert de Preston in Henry the Third's time. In the 4th year of Edward II. 1311, John de Longueville levied a fine on the manor, and in the 9th year of the same reign was declared to be lord of it. This John de Longueville founded the convent of the Friars Augustins in Northampton, in the 16th year of the same reign. Several of his descendants were afterwards benefactors to it, and there buried. The manor remained in the possession of this family till about the year 1661, after which it was sold to pay debts, and raise portions for younger children. It was purchased of the Longueville's by William Thursby, Esq., and accompanied Abington to J. H. Thursby, Esq. Lewis Loyd, Esq., purchased both manors a few years since.

*The Village*, which is small, is situate about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Northampton. In Bridges' time it consisted of eleven families.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient edifice, of one pace,



chancel, north chapel, and south porch. On the western gable is a small wooden turret, containing two bells. The chancel and north chapel are divided from the body by wooden screens under open arches, and the north chapel is now being rebuilt by Lewis Loyd, Esq., to whom it belongs. In the body are some rude open seats, coeval with the earliest portions of the building, and the font is an exceedingly curious relic of a primeval church. In *Van Voorst's* volume of fonts it is thus described:—"This jar-like and singular font may be placed early in the Norman period; both irregular in shape and rude in workmanship. It is chiefly interesting for its curious legend, which is written in characters exactly conformable to the great seal of William the Conqueror—

"WILBERHTVS ARTIFEX ATQ: LEMENTARIUS HVNL FABRICAVIT

QVISQVIS SVVM VENIT MERLERE LORPVV PROLVV DVVIO LAPIT."

The living is a rectory, valued in the King's books at £10. 2s. 11d., now worth over £350. Earl Brownlow is patron, and the Rev. Richd. John Geldart, D.D., is the rector. The tithes have been commuted for £349, and there are eight acres of glebe land. Near the church stands the rectory house, which is a very neat and comfortable building.

The principal inhabitants are the *Rev. Richard John Geldart, D.D.*, rector; and *Thomas Britten, William Pell*, and *Nathaniel Stanion*, farmers and graziers.

#### BOUGHTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Moulton, on the north by Pitsford, on the south-east by Moulton Park, on the west by the river Nen, which divides it from Chapel Brampton, and on the south by Kingsthorpe parish. It contains 1850 acres of land, of the rateable value of £1868. 4s. Its population in 1801, was 344; in 1831, 360; and in 1841, 389 souls. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £1,880. The soil is principally of a reddish loam, with a sandy bottom; is remarkably early and very fertile, and the greater part of the land is arable. Colonel Vyse is the lord of the manor, and principal landowner. Bridges says that Boughton contained "40 houses besides the Earl of Strafford's seat and lodge on the green," when he wrote. There is a small spring of the temporary kind, of great note, which the vulgar called Marvel Sike, about two bows shot from Brampton-bridge, nigh Kingsthorpe-road, says Morton, and several petrifying springs in the lordship, particularly the grotto spring in the Park, adds Mr. Baker. The mill, mentioned in Doomsday book, is near Brampton bridge; it was given to the hospital of St. David, at Kingsthorpe, but since the dissolution it has passed again to the lord of the manor.

*Manor.*—Boughton, or as it is variously called in Doomsday book *Buchedone*, *Bochetone*, and *Buchenho*, and in later records *Buckton*, or the town of Bucks, contained at the time of the Conqueror's survey three hides, wanting half a

virgate, held by the Abbot of St. Wandregisile, in the diocese of Rouen, in Normandy, which were given to that convent by the Countess Judith, with the Conqueror's consent. There were ten acres of meadow; the whole, in King Edward's time, had been valued at 20s., but was then rated at 40s., and had been the freehold of two Thaners. One Girard also held of the Countess half a virgate, which was valued at 6s.; and Godwin the priest held of the Crown  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates and half a carucate, which was valued at 5s. In the time of Edward I. William de Nutriceilla, abbot of St. Wandegisile, conveyed the lands to John de Boketon, or Boughton, from whom they descended to Sir Thomas de Boketon, his grandson, and who was succeeded by Sir Henry Green, his son and heir, who was Lord Chief Justice of England. "An able and ingenious genealogist,"\* writes Mr. Baker, "in a work of extreme rarity, thus comments on the family of Boughton and Green being synonymous: 'of the origin of the house of Green we have no certain information, but it is apparent they assumed their name and arms from an allusion to their principal and beloved lordship, which was Buckton, or the town of Bucks, in the county of Northampton, being in the hundred of Spelhoe, a place memorable for the excellency of its soil and situation, has a spacious and delightful green, upon which, at the desire of the lords, was yearly held and exercised a fair, with particular and extraordinary privileges. Hence they are called Greene, or of the Green.'" Sir Henry Green obtained a grant or charter, dated 28th February, 1351, (25th of Edward III.), for an annual fair to be held in the manor for the space of three days, beginning with the vigil of the nativity of St. John the Baptist (23rd June), and ending the day after it. Sir Thomas Green succeeded Sir Henry, and the manor of Boughton remained in the possession of the family till the 15th of Henry VIII., (1524,) when Anne, the eldest daughter of the sixth Sir Thomas Green, conveyed it to her husband, Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, and his heirs, with whose descendants it remained till the death of Edward the Fourth, lord Vaux, who married Elizabeth, widow of William, Earl of Banbury, and daughter of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and died without lawful issue in 1661. Nicholas Knowles, who succeeded Lord Vaux, was son of Elizabeth his wife by her first husband, the Earl of Banbury. The manor was afterwards purchased by Sir John Brisco of his wife's half brother, Charles earl of Banbury, who died in 1724, leaving Boughton and Pitsford mortgaged to Lord Ashburnham, who sold it to Thomas Wentworth, third Earl of Strafford, but first of the last creation. On the death of his son William, the fourth earl, the family manors and estates in this and several other counties, were vested in the heirs of his three daughters, in equal proportions as tenants in common, who being desirous," says Mr. Baker, of "holding their shares in severalty, a partition was made between Thomas Conolly, Esq., Henry

\* Halstead.

Vernon, and Leveson Vernon, Esqrs., and Major-General Richard Vyse, in behalf of R. W. H. Vyse, a minor, and confirmed by act of parliament in 1795, by which (*int. al.*) the manors of Boughton and Pitsford, with the advowson, mansion, park, mill, and 807a. 6p. of land in Boughton, were allotted to R. W. H. Vyse, Esq., entail, and the advowson, with 446a. 3r. 15p. of land in Pitsford in fee." A Court Leet and Baron are held for both manors.

*The Village* which is a neat one, is situate about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, N. E. of Northampton. *Boughton House*, one of the ancient seats of the noble families of Green, Vaux, Knolles, and Wentworth, is now nearly demolished. The park and adjacent grounds which are partly walled, are well wooded; and temples, triumphal arches, and artificial ruins were interspersed in fantastic variety. An obelisk erected on an eminence, to the memory of one of the dukes of Devonshire, is seen from almost every point of the surrounding country. *The old Church*, dedicated to St. John the baptist of which a picturesque fragment is all that now remains, stands upon the green about half-a-mile from the village; the tower and spire were standing in Bridges time, but fell about the year 1785. *St. John's spring* which rises from the east bank of the church yard formerly furnished the element for the holy rite of baptism, but now in the words of the Northamptonshire Historian, "supplies the water for culinary purposes at the fair."—To what base uses may we not come." *The present Church*, also dedicated to St. John the baptist, is situated in the middle of the village, and consists of a tower, containing three bells, a body and chancel. The tower is the only portion of the original church or chapel, of which it is noted in the time of Henry VIII., that "yet it is to be remembered that there ys one chapell situat within the town of Boughton, wherein comonly the said ii prestes do celebrate for the ease of the parishioners, for the parishe churche is distaunt iii pts. of a myle from ye towne, or any house." This tower was repaired in 1599; the body rebuilt and enlarged in 1806; consecrated by the bishop of Peterborough on the 6th March, 1808; and again enlarged, refitted and a vestry added in 1847. The east window is filled with painted glass, the gift of the present rector. A new burial ground was consecrated in 1847 contiguous to the church, the old church yard being hitherto the only parish burial place. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £20. 9s. 7d.; but now worth £360. per annum in the patronage of Colonel R. W. H. Vyse, and incumbency of the Rev. G. S. Howard Vyse, M. A. The rectorial land granted at the inclosure in 1756 in lieu of tithes, &c., is 185 acres and 34 perches.

*The Rectory House* is let to a private family, but the residence of the rector, was built in 1844 by R. W. H. H. Vyse, Esq., on an elevated site, three miles north of Northampton, and is a large commodious structure of stone, (quarried on the estate,) in the old English style of Architecture.

*An Infant School* in connection with the National Society, was erected near the church in 1841, and the Sunday school is generally well attended.

*The Wesleyan Methodists* have a small chapel in the village.

*Boughton Green Fair.* This celebrated fair, as has been shewn was legally established by charter in 1351, and takes place on the beautiful green of 17 acres, about half-a-mile S. E. of the village on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of June annually. The site is "contiguous to the old church, the patron of which," says Mr. Baker, "is peculiarly propitious, from the eve of *St. John the Baptist*, whose name is appended both to the church, and the spring in the church yard, it was customary for children and youth to assemble at certain wells and springs, when wrestling and other rural sports attracted a concourse of spectators and itinerant traders. A tradition prevailed here that the clergy for six miles round came to this church on *St. John the Baptist's* day to pray and preach for an hour, and after the conclusion of the service the neighbouring youths exercised their manhood at football and other pastimes, for whose reception some small booths were erected, and at length a charter for a fair obtained." The first day is appropriated to the sale of implements of husbandry, wooden ware, &c.; the second day is principally devoted to pleasure; and on the third day a large cattle fair is held. In *Bridges* time, this fair was "kept with great solemnity, and was famous for its trade in brooms and wooden ware, and for a variety of shops and booths for entertainment." Many rural sports, and games, as racing, wrestling, and the single stick exercise, were practised formerly at this fair.

*Charities.* Humphrey's charity consists of 48A. 2R. 32P. of land, and three tenements at *Pitsford*, the rent of which, about £160 per annum is applied to the repairs of highways, the support of the poor, and the occasional apprenticing of poor children.

Adams Catherine, schoolmistress  
Butlin David, shoemaker  
Gadsden Richard, corn miller  
Gibbs Henry, shoemaker  
Palmer Francis, butcher  
Parberry Samuel, post office  
Redgreave Richard, Esq., *Bunkers-hill*  
Sears Eliz., vict., '*Griffin*'  
Sears Thomas, carpenter, &c.  
Smith Abraham, tailor  
Tipler George, baker

Vyse, Rev. G. Sanville Sykes Howard, M.A.,  
Rector, Hall  
Walton Elizabeth, maltster  
Ward Mary L., schoolmistress

**Farmers and Graziers.**

Faulkner Joseph  
Hollis John  
Jones Nathaniel  
Potterton Wm. Brook, Boughton Grange  
\* \* Letters received through Northampton  
Post Office.

Carrier to Northampton, John Faulkner, Wednesday and Saturday.

**KINGSTHORPE PARISH,**

Or *Torp*, as it is called in *Doomsday* book, is bounded on the east by the parishes of *Moulton* and *Abington*; on the north by that of *Boughton*, on the west by the river *Nen*, which divides it from *Dallington*, and on the south by *Northampton*. It contains 1800 acres, of the rateable value of £6000.; the population



in 1801 was 909; in 1831, 1,344; and in 1841, 1,467. The amount of assessed property is £4,828. The soil of the more elevated parts of the parish, is a stiff marley loam; and in the lower portions a light porous red earth prevails, well adapted for the growths of turnips and onions. The principal land owners, and lords of the manor are Sir George Robinson, Bart., Rev. Robert Baxter, T. R. Thornton, Esq., Mr. Charles Daines, Mr. Thos. Green, Mr. Wm. Tesler, Mr. John Gardner, and Mr. Thomas Cox.

*The Village* which is long and straggling, is situated on the Leicester-road  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. by W. of Northampton, near to a branch of the Nen. Bridge's says it contained 140 families in his time, and it is traditionally reported that three coaches and six were formerly kept here. On the village green is a beautiful spring, called *Kingswell*, which has never been known either to fail or freeze; on the *semilongs* are springs which possess the property of incrusting stone with calcareous chrystal, and near the village is a quarry of white free-stone of a delicate tint, and soft texture, which hardens by exposure to the air. This quarry enjoys considerable local celebrity, having furnished stone for the erection of the general infirmary, the barracks at Northampton and some of the neighbouring seats, there are also extensive lime stone quarries in this parish, and the lime kilns here and at Duston, are the largest in the county.

THE MANOR of 'THORP,' consisted of four hides and three virgates of land, which were held by the King at the time of the Conqueror's survey; there were also three mills worth 43s. 4d. yearly with five acres of meadow, and one hide and a half and a bovat at Moulton and Weston Favell, which belonged to this manor, and the whole was valued at £15. yearly. "Those royal villas which were not of sufficient importance to become corporate boroughs," writes Mr. Baker, "were either placed under a prepositus or bailiff who accounted for the proceeds as they arose, or were rented by an individual for a term of years at a certain sum, and what was obtained by rigid exactions beyond the stipulated rent, constituted his profit. To these established modes Kingsthorpe formed one of the few exceptions; the inhabitants themselves being permitted to hold their town at farm by lease from the crown." It is supposed to have been first demised to them by King John; Henry VI., in 1441 demised this manor to his tenants for 40 years, at a yearly rent of £50.; and in 1445, he granted £40. per annum out of the said rent to queen Margaret for life in part of her dower. A similar annuity was granted to Elizabeth queen of Edward IV., in 1468; and on the accession of Henry VII., the fee farm rent of this town was appropriated by parliament towards the maintenance of the royal household. In 1616, the manor, which continued to be held by successive leases, was granted in fee to feoffees, to hold in trust for the other freeholders at a yearly rent of £40. *Lady Pritchard* erected a "town house consisting of one long room built neatly of stone,

for the freeholders, or trustees to meet in," and their common seal which is now lost Mr. Bridges tells us, was "a crowned head between two fleurs de lis, with this inscription round it, *Sigillum commune de Kingsthorp*." The office of bailiff, and the manorial courts have been long since dispensed with, and no traces remain of the feudal dependence of its ancient berewicks at Moulton, Weston Favell, &c.

*The Church* which is a neat edifice, situated on the west side of the village, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is partly Norman, and partly in the later style of English Architecture. It consists of an embattled tower, supporting a lofty spire, a nave, side aisles, and chapels, south porch and chancel; the tower contains five bells; the altar is ascended by four steps, and there is a piscina in each of the chapels, as well as one near the altar. The *living* is a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of St. Peter's, Northampton, in the deanery of Haddon, patronage of the master, co-brothers and sisters of St. Katherine's hospital, London; and incumbency of the Rev. Robt. Baxter, M.A. who has for his curate, the Rev. Robert Borrowman Woodward, M.A. At the enclosure of the common in 1776, the commissioners granted 276 acres of land in lieu of tithes, and 14a. and 18p. in trust for the poor, in lieu of the right of cutting furze, &c. The *Parsonage*, which is a commodious building, is situate at the north western extremity of the village. Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1835, which is capable of seating about 350 persons, Rev. Joseph Litchfield is the minister. The *National School* which stands about the centre of the village, is a plain substantial building erected in 1840. The free school, was endowed with an estate here, and another in Kingston, in survey in 1753, by the Cooke family for the education of 30 children, 15 of each sex; the present annual value of the endowment is £25. Here is also a Sunday school attended by about 150 children. On the east side of the entrance into the village from Northampton stood an hospital of St. David, or the Holy Trinity, founded in the second year of the reign of King John (1200,) for the reception of pilgrims and strangers. It consisted principally "says Bridges, of one large body, wherein were three rows of beds for the use of the poor, the sick, and the stranger, with two chapels adjoining, one of which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the other to St. David." The masters of this hospital were presented by the convent of St. Andrew, and instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln. The clear yearly value of its revenues at the dissolution was £24. 6s. Two pillars, portions of an arch or gateway, and a few small arches in the cottage walls, are the only remains of this hospital at present.

Mr. Baker tells us, that the *Quintain*, a Roman military exercise, was formerly practised here, and in other parts of the kingdom at the celebration of rural weddings. It consisted, "of a high upright post, at the top of which was

placed a cross piece on a swivel, broad at one end and pierced full of holes, and a bag of sand suspended at the other. The mode of running at the quintain was by a horseman riding full speed and striking at the broad part with all his force; if he missed his aim, he was derided for his want of dexterity; if he struck it, and the horse slackened pace, which frequently happened through the force of the shock, he received a violent blow on the neck from the bag of sand, which swung round from the opposite end; and if he succeeded in breaking the board, he was hailed as the hero of the day. The last, and indeed only instance of this sport," continues the same eminent historian, "which I have met with in this county, was in 1722, on the marriage of two servants at Brington, when it was announced in the Northampton Mercury, that a quintain was to be erected on the green at Kingsthorpe, and the reward of the horseman that splinters the board, is to be a fine garland as a crown of victory, which is to be borne before him to the wedding house, and another to be put round the neck of his steed; the victor is also to have the honour of dancing with the bride, and to sit on her right hand at supper."

Auld Mr. Henry  
Bailey Mark, shopkeeper  
Banks George, baker  
Baxter Rev. R., M.A. incumbt.  
Blackiston J., Natl. schlmstr.  
Boddington The Misses,  
Kingsthorpe Hall  
Boys Sarah, shopkeeper  
Brown Geo., wheelwright, &c.  
Brown William, tailor  
Bryan Mark, beer retailer  
and turner  
Campion Robert, butcher  
Cox Mr. Joseph  
Cross Joseph, stone mason  
Dunkley Mr. John  
Dunkley, Mrs. Mary  
Fawks Elizabeth, shopkeeper  
Fawks G., pork butcher, &c.  
Fitzhugh Richard, tailor  
Gardner Chas., beer retailer  
Garner William, shoemaker  
Greaves Thos., baker & grocer  
Green Mrs. Francis  
Hicks Geo., free schoolmaster

Hood Wm., carpenter, &c.  
Jennings Thos., blacksmith  
Lack Thomas, basket maker  
Langdell William, machine  
maker and beer retailer  
Litchfield Rev. Joseph, Bap-  
tist minister  
Love Cornelius, shoemaker  
and beer retailer  
Meade Charles, farrier, &c.  
Parbery Wm., beer retailer  
Parker William, tailor  
Reeve William, tailor  
Riddy Charles, butcher  
Spencer John, machine mkr.  
Stanton Miss  
Tarry W. tailor & beer retailer  
Tatham T., corn miller & bkr.  
Terrel George, carpenter and  
shopkeeper  
Tresler Joseph, baker  
Tresler Thomas, blacksmith  
Ward Joseph, carpenter  
Weston Charles, shop keeper  
and shoemaker

Weston Thomas, shoemaker  
Williams Thomas, plumber  
and shopkeeper  
Woodward Rev. R. B., curate

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Ashby George  
Brown John  
Cox Thomas  
Cumberpatch John  
Danes Charles (yeoman)  
Fitzhugh C. (& corn miller)  
Gardner John  
Green Thomas  
Green William  
Tresler William

#### Inns.

Cock, Robert Dunmore  
Five Bells, Bryan Lucas  
Horse-shoe, George Dunkley  
Rose & Crown, Wm. Parrott  
White Horse and Bowling  
Green, Robert Norman

#### MOULTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Brixworth and Holcot from which it is divided by a brook; on the east and south-east by Overstone, on the south by Weston Favell and Moulton Park, and on the west by Boughton and Pitsford parishes. It contains 3,094 acres of land, the rateable value of which is £4,653. Its population in 1801 was 843; in 1831, 1,334; and in 1841, 1,368 souls. Amount of assessed property, £4,742. The open common was

inclosed in 1772, and the land divided between 68 freeholders. The soil is principally a reddish loam, except the south side of the lordship, which is a dark strong clay, and there are three limestone quarries in the parish, one of which is of considerable note. The lordship consists of about 2,970 acres, exclusive of Moulton Park. The manor is divided, and Lewis Loyd, John Nethercoat, W. Staunton, Bartlett Miller, Wm. Barber, A. Robertson, and Wm. Marsh, Esquires, are the principal proprietors. Morton mentions a chalybeate spring in this parish, of which nothing now is known. "The Meadow Brook," says, Mr. Baker, "which divides the fields of Moulton and Brixworth, must have formerly been a stream of some consequence: for in 4th Edward I., (1276,) the jurors of Spelhoe Hundred presented, that Simon Fitz Simon of Brixworth, had appropriated to himself a free and several fishery in the water between those parishes, which used to be common."

*Manor.*—At the time of the Doomsday survey, William the Conqueror, after having ejected *Ailric*, the Saxon proprietor, gave the manor of Moulton, consisting of three hides, and one virgate of land, valued at 40s. in the time of King Edward, but then rated at 50s., to the *Countess Judith*, his niece, under whom it was held by *Grimbald*. In the reign of Henry II., two hides and four small virgates were held of the fee of Engayne; *Guy de Baillol* held one hide and a half, and one small virgate of the fee of *Faxton*; and *Richard de le Pek* four hides of the fee of King (Earl) David, or of the fee of Huntingdon. *John Fitz-John*, the son of *John Fitz Geoffrey*, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, died seized of the manor of Moulton, which he held of *William Grimbaud*, by the service of one knight's fee, in the fourth year of *Edward I.* 1276, and was succeeded by *Richard Fitz-John* his brother, who died whilst engaged in the expedition against France, seized of this, and many other manors and fees in several other counties. At the final partition of his estates, Moulton manor was valued at £43. 6s. 11d., and assigned to *Robert de Clifford*, baron Clifford, and *Idoned*, widow of Roger de Leybourn, and wife of *John de Cromwell*, or *Cromwell*, the two co-heirs of *Isabel de Vipond*, his second sister. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316) this *John de Crowell* was found to be lord of the manor of Moulton.

In the 20th Edward II., 1326, having incurred a forfeiture of his estates by contumaciously remaining abroad with the queen who was exciting the French court against her husband, the manor of 'Moulton' and lands in Potter's Pery and Yardley were consigned to Roger de Bilney during pleasure; but on the accession of Edward III. he obtained restitution of all his possessions.\* Having afterwards fallen under the King's displeasure, the manor was conveyed to *Hugh de Spencer*, junior, sometimes called earl of Gloucester, who reconveyed it back

\*Baker.



to them during the term of their natural lives with remainder to himself for life, and to his second son. On the death of Cromwell, about 1335, the manor devolved upon *Edward de Spencer*, whose father (*Hugh de Spencer*) had been beheaded at Hereford in 1326, and who alienated it almost immediately after it came into his possession. It then passed into the hands of the *Beauchamp* family, and from *Thomas Beauchamp, then Earl of Warwick*, who held it in 1390, it lineally descended to *Anne, Countess of Warwick*, widow of "the King-maker," who in 1487-8 conveyed all her possessions to the King entail male with remainder to herself in fee. Edward VI. afterwards settled it on the princess Elizabeth for life, on whose succession to the throne it again merged in the crown, where it remained till the 4th of Charles I. 1628, when it was granted to the corporation of London, for monies advanced to the King, and by whom the manor and estates were probably sold soon after in lots.

*The Village* which is large and scattered, is pleasantly situated on the River Nen, about 4 miles N. N. E. of Northampton. The parish includes the liberty of Moulton park and a part of the hamlet of Murcott.

*The Church* which is situated on a gentle eminence, is dedicated to St. Peter, and St. Paul, and consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, both terminating eastward in chapels, western tower embattled, and south porch. The tower is of three decorated stages and contains six bells, the upper stage is of subsequent erection and of superior stone and masonry to any other part of the building. The interior retains the open roof which was newly erected partly in 1842 and 1844; the floor was paved with stone and pewed, and a west gallery erected in 1816, the north aisle was newly pewed, by the parish in 1848, and a handsome organ erected by subscription in 1836. The body of the edifice is in the semi-norman style of architecture. The chancel is separated from the nave by an open arch; the north chapel communicates with the chancel through a lofty pointed arch; the doorways once opening to the rood-loft still remain and piscinas in the chancel, and in each chapel. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Preston, valued in the King's books at £14. 3s. 9d., now worth £391. a year. E. S. Burton, Esq., is patron; and the Rev. Thomas Sanders, M.A., vicar. At the enclosure of the common 397A. 3R. 35P. were allotted in lieu of the great tithes of the parish except Thorplands, and the rector of Blatherwick's portion. An action was tried in the court of exchequer in 1784, *Hatton versus Pell*, by which the impropiators recovered the great tithes in kind of Thorplands, but they have been since exonerated by Mr Hillyard. John Nethercoat, Esq., is the present impropiator.

At the west-end of the village is a small *Baptist Chapel* which was erected under the ministry of the celebrated Dr. Wm. Carey, professor of the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages in the college of Fort William, in India. Whilst here he projected the Baptist Missionary Society, and in promotion of that object

published "An enquiry into the obligations of Christians to use means for the conversion of the heathen." Rev. F. Wheeler is the present minister.

*The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, a small stone building, capable of seating about 300 persons, is also situated in the village.

*The National School*, built in 1843, is a handsome commodious building in the modern gothic style of architecture; Sunday schools are attached to each of the places of worship, and they are all well attended.

*The Vicarage House*, a commodious building, stands near the centre of the village.

*Moulton Grange*, the seat of John Nethercoat, Esq., is a handsome structure, situate about 6 miles N. E. of Northampton. *Thorplands* is the seat of C. Hillyard, Esq.

About half-a-mile N. W. of the church is *Castle Hill*, the supposed site of the baronial residence of the Fitz-John's, of which no vestige now remains beyond traces of the moat. The old manor house, or as Bridges says "the new house, now called the hall, lies north of the church," and which belonged to the family of Sanderson, is now reduced to a plain farm house.

*Charities*.—The commissioners allotted 38A. 3R. 33P. at the inclosure of the common in lieu of the different charitable bequests in land, which is now worth about £100 a year.

Achurch J., grazier & miller  
Allgood Wm., jun., butcher  
Ashby Caroline, dress-maker  
Baker Saml., wheelwrt., &c.  
Barber Mr. Thomas  
Barber Richard, tailor  
Barber William, Esq.  
Barber William, shoemaker  
Barber Worley, beerseller  
Barker John, saddler  
Barlow Edward, builder  
Barringer J., butch. & grazier  
Blunt John, gentleman  
Bonson J., Natl. schoolmastr  
Bradshaw William, wheelwright, carpenter, &c.  
Buswell Frederick, baker  
Chamberlain Thomas, tailor  
Checkley Thomas, baker  
Dove Mr. James  
Dove Sarah, grocer & draper  
Dickins Thomas, shoemaker  
Dunkley Mr. John  
Farey J., grocer, druggist, &c.  
Fascutt Thos. B., grocer  
Frisby Wm. & Son, tailors  
Gross Joseph, butcher  
Higgins William, gentleman

Hornsby Eliz., gentlewoman  
Howe Samuel, saddler, &c.  
Howe Thos., grocer & draper  
Love Rd., blacksmith  
Luck John, machine maker  
Luck Mr. William  
Luck William, shop-keeper  
Mackey Mrs. Elizabeth  
Marriott My., blacksmith  
Marsh John, surveyor  
Marsh Mrs. Mary  
Marsh Nicholas, gentleman  
Marsh Stephen, baker  
Marshall Fras. H., surgeon  
Miller Bartlet, Esq.  
Nethercoat John, Esq.,  
Moulton Grange  
Pell Wm. B., butcher  
Roulson G., plumber, ptr, &c.  
Sheffield Joseph, baker  
Smith Jesse, shop-keeper  
Stanton Samuel, carpenter  
Tanner Sarah, Natl. schoolmrs  
Tipler William, tailor  
Tipler William, baker  
Tressler Robert, baker  
Ward John, painter, &c.  
Wareing Mary, maltster

Watson Thos., wheelwright  
Wilson Joseph, sawyer  
Wilson John, sawyer  
Worley Thomas, surveyor

#### Inns, &c.

*Artichoke*—Wm. Allgood  
*Blue Bell*—Benjn. Dawson  
*Shoulder of Mutton*—Wm. Laundon  
*White Lion*—Samuel Smith

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Marked thus (\*) are Yeomen.

Aspinall John  
Bryan William  
Deacon Stephen H.  
Hewett Roger  
Hunt William  
\*Manning Stephen  
\*Marsh William  
Pell Matilda  
Pickering William  
Tressler John  
Tressler William  
Wood John

*Post Office*—Edw. Britten, receiver. Letters to and from Northampton daily.

*Carrier*—Daniel Ward, to Northampton, Wednesday and Saturday.

## MOULTON PARK, (EXTRA PAROCHIAL).

Moulton Park, consisting of about 450 acres, is an extra-parochial estate, at present in the possession of General Peacock; it is walled round, and bounded on the north by Boughton, on the east by Moulton, on the south by Abington, on the west by Kingsthorpe, and is situated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.N.E. of Northampton. This Park, sometimes called in early records *Northampton Park*, was a feudal appendage to the Castle of Northampton. When it was disparked is quite uncertain; but evidently not till after the 23rd Henry VIII., (1531), for in that year Sir John Mordaunt, Surveyor General of the Woods and Forests, was required, by royal mandate, to write to "the officers of our forest of Sawcey, and of our park of Moulton," commanding them to deliver "such and as many oaks, convertible for posts and rayles, with the lops, tops, and bark of the same," as shall be "sufficient for enlarging the park at Hartwell, and making a new lodge there." Mr. Baker tells us that "there is direct evidence of the existence of this park as early as Henry II., and that in the "12th Henry III., (1227), the sheriff was directed not to distrain on the demesnes of the Abbot of Peterborough, towards the inclosure of the King's Park of Northampton, otherwise than had been customary in the reigns of Henry II., Richard, and John." That in the 2nd of Edward III., (1328), "the sheriff was required to ascertain by jury what proportion of the park wall of Northampton ought to be repaired by the Crown, and to repair it accordingly out of the issues of his bailiwick; and, on a plea of the Crown in the following year, the jurors found that the men of certain villages—Guilsborough, Orlingbury, Warden, Norton, Corby, &c. were bound to repair a great part of the wall of the King's Park of Moulton, and that each village had an allotted portion." Robert de Mares is the earliest recorded keeper, and was succeeded by Robert Bassett, sheriff of the county, in the 35th of Henry III., (1250). The noble families of Zouch, Roos, and Hastings did not consider this office beneath their dignity, and in 1576, Christopher Hatton, Esq., afterwards Lord Chancellor, obtained a grant in fee of the custody of the Park, with the herbage and pannage, the freehold remaining with the Crown. In the 10th Charles I., (1634), the Park, with the warren of Moulton, and Moulton Park, were granted to Richard Lane and Christopher Hatton, in fee-farm for ever, to hold in *capite*, by service of one Knight's fee, and a reserved rent of £5 per annum. It was afterwards sold and re-sold, until it came into the hands of its present possessor. The ancient mansion is now reduced to a farm house.

## OVERSTON PARISH.

Overston, or in early records *Oveston* and *Ovyston*, is bounded on the east by Mears Ashby, on the north and north west by Holcot and Moulton, and on the

south by Great Billing parishes. It contains 1,940 acres, of the rateable value of £1,950. In 1801, its population was 173; in 1831, 203; and in 1841, 187 souls. Amount of assessed property, £3,322. The lordship, which was enclosed in 1727, occupies an elevated position, Morton mentions 45 churches which might be seen on a clear day without the aid of a glass, from a hill between Great Billing and Overston; but from the altered face of the country, many of them are not now visible. Mr. Baker says "there was formerly a tree on the spot called Golden Ash, with steps up it, which, being decayed, was destroyed a few years since by the wind." The soil is various; a part of it is a red rich loam, particularly adapted for turnips. The lordship is famous for its growth of ash, it being considered amongst the best in the county. There are several quarries in the parish, one of which supplied stone for building the present mansion.

*Manor.*—Overston is not mentioned in the Domesday survey; the first mention of it is in the 14th of Henry II. (1167) when Gilbert de Milers was certified to hold four hides of land here, which remained in the possession of his family until the 5th of Edward I. (1276) when we find it in the hands of the crown. In the 10th Edward I. (1281) it was granted to hold at the will of the King, to Christiana de Mariscis, who in 1295 was found to hold it of the King in exchange for other lands. It was again in the possession of the crown in the 26th of Edward I. (1297) and was granted to Stephen le Chaundeler and Margaret his wife, Prince Edward's nurse, to hold during the King's pleasure; in the 7th of Edward II. (1313) and within two years after it was transferred on the same conditions to Martin de Ispanum. In the following year (1314) it was regranted to Christiana de Mariscis, who in the 13th year of this reign (1319) was certified to hold the manor of *Oveston*, at the annual rent of £50. Edward III. granted the manor to John Mantravers, junior, for life, but who soon after forfeited it; it was then assigned to Richard Grey, for seven years at the annual rent of £35. 12s. 11½d., who dying before the expiration of the term, it was granted to Sir Walter Manny, in fee to hold by the accustomed services. This was afterwards confirmed by a second grant, fixing its annual value at 100 marks, and reserving for this and several other manors in Wales, the nominal service of a rose annually in full satisfaction of £100. "Sir Walter," says Mr. Baker, "was born at Hainault, in the diocese of Cambray, and accompanying Queen Philippa into England, was appointed her carver; but forsaking the court for the camp, he became one of the most renowned warriors of the age. The monastery of the Carthusian order in London, now well known as the Charter house, was of his foundation; and dying on the Thursday before St. Wolstan, 1372, he was, pursuant to his will, interred there in the middle of the choir, with great pomp, the King and the Princes, attended



by a numerous retinue of prelates and barons, honouring the solemnity with their presence. His only son Thomas Manny, having been accidentally drowned in a well at Deptford, in Kent, his barony and estates in no less than seventeen counties and the marches of Wales, exclusive of those which he held in right of his wife, became vested in Ann his daughter and heir, wife of John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, from whom the manor descended to their son John, the last Earl, who was also accidentally killed in a tournament at Woodstock, by Sir John St. John, and leaving no issue it reverted again to the crown. In two years after, the King for a fine of £20, made a grant of the manor to trustees, with license to settle it upon Sir John de Beaufort, eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford, sister to the poet *Chaucer*, prior to her becoming his third wife, but whose children were legitimated by act of Parliament in the 20th of Richard II. (1397). This Sir John was created Earl of Somerset at the same time, and in the following year Marquis of Dorset. He was succeeded by his son and heir Henry, second Earl Somerset, a minor, who dying in his minority, the manor descended to his brother John, third Earl and first Duke of Somerset, who dying without male issue, his Northamptonshire estates descended to his daughter Margaret, successively by marriage, Countess of Richmond and Derby, the mother of King Henry VII., and 'the brightest ornament of her sex in the 15th century.'\* At her decease in 1509, the manor of Overston once more fell into the hands of the crown. In the 4th of Edward VI., (1551) in consideration of £414. 10s. 4d., and of divers messuages, lands, &c. in the counties of Derby and Middlesex, granted to Sir Thomas Smythe, one of the secretaries of state in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, the manor, advowson, lordship, &c. of Overston, subject to a fee farm rent of £8. 7s. 3d. annually. He died in 1577, when the manor passed to his nephew, Sir John Wood, from whom it descended by co-heiresses to Benjamin Mildmay, Esq. afterwards Lord Fitz-Walter, who sold it in 1672 to Edward Stratford, Esq. whose son, Henry Stratford, Esq. conveyed it in 1737 to Thomas Drury, Esq. created a baronet in 1738-9. Sir Thomas Drury purchased also the manor and advowson of Sywell, and the advowson of Little Billing, which, together with Overston, descended to his two daughters and co-heiresses, in undivided moieties. Jocosa Catherina, the youngest daughter, in 1770 purchased her late sister's moiety, and married Sir Brownlow Cust, Bart., afterwards Lord Brownlow, who survived her, and upon the death of their only child, became possessed of the whole Drury estate in this county. Lord Brownlow sold his estate at Overston to John Kipling, Esq. in 1791; and the present lord of the manor, and owner of the whole lordship, (except 130 acres belonging to the rector, in right of the church,) is Lewis Loyd, Esq. who purchased it a few years since.

\* Baker.

*The Park.*—In the 39th of Henry III. (1254,) a license was granted to *Gilbert de Millers*, to convert his wood here into a park. It was committed to a keeper, whilst in the possession of the crown. The park is partly walled, and contains at present nearly 900 acres, of which about 200 are in Sywell parish. It is surrounded by thriving plantations, and there is an extensive sheet of water in front of the hall.

Edward I., on his way to Rockingham in the year 1300 rested on the 22nd of April at the *old manor house* of "Oveston." The *present mansion*, which is the seat of *Lewis Loyd, Esq.*, is a handsome edifice, fronting the west, and was built by *Henry Stratford, Esq.*

*The Village* which is small, is situated on rising ground, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. E. by N. of Northampton.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands within the park, a short distance south of the village, and was erected in 1807 by John Kipling, Esq. It is a small gothic building, of Kingsthorpe freestone, and consists of a tower, containing two bells, a nave, and chancel. The interior is very neat, including a large parlour pew belonging to the lord of the manor. The east window of three lights is filled with German painted glass, representing our Saviour blessing the elements, above which figure there is a fine head of the prophet Isaiah; St. John preaching in the wilderness; and the baptism of Christ with the descent of the Holy Spirit.

*The Old Church*, of which no traces are left, "and its very site blended with the verdant lawn" stood in front of the manor house, and consisted of an embattled tower, nave, north aisle, and chancel. In the 15th century it contained no less than four altars dedicated to Sts. Mary, Anne, Thomas, and John the Baptist. It was demolished in 1803, and its site, with that of the church yard by which it was surrounded are now joined to the park; not a mound marks the spot where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The *benefice* is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £12. 16s. 3d., and now worth £340. a year, Lewis Loyd, Esq. is patron, Rev. George Edward Hanmer, M.A., is rector, and Rev. William Layng, M.A., curate.

*The Rectory House* is a neat building pleasantly situated about one mile north of the village. There is a school house in the village built in 1842, and a Sunday school supported by subscription.

*Directory.*—Lewis Loyd, Esq., Overston Park, Rev. William Layng, M.A., John Palmer, carpenter, Thomas England, blacksmith; and the farmers are, Owen Wallis, Overston Grange; John Cox, Overston Lodge; John Pell, Southfield Lodge, and Robert Pell, Overston Lodge.

## PITSFORD PARISH,

Pitsford, or Pisford, called in Domesday book *Pidesford*, and *Pitesford*, is bounded on the east by Moulton, on the north by Brixworth, on the south by Boughton, and on the west by Chapel Brampton parishes. It contains 2,700 acres of land, of the rateable value of £2,300. The population in 1801, was 339; in 1831, 539; and in 1841, 545 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,274. The soil is principally red, or a light or brown loam, and its principal owners are Colonel Vyse, (the lord of the manor), Lewis Loyd, Esq., Edward Britten, Esq., Thomas Potterton, Esq., and the rector. Though the situation of the parish is high and sandy, yet it abounds remarkably with springs; Morton says, that "there are at least 300 springs, and no fewer than 25 little rills, which are formed of the water running down from four or five little vallies that open into greater, and that have several springs upon the sides of them." Mr. Baker thinks that the original ford was probably where the bridge is now erected adjoining the turnpike on the Harborough road. "In the stone pit at Pitsford," continues Morton, "is dug up a broad stone that rises, as the diggers express it, a head and a bed, that is, an even side or edge, and an even surface: insomuch that they lay pretty handsome floors of it; which, was it not naturally thus even, they could not do, the stone is so hard to cut. It also bears the fire well, and is used for oven hearths. Some of these are nigh eight feet in length, and four in breadth;" there are also quarries of slaty limestone in the parish.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, the Earl of Morton, half brother to William the Conqueror, was possessed of one virgate of land and a mill, of the yearly rent of two shillings; the whole had been valued at three shillings, but was then rated at ten shillings, and had been the freehold of Osmund. Walterius Flandrensis, (lord of Wahul), had three hides and one virgate, which were held of him by Fulcherius, and a mill of the yearly rent of one shilling; the whole was valued at 70s. annually. Henry Malesures and Philip de Pittesford were possessed of the 3½ hides, which were held of the fee of Wahul, in the reign of Henry II.; and the Earl of Leicester also held six small virgates, which are supposed to include the lands belonging to the Earl of Moreton. In the 17th of King John (1215,) the lands belonging to the heir of Henry Malesures were seized by the Crown, and granted, with the advowson of the church, to Godescall de Maghelin; and Ascelin, son of Philip de Pittesford, gave one virgate of land in Pitsford to the hospital of St. Leonard, near Northampton, about the same time. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296,) Thomas Fitz-Philip was certified to hold the township of Pitsford of Richard Malesures, of Walgrave, who held it of the Baron Wahul. In the 32nd of the same reign, these two Knight's fees were held of Thomas de Wahul, by the heirs of Walter de Waldgrave; and in the 45th of Edward III. (1372,) the heirs of John de

Waldegrave held divers lands and tenements at Pisford of John, Lord Wahul, by the service of two Knight's fees. In the 43rd of Edward III. (1370,) Sir Henry Greene, of Norton, died seized of a messuage and two virgates of land here, which he held of the heir of John, late Lord of Wahul. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Greene, who, in the 15th of Richard II. (1322) died seized of six messuages and two carucates of land in Pitsford, with the advowson of the church; and in the 22nd of Henry VII. (1507,) Sir Thomas Greene died seized of the whole manor, who, having no male issue, left it to his daughters, Anne and Maud. Anne, the eldest, having married Sir Nicholas Vaux, afterwards created Lord Vaux of Harrowden, who levied a fine of the manor in the 3rd of Henry VIII. (1512,) in whose family it continued till the death of Edward, Lord Vaux, in 1661, when it passed with the rest of his estates to Nicholas, his supposed son by Elizabeth, Countess of Banbury. From Nicholas it passed to Sir John Briscoe, and from him, by purchase from Lord Ashburnham his mortgagee, to the Earl of Stratford.

*The Village of Pitsford* is pleasantly situated about five miles north of Northampton. In the time of Bridges it was "a village of three and thirty houses, besides the poor's houses, which were five." On the 18th of August, 1619, a dreadful fire broke out here at nine o'clock A.M., which, before three o'clock, consumed above 20 dwelling-houses, including some of the best farm houses, with all their barns, ricks, and hovels; the whole damage being estimated at upwards of £3,000.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, stands on a knoll at the north-west angle of the village, embowered in the church-yard elm trees, and consists of a low western tower, containing five bells, a nave, north aisle, and chapel, south porch, and chancel. The venerable and massive tower alone, of all the church, retains its architectural features complete. Circular shafts, banded, run up the angle of the buttresses of the west front; the south doorway is a remarkable example of early Norman work, and the rest of the church is in the decorated style. The nave is divided from the chancel by an open arch; another open arch separates the chancel from the north chapel, which has a piscina, and a sepulchral arch, and there is a gallery in the west end. The font, which is curious, has been removed to the chapel, and the base of the ancient rood screen still remains. The living, which is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, is rated in the King's books at £17. 19s. 7d., and is now worth about £400 per annum. It is in the patronage of Colonel Vyse, and incumbency of the Rev. G. S. H. H. Vyse, M.A., who has for his curate the Honourable and Rev. C. F. O. Spencer, M.A.

Here is a small *Baptist Chapel*, in which the Rev. F. Wheeler, of Moulton, officiates; a *Methodist Chapel*, to which a Sunday-school is attached; and a *National School*, built in 1843.



*Longman's Hill*, a tumulus, near the village, which Morton describes "of an oblong shape, about ten yards wide," is now planted, and a square entrenchment, called *Barrow Dyke*, upon Pitsford Heath, is now an enclosed field south of the lane leading to Brampton. *Pitsford House*, the residence of George Payne, Esq., is a handsome building, very pleasantly situated.

Appleby Mr. William  
 Ball John, tailor and draper  
 Benbrook James, vict., *Fox and Hounds*  
 Blunt John, carpenter  
 Britten Edward, Esq., Pitsford Grange  
 Eady Elizabeth, baker, grocer, &c.  
 Faulkner Mr. Richard  
 Francis John, blacksmith  
 Fortescue Mr. James  
 Higgins Miss Sarah  
 Jackson Rev. William  
 Kightley Joseph, shoemaker  
 Morris Sharman, shoemaker  
 Owen Elizabeth, schoolmistress  
 Parker Maria, shop-keeper  
 Payne George, Esq., Pitsford House

Pearcey William, butcher  
 Pickering John, Esq.  
 Sears William, victualler, *Griffin*  
 Smith John, grocer  
 Spencer Hon. & Rev. C. F. O., M.A., curate  
 Stephenson William, draper  
 Tilley Thomas, blacksmith  
 Underwood John, Esq.  
 Underwood John, baker  
 Young, Benjamin, grocer and baker

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Buswell John  
 Pickering Thomas and Benjamin  
 Silby John

*Carrier*—S. Arthur, to Northampton, Wednesday and Saturday.

### SPRATTON PARISH.

This is an insulated district surrounded by other hundreds, and comprising the hamlet of Little Creaton, which is locally situated in the hundred of Guilsborough. It is bounded on the north by Creaton, on the east by Brixworth, and on the south and west by Teeton brook, which divides it from Brampton, Holdenby, and Ravensthorpe. The parish contains 2,810 acres of land, including the hamlet of Little Creaton, of the rateable value of £3,966. The population in 1801, was 850; in 1831, 1,012; and in 1841, 966 souls. The amount of assessed property, is £4,130. The soil is principally a red light loam, except towards the east where it is clayey. The principal proprietors are F. B. Hackett, Esq., Lady St. John, M. Clarke, Esq., T. W. Bosworth, Esq., W. Lantsbery, Esq., and the Misses Beet. The parish is well supplied with springs, one of which, called Moors-well, is slightly chalybeate.

*Manor*.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, William and Durand held three hides, deducting one virgate, in "*Spretone*," of the Earl of Morton, and a mill of the yearly rent of 6s.; the whole had been valued at 20s., but was then rated at 60s., and had been in King Edward's time, the freehold of Osmund. One virgate and one oxgang was held by Ralph, of Robert de Buci, which was rated at 5s., and had been the freehold of Ulmar, in King Edward's time.

Besides this, Rohais held one hide in *Spretone*, of the Countess Judith, and a mill of the yearly rent of 6d. The whole had been valued at 10s. but was now advanced to 20s. In the reign of Henry II. nine small virgates were certified to be held in *Spratton*, of the fee of King David, and three small virgates of the fee of Richard Bassett; besides which the Earl of Leicester, who obtained a portion of the Moreton fee on its confiscation, had  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides and a large virgate in *Spratton*. "By inquisition taken in the 45th year of Edward III.," says Bridges, "Thomas d' Arderne was found to hold one knight's fee and a half in *Spratton* and *Holdenby*, of William, Lord Ferrers of Groby; and in the 48th of the same reign a fine was levied by William Alderbury and Elizabeth his wife, of the manor called Ardern's manor, in *Spratton*, and of another manor in *Holdenby*. This manor, in the 36th of Henry VI. was in the hands of William Chambre, who died seized of it in the ninth of Henry VII., and left it to John Chambre, clerk, his son and heir; who dying without issue in the 21st of the same reign, it descended to Henry Maxe, and Elizabeth the wife of Richard Inguersby, who by inquisition were found to be his heirs. From these possessors it hath had the name of Chambre's and Maxe's manor." Richard Inguersby, Esq. died seized of a moiety of this manor, in the 21st of Henry VIII. (1530) and was succeeded by George his brother and heir. In the 1st of Edward VI., 1547, a fine was levied of this manor between Lawrence Manley, plaintiff, and Thomas Downhale and other deforciant. "This gentleman," continues Bridges, "died in the fifth year of Queen Mary, possessed of a manor in *Spratton*, called Downhale's manor, which was held of the crown, as of the fee of Peverell, and of a moiety of the manor called Maxe's or Chambre's manor, which was held of the Earl of Derby, as of the fee of Winchester. His successor was Edward Manley, his son and heir." The Manley property here remained entire for more than a century, when it was alienated. The third manor, which was in the possession of the family of Keynes in the reign of Edward I., was in the 5th of Henry VIII. (1514) in the hands of Ann, wife of William Lovett, and daughter and heir of Edward Cope. All these manors have since fallen into disuse. The church and an acre of meadow belonged to St. James's Abbey, near Northampton, the temporal revenues of which were valued at 40s. per annum, in the ecclesiastical survey of 1535, and granted to Henry Cartwright, in exchange for other lands, with license to alienate them to Lawrence Manley, of Northampton.

*The Village of Spratton*, situated on the summit of a hill, covering over fifty acres of land, is about 7 miles N.N.W. from Northampton. Bridges says, that in his time it consisted "of 134 houses, whereof six were for the use of the poor, and that the Manleys had here a very good mansion house, then in the possession of Mr. Randolph Malcher, who bought it of the late Lawrence

Manley, Esq. It stood west of the church, and has long since been reduced to a small farmhouse.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Luke, stands near the western extremity of the village, and consists of an embattled tower, containing five bells, a nave, north and south aisles, and porches, chancel, and north chapel. The tower is divided into four stages in height, supporting a handsome semi-norman tower, ribbed at the angles; the belfry story is enriched with a very good arcade of pointed arches; the tower arch is low and small, but it has been opened with very good effect. The nave is of five bays; the arches of the nave are semi-circular, and of two orders; and the whole interior is in the decorative style. The chancel is separated from the nave by an open pointed arch; the sedilia and the piscina are in the usual places; and the font is of a very early character. The interior has undergone a thorough repair lately by Mr. Scott; the restorations, (which commenced in 1846, and were completed in 1848, the cost of which was defrayed by voluntary subscription, with the exception of about £260, which was raised by a rate levied upon the parishoners,) have imparted a very ecclesiastical spirit to the edifice. Under the arches which divide the chantry chapel from the chancel, are two altar tombs, one of which bears a well executed alabaster figure of a knight in plate armour, with the arms of Arden. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £15, and now worth about £371 a year. The Rev. John Bartlett, M.A. is both patron and incumbent. The Chantry was built and endowed by John Chambre, clerk, for a chaplain to perform divine service there for the souls of himself, and his parents. At their dissolution it was valued at £5. 18s. 7½d. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1765, at the inclosure of the common, for about 144 acres of land.

*The Baptist Chapel*, which was opened in 1840, is a good substantial building, calculated to seat over 300 persons; the Rev. Joseph Marriott, is minister.

*The Parish Schools*, for boys, girls and infants, stand in the centre of the village; they were built in 1819, and are well attended.

*Spratton Grange*, the seat of the dowager Lady St. John, is a fine brick building, lately erected on a slight eminence, 1 mile S.W. of Spratton.

*Spratton Hall*, the seat and property of Captain Clark, is a large commodious mansion, on a slight eminence, at the north end of the village.

*The Vicarage House*, a neat brick building, stands near the church.

*Little Creaton*, or *Creaton Little*, is a hamlet in this parish, though locally situated in Guilsborough Hundred. It is about one mile north of Spratton, contains about 333 acres, the rateable value of which is £562. 3s. 7d., and in 1841 had 77 inhabitants. This hamlet maintains its own poor, but in ecclesiastical affairs it forms a part of the parish of Spratton.

Adams William, blacksmith  
 Allporte Emily, schoolmrs.  
 Bateman Charles, gent.  
 Bosworth Thos. Wright, gent  
 Broughton Eleanor, gentwm  
 Butlin Ann, mrs. infant schl  
 Butlin Edward, gentleman  
 Butlin Thomas, gentleman  
 Capell W., vict., *King's Head*  
 Chapman Mrs. Frances  
 Claridge Henry, butcher  
 Clark Captain, Spratton Hall  
 Cobb Rev. John, M.A., curate  
 Cook Esther, shop-keeper  
 Crane Mary, shop-keeper  
 Deacon William, shoemaker  
 Dring Miss Elizabeth  
 Green Thomas, blacksmith  
 Holt William, builder  
 Kimble Nathan, carpenter,  
 &c. and grocer

Lantsbery William, gent.  
 Langton R. H., gent.  
 Leroygaland Mr. Elijah  
 Main John, butcher  
 Marlow John, wheelwright  
 Marriott Rev. Jph., (Baptist)  
 Palmer Luke, draper  
 Palmer Martin, carpenter  
 Patrick William, grocer  
 Pearson Wm., beer retailer  
 Pridmore John, shop-keeper  
 Roberts Rd., relieving officer  
 St John Lady, Grange  
 Taylor Wm., schoolmaster,  
 and post-office  
 Tear Thomas, butcher  
 Tilly John Hastal, Esq.  
 Tyrrell Charles, tailor  
 Walton John, baker  
 Ward Joseph, baker  
 Watts Robert, saddler

Wright Brooks, baker  
 Wright Sophia, grocer

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Battison Robert  
 Bunting William  
 Easton John  
 Herbert John  
 Pearson Andrew  
 Pearson Martin  
 Smith John  
 Walton Thomas  
 Wright William

#### LITTLE CREATON.

Clayson Mrs. Elizth., farmer  
 and grazier  
 Lantsbery Mrs. Ann, farmer  
 and grazier  
 Smith William, gentleman  
 Tresham J. C., farmer, spirit  
 mer. & vict., *Highgate house*

#### WESTON FAVELL PARISH.

Is bounded on the east by Billing Little, on the north by Moulton, and north-west by Moulton Park; on the west by Abington and on the south by the river Nen, which divides it from Houghton and Brayfield parishes. It contains 1,050 acres, of the rateable value of £1,952. The village consisted of fifty families when Bridges wrote; and the population in 1801, was 354; in 1831, 443; and in 1841, 436 souls. The value of assessed property amounted, in 1815, to £2,261. The soil varies from a light red loam to a tenacious marl, and towards the river it is excellent grazing land. The principal proprietors are William Harris, Esq. of Wooton Hall, Edward Bouverie, Esq. of Delapre, and the rector. *Weston Favell* (in Doomsday book, *Westone*) was so named from the family of *Favell*, who were its ancient lords, to distinguish it from the other Westons in this county.

*The Manor.*—The *Earl of Moreton* held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land in "*Westone*," at the time of the Conqueror's survey; there were five carucates of arable land, and ten acres of meadow, the whole of which had been valued at 40s. yearly, but was then advanced to 60s. per annum. Besides this, he held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, which lay within the soke of Billing, and was valued before the Conquest at 10s. yearly; half a virgate in *Westone* was held by one *John*, of *Gunfrid de Cioches*, and there was also one hide here belonging to the royal manor of *Kingsthorp*. *Richard de Weston* was certified to hold four hides here in the reign of Henry II. and *Sir Hugh Favell* was lord of the manor in Henry the third's time. This gentleman gave a rent-charge of eight pence per annum, to supply a light, called St. Mary's light, in the church of Weston. The manor remained in the possession of the *Favell* family till the 8th of Edward II., 1315, when at the



death of *Sir Richard Favell*, without any surviving issue, it descended to *Elizabeth* his niece, at that time the wife of *Sir John Griffin*, who had already enjoyed a portion of the manor by inheritance, and in the following year he was certified to be the *lord of Weston*. The manor continued in this family until the reign of James I., when it consisted of thirty-four yard lands and a quarter. Mention is also made of another manor in the reign of Henry VIII., which was called *Tyingham's* manor, and was in the possession of the family of *Eden*. This, Bridges supposes, comprised the lands which were held by *Gunfrid de Cioches*, with the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  virgates which lay within the soke of Billing. Both manors united passed into the possession of the *Markham* and *Travell* families about the year 1607, and in 1617 *Henry Travell* conveyed it by feoffment to *Alexander Ekins, Esq.*, in fee, with whose descendants it remained until *Mrs. Elizabeth Ellen Ekins*, by a codicil to her will, in 1803, devised it in trust to be disposed of, and the proceeds to be divided amongst the representatives of her husband's sisters in specified proportions. The estate was sold in 1814 for £23,970. Edward Bouverie, Esq., of Delapre, purchased the two principal farms, and Mr. Thos. Butcher, solicitor of Northampton, the manors in gross. H. Whitworth, Esq., of Northampton, is the present lord of the manor.

*The Village* of Weston Favell, which is small and dispersed, is situated about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Northampton, skirted by the turnpike road to Wellingborough. It appears to have been formerly of considerable importance, for it is observed that of three mansions standing here at the commencement of the last century, not one was remaining at its close. Each displayed its gay equipage—a coach and six, to the admiration of the villagers. The erection of these seats has been considered a proof of the superiority of the situation.

The surrounding country is remarkable for its fine woodland scenery, and other verdant beauties which render it picturesque and highly suited for the residence of one who possessed so distinguished a taste for the beauties of nature and rural life, as the Rev. James Hervey, the celebrated author of the "*Meditations*," whose connexion with this parish has rendered its name as popular, and almost as well-known, as that of the metropolis of the British Empire.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, stands in the village in a delightful situation, and is a neat plain structure. It consists of a nave, chancel, coped tower, containing five bells, and south porch; it adds its full share of beauty to the landscape of which it forms a part. This church, in which are interred the remains of Hervey, observes a recent writer, "is an unornamented building, but thickly shaded by trees of rich foliage; and stands so delightfully, retired in the midst of rural scenery, that a more appropriate situation for a mausoleum

to that ardent admirer of nature, could scarcely have been devised, than his own village church has afforded.

"The style of the interior is as simple as imagination can conceive: no pompous monument points out the spot of the interment of this '*messenger of peace*': every thing is in perfect unison with those conspicuous traits of his character—plainness and humility. A common slab with an expressive epitaph are the only objects to direct the stranger to the place where 'this righteous man lies in the bosom of the earth, as a wary pilot in some well-sheltered creek; 'till all the storms, which infest this lower world, are blown over.' More happy coincidences could not occur, to the man of taste and virtue, to

"render sweet this charming spot,"

and assimilate, so forcibly, as they certainly do, with the character of him, who might truly say with the poet,

"Thou nature art my goddess."

"Although the interior has no architectural beauties to please the eye, or delight the fancy, 'here,' to use the words of Hervey, 'the high and lofty one, who fills immensity with His glory, does not disdain to fix his abode; he permits sinful mortals to approach His Majesty; and promises to *make them joyful in his house of prayer!*' This should more sensibly affect our hearts, than the most curious arrangement of stones can delight our eyes."

The tower of this church was once surmounted by a spire, which was destroyed by lightning on the 19th of May, 1726. The nave is divided from the chancel by a neat wooden screen, but the tower and chancel arches are closed up by modern galleries, and the ceiling of the chancel. Sir John Holman neatly wainscoted the chancel with oak. Over the altar is represented the Passover, in needlework, on a ground of bugles, by his lady; above it is inscribed "*Gloria Deo,*" and below, "*Weston Favell, December, 1698.*" The living is a rectory, rated in the King's books at £16, 16s. 3d., and now worth £238 a-year. The Rev. Robert Hervey Knight, M.A., is the present patron and incumbent; and 203a. 2r. and 13p. were allotted at the enclosure in lieu of all tithe. In the chancel, within the altar rails, beneath a dark slab, lie buried the remains of the Rev. James Hervey, M.A., author of the "*Meditations amongst the Tombs,*" and late rector of this parish, who died December 25th, 1758, in the 45th year of his age. The following simple epitaph, carved upon his plain tomb is characteristic of the man:—

"Reader, expect no more to make him known,  
Vain the fond elegy and figur'd stone,  
A name more lasting shall his writings give;  
There view displayed his heavenly soul, and live."

Suitable, indeed, is that unostentatious elegy to the memory of him who penned the following observations on ruins:—

"This draught in my hands shows us the instability of the grandest, and most laboured monuments of human art. They are soon swept away, among the other feeble attempts of mortality, or remain only, as you see here, in shattered ruins. How strange then, that a structure, incomparably more tender and delicate, should be preserved to old age and hoary hairs! That the bodily machine, which is so exquisite in its frame, so complicated in its parts, and performs so many thousands of motions every moment, should continue unimpaired, yet act without intermission, so many days, and weeks, and months, and years.—How strange all this! Yet because common, how seldom does it excite our praise, or so much as engage our notice."

The Tomb of Hervey is visited by persons from various distant parts of the kingdom, as well as by those in the vicinity. In July, 1826, Mr. James Fisher, author of "The Spring Day," "The Winter Season," &c., who has been blind from the age of two years, repaired to Weston to visit the house of Hervey, and not to *see* but to *feel* his tomb, and was highly gratified. There are several monuments also in this church belonging to the Ekins, Knight, and Hervey families.

*The Rectory House*, which stands a short distance from the church, is a neat commodious edifice, re-built and enlarged by the Rev. James Hervey in 1758.

*School and Apprentice Charity.*—The rents of lands left by will, in 1704, by Gertrude Ekins, for the endowment of a school, wherein nine boys and six girls were to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and for apprenticing one boy annually, &c., have been augmented by Justinian Ekins, Esq., and W. Ekins Piers, Esq., who contributed money with which Park-hill Close, three acres, was purchased and added to the charity. By a decree in Chancery, in 1819, the master's salary was augmented; the number of children increased to 15 boys and 12 girls, and the apprentice premium raised to £20. The endowment (exclusive of the school-house) consists of about 19 acres, worth about £45 a year. After paying the master's salary, the minister for preaching a sermon on the 30th of November, the anniversary of Gertrude Ekin's death, and the apprentice fee, the residue is to be distributed in bread amongst the poor of the parish on the 30th of November. The school stands at the north side of the village; here is also a Sunday-school.

Austin John, schoolmaster	Lynam John, vict., <i>Trumpet</i>	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Corby James, blacksmith	Lynam Mr. Thomas	Barber William, junior
Daniels Wm., vict., <i>Horse shoe</i>	Luck E., carpenter & wheelwt	Daniels William
Darker Thomas, tailor	Moles James, tailor	Harris Joshua
Easton Amey, shop-keeper	Pendred Francis, butcher	Harris Michael (and agent to William Harris, Esq.)
Harvey Robert, maltster	Spencer John, baker	Hawks Stephen
Knight John, shop-keeper	Spencer Mr. John	Lynam John
Knight Rev R H., M.A. rector	Tresler Mr. Thomas	Pell Mary
Knight Mrs. Robert H.	Wallington Josiah, tailor	Roddiss John (and maltster)
Law George, shop-keeper	Spokes Ann, corn miller	

Letters are received through Northampton Post Office.

## WYMERSLEY HUNDRED,

Is bounded on the north by the river Nen, which separates it from Nobottle-grove, Spelhoe, and Hamfordshoe hundreds; on the east by Bedfordshire, on the south by Buckinghamshire, and the hundred of Clely; and on the west by Towcester hundred; is of an irregular oblong form, about twelve miles in length, from east to west, and averaging about five in breadth, from north to south. At the time of the Domesday survey, this hundred was divided into *Colentreu* hundred, and the hundred of *Winemerslea*, or *Wimersle*. "It was," says Mr. Bridges, in his History of Northamptonshire, "the western part, which from a village of the same name, was then called *Colentreu*; as *Wimersle* was probably so named from *Wimer*, or *Winemar*, who had been lord of it in the Saxon times." It is not known how long this distinction continued, but in the reign of Henry II. both hundreds were united, and was then called as it now is, *Wymeresle*, or *Wymersley* hundred. It formed a parcel of the Honor of Huntingdon, of which the family of Hastings were lords for several generations. In the ninth year of the reign of Edward II., John de Hastings was lord of it, and in the eighteenth of the same reign, left it to Lawrence his son, then only five years of age. Henry de Hastings who possessed this hundred in the reign of Henry III., obliged the inhabitants of *Colentreston* to make their presentments at his hundred court of *Wimersle* instead of to the king to whom they formerly paid their taxes. Down to the time of Henry VIII., this hundred continued in the hands of the lords of the manor of *Yardly Hastings*. *Sir William Compton* possessed it in the twentieth year of this reign, and was succeeded by Peter his son, a minor, six years old. *Sir John Fermon* was lord of it, in the fourteenth of Elizabeth; from him it passed to his lineal descendants, and is now in the possession of the Earl of Pomfret. At the death of *Sir George Fermon*, in the eleventh of James I. the hundred was found to be held of the king, as of his manor of *East Greenwich* by fealty only, in free socage, and not *in capite*. The hundred court is held at Cotton End, in the parish of Hardingstone, and is usually called Cotton Court. Wymersley hundred contains 36,060 statute acres, and is divided into *twenty parishes* of which the following is an enumeration, showing the number of acres, the population in 1841, with the rateable value of each parish:—



PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Ashby Castle .....	1,740	34	72	100	172	£ 2,000
Chadstone, <i>Ham</i> .....						
Blisworth .....	1,980	185	442	440	882	5,622
Brafield on the Green .....	1,980	98	212	216	428	1,865
Cogenhoe, or Cooknoe .....	960	59	161	161	322	2,407
Collingtree .....	1,190	48	122	110	232	878
Courtenhall .....	1,510	30	63	80	143	2,867
Denton .....	1,970	119	269	288	557	1,074
Grendon .....	3,120	136	283	312	595	2,720
Hardingstone, <i>a</i> .....	3,060	239	506	547	1,053	7,700
Horton .....	2,790	15	35	30	65	1,497
Houghton, Great .....	1,570	71	162	170	332	4,198
Houghton, Little .....	1,070	131	266	300	566	3,042
Milton, or Middleton-Malzor...	1,190	126	296	311	607	2,210
Piddington .....	1,980	217	288	257	545	1,291
Hackleton, <i>Ham</i> .....			207	229	436	1,259
Preston Deanery .....	1,290	12	46	38	84	1,844
Quinton .....	1,170	25	62	81	143	1,390
Rothersthorpe .....	1,200	56	134	140	274	2,224
Whiston .....	1,360	12	30	36	66	1,589
Wootton <i>b</i> .....	1,420	149	374	419	793	3,674
Yardley Hastings .....	3,510	233	544	590	1,134	3,145
Total .....	36,060	1,995	4,574	4,855	9,429	54,496

*a.* The return for the parish of Hardingstone includes the hamlets of Cotton End and Delapre Abbey, containing respectively 279 and 24 inhabitants; also 39 persons in barges.

*b.* The return for Wootton parish includes 78 persons in Hardingstone Union Work-house.

## The Charities of Wymersley Hundred,

with the date of nearly each bequest, the name of the donor, and the appropriation, and annual value, as abstracted chiefly from the last Parliamentary Reports. See also the histories of the parishes, &c.:—

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1802.	James Burgess, £100 in the } 3 per cent consols, .....	Ashby Castle parish poor...	3 0 0
"	Crown revenues .....	Blisworth parish school .....	10 4 7
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent) .....	ditto poor .....	1 10 0
"	Church land allotted at the inclosure ditto ditto .....		20 0 0
"	Church lands .....	Brafield-on-the-green parish, about	3 4 0
Carried forward .....			£ 37 18 7

	Brought forward .....	£ 37 18 7	
1731.	Several benefactions ..... ditto poor .....	10 0 0	
„	Hannah Pendrid..... Brafield-on-the-green parish poor	0 5 0	
1672.	Sir Samuel Jones (rents)... Courteenhall par. free school	100 0 0	
„	Ditto ..... ditto apprenticing three children	20 0 0	
„	Church land ..... Denton parish .....	16 14 10½	
1665.	Rev. Rt. Shelbourne (land) Grendon par. poor and par. clerk	20 0 0	
„	Charity estates ..... Hardingstone parish, poor and } apprenticing children ..... }	83 11 3	
1762.	John Clark, £150 ..... ditto, poor .....	8 12 0	
1775.	Elizabeth Murray, £300... ditto, clothes for poor widows...	10 8 10	
„	Donor not known, land... ditto, coat to a poor man .....	0 14 0	
1785.	Margaret Goodfellow, £125 in the 3½ per cents. Houghton } Great parish poor .....	4 7 6	
„	Church land ..... Houghton Little parish.....	20 0 0	
1665.	Robert Ward, £200 ..... ditto, apprenticing boys.....	4 5 0	
„	Mary, Martha, and Dorothy Ward, } £500, 3 per cent. an- and Christopher Smyth..... } nuities, Houghton } Little parish, poor }	15 0 0	
1822.	Chr. Smyth and Wm. Ward, £700, 3 per cent. consols, } Houghton Little Parish School .....	21 0 0	
„	Town Estate ..... Middleton-Malzor parish .....	30 0 0	
„	The Poor's Estate ..... ditto .....	10 2 0	
„	Donor not known, (rent)... ditto, bread to poor .....	2 12 0	
1746.	Eliz. and J. Gaffield (rent) ditto, to educate 6 poor children	3 12 0	
1799.	Wm. Underwood (£100)... ditto, bread to poor .....	5 8 4	
1704.	Judith Willoughby (rent) Piddington par., apprenticing boys	15 0 0	
„	Poor's allotment ..... ditto .....	5 0 0	
„	Poor's allotment ..... Hamlet of Hackleton ....	6 10 0	
1658.	John Langford (rent) ..... Wooton parish, poor.....	1 10 0	
1735.	Rev. Christopher Crouch (rent), ditto, 10 poor people of } Wooton and 10 of Holcott..... }	5 0 0	
1778.	Poor's allotment ..... Wooton parish, poor.....	7 0 0	
Total.....		£464 11 4½	

## ASHBY CASTLE PARISH.

Ashby Castle or Castle Ashby is bounded on the east by Easton Maudit and Grendon, on the north by Whiston, on the south by Yardley, and on the west by Denton. It comprises the hamlet of Chadstone, and contains 1,740 acres, of the rateable value of about £2000. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £2,634, and the population in 1801 was 123; in 1831, 150; and in 1841,

172 souls. The Wellingborough road separates this parish from *Grendon* on the east, and the Bedford road divides it from *Denton*, on the west. The parish is supposed to have been named from a castle which once stood here, but of which no traces have been found for centuries. The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of the parish, the soil of which is of a mixed quality.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey the *Countess Judith* possessed two hides, deducting one virgate which were held by one *Hugh*, and which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 6s. 8d., was rated in Edward the Confessor's time at 20s. and now valued at 80s. In the account of hides taken in the reign of Henry II., *William Fitz Charenbald* was certified to hold three hides and a-half in *Esseby* and *Chaddeston*. In the reign of Henry III. *David de Esseby* was possessed of one knight's fee in *Esseby* and *Grendon* of the honor of Huntingdon, which then belonged to *Henry de Hastings*. *David de Esseby* left the lordship to one *Moesin la Jeu*, who afterwards settled it in fee on *Alan la Zouche*, and *Elena*, his wife, from whom it passed to *Oliver la Zouche*, their son. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), the said Oliver was certified to hold one knight's fee in *Esseby* and *Grendon*, of *John de Hastings*, who held it of the crown *in capite*. It was soon after conveyed with the advowson of the church to *Walter de Langton*, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. In the 34th of Edward I. (1306), "this *Walter de Langton*," says Bridges, had license from the king to fortify his mansion at *Esseby* with kernelled walls after the manner of a castle. From hence this lordship assumed the addition, which it still retains, of *Castle Ashby*." In the first of Edward II. (1307), all the lands in the possession of *Walter de Langton*, in Northamptonshire, were seized by the crown, but previous to this seizure he appears to have conveyed this lordship to *Robert Peverell* and *Alice*, his wife, for the term of their respective lives, with remainder to *Edmund Peverell* and his heirs, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Robert Peverell* was lord of the manor. *Alice* surviving her husband *Robert*, and afterwards marrying *Sir Thomas le Verdoun*, he became jointly seized of this manor by virtue of said marriage. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Sir Thos. de Verdoun* accounted for half a knight's fee of the manor of Huntingdon in *Ascheby* and *Grendon*, and upon the death of *Alice* it passed to *John*, son of *Edmund Peverell*, from whom it descended through the families of *De L'Isle*, of *Rougemont*, *de la Pole*, *de Mowbray*, *Braybrok*, and *de Grey* to *Lord Hessey*, who conveyed it to *Sir William Compton*, Knight, in the reign of Henry VIII. *Sir William Compton* was son of *Edmund Compton*, a descendant of an ancient family of *Compton-Winegates*, in Warwickshire, from whence they assumed their name, and where they had possessions in the reign of Edward I. *Sir William* was page to Henry Duke of York, (afterwards Henry VIII.), upon whose eleva-

tion to the throne he was appointed chief gentleman of his bedchamber, and died of the sweating sickness in the 20th of that king's reign (1529) in possession of the manor of Ashby-David, with 20 messuages, a watermill, 1,000 acres of arable land, 200 acres of meadow, and 300 acres of pasture, which he held of the crown by an unknown service. He was succeeded by Peter Compton, his son, a minor only six years old, in ward to Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards married to Anne, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he left issue, *Henry*, afterwards knighted, and summoned to parliament as a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Compton. This nobleman was twice married: first, to *Frances*, daughter to Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had issue two sons, *William*, who succeeded to the title, and *Thomas*, who was afterwards knighted, and one daughter, *Margaret*, married to *Henry*, Lord *Mordant*. His second wife was *Anne*, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, by whom he had one son, *Henry*, who was made knight of the bath, at the coronation of James I. He died in the 32nd of Elizabeth, (1590,) and was succeeded by *William*, his eldest son, who was afterwards summoned to parliament, knighted, and in the 16th of James I., (1619,) advanced to the Earldom of Northampton. This, the first Earl of Northampton, died in 1630, 6th Charles I., leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to Sir John Spencer, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, Spencer, his only son, who succeeded him in his honors and estates, and two daughters. *Spencer*, the second Earl of Northampton, distinguished himself by his loyalty and valour, and lost his life in the cause of Charles I. When the royal army was being raised he levied a troop of horse, and a regiment of foot at his own expense, and four of his sons were officers under him in the same service. In 1643, the Earl, with an army of less than 1,000 men, advanced towards Hopton Heath, near Stafford, to meet the rebel party, which consisted of a force of nearly 3,000 horse and foot, and a good train of artillery, commanded by Sir John Gell, and Sir William Bruerton, when a sanguinary engagement took place, in which the noble earl fell gloriously. "The earl," says Bridges, "not discouraged by their superiority of number, began the engagement; charging their horse with such resolution and success, that the greater part of them precipitately fled. On renewing the charge, he had his horse killed under him; and his own party inconsiderately pursuing the retreaters, he was surrounded by the enemy. Before he fell he killed with his own hand the colonel of foot, who attempted to take him. His head-piece was soon after beat off by the butt end of a musket, and quarter being offered him, which he manfully disdained to accept, he was slain by a blow with an halbert on the hinder part of his head, and received at the same time another deep wound on his face. For such a loss," continues Bridges, quoting from Lord Clarendon, "a greater victory had been an unequal



recompense. He was a person of great courage, honor and fidelity. From the time he submitted himself to the profession of a soldier, no man more punctual upon command, no man more diligent in duty. All distresses he bore like a common man, and all wants and hardships, as if he had never known plenty or ease; most prodigal of his person to danger, and would often say "that if he outlived these wars he was certain never to have so noble a death." His body was afterwards buried in the Church of All Saints, Derby, in the same vault with the Countess of Shrewsbury. His eldest son, *James*, succeeded him in his titles and estates, and became *third* Earl of Northampton. He, too, performed considerable service to his prince at the time of the rebellion, particularly by routing the parliamentary forces, and relieving Banbury Castle, where his brother Sir William Compton, the Governor, had been closely besieged for three months. He was lord lieutenant of the county of Warwick, and recorder of Coventry, Northampton, and Tamworth. He died at Castle Ashby in 1681, and was buried with his ancestors at Compton. To him succeeded *George*, his eldest son, by his second wife, *Lady Mary*, daughter of Baptist, Viscount Campden; and at his decease, his honors and inheritance devolved upon *James*, his eldest son, who died in 1754, and was buried at the family seat at Compton Winegate, Warwickshire.

*George* the *sixth* earl died in 1758, and was succeeded by his nephew, *Charles*, the *seventh* earl, being the son of *Charles*, the youngest son of *George*, the *fourth* earl, who died in 1763. *Charles* was succeeded by his second son, *Spencer*, the *eighth* earl, who died and was buried in Switzerland in 1796. *Charles*, his son and successor, was created Marquis of Northampton in 1812, and died at Castle Ashby, in 1828, where his remains were interred.

*The Most Honourable Spencer Joshua Aboyne Compton*, the present Marquis of Northampton, is the son of *Charles* the first Marquis, by the eldest daughter of the late *Joshua Smith, Esq.*, of Earlstoke Park, in Wiltshire. He was born in 1790, and married the eldest daughter of the late Major General *Douglas Maclean Clephane*, in 1815. She died in 1830. The noble Marquis is president of the Royal Society, and a great patron of the arts and sciences, as well as of every charitable and useful institution in the county. His son and heir, *Charles Douglas-Compton, Earl Compton*, was born in 1816; assumed the name of *Douglas* by sign manuel in 1831; and was appointed a deputy lieutenant of Argyllshire in 1848. The title of Northampton had become extinct in the families of *St. Liz*, *Bohun*, *Parr* and *Howard*, and the present noble inheritor of the title is the 10th of the family which has enjoyed the dignity of earl or marquis, in eight generations through 230 years.

*Residences.*—145 Piccadilly, London; Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire; and Compton Winegates, Warwickshire.

*The Village of Castle Ashby* is small but neat, and is situate on a declining eminence about  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles E. by S. of Northampton. In Bridges time it consisted of twelve houses besides the earl of Northampton's seat.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient edifice consisting of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, chancel and a small embattled tower containing five bells. In the chancel is a handsome altar of Caen stone, erected in 1848, and the north window of the south aisle is filled with elegantly stained glass. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £17. 9s. 7d., and now worth about £283 a year. The tithes of the parish amount to £237. 18s. 2d. The Marquis of Northampton is patron, and the Rev. George Spencer, rector. There is a small Sunday-school in the village.

Here is the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Northampton. It is an elegant structure of Weldon stone, forming a square, with a quadrangle within, and was finished in 1624. The east and south sides, with several of the chimney-pieces, were designed by *Inigo Jones*, but the more ancient parts were erected by Henry, Lord Compton, in the reign of Elizabeth. In the gallery, and dispersed through the house is a fine collection of paintings, amongst which are portraits of John, Lord Talbut, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, who was slain at the siege of Châtillon in 1453; Henry VI. and Margaret his queen, eldest daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The library contains a valuable collection of books; a translation of the Bible by *Coverdale*, with a dedication to Henry VIII, and a preface printed in 1535; and a manuscript History of England, supposed to be *Caxton's*. The prospects from this princely mansion are delightful, and a beautiful avenue, nearly three miles in length, extends itself to *Yardley Hastings*, which gives name to a *Noble Chase*, which is within the demesne of the noble marquis. Several Roman coins were dug up in forming this avenue in 1719.

CHADSTONE, is a hamlet in this parish, situate about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile west of Ashby Castle. Bridges says it was a village of six houses in his time, but that it appeared from several wells filled up, and foundations discovered in ploughing, to be formerly of greater extent. *The Rectory House*, a good substantial building, stands in this hamlet. The population of Chadstone, in 1841, was 52 persons.

*Manor.*—*Droge de Bevreire*, by birth a Fleming, and a near relation of William the Conqueror's by marriage, at the Domesday survey, held of the King one hide and three virgates of land in *Cedestone*, which had been rated at 20s., but was now valued at 40s. Ulf, a tenant of Waltheof, held it in the reign of the Confessor, and the Countess Judith claimed it at the time of the survey. *Drogo*, or *Droue de Bevreire*, came into England at the Norman invasion, and

obtained the territory of Holderness, in Yorkshire; but having killed his wife some time after, he escaped out of the kingdom by a stratagem, before the occurrence reached the King's ears. His estates being seized into the hands of the Crown, were given to *Odo de Campania*, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, so that the manor of Chadstone was afterwards held of the fee of Albemarle. In the 24th of Edward I., (1296,) *Oliver la Zouch* held it for the fourth part of one Knight's fee of the Countess of Albemarle, who held it of the King. Robert Peverell was lord of the manor of *Chadestone* in the ninth of Edward II., 1316, and from henceforth it continued in the hands of the several successive lords of the manor of Castle Ashby, and now forms part of the possessions of the Marquis of Northampton.

*Mr. Lye*, author of the Saxon Dictionary, was rector of this parish, and died here in 1767.

*The principal inhabitants* of the parish are—the Marquis of Northampton, *Castle Ashby*; Rev. George Spencer, *Rectory*; Messrs. Richard and George Scriven, stewards to the Marquis of Northampton; William Payne, corn miller and victualler; Anne Scriven, farmer and grazier; William Smith, black and white smith; Edward Corby, whitesmith; William Strachan, clerk; and William Rogers, farmer and grazier, Barn Ground Lodge, and Thomas Robinson, farmer and grazier.

*Carrier* to Northampton—Ratnett, daily.

#### BLISWORTH PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Courteenhall and Roade, on the north by Milton and Thorpe, on the west by Gayton, and on the south and south-east by Tiffeld, Shuttlehanger, and Stoke Bruern parishes. It contains 1,980 acres, of the rateable value of £5,622. 10s.; the amount of assessed property is £2,725; its population, in 1801, was 730; in 1831, 679; and in 1841, 882 souls. The soil varies from a strong clay to a red sandy mixed soil, and towards the wood a black loam. The parish abounds with limestone, and the land yields excellent crops of corn, beans, turnips, &c.

The Grand Junction Canal passes through a tunnel  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles long, in the vicinity of the village; and the London and North Western Railway is conducted through a very deep cutting near this, (in the parishes of Courteenhall and Roade) which, though not the largest work of this description in the line, has from the character of the material, been by far the most expensive and arduous. This excavation contains 1,200,000 cubic yards, averaging 50 feet deep for two miles in length. About 400,000 have been removed from each end to form adjoining embankments, which reach the height of 45 feet at the highest point.

The remaining 400,000 have been raised up the steep side of the excavation, and deposited on the adjoining lands, forming what are termed spit banks. The cost of this work was £200,000, and it is believed to be one of the largest excavation of the kind ever executed. The *Blisworth Station* of this railway is situated about one mile N.W. of the village.

*Manor.*—*William Peverell*, the Conqueror's natural son, held  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land here, at the time of the Domesday survey, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of two shillings, had been rated at 60s. and was now valued at 80s. This lordship was in the possession of *Gilda*, in King Edward's time. In the first year of the reign of King John, (1199,) *William de Ferrers*, Earl of Derby, granted the manor of Blisworth to *William de Briwere*, from whom it passed to his son *William*, who dying without male issue in the 16th of Henry III. (1232,) it descended with the rest of his estate to his sisters and their heirs, amongst whom a partition was made. "But notwithstanding this allotment," says Bridges, "it appears that both this manor and advowson were after this assigned in dower to Joan the widow of the last mentioned *William de Briwere*, and that after her decease they descended to *Baldwin Wake*, the son of Hugh Wake, and grandson of Baldwin Wake, by *Isabel*, the second sister of the said *William de Briwere*. From Baldwin Wake they descended to *John Wake*, his son and heir, who made a gift of the manor to *Hugh Wake* his younger brother, reserving to himself and his heirs the advowson of the Church, with a rent-charge of £10 per annum. The manor was at this time held of the Earl of *Ferrers*, by the service of half a knight's fee." The family of *Wake*, seems to have enjoyed this manor from this time till about the year 1483, when *Roger Wake*, who married the daughter of Sir William Catesby, of Ashby Legers, the favourite of Richard III., was attainted upon the defeat at Bosworth field, and his lands escheated to the crown. This manor was granted to *Sir James Blounte*, in the third of Henry VII., 1488, but *Roger Wake* was afterwards reinstated in his possessions, and dying seized of it in the 19th of the same reign, 1504; it passed to his wife *Elizabeth*, from whom it descended to *Thomas Wake* his son, who, in the 14th of Henry VIII., (1523,) sold it for 100 marks to *Sir Richard Knightley*, of Fawsley. In the 33rd of Henry VIII., (1542,) *Sir Edmund Knightley* gave this manor, with a moiety of the manor of *Stoke Bruern*, to the crown in exchange for the manor of Bradby, and certain other of the dissolved Abbey lands, and the same year it was annexed by act of Parliament to the honour of Grafton.

The advowson of the church, and annual rent charge of £10. which John Wake reserved to himself when he presented the manor to his brother Hugh, remained in the possession of the family till the 14th of Edward IV., (1475), when it fell



into the hands of the lord of the manor. *The Duke of Grafton* is the present lord, and owner of nearly all the soil.

*The Village of Blisworth*, which is large and scattered, contains a good Inn, the Grafton Arms, and is situate about 5 miles N. E. of Northampton, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles N. W. of Towcester. There are very extensive stone quarries in the parish, worked by Mr. John Judkins of Heyford. The stone is of an excellent quality for building, carving, &c.

*The Church* dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stands near the centre of the village, and is an ancient and handsome stone structure of a mixed style of architecture. It consists of a nave, north and south aisle, chancel porch, and embattled tower, containing five bells. The south aisle is about half the length of the north, and appears to have been added since the erection of the church, it was probably the burial place of the Wakes, as it is generally kept in repair by the lord of the manor. Near the screen which separates the nave from the chancel, are the steps which formerly led to the rood loft; and in the church yard are the remains of an ancient sepulchral cross. *The living* is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £20. 3s. 9d., and now worth £400 per annum. The Rev. William Barry, M.A., is both patron and incumbent, and resides at the *Rectory House*, which is a handsome stone building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, erected about seven years since by the present rector, and situated a little south-west of the church.

The tithes of the parish were commuted in 1808 for land. There is a small *Baptist Chapel* in the village capable of seating about 350 persons, with a small burial ground attached.

*The School* which is endowed with £10. 4s. 9d. is closed at present.

*The Hall* near the village is a substantial stone building well situated, and is now the residence of George Stone, Esq. The Blisworth stone works near the mouth of the tunnel, is a neat building in the occupation of Mr. George Wills, who carries on an extensive business here.

*The Railway Station* is a compact erection a short distance from which stands the *Railway Hotel* and posting house, an extensive establishment attached to which are very tastefully arranged gardens and pleasure grounds, lately laid down by Mr. Thomas Shaw, the proprietor. The residence of Mr. Dunkley, builder is much admired, it stands on an elevated site, and has a handsome fountain in front of it.

*The Charities* of this parish amount to above £240. a year, including the school endowment, and church land, and is distributed to the poor in various ways.

Barry Rev. Wm., M.A. rector	Knott Jas., surgeon, Grafton Villa	Wills Geo. builder & statuary, Blisworth stone works
Basford William, blacksmith	Lavington Hy., goods agent, Railway Station	Woodhouse Wm., shoemaker
Bull Mary, vict., <i>Sun &amp; Moon</i>	Lepper Thomas, butcher	Worster Wm., vict., <i>Grafton Arms</i> , and coal merchant
Chester John, wheelwright	Marriott Joseph, tailor and shop-keeper	Worster William, jun., maltster and lime burner
Coles Ann, letter receiver	Nairn Peter, fitter	
Dix George, vict., <i>Navigation Inn</i> , corn, coal, brick and tile maker, and farmer	Peasnell Wm., shop-keeper	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Dix Joseph, butcher	Procter Robert, canal agent	Bull Mary
Dunkley John, carpenter	Shaw Thos., vict., <i>Blisworth Hotel and Posting House</i>	Campion Edw. Blisworth-hill
Dunkley Richard, builder & railroad contractor	Stephens Rev. J. G. (Baptist)	Carter Joseph
Elliott William G., solicitor	Stone George, Esq., Hall	Dix William
Faulkner W., vict., <i>Royal Oak</i>	Thomas John, Railway Station Master, Grafton Villa	Goodridge Wm., Tunnel-hill
Gibbs Joseph G., butcher	Westley Mrs. Elizabeth	Gudgeon John
Goode Benjamin, baker	Westley Jph., baker & miller	Pettifer John
Goode Henry, beer retailer, and shoemaker	Whitlock Thos., beer retailer	Roper Caroline
Goodridge Richard, blksmith.		Worster William, sen.
		Worster William, jun.

Letters received through the Northampton office.

Carrier—George Coles, to Northampton, on Wednesday and Saturday.

#### BRAFIELD-ON-THE-GREEN PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Cogenhoe and the river Nen, on the west by Houghton and the London-road from Billingbridge, on the south by Hackleton, and on the east by Denton, Whiston, and Cogenhoe. It contains 1,980 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,865. Its population in 1801 was 284; in 1831, 460; and in 1841, 428 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,177. This parish, which is called *Brachefeld*, *Brachesfelde*, and *Bragefelde* in Domesday book, in later records *Braunfield*, and now *Brafield-on-the-green*, is situated on the top of a gradual ascent, commencing at the river. The soil varies from a light red gravelly surface to a strong black clay; the greater part is in grazing land; the Rev. Christopher Smyth, M.A., is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor.

*Manor.*—The Countess Judith, the Conqueror's neice, held three virgates of land here, at the time of the Domesday survey, which was certified to be a member of the manor of *Yardley*. *Winemar* held one virgate of the countess here, of the soke of *Yardley* at the same time; and *William Peverell* held three virgates of the fee of the bishop of Bayen, which were claimed by one Nigel for the service of the Countess Judith. The whole was rated at 20s., which was the former valuation. It was the freehold of *Alf*, the son of *Azor*, in the time of Edward the Confessor. In the fifth year of the reign of Edward I., 1277, *Ernald de Boys*, who had held this manor of *Grimbald de Houton*, in capite, by the service of half a knight's fee, died seized of it, and left it to his son *John de Boys*, from whom it passed to *William de Boys*, his younger brother, who afterwards conveyed it to *Millisent de Montalt*, eldest daughter of *William de Cantilupe*, and relict of *Eudo la Zouche*. At the death of *Millisent de Montalt*,

in the 27th of this reign, (1299) it descended to *William la Zouche*, her son and heir, who was certified to be lord of the manor, in the 9th of Edward II. (1316); and obtained a grant of free warren for himself and his heirs in *Brayfield* and *Houghton*, in the 6th of Edward III., (1333). The manor continued in this family till the reign of James I., when it consisted of eighteen plough lands, each plough land containing three yard lands, and was purchased of *Edward, Lord Zouche*, by *William Ward*. *George, Lord Zouche*, the father of *Edward*, was found at his death, in the 13th of Elizabeth, (1571) to have held the manor of *Brayfield*, with 90 messuages, 20 tofts, 15 cottages, 2 dovecotes, 40 gardens, 30 orchards, 2,000 acres of arable land, 1,000 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 80 acres of wood, 60 acres of heath and furze, and an annual rent charge of 20s., of *Sir Henry Compton*, as of his manor of *Earls Barton*, formerly parcel of the honor of *Huntingdon*, by an unknown service.

*The Village of Brayfield*, which is rather a neat one, is partly situated on a declivity about  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles E. by S. of *Northampton*.

*The Church*, dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, is an ancient edifice, and consists of a nave, and south aisle, south porch, chancel, and a high embattled tower containing five bells. The tower has undergone several repairs of late years; a new organ was erected a few years since, by subscription; the chancel was rebuilt in 1848, and a handsome arch erected at the west end of the nave at the sole expense of the patron. The east window and four others are filled with elegantly stained glass, and a north aisle is about being built by the parishoners. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of *Boughton-on-the-green*, rated in the King's books at £6. 13s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., but now worth £290. The Rev. *Christopher Smyth*, M.A., is patron and incumbent, and the Rev. *C. D. Francis*, M.A., is curate. This church, with one virgate of land belonging to it, was given to the priory of *St. Andrew* at *Northampton*, by *David*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, afterwards King of *Scotland*, and confirmed to them by *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Hugh Wells*, Bishop of *Lincoln*. Upon the dissolution of the Monasteries the living and advowson fell into the hands of the crown, and appear to have been afterwards granted to the lord of the manor.

*A Baptist Chapel*, capable of seating about 200 persons, was erected in the village in 1829.

*The School*, which was built by the vicar, and is in connexion with the *National Society*, stands near the church and was erected in 1842, from a design by *Mr. E. F. Law*, of *Northampton*. It is a stone building with thatched roof, the eaves and gables projecting considerably, and finished with verge boards, with pendants and ridge knops, which give a picturesque Swiss looking character to the whole.

*The Charities* of this parish yield about £13 a-year.

Barber Thos., grocer, carpenter, painter, &c.  
 Bilson Thomas, shoemaker and grazier  
 Battisson Mr. George  
 Battisson Thos., vict., *Red Lion*, & farmer  
 Farey William, grocer  
 Francis Rev. Christopher D., M.A., curate  
 Mason William, wheelwright  
 Warner William, tailor and draper  
 Watts Rebecca, National schoolmistress

Whiting George, blacksmith  
 Whiting Richard, wheelwright

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Deacon Charles  
 Downing Joseph  
 Morris Thomas  
 Sargeant John  
 Sargeant Thomas

### COGENHOE PARISH,

Cogenhoe, or as it is commonly called Cooknoe, is bounded on the west by Whiston, on the north by Ecton, from which it is divided by the river Nen, and on the west and south by Brafield and Whiston parishes. It contains 960 statute acres of the rateable value of £2,467 7s. 4d. Its population in 1801 was 184; in 1831, 276; and in 1841, 332. The amount of assessed property is £1,462. The soil is of a mixed quality, and is in general very fertile; the quantities of arable and meadow land are nearly equal. The Rev. John Christopher Whalley, M.A., is lord of the manor, and with T. C. Higgins, Esq., Ambrose Istead, Esq., and Mr. Robert Rogers, are the principal proprietors. "In a lane to the south east of the town," writes Bridges, "is found an uncommon fossil, very transparent, and capable of receiving a polish as bright and hard as chrystal. Part of it was sent up to some skilful lapidaries in London, who had never seen any thing of the like kind before. But not being applied to any particular use, very little was dug, though considerable quantities, it is supposed, might have been raised. Some Roman coins have been found in the common field: and in a barn within the town, was discovered an urn, very thin, and of a whitish colour, containing in it a mixture of ashes and earth. From its size Mr. Morton conjectures it was one of those which are called family urns; and from its ordinary appearance, probably to have belonged to some vulgar family."

*Manor.*—*Norgiot* held  $3\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of land, of *Wids de Reinbudcurt*, in *Cugenho*, at the time of the Domesday survey, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 13s., ten acres of meadow, and a wood, half a mile in length and one furlong in breadth, was valued at 10s., but now rated at 30s. In the Confessor's time it was the freehold of *Edwin*. *Norgiold* held 3 virgates here of the Countess Judith, at the same time, which had been valued at 5s. but was now rated at 10s. *William de Cugenho* was certified to hold here  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides, and one virgate; in the reign of Henry II., and *Nicholas de Cugenho* was found in the 9th of Edward I., (1281) to have held one moiety of the manor of John, son of *Henry de Hastings*, by the service of one knight's fee; and the other moiety of *Nicholas de Haversham*, by the service of another knight's fee. In the 9th of



Edward II., (1314) *Gules de Cugenho* was certified to be lord of this manor, and in the 23rd of Edward III. (1350), he died seized of it; though it had been seized into the hands of the crown in the interim. By inquisition taken at his death, he was found to have held one moiety of the heir of *Lawrence de Hastings*, late earl of Pembroke, and the other moiety with certain lands in *Harwedon Magna*, of the heir of *William de la Plaunche*, as of the manor of *Haversham* by knight's service. This manor continued with the family of Cugenho till the 22nd of Richard II. (1399) upon the decease of *William de Cugenho*, a minor, the manor and advowson which were certified to be held by knight's service of *Reginald de Gray* as of his manor of *Verdele-Hastynge*s descended to *Agnes*, his sister, wife of *Sir John Cheyne*, who in right of said wife, became possessed of it. It afterwards passed into the hands of William Chamberleyn, the parson of the church of Cogenho, Thomas Cheyne, and others; Richard Barry, clerk; Sir John Cheyne, and Agnes, his wife, with whose descendants it continued till about the year 1600, when Charles Cheyne sold both the manor and advowson to — Bond, Esq., of whom the former was purchased by Matthew Linwood, Esq., and the latter by Peter Whalley, the late rector of this parish. A house and farm of about 250 acres, called Cogenho-Bran, or Cheyne-house, distant about seven miles from this village, in the parish of Stoke Golding, in Buckinghamshire, belongs to this parish, and is the property of the Hon. George Finch.

*The Village of Cogenhoe* is small, and stands on an eminence about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, south porch, and an embattled tower, containing three bells. It is partly in the early English style of architecture, but a considerable portion of it is of later date. At the north side of the chancel stood a chantry chapel founded and endowed by William de Cogenho, "for one priest to sing for ever at our Lady's altar." The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of Mr. Robert Rogers, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Watkins, M.A. The Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, M.A., is curate, and resides in the Rectory-house, a commodious mansion near the church. The living is rated in the king's books at £17, but its returned gross value now is £263. It was rated at £3. 7s. 4d. in the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535), but in the 2nd of Edward VI., amounted only to the yearly value of £2. 10s. 9d. Beneath the upper window of the south aisle is an ancient monument bearing the figure of a Knight Templar, completely armed, with a dog at his feet and a shield on his left arm. This is supposed to be the tomb of *Sir Nicholas de Cugenho*, the lord of the manor, in the reign of Edward I., and the supposed founder of this church. There is a *Baptist Chapel*, a small brick building

erected in 1843, in the village. The *National School*, built in the same year by the principal inhabitants of the parish, aided by a grant of £70 from the National Society, is a neat erection of stone, situated near the Rectory-house, at the end of the village.

Coles Thomas, beer retailer and baker.  
 Facer John, blacksmith.  
 Hollwell Mary, National Schoolmistress.  
 Hartshorne Rev. Chas. Hy., M.A., curate.  
 Rickard William, shopkeeper.  
 Sharman Charles, carpenter.  
 Sharman Daniel, victualler, *Royal Oak*.  
 Sharman Daniel, butcher.  
 Sharman Thomas, joiner and builder.  
 Smith John, grocer.

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Marked thus (\*) are yeomen.

Biggs Jesse, (and corn miller).  
 Coles James.  
 Higgins William, (and at Whiston).  
 Kilsby Gadsby.  
 \*Pell John, Manor-house.  
 \*Rogers Robert.  
 Sharman Thomas.

\*.\* Letters are received through the Northampton post-office.

### COLLINGTREE PARISH

Is bounded on the east and south by Courteenhall, on the west by Milton, and on the north by Wootton, from which it is divided by a small brook which runs into the Nen. The parish contains 1,190 statute acres, the rateable value of which is £878; its population, in 1801, was 154; in 1831, 194; and in 1841, 232. The amount of assessed property is £1,248. The soil varies from a strong clay to a sandy land, and more than half the parish is in grass. Sir Charles Wake, Bart., is lord of the manor, and the rector is the principal proprietor.

*Manor.*—Collingtree, or as it is written in Domesday book, "*Colentreu*," and in later records, "*Colyngtrough*," was certified at the Conqueror's survey to be a member of the manor of Middleton, and to contain two hides, deducting one virgate, which were then held of the king by *Geoffrey Alselin*. In the second year of the reign of King John (1201), *William de le Fremunt*, who at that time held the manor of Collingtree, conveyed it by royal license to *Simon de Pateshull*, and his heirs, with the advowson of the churches of Middleton and Collingtree. The manor continued in the possession of the family of *Pateshull* from this time until the 33rd of Edward III. (1360), when at the death of *Sir William de Pateshull*, without male issue, his inheritance descended to his sisters; partition being made the following year, the lands which belonged to him in Collingtree, Middleton, and other places, were assigned to *Alice*, the wife of *Sir Thomas Wake*, of Blisworth. From this lady the manor of Collingtree passed to her grandson, *Thomas Wake*, the son of *Sir Thomas Wake*, her eldest son, from whom it descended, in the 37th of Henry VI. (1459), to *Thomas Wake, Esq.*, his son, who left issue, *Roger Wake*, his successor. This Roger Wake was a firm adherent of Richard III., upon whose defeat at Bosworth field, his possessions were confiscated. This manor was granted to Sir Charles Somerset in the first year of Henry VII. (1485), but was afterwards

restored, with his other estates, to the said Roger Wake, who died seized of them in the 20th of this reign (1505). His successor was *Thomas Wake, Esq.* his eldest son, who sold the manor of Collingtree to *Oliver Wode*, from whom it descended in the 6th of Henry VIII. (1515) to *Margaret* his daughter, the wife of *Sir Walter Mantell*, of Heyford. At this lady's decease, in the 15th of Elizabeth (1573,) she was succeeded by *Matthew Mantell*, from whom it received the name of *Mantell's manor*. It came afterwards into the hands of *William Dry*, of Milton, who died in possession of it in 1637, and left it to his posterity. The Abbey of St. James, near Northampton, had possessions in this parish, which in 1535 were valued at 17s. per annum.

*The Village of Collingtree*, which is small, is situated about 3 miles south of Northampton, in the vicinity of the London and North Western Railway.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Columbus, is an ancient edifice in the Saxon style of architecture, and consists of a nave and south aisle, south porch, and chancel, and an embattled tower containing four bells. The north aisle was taken down nearly fifty years since. The *living* is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £16. 10s. 5d., but now worth about £370 per annum. The Rev. Benjamin Hill, M.A. is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted at the inclosure of the common in 1779, for 238 acres of land. The church land of the parish consists of 6a. 1r., which lets for about £12. 10s. a year, and is applied to the repairs of the church. *The Rectory house*, a neat building, stands a short distance west of the church.

Clark Sarah, baker

Clayson William, market gardener

Dunkley John, carpenter and beer retailer

Hill, Rev. Benjamin, M.A. (rector) Rectory

Pell John, vict., *Wooden Walls of Old England*

Smith George, market gardener

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Ashby Edward

Gudgeon Thomas

Cockerill Richard (yeoman)

Cockerill William (yeoman)

Cook John

Harris William

Letters received through the Northampton Post Office.

Carrier to Northampton, Joseph Clarke, Saturday.

#### COURTEENHALL PARISH.

Courteenhall is bounded on the east by Quinton, on the north by Wootton, on the west by Blisworth and Collingtree, and on the south by Roade. It contains 1,510 acres, of the rateable value of £2,867: its population in 1801, was 139; in 1831, 120; and in 1841, 143. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,363. The soil varies from a strong stiff clay to black and red loam; the surface near the railway is very stony, and there is excellent grazing land near the hall. Sir Charles Wake, Bart. is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish, except the church land, and about three acres belonging to the school.

*Manor.*—*William Peverell* held three hides and a half of land here, at the time of the general survey: there was a mill of the yearly rent of 12d. four acres of meadow, and a wood of two square furlongs, and the whole was then valued at five pounds. *Turstin* held half a hide and half a virgate here at the same time. This *William Peverell* founded the Priory of Lenton, near Nottingham, for Cluniac Monks, and largely endowed it. Amongst other possessions he gave them the lands of "*Corteenhall*," except one knight's fee, and the land of *Turstin Mantell*. King *Henry II.* gave afterwards 80 acres of land here with *Blockcliff* mill, in exchange for certain lands in *Papelwick*, which he bestowed upon the Canons of Newsted, in Shirwood. In the 24th of *Edward I.* (1296,) the Prior of *Lenton* held the township of "*Corteenhall*," of the King *in capite*; and in the 9th of *Edward II.* (1316,) he was certified to be lord of the manor. In the 28th of *Henry VIII.* (1537.) *Nicholas Heth*, prior of *Lenton*, being attainted of high treason, the manor was seized into the King's hands. In the 14th of *Elizabeth* (1572,) *Richard Ouseley, Esq.* was in possession of and built part of the manor house in 1580. His son, *Sir John Ouseley*, who in 1598 succeeded to the estate, was married to *Martha*, the daughter of *Bartholomew Tate, Esq.* and had issue, *Richard* his son and successor, and four daughters. *Sir Samuel Jones, Knt.* purchased this manor of *Richard Ouseley* about the year 1650, but dying without issue he left his whole estate to *Samuel*, the younger son of *Sir William Wake, Bart.*, whom he obliged by his will to take the name of *Jones*. This *Samuel Wake Jones* died in 1712, and left the estate to his nephew, *Charles Wake*, the son of *Sir Baldwin Wake, Bart.*, his elder brother, whom he also obliged to assume the name of *Jones*.

"To the lords of the manor in this parish," says *Bridges*, "the ancestors of the lord keeper, *Lane*, were tenants in husbandry. He was the son of *Richard Lane*, by *Elizabeth* his wife, the daughter of *Clement Vincent*, of *Harpole*." (See *Harpole Parish*.)

*The Village of Courteenhall* consists of a few cottages, situate about 5 miles south of *Northampton*, in the vicinity of the *London and North Western Railway*.

*The Church*, dedicated to *St. Peter and St. Paul*, is an ancient edifice, situated on an eminence near the village, in a corner of the park, and surrounded by trees. It consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, north and south porch, and an embattled tower at the west end, containing five bells. "It is now," says *Bridges*, "seated at the upper end of the town, but within the memory of man had many houses standing beyond and about it, which since the inclosure of the parish have been destroyed." The advowson of this living was given with the manor to the priory of *Lenton*, in *Nottinghamshire*, by *William Peverell*, but upon the dissolution of the religious houses, the right of patronage fell to the



Crown, and still remains in the seals. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £12. 10s. 10d., but now valued at about £400. The Rev. Richard William Wake, M.A. is incumbent. The church contains a handsome monument of Sir Samuel Jones, and others of the Ouseley and Wake families. Mr. Richard Lane, and Elizabeth his wife, the parents of the lord keeper Lane, are buried in the north aisle.

*The Free School* was founded and endowed in 1672, by Sir Samuel Jones, with the sum of £100 a year, towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, who should teach "the children of such persons as should inhabit in Courteenhall, and within four miles compass thereof, which should from time to time be sent to them, or either of them, English, Latin, Greek, writing, casting of accounts, or such other qualities as are usually taught in free schools." The master to receive £80, and the usher £20 a year. The School house is a large substantial stone building, situated amongst trees, near the hall, and the school has been well conducted for about fifty years by the present master, the Rev. Miles Walker. Sir Samuel also left £500 for the building of this school, with houses for the master and usher; £500 towards repairing the church, and increasing the bells to the number of five; and £20 a year to the overseers of the poor of the parish for the time being, to be employed to put out as apprentices, three boys or girls born in the parish. The several sums of £80, £20, and £20, to be paid for ever out of the lands and manors of Courteenhall, Quinton, Wootton road, and Ashton, in this county. These annuities are paid by Sir Charles Wane, Bart., the owner of the property charged therewith. The population of the parish being much less than formerly, and the sum of £20 being inadequate to put out three apprentices, applications for the benefit of the apprenticing fund occur but rarely, and the money is generally laid out in clothing for the poor, and in the purchase of coals, which are sold to them at a reduced rate.

Here is an *Infant School*, built about the year 1840, by the late Sir W. Wake, Bart., which is principally supported by the rector.

*Courteen Hall*, the seat of Sir Charles Wake, Bart., is a splendid square mansion of stone, beautifully situated in the midst of a well wooded park, a short distance from the village.

*The Rectory house*, which stands close to the south side of the church, is a handsome stone building, erected about 45 years since, and much enlarged by the present rector.

*Directory.*—Sir Charles Wake, Bart., *The Hall*, Rev. Richard William Wake M.A. *Rectory*, Rev. Miles Walker, master of the free school, Mr. C. S. West, usher. Mr. William Gray, steward to Sir C. Wake, Sarah Adams, mistress of the infant

school, and the farmers are, Richard Faulkner, William Rice, and Joseph Sharman. Letters are received through the Northampton Post Office.

### DENTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by the parishes of Castle Ashby and Yardley Hastings, on the north by Whiston and Brafield, on the west by Hackleton, and on the south by Horton. It contains 1,970 acres, of the rateable value of £1,358. 10s. Its population, in 1801, was 378; in 1831, 527; and in 1841, 557 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,074. The soil is principally a cold stiff clay, but towards the south side of the parish it has a light black surface. There are about 340 acres of wood in the parish, and the remainder is principally grass land. The principal proprietors are the Marquis of Northampton (the lord of the manor), Messrs. Joseph and Thomas Sargeant, and Mr. Floyer.

*Manor.*—Denton is written in the Domesday book *Dodintone*, and in later records, *Dodington-Parva*, *Deyventon*, and *Deynton*. At the time of the general survey, in William the Conqueror's time, a part of this lordship was included in that of *Whiston*; and the other part was a member of *Yardley*. The Countess *Judith* held one hide of land belonging to *Yardley*, and *Winemar* held also half a hide of the said Countess. *King David* of Scotland was certified to hold one hide in *Dodington* in the reign of Henry II.; *Walter Fitz-Winemar* held six small virgates of the Abbot of Ramsey; and *William de Wytendon* ten small virgates of the same fee. *Dodington* seems to have been divided between the lords of *Whiston* and *Yardley Hastings* in after ages. *John de Hastings* held a moiety of *Dodington* of the King in *capite*, in the 24th of Edward IV. (1485); and in the 35th of the same reign (1496), *Laurence de Preston* held one knight's fee in *Quenton* and *Dodington* of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *John de Hastings* held one part of the manor, and *John Cave* possessed the other. That part of the manor of *Denton*, formerly held by the family of *Hastings*, afterwards passed into the hands of the *Earl of Northampton*, and the other part into the possession of the *Earl of Pomfret*; and these distinct shares were separated by a small stream, which runs through the middle of the village. On the death of William, Earl of Strafford, in the 18th of Richard II. (1395), it was found that *Sir Thomas Griffin* held half a knight's fee of him in *Deynton-Parva*. In the 11th of Elizabeth, *Edward Griffin, Esq.*, died seized of certain lands and tenements in *Denton*, which seems to have been the above mentioned estate, and which he was certified to have held of *Sir Henry Compton, Knight*, by an unknown service.

*The Village of Denton* stands partly on a declivity about six miles E.S.E. of

Northampton. An oak tree was planted in the centre of it, to commemorate the coronation of Queen Victoria.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Margaret, stands on one side of a hill, and is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisle, chancel, south porch, and a small embattled tower, containing three bells. The church was repaired in 1827, and received an addition of 160 sittings, of which 152 are free, at a cost of about £700, to which the noble patron contributed £120, and the Incorporated Society for the Enlargement of Churches and Chapels granted £100; the remainder, with the exception of £20 given by W. T. Smyth, Esq., was raised by a rate levied on the parishioners. One of the bells of the tower was recast at the same time. The living is a joint rectory with that of Whiston and Yardley Hastings; the respective rectors performing duty here every alternate year. There are two farms in the parish; one, of about 140 acres, belongs to the rector of Whiston, and the other, of about 64 acres, to the rector of Yardley Hastings. The Marquis of Northampton is patron; the Rev. George Rooke, M.A., and the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, are the incumbents alternately.

A *Guild*, or fraternity in honour of the Blessed Virgin, existed here formerly; the chapel was situate at the north-west end of the village.

There is a small *Baptist Chapel* in the village, capable of seating about 250 persons, which was rebuilt and enlarged in 1837.

*The National School*, which was erected in 1829, and opened on Easter Sunday, 1830, is a neat stone edifice, towards the erection of which the Marquis of Northampton contributed £50; the National Society, £40; and the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, and the Rev. George Rooke, M.A., £5 each. The daily and Sunday schools are well attended.

Allen William, vict., *Red Lion*, & carpenter  
Barker Charles, baker  
Cooke Geo., vict., *Quart Pot*, & pig dealer  
Robinson Joseph, grocer & general dealer  
Smith William, baker  
Underwood Martha, Natnl. Schoolmistress

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Burnham Thomas  
Morris John  
Robinson Thomas  
Sargeant Joseph (yeoman)  
Sargeant Joseph

*Carrier*—Joseph Robinson, to Northampton, Wednesday and Saturday.

### GRENDON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Bozeat, on the north by Strixton, on the west by Whiston, and on the south by Castle Ashby and Yardley. It contains 3,120 acres, of the rateable value of £2,719. 15s. 6d. Its population, in 1801, was 480; in 1831, 622; and in 1841, 595.\* The amount of assessed

\* About fifty persons have emigrated from this parish to America and Australia within the last three years.

property is £3,116. The parish is watered by two streams, one of which rises at Yardley Chase, and is fed by several tributary springs in its course, and the other flows from the fish ponds of Castle Ashby, and after forming a small waterfall about a quarter of a mile west of the village, runs into the Nen. The soil is of a mixed quality, and the grazing lands are excellent. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Northampton, (who is lord of the manor); Mr. John Ward, *Knuston*; Rev. J. Chislett, Mrs. Lucy Whitworth, Rev. John Weatherall, and a few resident yeomen.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, *Grendone* consisted of three hides and one virgate of land, and was a member of the manor of *Yardley*. The Countess Judith, niece of the Conqueror, was the owner. In the 52nd year of the reign of Henry III. (1268), the manor of Grendon was in the possession of *Baldwin de Paunton*, by certain servile customs and services; and *Philip de Paunton*, in the 24th of the following reign (1296), was certified to hold half a knight's fee of the heir of John de Hastings, who held it of the king *in capite*. *John de Harrington* was found to hold half a knight's fee here of the heir of John de Hastings, in the 7th of Edward II. (1314), and in two years afterwards he was certified to be lord of the manor. His successor, *Richard de Harrington*, died seized of it in the 18th of this reign (1325), and left it to John de Harrington, his son, a minor, eighteen years of age. He held it of John, Lord Hastings, by the annual payment of *sixpence* on Christmas-day, in lieu of all other services. Upon his decease, in the 51st of Edward III. (1378), it descended to his two daughters, *Amya*, the wife of John Carnell, and *Isabel*, the wife of Hugh Fairfax. From this time forward, there were two manors in Grendon possessed by the several descendants or heirs of these two sisters. The one, named *Over Grendon*, was in the possession of *Thomas de Bromslete*, governor of the Castle of York, in Henry the Fourth's time; and in the 5th year of that reign (1404), being then a knight, he obtained a charter of free warren for himself and his heirs in this manor. In the 7th of Henry VII. (1492), *Roger Salisbury, Esq.*, died seized of it, and left it to *William*, his son and heir, from whom it descended to *Mary*, his daughter, a minor, fifteen years of age, in the 14th year of the same reign (1499). *Sir Thomas Tresham*, prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, died seized of it, and left it to *Thomas Tresham*, his grandson, a minor, fifteen years old. This Thomas Tresham was afterwards honoured with the title of knighthood; and in the 29th of the same reign (1514), a fine was levied of the manor between him and *Lewis, Lord Mordaunt*. The other manor remained in the family of *Fairfax* till the time of Henry VII., in the 13th year of whose reign (1498), *William Fairfax, Esq.*, died seized of it, and left it to *William*, his son, from whom it descended to *Margaret*, his daughter, the wife of *Tyles Worsleley, Esq.*, who was succeeded by his son John, a



minor, seven years of age, in the 7th of Henry VIII. (1516). The manor of Grendon continued in the possession of this family, from whom it hath the name of *Worseley's Manor* for several generations. Both manors afterwards became united, and passed into the hands of the Earl of Northampton, from whom they descended to the present proprietor, the Marquis of Northampton.

*The Village of Grendon*, which is rather large and scattered, stands on an eminence, commanding some very interesting prospects of the surrounding country, situate about 6 miles S.S.W. of Wellingborough,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles east of Northampton, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Northampton and Peterborough railway, and south by the river Nen.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, occupies the highest ground, in the centre of the village, and is an ancient structure. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and chancel. At the west end is an embattled pinnacled tower, in which are five bells. The chancel has been newly roofed and otherwise repaired, by the patrons and incumbent, lately. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £8; endowed with £40 private benefaction, £40 Royal bounty, and £40 Parliamentary grant; it is in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. Daniel Brent, M.A., Odell Castle, Bedfordshire. The living is about being augmented by the patrons to £150 a year. This rectory was given by Edward III. to his new college, called Kingshall, in Cambridge, founded by him in 1337; and upon the foundation of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Henry VIII., the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted to the Master and Fellows, in the 38th year of his reign (1547), with whom the right of patronage has ever since remained.

There is no *Vicarage-house* in the parish. A school is about being built by the parishoners. At the inclosure of the common in 1780, land was allotted in lieu of tithes. The quantity of land belonging to Trinity College is 273a. 1r. 13p.; and there are 22a. 2r. 21p. of Church land. There are also about 80 acres in this parish belonging to Duston vicarage, and 8 acres of poor's land, which now lets for £16 a year, which sum is distributed by the churchwardens on St. Thomas's day, to the poor of the parish. *Grendon Hall*, the property of John Ward, Esq., Knuston, stands about a quarter of a mile N.E. of the village, and is a spacious stone mansion of considerable beauty and antiquity. It was formerly the seat of some members of the Compton family, and has been much larger than it is at present. "General Compton" says Bridges, "Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower, hath here a very good house and gardens, where he sometimes resides." The hall (now a farm-house) is in good repair, and in the occupation of Mr. George Cave. *Grendon-house*, another excellent farm-house is situated about one mile north of the village.

Bailey W., vict., *Half Moon*, farmer & butcher  
 Brawn the Misses Mary and Mary Anne  
 Brawn Mr. Thomas C.  
 Brealey Thomas, baker  
 Corby John, blacksmith  
 Davison John Perry, grocer, &c.  
 Eden Thomas, baker  
 Gray Mr. John  
 Higgins Hugh, gentleman  
 Langton Thomas D., butcher  
 Lebram Abraham, carpenter  
 Partridge Jph., vict., *Crown*, & wheelwright  
 Rogers Maria, grocer

Smith Thos., blacksmith and ploughmaker  
 Smith Thos, London cattle salesman  
 Williams Mrs. Catherine

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Those marked thus (\*) are Yeomen.

Cave George, Grendon Hall  
 \*Coles Thomas  
 Collier Thomas  
 Longland Elizabeth and James  
 \*Smith Thomas  
 \*Stephenson James  
 Wright John, Grendon House

Letters are received through the Northampton Post Office.

### HARDINGSTONE PARISH.

Hardingstone is bounded on the east by Houghton Great, on the north by the river Nen, on the west by Wootton, and Rothersthorpe, and on the south by Preston Deanery and Wootton. It contains 3,060 acres of the rateable value of £7,700. Its population in 1801, was 712; in 1831, 1,036, and in 1841, 1,053, including the hamlet of Cotton-end, which contained 279 inhabitants, and 39 persons in barges. The amount of assessed property is £6,190. The parish, which is situated on the south side of the valley of the Nen, contains the hamlets of Cotton-end, (which now forms a part of the town of Northampton), *Far Coton*, with paper mills, and *De-la-Pre Abbey*. The river Nen, and a branch of the Grand Junction canal to Northampton, pass through the parish, and join at Cotton-end, where are commodious wharfs and warehouses, and also the Northampton station of the Peterborough branch of the London and North Western Railway. The soil is various—about three-fifths of the lordship is arable land, and two-fifths pasture, of which there are about 200 acres of rich meadow. The pastures furnish a goodly quantity of beef, mutton, and lamb, to the London Markets. The arable land in the south-east of the parish is principally a strong clay and produces good crops of wheat, beans, barley, &c. This part of the lordship is situated about 200 feet above the river Nen, and as the valley is neared, the soil changes to a red sand and light gravel. The lord of the manor, and principal proprietor, is Edward Bouverie, Esq., of *De-la-Pre Abbey*.

*Manor.*—The crown possessed five hides of land, besides the inland, in Hardingstone, or as it is called in Domesday book, "*Hardingesthorp*," and in some later records "*Hardingesthorpe*," at the time of the Conqueror's survey, which, with two mills of the yearly rent of 50s. was rated in King Edward's time at £30, but was then valued at £12. *William Peverell* and *Gunfred de Cioches*, had two hides and sixty acres of meadow here, of the king's donation ;

and two hides in the possession of the Countess Judith, had been a member of the manor of Yardley at the same time. These lands belonging to the Countess were given, upon her disgrace with the Conqueror, together with the earldom of Northampton, to *Simon de St. Liz*, in marriage with *Maud*, her eldest daughter. This *Simon* founded, or rebuilt, and endowed the priory of St. Andrew in Northampton (see page 91), and his son and successor called *Simon, de St. Liz*, the younger, founded the Abbey of *St. Mary de la Pre*, in this parish, and endowed it with large possessions, to which were afterwards added several other donations in Hardingstone, confirmed to the Abbess and nuns by Edward III. *Robert de Vieuxpont* was lord of the manor of Hardingstone in the first year of Henry III. (1216), and was succeeded by *William de Vieuxpont*, who in the 20th of the same reign (1236) had a dispute with the *Abbess of St. Mary de la Pre*, respecting twenty virgates of land which was afterwards called a moiety of the manor of Hardingstone. The *Abbess* and *Ralph de Beseville*, were found in the 24th of Edward I. (1296) to hold one knight's fee in "*Hardingstone*" and *Jotes*, of *John de Hastings*, who held of the crown *in capite*; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316) the prior of St. Andrew, in Northampton, and the Abbess of *de la Pre*, were certified to be lords of Hardingstone and Coton. *Richard de Beseville* and the *Abbess of St. Mary's* held one moiety of a knight's fee in Hardingstone and Coton, and *Gyles de Cugenho*, another of *John de Hastings*, in the 18th year of this reign (1325), and in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), they accounted for one knight's fee here of the honour of Huntingdon. *Richard, Earl of Arundal*, died seized of the moiety of a knight's fee here, in the 21st of Richard II., (1398), which was held of him by the heirs of *Richard Beseville* and the *Abbess de la Pre*.

The village of Hardingstone which is very handsome, is delightfully situated about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles S. S. E. of Northampton, on ground elevated about 150 feet above the valley of the Nen.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Edmund, stands in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles and chancel, and a square embattled pinnacled tower, in which are five bells. Portions of the edifice, are in the early style of English architecture. It has been recently repaired, a handsome stained glass window placed in the chancel; several windows renewed in the body of the church, a dial placed on the tower, a new vestry built, &c., at a cost of about £200, which was raised by subscription; and in 1843 a new gallery was erected at a cost of £100, raised by a rate. A great part of the walls of this church were wainscoted by Mr. Wm. James, a shoemaker of this village in the years 1758-64, and 67. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Northampton, rated in the King's books at £13. 5s. and now worth about £250. a year. The lord chancellor is patron, and the Rev. Edward Gilbert, incumbent. This church

was appropriated to the priory of St. Andrew at Northampton very early after the conquest, and was probably given to it by Simon de St. Liz. It was confirmed to it by Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln in whose time the vicarage was ordained. Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, the right of presentation to the vicarage fell to the crown, where it continues still. *The church* contains several monuments of the Hervey and Tate families. The vicarage house is a neat building erected near the church in 1843, by the present vicar.

A military work of the olden time called "*Dane's Camp*," occurs in this parish on the north of the village, about a mile south west from Northampton. It is seated on the brow of Huntsborough or Hunsborough Hill, from which an extensive view of the town and surrounding country is obtained, and consists of a single ditch about twenty feet wide and twelve deep, now shaded with trees and overgrown with brushwood, enclosing an area of upwards of an acre, in an oval or circular form. The fosse has a double rampart, and appears to have had originally a single entrance from the south. Various conjectures have been entertained respecting this work: "Mr. Morton," says Bridges, "is of opinion that this was a summer camp, raised by a party of Danes, which supported themselves by plunder and rapine; and apprehends it to have been pitched about the year 921, at the time that Towcester was built by King Edward the elder, or at least a few years before it. It hath neither the usual form of a Roman camp, nor the manner of the entrance, and wants besides, the convenience of water, which the Romans were particularly careful to secure. The camps of the Saxons are generally larger, not so circular, nor single trenched." Some attribute its construction to Sweyn, the father of Canute. It commands views of the other military works in the neighbourhood: the entrenchment at Rothersthorpe, and Clifford hill, on the west and east, and Borough hill and Guilsborough to the north-west and north, in the distance.

In this parish also, on the London road,<sup>a</sup> at the south-west corner of the park of De-la-Pre, and a little less than a mile south of Northampton stands *Queen's Cross*, one of the most interesting monuments in the kingdom, still beautiful though worn by time, and defaced by memorials emblazoning the deeds of modern restorers. *Eleanor*, queen of Edward I., dying at Harby in Nottinghamshire, monumental crosses were erected to her memory at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, London, (Charing-cross), and Westminster, upon the places where her hearse rested. Of these monumental erections, the number of which have been variously stated at fifteen, thirteen, and ten, those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham, alone survive the rude hand of time. The present cross occupies a well selected spot (supposed to be part of the site of a Roman encampment, several silver coins of the emperors, one of Nero, having been found in the ad-



joining fields) on the brow of a hill over-looking the town of Northampton, and the verdant valley of the Nen. It consists of three diminishing compartments or stories, surmounted by a broken cross, occupying a pediment of stone, ascended by nine steps, and rising from hence to the height of about forty feet. The first story is octagonal in form, fourteen feet high, and the arms of England, the county of Ponthieu in Picardy, Castile, and Leon, sculptured on escutcheons in the compartments, with an open book in high relief, in four of them. The second story, which is twelve feet high, is likewise octagonal, and has a female figure crowned in every alternate compartment. These figures, effigies of the queen, are about six feet high, and have each a canopy over their head, supported by two gothic pillars. The upper tier has four sides facing the four cardinal points of the compass. Bridges says, the top was surmounted with a cross three feet high in his time, and that it was added when the whole was repaired by the order of the bench of Justice in 1713. This cross has long since been broken. The whole structure is a composition of peculiar elegance and beauty, and is in the Early English style of architecture in transition to the decorative. John de Bello, or De la Bataille, was the architect of this and some of the other crosses, and Alexander of Abington, and William of Ireland, were employed on the statues. The crosses were all erected between the years 1291 and 1294.

“One of the most commonly-known facts connected with the personal history of Edward the First,” says Mr. Hartshorne, “is his affectionate attachment to Eleanor of Navarre, and as few kings have left behind them so high a reputation for prudence and valour, so have none exceeded him in attachment and tenderness for their queen. No uncertain charm of endearment bound together these royal hearts; no false lustre shone from their union. Whilst the active spirit of this monarch brings him more prominently forward than any of the Plantagenets, his virtues also lead us to bestow upon him more unvarying regard. Nor is our interest in Eleanor lessened through the favourable light in which Edward himself is represented in history. There is unfortunately but little known of her personal character; that little is however associated with no equivocal reputation.” Eleanor, was the daughter of *Alphonso*, King of Castile, and her marriage with Edward was celebrated at Burgos in the year 1254. She accompanied her husband to the Holy Land, and during a period of thirty-six years their lives were crowned with joy and felicity. She died of an autumnal fever at the house of Richard de Weston, at Harby in Nottinghamshire on the 28th of November, 1290, “she was attended during her illness” says a writer “by Master Leopold, her physician, to whom she bequeathed twenty marks, and also by a leech in the service of the King of Arragon, to whom she gave a cup worth twelve marks, and a half. Attended by the King, the corpse was removed to Westminster, and crosses were erected at each of the places where the procession rested on the

journey. No account remains of its arrival at Northampton; but we may suppose that much the same proceedings took place as at Dunstable, of which the annalist states:—"Her body passed through our town, and rested one night, and two precious cloths, to wit, baudekyns were given unto us. Of wax we had eighty pounds or more—And when the body of the said Queen was departing from Dunstable, the bier rested in the centre of the market place, until the King's chancellor and the great men then there present, had marked out a fitting place where they might afterwards erect, at the royal expence, a cross of wonderful size, our prior being then present, and sprinkling holy water." Edward's design in the erection of these crosses was not merely to preserve the memory of the Queen, but to induce passengers to stop at them, to offer up prayers for the eternal welfare of her soul.

*The Battle of Northampton*, was fought in the meadows by the river, and in Hardingstone field, on the 10th of July, 1469, in which Henry VI. was made prisoner, and the Duke of Buckingham, and many other nobles were killed. (See page 105.)

*De-la-Pre*.—This beautiful domain forms the boundary of the town of Northampton on the south, "ornamenting the landscape with its woods in leafy June." It is the seat of Edward Bouverie, Esq., whose elegant mansion occupies the site of the old *Abbey of St. Mary De-la-Pre*, a few remains of which are incorporated with the present building. The Abbey was founded in the reign of King Stephen for Cluniac nuns, by Simon de St. Liz, the younger, Earl of Northampton. He endowed it with the churches of Barton, Doddington, and Fotheringhay, and with large possessions in Hardingstone and other places. It was also further endowed with lands and tenements in this parish, and in Northampton, by several others. At the survey in the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535), its revenues were valued at £119. 9s. 7d. This abbey was excepted from the general suppression of the religious houses, but freely surrendered by the lady-abbess Clementissa Stokes, a "gudde agyd woman," whose house was in a "gudde state," chargeable with no disorders, and possessed of well managed revenues. It had "pratye store" of every "kynde of grayne," every "sorte of catell," likewise of "stuff and implements," a portion of which, the "fourth partt of the schepe, viz. four score," was assigned to the abbess for "herre comfort in her greate age," with a pension for life. The nuns were also pensioned, one of whom, Sister Dorothy, a member of the Bernard family at Abington, had a stipend of twenty shillings. In the 34th of Henry VIII (1543), the site of this monastery with the demesne lands belonging to it in this parish, were granted to John Mershe, and came into the hands of the Tates in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with whom it continued till the middle of the last century. Zouch Tate, Esq. served as member of parliament for Northampton in the reign of Charles I., espoused the

popular cause, subscribed the covenant, and moved the celebrated self-denying ordinance, by which members of parliament were prohibited the enjoyment of any office civil or military during the wars.

*Far Coton, or Cotton, and Cotton-end, formerly called East and West Coton.* The former hamlet contains four farm houses, and the latter now forms a part of the town of Northampton. In Bridges time, each of them contained about sixteen families; "and they appear," he says, "to have been the several branches of the manor of *Hardingstone*, and *Coten* divided between the prior of St. Andrew's, the family of *Besseville*, and the convent of *De-la-Pre*."

*The Hospital of St. Leonard*, said to be founded by William the Conqueror, for a master and leprous brethren and sisters, stood formerly in Cotton-end, on the site of which is now a blacksmith's shop. Within the district of this hospital was a chapel for the use of the inhabitants of the said district. In Bridges time, a farm house stood on the site of the hospital, which was then called St. Leonard's farm, belonging to the corporation of Northampton, and adjoining it there was a small tenement called the Spital, or Lazarhouse, inhabited by a poor man, who received two shillings a week and clothing, and a load of fire-wood once a year, defrayed out of the rents of the said farm. At the survey in 1535, the revenues of this hospital were valued at £10, clear of all deductions.

*The Paper Mills or Rush Mills*, on the river Nen, were rebuilt after being burned down in 1847, at a cost of about £4000 by the Norwich Insurance Company. These premises are noted for the manufacture of paper used for the government stamps, the water being peculiarly suited for that purpose. Several thousand pounds worth of paper, had fortunately just been removed to the government offices in London when the premises took fire in 1847. These mills which are worked by steam are the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Wise, and Mr. George W. Hayes is manager. The river Nen is crossed near these mills by a handsome cast-iron bridge, about 61 feet long, and 25 feet broad, designed and executed by Barwell and Co., of Northampton. It was erected by the county in 1842 at a cost of nearly £2,500. Nun Mill is also an extensive establishment on the river Nen in this parish; the fall of the river from these mills to Peterborough is about 107 feet. There is a *Baptist Chapel* in the village of Hardingstone, also a house licensed for divine service by the *Wesleyan Methodists*, and an *Infant and Sunday Schools* as well as a sewing school, all of which are supported principally by Edward Bouverie, Esq., and Miss Bouverie.

The *Rev. James Hervey*, the celebrated author of the "Meditations amongst the tombs," was born in 1714, in the house at the west end of the village, at present occupied by Mrs. Anne Deacon. (*See Weston Favell Parish*)

*Charities.*—The Charity Estates, under the management of E. Bouverie, Esq. and others, consist of 14a. 3r. 38p. in the parish of Wootton, which lets for

about £37 a year; a close of 2a. 3r. 34p. in the same parish, lets for nearly £20 a year; a piece of ground in Milton parish, containing 9a. 3r. 4p., lets for about £25 a year; and a rent-charge of £1. 6s. 8d. issuing out of lands in the parish of Collingtree. The ordinary course of application of the income is as follows: the yearly sum of £10. 15s. or thereabouts, upon an average, is laid out in the purchase of bread, which is distributed among the poor on Easter Monday, when a sermon is preached, for which 10s. is paid to the vicar; apprentices are put out as opportunities occur, generally three or four in the course of a year, with premiums varying from £15 to £20, for children bound to masters out of the parish, and of £8 or £10, for children bound to masters within the parish: half the premium being paid at the commencement, and the remainder at the expiration of half the term of apprenticeship; and the residue of the rents is laid out from time to time as is found convenient, in the purchase of shirts, shifts, and other articles of clothing, given to all the poor persons in the parish, and sometimes in part, in the purchase of coals, which are distributed in the like manner. *John Clark*, in 1762, bequeathed £150, which was laid out in the purchase of £270, three per cent Consols, yielding a dividend of £8. 2s. a year, which is expended in compliance with the will of the testator, in purchasing good warm coats for poor men. *Mrs. Elizabeth Murray*, of Northampton, left in 1775, the sum of £300, with which was purchased £348. 6s. 7d. three per cent Annuities, yielding a dividend of £11. 8s. 11d. a year, which is expended in clothing four poor widows. An annual sum of 14s. payable out of a field in Great Houghton parish, in the possession of Mr. Bouverie, and the origin of which is unknown. In lieu of this, Mr. Bouverie provides a coat of greater price for a poor man annually.

*Those Marked (1) reside at Far Cotton.*

Arnold Henry, shop-keeper and butcher	Green Mrs.	Valentine Mr. William
Avell John, carpenter, &c.	Hall Geo., carpenter, builder, and grocer	Warwick Wm. M., butcher
Bouverie Edward, Esquire, De-la-Pre Abbey	Hall Mr. Edward	Weston John, Esq.
Breton Miss Mary Anne	Hayes G. W., wove-wire mfr.	Wise Mrs. Eliz. Sarah, paper manufacturer, Rush Mills
Clayson John, shoemaker	Kendall C. E., gentleman	Wright John, Esq.
Clayson Geo., tailor & draper	Kightley Joseph, gentleman	
Coultart Ed., relieving officer	Leaver Mr. William	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Cosford Sarah, blacksmith	Marriott Mr. William	Battams Thomas F.
Deacon Mrs. Ann	Mercer John, Esq.	Battams William
Dickins Wm., vict., <i>Five Bells</i>	Norton Stephen, baker	Frost Elizabeth
Dunkley Wm., vict., <i>Sun</i>	Parish Dinah, beer retailer	Howes Saml. & Charles
Elton Charles, carpenter and wheelwright	Peach Hy., tailor & beer ret.	Marriott John (& maltster)
Elton James, baker	Payne James, Esq.	1 Rice Joseph
Elton T., Grocer & Post-office	Rogers Rt., steward to Edw. Bouverie, Esq.	Roe John
Forbes Landry Henry, Esq.	Rolfe John B., baker	1 Shaw John, Huntsboro'-hill
Fletcher Chas., gamekeeper	Rolfe William, baker	1 Shaw William, sen., Huntsborough-hill
Gilbert Rev. Edward, vicar	Simmons Jas., joiner, spring-maker, blacksmith, &c.	1 Shaw William, jun.
		Underwood Thos. & Francis

\* \* \* For the names of the inhabitants of Cotton-end see the Northampton Directory.

Letters received through the Northampton Post Office.



## HORTON PARISH.

This parish which is on the borders of Buckinghamshire is bounded on the north by Brafield, on the west by Hackleton and Piddington, on the south-west by Hartwell, and on the east by Ravenstone in Buckinghamshire. It is intersected by the post road from Lutterworth to Newport Pagnel, and contains 2,790 acres; the rateable value of which is £1,497. 2s. 6d. Its population, in 1801, was 79; in 1831, 115; and in 1841, 65 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,794. The soil is chiefly a strong clay. The lord of the manor and owner of the whole parish, is Sir Robert H. Gunning.

*Manor.*—The lordship of Horton was in the hands of several possessors at the time of the Conqueror's survey. *Otbert* held two hides of *Walterius Flandrensis*, which, with a mill, had been rated at 10s., but was then valued at 30s. *Turbern* held three virgates of the Bishop of Constance, which was then rated 10s. *Turstin* held half a hide also of the Bishop of Constance, which was valued at 10s. The *Countess Judith* had here likewise half a hide, which was held of her by *Turbern*, and also valued at 10s. Besides these, one virgate of land in Hortone, and of the soke one hide, was annexed to the manor of Yardley, and in the possession of the Countess Judith. In the reign of Henry II. *Alouf de Merks* held two hides and one small virgate here of the fee of *Wahul*. *Walter Fitz-Wynermar* held six small virgates of the fee of *Olney*; *Turgis de Quenton* held six small virgates of the fee of the King of Scots; and there were also three small virgates of the same fee. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), *Thomas de Morteyn* and *Laurence de Preston* held half a knight's fee here of *John de Wahul*, who held of the king *in capite*. *John de Sherington* held one carucate of *John de Wahul*; and the heir of *Albredus de Wytlebury* one carucate of *Laurence de Preston*, who held of *John Wahul*, who held of the king *in capite*. The lands which were held by *Laurence de Preston* appear to have been annexed from this time forward to the manor of Preston. At the same time, *Henry de Hakelington* held one carucate, and the *Abbot of St. James'*, near Northampton, two virgates of *John de Hastings*, who held of the king *in capite*. These latter were the lands which, at the time of the general survey, were in the hands of the Countess Judith, and were afterwards held of the fee of the King of Scots. In the 32nd of Edward I. (1304), *Thomas de Wahul*, the superior lord of the fee died, when it was found that *John de Sherington* and *John de Wytlebury*, had held each of him a fourth part of a knight's fee; and *Ralph le Botlyer*, *Henry de la Welle*, and the heirs of *Richard Gobion*, two-fourth parts of a knight's fee, which were held by the said *Thomas de Wahul* of the king *in capite*. In the 5th of Edward II. (1312), a fine was levied by *Ralph le Botlyer* of tenements in Horton; and in the 9th of the same reign (1316), he was certified to be lord of the manor. From this time forward the lordship of Horton continued in the family of *Le Botlyer* till

the latter part of the reign of Edward VI. In the first year of Henry IV. (1399), *John de Wytlebury* died seized of a manor in Horton, called Wytlebury Place, which he held of the king *in capite*, and left it to Albredus de Wytlebury, his son. In the 31st of Henry VI. (1453), *John Mortimer*, of Grendon, was lord of the manor of Horton, from whom it descended to *Roger Salisbury*, who, in the 7th of Henry VII. (1492), died seized of it with ten messuages, 100 acres of arable land, 200 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, and 200 acres of wood, which were held of the Earl of Kent by fealty only. His successor was *William Salisbury*, who, dying without male issue, in the 14th of the same reign (1499), it descended to *Mary*, his daughter, who was afterwards married to Sir William Parre, the uncle of Queen Catherine, the sixth and last wife of Henry VIII. Sir William Parre was created Lord Parre of Horton in the 35th of Henry VIII. (1544), and died in 1546. Upon his decease this manor descended to *Sir Ralph Lane*, (eldest son of William Lane, Esq., of Orlingbury), in right of his wife, with whose descendants it continued until the latter end of the reign of James I., when it passed into the hands of *Sir Henry Montagu*, fourth son of Sir Edward Montagu, and grandson of Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice of England, and one of the executors of Henry the Eighth's will. This gentleman filled the offices of Recorder of London, King's Sergeant, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord High Treasurer of England. He was created Viscount Mandeville and Earl of Manchester, and made Lord Privy Seal, in which office he continued to his death in 1642. He was succeeded by his son, George Montagu, Esq., from whom, in course of descent, the manor of Horton, and the whole parish, came to the *Earl of Halifax*. "Charles Montagu," writes Mr. Bridges, "the first Earl of Halifax of this family, was educated as a King's scholar at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became a fellow. He was early distinguished by the elegance of his genius and wit, his patronage of learning and learned men, and, in his more advanced years, by his integrity and abilities in the service of his country. He died in 1715, and was buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, where is a monument and inscription to his memory."

*The Village of Horton* is composed of a few scattered farm houses, a large inn, and some cottages, and is situated about six miles S.E. of Northampton. The parish is intersected by the post road from Lutterworth to Newport Pagnel.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient low building, consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle and porch, and an embattled tower, in which are three bells. The living is a vicarage, to which the perpetual curacy of Piddington is annexed, in the deanery of Preston. It is valued in the King's books at £7. 17s. 1d., and now worth about £70 a year. It is in the

patronage of Sir Robt. H. Gunning, Bart., and incumbency of the Rev. James Downes, M.A. This church, with a wood called Purneho, was given to the convent of St. James, near Northampton, by Richard Gubium, and confirmed to them by Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards, in 1278, by Robert Kilwardby, archbishop of Canterbury. Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage fell to the crown. It was afterwards granted to private individuals, and passed with the manor into the hands of the present patron. In this church are some curious and interesting monuments to William, Lord Parr, K.G., Lord Chamberlain to Katherine, last queen of Henry VIII., and some members of the Salisbury family.

*Horton House*, the seat of Sir Robert H. Gunning, Bart., is a spacious mansion of great beauty; the portico is supported by six lofty pillars, and displays some very elegant carving. The house stands a short distance from the village, in the midst of a park, the sylvan beauties of which have been much admired. About a quarter of a mile south of the hall, is a building, formerly used by the Earl of Halifax as a menagerie, about which there is some excellent carving, and in the park are two temples, supported by ornamental pillars. The entrances and outbuildings are very beautiful, and near the west entrance is a large commodious inn, the "Gunning Arms."

Gunning Sir Robt. H., Bart., Horton House  
Brown Eliz. & Robt., vict., *Gunning's Arms*,  
and farmer  
Smith John, woodman  
Smith Thomas, gamekeeper

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Cave Thomas, Hungry Hall  
Higgins Hugh, Lodge  
Sargeant Thomas, Horton Farm

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### HOUGHTON GREAT PARISH.

Houghton Magna, or Great Houghton, is bounded on the east by Houghton Little, on the north by the river Nen, on the west by Hardingstone, and on the south by Preston and Brafield. The parish contains 1,570 statute acres, the rateable value of which is £4,198. 7s. The amount of assessed property is £3,410; and the population in 1801, was 214; in 1831, 305; and in 1841, 332 souls. The soil varies much in character; and its principal owners are William Harris, Esq. Wootton Hall, Edward Bouverie, Esq. Delapre, and Lewis Loyd, Esq. Overstone. The manor is divided.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, *Robert* held one hide and half a virgate and two carucates of land here, of William Peverell, which was rated in King Edward's time, and then at 40s. and had been the freehold of Osmond. The *Countess Judith* possessed one hide here at the same time, which was held of her, by one *Hugh*, and was then valued at 13s. 4d. In the reign of Henry II. *Robert de Pavele*, held one hide, half a large virgate, and two small virgates, whic

were granted to him by *William Peverell*: *David*, king of Scotland, four small virgates; and *Simon*, one hide, and one virgate. *William de Albiaco*, died seized of a manor here, which he held of *Henry de Hastings*, by the service of half a knight's fee, in the 43rd of Henry III., (1259). His successor *Simon*, made a grant of the manor for life to *Anketil de Martallis*, with the reversion of it after his decease to his sisters *Isabell*, *Christian*, and *Joan*. It appears by inquisition taken upon the death of *Robert de Paveli* in the 16th of Edward I., (1288) that he had made a grant of his lands and tenements in Houghton to *Laurence de Paveli*, his eldest son and successor. *Laurence de Paveli*, and *John de Gaddesden* were certified to be lords of Houghton in the 9th of Edward II., (1316) which then consisted of two manors. *John de Gaddesden* held the manor in his possession in right of *Christian*, his wife, who was a descendant of *Christian Stanes*, one of the sisters and co-heirs of *Simon D'Aubeney*, and dying seized of it without issue in the 13th of Edward III., (1340) it passed to *Thomas de Norton*, knight, *Bryan de Saffray*, and *John de Bedikes*, who were the next heirs to *Christian*, his wife. This manor being thus divided among three possessors, the several parts have from this time forward been considered as three distinct manors. *Laurence de Pavely's* manor continued with his descendants for three generations, after which it passed to the *Tresham* family, with whom it remained till the 1st of Edward IV., (1461) when it was seized into the hands of the king, and by him granted to *John Donne* and his heirs, upon the attainder of *Sir Thomas Tresham*. "This *Sir Thomas Tresham*" says Bridges, was the son of *Sir William Tresham*, of Sywell, by *Isabel*, the daughter of *Sir William Vaux*, of Harrowden. He adhered to the house of Lancaster, and was in the engagement at Tewkesbury, fighting for *Prince Edward*. Upon the defeat he took sanctuary in the church, and was one of those whom the conqueror first granted his pardon, and then caused to be taken out and beheaded." *John Robyns*, gent., died seized of this manor in the 32nd of Henry VIII. (1541,) and left it to his son, a minor, who levied a fine of it in the 14th of Elizabeth (1572.) That portion which fell into the hands of *John de Bedikes*, passed soon after into the family of *Greene*, with whom it continued till *Anne*, daughter of *Sir Thomas Greene*, carried it in marriage to *Sir Nicholas Vaux*, created Lord Vaux of Harrowden, in the 15th of Henry VIII. (1524.) *Sir Thomas de Norton* died seized of his third part of the manor of Houghton, in the 20th of Edward III. (1347,) and left it to *Ralph* his son, who levied a fine of it in the 33rd of the same reign. *Bryan Saffrey* died seized of his third part in the 23rd of Edward III. (1350,) from whom it descended to his daughter and brother, and in the 33rd of this reign, a fine was levied of it by *John de Edyngton*. *Thomas Clarell* claimed one of these manors in the 2nd of Henry V. (1415,) and *John Parke* obtained a grant of another from the Crown, to hold for life, in the 23rd of Henry VI.



(1445). In the 28th of Henry VIII. (1537), a fine was levied of the third between Francis Morgan and others, and John, Lord Mordaunt; and in the 5th of Mary (1558), a second fine between John, Lord Mordaunt, and Gregory Browne, Esq. and others. From these possessors they have since been called Parke's and Mordaunt's manors.

*The Village of Houghton*, which is small, stands on an eminence, about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles S.E. by E. of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a handsome edifice, consisting of a body, chancel, and a beautiful spire, containing two bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, value £560, rated in the King's books at £22; in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Henry Hutton, D.D. The Rectory House, a plain commodious building, stands near the church.

There is a small School in the village, built in 1844, which is supported by voluntary subscription; the rector being the principal contributor. Here are two Sunday Schools which are pretty well attended.

*Houghton House*, the property of Lewis Loyd, Esq. (now untenanted), is situated on rising ground near the church.

The principal inhabitants of the parish are, the Rev. Chas. H. Hutton, D.D. rector; Charles Dunkley, vict., *White Hart*, (and farmer); Henry Freer, vict., *Old Cherry-tree*, John Cave, schoolmaster and tea-dealer; George Chapman, draper, grocer, &c.; William Richardson, butcher; and the farmers are, John Billing, Mary Battams, Charles Townsend, Great Houghton Lodge, and William Smith, grazier.

#### HOUGHTON LITTLE PARISH,

Or Houghton Parva, is bounded on the east by Brafield, on the north by the river Nen, and on the west and south by Houghton Great. It contains 1,070 acres, the rateable value of which is £3,042. The population of the parish in 1801, was 389; in 1831, 539; and in 1841, 566 souls; and the amount of assessed property is £1,585. The soil is of a mixed character, but very fertile, and the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor is William Smyth, Esq. A remarkable mound, of a circular form, encompassed with a ditch, or moat, and called *Clifford-hill*, is situate on the bank of the river Nen, in this parish. Morton supposes it to have been raised as a watch-hill for observing the motions of the enemy on the other side of the Nen; or, perhaps, a fortress to guard the ford by which they formerly crossed the river. "That there was formerly a ford below the mill," says Bridges, "in that part of the river where it is divided into two streams is supported by general tradition; and that it probably became unfrequented, and at length lost, upon the building

of Billing-bridge. There is also a hill, now named the cliff, not far from Brafield, which possibly lay in or near the road that led down to the ford, from whence we may reasonably suppose it to have taken the name of *Clifford*. But notwithstanding the present name, the Roman coins which have been found in paving of the hill, and in the neighbourhood, show this to be a Roman work." In 1717, a gold medal of *Augustus*, was found while ploughing a field a short distance from this place. This hill commands very extensive prospects on all sides except towards the south.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey Nigellus held two hides of land in the township of "*Hobtone*," and half a virgate of the soke of Hobtone of the Countess Judith; and *Winemar* held one virgate here of the soke of *Gerdelai* of the said Countess, which, together with a mill of the yearly rent of 13s., and ten acres of meadow, and a wood one furlong in length, and half a furlong in breadth, was rated at 40s., and now valued at 50s. At the time of the Confessor it was held by *Ulph*. *William Peverell* held also one hide, and half a virgate of the fee of the Bishop of *Bayeux*, which, with a mill, of the yearly rent of 8d., twenty acres of meadow, and a wood, of the same size as the former one, was rated before the conquest at 20s., and then at 40s., and claimed by the Countess Judith. *William de Houghton* held  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides here, and at Brafield, in the reign of Henry II. *William Grimbaud* sold the manor of Houghton to *William de Luda*, who sold it to John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely; from whom it descended to his brother, *William de Kirkeby*, who conveyed it to *Henry Spigurnell* for life, for the sum of £20. In the 29th of Edward I. (1301), *John la Zouche*, levied a fine of the manors of Brafield and Houghton; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *William la Zouche* and *Henry Spigurnell* were certified to be lords of Houghton Parva and Brafield. In the 25th of Edward III. (1352), the said William la Zouche levied a fine of these manors, by which they were entailed upon *William*, his son, and by means of this settlement, William la Zouche, his grandson, was in possession of them in the 19th of Richard II. (1396). The manor continued with the family of *Zouche* till the beginning of the reign of Charles I., when it was sold with the advowson of the living by Lord *Zouche*, to *Daniel Ward, Esq.* By inquisition taken upon this gentleman's death in the 2nd of Charles I. (1627), he was found to have held the manor of the Earl of Northampton, as of his manor of "*Barton Comites*," being parcel of the honour of Huntingdon, by an unknown service.

*The Village of Little Houghton*, which is rather large and pleasant, is situated about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. by S. of Northampton, and contains the handsome residences of the Rev. Christopher Smyth, William Smyth, Esq., and Mrs. Ann Smith.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a body, south aisle, chancel, and south porch. At the west end is an antique embattled tower, orna-

mented with several small arches supported by small pillars, and containing five bells, which are seldom rung owing to the unsafe state of the tower. This church was given to the priory of St. Andrew at Northampton, by *Robert Grimbaud* and *Maud* his wife, and confirmed to them by *Robert, Bishop of Lincoln*. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Preston, annexed to that of Brafield on the Green, rated in the king's books at £6. 9s. 2d., and now valued at £285., *William Smyth, Esq.*, is patron, and the Rev. *Christopher Smyth, M.A.*, vicar.

*The School* is endowed with £21, arising from the interest of £700, given by *Christopher Smith* and *William Ward, Esquires*, for which 20 boys are taught free; eight belonging to this parish, eight from Brafield, and four from Houghton Great. This School is in connection with the National Society. There is also a Sunday School in the village.

The other charities of this parish amount to about £40.

Childs John, joiner & builder	Smith William, shoemaker	Wilcox Mercy, shopkeeper
Deacon Josiah, carpenter	Smyth Ann, gentlewoman	
Deacon Sarah Ann & Chas., beer retailers	Smyth Rev. Chr., M.A., vicar	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Dent Mrs. Jane	Smyth William, Esq.	Those marked (*) are yeomen.
How John, tailor	Stanton Benjamin, baker and beer retailer	Blason Isaac
How William, tailor	Thurston Ann, infant school-mistress	*Clarke William
Jeyes Mr. William	Thurston John, National schoolmaster, & registrar of births, marriages, and deaths for the Brafield dis.	*Deacon David
King Spencer, blacksmith	Trassler William, butcher	Mackness Elizabeth
Mackness Mr. Charles	Warren Thomas, carpenter	*Marriott Thomas
Mackness Samuel, butcher	Whitworth R., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Smith Charles (and maltster)
Pike Thos., baker & shop-keeper		Smith William W., (and maltster)
Pirt John, shoe manufactr., currier and grocer		Tallant John
Smith Facer, letter receiver		Tallent William

Letters are received through the Northampton Post Office.

Carrier—*Samuel Collier*, to Northampton, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

## MILTON, OR MIDDLETON MALZOR PARISH,

Is bounded on the east by Collingtree, on the north by Wootton, on the west by Rothersthorpe, and on the south by Blisworth, and Courtceenhall parishes. A small brook which rises in Horton parish, called Wootton or Milton brook, forms the boundary to this parish on the north for nearly two miles. The parish contains 1,190 statute acres of the rateable value of 2,210; and its population in 1801, was 327; in 1831, 541; and in 1841, 607 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,811. The soil is various: towards the south-east and south-west it is of a light red sandy nature; at the extremity of the south, it is strong, deep and rich, and the north side is loamey. The stone found in the lordship is principally used for repairing roads, but occasionally serves for building cottages and walls. The parish is in general well timbered with elm and ash of a superior size and quality; and it also abounds with excellent springs,

and beds of sand which is well adapted for building purposes. About half the parish is in grass, and the remainder is very good corn and turnip land. A small portion of its southern extremity is skirted by the main trunk of the London and North Western Railway, and the Northampton and Peterborough branch of the same line, also crosses the western side of the lordship. The principal proprietors are—Mrs. E. Dent, the Rector; Wm. Harris, Esq., Wootton Hall; Wm. Blake, Esq. (the lord of the manor); Wm. Montgomery, Esq., and Wm. Peppercorn, Esq.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Geoffrey Alselin* held of the king  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land in *Midelstone*. There was a mill of the annual rent of 30d., and 10 acres of meadow, with a wood 3 furlongs in length and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth. At the same time there was half a hide in *Torp* pertaining to this lordship; the whole had been valued at £4, but was then rated at £6. *Robert de Causho* and one *Geoffrey* were certified, in the time of Henry II., to hold  $5\frac{1}{4}$  hides here, two hides and one virgate of which were in Collingtree, which was then reputed a member of Middleton. From *Geoffrey Alselin* this manor, with other lordships in his possession, devolved to *Ralph Hanselyn* his successor, upon whose decease without male issue, it fell to *Thomas Bardolph*, who married his daughter *Rose*, and became, in right of her, the superior lord of the fee. By inquisition taken in the reign of Henry III., *John Malsoures* was found to hold of William Bardolph, the grandson of the said Thomas Bardolph, one knight's fee in *Middelton* and *Holentre*, of the honor of Peverell. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *John Malsoures* was lord of Middleton; and in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), he accounted for one knight's fee in *Middelton* and *Colyntre*, as held of the fee of Bardolf. From John de Malsoures the manor of Milton descended to *Sir Thomas Malsoures, Knight*, who, in the 35th of this reign (1362), assigned it to *Hugh Malsoures*, his brother, for the term of his life, with remainder to *Amicia*, the daughter of the said Thomas, and her heirs. Accordingly, in the 39th of the same reign (1366), it was found by inquisition that Hugh Malsoures was at that time in possession of this manor; and that the advowson of the church, with four acres of glebe land, were held by *Thomas Wake*. In the 12th of Richard II. (1389), *Sir John Bardolph* died seized of three-parts of one knight's fee in *Middelton* and *Colyntre*, then in the tenure of *Robert le Veer*, the husband of *Amicia*. In the 7th of Henry VI. (1429), *Thomas Parwich* was certified to hold one knight's fee here; and in the 10th of Henry VIII. (1519), *Godtha Wigston* died in possession of this manor, which she had held of the king, as of his manor of Shelford, in Nottinghamshire, by the service of one knight's fee. Her successor was *John Digby*, her grandson, who married the third daughter and co-heir of William, Lord Parre, of Horton, who, after his decease, was re-married to *Henry Brooke, Esq.*, of Lubenham, and transferred the lordship to that family



with whom it remained for several generations. *Sir William Samwell, Knight*, in the 11th of James I. (1614), conveyed this manor, with the advowson of the living, to *Sir Sapcotes Harrington*, who had married *Jane*, his daughter, and to his heirs for ever. This *Sir Sapcotes* conveyed the manor to *Francis Hervey* and his heirs, in the 18th of the same reign (1621), in which family it continued till the 24th of Charles I. (1649), when *Richard Hervey*, the then lord, sold it to *Richard Gleed* and *Edmund Gleed* his son, and their heirs for ever, for the sum of £1,500, with whose descendants it remained for several generations. *William Blake, Esq.*, is the present lord of the manor.

*The Village of Milton*, which is small and pleasant, is situate in a valley about 3 miles S. by W. of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Holy Cross, stands at the eastern side of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and square tower, surmounted by a small octagonal spire. The tower contains five bells; and in the east end of the south aisle is a circular or Catherine wheel window, well deserving of notice. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £16. 15s. 10d., and now valued at about £340 a year. The Rev. Thomas Atherton Kershaw, M.A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1777 for 200 acres of land.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, built in 1827, and to which a large vestry or classroom, used as a Sunday-school, was added in 1844. The Rev. Thomas Marriott is the minister. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Societies conduct their services in temporary rooms in the village. The Infant School is partly supported by subscription.

*A new School* was erected in 1848, in the Elizabethan style of architecture; it has two large gables in front, with a porch in the centre; is covered with ornamental slates, and the roof is open. The master and mistress's house is under the same roof. The School is calculated to seat 100 children, and was built by subscription; the principal contributors being, the present Rector, William Montgomery, Esq. (who also granted the site) the Misses Montgomery, Mrs. Kershaw, John Lee, Esq., and Mrs. Andrew, of Leamington.

*Milton House*, the seat of William Montgomery, Esq., is a handsome stone mansion, built in 1777, pleasantly situated at the southern side of the village, commanding some very beautiful prospects.

*The Rectory House*, at the south side of the village, is a neat commodious residence, standing on a gentle rise, with a good eastern prospect.

*Charities*.—The Town estate, consisting of 18a. 3r. 38p. of land, lets for about £30 a year; the Poor's estate is 1a. 3r. 17p. and two tenements; Dodwell's or Maile's charity is a rent-charge of £2. 12s. a year, for bread for the poor; Gaffield's gifts consist of a rent-charge of £2. 12s. per annum, for teaching

eight poor children to read, and 20s. to the poor; and Underwood's gift of £100, for providing bread for the poor, was laid out in about the year 1799, in the purchase of £184. 15s., three per cent Consols, and the dividends are laid out upon the poor of the parish.

Bray John, corn miller	Johnson William, victualler,	Westley R. C. maltster & graz.
Bosworth Mr. George	<i>Compasses</i> , (and builder)	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Clarke Abraham, gardener	Kershaw Rev. T. A., M. A.,	Elliott William
Collier William, shoemaker	rector, <i>Rectory</i>	Fisher Nicholas
Dent Elizabeth, gentlewoman	Lilley James, vict., <i>Greyhound</i> ,	Hedge John (and grocer and
Dunckley David, carpenter	(and grazier)	beer retailer)
Elliott Thomas J., baker	Marriott Rev. T., (Baptist)	Law John (and baker)
Elliott William, blacksmith	Montgomery William, Esq.,	Marks William
Hedge Mary, infant school-	<i>Milton House</i>	Manning John
mistress	Robinson John, wheelwright	Pell Benjamin Bryan
Jenkinson Thomas, gent.	Roe John Phipps, butcher	Robinson Joseph
Johnson John, builder and	Turland James, butcher	Sherman Elizabeth & Son
shop-keeper	Turland William, gardener	

Letters received through the Northampton office.

#### PIDDINGTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Horton, on the north by Preston, and on the south and west by Quinton. It comprehends the hamlet of Hackleton, and with it contains 1,980 statute acres, the rateable value of which is £2,540. 14s. Its population in 1801, was 660; in 1831, 983; and in 1841, 981 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,737. The soil is principally a strong clay on a lime stone rock, and the principal landowners are, Thomas Lynes, Esq., Hackleton House, (lord of the manor), Sir Robert Gunning, Bart., Horton House, Mr. George Cave, Grendon Hall, and Worcester College, Oxford. This parish abounds with springs, one of which in the village called Stockwell spring is never dry.

*Manor.*—*Gilbert* held one hide and three virgates of land in *Pidentone*, of the Countess Judith, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. There was a wood four furlongs in length and two in breadth, and twenty acres of meadow, the whole of which had been rated at 20s. but was then valued at 40s. The manor of *Pidentone* was found to contain  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides and one virgate of the fee of King David, in the reign of Henry II.; and in Henry III.'s time it is said to be in the hands of *Gilbert de Preston*, and valued at 20s. 8d., and by an inquisition taken upon the death of the said Gilbert, in the second year of the reign of Edward I. (1274,) it was found to belong to *Laurence*, the son of William de Preston, and rated at 30s. 8d. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296,) the Master and brethren of St. John's hospital, Northampton, held one knight's fee here of Ralph de Moryn, who held of John de Hastings, who held of the King *in capite*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316,) the Master of St. John's hospital, and the Prior of St. Andrew's, at Northampton, were certified to be lords of *Pidentone*.

and *Hacklyntone*, and in their hands it continued till the general dissolution of the monasteries. Upon the suppression of the religious houses, the lands here belonging to the priory of St. Andrew, fell to the Crown, and were partly granted in the 18th of Elizabeth (1576,) to John and William Mershe, and Sir Christopher Hatton. The possessions of the hospital of St. John in this parish, consisted of the great tithes of Piddington and Hackleton, which were in the hands of Sir John Wake in 1641, and came afterwards into the possession of Lord Halifax.

*The Village of Piddington* consists of two farm houses and a number of cottages, situate about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles S.E. by S. of Northampton, about a quarter of a mile off the London road.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel, south porch, and tower surmounted by a spire, which was erected in 1847, the necessary sum being raised by a rate in the parish. The tower contains five bells, some of which are new, and some recast, at a cost of about £160, and the chancel has been newly roofed, the cost of which was raised by subscription. By a fine levied in the 6th of John (1205,) the advowson of this church was conveyed to the Prior of the hospital of St. John, at Northampton, by Philip and John, the sons of William de Pedinton. In the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535,) the vicarage was united to the church of Horton, and it is now a donative, having the same incumbent with Horton. The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Horton, in the deanery of Preston, and the Rev. John Downes, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1782. In the chancel is an ancient monument with a Saxon inscription, and also monuments to members of the Willoughby and Wake families.

*The Parish School*, which is in connexion with the National Society, has been ably conducted for several years by Mr. Charles Sawbridge, who has received various prizes.

#### HACKLETON HAMLET.

Hackleton is a hamlet in the parish of Piddington, situate about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. by S. of Northampton, in the vicinity of the London and North Western Railway. The village, which is neat and pleasant, contains a few good houses, and near it stands *Hackleton House*, the seat of Thomas Lynes, Esq., the lord of the manor. This hamlet supports its own poor, and its rateable value is £1,259. 7s. 6d. Its population in 1801, was 278; in 1831, 425; and in 1841, 436; which number is included in the return for the whole parish, 981 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,387.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Winemar* held one hide of land,

in *Hachelintone*, of the Bishop of Constance, which had been valued at the time of Edward the Confessor, at 16d. but was then rated at 10s. Before the conquest it was the property of *Burred*. In the reign of Henry II., Nortgold was certified to hold one hide, *Turgis de Quenton* half a hide, the monks of Northampton one hide, *William de Lisurs* half a hide of the fee of *Olneye*, and *Walter Fitz-Winemar* 8 small virgates of the same fee. In the 24th of Edward III. (1351), *Hugh de Lutrinton* was found by inquisition to have died seized of the manor of *Hakelinton*, and to have held it by knight's service of Laurence de Hastings, as of the manor of Yardley. In the reign of Henry VI. it was in the possession of *Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham*, who was slain in the battle of Northampton, fighting on the King's side, in the 38th of this reign (1460). Upon his decease this manor, with that of Piddington, reverted to John Stafford, his son, created Earl of Wiltshire in the 9th of Edward IV. (1470). At the death of this nobleman, in the 13th year of the same reign (1474), he was succeeded by Edward his son and heir, a minor, three years of age, who dying without issue in the 14th of Henry VII. (1499,) the manor reverted to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. Upon his attainder and death, in the 13th of Henry VIII. (1522,) this manor, which in the inquisition is called *Haculton* and *Pedyngton*, fell to the Crown, and was granted to Roger Ratcliffe for life, who died seized of it in the 29th of the same reign (1538.) In the 30th of Henry VIII. (1539,) it was granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, together with the manor of Claphorne, but being attainted in the second year after, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, on the 24th of July in the same year. This manor however appears to have descended to Gregory his son, who within five months after his father's execution was created a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Cromwell, being then employed in the King's service. From the grandson of this nobleman, the manor was sold in the 34th of Elizabeth (1592,) to Anthony Osborne, Esq., of Piddington. The manors of Hackleton and Piddington continued in this family till the year 1691, when they were bought of Robert Osborne, by Thomas Johnson, Esq., of London, who sold them in 1705 to Mr. Thomas Mercer. They are now in the possession of Thomas Lynes, Esq.

There is a *Baptist Chapel*, built in 1809, and a lending library attached to the Sunday-school in the village.

*Antiquities.*—In or about the year 1781, as some labourers were digging in the stone pits at the south-west end of Piddington, closely adjoining to Preston Wood, they accidentally discovered some very extensive remains of a Roman building. A beautiful tessellated pavement, about 50 feet square, was cleared and found perfect; and fragments of large and curious tiles, pottery, &c. together with several coins, and a large portion of a skeleton, with a gold ring apparently attached to it, and a spear by its side.



*Charities.*—Judith Willoughby, by will dated 26th October, 1704, gave an annuity of £15, payable out of land in the parishes of Horton and Piddington; £14 to be expended in apprenticing poor boys, sons of inhabitants of the parish of Piddington; £10 to be given to each of them who should faithfully serve out his apprenticeship; and £1 to the trustees for executing the trust.

*The Poor's Allotment* consists of four acres, which was awarded at the inclosure of Salcey Forest, for the use of the poor of this parish, in lieu of their right to take sear and broken wood from the Common. This land has been let for £5 a year.

*The Poor's Allotment* for the hamlet of Hackleton consists of 13a. 1r. 28p. awarded to nine trustees on the inclosure of Piddington, to cut the furze and thorns growing thereon, and to distribute the same among the poor inhabitants; and to let the pasturage of the land, and apply the rents in paying the land tax, and other charges affecting the property.

### PIDDINGTON.

Dee George Hy., vict., <i>Crown and Thistle</i> , (and carpenter)	Richardson Hannah, National schoolmistress	Whitbread Daniel, victualler, <i>Spread Eagle</i>
Dee Richard, beer retailer	Sawbridge Charles, National schoolmaster, & registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, for the Hardingstone District	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Goodridge Mr. John		Gillitt Ambrose
Keightley Rachel, beer retailer		James Richard, <i>Grange</i>
Kemp William, beer retailer		Sawbridge Thomas
Mitchel John, woodman, <i>Salcey Forest</i>		Whiting Benjamin, <i>Lodge</i>
		Whiting John

### HACKLETON.

Clark William, victualler, <i>White Hart</i>	Parkins Rev. Samuel, vicar of Preston Deanery	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Downes Rev. John, M. A. vicar of Horton	Roddis John, butcher	Cave George, Hackleton-hill
Knowles Rev. Wm., (baptist)	Roe Mr. John	Clarke William
Lynes T., Esq., Hackleton House	Smith Charles, baker	Lovell John, Manor House
Nichols Clark, beer retailer	Smith William, wheelwright and blacksmith	Sawbridge John, (and road surveyor)
	Westley John, tailor	Sawbridge Joseph

Letters received through the Northampton Post Office.

*Carriers* to Northampton, David Westley, James Hilly, and George Old, on Saturday.

### PRESTON DEANERY PARISH.

Is bounded on the east and north by Hackleton, Great Houghton and Hardingstone, on the west by Wootton and Quinton, and on the south by Piddington and Salcey Forest. The parish contains 1,290 acres of the rateable value of £1843 15s., and its population in 1801 was 70; in 1831, 64; and in 1841, 84 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,984. The soil is a rich loam with a subsoil of clay; about half the parish is in grass, and there are

80 acres of wood. The principal landowners are Langham Christie, Esq., (the lord of the manor), William Harris, Esq., and Sir Robert Gunning. The parish is commonly called *Preston Deanery* from its having given name to the deanery of Preston.

*Manor.*—*Winemar* held one hide of land in Preston, of the Bishop of Constance, at the time of the general survey; and three virgates and three acres of meadow of the Countess Judith, as pertaining to the soke of Yardley. In the reign of Henry I., *Walter*, the son of *Winemar*, held one hide and one virgate of the fee of King David, and half a hide of the fee of Olney. A third part of a hide was in the hands of King David. In the 12th year of the reign of Henry III. (1228), *Walter de Preston* obtained the grant of a certain number of deer, out of Salcey-forest, to stock his park at Preston; and by inquisition taken at the close of the same reign, and in the 2nd of Edward I. (1274,) *Gilbert de Preston* was found to die seized of the manor of Preston. To this manor were annexed certain lands in Hackleton, Horton, Piddington, Quinton, and Wootton, which were held of John de Hastings, by the service of one knight's fee, and it continued in the possession of this family till the 8th of Henry VI. (1430,) when *Wymer Preston, Esq.* gave it up to *John Hertwell* and his heirs for ever. By course of succession the manor of Preston descended to *Jasper Hertwell, Esq.*, who died seized of it in the 21st of Elizabeth (1579,) leaving Robert his son to succeed him. A fine had been levied in the 5th of Mary (1558,) between *Humphrey Bury* and this *Jasper Hertwell*, and other deforciant. From the family of *Hertwell* it passed to *Sir Clement Edwards, Knight*, one of the clerks of the privy council to King James I., who died possessed of it in the 20th of James (1623). *Charles Edwards, Esq.*, the successor of *Sir Clement*, died in 1652, and was succeeded by Henry his eldest son, who lived till the year 1701. This manor came afterwards into the hands of *Sir Richard Newman, Bart.* in right of *Grace* his mother, one of the daughters and co-heirs of *Henry Edmonds, Esq.*, and is now in the possession of *Langham Christie, Esq.* The family of *Tate*, of De-la-pre, purchased an estate here of *Sir Robert Hertwell* in the time of James I.

*The Village* of Preston Deanery is very small, situate in low ground, about 4 miles south of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient structure consisting of a nave, or body, chancel, and square tower. In the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James, this church lay in a very ruinous condition; *Jasper Hertwell* and his son, having as it is said sold the lead and bells, pulled down the body and converted it into a profane use. It was afterwards repaired by *Charles Edmonds, Esq.* This church was given to the convent of St. Andrew, at Northampton, by *Gilbert de Preston*; and, at the dissolution

of the monasteries, the rectory and advowson came to the Crown, which was presented to the vicarage till the second of Elizabeth; and the advowson was then granted to John Dodyngton and John Jackson, and is now an appendage to the manor. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £7, and now worth about £150 a year. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for £173. Langham Christie, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. Samuel Parkins, M.A., is incumbent. This church contained formerly a chantry chapel of St. Saviour, and an altar to the honour of St. Edmund. There are several monuments belonging to the family of Edmonds in the church.

*Preston Deanery House*, the seat of Langham Christie, Esq., is beautifully situated about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles south of Northampton.

*Biography.*—Sir Clement Edmonds, who purchased the manor of Preston, of the family of Hertwell, was the son of Sir Thomas Edmonds, Comptroller of the Household to Queen Elizabeth. He was born in Shropshire; was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College, in Oxford, in 1590; represented the University in Parliament in the reign of James I.; was Secretary for the French Tongue to Queen Elizabeth; Remembrancer of the City of London; one of the Clerks of the Council, &c. He was a man of general learning, and wrote "*Observations on Cæsar's Commentaries*," which were published in 1600.

The principal inhabitants of this parish are—Langham Christie, Esq., Preston Deanery House; and John Cave, Parkfield Lodge; James Howes, Westhall; Richard Higgins, Preston Deanery Grange, and Joseph Sargeant, farmers.

#### QUINTON PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Wootton, on the east by Preston Deanery and Piddington, on the west by Courteenhall, and on the south by Hertwell and Salcey forest. It contains 1,170 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,390. 2s. 3d. Its population in 1801, was 92; in 1831, 128; and in 1841, 143 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,459. The soil varies from a strong clay to a yellow marl, and in some parts it is of a light gravelly nature. The whole parish is in the possession of Sir Robert Henry Gunning, Bart. (lord of the manor), and the rector in right of the church. The greater part of the parish is in pasture.

*Manor.*—The Countess Judith held half a hide of land in *Quintone* at the time of the general survey, and *Winemar* held of the Countess, at the same time, three virgates of arable land, five acres of meadow, and half a hide in *Quintone*, which belonged to the soke of *Yardeley*. *David* and *Philip de Quinton* held here, in the reign of Henry II.,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hides; and in the 24th year of the reign of Edward I. (1296), Philip de Quinton was certified to hold here one knight's fee

of John de Hastings, who held of the Crown *in capite*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Philip de Quinton*, or *de Hastange*, was certified to be lord of the manor. In the 42nd of Edward III. (1369), a fine was levied of this manor by Edmund Fitz-John. *Sir William de Quinton* died jointly seized of it with *Isabel* his wife, in the 48th year of this reign (1375); and by inquisition taken at his death, he was found to have held it of Edmund Fitz-John and Richard de Leycestre. *Laurence Dyve*, who was the successor of *Sir William de Quinton*, levied a fine of a third part of the manor of *Netherbury* in Quinton, in fee to himself, and he came possessed of it in the 4th of Henry IV. (1465). The manor of Quinton continued in the possession of the family of *Dyve* until the middle of the reign of Charles I., when *Sir Lewis Dyve* sold it to *William Lane, Esq.*, who devised it, in 1694, to *Robert Willoughby, Esq.*, of Lenton, in the county of Nottingham, and others, to be sold for the payment of his debts, and for raising £300 each for his seven daughters. *John Langham*, of London, merchant, was the purchaser, from whose descendants it passed by purchase into the hands of the *Earl of Halifax*. *Sir R. H. Gunning, Bart.*, is the present lord.

*The Village* of Quinton is extremely small, consisting only of three farm houses and a few scattered cottages, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.S.E. of Northampton, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the London and North Western Railway.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle, and porch, with an embattled tower, containing two bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £11. 3s. 9d., and now worth about £266 a year. The Lord Chancellor is the patron, and the Rev. Samuel Briggs Ward, B.A., rector. This church was given to the priory of St. Andrew, at Northampton, by Philip and David de Quinton. Upon the dissolution of the religious houses, it fell into the hands of the Crown, where it still remains. The tithes were commuted in 1814 for lands. . .

*The Rectory House* is a neat commodious building, near the church, a little to the south-west of the village, and there is also a Sunday-school.

The principal inhabitants of the parish are—the Rev. Samuel B. Ward, B.A., rector; and William Roe, Charles Sargeant, and John Smith, farmers.

#### ROTHERSTHORPE PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Milton and Wootton, on the north by Kislingbury, on the west by Bugbrooke, and on the south by Gayton. It contains 1,200 acres, the rateable value of which is £2,223. 15s. Its population, in 1801, was 197; in 1831, 270; and in 1841, 274 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £3,352. The soil is principally a black stiff clay, with



a blue subsoil, but towards the east it is gravelly, and more than half the parish is arable. The principal landowners are—Thomas Caldecott, Esq., of Rugby, (lord of the manor); Miss Drought, of Upton House; Sir H. Fairfax, and Mr. John Howes. The Northampton branch of the canal, and the Peterborough branch of the London and North Western Railway, pass through the parish. A piece of ground here, of about four acres, called *Berry*, and entrenched round, is supposed to have been an ancient fortification.

*Manor.*—*Gunfrid de Cioches* held of the king two hides of land in *Torp*, in the time of William the Conqueror, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 32d., and a wood of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  furlongs in length and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth, had been rated at £4, but was then valued at £5. *Winemar* held half a hide here of Gunfrid at the same time. In the reign of Henry II., *Acetite de Chokes* was certified to hold  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hides in *Torp*, and the *Hospital of St. John*, at Northampton, three-quarters of a hide. The manor was in the hands of *William of Arras* at the time of King John, and was granted by the Crown, in the 10th of this reign (1209), to *Simon de Pateshull* and his heirs, with the reservation of an annual rent-charge of £10 to the said William and his heirs, and the customary service of one knight's fee. In the 15th of this reign (1214), the King granted two years rent, and afterwards £10 per annum, out of this lordship, to the monks of an abbey founded by Alice de Nerford, near Creyke, in Norfolk. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), *John de Pateshull* was certified to hold one knight's fee in this lordship, of Philip de Gayton, which he, Philip, held of William de Feines, and the said William of the King *in capite*. At the same time, the *Master of St. John's Hospital*, at Northampton, held eight virgates here of Laurence de Preston, which Laurence held then of John de Hastings, who held them of the King *in capite*. The heir of Simon de Pateshull accounted for one knight's fee here in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), as held of the fee of Chokes. In the 23rd of this reign (1350), *John de Pateshull* died seized of this lordship, which he was found to have held of the Abbot of *Creek* or *Creyk*, by the service of an annual payment of £10 a year to the abbot, and of 12d. to one John Cook. William de Pateshull, his son and successor, dying without male issue in the 33rd of the same reign (1360), his inheritance descended to his sisters. Partition being made of his estates, the manor of Rothersthorpe was assigned to Thomas, the son of Maud, his younger sister, who was married to Walter de Fauconberge. This Thomas, in the 44th of this reign (1371), made over this, with several other manors, for a certain time, to *Hugh de Westwyk* and *John Capon*, and had them all released to him in three years after. Having been afterwards charged with declining from his allegiance, his manor of Rothersthorpe was seized, with the rest of his estates, into the King's hands. In the 5th of the following reign (1382), they were restored to the family, and settled upon *Sir John de Faucon-*

*berge* and *Joan* his wife, and his heirs male. Upon the decease of this Sir John without issue, they descended to *Joan* his sister, the wife of *William Nevill*, afterwards *Lord Fauconberge* on his inheritance of this estate. Leaving no male issue, this manor devolved upon *Elizabeth*, his second daughter, who was married to *Sir Richard Strangeways*, from whom it passed into the possession of the family of *Englefield*. *John Englefield, Esq.*, died seized of it in the 9th of *Elizabeth* (1567), when it was found he held it of the Queen *in capite*, by the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee, and certain yearly payments, and by the farther payment of £10 per annum, to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. This last mentioned sum was the rent-charge formerly enjoyed by the abbey of *Creyk*, and was given by Henry VII. to this college, with the rest of the possessions belonging to that abbey. The manor is now in the possession of *Thomas Caldecott, Esq.*, of Rugby.

*The Village* of Rothersthorpe which is small and neat, is situate about 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles S.W. of Northampton.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisle, south porch, chancel, and tower containing four bells. It was re-pewed in 1841 at a cost of £237. 13s.; £50. of which was the accumulated rent of 4a. 2r. of "church land," and the remainder was raised by rate levied on the parishioners. *The living* is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £5. 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and valued at present at about £120. a year. It was endowed with £400. royal bounty, and is in the patronage of Miss Drought of Upton House, and Sir Henry Fairfax to whom the rectorial tithes belong. The Rev. R. B. Hughes, M.A., of Kislingbury is vicar, and the Rev. Benjamin Hill, M.A., of Collingtree, curate. There is a small *Baptist Chapel* which was built in 1844 at the west-end of the village, supplied by the clergy of Kislingbury, and Milton alternately.

Elliott Robert, blacksmith

Faulkner Mrs.

Howes Mrs. Hannah

Ward John, vict., *Chequers*, & carpenter

Yeomen. Marked \* are Farmers.

\*Billing John (and butcher)

\*Dunkley Henry

Faulkner George

Howes John

Manning Wm. Dunkley

Mumford Robert

\*.\* Letters received through the Northampton office.

Carrier to Northampton, William Robins, Wednesday and Saturday.

## WHISTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Castle Ashby, and Grendon, on the north by Earls Barton, from which it is divided by the river Nen, on the west by Cogenhoe, and on the south by Brafield, Cogenhoe and Denton. It contains 1,360 acres of the

rateable value of £1,588. 13s. 4d. Its population in 1801 was 54; in 1831, 64; and in 1841, 66 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,229. The soil is of a red sandy nature, very fertile, and the grazing land is excellent.

*Manor.* The abbot of Ramsey held of the King three hides of land in "*Wicentone*" and "*Dodintone*" at the time of the Domesday survey, which with the mill of the yearly rent of 20s., 20 acres of meadow, and a wood was rated in King Edwards time at 30s., and now valued at 80s. The *Countess Judith* possessed a soke of half an acre here at the same time; and here was also, one virgate belonging to the soke of Yardley. In the reign of Henry II., *William of Whiston* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides here of the fee of Ramsey; and one large virgate of the fee of King David of Scotland. This *William* conveyed the lordship of Whiston to *Richard de Clare*, who dying in the 8th year of the reign of King John, (1207) left issue *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of Gloucester, and Hertford his son and successor in the manor. From *Gilbert* it descended in course of succession to *Gilbert* his great grandson, who in the 7th of Edward II. (1314) was slain at the battle of Bannockburn, near Stirling in Scotland. *Gilbert* dying without issue, the manor passed into the hands of his sister *Margaret*, the wife of *Hugh de Audley*, a descendant of the ancient family of that name in Staffordshire. This *Hugh* was created Earl of Gloucester in the 10th of Edward III. (1337,) and died in the 21st of the same reign (1348,) leaving issue, *Margaret*, the wife of *Ralph, Lord Stafford*. This *Ralph*, Mr. Bridges tells us, "was the son of Edmund, Lord Stafford, the descendant of Robert de Stafford, who came into England with the Conqueror. He eminently distinguished himself in the wars with Scotland and France, and was honoured with many offices of trust and power. In the 19th of Edward III. (1346,) the high dignity of Seneschal of Aquitaine was conferred upon him; and in the next year, he was posted in the van of the army, under the Black Prince, at the glorious victory of *Cressy*. As a reward for his approved fidelity in all these employments, his Majesty, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, advanced him to the Earldom of Stafford, with an annual pension of a thousand marks in fee, till he should settle lands of equal value on him and his heirs." This nobleman was succeeded in his honours and inheritance by *Hugh*, his youngest son, who entered very early on a military life, and on his return from the holy land, whither he had taken a journey, died at Rhodes. The manor of Whiston next passed into the hands of *Nicholas de Bradeshagh*. In the 16th of Henry VI. (1438,) Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, exchanged the lordships of Whiston and Woodford, in this county, with Sir John Clinton, for the castle and manor of Maxstoke, in Warwickshire. *Henry Drury* levied a fine of the manor of Whiston in fee to himself, in the same year. In the 34th of Henry VI. (1456,) a second fine was levied of it by *William Nevill, Lord Fauconberge*; and a third fine

in the year following by *George Nevill*, Bishop of Exeter. In the 11th of Henry VII. (1496,) *Robert Wingfield* became possessed of this manor, from whom it passed into the hands of *Sir Humphrey Catesby, kt.*, son of Sir John Catesby, kt., Judge of the Common Pleas, and a descendant of the ancient family of *Catesby*, of Ashby St. Legers. The manor remained with this family for many generations, and is now the property of Lord Boston.

*The Village of Whiston* is very small, and pleasantly situated about  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles E. by S. of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands on an eminence near the village, called Combe hill, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and embattled tower, and chancel. The tower is crowned with pinnacles, and contains five bells. This church was built in 1534, by Anthony Catesby, Esq. the then lord of the manor, Isabel his wife, and John their son. It is remarkable for the beauty of its proportions, and is in the later English style of architecture. The living is a rectory, with a detached part of that of Denton annexed, in the deanery of Preston, valued in the King's books at £14. 11s. 0½d., and now worth about £296 a year. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for £250. 10s. Lord Boston is patron; the Hon. and Rev. Paul Anthony Irby, M.A. rector; and the Rev. Samuel Hornbuckle, M.A. curate. Amongst the monuments in this church is one on the north side of the chancel to the memory of the Catesby family which is very handsome.

*Place House*, which is now an out-building attached to a farm house, was formerly a considerable mansion, surrounded by entrenchments, which may still be traced. Tradition says that it was a seat of King John; part of the stone was carried away to build the manor house at Ecton.

The principal inhabitants of Whiston parish are—the Rev. Samuel Hornbuckle, M.A., curate; George P. Welford, corn miller, Whiston Mills; Mr. Joseph Coles; William Higgins and Thomas Pell, farmers.

#### WOOTTON PARISH.

Wootton is bounded on the north and east by Preston Deanery, and Hardingstone, on the west by Rothersthorpe, and on the south by Milton, Collingtree, Courteenhall, and Quinton parishes; from all of which lordships it is divided by a small brook. It contains 1,420 acres, of the rateable value of £3,674; with a population in 1801, of 427; in 1831, 643; and in 1841, of 793 souls, including 78 persons in Hardingstone union workhouse. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £4,023. The soil is various; towards the north it is principally a red soil; southward is chiefly grazing and meadow land, and a black heavy soil towards the east. There is some limestone in the parish but



not adapted to building purposes. The principal land-owners are William Harris, Esq., of Wootton Hall (lord of the manor), the Rector, Mr. John S. Evans, and Mr. Charles Old. "In 1645" says Bridges, "the parliamentary army in their march from Stony Stratford under the command of Fairfax, encamped on the 11th of June in *Wootton* field, from whence they proceeded the next day to Kislingbury, and thence to Guilsborough and Naseby where the battle was fought on the fourteenth of the same month."

*Manor.* At the time of the Domesday survey, *Winemar* held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land in *Wetone*, *Witone* or *Wotton* as it is variously called, of *Walterius Flandrensis*, which were valued then, as before the conquest at £4. He held also one hide here of the *Countess Judith*, of the soke of Yardley. From henceforward, there appear to have been for some time two manors in this lordship in the hands of different possessors. In the time of Henry II., the one was certified to contain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides corresponding with that portion which in the conquerors reign was held of *Walterius Flandrensis*, and afterwards of the fee of *Wahull*. The other manor consisted of one hide, and the one sixth of a hide, held by *Michael de Wotton*, and was a parcel of the honour of Huntingdon. In the reign of Henry III., this last was in the possession of *Gilbert de Preston*, who held the manors of Preston and Wootton for two knight's fees of the heir of *Henry Hastings*; and the former was at this time in the hands of *Milo de Beauchamp* and *Luke de Colum*, who were certified to hold one fee in *Wotton*, of the fee of *Saer de Wahul*; *Gilbert de Preston* made a feoffment of his manor to *Robert Burnell*, who granted it to *Philip Burnell*, who died seized of it in the 10th of Edward I. (1282), with one virgate of land in *Wotton*, which he held of *Alice* the widow of *Gilbert de Preston*, upon whom it had been settled in dower. Upon the death of *John de Wahul* in the following year, the manor he was possessed of here with the advowson of the church, was certified to be held of him, by homage, relief, wardship and scutage, for one knight's fee. His successor was *Thomas de Wahul*, of whom *John de Hastings* and *William de Wotton*, were found to hold half a knight's fee, and the fourth part of one knight's fee, in the 32nd year of the same reign, (1304). In the 6th of Edward II., (1313), *John de Hastings* died seized of a knight's fee here, then in the hands of *Laurence de Preston*, which descended to him from *Henry* his ancestor, and in which he was succeeded by *John* his son. In the 9th of this reign, (1316), *Laurence de Preston* and *Margery Menteth*, were certified to be lords of Wotton. From *John de Hastings* this manor descended to *Laurence* his heir, in the 18th of this reign, (1325). In the 3rd of Edward III., (1330), *George Longueville* of Little Billing, was in possession of a third part of the lordship, and in a short time after of the whole. In the 35th of the same reign, (1362), *John Longueville*, the successor of *George*, died seized of this lordship, jointly with *Isabella* his wife. *George*

*Longueville*, grandson of the above-mentioned *John*, gave it up to *John Haldenby* and others, who by deed, bearing date, the 20th of June, (1455), demised it to the said *George* for his life, with remainder to *Margaret* the wife of *Sir Richard Roos*, for the term of her life, with remainder to the right heirs of the said *George*. Upon his decease, in the 36th of Henry VI., (1458), the said *Margaret* succeeded to the manor, which was at this time certified to be held of *Edward*, lord Grey of Ruthven. A fine was levied of this manor between *Henry Bever* and *Sir John Longueville*, in the 33rd of Henry VIII., (1542); and a second fine the same year, of the manor and advowson of the church, between *John Alleyn* demandant, and *Sir Thomas Wyatt* and others, deforciant. In the 37th of this reign, (1546), *Sir John Alleyn*, died siezed of this estate; and leaving no lawful issue, his sister, *Elizabeth Ascough*, widow, and *John Hasillwood*, the son of another sister, were found to be his heirs. In the 13th of Elizabeth, (1568), a fine was levied of the manor by *Sir Robert Lane* and *Edmund Huddleston*; and another fine between *William Bradborne* and *Sir Robert Lane*, in the 21st of the same reign, (1576). Nothing further is known of this manor till the 12th of Charles I. (1637), when *John Rowland* died siezed of it, and left it to *Rowland* his son. The manor was afterwards sunk and divided amongst several freeholders, but *William Harris, Esq.*, now possesses the manorial rights.

*The Village of Wootton* is situate about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles S. by E. of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, is a neat but ancient edifice, and stands in the village, on a gentle rise. It consists of a nave, north and south aisle, porches, chancel, and embattled tower, containing five bells. The tenor, which is a fine-toned bell, was re-cast in 1836, at a cost of £50, defrayed by the parishioners, at which time the fifth bell was also cast, and the other three bells are of an ancient date. There are chantry chapels at the west end of each aisle, and sedilia, and a piscina in the chancel. The church underwent several repairs in 1844, at the sole expence of the rector. The east window is filled with stained glass, bearing the figures of our Saviour, in the centre, with those of the Blessed Virgin and St. John, on either side. On removing the plaster, during the repairs in 1844, two very ancient paintings were discovered in the chancel. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £21. 15s., and now valued at about £600; in the patronage of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. John Prideaux Lightfoot, M.A., who has for his curate the Rev. Henry Newby, B.A. The tithes were commuted for land in 1778.

There is a small *Methodist Chapel* in the village, which was built in 1828, at the sole expence of Mr. William Peach, a shoemaker of the parish, and cost about £100. The *National School* is a good plain stone building, towards the

erection of which, the Northamptonshire branch of the National Society contributed £50, and Exeter College, Oxford, £50. This school, and the Sunday-schools, are well attended.

*Wootton Hall*, the seat of William Harris, Esq., is a large handsome square mansion, situate about 2 miles S.W. of Northampton.

*The Rectory House*, part of which bears date 1630, and which was partly rebuilt and repaired in 1835 by the present rector, is a handsome building, neatly walled in, and stands a little south of the church.

A jar, containing from five to six hundred coins of the empire, was found in this parish a few years since.

*Hardingstone Union Workhouse* stands in this parish, about a quarter of a mile west of the church, and is a large commodious building, erected in 1839, at a cost of £4,000, though the contract for the work was only £2,850. The average number of paupers in the house is from 60 to 65, and the average weekly expense of each for food, clothing, &c., is 3s. The union comprehends the following 19 parishes, and one township, embracing an area of 51 square miles:—Hardingstone, Brafield, Castle Ashby, Cogenhoe, Collingtree, Courteenhall, Denton, Horton, Great Houghton, Little Houghton, Milton, Piddington, Hackleton (*hamlet*), Preston Deanery, Quinton, Roade, Rothersthorpe, Whiston, Wootton, and Yardley Hastings. The affairs of the Union are conducted by a board of 22 guardians, of which the Marquis of Northampton is chairman, and Edward Bouverie, Esq., De-la-Pre, vice-chairman. The medical officers are Mr. Wm. Percival, Mr. John Pell, and Mr. Henry Perry; the Rev. J. P. Lightfoot, M.A., is chaplain; Mr. Chr. Markham, clerk to the board of guardians; and Mr. and Mrs. Old, master and matron.

*Biography*.—The *Rev. Jeremiah Stephens*, rector of this parish about the year 1630, suffered much annoyance and persecution from the parliamentary authorities under Cromwell. "In 1644," writes Bridges, "he was formally sequestered from his living. The witnesses produced against him were persons of the most infamous character, and his judges of as remarkable ignorance. Mr. Stephens, in his defence before the commissioners, citing a passage from *Bracton*, was reprehended for the affront, in using a language which, they said, they did not understand. \* \* \* Besides the loss of his benefice, he was plundered and imprisoned; but, out-living his sufferings, he was restored, on the return of the King, to his former preferments, and presented to a prebendary in the church of Salisbury. He was author of several books; was well acquainted with ecclesiastical antiquity, and particularly servicable to Sir Henry Spelman, in compiling and publishing the first *tome* of the English Councils."

*Charities*.—John Langford, by will dated 28th April, 1658, bequeathed the

sum of 30s. yearly to the poor of Wootton. The Rev. Chr. Crouch, by will dated 1st August, 1735, devised about two acres of meadow ground, in the parish of Hardingstone, the rent thereof to be distributed yearly, on the 15th of February, between 10 poor people of Wootton and 10 of Holcott, at the discretion of the minister of each parish.

*The Poor's Allotment* consists of about four acres, allotted at the inclosure in 1778, for the use of the poor not receiving parish relief.

Chapman William, carpenter	Newby Rev. Hy., B.A., curate	Dickins Joseph, <i>Wootton Hill</i>
Dickins W. Pope, blacksmith	Old John Dorset, master of	*Evans John, <i>Stanton</i>
Dunkley John, tailor	Union Workhouse	Harris Richard, <i>Wootton</i>
Garrett William, wheelwright	Old S. A. matron Union Wrkh.	<i>Grange</i>
Harris Wm., Esq. <i>Wootton Hall</i>	Peach W. shoemkr. & shopkpr	Higgins Thomas
Jeyes Fredericus Tertius, registrar of births, marriages & deaths for the Milton dist.	Pittam John, maltster	*Old Charles
Lebird Jas., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Williams Thomas, maltster, grazier, & vict., <i>Old Crown, Wootton House</i>	Robinson John, (and grocer, butcher, beer retailer, and rope & twine manufacturer)
Lightfoot Rev. J. P., M.A., rector, <i>Rectory</i>	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Smith John, <i>Wootton Lodge</i>
Marriott William, corn miller	Marked thus (*) are yeomen.	Smith Joseph, (and baker)
Mayes Henry, tailor	Bull Charles	York Robert, foreman to Mr. Wm. Strong, Northampton

Letters received through the Northampton Post Office.

## YARDLEY HASTINGS PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Bozeat, on the north by Easton Maudit, on the west by Ashby-castle and Denton, and on the south by Olney, in Buckinghamshire. It contains 3,510 statute acres, and its population in 1801, was 714; in 1831, 1051; and in 1841, 1,134 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,145; and the amount of assessed property is £2,695. The soil varies from a strong clay, to a red and black marl. The Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the greater part of the parish; the rector is lord of the copyhold property in the lordship.

*Manor.*—This lordship or parish was called *Gerdelai*, in the Conqueror's time; in later records *Jerdele*; and it took the additional name of *Hastings*, from the family of that name, Earls of Pembroke, who were afterwards possessed of it. The Countess Judith held of the King  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land in *Yardley*, at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a wood, 13 furlongs in length and 8 in breadth; the whole had been valued in King Edward's time at £12, but was then rated at £15, and had been the freehold of *Waltheof*. This Earl Waltheof, as has been seen at page 91, was son of the valiant *Siward*, the Dane, Earl of



Northumberland and Huntingdon before the conquest, who led the armies of Edward the Confessor against Macbeth, the usurper of the Scottish throne. The more firmly to attach him to his interest, he being a man of pre-eminent note, the Conqueror gave him in marriage Judith his niece, daughter of Maud, Countess of Albemarle, his uterine sister, at the same time restoring to him the Earldoms of Northampton and Huntingdon, which belonged to his father. After being drawn into the plot, in the 10th year of the Conqueror's reign (1076), for the expulsion of the King, he was executed at Winchester in the same year, and his decapitated trunk treated with every possible indignity. The body having lain for some time in the cross-way where it was buried, it was afterwards removed to Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, where it was honourably sepulchred. The execution of this nobleman is observed to be the first instance of beheading in this kingdom. His widow, the Countess Judith, not being a participant in her husband's treason, was allowed to retain his lands and manors, with the Earldoms of Northampton and Huntingdon. Historians, however, have accused her of treachery towards her lord; for though his innocence was attested by Archbishop Lanfranc, yet at her instigation, who is said to have effected a second marriage, he was condemned. Ingulphus, a monk of Croyland, and her contemporary, has not scrupled to describe her by the execrable appellation, *impiissima Jezebel*. The King incensed at Judith's refusal to marry Simon de St. Liz, a noble Norman, a few years afterwards, seized on the Earldoms and with her other possessions, gave them to St. Liz, in marriage with Maude, her eldest daughter. He was succeeded by Simon de St. Liz, his eldest son, but Maude afterwards marrying David, the brother and successor of Alexander, King of Scotland, the Earldom of Huntingdon, by the favour of Henry I., was granted to him, and was possessed for some time by the royal line of Scotland. The manor of Yardley was also respectively enjoyed by those who succeeded to the Earldom. David was succeeded by Henry his son, who died seized of it in the 18th of Stephen (1153). Henry left issue, three sons, Malcolm and William, both successively Kings of Scotland, and Earls of Huntingdon, and David, who afterwards enjoyed the Earldom by gift from William his brother. He died in the 3rd of Henry III. (1219,) at his manor of Yardley, and was buried at Sawtree Abbey. His successor was John, his youngest son, who on the decease of his uncle Ranulph, Earl of Chester, in the 16th of Henry III. (1232), succeeded to the Earldom of Chester, and died in the 29th of this reign, poisoned by Helen his wife, daughter to Leoline, Prince of Wales. Not leaving issue, his sisters became his heirs, and in the division of his property this manor was assigned to *Ada*, the wife of *Henry de Hastings*, the descendant of William de Hastings, steward to Henry I. He died in the 34th of this reign (1250,) and

was succeeded by his son *Henry*, who, in the 47th of Henry III. (1263,) joined the barons against the King, and committing great outrages upon the Church and Clergy, was excommunicated with the sons of Montford, Earl of Leicester, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. (See page 99.) He held out the town of Northampton, and upon the King's defeat at Lewes, was made Governor of Scarborough Castle, and shortly after of the Castle of Winchester. In the 49th of this reign (1265), he was Governor of Kenilworth Castle, and maintained it during a siege of six months against a victorious army, with great loss to the besiegers. He surrendered it at length, and being excluded the benefit of the "articles of mercy," known as the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment, or submission to the royal mercy. By the intercession of Prince Edward, he was shortly afterwards restored to favour, and died about the 53rd of Henry III. (1269). The manor of Yardley continued in the possession of the family of *Hastings*, until the 43rd of Edward III. (1370,) when *John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke*, grandson to Lawrence, created Earl of Pembroke in the 13th of this reign (1340), made a deed of feoffment of it, with all his other lordships in this county and elsewhere, to *Walter Amyas* and others, for certain uses therein mentioned. At the inquisition taken at the time of the first Earl of Pembroke's death (1349), it was found that amongst the other profits of the manor, he had three common ovens which brought in 54s. yearly, and the annual toll of the market of *Yerdele*, amounting to 3s. 4d. This market was held on Wednesday in every week, and with a fair, beginning on the eve of the Holy Trinity, and continuing the following days, was obtained by John de Hastings, in the 8th of Edward II. (1315). John, Earl of Pembroke, was succeeded in the 49th of this reign (1376), by *John*, his son, a minor, two years of age. In the 11th of Richard II. (1388), *Walter Amyas* and others released to him and his heirs all their right in the manor of Yardley, with the other lordships conveyed to them by his father; and in the 13th of the same reign he was accidentally killed whilst tilting with Sir John St. John. *Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthyn*, was found to be his next heir, and he dying in the 19th of Henry VI. (1441), the manor, with the advowson of the church, descended to his grandson. His successor was *George*, Earl of Kent, his son, from whom it devolved to *Richard*, Earl of Kent, his son. In the 12th of Henry VIII. (1521), a fine was levied between *Sir Walter Rodney, Kt.*, and other demandants, and *Richard*, Earl of Kent, defendant, of the manor, park, and chase of Yardley, and the advowson of the church. Upon his death in the 15th of Henry VIII. (1524), they passed into the hands of *Sir William Compton, Kt.*, who died five years after seized of them, with 40 messuages, 1,000 acres of arable land, 1,000 acres of meadow, 1,000 acres of pasture, and 2,000 acres

of wood. From *Peter Compton* his son, they descended to *James*, Earl of Northampton, and by lineal descent to the Marquis of Northampton, the present possessor.

*The Village of Yardley Hastings* which is rather large and straggling, stands on the road from Northampton to Bedford, about 8 miles E.S.E. of Northampton. A tree was planted in the centre of the village to commemorate the coronation of Queen Victoria.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel and south porch, with an embattled tower, in which are six bells. The living is a rectory, to which a portion of the rectory of Denton is annexed, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £13 16s. 0½d, and now worth about £500. The Marquis of Northampton is patron, The Rev. George Cooke, M. A., rector, and the Rev. M. Mills, M. A., curate. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776.

*The Rectory House*, a neat brick building, stands at the end of the village.

*The Independent Chapel* is a large and beautiful stone building, capable of seating 600 persons, erected in 1813: the former chapel being burnt down in that year in an accidental conflagration that consumed a large portion of the village. On the north side of the chapel are spacious school rooms, capable of accommodating 250 children, and at which nearly that number are gratuitously instructed on Sundays, and about 90 daily in the *Infant School*. On the south side of the chapel is a comfortable parsonage house, occupied by the Rev. Wm. Todman, the present minister, by whose exertions the school rooms were erected, at a cost of £400. The whole of these buildings stand on an elevation, and being enclosed from the street by a wall and ornamental iron railing, add much to the appearance of the village. A small *Methodist Chapel* was built here in 1848.

The village also contains a *National School*, erected in 1838, and supported mainly by the munificence of the Marquis of Northampton; and another *Infant School*, supported by subscription. There is much lime burned in the parish, and here are two brick and tile manufactories. In 1655, from the 5th of June to the 3rd of January following, 60 persons died of the plague in this town. A pleasure fair is held here on Whit Monday. The ruins of the old manor house stand northward of the church, and appear, from the remains of arches with door cases and window frames of stone, to be of great antiquity.

*Yardley Chase* is 1½ miles S. W. of Yardley Hastings, and "consists of one and twenty coppices, abounding with fine timber, and well stocked with deer." In this noble chase is *Yardley Oak*, rendered celebrated by the poet Cowper, and two other immense trees, called Gog and Magog, one of which contains 1,800 solid feet of timber, and the other 1,400.

Allen Mr. William	Longland Sarah, vict., <i>Rose and Crown</i> , and farmer	Woodin Mrs., Infant-school mistress
Blowers the Misses Eliz. & S.	Longland Susan, beer retailer, maltster, and butcher	Woodin William, sawyer
Burrell James, shop-keeper	Longland Thos., blacksmith	Wright Samuel, baker
Burrell Sarah, shop-keeper	Longland W. charcoal burner	
Burrell Richard, lime burner and beer retailer	Mills Rev. Mark., M.A. curate	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Brambley Ebenezer, brick & tile manufacturer	Morris Wm., blacksmith	Burrell John
Cooke Rev. George, M.A., rector, <i>Rectory</i>	Pell John, surgeon	Denton James
Downing Rebecca, wheelwright	Riddy R. & M., victs. <i>Red Lion</i>	Hornsby Henry (& butcher)
Elliott Richard, saddler	Smith J., grocer & coal dealer	Lawrence Robert
James William, baker	Smith George, shop-keeper	Longland Ben. Davidson
Longland Benj. D., baker, corn and flour dealer, and Stamp Office	Sparkes William, master of National School	Morris Joseph
Longland John, baker	Todman Rev. W. (Independt)	Riddy John (and butcher)
	Walker Mr. John	Robinson James
	Winter James, mealman	Robinson William
	Woodin James, shop-keeper	Rogers James, <i>Chase Park</i>
		Rogers William & James
		Rogers John

Letters received through the Northampton Post Office.

Carriers to Northampton—John Jeffery, Saturday, and Abm. Johnson, Mon., Wed., & Sat.

## NOBOTTLE-GROVE HUNDRED.

*Nobottle or Newbottle-grove Hundred*, is bounded on the north by Guilsborough hundred, on the east by that of Spelhoe, on the south by the hundreds of Towcester and Wymersley, and on the west by Fawsley hundred. Its form is partly oval; its greatest length, from north to south, is about ten miles, and its greatest breadth, from east to west, about six miles. In Doomsday book it is called *Nivebottle-grave*, *Neubottle-grave*, *Nivebot*, and *Nuvebottle-grave*, from the grove or wood, now named Newbottle, in the parish of Brington.



Bridges tells us that this hundred was always possessed by the lords of the manor of Upton. *Nicholas de Cancellis* or *De Chaunceaux*, on being summoned by an action in the King's Bench, to shew cause why he claimed the hundred of *Nobottle grove* then in his possession produced Letters Patent of Edward I., dated the 29th year of that reign to support his right, and by which it appeared that the said hundred through the forfeiture of *Hugh de Chaunceux* had been seized into the hands of the Crown, and granted to his father *Thomas de Chaunceux*, son of the said *Hugh*, to be held of the King and his heirs by serjeanty of finding a servant to execute the sheriff's writs within the hundred in behalf of the King, and rendering to the sheriff 13s. 4d. yearly for the profits. The hundred descended uninterruptedly with the manor of Upton, through the *Knightly* and *Samwell* families to its present proprietors.

It comprises 34,160 statute acres; is divided into *eighteen parishes* and one *extra-parochial district*, of which the following is an enumeration, shewing the number of acres, houses, rateable value, and population of each in 1841:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
						£
Althorpe, <i>extra parochial</i> .....	790	12	27	28	55	
Brampton Chapel .....	1,330	40	115	114	229	1,135
Brampton Church .....	1,100	35	88	81	169	1,176
Brington .....	4,180	{ 78	185	181	366	} 3,800
Brington Little, <i>hamlet</i> ...		{ 80	156	174	330	
Nobottle, <i>hamlet</i> .....		{ 18	55	44	99	
Brockhall.....	720	10	31	28	59	2,052
Bugbrooke .....	2,420	111	476	477	953	6,868
Dallington .....	1,520	119	255	264	519	3,233
Duston .....	1,760	150	333	354	687	3,647
Floore .....	3,390	251	504	528	1,032	4,774
Haddon East .....	2,990	150	319	297	616	3,915
Harlestone .....	2,530	124	322	317	639	3,368
Harpole .....	1,560	171	356	343	699	2,699
Heyford Nether .....	1,690	139	291	308	599	1,263
Heyford Upper, <i>hamlet</i> .....	920	27	54	57	111	865
Holdenby .....	1,790	32	96	91	187	2,809
Kislingbury .....	2,170	163	334	352	686	2,698
Ravensthorpe (part of) .....	1,330	121	248	241	489	
Teeton, <i>hamlet</i> .....	680	33	50	45	95	
Upton .....	810	7	26	33	59	1,534
Whilton .....	1,270	89	211	190	401	2,964
Total .....	34,160	1,050	4,532	4,547	9,079	48,801

## Charities in Nobottle-Grove Hundred,

As abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports, with the date of each bequest, and the name of the donor. See also the histories of the parishes, &c.

Date.	Donors and Nature of Gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual Value.
1663.	Jas. Bracegirdle (rent), Brampton Church Par., poor and church repairs		£ 1 16 0
1798.	The Charity Estate ... Brington Great Parish.....		198 13 0
1700.	Peter Fournoys (£125) ditto.....	apprenticing children and books	3 17 9
1623.	Jas. Bracegirdle (rent), Bugbrook Parish .....	poor .....	1 0 0
„	Charity Estate .....	ditto..... bread to poor .....	18 0 0
1673.	Sir Rd. Raynsford (rent), Dallington Parish... almshouse .....		27 14 10
1777.	The Poor's Allotment (10 acres), Duston Parish, poor .....		20 0 0
„	Arthur Reynolds (£20) ditto.....	poor widows .....	1 6 0
„	Facer's Dole .....	ditto .....	0 10 0
1728.	James Curtis (land) ... Floore Parish.....	four poor widows .....	14 0 0
1727.	George Knight (£5) ... ditto.....	poor .....	0 5 0
1730.	Abigail Rushton (£100, 3 per cents), ditto, teaching four children to read and spin .....		3 0 0
1779.	The Town Close, granted in lieu of Gardiner's, Steer's, and Muscott's Charities, for the poor, and apprenticing children .....		18 1 8
1774.	Poor's Allotment Land, East Haddon Parish, coals to poor, and teaching poor children .....		9 1 0
„	Charity Estate .....	Harlestone Parish..... school .....	29 19 3
1670.	Benj. Tomkins (£5) ... Harpole Parish .....	coat for a poor man ...	0 16 0
1740.	John Garner (land) ... ditto.....	ditto .....	0 6 0
1731.	Rd. Smith (land) .....	ditto..... bread to poor .....	8 0 0
1778.	Poor's Allotment (land, 20 acres), ditto.....	poor .....	47 0 0
„	Ditto .....	ditto..... free school .....	50 0 0
1653.	Thos. Chater (£25) ... ditto.....	coats to poor men .....	0 8 0
„	Donor unknown (£105) ditto.....	poor .....	5 0 0
1689.	Edmund Arnold (lands), Heyford Nether Par., poor .....		20 0 0
„	Ditto .....	ditto..... apprenticing poor boys .....	40 0 0
„	Ditto .....	Heyford Upper .....	20 0 0
1674.	Wm. Bliss (£400) .....	Heyford Nether and Upper, schools.....	37 0 0
„	Town and Charity Estates, Kislingbury Parish .....		75 0 0
1707.	Margaret Welsh (land), ditto .....	apprenticing orphans...	10 0 0
1731.	Mary Palmer (land) ... Ravensthorpe Parish... poor .....		45 0 0
„	Town Land .....	ditto .....	37 16 0
1768.	Jonathan Emery (£500), Whilton Parish.....	founding a school .....	20 0 0
1783.	Langton Freeman (£20), ditto .....	poor .....	1 0 0
„	Judith Worsfield (£1,000), ditto .....	teaching poor children .....	32 0 0
„	Ann Rose (£400, 3 per cent consols), ditto ...	clothing 12 poor girls...	12 0 0
Total.....			£808 10 6

ALTHORP, (EXTRA PAROCHIAL).

Althorp, called in Doomsday book *Ollethorp*, and *Alidetorp*, and at a later period, *Oldthorp*, is an extra parochial district, locally situated in the parish of Great Brington, four miles N.W. from Northampton, and consists of Althorp House, the principal seat of Earl Spencer, and about 790 statute acres, of which the magnificent park constitutes about 500 acres. The soil is a rich dark-coloured loam. Althorp was formerly a hamlet, or township, consisting of several houses, but is now a manor from which Earl Spencer derives the title of viscount. "A little more northward," writes Camden, "I saw Althorp, the noble and beautiful seat of the famous family of the Spencers, Knights, allied to very many families of great worth and honour, of which Sir Robert Spencer, the fifth knight in a continued succession, an eminent encourager of virtue and learning, was, by King James I., advanced to the title and honour of Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton. Since which they have been raised to the title of Earls of Sunderland, and have been employed in some of the highest offices of the state." The house stands in a low situation, and is approached by a handsome avenue, beautifully shaded with trees. The date of its erection is not known, but it was restored in 1688, by Robert, second Earl of Sunderland, and much improved by the late Earl Spencer. The south front consists of a centre with transverse wings, and the west front presents an unbroken facade without an entrance. The splendid and matchless library, consisting of about 33,000 volumes, is considered the finest collection of books in Europe, and occupies a suite of apartments (five in number), extending about 300 feet in length. These are "garnished from 'top to toe' with the choicest copies of the choicest editions of the choicest authors, in the choicest bindings." The picture gallery, which measures 115 feet by 20, contains a collection of portraits not exceeded, perhaps, by any in the kingdom, not only in point of number, but in beauty; the family portraits alone amount to above fifty. This splendid collection is enriched by the works of the most celebrated masters, amongst which may be noticed, Mary, Queen of England, by *Holbein*; Lady Jane Grey, by *Lucas de la Hire*; Hans Holbein, by himself; Pedro Van Moe, by himself; Artemisia Gentileschi, with her pallet, by herself; Frobenius, the printer, by *Holbein*; St. Ignatius Loyola, by *Titian*; Cardinal Pole, by *Perino del Vaga*; Oliver Cromwell, by *Walker*; Charles II., by *Lely*; Lady Longueville, John, Duke of Marlborough, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, &c., by *Kneller*; Rembrandt's mother, by *Rembrandt*; Sophonisba Anguisciola, by herself; St. Charles Borromeo, celebrating a high mass, by *Domenichino*; The Holy Family, by *Raphael*; Lucretia, and a Cleopatra, by *Guido*; Venus and Adonis, and the mistress of Titian, by *Titian*, &c. &c.

In 1603, Queen Anne, consort of James I., with the prince, her son, rested here for some days, on their journey from Scotland to London, and during their stay, a mask, composed by Ben Johnson, was exhibited for their entertainment. The Spencer family became possessed of Althorp Park in the fourth year of Henry VIII. (1513). This originated in a license from the King to John Spencer, Esq., afterwards Sir John Spencer, to impark 300 acres of land, 100 acres of wood, and 40 acres of water in *Oldthorpe*, with free warren there and at Great Brington. It has since been enlarged, and is now well stocked with deer. At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the Earl of Morton held here two parts of a hide of land, and *William Peverel* held a third part of a hide and half a virgate of land. In the reign of Henry II. the lordship consisted of one hide, and one small virgate of the fee of *Berkhamstede*. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), *Haman de Vileston* was certified to hold a fourth part of one knight's fee in *Oldthorpe*, of the honour of *Berkhamstede*; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), he was lord of the manor. "In the reign of Henry VII.," says Bridges, "it was in the possession of John Catesby, second son of John Catesby, of Legers Ashby, Esquire, who sold it to John Spencer, Esq. This gentleman, afterwards knighted by King Henry VIII., was the son of William Spencer, Esq., of Wormleighton, in Warwickshire, descended from a younger branch of the *Despensers*, anciently Earls of Gloucester and Winchester, the head of which family was *Ivo, Viscount Constantine*, who married *Emma*, sister to *Alan, Earl of Britanny*, before the conquest." Sir William Spencer succeeded his father, Sir John Spencer, in this estate, and received the honour of knighthood at York Place, in 1529, the parliament then sitting. He died sheriff of Northamptonshire, in the 24th of Henry VIII. (1533). The lordship of Althorp descended to his only son, Sir John Spencer, Knight, from whom it passed, at his decease, to his son of the same name. In the 1st of James I. (1603), Sir Robert Spencer, the fifth knight of his family, in an immediate succession by letters patent, dated 1st of July, was created a baron of the realm by the title of Lord Spencer, of *Wormleighton*. "This nobleman," continues Bridges, "was firmly attached to the interest of his country, and had great magnanimity of spirit. Mentioning on a debate in parliament, the valour of the English in defending their liberties, 'then were your ancestors,' said the Earl of Arundel, interrupting him, 'employed in keeping sheep,' the Lord Spencer and his predecessors being remarkable for their breed and numerous flocks, to which he briskly replied, 'and your's were then buried in plotting treason.' Upon this they were both ordered into custody, but the House afterwards decreed satisfaction to be made to Lord Spencer, as being first, and without cause provoked."

William, second son of Robert, Lord Spencer, succeeded him in 1627, and Lord



William was succeeded at his death in 1636 by his son Henry, who was in the 19th of Charles I. (1644), raised to the dignity of an Earl by the title of Earl of *Sunderland*. He was killed by a cannon ball at the battle of Newbury fought in the same year, in the twenty-third year of his age, whilst attending upon the King's person as a volunteer. The lady of this Earl (daughter of Robert Sidney, second Earl of Leicester, and better known as the celebrated Sacharissa of Waller the poet) erected and covered in the great staircase, in Althorp House, which had been formerly an interior court yard in the fashion of the times. Robert, only son of the first Earl of Sunderland succeeded to the title and possessions, and arrived at high honours in the state. In 1671 he was appointed ambassador to the court of Spain; in 1678 he was called to the high office of Secretary of State; in 1697 received the white staff of the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and died at Althorp in 1702. Charles, Earl of Sunderland, his son and successor, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor, and in the following year was sworn a Privy Councillor, and made one of the principal Secretaries of State. In the reign of George I. he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; in 1717, he was made Lord President of the Council, and constituted First Lord of the Treasury. He was afterwards nominated Groom of the Stole, and elected a Knight of the Garter. By his death, in 1722, his titles and possessions descended to Robert, his eldest surviving son, who dying of a fever in Paris, in 1729, unmarried, the title and estates devolved on his next brother, Charles, fifth Earl of Sunderland, who, on the death of his aunt, Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, in 1723, succeeded to that dukedom. Upon the death of the Honourable John Spencer, brother of Charles, Duke of Marlborough, in 1746, John, his son, became possessed of the title and possessions, and was elevated to the peerage, in 1761, by the titles of Viscount and Baron Spencer; and in 1765, was further advanced to the rank of Earl Spencer and Viscount Althorp. "He possessed the virtues of humanity and benevolence in a degree so eminent as to render his character as much distinguished, through many parts of Europe, for its goodness as that of his illustrious ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough, was for its greatness." After his death, which occurred at Bath, in 1783, his honours and estates descended to his only son, George John, the second Earl Spencer, "who has filled," as Mr. Baker truly observes, "some of the most responsible public situations with honour to himself and advantage to his country. Under his administration the British navy obtained the pinnacle of renown." He died Nov. 10th, 1834, and was succeeded by John Charles, the third Earl Spencer, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1830 to his father's death in 1834. Frederick, the present Earl Spencer, and third son of the second Earl, was born in 1798, and succeeded his brother, John Charles, in 1845. He was Lord Chamberlain from July,

1846, to September, 1848, and was appointed one of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, in 1847. He became a captain in the royal navy in 1822, commanded the *Talbot*, and bore a conspicuous part at the battle of Navarino, and assisted at the reduction of Morea Castle in 1828. His son and heir, John Poyntz, Viscount Althorp, was born in 1835. The family residences are, 27, St. James's Place, London, and Althorp Park, Northamptonshire.

#### BRAMPTON CHAPEL PARISH,

Commonly called Chapel Brampton, is an ecclesiastical chapelry to Church Brampton, but in its civil capacity it is a separate parish. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the lordship of Church Brampton, four miles N.N.W. of Northampton, and contains 1330 acres, of the rateable value of £1,135, nearly the whole of which belongs to the Earl Spencer, and a population, in 1841, of 229 souls. The soil is principally of a red loamy nature, on a loose stony understratum. The Naseby head of the Nen first assumes the name of *the river* in this lordship, and at the point of Junction with Boughton is crossed by a stone bridge of six arches.

*The Manor* of Chapel Brampton was anciently possessed by the *Dyve's*, from whom it passed to the *De Bucton's*, *Green's*, and *Nevill's*. *John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset*, died seized of a moiety of this manor in 1409; but all the parcels into which it was divided merged in the Crown in the reign of Henry VIII. "Christopher Hatton, Esq.," Mr. Baker tells us, "afterwards knighted, and made Lord Chancellor, 'for his fidelity and acceptable services,' obtained a grant in fee of the manor and lordship of Chapel Brampton, with mills and fishery, £11. 11s. 1½d. rents of assize, and advowson of the parish church of Chapel Brampton, to be held in socage by fealty only, and a fee-farm rent of £20. 4s. 1½d. yearly." From this family it passed with Church Brampton to the *Gores*, who sold the principal part of the estate to *Mrs. Ann Isted*, in 1715, from whom it descended to *Samuel Isted*, of Ecton, who sold it in 1793, to the Earl Spencer, who subsequently purchased the remaining portion of this lordship.

*The Village* is pleasantly situated, and when Bridges wrote, "it contained 30 houses and two water mills. Of the chapel," says he, "from which this village received its name of distinction, there are no remains, but a very imperfect tradition. A small bell, some years ago preserved in the town, was said to have belonged to it." The inhabitants of this parish attend the mother church at Church Brampton, with which this living is incorporated. In the village is a National School, a handsome building, lately erected, and ten neat cottages, just completed by the Earl Spencer. The value of the assessed property of the parish, in 1815, amounted to £2,238.

*Directory.*—Rev. Wm. Murray, M.A., curate; John Beasley, Esq.; Richard Bray, corn miller and victualler, *Spencer's Arms*; Thomas Coleman, blacksmith; John Elliott, bailiff to Earl Spencer; Thomas Eyre, butcher; and Benjamin Bryan, farmer, Chapel Brampton Lodge.

## BRAMPTON CHURCH PARISH,

Or Brampton *Magna*, is bounded on the east by the parish of Boughton, on the north by Spratton, and Chapel Brampton, on the west by Harleston and Holdenby, and on the south by Dallington, parishes. It contains 1,100 statute acres, the rateable value of which is £1,175. 15s. Its population in 1801, was 173; in 1831, 176; and in 1841, 169 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,338. The soil is similar to that of Chapel Brampton, the principal owners of which are Earl Spencer (the lord of the manor) and the rector in right of the church. *Brampton*, is called in Domesday book *Brantone*; in ancient records, Brampton Magna, and in later records *Church Brampton*, from the mother church standing in this parish.

*Manor.* *The Earl of Morton*, held here four hides, deducting five acres, at the time of the Conqueror's survey: the arable land was eight curacates, the mill of the yearly rent of 28s.; ten acres of meadow, and five acres of underwood. The whole had been valued in the former reign at 60s., but was now rated at 100s. *Ulmar*, who had held half a hide of this estate at the time of Edward, the confessor, now held the same of the earl. In the reign of Henry III., *Ralph de la Haye* son of *Robert de la Haye*, held one knight's fee and a half in both Bramptons, of *Philip de Neville* son to *Eustachia*, the wife of the said *Robert de la Haye*; in the 24th of Edward I., (1296) *Robert de Neville*, held one knight's fee, and Peter Pickett, half a knight's fee of the Earl of Leicester, who held it of the King *in capite*; and in the 9th of Edward II., (1316), *Philip de Nevill* was certified to the lord of the two Bramptons. In the same year a fine was levied of lands in great Brampton, and of the advowson of the church by *Maud de Segrave*, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Segrave, and wife of *Edmund de Bohun* who in 1317 presented to the rectory. The successor to *Maud de Segrave* was *Sir Gerard de L'isle*, who was succeeded by his daughter, Margaret, the wife of *Thomas, Lord Berkeley*, from whom the estates descended to their daughter Elizabeth, wife to *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. Upon the death of Richard, Earl of *Warwick*, in the 17th of Henry VI., (1439) his three daughters by Elizabeth, his first wife, heir to *Thomas Lord Berkeley* succeeded to their mother's inheritance and in the partition of the estate, this manor was assigned to *Elizabeth*, the youngest daughter, wife to *George Nevill Lord Latimer*, and afterwards upon the division of the estates of John, *Lord Latimer*,

the manor of Church Brampton seems to have been allotted to Dorothy his second daughter, the wife of *Thomas Cecil*, eldest son to the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh* and afterwards created Earl of *Exeter*. Of the Earl of *Exeter* it was purchased by *Sir Christopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor of England, from whom it descended to his adopted heir *Sir William Hatton*, alias *Newport*, the son of *Sir John Newport*, by *Dorothy* sister to *Sir Christopher Hatton*, who dying without male issue, it passed to his godson, *Christopher Hatton*, pursuant to the will of *Sir Christopher*. At the coronation of James I., *Christopher*, the successor of *Sir William Hatton* was made knight of the Bath, and dying in 1720 left his manor to *Christopher Hatton*, his son and heir, a minor. It was found by inquisition taken at his death, to be held of the crown, as of the honor of *Leicester*, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, by the service of one knight's fee. A manor in Church Brampton containing 200 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, and 80 acres of pasture, which belonged to the family of *Neville*, and was claimed by *Edmund Peverel* in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), was granted by the crown, in the 14th year of the reign of Richard II. (1391), to *John Holt* and others; and in the 34th year of the reign of Elizabeth it was in the possession of *Sir Christopher Hatton* and descended with his other possessions to his heirs and successors. Besides these two manors which were held by the family of Holt, and the descendants of *Lord Latimer*, *Sir Thomas Tresham*, of *Sywell*, in the 2nd year of Edward IV., (1463), charged with high treason was found to be seized of a manor here which with the rest of his estate was forfeited to the crown, and in the fifth year of this reign was granted to *John Donn*, and Elizabeth his wife. In the first year of queen Elizabeth (1558) this manor, which consisted of 18 virgates of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, and a rent-charge of five shillings yearly, was found in the possession of *Sir Thomas Tresham*, late prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and was held of the *Lord Latimer* in common socage by fealty, and the yearly payment of fourpence. In the 19th of James I., (1622) *Sir Christopher Hatton*, died seized of it when it passed to his son, *Lord Hatton*, who sold the whole of the manors and estates to *William Gore, Esq.*, in 1657. In this family they descended to the four sisters and co-heiresses at law of *Charles Gore, Esq.*, with whose representatives, the trustees under the will of *Sarah, duchess of Marlborough* contracted in 1750 for the purchase of this manor with the fishery, and about 790 acres of land in Church and Chapel Brampton for £13,900, and after a long chancery suit, arising out of the wills of the co-heirs, it passed by indenture of bargain and sale in January, 1754 into the hands of *John Spencer, Esq.*, afterwards Earl Spencer, from whom it descended to the present Earl Spencer. The Abbey of St. James had 20 acres of pasture and 40 acres of heath, which *William Hatton* of Holdenby died seized of in 1546.



*The Village* of Church Brampton is situated on a gentle ascent, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. by N. of Northampton. Ten neat cottages have lately been built in the village by the lord of the manor, which are let to the poor at low rents.

*The Church* dedicated to *St. Botolph*, stands at the western extremity of the village, and consists of an embattled tower, containing four bells, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and chancel. The windows of both aisles are of the 14th century, but the chancel is of a later date, and is divided from the nave by an open arch. At the east end of the north aisle is a stone staircase which formerly led to the roodloft. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £25. 19s. 7d., but now worth £347. The president and fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, are patrons, and the Rev. Thomas Lockton is rector. Here is an ancient and curious parish chest with original iron work in front which seems to be coeval with the church. The rectory house, a large irregular building stands a little south of the church. At the inclosure of the commons 332 acres were granted in lieu of the glebe and all tithes whatsoever of Church and Chapel Brampton.

*Directory.* Rev. Thos. Lockton, M.A., rector, Elizabeth Fretter, and Lydia Rigby, shopkeepers; and the farmers are, Wm. Adams, Thos. Barringer, George Bryan, Mary Bryan, John Wells Payne, and Mary Pell.

#### BRINGTON GREAT PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlets of Little Brington, Nobottle or Newbottle, and a part of Clasthorp; it is bounded on the north by Long Buckby, East Haddon, and Holdenby, on the east by Harlestone, on the south by Harpole and Floore, and on the west by Brockhole and Whilton. Brington is called in the Domesday survey *Brinintone* and *Brintone*, and in later records *Beighton*. The parish, including the above-named hamlets, contains 4,180 acres, the rateable value of which is £3,800. 10s. The population in 1801, was 772; in 1831, 887; and in 1841, 795 souls. The amount of property assessed in 1815 was £5,549. In Bridges' time, "Great Brington consisted of sixty-one houses, Little Brington of fifteen and Newbottle of twelve," for the number of houses in 1841, see table. The soil is principally a dark coloured loam; and the greater part of it is in pasture and feeding land. Earl Spencer is the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, *William Peverel*, the Conqueror's natural son, by the daughter of Ingelric, founder of the Collegiate Church of St. Martin-le-Grand, London, held one hide and a half in Brington. *Walter de Langton*, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, obtained a grant of free warren in *Newbottle*, *Brinton*, and other places, in the 35th of Edward I. (1307);

and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), was certified to be Lord of Brington. This Walter de Langton, as we apprehend, says Bridges, conveyed this manor to *Robert Peverel* and *Alice* his wife, for the term of their lives, with remainder to *Edmund Peverel*, and his heirs in fee. In the fifth year of Edward III. (1332), *William Peverel* died seized of a moiety of the manor of Newbottle and Brinton, in which he was succeeded by John Peverel, his son, an infant half a year old. *John de L'Isle*, of Rougemont, released to *William de la Pole*, all his right in this and other lordships, in the 25th of this reign (1352), and in seven years after a fine was levied of a third part of the manor, between *Robert Rigge* and William de la Pole, in fee simple to the said William. This third part was claimed by *Robert* as the dower of Isabel his wife, the widow of John Peverel. We meet with no further account of this manor till the third year of the reign of Henry VIII., (1512), when a fine was levied of it and other estates between John Spencer, Esq., and others, and Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, deforciant with the right of frank pledge, and free warren in the several estates. *Sir William Spencer, Knight*, succeeded John and Earl Spencer; the present lord of the manor is his lineal descendant. Besides the lands in Brington, which, in the Conqueror's time were held by William Peverel, the *Earl of Morton* held half a hide, valued at the time at 20s., which was held in succeeding times as of the fee of Leicester. *John de Roseles* held one carucate of the heirs of Robert de Keynes, who held the same of the Earl of Leicester, who held it of the King *in capite*; and in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Margery de Bingham*, *John Cheynel*, and *John de Cotesbroke*, accounted for a third part of one small fee of the fee of Keynes. This estate was in the possession of the *Bulmer* family for several generations afterwards, and, with the rest of the lordship, is now in the hands of the *Earl Spencer*.

*The Village of Great Brington*, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding very beautiful rural views, about 7 miles N.W. by W. of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the north-east angle of the village, on the verge of a hill, and consists of an embattled tower containing five bells, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and north chapel. The date of the erection of the church is supposed to be about the latter part of the 13th century. The tower is flanked by corner buttresses of two stages. The pillars of the south side of the nave are octagonal, but each side is hollowed, which gives them the appearance of fluted columns, whilst the pillars of the north side are simply octagonal, though the design of the whole seems to be of one period. The chancel and north chapel were rebuilt by Sir John Spencer, and are in the Tudor style of architecture. In the chancel are the sedilia and piscina; and at the east end of the south aisle is another piscina. The north chapel is divided from the chancel by three pointed arches, built up

with monuments, and communicates with the north aisle by a peculiarly graceful pointed arch. There is a piscina at the east end of the south wall, and some relics of painted glass in the windows. In this chapel, which belongs to the Spencer family, are many sumptuous sepulchral monuments to the memory of various members of it, from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time. Amongst these magnificent memorials may be noticed that of Sir John Spencer and his lady, Isabella Graunt, (dated 1522), with their recumbent effigies: the knight is in plain armour, his head resting on his helmet, and his feet on his gauntlets; the lady is habited in a long scarlet gown, over which is a white bodice, bordered with gold, and on a girdle beneath hangs her rosary. Sir John Spencer and his lady, Catherine Kitson's, (dated 1586), whose figures are also recumbent: the knight is in plain armour, with a double frill round his neck, and trunk hose appearing below his surcoat; the lady's head rests on flowered cushions; she is habited in a white vest and bodice, and a coverlid is gracefully spread over her and rolled down to the waist. Sir John Spencer's and his lady, Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Catelin, both habited like the last mentioned. Robert, the first Baron Spencer's, and his lady, Margaret Willoughby's, (dated 1599): the baron is cased in a rich suit of plate armour, with helmet plumed and visor up; the lady reclines on flowered cushions, and is partly covered with an heraldic counterpane. William, second Baron Spencer's, and his lady, Penelope Wriothsley's (dated 1636); the baron is in ermined robes of state, and the lady in a vest with embroidered ruffles at the wrists, and a mantle lined with ermine. Over these, and other beautiful monuments, are erected splendid and elegantly wrought arches, canopies, &c., and the whole are richly charged with the armorial bearings, rich devices, &c., of the families. A monumental arch, and high pedimental canopy, with the recumbent figure of an ecclesiastic, were discovered some years since in the exterior of the south wall, which had been covered with weeds and rubbish for ages. In 1846, Frederick, the present Earl Spencer, opened the chancel arch by removing a gallery parlour pew, which had been erected by faculty in that situation, for the use of his family, above fifty years before. In the same year he erected a small bay of five sides, to the memory of his father, mother, and brother. It projects from the middle of the north wall of the Spencer chapel; each side has a window of one light, with tracery copied from that of the original windows; the angles of the bay are occupied by slender stilted shafts, from the capitals of which spring the fans of the stone vaulting; these surround a central ring of masonry, in the form of a slightly raised dome, the curvature of which coincides with that of the fans, and is covered with tracery radiating from a key-stone enriched with flowers, and bearing the arms of the present Earl and Countess. The windows are glazed with painted glass, correctly imitating the style of the early part of the

16th century. The centre window has a figure of St. John the Evangelist, copied from one on Henry the Seventh's tomb, at Westminster, standing in a richly canopied niche, with an angel bearing the name on a scroll beneath his feet, and two angels in the tracery lights above, with harps. The windows on either side have profiles of the second and third earls, bordered, as the windows themselves are, with a continuous wreath of Tudor roses. The extreme windows on either side are bordered by continuous wreaths of leaves and lilies, and contain the armorial bearings of the deceased, and of the present earl and countess, all within circular wreaths, and the quarries are all adorned with an heraldic fret. On the floor, following the form of the bay, is this inscription, in Gothic letters of brass, relieved with black enamel—"This bay was erected by Frederick, fourth Earl Spencer, to the memory of his father, mother, and brother, viz., George John, second earl, K.G.; Lavinia, his wife, and John Charles, third earl, anno Domino MDCCCLVI." In 1847, the same noble patron presented a new Gothic pulpit and reading desk of carved oak, removed the high pews, and replaced them with oak open seats with poppy heads, similar to the original ones, many of which still remain. The next year he continued the same good work, which is still in progress, and gave a fine-toned organ, and opened the arch by which the Spencer chapel is entered from the east end of the north aisle. The large parlour pew, belonging to the noble earl's family, has also been removed, and they now sit in the open seats. The windows of the south aisle, and one in the clerestory, whose mullions and tracery were destroyed about 60 years since, were restored, in 1847, by the present rector, with stone given to him by the patron. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £40, and now worth £485 a year. Earl Spencer is patron, and the Rev. Henry Rose, M.A., rector. At the inclosure of the common, in 1742, the commissioners allotted 318 acres in lieu of tithes, in addition to which the rector has nearly 32 acres in lieu of tithes of Nobottle, a modus of £6. 13s. 4d. per annum for the hamlet of Althorp, within this parish. The tithes of Clasthorp were commuted, with those of the old inclosure, for £62. 10s. per annum.

*The Rectory House* is an Elizabethan edifice, and adjoins the south side of the church yard, of which Mr. Blore was the architect.

*The Baptists* have a small Chapel here, and a Sunday school is endowed with £12. per annum.

*Charities.*—The commissioners of inclosure allotted 122a., and 28p., to the feoffees of the poor's land which with the farm house attached and nine acres of old inclosure, and several cottages is now worth upwards of £200. a year.

*Little Brington* is a hamlet in this parish containing in 1841, 330 inhabitants, and situate about 1 mile south of Great Brington. *The manor* was in the possession of *Walter de Langton*, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in the ninth



year of the reign of Edward II., (1316), and in the fourth year of Edward IV., (1465), Thomas Bernard, Esq. died seized of it with its appurtenances in Newbottle, Bucby, and Olthorp, and which he held of the King as of the fee of Peverel, then in the hands of the crown. In the 24th of Henry VIII., (1533), Sir William Spencer, knight, died possessed of this manor which he had held of John Bernard, Esq., by an unknown service. This John Bernard dying in the second of Edward VI., (1549), left it to Francis Bernard his heir. In the 4th of Charles I. (1629), Robert, Lord Spencer, died seized of it, and from him it passed to the present Earl Spencer, his lineal descendant.

Nobottle, or Newbottle, is a hamlet in the southern part of this parish, 2 miles S.E. of Great Billing, containing about 660 acres, and in 1841, 99 inhabitants. Newbottle Wood was selected in the time of the Saxons to designate the hundred.

The Manor of Nobottle, called in the Domesday book, *Nebote* and *Neubote*, was in the hands of William Peverel, at the time of the Conqueror's survey; it then consisted of one hide and half a virgate. In the reign of Henry II., the lordship of Newbottle and Brington was certified to contain six hides. In the first year of King John (1199), it was in the possession of William, Earl of Ferrers and Derby, a descendant of Henry de Ferieres, who came into England with the Conqueror, in whose family it continued for several generations. Upon the death of William de Ferrers, of Groby, Knight, in the 23rd of Henry VI. (1445), it descended to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Grey, and daughter of Henry, the son of the said William de Ferrers. Sir Edward Grey was second son to Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, by Joan his wife, the daughter and heir of William, Lord Astley, and upon succeeding to the lands of his lady's inheritance, he had the title of Lord Ferrers, of Groby. In the third of Henry VIII. (1512), a fine was levied of this manor and other lordships between John Spencer, Esq. and others, and Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, deforciant. Sir John Spencer, who was afterwards knighted, transmitted the manor to his posterity.

Clasthorp is a small hamlet, partly in this and partly in Floore parish.

### BRINGTON.

Ball Samuel, carpenter	Kent Thomas, timber merch.	Wearn Richard, carpenter
Beard, Charles, tailor	Main Charles, carpenter	Worly Thomas, stone mason
Beard John, shoemaker	Main Job, tailor	Wykes John, whitesmith and grazier
Capel John, builder	Main Reuben, glazier	
Capel Richard, stone mason	Main Thos., glazier, butcher, and vict., <i>Fox and Hounds</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Casidy John, head groom to Earl Spencer	Marris Thomas, valet to Earl Spencer	Butlin John, <i>Brington Moor Lodge</i>
Charlton Joseph, painter	Manning John, stone mason	Horsby William
Fravell Miss Amelia	Potter Henry, blacksmith	Lowick Rd., <i>Brington Lodge</i>
Hansman John, blacksmith	Pulley Rd. jun., shoemaker	Webb George
Higham Thomas, steward to Earl Spencer	Pulley Rd. sen., shoemaker	Webb William
Hornsby J., graz. & butcher	Pulley Ruth, beer retailer	White James
Jakeman John, schoolmaster	Rose Rev. Hy., M.A., rector, <i>Rectory</i>	Worley S. & Son (& grocers)
Judge George, sawyer		

## LITTLE BRINGTON.

Benson Thos., tailor, draper, and grocer	Gent Thomas, builder and yeoman	Sykes Joseph G., stone mason
Callow Anne, schoolmistress	Lepper William, gentleman	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Cory Mr. Henry	Muddiman William, victlr., <i>Saracen's Head</i>	Elliott John
Edmonds, Rich., blacksmith	Newton Luke Marsh., baker	Kenning Henry and George
Edmonds, William, carpenter	Rodger George, carpenter	King Charles
Gent Job, carpenter		Manning Rebecca

## NOBOTTLE.

The principal inhabitants are, Mrs. Alice Chapman, Wm. Chowler, gamekeeper to Earl Spencer; George Judge, sawyer; Alexander Biggs Lomas, carpenter; and the farmers are John Butlin, Robert Heygate, and — Cory.

## BROCKHALL PARISH.

Is bounded on the north by Brington, on the east and south east by Floore, on the south by Dodford, on the west by Norton, and on the north west by Whilton. It contains 720 acres, the rateable value of which is £2,052. Its population in 1801, was 70; in 1831, 58; and in 1841, 59. The amount of assessed property is £2,300. The lordship which contains about 850 acres was inclosed in 1619-20, and is nearly all in the possession of T. R. Thornton, Esq., the present lord of the manor. The soil is a deep rich loam, and nearly the whole of the lordship is laid down to permanent pasture. The parish is intersected by the western branch of the river Nen; the London and North Western Railway, the old Roman road Watling-street and the Grand Junction Canal.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, the *Earl of Morton* had three virgates in *Brocole* and *Miscote*. (Bridges says the lordship is usually called from the adjoining hamlet, *Brockhole cum Muscot*) which was valued at 40s., and had been the freehold of *Leuric* in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The manor was at this time in the hands of *Ralph Wac*, or *Wake*, who left it to his son, and in the reign of Henry III., *Matthew Wake*, accounted for one small fee and a half, which he was certified to hold of *Simon de Montford* of the honor of Leicester. In the 24th of Edward I., (1296), the vills of *Brockhole* and *Mescote* except seven virgates of the fee of Warwick were in the tenure of *Joan de Lucien*, and held of the heir of *Robert de Keynes*, who held of the Earl of Leicester, and the Earl of the King *in capite*; and by inquisition after the death of *Sir Robert Tirwhit* in the third of Edward VI., (1550) the manor of *Brockhole* and *Muscot* was found to be held of *Humphrey Stafford, Esq.*, as of his manor of *Dodford*, by service of a knight's fee and a half, and two shillings rent. The manor continued in the hands of the family of *Tirwhit* until the 18th of Elizabeth (1576) when *Sir Robert Tirwhit*, the then possessor, leased it out to *William Salter*, and *Henry Roper*, who afterwards assigned their leases to *Laurence Eyton* of Norton.

In the 24th of Queen Elizabeth, (1582), *Laurence Eyton and Edward his son* purchased of *William Tirwhit* the manor of Brockhole, in which family it continued until 1625 when *Edward Eyton* and *Laurence his son* sold it to *John Thornton, Esq.*, of Newnham, from whom it descended to its present owner *Thomas Reeve Thornton, Esq.*

*The Village of Brockhall* which is small, is situated on rising ground commanding extensive views of a rich and fertile country, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Daventry.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and south aisle, porch, and chancel, with an embattled tower containing two bells. It is partly in the Norman, early English, and a style of architecture of a later date. The nave may be referred to the fourteenth century, and the chancel is modern. The interior is tastefully fitted up. The nave is separated from the tower by a lofty pointed arch, closed up, and from the chancel by a similar one open. In the church are several monuments to the memory of various members of the Thornton family. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £13. 10s. 7d., and now valued at £245. in the patronage of T. R. Thornton, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Philip Thornton, M.A.

*The Parsonage House* stands north of the church, and is a comfortable, genteel residence.

*The Manor House*, or Brockhall House, the seat of T. R. Thornton, Esq., stands a little south of the church, on an elevated situation. It is a handsome edifice of Harleston stone, with three fronts, supposed to be built by the Eytons; but much improved by the present possessor. The view from the hall is of a pleasing and diversified character.

*Directory.*—The principal inhabitants are, Thomas Reeve Thornton, Esq., Brockhall House; Rev. William Thornton, M.A.; and John Denny, William Judkins, and James Payne, farmers and graziers.

Letters received through the Weedon Post Office.

## BUGBROOK PARISH.

Bugbrook is bounded on the east by Kislingbury, on the north by Heyford, on the west by Stowe, and on the south by Gayton. It contains 2,420 statute acres, the rateable value of which is £6,868, including the railway, which is valued at £3,600, and the canal, £60. Its population in 1801, was 611; in 1831, 865; and in 1841, 953 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £3,794. Bugbrook, or as it is called in Domesday book, *Buchebroc*, is intersected by the London and North Western Railway. The soil is chiefly

loam and strong clay, well adapted for wheat, beans, and barley; and its principal proprietors are, the Rev. J. H. Harrison, (the lord of the manor), Colonel Adams; John Manning, Esq., Harpole; Daniel Brown, Esq., Luton, Bedfordshire; S. Deacon, Esq., Towcester; and several resident yeomen. A considerable portion of the parish is in pasture. Mr. Baker tells us that in the limestone of this lordship there is an unusual quantity of escallop shells in good preservation, most of them exhibiting the substance of the shell itself: and Morton mentions an ammonite with five wreaths, and petrified wood as sometimes found here. There are both lime and brick kilns in the parish, but no stone quarries for building purposes. On the rectorial land is a remarkable copious spring, called the West Hills, in the occupation of Mr. William Norton, and there are two chalybeate springs in the parish also, one on the estate of Colonel Adams, and the other on the farm of Mr. John Ashby.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the *Earl of Morton* had four hides of land in Bugbrook, with two mills, of the yearly value of 40s., thirty acres of meadow land, and four acres of wood. "*Robert, Earl of Moreton or Mortaigne, in Normandy,*" writes Mr. Baker, "was uterine brother of William the Conqueror, who raised him to the earldom of Cornwall, and enriched him with lands of the ejected Saxons, to an extent far exceeding the most lavish allotments to any other of the Norman favourites. The aggregate of this earl's manors dispersed through the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Sussex, Suffolk, York, Nottingham, Northampton, Cambridge, Hertford, Middlesex, Bucks, Oxford, Gloucester, and Wilts, amounted to the almost incredible number of 793. In this county alone 99 manors were held by or under him. Besides Bugbrook, he held in demesne the whole or parts of Little Billing, Weston Favell, Church Brampton, East Haddon, Ravensthorp, Heyford, Yelvertoft, Helmdon, Alderton, Cosgrave, and Sywell, retaining only a paramount interest over the remaining manors, which were distributed in unequal proportions amongst nearly 20 of his retainers or dependants, under certain reserved feudal services. Before the right of primogeniture was firmly established, the eldest son frequently received a specific share only, instead of the whole of the paternal inheritance; and, conformably to this practice, on the decease of William the Conqueror, William Rufus, the second son, ascended the English throne, in exclusion of his elder brother, Robert, whom his father had previously provided for in the Duchy of Normandy. The Earl of Moreton joined the confederacy, headed by his brother, Odo, Earl of Kent, in favour of Robert's claim to the crown; but, being attacked in his castle of Pevensey, in Sussex, he surrendered to King William, on a stipulated promise of pardon. When he died is uncertain; but he was succeeded by his son, *William, second Earl of Moreton and Cornwall*, a man of a turbulent and ambitious spirit. King Henry I.



refusing to accede to his demand of the Earldom of Kent as heir of his uncle, Odo, he repaired to Normandy, and, zealously engaging in the cause of Duke Robert, was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Tenerchebray, in 1106 (6th year of the reign of Henry I.), and, being brought back to England, was imprisoned for life and deprived of his eyes by order of the King. Dugdale presumes that he had neither wife nor issue; but, according to Lodge, in his Irish peerage, he left two sons, *Adelm*, ancestor of the De Burghs, Earls of Clanrickarde, in Ireland; and John, ancestor of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry III. He was banished the realm, his castles razed to the ground, and all his lands and honours confiscated, on his first quitting the kingdom. The immense possessions which escheated to the Crown by this forfeiture, formed one of the principal funds which supplied the two succeeding monarchs with the means of rewarding the fidelity, and sometimes the treachery of their respective adherents." The lordship of Bugbrook being thus seized into the King's hands, appears to have been afterwards given to *Ranulph*, surnamed *de Bricasard*, Earl of Chester, and sister's son to Hugh, Earl of Chester in the reign of the Conqueror. This Earl dying in the 29th year of Henry I. (1129), was succeeded by *Ranulph*, his eldest son, called *Ranulph de Gernons*, to distinguish him from his father, who died in the 18th of Stephen, leaving his possessions to *Hugh*, his son and successor in the Earldom. This *Hugh*, named *Kevelioc*, was succeeded in the 27th of Henry II. (1181), by his son *Ranulph*, who was knighted by the King in the 34th of this same reign, and married to Constance, the daughter and heir of Conan, Earl of Brittany, and widow of Geoffrey, son to King Henry II. In the several contests during this reign, he always continued firm to the Crown. In the 2nd of Henry III. (1218), he joined an expedition to the Holy Land, and was General of the Christian army at the siege of Damietta. He afterwards joined the discontented barons, and sent an insolent message from Leicester to the King, who was celebrating the festival of Christmas at Northampton. He made his peace afterwards with the King, (*see page 99*), and died without issue in the 16th of the same reign (1232), leaving his estate to be divided between his sisters. In the partition of his inheritance this manor was assigned to *Agnes*, third sister, the wife of *William de Ferrers*, Earl of Derby. This William, the sixth in descent from *Henry de Ferieres*, who came into England with the Conqueror, was the son of William, Earl of Ferrers, who attended Richard I. in his expedition to the Holy Land, and died at the siege of Acon, in the 3rd of this reign. Soon after the accession of King John to the throne, he created him Earl of Derby, of which earldom his father had been dispossessed in the preceding reign; and, by the continuance of his fidelity, obtained of the Crown several grants of lands to himself and his heirs. In the 11th of the following reign

(Henry III., 1227), upon the difference between the King, and Richard Earl of Cornwall, his brother, this Earl of Derby, with several of the nobility, took up arms in behalf of the earl; but this dispute with other grievances, was soon after settled at Northampton. He died in the 31st of this reign (1247), and was succeeded in the Earldom of Derby by William, his eldest son; but, by a deed of gift, the manor of Bugbrook passed to Hugh, his younger brother, who, in the 35th of the same reign (1251), obtained a grant of free warren to himself and his heirs in all his demesne lands here. From this lord, the manor of Bugbrook descended to his daughter, *Cecilia*, the wife of *Geoffrey de Beaumont*, who, in the 6th of Edward I. (1278), levied a fine of it. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Ralph Bigott*, a descendant of *Bertha*, sister of Hugh, Earl of Derby, was certified to be lord of Bugbrook. The manor soon after reverted to the family of Ferrers, with whom it continued till the 28th of Henry VI. (1450), when Sir William de Ferrers, of Charteley, Knight, dying, left it to *Anne*, his daughter, afterwards married to *Walter Devereux, Esq.* By the inquisition taken upon his death, it was certified to have been held of the Crown as of the Duchy of Lancaster, by the service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee. No particular mention is made of this manor henceforward, till the 17th of James I. (1620), when *Richard Ashbie* died seized of a messuage and a *quartern* of land, which he held of Richard Cope, Esq., as of his manor of Bugbrook. It came afterwards into the hands of *Thomas, Lord Crewe*, of Steane, and, on the partition of the Crewe estates amongst his daughters and co-heiresses, it was assigned to *Armyne*, wife of *Thomas Cartwright, Esq.*, of Aynho, whose lineal descendant, William Ralph Cartwright, Esq., conveyed it, in 1808, to *Mr. Samuel Hughes*, of Northampton, who, in the following year, sold it to *George*, the second *Earl Pomfret*, from whom it descended to *George William Richard*, the present earl, who recently sold the manor farm to Mr. Levitt, from whom the manorial rights were purchased by the Rev. J. H. Harrison, the present lord of the manor.

*The Village* of Bugbrook, which is small and neat, is situate about 6 miles W. S. W. of Northampton; at the western extremity of which, is a wharf belonging to the Grand Junction Canal Company.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, stands in a spacious church yard, at the west end of the village, and exhibits various styles of English architecture. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, north chapel, chancel, south porch, and tower (in which are five bells), surmounted by a low spire. The roof is open, and there is a gallery at the west end. The chancel is divided from the nave by a richly ornamented wooden screen, and the north chapel is separated from the aisle by a wooden screen, and communicates with the chancel by an open pointed arch. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, valued

in the King's books at £34, and now worth about £800. It is in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. James Herbert Harrison, M.A.

At the inclosure of the common, in 1779, 382a. 2r. 23p. were allotted in lieu of glebe lands and all tithes in the open fields; about 80 acres of the old inclosures are still tithable. The rector has also the interest of £944. 4s. 4d., three per cent. consols, arising from the sale of 8a. 2r. 35p. to the Grand Junction Canal Company, and to the Trustees of the Chester Turnpike Road. He receives also an annual payment of £16. 10s. for tithes of lands in Upper Heyford, and about £22 from Nether Heyford, besides an allotment of 3a. 37p. under the Nether Heyford Inclosure Act, in lieu of certain small portions of land and tithes.

*The Rectory House*, a handsome edifice, is situate a little west of the church.

*The Society of Friends* have a small meeting house in the village. This sect seems to have assembled here soon after its rise, from the following singular memoranda in the parish register for 1668, and which we copy from Mr. Baker:—"About this time that untoward Generation of Quakers began to bury theirs distinctly by themselves in their Gardens and Orchards in several places of the Towne, all which Burialls (there being no notice given of them to the Minister or Parish Clerke) are therefore here omitted, nor have their names inserted in this Church Register, though there was then a considerable mortality among them, as also those of several other sorts of Phanaticks, who having forsaken the Church would not be buried in the Church yard, but in their orchards, or backside of their houses."

*The Calvinistic Baptists* have a neat chapel, near the centre of the village, and a small *Methodist Chapel* was erected in 1847.

*The National School*, with a house for the master attached, was built in 1844, at a cost of £500, raised by voluntary contributions, and aided by a grant of £100 from the Society for Promoting Education. It is of red brick, with white stone facings, and has two gables in front, projecting about four feet, between which is an open wood-work verandah. One of the gables is surmounted by a bell *campanaile*.

Several fossil remains of fish and shells, of various kinds, have been found at different periods in Dryhurst pit, in the north-east of this parish. About ten years since, whilst levelling a hill in front of Mrs. Lovell's house, several human skulls, together with a crocodile in a petrified state, were discovered, and horse shoes have been found at various depths, which has impressed the idea upon the old inhabitants that this must have been the scene of a sanguinary skirmish. A human skeleton was also discovered at the bottom of this road, the head of which appeared severed from the body.

*Charity.*—Whitfield's Charity, consisting of about four acres, yielding about £20 a year, is distributed annually amongst the poor of the parish.

Amos Thomas, soap boiler, tallow chandler, & grocer	Hincks Thomas, master of National School	Walker Thos., soap boiler
Ashby John, soap boiler, & brick & tile manufacturer	Howard & Bates, plumbers and glaziers	Wright J., wheelwrt. & builder
Ashby Mr. Robert	Ireson Edw., grocer & baker	Wright Joseph, baker
Billing Isaac, butcher	Jeffery John, tea dealer	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Billingham Joseph, wheelwright and builder	Larwell Rev. Jas. (Baptist)	Marked thus (*) are yeomen.
Burbidge Mr. Joseph	Lovell Isaac, plumber, glazier and painter	*Adams Joseph
Capell John, blacksmith	Moore Elizabeth, draper	Adkins John
Cawcutt John, grocer	Muddiman Mr. William	Ashby Mary
Daniels Mrs. Hannah	Oliver Saml., grocer & baker	*Atterbury Francis
Daniels Jane, vict., <i>Crown</i>	Peasnell Eliz., vict. <i>Five Bells</i>	*Bliss Thomas
Eales Abel, tailor	Phipps Thos., vict. & malster, <i>Wagon &amp; Horses</i>	Brown John
Eales John, parish clerk	Reeve John, maltster & vict., <i>Bakers' Arms</i>	Garlick Thomas
Eales Mark, butcher, (and post-office)	Roddis Thos., saddler, &c.	Harris Richard
Elston Wm. Alfred, surgeon	Tarry Thomas, shoemaker	*Levitt Joseph
Gardner Job, shoemaker	Varing T., carpenter & builder	*Lovell Edw. & Brothers
Garlick Mr. George	Vaux William, vict., <i>Swan</i>	Moore John
Harris Wm., coal merchant	Waite T. wheelwrt. & carpnter	*Moore Thomas
Harrison Rev. James, M.A., rector, <i>Harwood</i>	Walker Wm. Henry, surgeon	Muscott Richard
		Norton William
		Peasnell Thos. (& butcher)
		Turland John
		*Turland Thomas

*Carriers.*—Joseph Cawcutt, to Northampton, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; John Harris, to Northampton, Wednesday and Saturday, and to Banbury on Thursday; William Rush, to Northampton, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Letters are received through the Northampton Post-office.

### DALLINGTON PARISH.

Dallington, situate on a branch of the river Nen, by which it is divided from Northampton and Kingsthorpe on the east, is bounded on the north by Harleston, and on the west and south by Duston. The north side of St. James's-End, a hamlet adjoining Northampton, is in this parish, the south side being in Duston parish. Dallington, or as it is written in Domesday book, *Dailintone*, contains 1,520 acres, with a population, in 1801, of 302; in 1831, 479; and in 1841, 519 souls. Its rateable value is £3,233. 12s.; and the amount of assessed property is £2,407. The soil is various, consisting principally of a strong clay on the eastern side, and a light sand towards the north and north-west. The lordship contains about 1,460 acres, nearly all of which belongs to John Reddall, Esq.

*Manor.*—*Dailintone* contained 4 hides of land, which were held by the Abbot of Peterborough at the time of the general survey. The mill was worth 20s. yearly, and there were 5 acres of meadow, the whole of which had been rated at 40s. in King Edward's time, but then advanced to £5. In the first year of the reign of Richard I. (1189), the manor of Dallington was in the hands of *Almaric*,



who held it of the Convent of Peterborough by the service of two knight's fees. *Sir Geoffrey Lucy* died seized of this lordship, in the 12th of Edward I. (1284), which he was certified to hold of the Abbot of Peterborough by the service of one knight's fee, and an annual payment of 20s. Upon the decease of *Sir Geoffrey* it was assigned in dower to *Elena de Lucy*, his relict, who was certified to be lady of the manor; in the 9th of Edward II. (1320). *Geoffrey de Lucy* succeeded his mother, and in the 6th of Edward III. (1333), obtained a grant of free warren to himself and his heirs, and dying in the 20th of the same reign, left it to *Geoffrey*, his son and heir. In the 32nd of this reign, *Sir William Lucy* settled this lordship upon trustees for the use of himself and Margaret, his wife, his heirs, and assigns. Upon the death of *Sir William Lucy* and Margaret, his wife, *Elizabeth, Countess of Worcester*, was found to be his heir; and dying in the 14th of Henry VII. (1499), she was succeeded by her grandson, *Robert Corbet*, with whose descendants it continued for several generations. In 1607, the manor passed into the hands of *Sir Henry Wallop* and *Elizabeth*, his wife, and to the heirs of the said *Elizabeth*. "Robert Wallop, Esq., their only son, disposed of all his Northamptonshire property a few years before the commencement of the civil war, in which he embarked with zeal, and having sate in the painted chamber as one of the King's judges, though he did not sign the death warrant, he was sentenced, at the restoration, to be drawn on a sledge under Tyburn gallows, with a halter round his neck, and imprisoned in the Tower for life, where he died 16th November, 1667, but was buried with his ancestors, at Farley, in Hampshire." *Sir Richard Raynsford*, formerly M.P. for this county, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, purchased the manor of Dallington about the year 1640, and died in 1679, leaving his estates to *Richard Raynsford, Esq.*, his eldest son. This Richard left an only daughter and heiress, who brought it in marriage to *James*, second Lord Griffin. In 1720, it was conveyed to *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, the Master of the Rolls, who, dying without issue, devised Dallington to *Joseph Jekyll, Esq.*, one of his great nephews, and from whom it descended, through his only daughter, to *Anne Barbara Wright*. *John Reddall, Esq.*, is the present lord. The hospital of St. John and St. James Northampton, had possessions here.

*The Village* of Dallington is small and neat, and is situate about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.W. of Northampton, and a little north of the turnpike road to Dunchurch.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient edifice, situate on a rising bank, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, chancel, north chapel, and a low embattled tower, containing four bells. The north aisle retains its original character, and is probably as early as the beginning of the 13th century. The interior is pewed with oak. The font is octagonal, bearing the arms of the Raynsford's, on a shield in the centre. The nave is

divided from the chancel by an open arch, and the entrance to the north, or Raynsford Chapel, is through a neat wooden screen, which separates it from the chancel. The north chapel contains some handsome monuments to the Raynsford family, and there are also monuments to the Jekyll family. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Northampton, valued in the King's books at £6. 15s. 8d., and now worth about £200 per annum. It is in the patronage of J. Reddall, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Fiennes Samuel Trotman, B.A.

*The Vicarage House*, which is a commodious residence, stands a little north-east of the church, built in 1741, but enlarged and improved since.

*Dallington Hall* the seat of John Reddall, Esq., is a handsome quadrangular mansion of Harleston stone erected on the site of the old manor house, west of the church.

*The National School* was erected in 1840, by subscription, aided by grants from the National Society, and its Northamptonshire branch.

*Alms-house.*—Lord Chief Justice Raynsford erected and endowed an alms-house, in 1673, for two poor men and two poor women, with a weekly allowance of 2s. each. The endowment consists of a rent charge, of £27. 14s. 10d. per annum, on certain messuages in the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark.

The principal inhabitants are—John Reddall, Esq., Rev. F. S. Trotman, B.A., vicar; Thomas Bishop, corn miller; Elizabeth Danes, vict., *Wheat Sheaf*; Chas. Horne, vict., *Robin Hood and Little John*; John Smith, beer retailer; Robert Davis, baker; George Holywake and Son, blacksmith, &c.; Thos. Hunt, maltster, Edward Jarvis, shopkeeper; John Jones, shopkeeper; Jas. Worrall, carpenter, &c., and the farmers are—John Rice, George West, William West, John Bird and George Turnell.



## DUSTON PARISH.

Duston is bounded on the east by Northampton and Dallington, on the north by Harleston, by Harpole on the north-west, and on the south by the western branch of the river Nen, which separates it from Hardingstone. The parish contains 1,760 statute acres, of the rateable value of £3,647. Its population, in 1801, was 386; in 1831, 603; and in 1841, 687 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,071.

*The Hamlet of St. James's End* is partly in this and partly in Dallington parish, and being separated from Northampton only by the west bridge, may be considered the western suburb of that town. The soil is, in general, a light sandy loam, well adapted for barley, turnips, and potatoes. Here are "extensive quarries, which contain strata of greyish brown stone, called Ryeland; white slate stone, which breaks into lamina, sufficiently thin for rough slating;

brown rag-stone, which is employed in building walls, cottages, &c.; yellow or ochereous free-stone, locally denominated Harleston stone, calculated for the better sort of buildings; and a blue rag-stone, of a fine grit, which gradually loses its blue tint by exposure to the air, used for paving and grave stones. In the midst of the slaty course there is a thin stratum of oolite or roe-stone, so denominated from its resemblance to the hard roe of fishes. Some few extraneous fossils are met with in the different strata, the most perfect of which are—the wry-beaked cockle, the escallop shell, fragments of wood, and occasionally that peculiar conformation of iron-sand stone, called an eagle's nest.\* There are also lime quarries in the parish.

*Manor.*—*William Peverel*, the reputed son of the Conqueror, held 4 hides of land in *Dustone*, at the time of the Domesday survey; the mill of the yearly rent of 20s, and 30 acres of meadow, the whole of which had been rated in the Confessor's time at 40s., but was now advanced to £5. The manor of Duston became merged in the crown in 1199, on the accession of King John to the throne, where it has continued ever since. In the 7th year of the reign of King John (1206), *William de Duston* obtained a confirmation of the lands in Duston, which *Walkelin* his father was possessed of when he put on the habit of a religious. "This Walkelin," says Bridges, "was probably the same with Walkelin, who was elected Abbot of St. James's monastery, in the 26th of Henry II. (1180), and died in the 7th year of this reign." William de Duston accounted for two knight's fees here, of the honour of Peverel, in the time of Henry III. *John de Grey* was certified to hold three parts of one knight's fee in Duston, of the King *in capite*, in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), and *Robert de la Warde* held the other part, at the same time of *Reginald de Grey*, who held it of the King *in capite* by the service of mewing one falcon. *Isabella de Grey*, daughter of William de Duston, died seized of this manor in the 33rd of this reign (1305), and was succeeded by *John de Grey*, her grandson. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *John de Grey*, son of the above named John, was certified to be lord of Duston, and a moiety of St. James's-street. In the 4th of Edward III. (1331), he obtained a grant of free warren in this lordship; and in the 20th of the same reign, he accounted for one knight's fee in Duston of the honour of Peverel. This gentleman died in the 33rd of this reign (1360), and was succeeded by his son *John*, and the manor continued with the family of *de Grey*, until the reign of Richard II., when *Joan*, daughter of *Robert de Grey*, brought it in marriage to *John, Lord Deincourt*. It was afterwards divided between *Alice*, wife of *William, Lord Lovell*, and *Margaret*, wife of *Ralph, Lord Cromwell*, of Tatteshall, in Lincolnshire, daughters of John, Lord Deincourt; but upon the death of Margaret in 1455, the whole became vested in Alice,

\* Baker.

who was succeeded by her grandson, *Francis, Lord Lovell*, one of the favourites of Richard III. On the accession of Henry VII. (1485), this nobleman's property was confiscated, when the manor of Duston fell to the hands of the Crown, and was granted to *Sir Charles Somerset*, to be held by the usual services. This Sir Charles was the natural son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, who was made a prisoner at the battle of Hexham, and beheaded in the 3rd of Edward IV. (1464). Sir Charles obtained several distinguished civil and military appointments, and in the 5th of Henry VIII. (1514), was created Earl of Worcester. On his decease in 1526, he was succeeded by his son and heir, *Henry, second Earl of Worcester*, whose son *William* sold this manor for £620. to his uncle. In the 1st of Elizabeth (1558), it was demised to *Sir Edward Griffin*, the Attorney General, who died seized of it in 1569, leaving it with his other estates to his son and heir, *Sir Edward Griffin*, who alienated them to *Sir Christopher Hatton*, the Lord Chancellor, who died in possession of them in 1591. The manor then passed to his adopted nephew and heir, *Sir William Newport*, alias *Hatton*, whose widow held it in jointure, and whose second husband, the celebrated *Lord Chief Justice Coke*, enjoyed it for life. *Frances*, only daughter of Sir William, brought the manor of Duston in marriage to *Richard Rich, second Earl of Warwick*. At what time it passed out of this family is not certain, but in 1653, the trustees for the sale of sequestered lands conveyed this lordship, with the other estates of Thomas Coke, Esq., a delinquent, to *Richard Wollaston, Esq.* of London, for the sum of £4,922. 14s. 2d., to hold during the life of the said Thomas Coke. In 1751, the family estates devolved on *Charlotte*, sister to *George Lewis Cooke, Esq.*, and wife of *Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart.*, from whom they passed to *Peniston, Viscount Melbourne* of the kingdom of Ireland, and *Baron Melbourne*, of Melbourne, in Derbyshire.

The minor manor or estate in Duston, which, in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), was in the hands of *Robert de la Warde*, was in the possession of *Robert de Eton*, in the 1st of Edward II. (1307). By inquisition, after his death it was found that he possessed a messuage, two virgates of land, five acres of meadow, and 17s. per annum rents of assize in Duston, a parcel of the manor of *Eton*, by the service of keeping one of the King's ger-falcons. He was succeeded by *Nicholas de Eton*, a minor, two years old, who afterwards sold the estate to *John Garlekmongere* the younger, who, in the 23rd of Edward III. (1350), obtained licence for himself and his heirs to hold it by the usual service.

*St. James's Abbey* or monastery for black canons of the order of St. Augustin was founded by *William Peverel* in the beginning of the 12th century. He endowed it with 40 acres of land and the mill and church of Duston, which donations were confirmed by Henry I., and again by Henry II., with a further



confirmation of 60 acres at *Hyde* and at *Rokeland* (*Rode*). Their revenues became soon augmented by several benefactions, and in the 52nd of Henry III., (1268), they obtained licence for a fair to be held at the convent on the eve of the festival of St James, and the two following days. This grant was renewed in the 14th of Henry IV., (1413), and the fair continued to be held in the Abbey grounds long after the dissolution of the monastery, but was afterwards removed to the town of Northampton. Some very small portions of walls are still to be seen west of the hamlet of St. James's End near the road leading from the west bridge to the Upton, and Harleston turnpike gates. *Ralph* elected in 1158 is the first abbot on record, and during his time the church and abbey were rebuilt, and the situation changed. The monks left the old, and took possession of the new house in 1173. In the 37th of Henry VIII., (1546), the site and demesne lands of the Abbey, the revenues of which were valued at £175. 8s. 2d., were granted to *Nicholas Gifford*, of Duston.

*A Church or Chapel* dedicated to St. Margaret, formerly stood at *St. James's End* and was annexed to the vicarage of Duston about the year 1259. The site of this church is contiguous to the west end of the toll house and is still called church yard close. It seems to have been standing when Leland visited Northampton, as he evidently alludes to it in his Itinerary, "There be in the suburbes two parochie chirches, whereof I saw one yn the west suburbe as I rode over the west bridge."

*The Village* of Duston is small, and situated on a slight eminence about two miles west of Northampton and a little north of the turnpike road to Daventry.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Luke or the Blessed Virgin, stands at the eastern extremity of the village, on an elevation commanding a pleasing view of Northampton; and is a handsome edifice in the gothic and Early English style of architecture. It consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, with a central embattled tower containing three bells. The inner door of the south porch is Norman; the aisles are of a corresponding length with the nave; the roof is open, and three of the brackets of the principal springers are carved into grotesque figures of musicians. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Northampton, rated in the King's books at £6. 8s. 10d., and its present estimated value is about £160. a year. It was endowed with £200. private benefactions, and £400. royal bounty; and is in the patronage of Lord Melbourne, and incumbency of the Rev. Joshua Greville.

*The Vicarage House* is a neat stone building, pleasantly situated; and there is a small *Baptist Chapel* in the village, built in 1844.

*Duston House*, erected in 1822, and enlarged in 1832, by Colonel Samwell, is now the property of Mrs. L. Smith.

*Charities*.—The Charities of Duston consist of ten acres of land, called the

poor's allotment, which yields about £38 a year; the interest of £20., left by Arthur Reynolds for poor widows, and 10s. yearly arising from what is called Facer's dole.

Bishop William, baker  
Clarke Edward, blacksmith  
Daniels John, corn miller  
Farmer Robert, beerseller  
Greville Rev. Joshua, vicar  
Harris John, maltster  
Harrison Jonathan, victualler  
*Squirrel*, and maltster  
Harrison Thos., beer retailer  
Head Frs. Somerville, Esq.  
Hollowell Willm., vict., *Melbourne Arms*, and maltster

Jelly Henry, baker, beer ret.  
Jones John, shop-keeper  
King Chas., vict., *Green Man*,  
*St. James's End*, & farmer  
Luck Henry, tailor  
Perry P. P., corn miller  
Smith Chas., shoe manufr.  
Spencer Lucas, tailor  
Trasler Thomas, shop-keeper  
Willsdon Robert, engineer  
and millwright

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Banton George Francis  
Butlin Ilston  
Daniels Thomas  
Garrett James  
Hassard Marianne  
Howes John  
Lawrence John  
Thomas Daniel

### FLOORE PARISH.

This parish includes part of the villages of Clasthorpe and Upper Heyford, and is bounded on the north by Brington, on the north-east by Harpole, on the east by Upper Heyford, on the south by the western branch of the river Nen, on the south-west and west by Stowe and Dodford, and on the north-west by Brockhall. It contains 3,390 acres; its population in 1801, was 821; in 1831, 955; and in 1841, 1,032 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4,773. 17s., and the amount of assessed property £4,873. The soil is principally of a loamy nature, and a meadow of about 40 acres, called *Floore lake*, adjoining the church-yard, is considered one of the finest pieces of old pasture in the county. There is a strong chalybeate spring south of the village, near the mill. The principal owners of the soil, are—The Earl Spencer, (who is lord of the manor), John Pack, Esq., T. R. Thornton, Esq., and Messrs. Thomas Capell and James Phillips. It may be considered worthy of remark, that a plot of land of about four acres, now occupied by Mr. Hugh Wilding, has been in the possession of his ancestors for two centuries; previous to which, it was in the hands of the Muscot family for more than six centuries.

*Manor.*—*Floore, Flore, Flower, or Flora*, as it is variously called in early records, was in the hands of several persons at the time of the Conqueror's survey. *William de Cahinges* (Keynes) had one hide of land here, which, with a mill and 4 acres of meadow, were valued at 20s., and had been the freehold of *Ernu*, in Edward the Confessor's time. *Olwald* held one hide and one virgate of Gunfrid de Cioches, which was then rated at 25s.; and *Baldwin* held half a hide of Geoffrey de Manneville, which, with a mill and four acres of meadow, was then valued at 15s. *The Earl of Morton* had likewise 3 virgates and a mill, valued at 40s., and had been the freehold of *Leuric*, in the reign of

the Confessor; and *William Peverel*, the Conqueror's natural son, held half a hide here of the soke of *Nivebote*, and which had been the freehold of *Gitda*. In the account of hides taken in the reign of Henry II., *Otnar* was found to hold four small virgates of the fee of Geoffrey, Earl of Essex; *Ansel de Chokes* one hide and one virgate; *Ralph Fitz-Sewan* half a hide of the fee of Peverel; and *Hugh de Cheney*s one hide and four small virgates of the fee of Keynes. In the scutage assessed in the reign of Henry III., *Robert de Grimmescot*, and *Isabella* his wife, accounted for one knight's fee in *Flore*, of the honour of Chokes; and *Adam Fitz-Richard*, for the fourth part of one knight's fee, which he held of Henry de Hinton, who held it of the honour of Mandevil. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), *Maud Dru* held one knight's fee (the estate formerly in the hands of Gunfrid de Cioches) here of William de Goreham, who held it of Roger de Yelle, by whom it was held of William de Fens, who held it of the King *in capite*. *Peter de Flegg* and *Henry Tylley* were lords of *Flore* and *Clasthorpe*, in the 9th of Edward II. (1316). That part of the lordship, which belonged to the fee of Keynes, was at this time in the possession of *Sir William Trussell*. This Sir William was descendant of Osbert Trussel, lord of Billesley, in Warwickshire, in the reign of Henry II., and had his principal seat at *Flore*. In the 20th of this reign (1327), he was appointed by the Commons in Parliament, to pronounce sentence of deposition on the King, by which they disclaimed all future fidelity and allegiance to him. For this and other offences the manor of *Flore* was seized into the hands of the Crown, and in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), was granted to *Thomas de Bourne*, at an annual payment of £25. 15s. 10d.; but in the following year it was restored to *Sir William Trussell*, the former possessor. In the 5th of Edward III. (1332), he obtained a grant of free warren in this lordship, and in two years afterwards had the privilege of holding a weekly market on Mondays, and an annual fair, beginning on the eve of St. Barnabas, and continuing for eight days after. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), the heirs of *Richard de Grymmescote* accounted for one knight's fee here of the fee of Chokes; and in the 29th of the same reign (1356), *Sir Theobald Trussell*, the son and successor of Sir William Trussell, levied a fine of the manor to the use of *Agnes Trussell*. In the 18th of Henry VI. (1440), *Sir John Trussell* died seized of this manor, and left it to his wife *Margaret*, from whom it passed with all his other estates to *Robert Tanfield, Esq.*, who died in the 1st of Richard III. (1483), and left it to his wife, who survived him. *Edward Villers*, of Hoothorp, died seized of this manor in the 5th of Henry VIII. (1514), and was succeeded by *Clement* his son, a minor. In the 33rd of this reign (1542), *Sir Thomas Pulleney, Knight*, was possessed of it at his death, and left it to *Francis*, his son and heir; but it soon afterwards reverted to the

family of *Villers*, and *Edward Villers* died seized of it in the 44th of this reign (1553). This *Edward Villers* left issue, three daughters, his heirs, *Mary*, afterwards married to *Calcot Chambre*, *Jane*, and *Elizabeth*, all at that time under age.

The other manor in *Flore*, which was called *Tilley's Manor*, from the family of that name, who possessed it from the 9th of *Edward II.* (1316), till the reign of *Henry V.*, when *Jane*, daughter and heiress of *Sir John Tilly*, conveyed it in marriage to *John Tame, Esq.* In the 2nd of *Henry VI.* (1424), it was claimed by *Joan*, the wife of *William Sibthorp*; and in the 9th of *Henry VII.* (1494), *John Turpin* died seized of it. This manor continued in the hands of the descendants of the said *John Turpin* till the beginning of the reign of *Elizabeth*, in the 2nd year of which it was in the possession of *Anne, Countess of Bedford*, from whom it passed to *Francis, Earl of Bedford*, between whom and *Blaze Saunders* a fine was levied of it in the 4th year of the same reign. *Sir James Enyon* died seized of this manor in the 17th of *Charles I.* (1642), from whom it descended to his three daughters and co-heiresses. This *Sir James* was unfortunately killed in a duel with *Sir Nicholas Crispe*. "Both parties," writes *Mr. Baker*, "were volunteers in the royal cause, and the dispute arose at their quarters in Gloucestershire. The fatal result made an indelible impression on the mind of the survivor, who ever after wore mourning, except in the field of battle, when he cherished the hope of being united to his friend by a fortunate bullet; and through life hallowed every return of the melancholy anniversary by closing his chamber in darkness, and devoting himself to fasting and prayer." This manor afterwards became the property of *Henry Rushton, Esq.*, who dying in 1700, *William Rushton, Esq.*, his son and heir, sold a part of it in 1723, and the residue in 1727, to *George Devall, Esq.*, of London. *Sarah*, the widow of *John Devall*, sold it, in 1771, to *Richard Kerby, Esq.*, who died in 1804, leaving his wife, *Mary*, a tenant for life, with remainder to his nephew, *Richard Pack, Esq.* The manorial privileges exercised are confined to a game deputation. Various religious houses had possessions in *Floore*: *Merton Priory*, in *Surrey*, had the advowson at an early date; *St. Andrew's Priory*, at *Northampton*, had the tithes of *Burchard*, in this parish; *St. James' Abbey* had 40 acres; *Lenton Priory*, near *Northampton*, and the Prior of *St. John of Jerusalem*, had temporalities here.

The Village of *Floore*, which is large and neat, is situated on a slight eminence, about 5 miles S.E. from *Daventry*,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  west of *Northampton*, and one mile from the *Weedon Station* of the *London and North Western Railway*.

The Church, dedicated to *All Saints*, stands in a spacious church yard, at the southern extremity of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, and chancel, and a square embattled tower, containing a peal of six bells.



Portions of the edifice are in the decorated, with considerable insertions in the later style of English architecture. The interior has been recently new roofed and pewed. A neat wooden screen divides the nave from the chancel; at the east end of the south aisle is a piscina, and at the west end of the nave is a gallery. After the dissolution, the advowson was granted (in 1546) to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, who demise the impropriate tithes, on lease of 21 years, renewable every seven years, but retain the advowson in their own hands. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £17., and the gross income now is about £482. At the inclosure of the common in 1778, 168 acres were allotted in lieu of the rectorial tithes, and 204 acres for the vicarial. The Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie Reid Tarpley, M.A. is vicar, and the Rev. John Thomas Henry Smith, M.A. is curate.

*The Independent Chapel* in the village, erected in 1810, is a plain building, in which the Rev. Isaac Evans, of Weedon, officiates.

*The School* was built in 1836, and endowed by Mr. R. Capell, (who died on the 16th August 1835) with the sum of £1,485, the interest to be applied to the education of 20 poor children. The master is allowed £70, a year, and a house, &c., out of which he is bound to keep the school in good repair, and provide books, and other school requisites for the children on the foundation. The money is placed out at 5 per cent. principally on mortgages.

*The Quakers* had formerly a chapel here and there is still a place called the Quaker's burial ground.

*The Vicarage House*, which was rebuilt by the late vicar, is a neat structure, in which the curate resides at present.

*Floore House*, (the manor house), the seat of Colonel Wm. Cartwright, is a small but ancient respectable edifice, situate near the village.

*Glasthorpe* or *Glasthorp* is a hamlet in the parishes of Floore and Brington, which now consists of a few detached houses though tradition points out Great Bury-field as the spot where the village formerly stood.

*Charities*, besides the school endowment, James Curtis, of Floore, left land in 1728, which lets for £20. a year to the relief of 4 poor widows of this parish. The town close containing 7a. 39p. was awarded by the commissioners of inclosure in lieu of Gardiner, Steer and Muscot's Charities which are now incorporated and let for about £23. 14s. a year, and Abigail Rushton left £100. in the 3 per cent. for teaching four children to read and spin. George Knight's charity has not been paid many years.

Adams George, butcher	Hickman Thomas, Esq.	Weldale S. F., grocer & draper
Amos Edward, baker	Hodson John, saddler and harness maker	Whalton James gardener
Bevin Richard, Esq.	Horne Henry, shoemaker	Whiting J., vict., <i>White Hart</i>
Billingham Hy., shoemaker	Jakeman Mr. Thomas	Wilding Mr. Hugh
Billingham Mr. John	Lomas Wm., grocer & draper	Wilding Wm., vict., <i>Royal Oak</i>
Bliss James, accountant, Registrar of births and deaths	Marriott Mr. James	and farmer
Butlin Mr. Thomas	Marriott Mr. John	
Cartwright Col. William	Marriott Mr. William	
Cleslyn Susan, schoolmistress	Marsh Thos. master of free-school	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Cleaver Wm. grocer & beer-seller	Masters Thomas, tailor	Baseley Thomas
Collitt Mr. Robert	Mead John, builder	Bromwich Bede, (& maltster)
Court John, cattle dealer	Muscott William, rope maker	Capell Mary
Davis Eliz., grocer & draper	Phillips John, wheelwright, plough and pump maker, and blacksmith	Dicks Mary Ann, (& blksmith)
Duffett James Cooper	Sharp Henry, blacksmith	Goosey Charles, Clasthorpe Hills, (and horse dealer)
Facer Samuel, road contractor	Shortland Thomas, baker	Hadland Hy., (& horse dealer)
Farrin Charles, maltster and beerseller	Shortland T., tailor & draper	Hadland J., (& horse dealer)
Faulkner Thos., shoemaker	Smith Rev. John Thomas	Hadland William, (& butcher)
Floyer Wm. Hubert, surgeon	Henry, curate	Higham Ambrose, (& baker)
Floyer William, surgeon	Smith William, butcher	Linnell William
Gammage Ben., stone mason	Thorp Wm., vict., <i>Chequer Inn</i>	Lowick Richard, <i>Floore-fields</i>
Gibson John, gardener		Marriott Thomas
		Spokes Wm., (& corn miller)
		Tarry John

Letters received through the Weedon Post Office.

Carriers.—To Daventry, Henry Sharpe, Wednesday. To Northampton, Henry Sharpe, — Garret, and — Tarry on Saturdays.

### HADDON EAST PARISH.

Haddon East, or East Haddon so called to distinguish it from West Haddon, a neighbouring parish in the hundred of Guilsborough, is bounded on the north by Ravensthorpe from which it is divided by a brook, on the east by Holdenby, on the south by Brington, and by Long Buckby and West Haddon on the west. It contains 2,990 acres, the rateable of which is £3,914. 10s., and its population in 1801 was 259, in 1831, 644, and in 1841, 616. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £4,090. The parish is rather hilly and affords some very pleasing prospects; the soil is generally a light fertile loam except the lower parts of the parish which are a blue clay. "The gravel pits adjoining the road to Ravensthorpe," Mr. Baker tells us, "furnish fibrous gypsom, jasper, and stone marl, and of extraneous fossils, gryphites, ammonites, belemnites, escallops, shells, muscles, and corallites." A quantity of human bones were discovered imbedded in gravel about 15 years since, in a field a little north of the village belonging to the Rev. W. Smyth. There is a strong chalybeate spring in Mr. Sawbridge's garden. The principal proprietors are H. B. Sawbridge, Esq., (the

lord of the manor), Thomas P. Clarke, Esq., Mrs. Elizabeth Claridge, and the vicar in right of the church.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the *Earl of Morton* held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land in *Eddone*, one of which was in demesne, and, with a mill of the yearly rent of 10s. and 8 acres of meadow and 10 acres of wood, was rated in the Confessor's time at 40s., but now valued at £4. At the same time, one *Ralph* held half a hide of the Earl of Moreton, which was then valued at 5s. The lordship of East Haddon was certified to contain four hides, which were held of the fee of Leicester in the reign of Henry II. It was afterwards divided into three distinct manors. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), *Ralph Dyve*, *Roger de St. Andrew*, and *Thomas de Bray*, were certified to hold the township of East Haddon of the Earl of Leicester, who held it of the Crown. In the 4th of Edward II. (1311), *Roger de St. Andrew* obtained a grant of free warren within his lands at Haddon; and in the 9th of the same reign (1316), *John de Radenden* was certified to be lord of this town. By a fine levied in the 33rd of Edward I. (1305), the manor in the family of St. Andrew was settled upon *Richard de St. Andrew*, *Alice*, his wife, and their heirs; which Richard, dying in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), left it to *John*, his brother, a minor 16 years old. In the 31st of Edward III. (1358), *John Ragon* levied a fine of a third part of East Haddon manor in fee simple to himself. In the 5th of Henry V. (1418), this manor was in the hands of *Reginald Ragon*, from whom it descended to his son *Thomas*, who, in the 20th of Henry VI. (1442), gave up the reversion of it to *Thomas Aydrop* and others. *Sir Lewis Dyve* was in possession of this manor previous to 1652, as in that year the Parliamentary Commissioners of Sequestration sold it to *John Willes* and *John Moulton*. *Sir Lewis*, however, regained possession of it, either by restitution or re-purchase, about the time of the restoration, and, in 1661, conveyed it to *Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.*, of Lamport, whose great grandson, of the same name, alienated it, in 1789, to *Henry Sawbridge, Esq.*, from whom it descended to its present proprietor. The other manor, or estate, appears to have been settled on a junior branch of the family of St. Andrew, and descended from *Alice*, in course of succession, to *John St. Andrew*, who was possessed of it in the 3rd of Henry VIII. (1512). It was afterwards carried in marriage by a co-heiress of the family to *Sir Oliver St. John*, of Woodford, near Thrapston, with whose descendants it continued till 1807, when, as Mr. Baker says, after an uninterrupted descent of six centuries, it was alienated by St. Andrew, 13th Lord St. John, to *William Sawbridge, Esq.*, who was previously in the possession of the other manors by inheritance from his father. The estate which, in the time of Edward I., was in the hands of *Thomas de Bray*, was in the possession of *William Saunders, Esq.*, of Welford, in the time of Henry VIII., in the 33rd

of whose reign (1542), he died seized of it, with 13 messuages, 3 cottages, one windmill, 340 acres of arable land, 140 acres of meadow, and 120 acres of pasture. By inquisition taken at his death, these premises were certified to be held of the King, as of his barony of East Haddon, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster by fealty and suit of court. This estate is also in the hands of H. B. Sawbridge, Esq. The lordship of East Haddon is within the paramount jurisdiction of the Duchy of Lancaster, and owes suit and service to the court formerly held here, but now kept at West Haddon.

*The Village* of East Haddon, which is rather neat, is situate on a slight eminence about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. of Northampton, and in the line of the London and North Western Railway.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands near the centre of the village, and is an ancient structure, having portions in the decorated style of architecture. It consists of a nave, south aisle and porch, chancel, and embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles, and containing a peal of five bells. The nave is divided from the chancel by a wide open arch: at the east end of the aisle is a plain piscina; and at the east end of the south wall is a projecting trefoil-headed piscina, and three stone sedilia in the decorated style. The south aisle and porch were rebuilt in 1839, and the tower in 1673. The organ was presented by H. B. Sawbridge, Esq., and there is a modern gallery in the west end. This church was given to the Abbot and Convent of Sulby, by *William de Dyve*. At the dissolution, the advowson fell to the Crown, and was afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Chaloner and his heirs. It then passed through several possessors till it was purchased, in 1796, by Christopher Smyth, of Northampton. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, valued in the King's books at £15., and now worth about £183. The Rev. W. Smyth is the patron, and the Rev. George Peter Bennett, vicar. The Commissioners of Inclosure allotted 249a. 2r. 23p., in lieu of the rectorial tithes of the parish, and 94a. 38p. in lieu of glebe and the vicarial tithes.

*The Independent Chapel*, erected in 1812, will seat about 400 persons, and is supplied by the ministers from the neighbouring villages.

There are male and female schools, connected with the National Society, in the village, which are well attended.

*Haddon House*, the seat of H. B. Sawbridge, Esq., stands a short distance north of the village, and is a commodious edifice of white free-stone. One of the parlours contains Hogarth's original illustrations of *Hudibras*.

*The Vicarage House* is a little north-west of the church.

*Charity*.—The Poor's Allotment consists of 3a. 27p., allotted at the inclosure of the Common, in lieu of land in the open field, and lets for about £10 a year.



Adams James, Nat., school-master	Minstrell Thomas, carpenter and joiner	Soden William, shoemaker
Andrew Jas. & Harden, millers	Robinson Mrs. Susan	Thompson Fras., carpenter
Andrew Wm., shopkeeper	Rushton Mrs. Mary	
Atkins Sophia, blacksmith	Russell Thomas, gardener	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Bennett Rev. George Peter, vicar, vicarage	Sawbridge Hy. Barnes Esq., Haddon House	Marked thus (*) are yeomen.
Benson Wm., baker & grazier	Smith Samuel, shoemaker	Claridge Elizabeth
Chamber John, shoemaker	Smith William, shoemaker	*Clarke Thomas Payne
Chapman Edward, carpenter	Soden Chas., wheelwright	Earl William and Thomas
Dunkley John, shoemaker	Soden Geo., wheelwright	Jackson John
Gamble William, grocer	Soden James, shoemaker	Main Sarah, (and maltster)
Garrett John, vict., <i>Red Lion</i> , and farmer	Soden Jas., shoemaker and shopkeeper	Main William
Green Thos., tailor & draper	Soden Jas., vict., <i>Plough</i> , and carpenter	Roberts Robert
Hammond W., baker & farmer	Soden Mary, schoolmistress	Smith William
Mawby John, shoemaker		*Spencer John
		*White William

*Carriers*, to Northampton, T. Minards and J. Chapman, Wednesday.

## HARLESTON PARISH

Is bounded by the parishes of Dallington and Brampton on the east, on the north by Holdenby, on the west by Brington, and on the south by Harpole and Duston. The parish contains 2,530 statute acres, of the rateable value of £3,367. 13s. Its population in 1801, was 437; in 1831, 645; and in 1841, 639 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,543. The soil varies from a light red land to white loam and clay. The principal owners are—Earl Spencer, (the lord of the manor), and the Rector, in right of the church. "The success of the air at *Halston*," writes Morton, "and of the healths in the neighbourhood, in curing coughs that are not to be abated by the force of ordinary medicines, I myself have experienced more than once, and should choose to recommend it in the like cases." This parish has long been famed for its quarries of excellent building stone. The ancient delves may still be traced in the park by large deep hollows. "The hollows of the old delves," continues Morton, "are large; and the town's name, as some would have it, implies the antiquity of the quarry; *Halston*, or *Harlestone*, for thus it is anciently wrote, deriving itself from *Harle*, the Saxon word to draw, and *Stane*, a stone, alluding to the business of the quarriers, then perhaps the principal inhabitants of that place." The stone is exactly of the same nature and quality as that already described in Duston parish, and there are both white and red brick, and lime kilns in the parish. Mr. Bridges tells us, that *races* were formerly held on the heath south of the town. "The corporation of Northampton," says he, "by deed bearing date 16th January, 1632, in consideration of the sum of £200, paid by William, Lord Spencer, and other gentlemen of the county, obliged themselves to provide yearly a gilt silver cup and cover, of

the value of £16. 13s. 4d., to be ridden for on Thursday in Easter-week yearly ; with covenant, that upon notice given in the race-week that they will return the said money within the year following." These races have been discontinued since 1739.

*Manor.*—The *Earl of Morton* had two estates in *Herolvestune*, at the time of the Domesday survey. The principal one, which consisted of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides and a mill, was valued in the Confessor's time at 5s., but now rated at 30s. *William*, the ancestor of *Keynes*, held this estate of the Earl ; and the other consisted of half a bovat. These parcels had been the freehold of *Leuric* and *Orgar*, before the conquest. *William Peverel* was certified to hold  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides here at the same time. This, with other estates in Newbottle, Althorp, Brington, Clasthorp and Floore, had been the freehold of *Gitda*, in the reign of the Confessor, and was rated at £4, but now valued at £7. By a very early survey, probably about the time of Henry III., it appears that 4 virgates here were held of the Crown, two virgates of the fee of Berkhamstead, ten virgates of the fee of Dodford, and ten and a half of the fee of Newbottle. That part held of the Crown was in the possession of *Henry de Bray*, whose great-grandfather *Brixton*, in the reign of Richard I., held certain lands and tenements of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, by the service of an annual payment of 4s. and suit of Court at his manor of Newbottle. Henry de Bray was succeeded by his son *Henry*, with whose descendants it continued till *Alice*, daughter and heiress of Henry de Bray, brought it in marriage with other lands in this parish, to *John Dyve*, of Brampton. *Sir Lewis Dyve*, the tenth in descent from John and Alice, being a zealous royalist, his estates were seized by the Parliament for delinquency, and in 1652 his manor of Harleston, with the manor house, "built of square stone with offices, &c." were sold by the trustees for the sale of sequestered lands, to *John Hesilrigge, Esq.* and *William Denton, Esq.* of Blisworth, for £2,893. 7s. 3d. The remainder of the lordship of Harleston was in the hands of *Ralph de Bulmere*, and *Roger de Lomeley*, or *De Heyford*. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), *John de Roseles* and *John de Bulmere* held a moiety of the township of Harleston, of the heirs of *Robert Keymes*, by the service of half a knight's fee ; and *Hugh de Chaunceus* a fourth part of the said township, of the King *in capite*, by an unknown service. This fourth part was in the hands of *Henry de Bray*, who in the 34th of this reign (1306), held nine messuages, 1 toft, 6 cottages, and 3 virgates of land in *Herleston*, of the said Hugh de Chaunceus, as of his manor of Upton. *Roger de Lomely* was found to be lord of Harleston in the 9th of Edward II. (1316). In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Ralph de Bulmere* and *Roger Lomeleye* accounted for one knight's fee in Harleston and Heyford, of the honour of Leicester. In the 20th of Edward II. (1327), this Ralph Bulmere was appointed deputy governor of York

Castle, and in the 4th of Edward III. (1331), was made the governor. This part of the lordship continued with the family of Bulmer till the 20th of Henry VI. (1442), when *Sir Robert Bulmer, Knight*, gave up to *Sir William Tresham* and others, all his lands, &c. in Harleston and other places. This estate appears to have been in the hands of *John Dyve, Esq.*, in 1598, and *Sir Nalathiel Lovell*, one of the barons of the Exchequer, in 1709. In 1753 it passed, by purchase of *William Wildman*, 2nd Viscount Barrington, into the possession of the family of *Andrews*.

The estate in the possession of *Roger de Lomeley* continued with this family till the 15th of Henry VII. (1500), when *John Lumley, Esq.*, and *Alice*, his wife, sold it to *Thomas Andrew, Esq.*, with whose descendants it remained until 1832, when it was purchased by Earl Spencer.

St. James's Abbey and St. Andrew's Priory, at Northampton, and Sewardsey Priory had possessions in this parish.

*The Village* of Harleston, which is very picturesque and beautiful, is scattered over a considerable space of ground, about four miles N. W. of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and south porch, and a tower containing a peal of six bells. It was erected between the years 1320 and 1325. The nave and aisles are well paved and pewed; there is a gallery at the west end of the nave; the chancel is entered under a low open arch; the altar is ascended by three steps, and in the chancel is a large projecting piscina resting on a bracket representing a large head. On the south side are three sedilia of equal height, the trefoiled arches of which are beautifully executed. There are some fine monuments belonging to the families of Andrew and Lovell in this church.

The living is a *Rectory*, rated in the king's books at £.20 9s. 7d., and its gross value now is £600. It is in the patronage of Earl Spencer, and incumbency of the Rev. David Morton, M.A. At the inclosure of the common, the commissioners allotted 309a. 5p. in lieu of the glebe lands and tithes. The rector exchanged the old rectory house and a few acres of land with the late lord of the manor, for a house and land at the south-western extremity of the village.

*The School*, which is endowed and connected with the National School, is situated in the village.

Harleston *Statute Fair*, for hiring servants, is annually held at Michaelmas.

Harleston *Park*, the property of Earl Spencer and seat of Lord Alford, contains about 160 acres, and is well stocked with deer. This really beautiful domain has been much improved of late years, and the east and west fronts of the house have been elegantly modernised.

*John Hume, Viscount Alford*, is the son and heir of the first Earl Brownlow; he was born in 1812, married the eldest daughter of the second Marquis of

Northampton in 1841; is lieutenant-colonel of the South Lincoln Militia deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Lincoln and Bedford; and has been M.P. for Bedfordshire since 1835.

*Charities.*—The sum of £240, arising from several bequests, for teaching and apprenticing poor children, was expended upon the purchase of 25 acres of land at Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire, and at Kislingbury, which yields about £50 a year. Mr. John Murcott bequeathed the sum of £100. to the poor of this parish in 1833.

Alford Lord, M.P., Harleston Park	Lumley John, vict., <i>Hare and Hounds</i>	Grose Thomas
Andrew Thomas Robt., Esq.	Morton Rev. D., M.A., rectory	Moore John
Cooch Joshua, machine manufacturer and farmer	Smith William, carpenter	Sanders Henry
Cooper John, butcher	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Smith William
Herbert T., vict., <i>Fox &amp; Hounds</i>	Flavell John	Vials William, sen.
King Martha, grocer & draper		Vials William, jun.

\*\*\* Letters received through the Northampton office.

*Carriers to Northampton.*—Geo. Irons, Wed. & Sat., and Anne Cradock, Sat.

### HARPOLE PARISH.

Harpole parish is bounded by Harleston on the north and north-east, by Duston and Upton on the east, by Kislingbury on the south, from which it is divided by the western branch of the river Nen, and by Heyford and Newbottle on the west. It contains 1,560 acres, and its population, in 1801, was 545; in 1831, 711; and in 1841, 669. The rateable value of the parish is £2,698 14s. 6d., and the amount of property assessed to the property tax is £5,345. This parish is situated low, upon a clayey soil, with a mixture of gravel, and it is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. Here was formerly a wood called Oak-hill Wood, extending over 40 acres, the site of which is still called Harpole Wood. The principal landowners are John Manning, Esq.; Mr. Edward Scriven; the Rector, in right of the church, and several resident freeholders.

*Manor.*—At the time of the general survey *Biscop*, the Saxon lord, held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land in *Hoopor*, of *William Peverel*; there were 10 acres of meadow and 10 acres of wood, the whole of which had been valued, in the reign of King Edward, at 30s., but now rated at 40s. This is one of the few instances in which the Saxon possessor was permitted to hold his estate as sub-tenant to the Norman grantee. When the *Peverel* estates became forfeited to the crown, Harpole became two distinct manors. There were four hides in this lordship of the fee of *Beauvoir* in the reign of Henry II.; *Peter de Horepol* held one-and-a-half hides, and another hide was held of the fee of *Peverel*. One of the two



manors in Harpole was held of the crown as of the honor of *Peverel*, belonging to *Robert de Haustede*; and the other was in the possession of the family of *St. Hilary*, which was held of the fee of Belvoir. In the 15th of Edward II. (1322), *Robert de Haustede* died, leaving issue *Robert*, his son and heir, and *Margery*, his wife surviving. *Margery* being jointly seized of this manor with her husband, continued to hold it for the term of her life. At her death the manor, with the advowson of the church, reverted to *Henry de Whettknous*, who settled it on *Robert de Haustede*, her son, for his lifetime, with remainder to *Nicholas de Crophull*, *Margery* his wife, and their heirs, to be held of the chief lord of the fee by their usual services. *Robert de Haustede* dying before his mother, the manor upon her decease, in the 12th of Edward III. (1339), descended to the said *Nicholas* and *Margery de Crophull*. In the 39th of this reign (1366), *Sir Nicholas Crophull* levied a fine of the manor of Harpole which he possessed, together with the advowson of the church in fee-tail to *Simon Warde*, *Elizabeth* his wife, and their heirs male, with remainder to *Maud*, the daughter of the said *Simon*, and her heirs male. *Simon and Elizabeth Warde* dying without male issue, the estates descended to *Robert Thame* the son and heir of the said *Maud*, from whom it passed in the 8th of Henry V. (1421), to his brother and heir *Thomas Thame*. In the 1st of Richard III., (1483), it came into the possession of the family of *Tanfield* and lineally descended to *Francis Tanfield, Esq.*, afterwards knighted; who in 1597 sold it in parcels to several yeomen of Harpole, and the dispersed members have never since been united.

The other manor belonging to the family of *St. Hilary* was demised to *Edmund de Pinkeney*, for the term of his life, at the annual rent of £11. Upon his decease in the 6th of Edward III. (1333), it reverted to *Thomas de St. Hilary*, who, in the 20th of the same reign (1347), accounted for half a knight's fee here, of the honour of *Beauvoir*. It came afterwards into the hands of *Sir William Vaux, Knight*, who, upon being attainted of high treason in the first of Edward IV. (1441), this manor, with all his other possessions, became forfeited to the crown; and in the 4th year of the same reign was granted to *Ralph Hastings*. The manor came again into the family of *Vaux*, and *William, Lord Vaux*, of Harrodon, died seized of it in the 37th of Elizabeth (1595). It afterwards passed to the *Gregory* family and other possessors, and was sold by *Sir Francis Tanfield* to *Francis Gregory*, who died seized of it in 1610. The successor of *Francis Gregory* disposed of his estates here to several yeomen a few years afterwards, and the manor still continues distributed in shares. The manor houses have long since been destroyed. The site of *Vaux's* is in the Moat close, near the churchyard; and of *Tanfield's* in the Hall close. The Abbays of *St. Alban* and *St. James*, and the Priors of *Chacombe* and *St. John of Jerusalem*, had possessions in this parish.

*The Village* of Harpole is very neat, and is situated a short distance north of the turnpike road to Daventry, about five miles west of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, stands near the centre of the village, and is an ancient edifice, partly in the Norman and partly in the early style of English architecture. It consists of a coped tower, with small pinnacles, containing five bells; a nave, north aisle and chapel, south aisle and porch, and chancel. The tower is supposed to be of the early part of the thirteenth century; the south aisle and chancel are of later date. The nave is divided from the chancel by a wooden screen, under a pointed arch, closed up; the north chapel is separated from the aisle by a closed arch, and from the chancel by a widely-pointed open one. There are piscinas at the east end of the south aisle, and in the south-east angle of the chapel. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £8. 13s. 4d., and now worth about £550. Earl Fitzwilliam is the patron, and the Rev. Robert Dundas is rector. At the inclosure of the common the commissioners allotted 383a. 2r. 16p. in lieu of glebe lands, and tithes, which, with 3a. 3r. of old enclosure, and a rate-tithe of 19s. 6d. per annum for homesteads not exonerated under the act, is the property of the rector.

*The Rectory House*, built in 1816, is a genteel residence, adjoining the west end of the church yard.

There is a neat *Chapel* in the village belonging to the *Calvanistic Baptists*, erected in 1808; and a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1837.

*The School* is endowed with 26a. 3r. 5p., yielding £52. a-year, for which all the children of the parish are taught free.

*Harpole Hall*, a respectable brick building, situate in the village, is the seat of John Manning, Esq.

The other charities consist of 20 acres, called the Poor's Allotment, which lets for about £40., and is distributed annually in fuel, meat, clothes, &c., to the poor; *Smith's* bequests for bread to the poor, amounting to about £7. annually; and other bequests, amounting to £125., for which a workhouse for paupers in Harpole was purchased.

*Biography.*—*Sir Richard Lane*, Lord Keeper to Charles I., was born here, and baptized in 1584. He was son to Richard Lane, of Courteenhall, and was educated for the bar in the Middle Temple. He was appointed deputy recorder of the town of Northampton in 1615. He conducted the defence of the Earl of Strafford on his impeachment of the House of Commons in 1640-1; was appointed attorney to Prince Charles, and was knighted at Oxford. He was one of the royal commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, and became lord keeper in 1645. He died in France in 1650. He published "Reports in the Court of Exchequer," from the third to the ninth year of King James I. It is stated, that

on Sir Richard leaving London in 1640, he entrusted his chamber in the Temple, with his furniture and an excellent library, to his intimate friend Bulstrode Mitlock, who, on their being afterwards required of him by the son of Sir Richard, had the baseness and audacity to deny that he ever knew such a man as Sir Richard.

Ashford Rev. Jph. (Baptist)	Manning John, Esq. <i>Hall</i>	Baker Richard
Basely John, vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Paine Frederick, shoemaker	*Baker William
Blackwell S., grocer & baker	Paine Thomas, shoemaker	Blackwell William, jun.
Blackwell Mr. William	Rolfe John, baker	Davis John, (& corn miller)
Boon Jas., vict., <i>White Swan</i>	Rolf William, baker	*Gardner William
Dundass Rev. R., M.A., rector	Smith James, wheelwright	Goosey Thomas
East John, butcher	Starmer Henry, shoemaker	*Harris Corey
Elliott Henry, harness maker	Starmer Thomas, spirit merchant and shopkeeper	Rolfe John
Farmer T. vict. <i>Bull &amp; Butcher</i>	Webster Josiah, wheelwright	*Rolfe Richard
Frost Mrs. Elizabeth		Rolfe William
Gibbins John, wheelwright	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	*Scriven Edward
Harris William, blacksmith	Thus * are Yeomen.	*Scriven John
Irons William, shoemaker		
James George, gardener	*Cory Richard	

Carriers to Northampton.—Thos. Collins, Sat.—T. Payne, and Geo. Ward, Wed. and Sat.

### HEYFORD NETHER PARISH

Is bounded on the north by the river Nen, which divides it from Upper Heyford; on the east by Bugbrooke, from which it is partly separated by Horestone brook, which rises from springs in Farthingstone, Cold Higham, and Pateshull lordships, and falls into the river Nen; on the south by Stowe; on the west by Weedon; and on the north-west by the river Nen, which divides it from Floore. The parish contains 1,690 acres, and its population in 1801 was 264; in 1831, 507; and in 1841, 559 souls. Its rateable value is £4,692. 13s.; and the amount of assessed property is £2,273. The soil is principally a good grey loam, with a mixture of strong clay and red land. The parish is well supplied with springs, one of which, called Holy Well, is medicinal. About half the lordship is meadow and pasture, and it furnishes excellent white gravel. The Rev. John Lloyd Crawley is lord of the manor; and the principal proprietors are—The Rev. J. H. Harrison, and Messrs. Joseph Adams, William Stanton, William Montgomery, Richard Claridge, and Richard Hewitt.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey 2 hides and 1 virgate of land were held in *Heiforde* by one *William*, of the fee of the *Bishop of Baieux*; this had been valued at 10s., but was then rated at 20s., and had been the freehold of *Biscop* and *Ailet* in King Edward's time. *Walterious* held  $1\frac{3}{4}$  virgates of the *Earl of Morton*, which, with a mill and 4 acres of meadow, had been valued at 10s., and now advanced to 30s., and had been the freehold of *Biscop* before the conquest. *Ralph* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of the *Earl of Morton*, the value

of which had been advanced from 5s. to 10s.; and the *Earl of Morton* possessed also  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of the same value as those held by *Ralph*. These three parcels belonged to the soke of *Buchebroc*. *Sasgar* held 1 hide and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates here of *Gilbert de Gant* at the same time, which had been advanced in value from 10s. to 20s. In the reign of Henry II. there were found to be 4 hides here of the fee of *Morton*. In the time of Henry III., the heir of *Roger de Heyford*, or *de Lumley*, was certified to hold one small fee here and at Harleston of the honour of *Leicester*; *Gilbert de Gant* two fees here and at Kislingbury; and *Richard Fitz-Robert*, of Floore, a fifth part of one knight's fee here of the honour of *Clare*. In the sixth year of the reign of Edward II. (1313), *John de Pateshull* levied a fine of a manor here, and in the 9th of the same reign he was certified to be lord of Heyford. In the 7th of Edward III. (1334), a second fine was levied of this manor by *William* and *Joan de Pateshull* in fee to *Philip Pateshull*. In the 20th of this reign (1347) *Ralph Bulmere* and *Roger Lumley* accounted for one knight's fee here and in Harleston, of the honour of *Leicester*; and *Nicholas de Heyford* for a twelfth part of one knight's fee here, of the honour of *Clare*. Henceforward the families of *Bulmer* and *Lumley* enjoyed these estates for several generations. In the 33rd year of Edward III. (1360) *Sir William de Pateshull, Knight*, died seized of an estate in Heyford, which had belonged to his ancestors; a part of which was held of the manor of Upton by the annual payment of 6d., and part of *Gerard de L'isle* by the like annual payment. Leaving no issue, his sisters and their children became his heirs, and in the partition of the estates this manor was assigned to *Catherine*, the wife of *Sir Robert de Tudenham*, with whose successors it continued for generations. In the 25th of Henry VI. (1447), *John Mauntell* levied a fine of the manor and of 35 messuages in fee simple. This latter was the manor and estate which belonged to the family of *Lumley*. *John*, grandson of the said *John Mauntell*, being attainted and convicted of rebellion, his estates here and in other places, were escheated to the crown. This manor and estate came afterwards into the possession of *Francis Morgan, Esq.*, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, in the reign of Philip and Mary. "Judge Morgan," says Bridges, "pronounced sentence of death upon Lady Jane Grey; soon after which he is said to have gone mad, crying out in his fits, 'Take away the Lady Jane from me:' and in this distraction he ended his life." This is, however, contradicted by Mr. Baker, who says that, "The judge on whom that melancholy office devolved, was Sir Richard Morgan, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, and not this Francis Morgan, who was not elevated to the Bench till 23rd January, 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary (1557-8), when he was constituted one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and died in August following, seized of the manor of Heyford." From this family the manor was carried in



marriage to *Sir John Preston*, of Furness, in Lancashire, from whom it passed to his brother *Sir Thomas Preston*, who, in May, 1685, settled the manors of Heyford, Nether Heyford, Upper Heyford, &c., on his daughter *Mary*, in marriage with *William, Lord Herbert*, son and heir of *William, Earl of Powis*. In 1758, the Heyford manors, with those of Clasthorp and Newbold, were disposed of in lots, by public auction, for the sum of £65,424. These three manors, now called the manor of Heyford, together with the manor house in Lower Heyford, about 340 acres in both Heyfords, and Dodford Woods, containing about 190 acres, were purchased by *John Deval, Gentleman*, of London. At the decease of this *John Deval*, his Northamptonshire property was sold by auction, for specific purposes, in 1759, when the manor of Heyford, the manor house, and 30 acres of land, were bought by the rector, the *Rev. Henry Jephcott*, from whom they passed to his daughter and heiress *Elizabeth*, who, with her husband, the *Rev. Roger B. Hughes*, rector of Kislingbury, conveyed them, in 1802, to the present rector, the *Rev. John Lloyd Crawley*.

The Abbeyes of St. James, near Northampton, and Pipwell, had possessions in this parish.

The *Village* of Nether Heyford is situated about 7 miles W. by S. of Northampton, and equi-distant from Daventry and Towcester. The parish is on the line of the London and North Western Railway, and the Grand Junction Canal passes through it.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and side aisles, south porch, and chancel, with a low coped tower containing four bells. At the west end is a gallery with a small organ. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £3. 8s. 5d., and now worth about £152. It is in the patronage and incumbency of the *Rev. John Lloyd Crawley, M.A.*, and the *Rev. John Romney, M.A.*, is curate. In the church is a large painted mural monument of Judge Morgan and his lady, on which they, together with their two sons and three daughters, are represented kneeling before an altar, on which two open books are placed; and another tomb bears the figures in brass, about four feet in length, of Sir Walter Mauntell and his lady. The knight is in a handsome suit of plate armour.

The *Rectory House*, formerly the manor house, is pleasantly situated, a little east of the church.

There is a neat *Baptist Chapel* in the village, erected in 1826; and a small *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, built in 1838.

*Charities*.—The School was founded and endowed in 1674, by William Bliss, of London, a native of this place, with the sum of £400; £100 to be laid out in the purchase of a school-house in Lower Heyford, and the remaining £300

to be disposed of in the purchase of land or rent-charges, to be held in trust for the master who was to instruct gratuitously the children born and living in Nether and Upper Heyfords, and all of the name of *Bliss* residing within five miles. The money was expended in the purchase of a school-house in Nether Heyford, and land in Long Buckby, in lieu of which the commissioners, under the act for inclosing that parish, granted 42 acres to the trustees, of which about two acres since have been sold to the Grand Junction Canal Company, and the remainder is let for £120 a year. It has also the dividends of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  shares in the said canal. Edmund Arnold, Esq. of Doctors' Commons, London, another native of this parish, by will, dated 1st May, 1675, devised his manor and estate of Furtho, in trust for the poor, and apprenticing children in this parish. That portion left to the poor now yields over £40, and that for the latter purpose over £20 per annum.

*Antiquities.*—A very elegant and remarkable tessellated Roman pavement was discovered in the year 1699 in *Horsetone Meadow* about half a mile west of the ancient Roman road Watling-street, in this parish. Morton says "it is indeed a most noble piece of art exceeding all I have seen or read of, of the same kind in England." It was "composed of square bricks or tiles, says Bridges, somewhat larger than common dice, artificially stained with white, yellow, red, and blue colours, as smooth as polished marble, and disposed into various regular figures with great exactness. It lay covered with mould and rubbish, in a part of the meadow which is every year overflowed with land floods. By what was found of the south side of the pavement, it appeared to be 15 feet long from east to west; the extent from north to south could not be so certainly known, as the discovery did not reach far enough. The whole is however reasonably presumed to have been a square. When first uncovered it would bear walking on as well as a stone floor; but being exposed to the weather and night dews, the cement became relaxed, and the squares were easily separable." Morton supposes it to have been the floor of a square room in a circular building, and about twenty yards in diameter, perhaps the villa or manor house of some eminent person amongst the Romans. Some of the rooms of this house, he says, "were floored with a firm plaister of lime mortar, drawn upon pebbles fixed in lime. The borders or sides of the floors were painted with three straight and parallel lines of three different colours—red, yellow, and green—so fresh and lively, that, when the floors were uncovered by the diggers, the strokes of the hairs of the painting brush, were plainly visible. No painting appeared upon the inner part of any of them. Upon one of the floors were found three urns, which were broken by the country people before any curious person had a sight of them." There were also several fragments of urns and other antique earthen vessels found here, with a curious hammer head.

*Eminent Men.*—*John Stanbridge* one of the earliest and most eminent philologists, was a native of this parish; he was head master of the free-school adjoining Magdalen College, and died in 1522. He published many valuable works, amongst which were "Embryon Relimatum Institutiones," "Vulgaria Stanbridgiana," "Accidentia Stanbrigiana," &c.

*John Preston, D.D.*, a distinguished puritan divine of the 17th century, was born here, and baptised at Bugbrooke, Oct. 17th, 1587. He was a very popular tutor, and Fuller styles him "The greatest pupilmonger in England, in man's memory." He was appointed one of James the First's chaplains, and he was also preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and prebendary of Lincoln, but never held any parochial benefice. A great number of his sermons and several spiritual works written by him, have been published. He died at Fawsley in the prime of life, in July 1628.

*Mr. William Taylor*, son of the Rev. George Taylor, rector of Keston, in Kent, was many years master of the free school here, and was employed by Mr. Bridges to copy monumental inscriptions and collect information for his intended History of this County. Taylor died here in great poverty in 1771.

Aldridge Saml., organ builder	Jones John, baker	Tibbs Mary, beer retailer
Baseley John, vict., <i>Globe</i> , (and coal merchant)	Lattimer Mr. George	Watson Mr. Thomas
Billing Luke, organ builder, carpenter, &c.	Labrum William, butcher	Wright George, registrar of births, &c.
Branson W., brick & tile mfr.	Mann Joseph, shoemaker	
Crawley Rev. John Lloyd, M.A., <i>Vicarage</i>	Marriott Henry, beer retailer	
Creaton William, foreman to Mr. John Judkins	Plummer Samuel, vict., <i>Sun</i>	
Eales James, brickmaker	Robertson Mr. William	
Ellis Ebenezer, shopkeeper	Robinson William, butcher	
Foster Isc. white & blksmith.	Romney Rev. John, M.A., curate	
Garrett Wm., coal merchant and beer retailer	Simons Mrs. Sarah	
Haynes Richard, blacksmith	Starmer George, blacksmith	
	Scriven Miss Mary	
	Smith John, carpenter	
	Thompson Nathan, coal mer- chant and beer retailer	

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Marked thus (\*) are yeomen.

\*Adams Joseph  
Claridge Joseph (and baker)  
\*Claridge Richard  
Judkins John (& brick mfr.),  
*Stowe-Hill*  
\*Montgomery William  
Robinson William  
Starmer William

*Carrier to Northampton.*—Jas. Blackwell, Wednesday and Saturday.

#### HEYFORD UPPER,

Is a hamlet in the several parishes of Nether Heyford, Floore, and Bugbrook, containing about 920 acres. Its population in 1801, was 122; in 1831, 112; and in 1841, 111 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,645; and the rateable value is £1,263. 11s. It is situated about 6 miles S.E. of Daventry, and in Bridges time it consisted of 22 houses, most of which were in the parish of Floore, some in Bugbrook, and two only in the parish of Nether Heyford. It was formerly called Little Heyford. The soil is similar to that of Nether Heyford.

The inhabitants of this hamlet pay £20, £61, and £12 tithes to the respective incumbents of Bugbrooke, Floore, and Nether Heyford.

*Manor.*—At the time of the general survey, the *Earl of Morton* held a third part of one virgate of land here which was valued with the capital manor, and in the issue of Henry II, there was certified to be four hides in *Clacethorp* and *Little Heyford*. In the 24th year of the reign of Edward I. (1296), *Reginald de Hottot* and *Amabilea* his wife, held one carucate of land with its appurtenances in *Little Heyford*, by socage of the heir of *Robert Kaynes*, who held it of the *Earl of Leicester*, who held it of the crown; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *John Bellasis* was lord of *Little Heyford*. *John Mauntell, Esq.*, died seized of this manor in the 18th of Henry VII. (1503), and from this family it passed to that of the *Morgans*, and by inquisition taken upon the death of *Lady Morgan*, in the 2nd of Charles I. (1627), it was found to have been held of the King by knight's service, as of the honour of Leicester. It was afterwards incorporated with the manor of Nether Heyford. The *Manor House* of the *Mantells* and *Morgans* is supposed to have stood in the field called the upper park.

*Charities.*—Besides the joint benefit of the free school with Nether Heyford, this village has about £20. per annum, from Arnold's charity, for apprenticing poor children.

*Directory.*—The principal inhabitants are William Manning, shop-keeper; Joseph Adams, yeoman; George Cosford, yeoman and corn miller; and the farmers are, William Collins, Stephen Stanton, William Stanton and John Wood.

#### HOLDENBY PARISH.

Holdenby, or, as it is usually called, *Holmby*, is bounded on the north by Spratton, from which it is divided by a small brook; on the east by Church Brampton, on the south-east by Harleston, on the south by Althorp Park, and on the west by East Haddon. It contains 1,790 acres, and its population, in 1801, was 119; in 1831, 181; and in 1841, 187 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,808. 17s. 7d., and the amount of assessed property is £4,703. The soil is principally a dark heavy loam, but towards the north it is of a lighter colour and quality. More than three-fourths of the lordship is in pasture and grazing land. Lord Clifden is the lord of the manor and owner of the whole lordship.

*Manor.*—At the time of the general survey, one *Ralph* held 2 hides and one virgate of land in *Aldenesbi* of the Earl of Morton. It was of the soke of *Edone*, and had been valued in the Confessor's time, when it was the property of *Sicard* and nine socmen, at 20s., but was now advanced to double that sum. In the reign of Henry II. there were certified to be three hides in *Haldeneby* of the fee of the Earl of Leicester. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), *Margery de Coele*



held here and in Ravensthorpe one knight's fee of Roger St. Andrew, who held it of the Earl of Leicester; *Ralph Nevill* a fourth part of one knight's fee here of Elen de Zouche, as of the honor of Winchester; *Richard de Holdenby* a fourth part of a knight's fee of Thomas de Arderne, who held it of Robert de Pinkeney of the said honor of Winchester; and *Peter de Welles* four virgates of the heir of Robert de Keynes, who held them of the Earl of Leicester. In the 7th of Edward II. (1314), *William de Neville* and *William de Haldenby* held one knight's fee here, and two years after William de Neville was lord of Holdenby. In the 3rd of Henry VIII. (1512), *Joyce*, the widow of *John Haldenby*, died seized of this manor, which she held of Henry Maxe and Thomas Inguardsby, as of their manor of Sprotton, by an unknown service. From the Holdenby family the manor descended by marriage to the family of Hatton. The celebrated *Sir Christopher Hatton*, who possessed this manor in the reign of Elizabeth, was born here in 1548. "It is not a little remarkable," writes Mr. Baker, "and deserves to be recorded on the Bead Roll of Northamptonshire fame, that during the brilliant reign of Elizabeth, this county furnished the Lord Treasurer and Prime Minister, Cecil Lord Burleigh, of Burleigh; the Lord Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton, of Holdenby and Kirby; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Walter Mildmay, of Apethorp; and the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Christopher Yelverton, of Easton Maudit. Sir Christopher Hatton," continues the same learned historian, "was a gentleman commoner of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, but left the University before he had taken a degree, and entered himself a student of the Inner Temple. His handsome person, graceful dancing, and prepossessing manners, exciting the Queen's attention at a masked ball, he was introduced into the royal household in the capacity of one of the Gentlemen Pensioners, and continuing to rise in her majesty's favour, was successively appointed Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Captain of the Guard, and Vice-Chamberlain. His talents secured and extended the influence gained by his personal accomplishments: he was admitted into the Privy Council, and 'his opinion became an oracle to his sovereign.' In 1586 he was included in the commission issued against Mary Queen of Scots, who was induced by his arguments and address to submit to trial, when she resisted every other solicitation to bow to the jurisdiction of the Court. On the 29th of April following (1587) the great seal was delivered to him with the title of Lord Chancellor, though he had never undergone the probation of any subordinate legal office, and had long relinquished the profession. The appointment, as might naturally be expected, gave great dissatisfaction at the bar, and the sergeants at first refused to plead before him, but their prejudices were speedily subdued by the acuteness and rectitude of his judgment. 'His place was above his law, but not above his parts, which were so very pregnant and comprehensive that he could command

other men's parts to as good purpose as his own.' His last illness was attributed to the mortification and chagrin consequent on the Queen's unkindness, in unexpectedly demanding instant payment of an old debt : he protested his present inability, and begged a short respite ; which being denied him, preyed on his spirits, and brought on a fever. The Queen relented when informed of his danger, and condescended to carry him cordials with her own hands ; but it was too late—the malady had taken too deep a root, and he yielded to its force on the 20th of November, 1591, in the 51st year of his age. \* \* \* He published 'A Treatise concerning Statutes, or Acts of Parliament, and the Exposition thereof,' 4to., 1677, and his speeches during the time of his chancellorship are still extant in MS. He lived in a style of costly hospitality, and erected two splendid mansions in this county at Holdenby and Kirby ; the former, though destroyed, will ever live in remembrance as the prison of the unhappy Charles ; and the latter descended to the adopted representative of the family." Sir Christopher dying without issue, devised the whole or greatest part of his inheritance to his nephew, *Sir William Newport, Knight*, entail male on condition of adopting the name of *Hatton*. This Sir William erected a magnificent monument to the memory of Sir Christopher Hatton in St. Paul's Cathedral, where he lies buried. The manor, containing about 1768 acres of land, and "the great mansion house of Holdenby," including the park and lands, which were valued at £1596. 13s. 11d., and the timber in the lordship £1922. 3s., were afterwards sold to King James I. for £9922. 3s., and other specified considerations. Charles, Duke of York, second son of James I., on whom Holdenby was entailed, became Prince of Wales on the death of Henry, his elder brother, in 1612, and in 1625 succeeded his father on the throne, under the title of Charles I. In the political struggle between him and his Parliament, Holdenby was seized in common with the whole of the royal demesnes, and by deed dated 5th May, 1650, sold to Adam Baynes, Esq., of Knowsthorpe, in Yorkshire, a captain in the Parliamentary army, and M.P. for Leeds in the only parliament in which it was ever represented, for £22,299. 6s. 10d. After the restoration, Charles II., it is presumed, gave Holdenby to his brother, *James, Duke of York* (afterwards King James II.), who sold it to *Lewis Duras*, (Marquis of Blanquefort, in France), who was created *Baron Duras*, of Holdenby in 1673, and in 1677 succeeded to the Earldom of Feversham, but dying without issue in 1709, his titles became extinct. The representatives of the Earl of Feversham sold Holdenby to *John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough*, "an accomplished courtier, an able statesman, and the most illustrious hero of the age," from whom it descended to his eldest daughter, *Henrietta*, wife of *Francis, Earl of Godolphin*. From this lady the lordship passed, in 1733, to her nephew, *Charles Spencer, fifth Earl of Sunderland*, afterwards

*Duke of Marlborough*, whose son, George, third Duke of Marlborough, sold it to *Henry-Welbore-Agar Ellis*, second Viscount Clifden, in Ireland, from whom the manor and lordship descended to Henry Agar Ellis, the fourth and present Viscount Clifden.

*Holdenby House*, which ranked among the royal palaces, was esteemed by Lord Chancellor Hatton, "the last and greatest monument of his youth." Camden says it was "a faire patterne of stately and magnificent building, making a faire glorious show;" and Norden describes it as "a very beautiful building, erected with such uniformity, and so admirably contrived as for the quantity and quality is not to be matched in this land. In the hall there are raised three peramides, very high standing, insteade fo a shryne, the midst whereof ascendeth unto the rooffe of the hall, the other two equal with the syde walls of same hall, and on them are depainted the armes of all the gentlemen of the same shire, and all the noblemen of this land. The situation of the same house is very pleasantlie contrived, mounting on an hill environed with most ample and lardge fields and goodly pastures, manie young groves newly planted, both pleasant and profitable; fishe-ponds well replenished, a parke adjoyning of fallow deare, with a large warren of conyes, not far from the house, lyinge between East Haddon and Long Bugbye." King James occasionally resided here, and it became remarkable for the *imprisonment of King Charles I. in 1646*. "The decisive battle of Naseby," says Mr. Baker, led to the irretrievable ruin of the royal cause; and the King despairing of a reconciliation with his enemies, and finding his personal safety insecure, voluntarily surrendered himself to the Scotch army, then at Newark-on-Trent. The Lords and Commons immediately joined in a vote "That the person of the King shall be disposed of as both Houses of the Parliament of England should think fit." He was consequently conducted, in the charge of commissioners, to his princely mansion of Holdenby on the 15th of February, where he was met by many hundreds of the gentry of the country, and thousands "of spectators thronged the road, and hailed his Majesty with acclamations," causing many a smile from his princely countenance. After the King was confined here for some months, he was forcibly carried away to the army. The only remains of this magnificent structure are two archways of uniform design, bearing date 1583, and some remnants of the outbuildings, which are now converted into a farm-house.

*The Village of Holdenby* consists of a few scattered cottages contiguous to the N. E. of the old mansion, and about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. W. by N. of Northampton.

*The Church* dedicated to All Saints, is situate at the foot of a hill in the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, south porch and a low embattled tower, containing two bells. These two bells were substituted for six bells presented by the Lord Chancellor Hatton, "weighing seven thousand lbs.

weight," and worth £166. 13s. 4d. The chancel is entered by and through elegantly carved oak screen, the gift of Mr. Amiand, and on each side of chancel are five wooden stalls, with ornamented turn-up seats. The chan was rebuilt in 1848, by the rector. The living is a rectory, rated in the Kin books at £20. 2s. 11d. in the patronage of the crown, and incumbency of Rev. John Lloyd Crawley, M.A., who was presented to it by the King in 180 the tithes were commuted in 1843, for £673. 13s. 8d., there is neither parsonage house nor glebe.

A Chantry was founded and endowed in 1391, by *Rodert de Holdenby* in chapel to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, within his mansion house here.

*Directory.*—The following are the principal inhabitants of the parish, viz : John Clark, William Painter, and Joseph Wright, farmers ; Joseph Orlan corn miller and farmer ; Thomas Gulliver, William King, and Richard Lett yeomen.

Letters received through the Northampton Post-office.

Carrier to Northampton, T. Clayton, Wednesday and Saturday.

#### KISLINGBURY PARISH.

This parish, which lies on the southern bank of the river Nen, is bounded on the east by Upton, on the north by Harpole, from which it is divided by the Nen ; by Upper Heyford on the west, and by Bugbrook and Rothersthorpe on the south. It contains 2,170 acres, of the rateable value of £2,698 ; and its population, in 1801, was 482 ; in 1831, 682 ; and in 1841, 686 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish, is £3,482. The soil varies from a dark loam to gravel, and a large proportion of the parish is in pasture and meadow. The principal proprietors are, the Rector, in right of the church ; Mr. Richard Harris, Mr. Chas. Watts, Mr. John Manning, and a few resident yeomen.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, *Gilbert de Gant*, to whom *Geoffrey* was tenant, held  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land in *Ceselingeburie*, which, with 2 mills of the yearly rent of 40s., 14 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of wood, had been valued in King Edward's time at £4, but was then rated at £6. The *Earl of Morton* held half a hide here at the same time, which had been the freehold of *Leuric*, and was valued at 10s. before the conquest, but was then advanced to 20s. *Gilbert de Gant's* possessions descended to his posterity, and in the reign of Henry II. it was certified that there were  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides here of the fee of *Gilbert de Gant*, and half a hide of the fee of the *Earl of Leicester*. The lordship appears at this time to be in the hands of *John de Armenters*, whose son *Henry* gave two parts of the tithes of his demesnes in this parish to the monks of *Vermandois*, which they afterwards let to the Prior of *St. Andrew's*, at Northampton. *Nicholas de Segrave* levied a fine of this manor in the 6th of Edward II.



(1313), and in three years after was certified to be lord of Kislingbury. This Nicholas was succeeded by *Warine de L'isle*, who was declared to be the heir to John de Armenters, and who was afterwards beheaded at Pontefract for having taken up arms and joined the nobility against the King. On this occasion his manor and estates here were seized into the hands of the Crown, and in the 19th of the same reign (1326), granted to *Roger de Whatton* for the term of 6 years. But before the expiration of the year, the King's pardon was granted, and the estates restored to De L'isle. From this family the manor passed by marriage, in the 6th of Richard II. (1383), to *Thomas, Lord Berkeley*, from whom it passed, in course of descent, into the family of *Neville*, the last of which family, *John, Lord Latimer*, died seized of it in the 19th of Elizabeth (1577), and dying without male issue, it was assigned to *Elizabeth*, the wife of *Sir John Danvers*, of Dantesey, in Wiltshire, and was afterwards sold in parcels to different purchasers. The half hide of land which, in the reign of Henry II., was held of the fee of Leicester, was in the hands of *Hugh Luwell* in the reign of Henry III. In the 20th Edward III. (1347), *Richard Lymell* accounted for the third part of a knight's fee here of the honour of Leicester; and this manor or reputed manor passed afterwards into the family of *Shuckburgh*. The *Rev. Benjamin Tomkins*, of Harpole, became possessed of this estate in 1658, and it was afterwards sold to different individuals. There are no remains of either of the manor houses: the site of one of them is in the Hall close, north-west of the church yard.

*The Village* of Kislingbury, which is rather neat, is situate at the northern extremity of the parish, near the river, over which there is a stone bridge leading to the turnpike-road from Northampton to Daventry, and about four miles W. by S. of the former town.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Luke, stands at the north end of the village in a spacious church yard, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and embattled tower (in which are five bells) supporting an octagonal spire. The chancel is divided from the nave by an open arch; in the chancel are sedilia and piscina, and at the east end of the south aisle is an ornamented piscina. It was thoroughly repaired in 1829-30, and a vestry added to the north side. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £18. 9s. 7d., and now valued at about £570 a year. The *Rev. Roger Barnston Hughes*, M.A., is the patron and rector, and the *Rev. William Henry Hughes*, M.A., is curate. The rectory consists of 4a. 1r. 11p. of old inclosure, and 222a. 0r. 3p. awarded by the Commissioners of Inclosure in 1779, in lieu of glebe and all tithes and modusses.

*The Baptist Chapel* in the village is a small building, erected in 1828; and a small *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* was built in 1826.

*The Rectory House*, which is a respectable residence of Harleston stone, is situate at the north-east side of the church yard.

*Charities.*—The town and charity estates consist of 33a. 3r. 21p. of land allotted by the Commissioners of Inclosure, together with the "Red Lion Inn," 16 tenements or cottages, and certain quit rents, the whole of which produce about £110 per annum, of which £30 a year is given to the *schoolmaster*, and £4 a year is allowed for the repairs of the school; the remainder is expended on the poor, repairs, &c. A new school was built in 1838 from the funds of the charity. Margaret Welsh's charity comprises 4a. 3r. 11p., yielding about £12 a year, which sum is applied by the trustees (the rector and churchwardens) in apprenticing orphan children, as opportunities arise and the funds in hand sufficient.

Atkins Benj., upholsterer  
Davis John, baker  
Davis Samuel, corn miller  
Facer John, baker & grocer  
Farey Joseph, blacksmith  
Hannell Abraham, jun. baker  
Hannell Abraham, sen. baker  
and beerseller  
Lea Rev. Joseph (Baptist)  
Litchfield Maria, schoolmrs.  
Litchfield Thomas, gent.  
Litchfield Mr. Thomas

Litchfield Vincent, maltster  
Marriott Samuel, beerseller  
Pool Hy., vict. *Fighting Cocks*  
Simons John, carpenter  
Smith John, carpenter  
Smith Wm., market gardener  
Smith William, shopkeeper  
Stanion John, boarding and  
Grammar-school master  
Starmer George, shopkeeper  
Warwick David, carpenter  
Watts Joseph, butcher

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Marked thus (\*) are yeomen.

\*Dunkley John  
Hall Geo., vict., *Old Red Lion*  
\*Harris Richard  
\*Hews Richard Benson  
Letts William  
\*Linnell Thomas  
\*Manning John  
\*Manning Thomas  
\*Simons William  
Smith Thomas

\* \* Letters received through the Weedon Office.

*Carriers to Northampton.*—Thomas Leeson and William Ward daily.

### RAVENSTHORPE PARISH.

Ravensthorpe comprises the hamlets of Teeton and Coton (the latter of which is locally situated in the hundred of Guilsborough), and is bounded on the east by Spratton and Creaton, on the north by Guilsborough, on the south by East Haddon, and on the west by a brook which rises in the parish, and divides it from West Haddon. The parish, including the hamlets, contains 2,190 acres, and its population, in 1801, was 390; in 1831, 612; and in 1841, 712 souls. The rateable value is £2,176. 7s., and the amount of property assessed in the parish is £2,167. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light arable and a gravelly land. The principal proprietors are, Lord Willoughby de Brooke (lord of the manor), Edward Lantsbery, Esq., Thos. Powell, Esq., Rev. J. Bateman, and the Rector in right of the church.

*Manor.*—The *Earl of Morton* held half a hide of land of the Crown in *Ravenstorp* at the time of the Conqueror's survey: it was the freehold of *Edmar* before the conquest, and was valued at 5s. *Drogo* held 1 hide and 1 virgate of William Peverel, which had been advanced in value from 10s. to 20s.; and

*Gilbert the Cook* had one virgate here at the same time. In the reign of Henry I. the lordship was in the hands of *Peter de Goldington*, who had a grant of free warren in *Cotes* and *Ravensthorp*, as had his ancestors. In the time of Henry II. *Ravensthorp* and *Cheta* consisted of 4 hides of the fee of *Peverel*; and, in the reign of Henry III., *Peter de Goldington* accounted for one knight's fee in *Ravensthorp*, *Cotes*, and *Tecne*, which he held of the King, as of the honour of *Peverel*; and *Philip de Cowele* for one knight's fee in *Handeneby* and *Ravensthorp*, of the fee of *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*. In the 15th of *Edward I.* (1287), the heirs of *Peter de Goldington* accounted for half a knight's fee in *Ravensthorp* and *Cotes* of the honour of *Peverel*. *Isabella de Hastings*, the wife of *William de Hastings*, was lady of the manor of *Ravensthorp* in the 9th of *Edward II.* (1316); and in the 20th of *Edward III.* (1347), *Alice de St. Andrew* accounted for one knight's fee of the honour of *Leicester*, a fourth part of which was in this lordship, and was held by the family of *Cowele*. In the 9th of *Henry V.* (1422), a fine was levied of this manor by *Sir Thomas Beuchampe, Knight*, in fee to *Thomas Barton*, and it appears to have reverted afterwards to the family of *Brooke*, who possessed it about the beginning of the reign of *Edward III.* From the *Brooke's* the manor of *Ravensthorpe* appears to have passed into the family of *Champernon*, it being found, by inquisition, in the 15th of *Edward IV.* (1476), that *John Champernon* died seized of it, having held it of the King *in capite* by knight's service. This *John de Champernon* not leaving male issue, his inheritance passed to his daughters *Blanche*, the wife of *Sir Robert Willoughby*, and *Joan*, a minor, at that time unmarried. "*Sir Robert Willoughby, Knight*," says *Bridges*, "was the son and heir of *John Willoughby*, descended from the *Willoughbies*, of *Eresby*, in *Lincolnshire*. In the reign of *Richard III.* he attached himself to *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, appeared in arms in his behalf, and was a considerable instrument in gaining the victory at *Bosworth field*. On this account he was regarded as a person in whom the King might confide, and was soon after sent to prevent any commotions in *Yorkshire*, and to bring with him *Edward* Earl of *Warwick*, son and heir to the Duke of *Clarence*, whom *Richard* had confined in the castle of *Sheriff Hoton*. For his fidelity in these services he was created a Baron of the realm by the title of Lord *Brooke*, from his residence at *Brooke*, near *Westbury*, in *Wiltshire*." The manor of *Ravensthorpe* is still in the possession of the family of *Brooke*, the present Lord being *Henry Peyto Verney*, eighth Lord *Willoughby de Brooke*, at *Compton Verney*, *Warwickshire*.

The Village of *Ravensthorpe* is situate about 9 miles N.W. by N. of *Northampton*.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Dennis* or *St. Dionysius*, stands in a church yard separated from the road by a sunken wall, and consists of a nave and side aisles,

chancel and south porch. At the west end is an embattled tower with small pinnacles containing five bells, opened in 1810. The chancel was rebuilt in 1808, and underneath the communion table is a large and curious chest, covered all over with thin plates of iron crossing each other at right angles. The fabric seems to have been originally in the early decorated style of architecture; there is a piscina in the south aisle; a narrow arched entrance for the rood loft still remains at the south east end of the nave; and the entrance to the chancel from the nave is through an ancient wooden screen handsomely carved. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £11. 13s. 4d. and now worth about £290. a year. It is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Buckland. The vicarage consists of 59a. 1r. 20p., and a rate tithe of £1. 0s. 4d. per annum in Ravensthorpe allotted at the inclosure in lieu of vicarial tithes; 32a. 0r. 10p. in lieu of the vicarial tithes of Coton, and a pecuniary composition for the vicarial tithes of Teeton. The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Oxford, to whom the rectory and advowson was presented in 1546, demise the impropriate rectory on a beneficial lease of 21 years, renewable every seven years.

*The Calvinistic Baptists* have a neat brick chapel here, erected in 1812.

*The Vicarage House*, which is a neat respectable residence, is situate a little north-west of the church.

*The National School* was opened on the 15th of January, 1838.

*Charities*.—Mrs. Palmer's Charity consists of 19a. 26p., the rent of which, £28 per annum, subject to a rent-charge of £3 per annum to the poor of Abington, and £1 per annum to the poor of Great Creaton, is distributed annually on St. Thomas's Day, amongst the poor of Ravensthorpe, at the discretion of the minister, churchwardens, and principal inhabitants. The *town land* consisting of 13a. 3r. 39p., yields about £18 a-year, and is distributed to the industrious poor not receiving parochial relief.

TEETON, or TETON HAMLET, forms the north-east angle of Ravensthorpe parish, and contains 680 acres, with a population, in 1841, of 95 souls. The amount of assessed property in the hamlet is £1,247. The *village*, which is situate about 1½ miles S.E. of Ravensthorpe, contains a few good substantial houses. Thomas Langton, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal proprietor. The soil is principally a strong loam, with a portion of light, red land.

*Manor*.—William Peverell had 2 hides of land, which one Drogo held of him at the time of the Norman survey: it was valued before the conquest at 10s., and now rated at 20s. In the reign of Henry III. it was part of the possessions of Peter de Goldington; and thenceforward was included in the jurisdiction of Ravensthorpe; and Allan Fitz-Roald the son-in-law of Peter Goldington, was certified in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), to hold the townships of



Ravensthorpe and Teeton. The family of *Greton* obtained an interest here at an early period, and in the 39th of Elizabeth (1597) *Robert Breton* died seized of this manor, with 9 virgates of land, the rectory, and all the tithes. This is the first record we meet with in which Teeton is mentioned as a distinct manor. This family, after being seated here five centuries, became extinct, in the direct male line, on the death of *Robert Breton, Esq.*, in 1714; and in 1718, his daughter alienated it to *John Langton, Esq.*, of London, whose grandson is the present possessor.

There was formerly a *Chapel* in Teeton; the commissioners, in 1547, state that there is "A chapell of Ese at Teton, within the parishe of Ravensthorpe, distant a myle from the parishe church, to which there belongethe no lands, and the parsons of Ravensthorpe sayithe mass there once a weke. Howstling people" (communicants) "there, xl."

*Teeton House*, the seat of Thomas Langton, Esq., was built by the late Mr. Langton, and is a commodious mansion.

COATON, or COTON HAMLET is locally situated in Guilsborough hundred, though forming a portion of Ravensthorpe parish. It contains 860 acres; a population in 1841, of 128 souls; and is situate about 1 mile N.E. of Ravensthorpe.

*Manor*.—At the time of the general survey, *William Peverel* had  $3\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of land in *Cota*, which, with a mill and four acres of meadow, was valued in the Confessor's time at 15s., but now advanced to 30s. In the 35th of Henry III. (1251), *Peter de Goldington* was possessed of the manor of *Cotes*, and obtained a grant of free warren. *Alan Fitz-Roald* accounted for one knight's fee in *Cotes*, of the honour of Peverel, in the 7th of Edward I. (1279); it afterwards passed through the families of *Champerton*, *Willoughby de Brooke*, and *Grevill*, and is now in the possession of the lord of the manor of Ravensthorpe.

Billing Mary, shopkeeper	Russell Samuel, shopkeeper	*Hall John Butlin
Butlin Charles, butcher	and blacksmith	*Mumford Jeremiah
Claridge Wm., carpenter	Sowden Mary, schoolmistress	Orland Ed., (& corn miller)
Hickman Fras., beer retailer	Turner Joseph, shoemaker	Teeton
Hickman M., grocer & draper	Wells Thos., tailor & draper	Robinson John
Langton Thos., Esq., Teeton	Williamson Rev. W., (Baptist)	*Scott Hannah, (& maltster)
House		Scott Thomas
Langton Thos., Esq., jun.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	*Smith Thos., Coaton Lodge
Lantsbery Edward, Esq.	Thus * are Yeomen.	Tarry Samuel
Phipps Jas., vict., <i>Chequers</i>	Baseley Uriah, Coaton House	*Underwood Thomas
Powell Thomas, Esq.	Read Stephen, Coaton Lodge	Watts William, Coaton
Robins Thomas, grocer	Clarke William	Wigan Sarah, Teeton
Russell James, blacksmith	Dames William	Wright Manning, Teeton

*Carriers to Northampton*.—Thos Robins, Wed. and Sat.; and Ed. Hickman, Sat.

# UPTON PARISH.

Upton is bounded on the east by Duston, on the north and west by Harpole; it is divided by the river Nene on the south from Kislingbury, and south east

from Wootton. The parish contains 810 acres, and its population in 1801 was 32; in 132, 48; and in 1841, 59 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,276; and the rateable value is £1,533. 15s. There are two small woods here called Berry Wood, and Norwood. Morton tells us that "in one of Upton grounds, not far from Duston, there was lately felled a very stately oak, the body of which was 6 feet in Diameter, and 18 feet in Circumference. The stick or trunk 31 feet in length, the distance betwixt the Extremity of the Branches, 42 feet. It yielded 12 Wagon Loads and 8 good Carriage Loads of Timber, besides Sap and Roots, and a load and a half of Bark." A considerable portion of the parish is in meadow and pasture. The soil varies from light red land and gravel, to a strong grey loam, and the principal proprietor is Miss Drought.

*Manor.*—The King himself held *Optone*, which consisted of two hides of land, at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 12s. 8d. and 6 acres of meadow, and half a hide at Harleston pertained to this manor, the whole of which was valued, as in the time of King Edward, at £15 yearly. The manor of Upton continued in the hands of the Crown till the reign of Henry II., when it was given with its appurtenances to *Robert Fitz-Sewin*, otherwise called *Robert de Chaunceux*, of Northampton. By inquisition taken in the reign of Henry III., *John de Chaunceux* was certified to hold the manor of Upton, with the hundred of Newbottle-Grove belonging to it, by the serjeanty of finding one armed soldier in the King's army in time of war for 40 days at his own cost. The manor thus continued in the possession of this family till the 21st of Edward III. (1348), when *Nicholas de Chaunceux* died seized of it, and was succeeded by *Nicholas Parles*. By inquisition taken at his death, he was found to hold this manor of the King *in capite*, by the service of finding an armed soldier for 40 days within the four seas at his own expense, and a bailiff to execute the sheriff's writs within the hundred of Newbottle-Grove. *Roesia*, the wife of *Nicholas Parles* died seized of this lordship in the 31st of this reign (1358), and was succeeded by *Richard*, the son of *William de Clendon*, who obtained the King's licence in the 21st of Richard II. (1398), to enfeof *Nicholas de Hilton* and *William de Grendon*, in the said lordship and hundred. He afterwards conveyed them to *William Grendon*, *John Kyddington*, and *Walter Clendon*, who, in the 7th Henry V. (1420), were fined 10 marks for the offence of purchasing the premises without licence from the Crown. The same year they were sold by them to *Richard Knightley, Esq.*, in which family they continued till about the year 1600, when Sir Richard Knightley sold them to *William Samwell, Esq.*, of Northampton (afterwards knighted), for £7,366. 13s. 4d. The great grandson of Sir Thomas Samwell was created a baronet in 1675; the title became extinct on the death of Sir Wenman Samwell, the fourth baronet, in 1789; but this manor, with the other family estates, devolved under

the limitations of the will of Sir Thomas Samwell, the third baronet, to his nephew, *T. S. Watson, Esq.*, who adopted the name and arms of Samwell, by act of Parliament, in 1790. Miss Drought and Sir Henry Fairfax are the present proprietors.

*St. James's Abbey*, near Northampton, had Upton mill and other revenues here, which was granted to it by *Robert Fitz-Sewin*

*The Village* of Upton is very small, and is situate about 2 miles west of Northampton.

*The Church*, or *Parochial Chapel*, dedicated to *St. Michael*, is an ancient building, consisting of an embattled tower, (containing two bells), nave, south porch and chancel. The chancel and body is of one piece without any division. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of *St. Peter's*, Northampton, in the patronage of the Masters, Co-Brothers and Sisters of *St. Katherine's Hospital*, London. The Rev. Rt. Wm. Baxter, M. A. is rector, and the Rev. Charles West, M. A., curate. In the Church are monuments to the memory of members of the families of Samwell, Knightley, and Watson.

*Upton House*, is the seat of Miss Drought. The oldest part of the mansion is of stone; but the east front was rebuilt of brick, and a wing added, by the father of the late Sir Thomas Samwell.

*Biography.*—*James Harrington, Esq.*, an eminent political writer, eldest son of Sir James Harrington, by Jane, daughter of Sir William Samwell, of Upton, was born in the manor house in 1611. He was one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to King Charles I., during his confinement at Holdenby, and though a zealous republican in principle, he was much attached to the person of the unfortunate monarch, and was with him on the scaffold. Some short time before the restoration, he, with other ingenious persons, established a political debating society, called the Rota, which met nightly in London, and in which was projected a scheme of commonwealth government, by rotation and balloting. The design was, that a third part of the house should be removed every year by ballot, so that every 9th year the whole body would be entirely altered. He published several books both in verse and prose, the principal of which is "*The Commonwealth of Oceana*" dedicated to Oliver Cromwell. He died of a paralytic stroke in 1677, and was buried in *St. Margaret's Church*, Westminster.

*Directory.*—Frances Drought, gentlewoman, *Upton House*; — Snelling, steward to Miss Drought; Daniel Spokes, corn miller and farmer; and William Bosworth, William Crow, and William Facer, farmers.

#### WHILTON PARISH

Is bounded by Long Buckby on the north, by Brington on the east, on the south by Brockhall, and on the west by Norton, from which it is partly divided

by the Roman road, Watling-street. The parish contains 1,270 acres, of the rateable value of £2,964. 5s. It contained a population in 1801 of 309; in 1831, of 397; and in 1841, of 401 souls. The amount of assessed is £1,876. The parish is intersected by the London and North-Western railway, the Grand Junction canal, and the Roman Watling-street. The railway occupies 11a. 2r. 27p., which is rated at £1.168. The soil varies from gravel to a dark loam, with a mixture of clay, and the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. There are lime-kilns near the Grand Junction canal. The principal landowners are John Freeman, Esq., Thomas Howes, Esq., the Rector, in right of his church, and Mrs. Emery: Mrs. Rattray, of Daventry, is lady of the manor.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror, the *Earl of Morton* had 1 hide of land in *Wallone*, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 40d., and 5 acres of meadow, was rated, in the Confessor's time (when it was the freehold of *Bovi*), at 10s., but now advanced to four times that sum. "This hide of land, in Henry II.'s time," says Bridges, was in the hands of *Roger de Mowbray*, whose father, Nigel de Albini, for his fidelity to Henry I., had granted to him the forfeited lands of *Stuteville* and the possessions of *Robert de Mowbray*, earl of Northumberland, and assumed the surname of *Mowbray*, to which family he was related by his mother's side, by the King's express command. *William de Stuteville* afterwards laying claim to the barony of Mowbray, *William*, the heir of *Roger de Mowbray*, on condition that he should renounce all pretensions for the future, gave him up 18 knights' fees, in which number appears to have been included this hide in *Whilton*, which was held from henceforward of the successors of *William de Stuteville*." From the family of *de Stuteville* this manor descended to the *Wakes*; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *William de Neville* was lord of *Whilton*. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *James de Neville* accounted for one knight's fee here, which he held of the *Lady of Hanlowe*. This lady was *Margaret*, the widow of *Edmund of Woodstock*, earl of Kent, granddaughter to *Baldwin de Wake*, and heir of *John* and *Thomas Wake*, her brothers. She was succeeded by *John Plantagenet*, earl of Kent, who died possessed of 3½ knight's fees, in *Whilton* and *Staverton* in the 26th of this reign (1353). In the 14th of Richard II. (1391), the manor and advowson of the church being then in the hands of the crown, were granted to *Sir John Holt*, who left them to his son. In the 35th of Edward III. (1362), *John Mowbray*, lord of *Axiholme*, was found to die seized of 3 knights' fees in *Whilton*, *Staverton*, and *Grimscote*, in the possession of *Thomas de Wake*. A fine was levied in the 26th of Henry VI. (1448); a fine was also levied by *Humphrey*, duke of Buckingham, of the manor of *Whilton*, and tenements in *Staverton*. This duke was cousin and heir to *Joan*, daughter



of *Hugh*, earl of Stafford, widow of *Thomas*, elder brother to *Edmund Holland*, earl of Kent, who had enjoyed these three knights' fees as part of her dower. *Alice*, the wife of *William Huggesford*, died seized of the manor of Whilton and advowson of the church in the 12th of Edward IV. (1473), which were held of *John*, duke of Norfolk, as of his manor of Melton Mowbray, and was succeeded by *Humphrey Beaufe*, her son and heir by a former husband. From this gentleman it came, in course of descent, to *Thomas Beaufoy, Esq.*, who, in 1625, conveyed it to several persons in trust to convey their respective shares to the purchasers in fee; but the manor was specially reserved, under the penalty of a bond, and was accordingly re-conveyed to the vendor, whose son, *Henry Beaufoy, Esq.*, levied a fine of it in 1656, and soon after alienated it to *Samuel Theed*, of Daventry. This *Samuel Theed* sold it, in 1644, to *Richard Freeman*, of Whilton, from whom it descended to his grandson, *Richard Freeman, Esq.*, who bought several of the small freehold estates originating in the sale of 1625. By virtue of a deed of settlement made in 1709, on his marriage with *Elizabeth Langton*, the manor devolved to her eldest son, the *Rev. Langton Freeman*, who devised it to his nephew, *Thomas Freeman*, of Daventry, whose daughter carried it, in marriage, to *Charles Rattray, M.D.* *Mrs. Rattray*, widow of the said *Charles Rattray*, is the present possessor.

All memory of the site of the manor-house has perished, but it is supposed to have stood in the field still called the park.

*The Village* of Whilton, which is very neat, is situated on a slight eminence, about 4 miles E.N.E. of Daventry, 8 N.W. of Northampton, and 4 miles from the Weedon Station on the London and North-Western railway.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small, compact structure, consisting of a tower, nave, and side aisles, south porch and chancel. The interior is exceedingly neat and much modernised. The upper part of the tower was erected at the expence of the late W. Rose, Esq., some years since, who also presented a peal of six bells. Over the entrance to the chancel, is a small neat organ, presented by the Rev. W. L. Holden Rose, formerly rector of this parish, who also rebuilt the chancel. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £12. 16s. 3d., and now valued at about £330. a-year. W. Rose, Esq., is the patron, and the incumbent is the Rev. John Rose, M.A. The Commissioners of Inclosure awarded 187a. 2r. 8p. in lieu of glebe, tithes, and moduses of both old and new inclosures. The rectory-house, which is a genteel residence, erected by the Rev. W. L. H. Rose, stands north-west of the churchyard, and contains a few good family portraits.

*The School*, which is in connexion with the National Society, was endowed in 1768, by Mr. Jonathan Emery, with the sum of £500, which sum was expended in the purchase of a school-house and garden adjoining, in Whilton,

and nearly 11 acres of land in Long Buckby, which now lets for about £36 a-year.

Mrs. Judith Worsfold, of Edmonton, in Middlesex, daughter of the Rev. John Spateman, formerly rector of this parish, died in 1815, and by her will, bequeathed £1,000., 3 per cent. consols, to be laid out in the purchase of land, and the profits thereof to be applied in teaching poor children to read and write. The stock was sold in 1824 for £952., out of which £900. has been paid for the purchase of land, and the remainder was applied towards the expence of the conveyance, &c., and it now lets for £32 a-year.

Here is an *Infant School*, supported by the rector and his sister, Miss Rose.

The other *Charities* are—the interest of £20., a portion of Langton Freeman's gift, to be distributed among the poor of Whilton; the interest of £400., 3 per cent. consols., for clothing 12 poor girls; and the interest of £100., left to the poor by Mr. John Murcott, in 1833.

In addition to the above, Miss Frances King, of Coventry, by will, dated October 17th, 1845, bequeathed to the ministers and churchwardens of this parish, a yearly rent-charge of £2., payable out of the church estate at Dodford, to be applied to the reparation of a vault and tombstone in Daventry churchyard when necessary, and one-half of the surplus to be distributed yearly amongst the poor of Whilton.

*Antiquities.*—"In that part of Whilton field," says Morton, adjoining to the Watling-street, have been ploughed and digged up old Foundations, the Stones of ruined Walls, and the like; and amongst the Ruins some Pieces of Roman Money, which, with the Country People there, have the Name of Dane Money."

The remains of the *Rev. Langton Freeman*, a native of this parish, and a man remarkable for his eccentricities, lie enveloped in a feather bed in a summer-house a little south of the village, in accordance with the following extract from his will, dated 16th September, 1783 :—"And first, for four or five days after my decease, and till my body grows offensive, I would not be removed out of the place or bed I shall die on; and then I would be carried and laid in the same bed, decently and privately, in the summer-house now erected in the garden belonging to the dwelling-house where I now inhabit in Whilton, and to be laid in the same bed there, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and to be wrapped in a strong double winding-sheet; and in all other respects to be interred as near as may be, to the description we receive in Holy Scripture of our Saviour's burial: the doors and windows to be locked up or bolted, and to be kept as near in the same manner and state they shall be in at the time of my decease; and I desire that the building or summer-house, may be planted around with evergreen plants, and fenced off with iron or oak pales, and painted

of a dark-blue colour." His body was deposited in the said summer-house on the 11th of October, 1783.

Dunkley Mr. John  
Emery Mrs. Frances  
Freeman John, Esq.  
Hadley Ruth, schoolmistress  
Jenkinson J. grocer & draper  
Kilsby Mary, vict.. *Plough*  
Langton John, butcher  
Rose Rev. John. M.A., rector, Rectory

Walker Shelah, schoolmaster

**Farmers & Graziers.**

Emery James  
Emery Thomas  
Humphrey Francis  
Langton Thomas  
Lowe Edward  
Townly John (and baker)

Letters received through the Daventry Office.  
*Carrier to Northampton, William Collins, Saturday.*

## GUILSBOROUGH HUNDRED

Is situated in the north-west part of the county, bordering on Leicestershire, from which it is separated by the river Avon. It is bounded on the east by the hundred of Orlingbury, on the north by that of Rothwell, on the west by Fawsley hundred and a part of Warwickshire, on the south by Nobottle-Grove and Spelhoe hundreds, and averages about seven miles square.

Until the reign of Charles I., this hundred seems to have been in the possession of the Crown, when it was granted to William, Lord Craven, son of Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1612, who, after having acquired much military honour under Gustavus Adolphus, in Germany, and Henry, Prince of Orange, in the Netherlands, was created a baron of the realm by the title of Lord Craven, of Hampsted Marshall, in Berkshire, in the second of Charles I.; and, in consideration of his loyalty during the rebellion, he was created Earl Craven, of Craven, in Yorkshire, by Charles II., in 1665. Lord Craven settled the hundred of Guilsborough upon Sir William Craven, of Winwick, Knight, on the occasion of his marriage with Mary, the daughter and co-heir of George Clerke, Esq., of Watford, who died in possession of it in 1707.

This hundred contains 43,260 statute acres, divided into *seventeen parishes*, of which the following is an enumeration, shewing the population, in 1841, of each parish, with the number of houses, and rateable value:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Ashby Cold.....	1,940	100	224	219	443	£ 2,878
Buckby Long .....	3,900	{ 476	1,027	1,070	2,097	} 7989
Murcott, part of hamlet ...		{ 11				
Clay Coton .....	1,380	28	57	50	107	1,233
Cottesbrooke .....	3,860	62	131	121	252	4,928
Creton Great .....	790	129	244	261	505	1,644
Crick .....	3,930	265	505	501	1,006	5,316
Elkington .....	1,720	7	27	19	46	2,135
GUILSBOROUGH .....	3,080	{ 89	168	176	344	} 4434
Hollowell, hamlet .....		{ 72	146	127	273	
Nortoft, hamlet .....		{ 76	161	161	322	
Haddon West .....	2,900	221	482	531	1,013	4,663
Lilbourne .....	1,920	68	150	129	279	2,102
Naseby .....	3,690	168	451	447	898	4,045
Coton hamlet, part of Ravenssthorpe parish .....	860	27	61	67	128	}
Stanford .....	1,510	13	18	14	32	
Thornby .....	1,090	49	113	116	229	1,119
Watford .....	3,080	88	210	205	415	8,507
Welford .....	3,650	271	512	562	1,074	5,112
Winwick .....	1,880	32	76	89	165	5,212
Yelvertoft .....	2,080	165	320	298	618	2,771
Total.....	43,260	2,415	5,107	5,187	10,294	64,288

## Charities of Guilsborough Hundred,

As abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports, with the date of each bequest, and the name, and purpose of the donor. (See also the histories of the parishes.)

Date.	Donors and Nature of Gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual Value.
1710.	Wm. Wilkes (land).....	Ashby Cold Parish, for teaching children .....	£18 0 0
1736.	Rd. Ward (land).....	ditto (and Welford) ditto .....	19 4 0
	„ Church Land .....	ditto .....	15 16 2
	„ Poor's Land and Doles, Buckby Long Parish .....		28 0 0
1783.	Langton Freeman (£400), ditto .....	school.....	21 0 0
	„ Ditto ditto (£50), ditto .....	poor .....	2 10 0
	„ Ancient benefactions (£80) } .....	in 4 per cents., Clay Coton Parish, poor	4 4 0
	„ Elizabeth Caves (£20) .....		
1738.	Valentine Brewis (£25) Clay Coton Parish, church .....		0 17 0
1655.	John Langham (land)... Cottesbrook Parish, hospital for 8 poor people		60 0 0

Carried forward.....£ 169 11 2



	Brought forward.....	169	11	2
1780.	Eliz. Ives (£100, 3 per cent. consols) ditto, poor .....	3	0	0
1809.	Miss Langham (£100) ..... ditto, ditto .....	4	2	4
1731.	Mary Palmer (land) ... Creaton Parish ... bread to poor .....	1	0	0
1622.	John Bucknell (rent)... Crick Parish ..... poor .....	0	8	4
1776.	Poor's Land..... ditto .....	21	0	0
1806.	Rd. Rayson (land)..... ditto .....	30	0	0
1819.	Geo. Judkin (£100, 4 per cents.), ditto ... school .....	4	0	0
1822.	Eliz. Heygate (£10) ..... ditto ... Sunday-school .....	0	10	0
"	Wm. Henfray (£394, 3 per ct. cons.), ditto, school, and Independent min.	14	16	0
1668.	Sir John Langham (rent), Guilsborough Parish, Free Grammar School	80	0	0
1625.	Wm. Gilbert and others (£205), ditto ..... Writing School.....	60	0	0
1771.	Bridget Bateman and — Butlin (£15), ditto, poor.....	0	15	0
1754.	Dorothy Dixon (£20)... ditto .....	0	0	0
1756.	Eliz. Lucas (£30) ..... Hollowell Hospital, poor ( <i>half of it is lost</i> ).....	0	15	0
"	Church Land ..... Lilbourne Parish .....	18	0	0
1707.	Wm. Clark (£1 a year), ditto .....	1	0	0
1796.	Thos. Perkins (£20) ... ditto .....	1	0	0
1707.	Jas. Townsend (rent)... ditto .....	0	10	0
"	Saml. Harris and Thos. Wright (£11), Naseby Parish, poor.....	0	11	0
"	Church Land ..... Thornby Parish .....	5	0	0
1763.	Thos. Breet (£6)..... ditto .....	0	6	0
1702.	Sarah Clarke (£100) ... Watford Parish .. school.....	44	0	0
1690.	Charity Estate..... West Haddon Parish, poor .....	55	4	0
"	Church Land ..... ditto .....	24	0	0
"	Jacob Lucas, Ed. Burnham, &c. (£50), ditto, apprenticing children ...	2	10	0
"	Church and Poor Land, Welford Parish .....	44	12	6
1747.	Rene Payne (£100)..... ditto... .. school.....	5	0	0
1764.	John Payne (£100)..... ditto..... ditto .....	5	0	0
1736.	Rd. Ward (land)..... ditto .....	4	10	0
1807.	Poor Rates (£228) ..... ditto .....	10	0	0
1647.	John, Lord Craven (£200), Winwick Parish, poor .....	18	0	0
1786.	John Dixon (land)..... Yelvertoft Parish, repairs of church .....	40	0	0
"	Poor's Land..... ditto..... poor .....	12	0	0
1820.	John Cattell (£50) ..... ditto.....	2	10	0
"	Several benefactions ... ditto..... Free School .....	35	0	0
Total.....		£718	11	4

## ASHBY COLD PARISH.

Ashby Cold, or Cold Ashby, is bounded on the east by Naseby parish, on the north by Welford, on the west by Winwick, and by Thurnby on the south. It contains 1,940 statute acres; its population, in 1801, was 379; in 1831, 385; and in 1841, 443 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,878; and the amount of property assessed for the property tax, in 1815, was £3,211. It is called *Essebi* in Domesday book, and, from its high and exposed situation, has since been called Cold Ashby. The quality of the soil is various: a part being

clay, but chiefly of a sandy nature; there is some good grazing, and tolerably good corn land. The ground towards the south is beautifully undulated, and a valley commences close to the village, which winds along by Guilsborough towards Northampton. The principal proprietors of the soil are, R. William Blencowe, Esq. (lord of the manor); George Buxton, Esq.; Joseph Faux, Esq.; John Lovell, Esq.; Dr. Walker, the Trustees of Christ's Hospital, and the Vicar in right of his church.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, this lordship consisted of 2 hides of land of the soke of *Winwicke*, and belonging to the monks of *Coventre*. The manor of Winwick, of which Ashby was a member, was one of the 24 villages with which Earl Leofric the Founder endowed the abbey of Coventry in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The *Earl of Morton* held half a hide here; *William Peverel* had likewise  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, and here were also  $2\frac{1}{2}$  virgates pertaining to the manor of Welford at the same time. The lands which belonged to the abbey of Coventry appear to have been held by *Hugh de Leycester*, the founder of the priory of Daventry, and whose descendants bestowed a great part on Pipwell Abbey. *Osbert*, the son and successor of Hugh de Leycester, gave 14 virgates of the fee of *Poer* to the monastery of Pipwell, and 10 virgates which he held of the fee of Richard de Kaines. These benefactions were afterwards ratified by Hugh Poer, his grandson and heir. The abbot built the grange on a part of these lands. In the reign of Henry II. *Esseby* contained  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of the fee of Coventry, 1 large virgate of the fee of Peverel, in the hands of *Henry de Mundevill*, 3 large virgates held by *Hugh de Kaynes*, and half a hide of the fee of Welford, in the possession of one *Robert*. In the 24th year of the reign of Edward I. (1296), the *Abbot of Pipwell* was certified to hold here half a knight's fee of Roger de Mowbray, who held it of the King *in capite*; the heir of *Watford* a fourth part of one knight's fee *in capite* of the Crown; and the Prior of Coventry a fourth part of one knight's fee also of the Crown *in capite*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), the Abbot of Pipwell was lord of the manor of Cold Ashby; and in the 17th of the same reign (1324), he levied a fine of the manor in fee simple. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Adam de Asheby* accounted for the fourth part of one knight's fee here, which he held of the Prior of the Abbey of Coventry, and the heir of Peter de Goldington,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  parts of a knight's fee in Cold Ashby, and other places, of the honour of Peverel. By the survey taken in the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535), the revenues of Pipwell Abbey in this lordship were rated at £20. 12s. 4d. After the dissolution of the religious houses, certain possessions in Cold Ashby, belonging to the Abbey of Pipwell, were granted to *Sir Edward Knightley*, and *Dorothy Dayrell*, the wife of *William Saunders, Esq.*, and in the 12th of Elizabeth (1570), certain lands called the *Wonge*, and the

Furze, in this lordship, belonging to the same monastery, were granted to *Sir Christopher Hatton*. In the 22nd of Elizabeth (1580), a messuage, part of the possessions of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, was granted to *Edward, Earl of Lincoln*.

*The Village* of Cold Ashby, which is neat and healthy, stands on a verdant tract of elevated ground, stretching along the north-western verges of the county, about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.N.W. from Northampton, and 6 from the Crick Station of the London and North Western Railway. There is a perennial spring of soft water in the village, which forms one of the sources of the river Nen, and flowing down the above valley meets with other streams, especially one rising in the village of Naseby,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, and which is another of the chief sources of the Nen.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Dennis, is a small ancient edifice, supposed to be originally Norman, the remains of a Norman arch being discernible on the north side. It consists of a body or nave, chancel, south porch, and a low embattled tower, in which are three bells. One of the bells, which is very ancient, and is said to have been brought from Sulby Abbey, bears this inscription in Gothic capitals, MARJA VOCOR ANO DNJ. MCCCXVII. The font is massive, and very beautiful. The church was repewed and thoroughly repaired in 1840, under the direction of the present patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Mousley, M.A., who presented it with an excellent organ, and whose lady gave two very neat stained glass windows. A splendidly bound set of books for the desk, was presented at the same time by Joseph Faux, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £6. 0s. 5d., and in the parliamentary returns at £131. 4s., gross income £230. The Rev. William Mousley, M.A., the incumbent of this parish, is the author of a useful work, entitled, "Moral Strength." The glebe land consists of 119 acres.

*The Vicarage House*, which is a commodious residence, stands near the church, about the centre of the village.

There is an *Independent Chapel* in the village, and a *Free School* for poor children, which has an endowment of £18 per annum, arising from property left in 1710 by William Wickes, and £4. 10s. bequeathed by Richard Ward, in 1736. The church land of the parish produces a yearly rent of £15. 16s. 2d.

*Biography*.—Richard Knolles, or Knowles, the famous historian of the Turkish empire, was a native of this parish. He entered the University of Oxford about 1560, and became a fellow of Lincoln College. He published his celebrated work in London, in 1610, and he translated Bodin's six books of a Commonwealth, into English in 1606. It was the perusal of Mr. Knowles's work, "The History of the Turks," that first inflamed Lord Byron with a desire to visit Turkey. Mr. K. was born in 1540; his marriage with Mrs. Frances

Lyoldenby is recorded in the Cold Ashby register, June 1560, and his burial in 1601. He had a numerous family, the baptisms of three sons and three daughters being in the register.

*Charities.*—Mr. William Wickes, by will, dated August 19th, 1710, left a rent-charge of £18 a year, to the minister of this parish for the time being, and his successors, upon condition that they should teach the children of the poor of this parish to read the bible, and catechise them publicly in the church during the season of lent, and certain other Sundays mentioned in the will. The ministers have heretofore performed these duties, but being anxious to establish a *free weekly School* in the parish, they have given the greatest portion of this sum to form a fund for a schoolmaster; and another sum of £6 per annum, derived from a piece of land called the School-meadow, left by Mr. Richard Ward, in 1736, forms the other part of the schoolmaster's salary, which is £20 a year. The School-meadow above mentioned produces £12 per annum, half of which is left to the parish of Welford, for the education of the children of the poor of that parish. *The Church land* of the parish consists of 6 acres, producing a yearly rent of £15, and is expended in the repairs of the church.

Andrew Thomas, baker  
Beale Joseph, carpenter  
Cherry W., builder & grocer  
George John, shopkeeper  
Guy Joseph, schoolmaster  
Haddon Mr. Lawrence  
Johnson Mr. Thomas  
Lovell William, Esq.  
Loydell Edward, blacksmith  
Marlow Charles, carpenter  
and wheelwright

Moss Thomas, shoemaker  
Mousley Rev. William (vicar)  
Pain W., (vict.) *Black Horse*  
Parker George, baker, &c.  
Perkins William, carpenter  
Webb Samuel, blacksmith  
Westerbury T., carpenter  
Wykes John, shoemaker

**Farmers & Graziers.**

Attfield David

Biggs William  
Bryan Thomas  
Denny Samuel  
Dunmore William  
Eames John  
Gilbert Joseph  
Peele Martha  
Underwood Thomas  
Wright Christopher  
Wright John and William

Letters received through the Post Office, Welford.

*Carrier to Northampton.*—Rd. Cattell, on Sat.

### BUCKBY LONG PARISH.

This parish comprises a part of the hamlet of Murcott, and is bounded on the east by East Haddon, on the north by West Haddon, on the west by Welton, and on the south by Whilton. It contains, with Murcott, 3,900 statute acres, and its population in 1801 was 1,600; in 1831, 2,078; and in 1841, 2,145 souls. The rateable value is £7,989, and the amount of assessed property is £6,388. The parish is intersected by the London and North-Western railway. The soil is various: in some parts the quality is inferior, while in others it is very productive. The principal proprietors are—Beriah Botfield, Esq., (lord of the manor;) Messrs. William Ivens, William Robinson, and others.



Bridges says, in his time, Long Buckby contained 175 houses and upwards of 240 families, and that there are four odd houses besides, the lodge, and the folly" continues he, both standing on the heath to the east of the town, a water-mill near *Murcott*, and another water-mill a little below the town. From the length of the village it is commonly called *Long Buckby*. There is a tradition confirmed by the discovery of old foundation walls, eight or ten feet thick, that there was formerly a castle here. In Buckby lordship are some quarries of good building stone. Upon the heath is a large open warren: and an inclosed one was destroyed some years ago. A brook which takes its rise from *Nenmore* springs, in West Haddon field bounds this lordship from north to south: and a second brook rising from a spring on the heath, runs from east to west, and divides Buckby from *East Haddon*, *Brington*, and *Whilton*. The *Watling-street* way, touches on a part of the lordship.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Alured* held of the Earl of Morton 3 virgates of land in *Bucheby* (Buckby), which had been the freehold of Turbern and Alric before the conquest, and was valued at 30s. In the reign of Henry II., *Saier de Quincy* held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides and 1 large virgate in Buckby, of the fee of Aunsel de Chokes; *William Fitz-Alfred* half a hide, of the fee of Montacute; and the *Earl of Leicester* held 3 large virgates at the same time. Saier de Quincy was succeeded by *Saier*, his youngest son, afterwards advanced to the dignity of *Earl of Winchester*, who having married Margaret, the sister and co-heir of Robert Fitz-Parnell, Earl of Leicester, became possessed of a moiety of the honour of Leicester. Bridges tells us that, "when the barons took up arms, he associated with them, and upon the death of King John, continued to resist his successor. At the battle of Lincoln, in the first year of Henry III. (1509), where the barons forces were defeated, *Saiher*, Earl of Winchester, was one of the chief prisoners taken that day; but, upon a proper submission obtained his liberty, and the restoration of his lands, which had been seized by the Crown. The next year he entered, with several others of the English nobility, on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died in the fourth year of this reign, on his progress towards Jerusalem." His successor was Roger de Quincy, his second son, (Robert, the elder son, being in the Holy Land), who, by the King's permission, assumed the title of Earl of Winchester; but dying without male issue in the 48th of Henry III. (1264), his estate descended to his three daughters and heirs by Helen, his first wife. The manor of Buckby appears to have devolved, after this time, to *Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln*, who, marrying *Margaret*, daughter and heir of William, the son of William Longspe, Earl of Salisbury, claimed by his marriage the Earldom of Salisbury. In the 8th of Edward I. (1280), he obtained for himself and his heirs a weekly market on Thursday, at his manor of Buckby, and two annual fairs, one on the eve of St.

Gregory and the three days following, and the other on the eve of St. Lawrence and the three days following. The market and fairs being changed in the following year, he obtained a charter for a weekly market upon Tuesday, and for two fairs yearly, each lasting four days, one beginning on the eve of St. Philip and St. James, and the other on the eve of St. Michael. By inquisition taken in the 11th of Edward I. (1183), he was certified to hold two parts of the township of Buckby of the King *in capite*, by the service of half a knight's fee; and the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem another part of the said township of the heirs of Montacute, who held it of the Abbot of Gresteyn, who held it in frank almoin. The Earl of Lincoln died in the 4th of Edward II. (1311), leaving *Alice*, his daughter, the *Countess of Lancaster*, his successor in this lordship; and in the 9th of this reign (1316), the *Earl of Lancaster* was certified to be lord of the manor. "Thomas, Earl of Lancaster," writes Bridges, "was the chief of those nobles who combined together against the King's favourite, Piers de Gaveston; and, with the Earl of Warwick, was instrumental in causing him to be put to death. After this he promoted the insurrection on account of the *Dispensers*, and in the 14th of this reign sent a message from St. Albans, by the Bishops of Ely, Hereford, and Chichester, to the King, at London, requiring him to banish them, as guilty of great misdemeanors, and extremely obnoxious to his subjects. Having thus drawn upon himself the King's resentment, and being closely pursued by his forces, he was taken after a short skirmish at Burrough Bridge, in Yorkshire, conveyed to Pontefract, and there beheaded." At his death the manor of Buckby was forfeited to the Crown, and in the 15th of Edward II. (1322), was given to *Ralph Basset*, of Drayton, and his heirs. This Ralph was appointed constable of Northampton Castle in the 14th of this reign, and in the year following joined in commission with *John de Somery* to seize the Castle of Kenilworth, confiscated to the crown by the forfeiture of the Earl of Lancaster, and constituted steward of the duchy of Aquitain. He died in the 17th of Edward III., (1340), and was succeeded by *Ralph* his grandson, who after having visited several foreign countries and performed a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, died in the 13th of Richard II., (1320). By his death the line of *Basset* and *Stafford* became quite extinct, and this manor came to *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of Warwick, son to *Thomas* Earl of Warwick, elder brother of *Joan* the wife of *Ralph Basset*. In the 11th of Richard II., (1388), he appeared with other nobles in arms at *Hornsey Park*, and obliged the King the year following to call a parliament. Having lost the royal favour by this means, he was invited in the 21st of this reign, (1398), by the King to an entertainment, suddenly arrested, accused of high treason, condemned to be beheaded, and his lands confiscated to the crown. The manor of Buckby was then given to *John Marquis of Dorset* and Margaret his wife. This *John* was

the eldest son of *John of Gaunt* by *Catherine Swinford* his last wife. He was created *Earl of Somerset* in the 20th of this reign (1397), and was constituted Lord Chamberlain of England in the 1st of Henry IV. (1399). After his decease in the 11th of this reign (1410), *Margaret* his countess married *Thomas, Duke of Clarence*, second son to the King, who by this marriage succeeded to the lands of her inheritance. After the decease of *Margaret*, Duchess of Clarence, this lordship was granted to the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the bishop of *Winchester*, *Durham* and others, but notwithstanding these grants, the manor appears to have been possessed by the descendants of the *Earl of Warwick*, with whom it continued till *Anne Countess of Warwick* gave it up to King Henry VII., who had levied a fine of it in the 3rd year of his reign (1488). A portion of land in this parish, which in the time of Henry III., was in the possession of *Hugh Revell*, passed into the hands of *William Catesby* in the 22nd of Edward IV. (1483), and became forfeited to the crown upon his being attained of high treason. It was granted to *William Owen* by the name of *Revell's* manor, in the 4th of Henry VII. (1489). The *Knights Hospitallers* and the abbey of St. James, near Northampton, had possessions also in this parish. The royalty of Buckby passed through several hands after this period, amongst whom were *Mr. Breton*, of Norton, and *Mr. Thomas Barker*, of Daventry; and it is now in the possession of *Beriah Botfield, Esq.* A Crown rent of £81. 8s. 4d. per annum, is payable out of this parish to the Earl of Sandwich.

*The Village* of Long Buckby, which is as its name implies long and neat, is pleasantly situated about 5 miles N.E. of Daventry, and 9 N.W. of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Lawrence, consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and an embattled tower, containing five bells. The tenor bell bears this inscription—

“If at my sound you don't prepare,  
You are not inclined to come to prayer.”

The second, “Christ of Heaven, may the King please thee;” and the fourth, “Jesus, the Saviour of man, the Son of God, the King of the Jews, have mercy on me.” The tower is in the Early English style, and the rest of the church seems to have been in the Decorated style of architecture, but has been much altered from time to time; in the chancel are three sedilia, and a fine foiled piscina. There is also a square locker in the north wall of the chancel, and the place of a chantry altar is marked in the bay of the north aisle by a bracket. Under an arch between this chantry and the chancel there seems to have been a tomb. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £10, and now valued at £150. It has been endowed with £400 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1,600 parliamentary grant. The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry is the patron, and the Rev. Jere-

miah Smith, M.A. (a prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral) is the incumbent. The great and small tithes of the parish, exclusive of Murcott, the property of the patron, lay impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1765. It does not appear when or by whom the chantry within this church was founded. In the 2nd of Edward VI. (1549), lands of the yearly value of £3. 13s. 4d. were returned as appropriated to it. A *Vicarage House* has just been erected at the end of the village, and the vicar has 30 acres of glebe land.

The *Independent Chapel* built in 1773 and enlarged in 1819, is now capable of seating nearly 700 persons. There are male and female schools in connexion with this chapel, the latter of which was erected in 1825, by bequest of Mr. David Ashby, of this parish. The congregation is under the pastoral care of the Rev. James Apperley.

The *Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1846, is a neat building, which will seat about 600 persons, and is situated about the centre of the village. The Rev. Abm. Burdett is minister.

The *National School* was erected in 1844, at the sole expense of the late Mr. Thos. Bland, of this parish. It is endowed with £20 per annum, being the interest of £400 left by the Rev. Langton Freeman in 1783. There are 20 boys taught free, and the rest pay one penny per week.

The other *Charities* of the parish are the interest of £50 (£2. 10s.) left to the poor by the Rev. Langton Freeman; and poor's land and doles, which produce about £28 a-year. There is a branch of the Northampton *Savings' Bank* in the village.

MURCOTT is a hamlet, situated partly in this and partly in the parish of Watford, a little west from Long Buckby. Its acreage is included with Long Buckby, and its population, in 1841, was 81 souls.

(Marked 1 reside at Buckby Wharf.)

1 Abbey James, Esq. the Park	Coleman John, blacksmith	Gurney John, tailor
Abbott Mrs. Elizabeth	Coleman W., blacksmith, &c.	Haynes W., London salesman
Andrew Mrs. Eliz.	Collins Joseph, corn miller	Henson Thos., rag &c. dealer
Apperley Rev. Jas. (Indpt.)	Cross John, hair dresser, and	Henson Wm., grocer & draper
Arlidge Benj., grocer and	agent to <i>Cattle Insurance Co.</i>	Hobbs John, tailor & draper
cabinet-maker	Davis T., beer retlr. & bricklr.	1 Hollier F. H., toll collector
Bates Thomas, grocer, &c.	Dix Wm., Esq., M.D.	to Grand Junc. Canal Co.
Bennett Edward, printer,	Driver John, cooper, drug.	Hopkins Richard, tailor
bookseller, and stationer	and stationery dealer	Howe Wm., saddler
Bland Mrs. —	Earl William, sawyer	Inceley John, carptr & wheelrt.
Borton Mrs. Hannah	Eden Joseph, baker	Judkins William, registrar of
Brightman Wm., baker	Edwards Somersby, solicitor	births and deaths
Bunting Wm., carpenter	Folsch Fred., schoolmaster	Kimbell Wm., carpenter
Burnham Mr. —	Fouldes M. brickmr & beer rtlr	Kinch Alex., carptr & whlwrt.
Cattell Richard, saddler	Green George, shoemaker	King James, tinman & brazier
Clarke G., baker & watchmkr	Green Joseph, shop-keeper	Leeds John Porter, baker
Clarke John, grocer & grazier	Gregory Mrs. Mary	Leeson Wm., joiner, cabinet-
Coleman Mrs. Elizabeth	Griffiths Geo., draper, & agent	maker, &c.
Coleman J. shoemr & clothier	to <i>General Insurance Co.</i>	Litchfield John, shopkeeper



Luck Mrs. Hannah	1 Thompson John, coal and lime merch., & shop-keeper	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Marriott Mrs. Ann	1 Tomaline Wm., tailor, and beer retailer	Marked thus * are yeomen.
Marsh T., druggist & hair-dresser	1 Viney George, toll collector to Grand Junc. Canal Co.	*Abbey Edw. York (& breeder of pure Durham beasts)
Mitchell William, tailor	Wadsworth & Clarke, fell-mongers and woolstaplers	Abbott Thomas
1 Monk George, boat builder	Warren Samuel, shoemaker	Ashby John
Murcott Samuel, baker, &c.	Warwick Jph., grocer & baker	Ashby John, <i>Murcott</i>
Oliver John, machine, plough & drill mkr., & blacksmith	Wiggins Mr. Thomas	Ashby Wm. (& corn miller)
Pain Joseph, maltster	Wills William, sen., painter, plumber, &c.	Askew William
Pittam John, beer retailer & coal dealer	Wills W. jun. plmbr, pntr, &c.	Blencow William
Reynolds Mrs. Mary	Worster Mrs. Jane	1 Bunting Elizabeth
Ringrose John, grocer, and agent to Savings Bank	Worster & Co., wharfingers, merchants, maltsters, &c.	Capell John (and butcher)
Robinson David, painter, glazier, &c.	<b>Inns, &amp;c.</b>	Darker William
Robinson J., grocer & baker	<i>Admiral Rodney</i> , John Saull	Denny Rd. (and corn miller)
Robinson T., grocer & hosier	1 <i>George Inn</i> , Jph. Kingston, (and coal merchant)	*Doig Rd., <i>Surney Cottage</i>
Robinson Mr. William	<i>Greyhound</i> , Thomas Danes, (and butcher)	Heygate Thos. Townsend
Robinson Mr. William, jun.	<i>Horse Shoe</i> , Wm. Warren	*Haynes Joseph
Russell Ann, butcher & graz.	<i>Peacock Inn</i> , John Whitfield, (and grocer)	*Haynes Thomas
Sabin Wm., beer retailer and shoemaker	<i>Red Lion</i> , Robt. Flanders	Howard James
Scruse and Watson, surgeons	1 <i>Three Horse Shoes</i> , Susannah Tilley, (and blacksmith)	Ivens William
Smith Rev. Jerh., M.A., vicar		*Kilsby Peter C. (& baker)
Stanton Benj., shoemaker		Marriott Thomas
1 Tall Benj. rope & twinemfr.		Pain John
1 Thompson Beulah, coal and bone merchant		Pain Phoebe
1 Thompson Dd. shop-keeper		Tebbutt Charles, <i>Murcott</i>
		Wadsworth John
		Wadsworth Thomas
		Wale John, <i>Murcott</i>
		Warren William

Letters received through the Daventry Post Office.

Carriers.—Saml. Mabbott and John Litchfield, to Northampton, Wednesday & Saturday; Worster & Co., by Railway and Canal to all parts.

## CLAY-COTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Elkington, on the north by Stanford, on the west by Lilbourne, and on the south by Yelvertoft. It contains 1,380 acres; and its population in 1801, was 116; in 1831, 83; and in 1841, 107 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,233. 6s., and the amount of assessed property is £1,696. The Avon, which rises at Naseby, runs through a part of this parish towards Dowbridge. The soil, as the name of the parish implies, is clayey, with a mixture of gravel in some parts, and the lordship is principally grazing land. Joseph Elkins, Esq. of Elkington, and John Norton, Esq. of Yelvertoft, are the lords of the manor, and, with the Rector, are the principal landowners.

*Manor.*—There is no mention of this parish in Domesday book, and in later times it is always reckoned as a member of Lilbourne lordship. *Thomas de Estleye* possessed the manor of *Cley-Cotes*, in the 3rd year of the reign of Edward III. (1330), and in Henry VIII.'s time it was in the hands of *Thomas*,

*Marquis of Dorset*, who died seized of it in the 22nd of this reign (1531), and was succeeded by his son *Henry*, a minor, 13 years of age. By inquisition taken he was found to have held it of the King as of his duchy of Lancaster, by an unknown service. In the 37th of the same reign (1546), a fine was levied of the manor of Clay-Coton, and the advowson of the church, by *Christopher Alyn*, from whom they passed in course of succession to *Giles Alleyne*, of London, who sold them afterwards to *William Nicholls, Esq.* This William died seized of them in the 10th of Elizabeth (1568), and was succeeded by *Francis*, his son and heir, a minor, 15 years of age. The manor appears to have passed from the family of Nicholls to that of *Farren*, and through other families to the present proprietors.

*The Village* of Clay-Coton, which is very small and dispersed, is situate upon low ground, about 7 miles N.E. of Rugby, and 4 S.W. of Welford.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, a low tower (containing three bells) and diminutive spire. It is in the Decorated style of architecture. In the chancel which is separated from the nave by a wide and lofty arch, is a piscina and shelf, and the font is extremely rude. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £10, but now worth about £276 in the gross. The tithes were commuted for £295, and the Rev. Thomas Smith, M.A. is the present patron and incumbent.

*Charities*.—The poor's land consists of 25 acres, which is now let to the highest bidder every year, and the amount distributed amongst the poor of the parish. For the other Charities of this parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

*Directory*.—The principal inhabitants are—Joseph Johnson, parish clerk; John Harper, vict., *Fox and Hounds*, and grazier; and the farmers and graziers are, Joseph Cattell, Thomas Walker, and George Harper.

#### COTTESBROOKE PARISH.

This parish is bounded by Brixworth, Lamport, and Houghton, on the east; on the north by Hazlebeech, on the west by Nortoft, and by Creaton on the south. It contains 3,860 statute acres, and its population, in 1801, was 290; in 1831, 226; and in 1841, 252 souls. The rateable value is £4928. 7s.; and the amount of assessed property in the parish is £5,810. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay, and in some parts it is mixed with a little sand; a brook, which is formed by springs at Maidwell, parts the lordship on the east from Brixworth, and runs on to Pitsford.

*Manor*.—*Walterius Flandrensis*, to whom *Dobin* was under-tenant, held one hide and one virgate of land in *Cotesbroc* at the time of the Norman survey.

There was a mill of the yearly rent of 12d., and the whole had been valued before the conquest at 10s., but was now rated at 30s. In the reign of Henry II. this lordship was in the possession of *Sir William Boutevilein*, the founder of Pipwell Abbey. He was succeeded by *Robert*, his son, who was certified in this reign to hold 2 hides here of the fee of *Wahul*. In the reign of Henry III., *Fulk Basset*, the Dean of York, as guardian of the heir of *William Boutevilein*, accounted for 2 knight's fees in *Cotesbroc*, with the site of the Abbey of Pipwell, which were held of *Saer de Wahul*. *Robert*, the heir and successor of William Boutevilein, levied a fine of this lordship in the 4th of Edward II. (1311), and was slain in 1314 with the Earl of Gloucester, in Scotland. *Nichola*, his widow, was certified to be lady of the manor in the 9th of this reign (1316), and was succeeded by her son, *William Boutevilein*. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Thomas Wale* accounted for two knight's fees here, with the site of Pipwell Abbey, one of which was held by the Abbot of the fee of *Wahul*. No mention is made of this manor from this period till the time of Henry V., when it was in the possession of *Robert Butvyleyn, Esq.*, who died seized of it in the 9th of the same reign (1422), leaving it to his son *William*, who leaving no issue, it devolved to his cousins and his heirs. During the reign of Henry VII. the manor changed possessors several times, having been sold and resold, and in the 3rd of Edward VI. (1550), *William Lane, Esq.*, third son of William Lane, Esq., of Orlingbury, levied a fine of it. He died in the 12th of Elizabeth (1570), and was succeeded by *Peter*, his eldest son, a lunatic, upon whose decease without issue, in the 28th of this reign (1586), his two sisters became his heirs. The lordship was soon after this in seven parts or shares, one moiety of which was purchased by *Sir William Saunders* in the 4th of James I. (1607). *Sir William Saunders* sold it in the 11th of the same reign (1614), to *Sir John Carey*, who, in the 13th of Charles I. (1638), conveyed it for the sum of £18,000 to *John Langham, Esq.*, alderman of London. *Alderman Langham* also purchased the other moiety of the lordship of *Martin Harvey, Esq.*, in the 17th of this reign (1642), for £17,000, and thus he became possessed of the whole lordship. "This gentleman," says Bridges, "was the son of Edward Langham, of Guilsborough, by Anne, the daughter of John West, of Cotton-End, bred a Turkey merchant, and by his industry and probity acquired a very large fortune. In 1660, being then an alderman of London, he was deputed, with Mr. Alderman Bunce, to wait on Charles II. at Breda, and to invite him on behalf of the citizens of London, to take possession of his kingdoms. Here he received from his majesty the honour of knighthood, and after the restoration was created a baronet, by letters patent bearing date the 16th June, 1660. He was afterwards considerably engaged in public business, and in 1668 was a member of the committee at

Brook-House. Sir John Langham was famed for his readiness of speaking florid Latin, which, as Bishop Burnet informs us, he had obtained to a degree beyond any man of the age; but his style was too poetical, and full of epithets and figures." Sir John Langham died in 1671, leaving issue, *Sir James Langham, Bart.*, his successor in his estate, and several other children. Upon the decease of *Sir William* without male heirs, in 1699, the title and lordship of Cottesbrook devolved upon *Sir William Langham*, his younger brother, from whom it descended lineally to *Sir James Hay Langham, Bart.*, the present lord of the manor, and principal owner of the soil.

*The Village* of Cottesbrooke, which is rather neat, is situate about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.N.W. of Northampton, 9 miles N. of Market Harborough, and 7 S.E. from Welford.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, stands in a sequestered and picturesque situation, about a quarter of a mile east of the village, in the midst of pastures bounded by the park and wood which surrounds the hall. It consists at present of a nave, chancel, south transept, a massive tower (containing five bells) and a south porch. It had originally a north transept and porch. The whole fabric, with the exception of the porch, is original, and of one date and style, the very early decorated. The handsome tower, with its embattled parapet, and graceful proportions, is perhaps the most attractive portion of the church. There is scarcely anything left of the original arrangement in the interior; the whole has a flat domestic ceiling; the triple sedilia, and the well wrought screen, which separated the nave from the chancel, have disappeared. The church contains some handsome monuments of the Langham family, and the parapet of the tower is adorned with four shields, bearing the arms of Butvileyn. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £26. 0s. 10d., and now worth about £400 per annum. Sir J. H. Langham, Bart. is patron, and the Hon. and Rev. Paul Anthony Irby, is the present incumbent.

Here are *Alms-houses* for eight poor people, established in 1651, by Mr. Alderman Langham, and endowed with 53 acres of land in Sibbertoft.

*Cottesbrooke Hall*, the seat of Sir J. H. Langham, Bart., is an elegant modern-built mansion, beautifully situated on a gentle rise in the midst of elegantly planted grounds, about a quarter of a mile from the village. The ancient Manor House stood higher up, and nearer the church. Sir James Hay Langham, Bart., is son of the 10th baronet by the sister of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. He was born in 1802, married the eldest daughter of Lord Kenyon in 1828, (who died in 1829), and succeeded his father in 1833. His heir presumptive is Preston Langham, Esq., born in 1804.

*The Rectory House* is a handsome residence, situated east of the church.

*Kalender Meadow*, formerly called *Kaylend*, in this lordship, was given by



*William de Buttevilan* to the abbot and convent of Sulby, who placed here a cell of Premonstrasian canons, dedicated to St. John. Large foundation stones have been dug up in the *Kalender* meadow, and the cell when standing appears to have been moated round.

*Charities*.—Besides the hospital or almshouses endowed by Alderman Langham, Elizabeth Ives, by deed dated 22nd September, 1780, left £100 (3 per cent. consols), and Miss Langham, who died in 1809, bequeathed £100 to the poor of this parish.

Bailey John, blacksmith, and grazier  
Irby Hon. and Rev. Paul A., rector, *Rectory*  
Langham Herbert, Esq.  
Langham Sir J. Hay, Bart, *Cottesbrooke Hall*  
Seamark Stephen, stonemason  
Tippler Thomas, parish clerk  
Wood John, steward to Sir J. H. Langham, Bart.

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Clarke Sarah  
Crisp Jonas  
Eady Thomas (and butcher)  
Latimer Edward  
Powers William  
Packwood Jeremiah  
Sharman Jacob

Letters received through the Northampton office.

Carrier to Northampton.—Edward Tippler, Wednesday and Saturday.

### CREATON GREAT PARISH.

Creton Magna, or Great Creton, is bounded by Brixworth on the east, by Cottesbrooke on the north, by Hollowell on the west, and Spratton on the south. A brook, which rises from springs in Naseby field, divides this lordship from Spratton, and flows on to Pitsford; and another brook, rising from springs in Maidwell and Draughton, bounds it on the east, and joins the former between Spratton and Brixworth. The parish contains 790 acres; its population in 1801, was 341; in 1831, 543; and in 1841, 505 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,186; and the rateable value is £1,644. 10s. The soil is principally clay, and a great part of the lordship is in grass; and Colonel Pack (the lord of the manor) and the Rector, are the principal owners.

*Manor*.—At the time of the Doomsday survey, *Gunfrid de Cioches* held one hide of land in *Craptone*, *Creptone*, or *Cretone*, as it is variously called in that record. It had been rated before the conquest at 20s., but was now valued at 30s. *Anselin*, the successor of Gunfrid, held this hide in the reign of Henry II. By inquisition taken in the 31st year of the reign of Henry III. (1185), *Richard de Chokes* was found to hold half a knight's fee here of Robert de Gynes, of the honour of Chokes, for which he paid 2s. yearly for the sheriff's aid, and 5s. for guard of Northampton Castle. *Robert de Watford* purchased the estate of *Creton* of Robert de Chokes, and, with *Simon Fitz-Richard*, was certified to hold the township of *Great-Creton*, in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), by the service of half a knight's fee. *Philip* held it of William de Fenys, who held it of the King *in capite*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Robert de Watford*

was lord of Creaton, and was succeeded by *William de Watford*, his son and heir. Upon the death of Theobald de Gayton, in the 16th of this reign (1323) he was found to die seized of a fourth part of a knight's fee here in the possession of *William de Watford*, and an eighth part of a knight's fee in the hands of *John Fitz-Simon*, and the advowson of the church of Creaton. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), this *William de Watford* and *John Symond* accounted for half a knight's fee in Great Creaton of the fee of *Chokes*. Upon the death of Theobald de Gayton without issue, this lordship descended to his sisters, *Julian Murdock* and *Scholastica de Meux*. From *John de Meux*, the son and successor of *Scholastica*, the manor passed into the possession of the family of *Trussell*. *Robert de Tanfield, Esq.*, died seized of it in the 21st of Edward VI. (1482), and was succeeded by *William*, his son, with whose descendants it continued for several generations, and passed from them to *John Reade, Esq.*, of Cottesbrooke, who, in the 2nd of James I. (1605), died possessed of the manor and advowson of the church, which he held of the King *in capite*, by knight's service, as of the honour of *Peverel*. He was succeeded by his seven daughters and co-heirs. The estate here which, in the reign of Edward III., was in the hands of *William de Watford*, passed from his brother, *Roger*, to *Margery de Crawford*, his sister, whose daughter, *Emma*, carried it in marriage to *John de Catesby*, of Ashby-Legers. In the 4th of Henry VII. (1489), upon the attainder of *William Catesby, Esq.*, it was granted, by the name of *Watford's* manor in Great-Creaton, to *William Owen*. *John Owen, Esq.*, sold it to *Gregory Isham*, from whom it descended to *Eusebius Isham*, his son. In the 4th of James I. (1607), *George Tarry* died seized of a manor here, which is supposed to be the eighth part of a knight's fee, which, in the 16th of Edward II. (1322), was held by *John Fitz-Simon*. The Abbey of Sulby had possessions here, which, in 1535, were valued at 14s. yearly. In the 37th of Henry VIII. (1546), they were given to *George Tresham* and *Edward Twyncho*. *Col. Pack* is the present possessor of the manorial rights, and the greater part of the lordship.

*The Village* of Creaton Great, which is very pretty, is situate about 8 miles N.N.W. of Northampton. The Rev. Thomas Jones, late curate of this parish, who died in 1844, built six neat cottages on a piece of waste land in the village for the accommodation of aged widows. There is a small green in the centre of the village.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient unpretending edifice, situated on an elevated spot on the slope of a hill near the village. It originally consisted of a nave, chancel, tower, and porches, to which has been added a sort of south transept. The tower contains five bells. Within are high pews, mixed with plain original open seats, and a gallery runs along the west end and south side of the nave. There are some remains of the rood screen. The living

is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £11. 1s. 8d., and now valued at about £365 a-year, including the Rectory House and premises. It is in the patronage of the Rev. E. T. Beynon, and incumbency of the Rev. John McCormick, M.A.

There is an *Independent Chapel* in the village, and *Male and Female Schools* were erected here in 1845, at a cost of about £400.

Andrew John, tailor	Letts Thomas, grocer	Rose John, green grocer
Ashby John, carpenter	King Wingate, butcher	Ryder John, schoolmaster
Bailey John, vict., <i>Horse Shoe</i>	Mandeno Rev. James Francis	Sharman Mr. Isaac
Bailey Thomas, blacksmith	(Independent)	Soden Francis, builder
Bushwell Edward, baker	Manton Mrs. Anne	Thompson Joseph, tailor
Cheney John, builder	McCormick Rev. John, rector	Wykes William, coal dealer
Cornish John, builder	Moore Enoch, builder	
Cornish Samuel, builder	Morgan Benj., shoemaker	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Cornish Thomas, stonemason	Orland Wm., grocer, baker,	Barker Thomas (& maltster)
Cornish Wm., beer retailer	and general dealer	Dunkley William
Cornish William, stonemason	Palmer William, draper, &c.	Orland Edward (& maltster)
Crisp Samuel, parish clerk	Poevers Wm., shoemaker	Orland John, yeoman, and
Faulkner Robert, shoemaker	Ringrose John, carpenter	corn miller
Gulliver Mr. Joseph	Ringrose Samuel, carpenter	Rogers Thomas
Herbage Mrs. Hannah	Roach Mary, shopkeeper	Sanders Mary

Letters received through the Northampton office.

*Carriers to Northampton.*—John Dickens, Wed. & Sat.; & Wm. Webb, Mon., Wed., & Sat.

## CRICK PARISH.

Crick or Creek parish is bounded on the east by Winwick, by Yelvertoft on the north, on the west by Hill-Morton, in Warwickshire, and by Kilsby and Watford on the south. It contains 3,930 statute acres, and its population in 1801, was 961; in 1831, 945; and in 1841, 1,006 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5,316, and the amount of assessed property, £5,273. A small brook takes its rise from springs about the town, and directs its course to Hill-Morton. The Roman road, *Watling-street*, divides this lordship from Hill-Morton and Kilsby. "In a part of this lordship, called Portlow," says Bridges, "are several eminences which have the appearance of *tumuli*. Near the church was anciently a stone cross, the foundation of which was applied some years ago to build the ascent from the church to the belfry." The soil is principally a stiff clay; the land is much subdivided, and the principal proprietors are the Rector, in right of the church; Mr. John Masters, Mr. Thomas Marson, Mr. John Whitmell, and Mr. John Foster, all of Crick.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Geoffrey de Wirce* held 4 hides, less one virgate, of land here of the Crown. There were 12 acres of meadow, and the whole had been rated in the time of Edward the Confessor at 30s., but now valued at £4. 10s. Bridges tells us that "Geoffrey Wirce was a native of Little Brittany, in France, and descended from a family who derived

their name from the territory of *Guerche*, adjoining to Anjou. He came over with the Conqueror, and is supposed to have been in that part of the army commanded by Alan Fergant. As it doth not appear he had any issue, his possessions, after his decease, seem to have reverted to the Crown, and were granted by Henry I. to *Nigel de Albini*, ancestor to the family of Mowbray." In the reign of Henry II. *Roger de Camvil*, great grandson to *Gerard de Camvile*, whose principal seat, in the reign of King Stephen, was at Lilbourne, in this neighbourhood, had  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides and one large virgate in *Crek*, of the fee of *Roger de Mowbray*. Upon his decease without issue his inheritance descended to his sisters. *Thomas de Astley*, the husband of *Maud*, one of *Roger de Mowbray's* sisters, seems to have been in the possession of the whole lordship a short time afterwards, and having joined the rebellious barons, was slain in the battle of Evesham. His estate being confiscated, this manor, with other lordships, was given to *Warine de Bassingburne*. *Andrew*, the son and heir of *Thomas de Astley*, compounded with *Warine de Bassingburne* for the restoration of his inheritance by the payment of 320 marks, and gave security to the King for his future allegiance. He died in the 29th year of the reign of Edward I. (1301), and was succeeded by *Nicholas de Astley*, his son and heir. By inquisition taken after his decease it was found that he held this manor of the fee of *Roger de Mowbray*, who held of the King *in capite*, pertaining to the barony of Melton Mowbray. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Thomas de Astley* and *Thomas de Swaynardton* accounted for one knight's fee in *Creek*, as held of the lord of Mowbray. The family of De Astley retained possession of this manor until the reign of Henry VI., when Sir William de Astley died, leaving issue *Joan*, an only daughter, who first married *Thomas Raleigh*, of Farnborough, and after his decease, *Reginald, Lord Guy*, of Ruthin. Upon his decease, in the 36th of Henry VI. (1458), this manor, with his other possessions, descended to *Sir John Grey, Knight*, his eldest son, who was slain in the battle of St. Alban's, fighting on the part of the King, three years after. *Sir Thomas Grey*, his son and successor, was created *Marquis of Dorset*, in the 14th of Edward IV. (1475). *Thomas, Marquis of Dorset*, son of the first marquis, was appointed General of the army which was to join the forces of the Emperor Ferdinand in Spain, and proceed to the invasion of Guyenne, in the third of Henry VIII. (1512). He died in the 22nd of this reign (1531), and was succeeded by *Henry, Marquis of Dorset*, his eldest son, a minor, under 14 years of age. By the inquisition taken after his decease, he was found to hold this manor of the heirs of *Robert Corson*, as of his manor of Croxhall, by the annual payment of a rose. From *Henry, Marquis of Dorset*, it passed to *Sir Ralph Warren, Knight*, alderman of London, who levied a fine of it in the 2nd of Edward VI. (1549); and it was purchased by *Sir William Craven, Knight*, Lord Mayor of London in 1611.



In the 33rd of Henry III. (1249), *William de Essebye* held an estate here of 21 virgates, of *Roger de Mowbray*, by the service of a third part of one knight's fee. This William having unfortunately killed a man at Crick, his possessions here were escheated to the superior lord, and in the 16th of Edward II. (1323), were declared to be a parcel of the manor belonging to *John de Mowbray*. This estate passed afterwards into the hands of *William de Vineter*, a descendant of Sir Adam Vinter, sometimes called Adam, son of Philip of Northampton, who, in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), was certified to hold, with the heirs of William de Esseby, the township of *Creke* of Roger de Mowbray, by the service of one knight's fee. In the 38th of Edward III. (1365), *Henry de Buckingham* levied a fine of this manor in fee simple, and in the 7th of Richard II. (1384), it was in the possession of *Alice*, wife to *Thomas Grantham*, and daughter of *William Vinter*. This manor, called *Vinter's manor*, passed through various hands afterwards, and was carried into the possession of several families, both by fine and marriage. There was, besides these two manors, a third manor in Creek, of which *Richard Andrewe, Esq.*, died seized in the 31st of Henry VIII. (1540), and with which family it continued for several generations. In the 4th of Henry VII. (1489), a moiety of a manor in Crick, part of the possessions of *William Catesby, Esq.*, whose estate was forfeited to the Crown, was granted to *William Owen*, and passed afterwards into the possession of the family of *Isham*. Since the inclosure no manorial rights have been exercised, with the exception of certain old claims upon a few cottages made by the representatives of the Langham family.

*The Village* of Crick, which is rather handsome, is situated about 7 miles north of Daventry in the vicinity of the London and North Western Railway, on which there is here a station (3 miles from the village), and bisected by the Derby and Leicester Grand Union canal.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a very handsome structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel and tower, surmounted by a pyramidal octagonal spire. The building was originally in the Early English style of architecture, but the decorative has been introduced at later periods. The tower and spire are considered the most beautiful in the deanery. The east window, and the north and south doors in the chancel are very beautiful; and the chancel is entered from the nave through a wide and lofty arch. The church at one time seems to have been ornamented throughout with rich painted glass, and the walls decorated with fresco paintings; some remains of the latter were discovered during the repairs a few years since. The sedilia and piscina are very rich in design, and evidently of the original fabric. Without the chancel on the north side is the door to the rood loft, the steps of which still remain, but the loft is

gone. The screen, which remained until lately, has been converted into decorations for the modern reredos, which is raised on a base of white stone. The font is a cylindrical bowl, resting on three monsters, and adorned with hemispherical figures, and is lined with lead. The pulpit is of Painswick stone, designed in harmony with the church; the seats in the aisle are open, and the chancel is furnished with open seats. The parishioners are much indebted to the present rector, the Rev. C. L. Swainson, for his judicious arrangement and substantial repairs of the church, as well as the very beautiful altar plate, which he has furnished chiefly at his own cost. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, valued in the King's books at £32. 13s. 1½d., and now worth about £926 a-year. It is in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Litchfield Swainson, B.A., and the Rev. John Gibson Cazenowe, M.A., is curate. The commissioners allotted land in lieu of tithes at the enclosure of the common.

*The Rectory House* is a commodious residence, situated near the church.

*The Independent Chapel* is a plain building, erected in 1820, capable of seating about 300, and to which is attached a large vestry or class room. There has been a dissenting interest here since 1662. The Rev. Thomas Hall is the minister. There is also a small *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* in the village, which will seat about 150 persons.

*The National School*, erected in 1847, will accommodate about 50 children. It has an endowment of £21. derived from the bequests of Richard Drayson and William Henfray. The former, in 1806, left a piece of ground containing 17 acres, that the rents and profits should be applied to the purchase of a fat cow not exceeding in price the sum of £15. to be killed and distributed at Christmas amongst the poor of the parish, and the residue of the rents and profits, to be applied to the instruction of the children of the poor; and the latter bequeathed a sum of money, by which £394., 3 per cent. consols, was purchased, two thirds of the dividends to be paid to the schoolmaster for teaching 12 poor children to read and write, and the remaining third part to be paid to the Independent Minister of the village. The dividends of £100. 12s. 9d. new 4 per cent. annuities was also left by George Judkin in 1819 to be paid to the schoolmaster for instructing 7 poor boys. In consideration of the above-named sum 27 boys are taught free.

The other *Charities* of the parish are,—the poor's land consisting of 9½ acres which lets for about £20. a year, which sum is distributed amongst the poor not receiving parochial relief; and the sum of £100. left by Elizabeth Heygate in 1822, the interest of which was to be applied to the Sunday School.

There is a *Girls and Infant School* adjoining the rectory garden, which was erected in 1846, at the cost of, and mainly supported by the rector.

Adams John, wheelwright	Roberts William, baker	<i>Red Lion</i> , William Cooper*
Arlidge Mr. John	Robinson Neh., shoemaker	(and farmer, &c.)
Basley Thomas, shoemaker	Sael William, shoemaker	<i>Royal Oak</i> , William Haddon
Barrs Abm., veterinary surg.	Smith Edward, gentleman	<i>Shoulder of Mutton</i> , Thomas
Bishop Edward, baker	Swainson Rev. C. L., B.D.	Wedding (and farmer)
Bland Mr. John	Tarry Ann, basket maker	<i>Wheat Sheaf</i> , Thos. Edmunds
Bucknell Mr. Thomas, sen.	Thornton John, wheelwright	
Butlin Mr. Joseph	Thornton Wm., wheelwright	
Cazenowe Rev. John Gibson,	Walker Thos. Osborne, sen.,	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
M.A., curate, <i>Crick Cottage</i>	surgeon, & medical officer	Thus * are Yeomen.
Coney Mrs. Alice	for the Yelvertoft district	
Cowley George, blacksmith	Walker T. O., jun., surgeon,	Armstone William
Cowley John, carpenter	and registrar of births and	Bucknell Thos., <i>Crick Lodge</i>
Dacey Geo., grocer & draper	deaths for the Crick dist.	*Bucknell William
Dunkle Mrs. Ann	Walton Jonathan, grocer	Coney Mrs. Alice
Edmunds T., baker & grazier	Walton Nathan, corn miller,	Cooper Bartle
Elliott James, carpenter	Ward James, builder	Cooper John
Elliott Tho., tailor & grazier	Ward Jas., brick mfr. &c.]	*Cowley John
Evans Chas., grocer & tailor	Watts John, butcher & graz.	Cowley Thomas
Forster Miss Mary	Watts Mr. Thomas	Dinkley Lydia
Goode William, gardener	West Mrs. Jane	Edmunds John
Green Mr. John	Whateley Geo. Fred., surgeon	Edmunds William
Green John, rope maker	Whitmell E., grocer & draper	Edmunds William
Haddon F. & H., builders, &c.	Whitmell Mrs. Mary	*Foster John
Loydell John, blacksmith	Whitmell Mr. Slymer	Humphrey Joseph
Marson Mrs. Mary	Wills Chas., painter, glazier,	Iliff Elizabeth
Miles Joseph, tailor	and plumber	*Marson Thomas
Newitt George, sen., wheel-	Wootton M., infant schoolms.	*Masters John
wright and carpenter		Mawby Joseph, <i>Crick Lodge</i>
Newitt George, jun., tallow		Perkins Thomas
chandler, and parish clerk		Pike Edward
Newitt John, cooper		Sail Richard
Newitt William, wheelwright		Swingler William
Orton George, baker		Turvey William
Pike B., baker & corn miller		West Anne
Pike James, collar manufr.		*Whitmell John
		*Whitmell Stephen

#### Inns, &c.

*George*, William Clarke, (and farmer, &c.)  
*Grand Union*, Benjn. Rowley, (and coal merchant and lime burner) *Crick Wharf*

Letters received through the Daventry Office.

*Carriers*.—John Pike, to Rugby, Sat.; James Martin, to Daventry and Rugby, Sat.; and William Butlin, to Northampton, Sat.

#### ELKINGTON PARISH

Is bounded by Cold-Ashby on the east, by Welford on the north, on the west by Clay-Coton, and on the south by Winwick. The parish contains 1,720 acres of the rateable value of £2,135. 6s. 8d.: its population in 1801, was 62; in 1831, 43; and in 1841, 46 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,413. The situation of the lordship is high, commanding extensive prospects; the soil is of a mixed quality; and its principal owners are Sir James Hay Langham, Bart. (lord of the manor), and the Earl Spencer. The Union Canal passes through the parish.

*Manor*.—The *Earl of Morton* held 1 hide and 3 virgates of land in *Elletone* at

the time of the general survey, which before the conquest had been the freehold of *Turbern* and was rated then as it is now at 40s. *Turchil* held of *Wido de Reinbudcurt* 3 parts of one virgate at the same time, which was valued at 2s.; and a fourth part of 1 virgate pertained to the manor of Wellesford belonging to *Geoffrey de Wirce*. *Hugh de Leycester* and his son, of the same name, gave afterwards  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides and 24 virgates here to the monks of Pipwell Abbey, and *William de Kaynes* gave them 4 virgates here which donation was confirmed by *William* his son and heir with an exemption from all secular service. These lands with *Eltendum* grange, and the gifts of other benefactors were confirmed to the Abbey by the charter of Henry II. In the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), *William de Walsull* and the abbot of Sulby were certified to be lords of the manor of Elkington. It also appears that the lordship about this time contained besides the demesne lands, 48 virgates, of which 43 belonged to the Abbey of Pipwell. At the time of the survey in the reign of Henry VIII. (1535), the lands belonging to the Pipwell monastery in this parish were valued at £96. 14s. yearly, and at the suppression of the religious houses were granted to different persons. Those parts called the south field, the park, and the middle field, &c. were given to Francis Pigot, in exchange for the manor of Oven Shenley, in Buckinghamshire; and the grange and certain lands were granted to *Sir Edward Knightley*. In the 7th of Edward VI. (1554), *Sir Edward Montague, Kt.*, obtained a grant of High Elkington, with certain other closes. The lands belonging to the Abbey of Pipwell were sold by *John Lane, Esq.*, in the 15th of Elizabeth (1573), for £120. to *Roger Montague* citizen and skinner of London. A large portion of this lordship was afterwards in the hands of the family of Pell, and about 330 acres was in the possession of the family of *Griffin*, which passed about the year 1580 to *Sir Christopher Hatton*. The lands granted by Henry VIII. to *Francis Pygot, Esq.* were sold by him to *Sir Robert Catlyn*, Lord Chief Justice of England, in the 3rd of Elizabeth (1561); they passed afterwards into the possession of *Sir Edward Montague*, of Boughton, whose descendant *Sir Sydney Montague* alienated them to *William*, Lord Spencer. *Robert*, Earl of Sunderland sold them in 1674 for £6000. in fee to *Sir William Langham* whose lineal descendant *Sir J. H. Langham, Bart.* is the present possessor. *Mr. John Heygate* and *Mr. Joseph N. Elkins* have also estates in this lordship.

*The Village* of Elkington, which is very small, is situated about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south from Welford, and 11 N.N.E. of Daventry.

*The Church* has long since been demolished, and the inhabitants resort to the neighbouring parochial churches. There is no tradition at what time it was destroyed; but it was given by *Hugh de Leycester* to the monks of Daventry, who afterwards bestowed it upon the abbot of Pipwell and his successors.



*Directory.*—The principal inhabitants of the parish are—Mr. John Heygate; Mr. Joseph Norton Elkins; and the farmers and graziers are—Thomas Brown, George Gee, James Ward, and Samuel Parnell.

## GUILSBOROUGH PARISH.

This parish, which occupies an elevated situation, and comprehends the hamlets of Hollowell and Nortoft, is bounded on the east by Creaton, on the north by Naseby, by West Haddon on the west, and Ravensthorpe on the south. It contains 3,080 statute acres (including its hamlets), and its population in 1801, was 758; in 1831, 1,069; and in 1841, 939 souls. The rateable value of Guilsborough and Nortoft is £4,434. 8s. 6d.; and the amount of assessed property in the parish, £6,333. This lordship which is nearly square gives name to the hundred, and is supposed to derive its own name from an extensive Roman encampment called the *Burroughs* or *Borough Hill*, which is situated on the top of a hill, between the sources of the Avon and Nen; the form is a parallelogram 600 feet by 300. The whole is encompassed by a single foss and vallum, comprising an area of about eight acres. It is on the property of John W. B. Leigh, Esq. (lord of the manor); who, with Mrs. Bateman, John F. Edmonds, Esq., and the vicar, are the principal owners of the soil, which is generally fertile.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey *Alured* held  $3\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of land in *Gisleburg*, of *William Peverel*, which in the time of Edward the Confessor was the freehold of Gitda and rated at 6s. but was now advanced to 30s. There was also 1 virgate pertaining to the church, a part of the manor of Norton which was held of the *Earl of Morton*. In the reign of Henry II., the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of the fee of Peverel were in the possession of *William Fitz-Alured*; and a priest had 1 small virgate of the fee of Leicester. In the reign of Henry III., *William de Novancourt* was certified to hold this manor of the honour of *Peverel*, and by inquisition taken upon the death of *William de Kirkeby* in the 31st year of the reign of Edward I. (1303), he or his successor was found to hold it of the said *William* as of the manor of *Akle*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Agnes de Novancourt* and *Elizabeth Hastings* were ladies of *Gilsburgh* and its members; and in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Margery de Egebaston* accounted for one knight's fee in *Gildesborgh*, of the honour of Peverel. In the 26th of this reign (1353), *Sir Walter de Thorpe, Knight*, gave this manor to *Sir John Brocas, Knight, Margaret*, his wife, and *Bernard*, their son; and in the 13th of Richard II. (1390), *Sir Bernard Brocas, Knight*, gave it to *Sir Nicholas Lillinge, Knight, Isabella*, his wife, and their heirs. This Sir Nicholas, in the 4th of Henry V. (1417), alienated it to *John Love, William Hercy* of Northampton, and *William Lobenham* of *Brycklesworth*. In the 26th of Henry VI. (1448),

*William Hercy*, citizen of London, and son of the above-named Henry, sold it to *William Tresham*, *John Heton*, *Robert Olney*, *Richard Willoughby*, and others; and in the same year, *Sir John Bernard*, grandson of *Sir Nicholas Lilling*, confirmed them in the purchase, and gave up all claim upon the premises. In the 37th of the same reign (1459), the manor passed to *Thomas Osborn, Esq.*, who died in the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509), and was succeeded by *Thomas*, his son. The son and successor of this gentleman, who was also lord of Whitfield manor, the place of his residence, sold the manor of Guilsborough, in the 1st of Mary (1553), to *Thomas Andrews, Esq.*, of Charwelton, for £283. *Sir Thomas Andrews* died seized of it in the 6th of Elizabeth (1564), and was found by inquisition to have held it of the Crown *in capite* by knight's service. *Thomas Andrews, Esq.*, of Winwick, conveyed the manor, with its appurtenances, to *William Belchier, Esq.*, in the 16th of the same reign (1574), with whose descendants it continued till 1627, when *William Belchier, Esq.*, conveyed it to *Serjeant Clerke*, of Watford, whose son and successor, *George Clerke, Esq.*, transferred it, in 1669, to *Edmund Bateman*, of Creek. *William*, the son of *Edmund Bateman*, sold the manor of Guilsborough, with several houses, and 150 acres of land, to *John Ward, Esq.*, from whom they passed to *Sir Thomas Ward*. *William Zouch Lucas Ward* succeeded *Sir Thomas*, and at his death the manor descended to his eldest son, *William*, who died in 1848, leaving it to his youngest son, *John Ward*, who married the daughter of *Sir Egerton Leigh*, of Brownslow House, in Warwickshire, and upon the death of *Lady Leigh*, his wife's mother, took the name of Boughton Leigh, and is the present lord of the manor.

*The Village* of Guilsborough, which is very neat and respectable, is situate on an eminence commanding extensive prospects, and is about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. by N. of Northampton, and 4 miles from the source of the Avon at Naseby.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Etheldreda the Virgin, is a fine ancient edifice, on an eminence a little to the S.W. of the village. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, chancel, west tower and spire. The tower and spire are the only portions of the exterior which retain their original character; the former is in the Early English style of architecture, and the latter in the Decorated, as are also the nave and aisles. The interior is beautifully fitted up, and very extensive restorations have been effected during the incumbencies of the late and present vicars, the Rev. T. Sikes, and the Rev. J. D. Dawson. The seats and roof, which are of English and foreign oak, are open; the seats were given by the late vicar, in 1815, and the roof at the same time by the parishioners. The interior of the chancel was renovated and furnished with costly fittings at the sole expense of the present vicar; the south and east windows are filled with elegantly stained glass; and there is a peal of six

bells bearing Latin inscriptions in the tower, four of which (the original bells) were recently recast by Mears of Whitechapel. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £17. 3s. 4d.; now worth about £265. a year; in the patronage of the trustees of the late Rev. T. Sykes, and incumbency of the Rev. John David Watson, M.A. The church was given by William Dive, to the Knight's Hospitallers of Jerusalem, and the prior and convent of that order presented until its suppression. Upon removing an embankment west of the church, about 40 years since, a quantity of human bones were discovered, which were carefully removed to the church yard. The spot is supposed to have been the place of sepulchre, connected with the Roman encampment on Borough hill.

*The Baptist Chapel*, which was erected in 1793, stands in the centre of the village, and is a neat substantial building, capable of accommodating about 600 persons, and near to which is a comfortable house for the minister. The Rev. Nathaniel Hawkes is the present pastor.

*The Free Grammar School* was founded in 1688 by Sir John Langham, of Cottesbrooke, and endowed with an annual rent of £80 a-year, for which the schoolmaster was to teach Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, or any of them to 50 children, of which the children of parents inhabiting the parishes of Guilsborough, Cottesbrooke, Thornley, and Cold Ashby, should have the priority of admission. This school has been closed for the last seven or eight years, the estate being in Chancery.

*A Writing School* was founded and endowed in 1609 by William Gilbert and others, and from 30 to 40 children are instructed, free of expense, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The endowment is now worth £73 per annum.

*Guilsborough Grange*, the residence of the Dowager Lady St. John, is a substantial building, situate about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the village. A little east of the church is a good stone residence, occupied by Mrs. Bateman, near to which is a petrifying spring, the use of which is considered beneficial to several diseases.

*The Vicarage House* is pleasantly situated about the centre of the village, commanding some pleasing prospects.

*Guilsborough Hall*, the property of J. W. B. Leigh, Esq., is a large square mansion (unoccupied), situated a little west of the church, in a park containing about 40 acres.

HOLLOWELL, or HOLYWELL, is a hamlet in this parish, situated in a valley 1 mile S.E. from Guilsborough, and contained a population in 1841, of 273 souls. Its rateable value is £1,600. The village contains a few good houses, and the principal landowners are—Sir J. H. Langham, and Mrs. M. W. Bishop.

*Mauor.*—*Holewelle*, as it is called in Doomsday book, belonged to several owners at the time of that survey. The *Earl of Morton* had the site of a mill

here; *Gilbert the Cook* had half a virgate of land here; and there was also one virgate pertaining to the manor of Clay-coton. In the reign of Henry II *Robert de Dyve* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides here of the Bishop of Lincoln. *Alan Fitz-Roald* who succeeded Peter de Goldington in his estates, was certified in the 24th year of the reign of Edward I. (1296), to hold three parts of one knight's fee in *Holewell* and *Nortoft*. From him this estate descended to *Elizabeth Hastings* his daughter, who, with *Agnes de Norancourt*, in the 9th of Edward II. (1316) were possessed of Guilsborough and its members. In the 20th of Edward III (1347), *Agnes Dyve* and *Robert de Holewell* accounted for one knight's fee here held of the Bishop of Lincoln, and the heir of Peter de Goldington. Henceforward no mention occurs of this manor till the 3rd of Edward IV. (1464) when we find it in the possession of the family of *Burneby*, from which it passed in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. to the Montague family, Edward Montague, Esq. sold it in the 32nd of this reign (1541), to *William Lane*, Esq., who levied a fine of it in the 4th of Elizabeth (1562). From this gentleman it passed, in the 10th of this reign (1568), to his daughters and co-heirs, and is now in the possession of J. W. B. Leigh, Esq.

Here is a *Church or Chapel of Ease*, erected in 1840, in the Early English style of architecture, with an eastern apse; a high pitched roof, and a western bell gable. The whole is of the most substantial character, and the interior presents a very neat appearance, the seats being all open and carved. This church, which is dedicated to St. James, was built at the sole expence of the Rev. J. D. Watson, M.A., the vicar of the parish.

The tithes of this township or hamlet have been commuted recently for a rent-charge of £63. 4s. 3d., of which £52. 7s. was awarded to the Vicar of Guilsborough in lieu of the small tithes of the old enclosure, and £10. 17s. 3d. to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

NORTOFT is another hamlet in this parish, situated a little north of Guilsborough. The village contains several good houses, and its population in 1841 was 322 souls. A fire occurred here in 1792, by which the entire hamlet was reduced to ashes. The *Rye Hills*, the commodious residence of John F. Edmunds, Esq., is pleasantly situated about a quarter of a mile north of Guilsborough. The rateable value of this hamlet is £1,600.

*Manor.*—The *Earl of Morton* held 2 hides of land of the Crown in *Nortoft* at the time of the Norman survey. There were 8 acres of meadow and a mill, of the yearly rent of 8d., and the whole had been valued at 3s., but was now advanced to 30s. At the same time *William Peverel* held half a hide here pertaining to the manor of Clay Coton. The *Earl of Leicester*, who succeeded to the Earl of Morton's possessions, had 2 hides and one large virgate here in the reign of Henry II., and the half hide of the fee of Peverel, was in the hands of



one Coleman. The estate belonging to the Earl of Leicester here was held by the family of *Dive*, and was given by *Hugh de Dive* to the *Knight's Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem*. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the manor of *North-toft* was granted, in the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1542), to *Charles, Duke of Suffolk*. It was soon after in the possession of *Alexander Belchier*, with whose family it continued till the year 1627, when *William Belchier, Esq.*, conveyed it, with the manor of Guilsborough, to *Serjeant Clerke*, from whom they passed, through several intermediate possessors, to *John Ward, Esq.*, who purchased them in 1710. J. W. B. Leigh is the present lord. The 5 virgates belonging to the fee of Peverel formed part of the estate of Peter de Goldington in the reign of Henry III., and were held of him by *William de Nortoft* by the service of a third part of a knight's fee. This estate was called a manor in the 21st of Edward III. (1348), and a fine was levied of it by *Simon Simeon* in the same year. He died seized of it in the 11th of Richard II. (1388), and by inquisition taken after his decease, was certified to have held it of *Sir Richard Champernoun* by the service of attending, once in three weeks, at his court at Coton. His heir could not be determined, and it afterwards passed into the family of *La Ware*. The Abbey of Sulby had revenues in Nortoft, which were valued at 18s. yearly in 1535, and afterwards given to *Richard Andrewes* and *Leonard Chamberleyn*.

Askew Rebecca, shopkeeper	Reeve Sarah, vict., <i>Ward Arms</i>	Tylor William, shoemaker
Bateman Mary, gentlewman.	Reeve Richd., builder, house	Webb Frederick, baker
Bird J., jun., tailor & draper	and land agent, surveyor,	Williams William, surgeon
Butlin Josiah, butcher	auctioneer, agent to the	Wormleighton James, black-
Cleaver Ruth, dress-maker	Cleriel, Medl., & General	smith
Hawkes Rev. Natl. (Baptist)	Life, and the Fire branch	
Hopkins Robert, butcher	of the Atlas Assurance Co.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Irons Ephraim, tailor and	Spencer Daniel, shopkeeper	
and draper	Tallant Sarah, ladies' board-	Ilston Mary
Loydell William, blacksmith	ing school	Kilworth W.
Newham Hy., master of the	Tarry John, shoemaker	Poole William
free and boarding school	Tomlinson John, gardener	Sharp Samuel (yeoman)

Letters received through the Northampton Post Office.

Carriers to Northampton.—Edwd. Thorpe, and Richd. Spencer, Wednesday and Saturday ;

R. Cleaver, Mon. Wed. & Sat. ; Jph. Bird, Tues. & Sat. ; and Wm. Johnson, Sat.

### HOLYWELL HAMLET.

Buswell C., London salesman	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Letts Catherine
Holliday Edward, grocer		Letts Mary
Johnson A., grocer & woolst.	Bray John (and corn miller)	Mackness John
Leatherland J., wheelwright	<i>Holywell Mill</i>	Martin Thos., <i>Holywell Lodge</i>
Plumb J., vict. <i>Coach &amp; Horses</i>	Chapman John (and painter,	Sharpe Thomas
Townly Elizab., blacksmith	glazier and plumber)	Underwood John
Wright Abrm., beer retailer	Earl Edward, <i>Holywell Grange</i>	Ward William

## NORTOFT HAMLET.

Bales William, butcher  
 Bird Sarah, vict., *Red Lion*  
 Clifton Samuel, draper  
 Edmonds John Fredk., Esq.  
*The Rye-hills*  
 Emerton W., plumber & glaz.  
 Harris Joseph, builder  
 Harris John, builder  
 Harris W., grocer & druggist  
 Johnson Hannah, grocer

Johnson W., carrier & shop-keeper  
 Nichols John, auctioneer and seed merchant  
 Roberts Rev. Charles  
 Roberts Jas., cabinet maker  
 Turner Rev. Charles  
 Warwick Jno., tailor & draper  
 Watson Rev. John David, M.A., vicar, *Vicarage*

## Farmers &amp; Graziers.

Thus \* are Yeomen.

Ashby Joseph  
 Garrett Charles William  
 \*Hollis William  
 Gulliver Geo.,  
 Matthew Thos.,  
 Roberts Mary  
 Smith Thomas

## HADDON WEST PARISH.

Haddon West, or West Haddon so named to distinguish it from East Haddon, is bounded on the east by Guilsborough, on the north by Winwick, on the west by Crick, and by Long Buckby on the south. It contains 2,900 acres, its population in 1801, was 806; in 1831, 909; and in 1841, 1,013 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £4,737.; and the rateable value is £4,663. 11s. Here are two brooks one of which bounds the lordship, and divides it from Guilsborough; and the other parting West Haddon from Long Buckby, joins the Nen at Heyford. The lordship is well watered with springs, the most considerable is *Nenmore*, which is considered one of the sources of the Nen. "In West Haddon field is an eminence called *Ostor-Hill*," says Bridges. "Under it, according to vulgar report, are buried several officers who fell in battle (the wars of the barons). At their interment they struck a spear in the ground, and to erect a monument raised up the ground even with the head of the spear. Such is the common tradition; and we infer from it, that this hill is an ancient tumulus or sepulchral monument, and from the name we conjecture, it is the tumulus of *Publius Ostorius* the celebrated Roman Pro-praetor under the emperor *Claudius*. That he died in Britain is evident from Tacitus, worn out with cares, and the fatigues of war. Neither the exact place of his death, or of his burial are recorded in history. But it is not easy to assign one more probable than this place, in the neighbourhood of the great military works at Daventry and Guilsborough, supposed to be of his erection, and the memory of it seems sufficiently preserved by the name itself, by its vicinity to these encampments, and the confused remains of an obscure tradition." The soil varies from a light land to dark loam; and the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The principal proprietors are—Chas. Heygate, Isaac Lovell, John Gulliver, Chas. Percival, William Lovell, Wm. Lovett, and Isaac Lovell, Esquires; Mr. Geo. Jackson, Mrs. Whitechurch (the lady of the manor), Mrs. Dunkley, Rev. W. H. Hume, and Mr. C. H. Parsons, surgeon.

*Manor*.—The lordship of *Eddone*, *Hadone* or *Haddon* was divided amongst

several possessors at the time of the Norman survey. The abbot of Coventry had 2 hides of land here, which before the conquest belonged to *Leofric, Earl of Mercia* who gave it to the priory of Coventry when he first founded it. The value of these 2 hides was 20s. One *Ralph* held half a hide here of the *Earl of Morton* which was valued at 5s. at the same time. *William Peverel* was certified to hold 1 virgate pertaining to the manor of *Cotes*; and 1 virgate was in the possession of *Gunfrid de Cioches*. In the reign of Henry II., *Hugh Vicecomes* the founder of Daventry priory, held 2 hides and 1 great virgate here as under tenant to the prior of Coventry. There was at the same time  $1\frac{1}{2}$  great virgates of the fee of Peverel, 1 great virgate in the possession of *Aunsel de Chokes*, the Earl of Leicester had half a hide, and *Nigel de Albany* half a hide of the fee of *Roger de Mowbray*. *Hugh Poer* the grandson of *Hugh Vicecomes de Leycester* with the consent of the monks of Coventry, the lords of the fee, gave his estate here to the priory of Daventry to be held by the annual payment of 10s.; and in the reign of Henry III., the priory of Daventry was found to hold half a knight's fee here of the prior of Coventry who held it of the king *in capite*. In the 28th of Edward I. (1300), the convent of Daventry obtained for themselves and successors a weekly market here upon Thursdays, and an annual fair, beginning on the eve of the invention of the Holy Cross, and continuing three days. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), the prior of Daventry was certified to be lord of the manor of West Haddon; and in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), he accounted for a fourth part of one knight's fee here, held of the prior of Coventry. This manor continued with the monastery of Daventry till the reign of Henry VIII., when upon the suppression of that house in the 17th of this reign (1526), it was given to cardinal Wolsey with other possessions. Upon the cardinal's fall, it was granted to the King's new foundation in Oxford; and being afterwards resumed by the crown, was purchased by Edward Waldegrave in the 1st of Edward VI. (1547). *Sir Richard Waddon, Knight*, and Alderman of London was the principal tenant in this parish under the monastery, and dying in the 9th of Henry VIII. (1518), he was succeeded by his son *William* from whom the estate passed to Thomas his grandson and heir. The virgate of land here, possessed by *Aunsel de Chokes* in the reign of Henry II., came in course of succession to *Robert* advocate of Bethune, of whom *Gilbert de Preston* held one knight's fee here and at *Easton Neston*, in the 1st of Henry III. (1216). This estate continued with the family of *Preston* till the 8th of Henry VI. (1430), when *Wymer de Preston, Esq.*, gave it up with his other possessions in this county to *John* and *Henry Hertwell* and their heirs for ever. The half hide, possessed by the Earl of Leicester in Henry II.'s time, passed into the possession of the family of *Dyve*, from which it afterwards came into the hands of *Simon de Montfort*. Upon *de Montfort's* rebellion, his possessions were seized by the crown, and Henry III. gave his lands in West Haddon to his steward *Sir Thomas Bray*.

From the de Brays, it passed to the family of Mallore with which it continued till the 45th of Edward III. (1372), when *Sir Richard Mallore* gave it up to *John de Haddon* and his heirs. With this family it continued for several generations. The family of *Catesby* had considerable possessions here, which were called a manor in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. The lands held of the fee of *Mowbray*, in the reign of Henry II., amounted to half a hide here and within the limits of Crick. The Abbey of Sulby, and the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem had possessions in this parish also.

*The Village* of West Haddon which is neat and respectable is pleasantly situated on an eminence about 6 miles south from Welford,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  N.E. of Daventry, and 12 miles N.W. from Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints', stands nearly in the centre of the village, and is an ancient edifice consisting of a massive embattled tower containing five bells; a nave and side aisles, chancel and south porch. There was once a spire which falling to decay was taken down in 1648. There is a piscina in the chancel, and two in the south aisle denoting the existence of chauntries or private chapels. The chancel is entered from the nave through a lofty arch, and the tower arch is blocked up and obstructed by an organ gallery. The font is a Norman square, with sculptures representing events in the life of our Saviour, and there is an ancient carved chest in the chancel. The organ is the gift of the late John Heygate, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £13. 16s. 8d., and now valued at £350. a year. It is in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. Hugh Maltby Spencer, M.A., Hugh Poer gave this church to the Priory of Daventry in the 12th century, with which the patronage continued till the reformation. This parish gives name to the deanery of Haddon.

*The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, capable of seating about 500 persons was erected in 1811; and the *Baptist Chapel* built in 1821 will seat about 400.

*The National School* erected in 1826 is endowed with the interest of £1000; a house and garden for the master and mistress, and two cottages, by John Heygate, Esq., in 1825, for the perpetual gratuitous education of all the children of the poor of this parish, and 10 poor children of Winwick parish. There is also a School here conducted on the British and Foreign system.

*West Haddon Hall*, the seat of Mrs. Dunkley, is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated near the village; and *West Haddon Cottage*, the seat of Isaac Lovell, Esq., situate about a mile from the village, is a very neat residence.

*Charities*.—John Heygate, Esq., of West Haddon Lodge, who died on the 24th of December, 1837, also bequeathed the sum of £500. to the trustees of the School, the annual proceeds of which sum to be distributed on or about Candlemas-day to the most necessitous poor of this parish. *Mr. Samuel Walker* left by will in 1825, the sum of £200, the interest of the same to be applied thus:



one guinea annually to the Church Sunday School; one guinea to the original Friendly Society; and the remainder to be distributed on new year's day in bread and coals to the poor of the parish.

*William Lovett, Esq.*, of Guilsborough Lodge, built cottages for 12 poor aged persons of this parish, with a garden to each; and a handsome turret clock was erected by Mrs. Catherine Woodcock, sister of the aforesaid William Lovett, over the cottages at a cost of £50.

*Mr. John Kilsby* bequeathed in 1808, the interest of £10. for ever, to the Church Sunday School.

*The Charity Estate* lets for about £55. a year which is expended upon the poor, the church, and the highways. *The Church Land*, of about 6 acres, lets for about £24. a year. and is applied with the church rate.

*The Apprenticing Fund* consists of £50., arising from the benefactions of Jacob Lucas, Edward Burnham and another, the interest of which is expended in apprenticing poor children.

Abbott Maria, shopkeeper	Goodman J., plumber & glaz.	Parsons Charles H., surgeon
Adams Benjamin, carpenter	Gulliver John, Esq.	Percival Charles, Esq.
Adams James, carpenter and timber dealer	Gulliver Richard, gentleman	Rushton Mrs. Mary
Adams J., grocer & carpenter	Hales Thomas, shoemaker	Seal James, wheelwright
Adams Thomas, builder	Harday George, surgeon	Sheppard J., wheelwright, &c.
Alibone John, stone mason	Haycock Sarah, saddler	Slye Thos. Walter, gent.
Ashby Thomas, bricklayer	Healey J., shoemkr. & grocer	Smith Samuel, shoemaker
Austin & Petty, grocers, &c.	Healey T. shoemkr. & teadlr.	Smith William, shoemaker
Blencow Thos., shopkeeper	Herbert Mrs. Mary	Spence Rev. Hugh Maltby, rector
Bottrel Stephen, vict., <i>Bell</i>	Heygate Charles, Esq.	Thompson Alfred, tailor
Bremand J., tailor & draper	Heygate Mrs.	Townley Jno., tailor & draper
Burbidge Wm., blacksmith	Hill Jno. Geo., schoolmaster	Underwood Wm., shoemaker
Clarke Mary, blacksmith	Hill Mary, schoolmistress	Watts John, butcher & graz.
Clarke William, watchmaker	Hollyworth B., Bth. schoolmr	West John, corn merchant
Cole Rev. Alf. Adol., (Bapt.)	Hoole Thomas, brazier	West Samuel, baker
Coleman Henry, draper	Horton Matthias, baker	West William, butcher (and Post-office)
Collis Samuel, shoemaker	Jelly John, tailor and draper	Woodcock Mrs. Catherine
Darker William, butcher	Johnson John, timber, slate, coal & salt mercht. & graz.	
Driver J., druggist & stationer	Kilsby William, gent.	
Dunkley Mr. Francis	Lee William, watchmaker	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Dunkley Mary, gentlewmn., <i>The Hall</i>	Line Charles, stone mason	Marked thus (*) are yeomen.
Dunkley William, gardener	Lovell Isaac, Esq.	Burton William Cranfield
Eales Daniel, miller & baker	Lovell William, Esq.	Heygate Charles
Facer Charles, druggist, &c.	Lovett William, Esq.	*Jackson George
Facer John, grocer	Lucas Mrs. Eliza	Parnell Nathaniel
Farm William, saddler, &c.	Manton W., grocer & draper	*Parnell Richard
Garrett David, builder	Moore Jph., vict., <i>Wheat Sheaf</i>	Slye William Walter
Garrett John, builder	Newcombe Ht., vict., <i>Crown</i>	Underwood Thomas
Garrett William, builder	Newton G., London salesman	West William
	Orans Jer., watchmaker, &c.	

\* \* Letters received through the Daventry Post Office.

*Carriers to Northampton.*—Thos. Dunkley, Wednesday and Saturday, and Joseph Garrett, Saturday. To Daventry, Wed., and Lutterworth, Thurs., Samuel Page.

## LILBOURNE PARISH.

This parish is situate on the banks of the Avon, by which it is divided on the north from Leicestershire; it is bounded on the east by Clay Coton, on the south by Yelvertoft, and the ancient Roman road, Watling-street, separates it from Warwickshire. It contains 1,920 acres, and its population in 1801 was 243; in 1831, 274; and in 1841, 279 souls. Its rateable value is £2,102. 5s., and the amount of assessed property in the parish is £3,060. The soil is principally a dark mould, and the pastures are excellent. The principal landowners are Mrs. W. C. Smith, of Bateswell Hall, Lutterworth, (the lady of the manor); Miss Arnold, and Mr. Wm. Howkins.

*Antiquities.*—"Upon the banks of the Avon, which runs here with a small stream, was anciently a castle, whose vestigia are still visible. The southernmost part is a square piece of ground, appearing to have been raised, and in its sides answering to the four quarters of the heavens. At the south-east and south-west angles are hillocks, which have the resemblance of bastions. From one angle to the other runs a bank of earth, and a like bank along the eastern and western sides. The area is about the fifth part of an acre. To the north-west is a large high mount, on which, according to tradition, there stood a fort or watch tower, of whose demolished walls the churches of Lilbourne and Clay Coton are said to have been built. About half a mile west from the town is a high eminence of a circular form, in shape and size not unlike Berry Mount, at Towcester, called the Round hill. About it are some slight marks of a moat. Some persons, as we are told by Camden, dug into this hill in expectation of finding concealed treasure, but they met with only coals. From this circumstance that learned antiquary conjectures it was thrown up as a boundary or limit; and shews, from approved authority, that under land marks of this kind it was usual to put coals, bones half burnt, potshards, and things of the like nature. These hillocks are termed *Botontines*. Mr. Morton, who thinks this hill too high and big to have been a tumulus, and that the Watling-street was itself a sufficient boundary, and who says farther that the notion of coals being found here is founded only upon a vulgar tale, is of opinion it was erected for a watch mount. On this Round hill have been lately planted a sycamore, an aspen, and a willow tree. Upon the Watling-street way, near a furlong south of Dowbridge, was another hillock, in levelling which were found human bones, with ashes and wood-coals. From hence and from its vicinity to a military way, Mr. Morton conjectures this was a tumulus of Roman erection. Many human bones and skulls have been found in this neighbourhood and near the Round hill; and the tradition of the place is, that here was formerly a fight between the Saxons and the Danes. It is Mr. Morton's opinion that there was anciently

a severe action in these parts between the Britons and the Romans. From its situation and these marks of antiquity, Camden supposeth Lilbum was a Roman station, and its distance from *Bennavenna* and *Vennones* hath induced Mr. Morton and a late learned commentator on the itinerary, to fix the *tripontium* of the Romans here, rather than at Towcester."\* About a mile from Lilbourne,

"Where ever-gliding Avon's limpid wave  
Thwarts the long course of dusty Watling-street,"

the river, which here divides the counties of Northampton and Leicester, is crossed by a long bridge, known as *Dove* or *Dow bridge*, and here, according to Dr. Stukeley and others, the Romans had a *pons*, if not three, and hence the name of *Tripontium*. Dr. Stukeley says, "the bridge is placed in a sweet little valley, with the sides pretty steep. The stream here divides into two, with a bridge over each; upon one is a stone inscription, very laconic, shewing the three counties (Northampton, Warwick, and Leicester,) that repair it. Hard by antiquities have been found, both at Catthorpe and Lilbourne, one on the north and the other on the south side of the river; so that the Roman city stood on both sides." Vestiges of encampment appear both on the Northamptonshire and on the Leicestershire sides. The Roman road passed through the middle of an encampment, which Mr. Ireland thinks 'was indisputably the Roman station mentioned by Antoninus in his journey from London to Lincoln, under the denomination of *Tripontium*.' Camden assigns this station to Towcester, and Dr. Henry fixes it at Rugby. *Dyer*, the poet, was for some time rector of Catthorpe, a little beyond Lilbourne, on the Leicestershire bank of the Avon. He was originally an itinerant painter in his native country (South Wales), and having afterwards entered the church he was presented to the living of Catthorpe in 1741, and there he remained about ten years. The rectory house is on a hill side, looking over the vale of the Avon, which is here very beautiful, and all about it is just the placid scenery that such a poet might delight to wander among. His wife's name," he tells us, "was Ensor, whose grandmother was a Shakespeare, descended from a brother of everybody's—Shakspeare." He was a man of a kindly, unambitious temper, strongly attached to a country life, and his poetry has all the sweetness and simplicity of his character.

*Manor*.—At the time of the Domesday survey the Crown held 2 hides and half a virgate of land in *Lilleburne*, which, with 12 acres of meadow, had been rated before the conquest at 2s., but was then valued at 30s. In the Confessor's time it formed part of the possessions of the Saxon earl, *Albericus*. The *Earl of Morton* had one virgate, and *Rudolph* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of the Crown at the same time. In the reign of King Stephen the lordship was in the hands of *Gerard de Camvile*, who resided at the Castle here. *Richard*, his son and suc-

\* Baker.  
B 2

cessor, founded Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, in this reign, and in the 20th of the same reign (1155), he was a witness to the King's recognition of the liberties and rights of the people. In Henry II.'s time, the Earl of Leicester whose ancestor appears to have obtained a grant of the lands possessed by Earl Albericus, held 4 hides here and in Clay Coton, and *William Fitz-Alfrid* one large virgate. Upon the decease of Roger, grandson of Richard de Camville, in the 12th of John (1211), without male issue, this lordship came to *Elena*, his daughter, from whom it passed to her father's sisters, *Elena*, the wife of *Thomas de Astley*, *Maud*, of *Robert de Esseby*, and *Petronilla*, who afterwards married Richard Curson, who divided it between them. In the reign of Henry III., *Richard de Curson*, *Thomas de Estley*, and *William de Esseby*, held one knight's fee here and at Clay Coton of *Simon de Montfort*, of the honour of Leicester. *Maud de Esseby* conveyed her share of the lordship to *William de Waleys*, who, in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), was certified to hold the township of *Lillburne* and *Cley-Cotes*, of *William le Botyler*, by the service of one knight's fee. Upon the forfeiture of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, *Edmund*, younger son to King Henry III., was created Earl of Leicester, and obtained the honour of Leicester, with all the lands and knight's fees belonging to it. At his death he was possessed of one fee in Lillbourne, which *William de Boteler* held of him by knight's service. His son and successor was *Thomas*, Earl of Lancaster, who, in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), was superior lord of this manor and its members. The part of the lordship possessed by *William Waleys*, passed to his son, grandson, and great grand-daughter, who, in conjunction with her husband, *Robert de Heygate*, granted it to *Robert de Holand* and *Maud* his wife, who were in possession of it in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330). The part belonging to *Thomas de Astley* continued with the family for many generations; and the part allotted to *Petronilla* and *Robert Curson* passed successively to *Adam le Wyvic*, *Adam de Papton*, and the family of *de Wwunci*, who possessed it in the 3rd of Edward III. In the same year *Robert* and *Maud de Holland*, *Thomas de Astley*, and *Robert Wwunci*, were the joint possessors of the lordship. In the 20th of this reign (1347), *Thomas de Astley*, *Richard de Egebaston*, and *Robert de Wwuncy*, accounted for one knight's fee here of the honour of Leicester. The inheritance of the de Astley's came in succession to *Thomas Grey*, Marquis of Dorset, who died seized of this manor in the 22nd of Henry VIII. (1531), from whom it descended to his son. *William Leigh*, Esq. levied a fine of it in the 3rd of Edward VI. (1550); and it was afterwards sold and resold, and is now in the possession of the trustees of the late William Corbet Smith, Esq., of Batewell Hall, near Lutterworth, who purchased it of the trustees of the late J. A. Arnold, Esq. *Corbet*, the son and heir of the said Wm. C. Smith, Esq., is now a minor, only five years of age. Lillbourne had formerly a weekly market on Mondays, together with the privilege of pillory and ducking stool.



*The Village*, which is small and neat, is situate about 4 miles E.N.E. of Rugby, 7 miles S.W. from Welford, and 16 miles west of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, stands at the north-west extremity of the village, and is a small ancient edifice. It consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, south porch, and western tower containing five bells. The nave and aisles are supposed to be of the 13th century; the rood steps remain in the south aisle; there is a sancte-bell cot over the nave gable, and the bell is still preserved in the church. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £6, and now worth about £140; in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Smith, M.A. The glebe land is 66 acres.

*The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1820, stands in the centre of the village. *The School* is supported by voluntary contributions.

*Charities.*—*The Church and poor's land.*—This property, consisting altogether of 25a. 1r. of land, is under the management of the minister and parish officers, and is appropriated to the repairs of the parish church, and to the use of the poor. The portion which belongs to the church, containing four acres or thereabouts, is let yearly to the highest bidder. The rent is about £18 per annum, and is applied with the church rate. The rest of the land, which includes both pasture and meadow ground, is let at under rents to poor persons, fourteen in number, selected at a parish meeting. These occupy the pasture part in common, the meadow being divided by stakes into separate portions for their accommodation. The rents are applied in part by the churchwardens and overseers in the purchase of coals, which are distributed at Christmas among the poor of the parish, and the rest is carried to the account of the poor's rates. About six loads of coals are annually given away. The property is understood to have been appropriated to the uses above mentioned at the time of the inclosure in 1681, and the same course as to the letting of the land and the application of the rents has prevailed as long as is now remembered. William Clarke, in 1707, left 20s. a year, and Thomas Gilbert, a similar sum, in 1796, to the poor of this parish.

Crisp Henry, hairdresser  
Drake Frances, dressmaker  
Drake William, carpenter, &c.  
Eagles Jas., grocer and grazier  
Hall John, road surveyor and grazier  
Harper Nathaniel, vict., *Bull*, (and butcher)  
Hefford Robert, carpenter  
Lapworth John, vict. *Bell*, (and butcher)  
Lines John, shopkeeper, and parish clerk  
Marson Thos., vict., *Chequers*, (& pig dlr.)  
Pearcey John, butcher  
Prowett Anthony, schoolmaster

Semark Richard shoemaker  
Towers John, frame-work knitter

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Beasley John, (yeoman)  
Cooke William  
Dunn Abraham  
Howkins Samuel  
Howkins William, (yeoman)  
Hurst William  
Slye Charles John  
Towers Joseph

Letters received through the Rugby office.

## NASEBY PARISH.

Naseby, in Domesday book called *Navesberie*, and in later records *Navesby* and *Nathesby*, is bounded on the east by Haselbeech and Kelmarsh, on the north by Sibbertoft and Clipston, on the west by Sulby and Cold-Ashby, and on the south by Cottesbrooke. It contains 3,690 statute acres; and its population in 1801, was 538; in 1831, 707; and in 1841, 889 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4,045. 12s. 6d., and the amount of assessed property is £1,699. The soil is various, and the principal proprietors are—John Fitzgerald, Esq. (lord of the manor), G. A. Maddock, Esq. and the Vicar.

*Manor.*—*William Peverel*, natural son of the Conqueror, held 7 hides of land here at the time of the Norman survey; there were 8 acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued at the time of Edward the Confessor at 20s., but was then rated at 60s. Upon the honour of Peverel being escheated to the Crown, these 7 hides were granted to *Guy de la Val*, from whom they passed to *Roger de Lacy*, constable of Chester, in the first year of the reign of King John (1199). In the 4th of Richard I. (1193), this Roger was at the siege of Acon, in the Holy Land, was engaged in the battle against the Saracens, and was present at the taking of Damietta. In the 5th of this reign (1204), he obtained a weekly market here upon Tuesdays; and at his death, which occurred in the 13th of the same reign (1212), he was succeeded by *John* his son and heir. John de Lacy was created Earl of Lincoln, in the 17th of Henry III. (1233); and in the 21st of this reign, upon the assembly of the English prelates, by appointment of Otho, the pope's legate, he was sent with other nobles in the King's name to prohibit the legate from establishing any constitution derogatory to his crown and dignity. *Richard de Clare*, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, marrying *Maud*, the daughter of John de Lacy, became possessed of the lordship of Naseby; and by a fine levied in the 33rd of the same reign (1249), he conveyed the manor, with the advowson of the church, to *William, Earl of Albemarle*. In the 3rd of Edward I. (1275), *Maud de Clare*, Countess of Gloucester, then a widow, recovered the manor of Isabel de Fortibus, the relict of the Earl of Albemarle. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), *Gilbert de Clare*, the son and successor of Richard, Earl of Gloucester, died seized of this manor, which he held *in capite* of the Earl of Lincoln; and was succeeded by *Gilbert* his son, by Joan of Acres, daughter to the King, a minor, under five years of age. This Gilbert was slain in the battle of Bannockburn, in the 7th of Edward II. (1316), and, not leaving male issue, his inheritance descended to his three sisters and co-heirs. In the partition of his estates, this manor was assigned to *Margaret*, his second sister, and was at this time in the hands of John Gifford, as under-tenant. In the 9th of the same reign, this John Gifford

was certified to be the lord of Naseby. The manor was afterwards in the possession of the *Stafford* family, with which it continued for several generations; and in the 9th of Henry V. (1422), it devolved upon Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, afterwards created Duke of Buckingham, and slain at the battle of Northampton, fighting valiantly on the part of King Henry VI., in the 38th of this reign (1460). (See page 105). His successor, *John Stafford*, was created Earl of Wiltshire, in the 9th of Edward IV. (1470), and at his decease, in the 13th of the same reign, his title and estates descended to his son *Edward*, a minor, three years old. *Edward*, Earl of Wiltshire, having no issue, this manor reverted at his death to *Edward*, Duke of Buckingham, who was attainted of high treason, and beheaded upon Tower-hill, in the 13th of Henry VII. (1522), and his lands confiscated. The manor of Naseby was given in the same year to *Sir William Fitz-William, Knight*, and passed through several families, by purchase, down to the present lord. The convent of Sulby had possessions in this parish, which were given with other lands in the neighbourhood, in the 10th and 12th of Elizabeth (1568-70), to *Sir Christopher Hatton*.

In the lordship, which was enclosed in 1822, are several hills, on one of which the village is situated, and the parish is considered to be the highest ground in England. The Rev. John Mastin, late vicar of this parish, in his excellent "*History of Naseby*," published in 1792, tells us, that the ground near Naseby, which is at least 50 feet lower than the town, was found by a late survey to be 300 feet higher than the river Nen at Northampton, which is 9 inches higher than the Thames at Oxford. Naseby then, he considers, to be upwards of 400 feet higher than the Thames at London. So elevated is the ground, that from the church spire, Boston deeps, in Lincolnshire, 60 miles distant, may be seen, according to Mr. Mastin, on a clear day; and he gives the names of forty parish churches, which he has seen with the naked eye from one station, an old windmill bank: by the help of glasses, he says, several more may be seen. In the late ordnance survey, reflectors were placed on the spire, and it formed a rather important point in their investigations. Some assert that a part of Cold Ashby parish is 25 feet higher than this lordship.

*The Village* of Naseby, which is large, scattered, and irregular, is situate about 4 miles S.E. from Welford, 12 N.N.W. from Northampton, 6 N.E. of Market-Harborough, and 78 miles from London, in or near the centre of the kingdom. As has been seen it was once a market town, and the market cross still stands near the church. The walls of the greater part of the houses are of clay, composed of a kind of kealy earth, dug near the village, mixed with straw. "There are walls in some of the houses," writes Mr. Mastin, "said to be two hundred years old, built of this earth, and were they drawn over with lime mortar, and marked or lined to appear as stone work, their appearance would be

respectable." The town is noted for the longevity of its inhabitants, probably owing to the salubrity of the air, and the vicar tells us that a man named Corby, a farmer of this place, at the age of 70 had an entire new and regular set of teeth cut, and which grew to a proper size, and continued firm and good to the time of his death; so good that, to use his own expression, he would quarrel with his family for crusts. This crusty old fellow died in his 94th year. Also that on the 22nd of August, 1812, Ann Wilford, daughter of Luke and Sarah Wilford, was born at Naseby, and had living at the time of her birth *seven* great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers, and *five* grandfathers and grandmothers, living near the house where the child was born. And that Mary Wilford, who died on the 4th of December, 1814, at the advanced age of 93, had living, at the time of her death, 5 sons and 2 daughters, whose united ages amounted to 444; 35 grandchildren, and 32 great-grandchildren; she was aunt to 15, great-aunt to 68, great-great-aunt to 108, and great-great-great-aunt to 6, who were all living, and lineal descendants, amounting to 271 souls. Our vicar further tells us, that the natives "speak a kind of provincial dialect, and in general vociferate loudly;" which, as according to him, they are a little too fond of tippling, must be rather inconvenient. There is excellent gravel in the lordship, and when used, says the vicar, in a proper season, binds like a floor of plaster; amongst the gravel are found several kinds of sea shells.\* According to tradition, Knutecoat, in this parish, was the site of a parochial chapel, having the right of sepulchre, but history is silent on the subject. A windmill now occupies its site, and in clearing for its foundation, several human bones were discovered. Mr. Mastin and his brother took up a complete human skeleton, which had probably lain there undisturbed for 500 years.

The lordship is remarkable for its excellent springs, no less than six rising in the village alone. One of them, the lesser or Upper Avon,—the immortal Shakespeare's own river,—has its source in Avon-well, in the garden of the Fitzgerald Arms Inn, opposite the church.† The spring flows into a small circular pool, which, a few years back, it was resolved to adorn and render sufficiently smart for the birth-bed of so famous a river. A plaster swan was

\* "One day, when I was curious in examining some gravel brought into the village," says Mr. Mastin, "and found several fossil-shells, &c., a neighbour, standing by, asked my opinion about them: I answered, 'I have no doubt but they have lain in the earth ever since the flood.' 'A flood!' he exclaimed, '*there never was a flood at Naseby.*'"

† Leland's notice, in the 'Itinerary,' of the source of the Avon, deserves quoting, if only as a little sample of the rugged English of the time (1540-50):—"The hedde of Avon river visiteth (riseth) a little sidenham of Gilesbrough (Guiltsborough) village, and cummeth by it there, first receiving a bottom." That which Leland calls the head of the Avon is another branch of it which rises near Cold-Ashby, not far from Guiltsborough, but is not considered the main branch.



procured, and the water made to spout from his bill into the little pool, which also received various graceful trimmings. The well was separated by a wall from the public road, but in order that the improvements might be enjoyed by all, iron railings were substituted for the "Kealy earth," opposite to the swan fountain. But unluckily, the natives were not prepared to appreciate such an innovation. The bird's head was speedily discovered to be a capital mark, and, as Naseby men are as proud of their skill in stone-throwing as Kentuckians are of theirs in rifle-shooting, its head soon got knocked off, and the limped element in consequence flowed rather ungracefully from its neck. Other mishaps followed, and finally the poor bird was flung off its perch into the water, by which, as plaster swans are not good swimmers, it derived small benefit. Now it looks very desolate. Headless, and with one of its wings broken (to say nothing of the loss of its feet) the poor swan crouches down in a pitiable manner in the dirt *beside* the pond, while the water trickles lazily from a shabby wooden spout; and the Avon-well itself is covered with dead green duck-weed, and surrounded by cabbages. This ought not to be. It is utterly impossible for the most resolute to be sentimental over it.

The classic stream takes a westerly course through Stanford park, separating this county from Leicestershire for a short distance, then winds away through a good portion of the counties of Warwick and Worcester, and unites with the Severn at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire. Tewkesbury is, in a direct line, about fifty-five miles south-west of Naseby. But the course of the river is very devious; and though it flows, on the whole, in a south-westerly direction, it does so by no means uniformly. On its way it passes by Rugby, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon, (the birth-place of Shakespeare,) Evesham, and Pershore, before it arrives at Tewkesbury. Although the Avon is one of the most famous of our rivers, it is by no means one of the most beautiful. Its interest arises mainly from its associations, but in them it is alone among English rivers—perhaps among the rivers of the world. The river Nen also rises here, from a spring called Chapel Well; some historians affirm that the Welland also hath its source in this parish, whilst others contend that it arises near the vicarage-house at Sibbertoft. However this may be, one head of the river Ise certainly has its source here, in the north-east corner of the parish. "Thus," continues the worthy Vicar, "Naseby boasts of giving birth to three rivers of great public as well as private utility; flowing from the very centre of the island to seas almost diametrically opposite."\*

*The Battle of Naseby.*—This memorable battle, between the Royalists and Parliamentarians, in which the former were defeated, the royal cause determined, and in the end cost Charles I. his life, was fought in Naseby field, on the 14th

\* One proof, amongst others, of its great elevation.

June, 1645. The site of the battle is a wide and long stretch of ground with a gentle slope from the northern and southern extremities to the lower space between, about one mile north of the village. There are some depressions in the field, but it is not generally broken, though somewhat of its ruggedness is now probably worn off. At the time of the fight it was an open heath, and remained so till the present century—a rough, undulating stretch of high moorland, covered with gorse and fern and scattered bramble-bushes. The following account of this remarkable engagement is from the pen of an able writer of the present day. “The battle occurred in the middle of June, 1645. Charles was at Harborough when he heard that Fairfax had drawn off from Oxford, and he resolved to advance towards him. The King, and all about him, were in high spirits, fully believing that the Parliament army was in a disorganized state, that the new model which had just been adopted was unsuccessful, and that he had but to appear, and victory would at once, of necessity, declare for him. Charles advanced to Daventry, where he waited several days for more correct intelligence of the movements of the enemy. Intelligence came, but of another kind than he expected. Fairfax, he learned, was close at hand; he had reached Northampton with an army more considerable than had been reported to him, and in good condition. This being the case, he resolved to fall back upon Harborough, and from thence proceed as rapidly as he might to Leicester. Meanwhile, Fairfax had not been idle; anticipating an engagement, he had written to the Parliament, requesting that Cromwell might be spared from his attendance at the House of Commons, in order to take the command of the horse, an engagement being likely to happen speedily. On Friday, June 13, a council of war is summoned, to determine what it is best to do. While the debate is going forward, a loud noise is heard in the camp. Cromwell is come! and “the horse give a mighty shout for joy of his coming to them.” He has brought, too, seven hundred of his own Ironsides with him—good men all—but himself a host. There is little hesitancy now. Onward is the word. An alarm soon reaches Harborough that the Roundheads are at hand—that they are quartered within six miles. No chance of reaching Leicester now: that is plain enough, whatever else is doubtful. “A council was immediately called; the former resolution of retiring presently laid aside; and a new one as quickly taken ‘to fight,’ to which there was always an immoderate appetite, when the enemy was within any distance. They would not stay to expect his coming, but would go back to meet him. And so, in the morning early, being Saturday the fourteenth of June, all the army was drawn up, upon a rising ground of very great advantage, about a mile south from Harborough (which was left at their back), and there put in order to give or receive the charge.”—(Clarendon.) But they did not stay there. Fairfax had set out from his quarters by daybreak, and,

after a march of an hour or two, sees some of the King's troops on the high grounds before him.\* Charles had been led to move his troops from their former and, as it would seem, preferable position, owing to his misconceiving the purport of some movements on the part of his adversary, and now had scarcely time to arrange his army before the enemy made signs of attacking him. The position which the king's army had now taken is on the north-eastern side of Naseby field; the parliament's army occupies the hill about half a mile on the south. The deep hollow is between them. The order of battle is soon formed. On the king's side, Prince Rupert has the command of the right wing, Sir Marmaduke Langdale of the left, while the main body is commanded by Lord Ashley; the king being with the reserves, and having Lord Lindsey, Sir George Lisle, and others with him. On the opposite side, Cromwell commands the right, and Ireton the left wing; the centre is under the charge of the General (Fairfax) himself and Major Skippon; Rainsborough, Hammond, and Pride commanding the reserves. Each party forms a line stretching across the field; the order of each is similar—the infantry being in the centre, with the cavalry as wings. Yonder hill, where the king's troops are, is Broad Moor; they have a warren on their left. This, whereon the parliament's army is ranged, is Mill Hill, that Fenny Hill on the left, a troop of Ireton's dragoons is behind the hedge that divides Naseby and Sulby Honours. Both armies are well placed; it is clear, though, that Cromwell has therein the advantage. He has secured such a position as to screen a considerable part of his men by means of the broken ground from the observation of the enemy, while he commands a full view of them, and can detect at once all their movements. In number there is little difference between them. In courage they are equal, but not in confidence. That "mighty shout" of the horse yesterday, when "Fairfax's invincible lieutenant"† came, was it not a presage to victory? Fairfax himself, too, his looks were pale as death yesterday, but now he is all alacrity, "his soldiers see in his cheerful countenance the promise of victory? On the other side, the cavalry is full of assurance, but the infantry is hardly so hopeful. Those marchings and counter-marchings, and constant changing of plans, do not speak well for their commanders' decision and clear-sightedness. A mighty difference; it is the hour of life or death, and they cannot confide in their leaders' firmness and foresight, on which both depend! But they are brave men and will do bravely. The royalists place bean-stalks in their hats; the others have no directions on the subject; a few of their own accord put up some white paper or linen, the rest carry no mark.

\* There is some hopeless confusion here between the various accounts of the victorious party on the one hand, and Clarendon on the other—neither hours nor movements can be made to agree, and it seems as though here, as elsewhere, Clarendon had not taken much trouble about the exact veracity of his narrative.

† Milton.

Thus, then, these twenty thousand men stand face to face on that fair summer morning waiting for the word in order to fall upon each other. The broad moor glows with the broom in full flower—its golden glory mingling with the lowlier blossoms of the heath. The wind blows sharply from the north-west, and there is a little preparatory manœuvring to obtain the advantage of it. A few shots are fired from the scanty artillery on either side. And see, a forlorn hope of three hundred musketeers advances towards the royal army; its orders are to advance steadily, to wait in the vale till it is charged, and then fall back as steadily as it advanced. The battle is begun. Rupert with his right approaches the left of his opponents. He charges swiftly, terribly, crying “Queen Mary!” while the answering shout is “God is our strength!” Brave is the meeting, Ireton is not made to yield, bravely is that fierce charge encountered, but it is irresistible. Ireton is borne down, his horse is killed, himself thrust through the thigh with a halberd, and wounded in the face; his eyes become dim, he is carried off a prisoner, and his troops fly swiftly, while Rupert’s as swiftly pursue them. How fares it on the other wing? Has the Invincible given away? Not he. Langdale charged him, but he yielded not a step. His Ironsides charge in turn—“like a torrent driving all before them.” Down they rush into that narrow valley conquerors and conquered, but his clear eye sees when to stay the pursuit. He drives them fairly from the field, far enough to prevent them rallying, then he as quickly returns to it. Work is yet to do there, and he well knew his work was undone while anything remains to do,—scattered troops may rally, but the danger is from those who stand. With those in the centre there has been hot work. Ashley comes on with ready energy—there is one discharge on each side, and then closing they meet hand to hand, fighting with the butt-ends of their muskets. For a brief space this continues, then all of the Round-heads, but Fairfax’s own regiment, give way. But they rally. The general, bareheaded (for he lost his helmet in the first charge), with a “spirit heightened above the ordinary spirit of man,” thinks not for a moment of retreat.\* He is “to and again in the front, carrying orders, bringing on divisions in thickest dangers, and with gallant bravery.”\* Skippon, too, is busy, he brings on a troop that is not quite disorganised, but in doing it is shot in the side, “yet he leads them on.” Nor will he quit the field though Fairfax desires him. “No, general, I will not stir,” replies the brave old man; “I will not stir while a man will stand.”† But the disorder is too great to be remedied. Then the commanders with their colours, and such of the soldiers as are firm, fall into the reserves, order is re-established, and these fresh troops advancing, quickly compel the wearied royalists to fly. Not all! there stands one regiment “like a rock.”‡ Again and again Fairfax charges, but they stand rock-like still,

\* Bishop’s Letter.

† Fairfax’s Letter.

‡ Rushworth.



though their comrades have all deserted them, and though the king, for whom they are dying, stands with his untouched reserves idly on the hill there. What heed they! They know their duty and will do it. Grievous is it to see brave men thus stand *hopeless*. Fairfax despatches Skippon with his regiment to the other side, and so with sharp shots, and heavy blows they beat their way through that rock and meet in the middle. It is battered down, crushed. But why stand those reserves idly there? Will decision never reach their counsels? The king will charge—is ready to do so—plainly must do so—is not the foot everywhere breaking? He places himself at the head of his guards, but the Earl of Carnewarthy, who rides next him, “lays his hand on the bridle of the king’s horse, and with two or three full-mouthed scottish oaths cries, ‘Will you go upon your death in an instant?’ and before the king understands what he will have, turns his horse round.” Straight flies the word—“the king runs, every one shift for himself,”—and without a blow—without advancing towards the field—all of that reserve fly as though the Invincible were indeed upon them.

But where tarries Rupert all this while? Alas! he is a gallant soldier, but not a wise one. He drove far the troops who fled before him—too far, but he returned at last? The foolish boy! he comes upon the train of his adversaries on his return, and must needs stay to take it. He wants trophies—his men want booty, and so they fall on there, while their fellows are being hewed to pieces in the field—clean forgotten! But the train is well guarded,—Cromwell is not a careless soldier,—and Rupert cannot make an impression upon it. Again he tries, but it is in vain. Again? No—“to the field.” It is too late; all is lost there, and he has some difficulty in rejoining the king, who has rallied his reserves about half a mile beyond his old station. Meanwhile Cromwell had returned and completed his work of destruction in the field; then calling off their men, the generals put them again in order, and they advance ready for battle as at first.

Not so with the king’s men. “One charge more and we regain the day,” pleads he, and pleads in vain. Rupert’s men declare they have acted their parts—the battle is over, they will not begin the day again. They have no “Cause” to fight for. “That difference was observed shortly from the beginning of the war,” as Clarendon tells us, “in the discipline of the king’s troops, and of those which marched under the command of Cromwell, that though the king’s troops, prevailed in the charge, and routed those they charged, they never rallied themselves again in order, nor could be brought to make a second charge again the same day; whereas Cromwell’s troops, if they prevailed, or though they were beaten and routed, presently rallied again, and stood in good order till they received new orders.” In vain, therefore, was it to entreat them to stand when they saw those men before them closing steadily upon them. They retreat slowly at first,

\* Clarendon.

ever quickening, till retreat becomes a chase for life or death. It was "extreme hot work," as one who was in it said, and hot was the chase afterwards. "We pursued them," said Cromwell in his letter, written directly after, "from three miles short of Harborough to nine beyond, even to sight of Leicester, whither the king fled." And now, when a peaceful peasant is digging a trench from some of the meadows, or by the road side, it often happens that the spade strikes upon the bones of one of those poor stragglers. From Naseby to Leicester—a weary sixteen miles for those miserable men. What was it to them that the fields were fair, that the trees were bending beneath their graceful foliage, that the gentle sun was sliding softly and in beauty towards the west—they dared not even stop to drink from the brook murmuring so gently by the wayside, heedless of all that bloody work. Frightful was the encounter, more terrible the flight. The field still retains evidence of the event. The bodies were collected and buried in several huge pits that were hastily dug; and the earth with which they were covered has sunk considerably, so that now they form large hollows—some of the deeper, from the water collecting in them, except in very dry weather, form ponds, and being left waste round the borders, have become fringed with brambles and weeds. The plough is not carried over any of the graves, and they have a solemn effect when it is known what they are. In cultivating the soil, bullets, cannon-balls, and fragments of arms, are frequently turned up. Not far from the field there is a pyramid erected by the present lord of the manor, in commemoration of the battle, with an inscription, bidding kings to take warning from it not to encroach on the liberties of their subjects, and subjects not to resist their sovereigns.

Mr. Mastin relates the the two following anecdotes in connection with this battle. Some years ago, on a Shrove Tuesday, two women of the village had a violent dispute in the churchyard; from words they proceeded to blows, and fought most furiously; when a man who was shot at the battle of Naseby, came out of a grave and parted them. This enigma is solved by the fact that one Humphrey Thompson, a parishioner of Naseby, a quarter master, valiantly fighting for his royal master in this field, was wounded, but not mortally: he, after quitting the army, was made parish clerk and sexton, and was digging a grave when the above mentioned quarrel happened. A Mr. Mansell who fought at the battle of Naseby field, was wounded in the breast, and left for dead; being stripped to be buried, a young woman, daughter to an apothecary, happened to be upon the field, and finding his hand to be very soft, exclaimed, "This certainly was a gentleman!" she further observed that she felt a pulse, and consequently, that he was not dead. She put off her under petticoat, and wrapping him in it, had him conveyed to a neighbouring village, where he recovered, and lived some years after. He kept the young woman as a companion, or housekeeper, till the time of his death, when he left her a handsome annuity.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, consisting of nave and side aisles, chancel, and south porch. At the west end is an embattled tower, with an unfinished, crocketed spire; the tower contains five bells, one of which, the tenor, weighs 18 cwt., and hangs considerably above the others, the tower being too small to contain them all in the same framework. The top of the spire is finished with woodwork, which rises fifteen feet above the stonework, and is surmounted by a large copper ball, capable of containing 60 gallons, which is said to have been brought from Boulogne by Sir Giles Allington, when that place was taken by the English, in the reign of Henry VIII. (1544.) It was placed originally upon the cupola of Sir Giles' mansion, at Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire, and was sold as old copper, at the dismantling of that once noble seat. Mr. Ashby, who caused the timber-work to be erected on the spire, presented this ball also. There is nothing further of particular interest connected with this church, save that it "stands almost on the field of the fatal fight so disastrous to the cause of King Charles the Martyr, and within a stone's cast of the source of Shakespeare's Avon." On the west side of the churchyard, there is a very beautiful row of horse-chesnuts. "Without this relief, all Naseby would seem smitten with a curse of unmitigated bleakness." The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £8, and now valued at about £84 a-year. Land was allotted, in lieu of tithes at the enclosure, in 1822; and the vicarage was augmented with £800 from Queen Anne's Bounty, with which land was purchased in Long Buckby. The patronage is vested in G. A. Maddock, Esq., and the Rev. James Jones, M.A., is the present incumbent. The *Vicarage-house* is a good substantial brick building, recently re-erected. There is a small *Methodist Chapel*, and a *National School* in the village.

Adnitt Eli, wheelwrt. & grocer	Tarry S., shoemaker & grazr.	Frisby Nathaniel
Askew John, shoemaker	Tresler Jno., blacksmith	Garrett Mary
Birchell Wm. saddler, &c.	Watts William, builder	Haddon Richard
Bonsor Jas., brick manufact.	Wilford Benjn., grocer	Haddon William
Burdett John, vict. <i>Fitzgerald Arms</i>	Wilford Job., draper & baker	Henson Alice
Chester John, shoemaker	White B., vict., <i>Royal Oak</i> .	Henson William
Cox D., gardener & seedsman	Winkles Thomas, builder	Ilston John
Frisby Nathl., wheelwright	Wright Jno., grocer & tailor	Love Peter
Grocut John, schoolmaster		Perrin Mary
Harbidge Wm., ropemaker	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Ringrose Elisha
Henson John, butcher	Adnitt John	Smeeton John Booth
Ilston Nehemiah, corn miller	Bassett Joseph	Smeeton J., Naseby Wolley
Jones Rev. Jas., M.A., vicar	Clay James	Smeeton J. John, Naseby-broad-Moor
Mitchell John, blacksmith	Everard David and John	Smyder Richard
Mott Jph., parish clerk	Everard John, sen., <i>Naseby Lodge</i>	Watcham Charles
Ringrose Jno., butcher	Everard John	Watts Thomas
Ringrose Rd., beer retailer	Everard Maurice	Wright Samuel Edmonds,
Shaw Adam, basket-maker	Falkner Robert	Naseby Manor

\*\*\* Letters received through the Welford Post Office.

*Carriers to Northampton.*—E. Ringrose, Wed. and Sat., and Jph. and Jerh. Wilford, Sat

## RAVENSTHORPE (PART OF) PARISH.

COTON HAMLET, *see Nobottle Grove Hundred.*

## STANFORD PARISH,

Generally called Stanford-upon-Avon, is bounded on the east by Welford, by Clay-Coton on the south, Lilbourne on the west, and on the north it is separated from Leicestershire by the Avon. It contains 1,510 acres. Its population in 1801 was 45; in 1831, 24; and in 1841, 32 souls. The amount of assessed property is £4,164; and the rateable value of the parish is £2,493. The general appearance of this parish is very pleasing; it formerly consisted of two manors, which were called Down and Stanford. On the bank of the river, at the Northamptonshire side, once stood a village, still called *Down-hill* or *Down-town*, and in which was a chapel of ease to Stanford church. Large foundation stones have been turned up in ploughing here; and on the top of the hill is a fine spring which formerly worked a water-mill at the foot of it. Hempley-hill, a short distance from Down-hill, commands a very extensive prospect. The soil is light, and the parish is chiefly laid down in pasture. The Baroness Braye is the lady of the manor and principal proprietor.

*Manor.*—*Guy de Reinbudcurt*, a Norman, who possessed this lordship soon after the conquest, gave it, free of all secular customs and services, to the convent of Selby, a Benedictine abbey in Yorkshire, founded by William the Conqueror. The land consisted of 2 hides, wanting half a virgate, and 8 acres of meadow, which, in the Confessor's reign, had been rated at 20s., but was now valued at 40s. Before the conquest it was the freehold of *Leuric*. With Selby monastery the lordship continued till the dissolution of that house, when the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, part of the possessions of Selby abbey, were purchased of the Crown by *Thomas Cave, Esq.*, in the 31st of Henry VIII. (1540). This gentleman's ancestors, who were seated here many years before they were in possession of the manor, were descended from *Jordain*, lord of North Cave and South Cave, and other lordships in Yorkshire, in the 7th of William Rufus (1094). The manor of Stanford has continued and is now in the possession of *Sarah Otway Cave*, the *Baroness Braye*, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. (lineal heir and representative through his grandmother, of the second daughter and eldest co-heir of the first Lord Braye), by the daughter of John Edwards, Esq. In 1790 she married Henry Otway, Esq., who died in 1815, and she assumed the name of Cave in 1818 by sign manual. This barony, in abeyance since 1557, was revived in 1839, in favour of its present holder, as the representative (through her great-grandmother) of one of the co-heirs of the 1st Baron Braye. Residences—14, Great Stanhope-street, London, and Stanford Hall, Leicestershire. Her four daughters are her co-heirs.



*The Village* of Stanford consists of a few dispersed houses, pleasantly situated 5 miles S.E. of Lutterworth, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west from Welford.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a fine ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, and an embattled tower with crotched pinnacles. The interior presents a very imposing appearance: the east and four other windows in the chancel are filled with elegantly stained glass, representing the apostles and other saints; in the south aisle is an elegant piscina, and a bracket of wood still marks the place of a chantry altar. In this aisle there is also an original sepulchral recess, of much beauty, with a mutilated recumbent figure. The tower-arch is obstructed by an open gallery; the organ once belonged to the royal palace of Whitehall, but it was sold by Cromwell and erected here. There is some good perpendicular screen work beneath this gallery, and the present rood screen was brought some years past from Lutterworth. The furniture of the pulpit, reading-desk, and communion table, are of crimson damask, elegantly trimmed with various coloured silk, and the Bible and Prayer-book are bound likewise in damask, and embroidered with gold. The whole was worked by Lady Rowe, and dedicated to the service of this church, gratefully to commemorate her own and Sir Thomas Rowe's preservation in a violent storm at sea on their return to England from Turkey, where he was sent as an ambassador to Constantinople in 1621, and whence they precipitately fled, on account of the Sultan having discovered too great a regard for Lady Rowe, who excelled in both the beauties of her mind and person. This gift and history are recorded in a leaf of the Bible, in the handwriting of that day. The monuments in this church are both numerous and beautiful. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £9. 10s. 5d., and now worth about £85. It is in the patronage of Lady Braye, and incumbency of the Rev. John Lindsay, M.A., who resides in a neat parsonage house in the village.

*Stanford Hall*, the seat of the Baroness Braye, was rebuilt about 1770, by Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., at the north side of the Avon, in the liberty of Westrill, Leicestershire, a short distance from the village of Stanford. It stands in a fine park, enlivened by the Avon, the banks of which have been extended in front of the house. The ancient manor house, the family seat of the *Caves*, stood in Stanford, near the church.

*Directory.*—The principal inhabitants are, the Rev. John Lindsay, M.A., (vicar); Joseph Sturmer, parish clerk; John Ireson, farmer and grazier; and John Angrave and Dorcas Jacomb, graziers.

Letters received through the Lutterworth office.

## THORNBY PARISH.

Thornby, or Thurnby, or, according to Domesday book, *Torneberie*, is bounded on the east by Cottesbrook, by Naseby on the north, on the west by Cold Ashby, and by Nortoft on the south. The parish contains 1,090 acres, and its population in 1801 was 184; in 1831, 198; and in 1841, 229 souls. Its rateable value is £1,118. 16s., and the amount of assessed property is £1,921. The soil is of a mixed character, and the principal landowners are, Mrs. Bishop, of Thornby Hall (lady of the manor), John Smith, Esq., the Rev. J. L. Crawley, Rev. Chas. Crawley, and William Lovel.

*Manor.*—At the time of the general survey, William Peverel held one hide of land here, belonging to the manor of Clay Coton; and the Earl of Morton held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides here at the same. Robert Fitz-Alegod was possessed of William Peverel's part in the reign of Henry II., and in Henry the Third's time the other estate was in the possession of Walter de Wydevill, who held it of Simon Montford, as of the honour of Leicester, by the service of half a knight's fee. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), Thomas de Bray was lord of *Thurnby*. In the 19th of Edward III. (1346); Richard de Wydeville paid a fine of 10s. for licence, to alienate 12 virgates of arable land, 28 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of pasture, in *Thurneby*. No further mention is made of this manor till the time of Henry IV., when a fine was levied of the advowson of the rectory, and a manor in Cold Ashby by John Chosell, in tail to Hugh Rydell. This Hugh was succeeded by Henry Rydell, Esq., from whom the premises descended to Robert Halley, who married the daughter and heir of Henry Rydell, and left issue, John Halley, Esq., who died seized of the manors of Cold Ashby and Thornby, in the 8th of Henry VIII. (1517), and which he was certified to have held of George Burnabye by an unknown service. His successor was Ann, his daughter, afterwards married to John Stydolfte, who died seized of the manor, in the 15th of this reign (1524), and left it to Anthony Stydolfte, her son and heir, a minor, three years of age. *The Grange*, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Pipwell, with several other lands and tenements here, were in the possession of Thomas Pell, Gent., in the 1st of Elizabeth, (1533), from whom they descended to his posterity. The Abbeyes of Sulby and Pipwell had large possessions in this parish, which, after their dissolution, were given to Richard Andrewes and Leonard Chamberlyn, Nicholas Temple and Sir Christopher Hatton.

*The Village* of Thornby, which is rather neat, is situate partly on a declivity, about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles south from Welford, and 11 miles N.N.W. of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, south porch, and tower containing five bells. The font has

a Norman bowl. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £13., and its gross income now is £377. The Rev. John Couchman, B.A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted for 320 acres of land. There is a *National School* in the village, supported by subscription.

Adnitt Chas., tailor & draper	Falkner Eliz., schoolmistress	Watts John, vict., <i>Red Lion</i>
Bishop Mary Jane, gentwn., <i>Thornby Hall</i>	Faux Joseph, Esq.	and grazier
Couchman Rev. John, B.A.	Humphrey John, tailor	White Miss Mary
Emerton Eliz., beer retailer and maltster	King James, vict., <i>George Inn</i> , and grazier	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Facer Job, blacksmith	Patrick John, baker	Fawcett Robert
	Pell William, butcher	Gulliver George (yeoman)
	Voss Samuel, parish clerk	Gulliver Thomas
		Smith T. J. (yeoman), <i>Grange</i>

Letters received through the Welford Post Office.

### WATFORD PARISH

Is bounded by Long Buckby on the east, on the north by Winwick, by Ashby-Legers on the west, and on the south by Welton. It is also bounded on the west by the ancient Roman road Watling-street, and is in the line of the London and North Western Railway, the Crick Station of which is situate in this parish. Watford contains 3,080 acres, of the rateable value of £8,507; and the amount of assessed property is £5,984. The soil varies very much; there are some strong chalybeate springs in the vicinity; and the lord of the manor and principal proprietor is Lord Henley.

*Manor.*—*Gilbert the Cook* held 2 hides of land of the Crown in Watford, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, previous to which it was the freehold of *Thor*, and rated at 10s., but now advanced to 40s. *Baldwin*, the son and successor of *Gilbert*, was possessed of 4 hides here in the reign of Henry II., and dying without issue, his lands on his decease were escheated to the Crown. The manor was at this time in the hands of *Eustachius de Arden*, or *de Watford*, with whose descendants it continued till the 4th of Edward I. (1276), when *Eustachius de Watford*, the fourth possessor of that name, died seized of it; and partition was made of it between his four daughters, *Athelina*, wife of *William Bray*, of Brune, *Sarah*, of *John de Burnaby*, *Joan*, of *William Parles*, and *Elena*, unmarried. The part allotted to *Athelina Bray* was by her conveyed to *Henry de Bray* from whom it passed some years afterwards to the Crown, and was granted, in the 31st of Edward I. (1303), to *Eustace de Burnaby* and *Maua* his wife. In the 24th of this reign (1296), *Henry de Bray* was certified to hold a fourth part of the township of Watford of *Athelina de Brun* but of whom or by what service is not known, and three of the daughters of *Eustachius de Burnaby* and *John Parles* were lords of Watford. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Nicholas de Burneby* and *Walter Parles* accounted for three parts of one knight's fee in *Wotford*, *Syvesworth*, and *Murcote*, which they held of the king *in capite*. The estate in the possession of *Nicholas de Burneby* continued

with that family for several generations. The fourth part of the manor possessed by the family of Parles, was carried in marriage to the Cumberland family, about the year 1590, and was called herewith the Cumberland manor. In the 24th of Elizabeth (1582), *Christopher Lewys Gent.*, died seized of a manor here, supposed to be the same which belonged to the family of Cumberland, and was succeeded by his son Clement. It was afterwards purchased by *Robert Lord Spencer*, who left it at his death, in the 4th of Charles I. (1629), with certain lands and tenements in Watford and Silsworth, formerly purchased of Thomas Cumberland, to *William Lord Spencer*, his son and successor. *Sir George Clarke* afterwards received it in discharge for an estate at Bodington, and it passed to his descendants.

Besides the above manors, there was an estate here in the possession of the family of *de Watford* from which it was carried in marriage to *Robert de Cranford*. This Robert left issue *Emma*, who marrying *John de Catesby* of Lodbroke, in Warwickshire, transferred this estate into that family, and hence it was called the Catesby Manor. From John de Catesby it came, in course of descent, to his great grandson, *William Catesby, Esq.*, one of the chief instruments employed by Richard III, and attainted of high treason, in the first parliament under Henry VII. This manor passed from the family of Catesby to that of *Watkins*, with whom it continued for several generations. It, and the other three manors, afterwards fell into the hands of *Sir George Clarke*, by purchase, and passed from him, in 1689, to *Sir Robert Clarke*, son to his younger brother, Robert Clarke, Esq., of Long Buckby. St. James' Monastery, near Northampton, the Abbey of Sulby, and the priory of Daventry had possessions in this parish. The present lord of these manors is *Lord Henley*.

*Anthony Henley Henley* is son of the second Baron Henley by the daughter of Sir Robert Peel (first bart.); he was born in 1825, and married, in 1846, the only daughter of the Very Rev. John Peel, Dean of Worcester. He succeeded his father, in 1841, and was appointed a deputy lieutenant of Northamptonshire in 1846. The first peer was brother to the first Lord Auckland, and filled the highest diplomatic situations at different courts from 1776 to 1790. The second peer was many years a Master in Chancery, and assumed his maternal name of Henley, in lieu of his patronymic Eden. His lordship's heir is his infant son *Frederick*, who was born on the 17th of April, 1849. The family seats are Watford Court, Northamptonshire, and Hendon, Middlesex.

*The Village* of Watford, which is neat, is situate on a slight eminence, about  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles N.N.E. of Daventry.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Peter, stands in a very pleasant situation, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and porches, north chantry chapel, chancel, and embattled tower, containing six bells. There are three sedilia and



a piscina in the chancel, and a piscina in the south aisle. In the north wall of the north aisle, are three sepulchral arches, and in the south wall of the same aisle is another with very rich mouldings. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £11. 7s. 8½d., and now worth about £270 a year. The patronage is in the Crown, and the Rev. Henry Wyatt Cottle, M.A., is the Vicar. The church contains several monuments of the Clarke family. Land was allotted in lieu of tithes, at the inclosure of the common, in 1771. Lord Henley is the lay rector.

There is a small *Methodist Chapel* in the village, erected in 1816; and a *National School* is held in the north aisle of the church, which is endowed with £35 per annum, arising from an estate of 30 acres of grazing land in Haselbeech, purchased with £400 left by Sarah Clarke, in 1702.

The *Vicarage House* is a neat substantial building.

*Watford Court*, the seat of Lord Henley is an ancient mansion situated in a beautiful park contiguous to the village.

*Murcott* is a hamlet, partly in this and partly in Long Buckby parish.

Henley Rt. Hon. Lord, <i>Watford Court</i>	Neal Wm., Natl. schoolmaster	Collis Samuel & William
Cottle Rev. Henry W., M.A., <i>Vicarage</i>	Newton Richard, carpenter	Darker John
Butlin Eliz., vict. <i>Henley Arms</i>	Orton George, wheelwright	Gilbert James
Butlin Mr. John	Pebody James, parish clerk	Gilbert Wm., <i>Watford Lodge</i>
Butlin Joseph, shoemaker	Ruffell H., canal toll collector	Gilbert William
Cain Thos., Rail. Sta. Master	Thompson William, vict., <i>Barley Mow</i>	Haynes Thomas
Frost Jas, butcher & grazier		Heygate Wm. (& land agent)
Green George, grocer	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Orme Elizabeth
Kenning Thomas, vict., <i>The Plough</i> , and farmer	Abbey Anne, <i>Silsworth</i>	Payne Elizabeth
Main T. D., corn & coal mcht.	Abbey John	Poole Anne & Sons
	Ashby Robert	Reeve Richard
		Reeve Thomas
		Tebbutt George

Letters received through the Daventry Post-office.

## WELFORD PARISH.

Welford, or Wellesford, on the borders of Leicestershire, is bounded on the east by Sulby, on the north by Husbands Bosworth, in Leicestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon, by Staunton on the west, and by Cold Ashby and Elkington on the south. It contains 3,650 acres, and its population in 1801, was 931; in 1831, 1,011; and in 1841, 1,074 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5,112. 13s., and the amount of assessed property £5,078. The soil is of a mixed quality; nearly three parts of the parish is laid down for grazing, and the arable land is very productive. The principal landowners are the Earl of Normanton (lord of the manor), Rev. S. Douglas, E. S. Burton, Esq., and Thomas Orton, Esq. In Bridges' time, Welford contained 108 houses, besides 12 erected for the poor; and there were 53 yard lands\* in tillage, each annually rented at £10.

\* A yard land varies in quantity. It consisted of as much arable land as was suited to the stock of cattle, which a man's yard could maintain in winter, and this accounts for its varying in the same field.

*Manor.*—*Geoffrey de Wirce*, to whom *Alfrid* was under-tenant, held 4 hides of land of the Crown, in Welford, at the time of the conqueror's survey. To this Manor pertained  $2\frac{1}{2}$  virgates in Cold Ashby, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides in Sulby. The whole had been the property of *Leuric* in the reign of the Confessor, and was valued at 20s., but was then advanced to 60s. Geoffrey dying without issue, his lands were given to *Nigel de Albini*, of whose descendant *Roger de Mowbray*, in the reign of Henry II., *William de Wyvill* was certified to hold, in Welford, 4 hides and one large virgate. In the 17th year of the reign of King John (1216), the custody of the lands in Welford belonging to Richard de Wyvill was granted to *Robert de Ieland* or *Yeland*, during the king's pleasure. *Nicholas de Yeland*, successor to Robert, in the 7th of Henry III. (1223), obtained a grant of a weekly market on Wednesday in every week, in his manor of Welford. *William de Launde* and *Eustachia de Wyvill* his wife accounted in this reign for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  knight's fee here, of the fee of Roger de Mowbray, held of the king *in capite*. In the 29th of Edward I. (1301), *John Wyvill* died seized of this manor, which he held *in capite* of the heir of Roger de Mowbray, and left it to *William*, his son and heir. In the reign of Henry III., a charter was granted to William de Wyvill, empowering him to hold a weekly market here on Fridays, and an annual fair, beginning on the eve of the assumption of the blessed Virgin (14th August), and continuing the two following days. *Sir Ralph de Hastings* purchased this manor, with the advowson of the Abbey of Sulby, of William de Wyvill, in the 17th of Edward III. (1344). This gentleman was a descendant of a younger branch of the noble family of Hastings, and in the 20th of this reign, having a command in the army, he was mortally wounded in a battle with the Scots, near Durham, and was buried in Sulby Abbey. He was succeeded by his son *Ralph* who received the honour of knighthood, and was engaged in some important offices in the state; his son and successor *Ralph*, being attainted of high treason and beheaded in the 11th of Henry IV. (1410), *Richard*, his brother, obtained the restoration of his lands; and, in the 4th of Henry VI. (1426), being then knighted, was nominated Sheriff of Yorkshire. At his decease, without issue, the manor descended to *Leonard Hastings*, of Kirby, his younger brother and heir, from whom it passed to his successor *William*, afterwards *Lord Hastings*. This nobleman filled many honourable offices, and was distinguished by the many favours conferred upon him. He was Master of the Mint, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and amongst the many lordships which he obtained grants of, was that of Ashby de la Zouch, lately belonging to James, Earl of Wiltshire, attainted of high treason. Upon the accession of Edward V., he concerted measures with the Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.) for sending Lord Rivers and Sir Richard Grey, the queen's brother and son, to Pontefract Castle, where they were soon after beheaded. But the Duke of Gloucester, finding he could not be brought to forward his ambitious designs,

resolved on his death; and, at the council which met at the Tower, previous to the coronation, had him unexpectedly seized as a traitor, immediately brought out, and beheaded on the green before the chapel. Thus died the Lord Hastings, on the same day that Rivers and Grey were put to death at Pontefract. Soon after Henry VII. had attained the crown, he restored to *Edward Lord Hastings*, his son, by letters patent, his paternal estate, and at his death, in the 23rd of this reign, he was succeeded by *George*, his son, who sold this lordship to *William Saunders, Esq.*, third son of Edward Saunders, of Harrington, between whom and George, Earl of Huntingdon, a fine was levied of it, in the 32nd of Henry VIII. (1541). In the 21st of James I. (1624), William Saunders died seized of the manor called Hastings Manor, and another manor here called the Queen's Manor, belonging to the late dissolved Monastery of Sulby, and purchased of Queen Elizabeth, which he was certified to have held of the king *in capite*. His successor was *William*, his son, who transmitted it to his descendants.

Besides the Manor of Welford, anciently possessed by the family of Wyvil, there was another manor here, consisting in Henry the Second's time, of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides of the fee of *Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert*. It passed into the possession of the family of *Luvat* or *Lovet*, from which it was called Lovet's Manor, in Welford. No further mention is made of it till the reign of Edward VI., when it was purchased by *John Randolph* of *Robert Warner*. From one of the descendants of John Randolph, it passed into the hands of *Thomas Brewster*, of Welford, who died seized of it, in the 4th of Charles I. (1629), and was succeeded by his son *Robert*. The *Earl of Normanton* is the present Lord of the Manor of Welford. The *Talbot Inn* was formerly the Manor-house of the Saunders family. The possessions of the Abbey of Sulby, in this lordship, by the survey in 1535, were valued at £24. 2s. 4d. *per annum*. The Sulby district is now extra-parochial.

The *Village of Welford*, which is large, is situated in the line of the Grand Union Canal, about 8 miles S.W. by W. of Market Harborough, and 14 North of Northampton. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but is now rather dull, as the posting trade, which was considerable, is almost destroyed by the common enemy of postmasters—the railway.

The *Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, north and south chantry chapels, (the former is now used as a vestry), south porch, and tower containing five bells. The earliest portions of the church are in the Early English style of architecture; the chancel and north aisle are Decorated, the south chantry late Perpendicular, and the tower and clerestory are early. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, now worth about £250 a year; in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. George Ayliffe Poole, M.A. The patronage

was vested in the abbey of Sulby, until the suppression of that house.

The *Vicarage House* is pleasantly situated in the village.

The *Independents* have a neat chapel here, capable of accommodating about 500 persons. This body have been established here since the year 1700, and the Rev. Walter Gill is the present minister.

The *Free School* is endowed with the interest of £200, left by Messrs. John and Rene Payne of Sulby; £6 a year derived from land in Cold Ashby parish, left by Rd. Ward in 1736, and a school-house, dwelling-house, and garden, for the master, is paid for out of the parish rates; for which he instructs free scholars to the extent of his emoluments at the rate of 7s. 6d. per quarter.

The church and poor's land produces about £44. 12s. 6d. per annum.

A *Girls' School* was erected 10 years since, and is supported by subscription.

Bennett Francis, butcher  
Bennett William, baker  
Biggs Mrs. Elizabeth  
Blockley Mr. Jesse  
Brown Wm., baker & confectioner  
Burbidge Mrs. Ann  
Burman Mrs. Mary  
Butlin William, cooper  
Cave Mrs. Mary  
Childe Wm., schoolmaster  
Clarke Wm., blacksmith  
Coaton Chas., saddler, &c.  
Cowley Mary, schoolmistress  
Cowley William, draper  
Cox Frederick, surgeon  
Danty James, butcher  
Etterbury M. A., draper, &c.  
Eyston John, Esq.  
Foxton Wm., engineer and surveyor  
Gill Rev. Walter (Independent.)  
Hammonds Lucy, hairdresser  
Harrold Richd., corn miller,  
Hewitt Charles, baker  
Johnson George, builder, painter, &c.  
Johnson John, carpenter  
Knight Geo. sen., stonemason  
Knight Geo. jun., stonemason  
Knight Thos., stonemason  
Lattimer Mrs. Ruth  
Lattimer Eliz., schoolmrs.  
Lawrence J., plumber & glazier  
Malin William, baker  
Marriott Mr. Matthew

Palmer Luke, draper  
Pell George, solicitor and at Northampton  
Poole Rev. G. Aycliffe, M.A., vicar, *Vicarage*  
Porter Samuel, saddler, &c.  
Pratt William, druggist  
Taylor William, builder  
Townsend Joseph, carpenter  
Weston Richard, painter, plumber and glazier  
Wilkinson William, artist  
Woodford John, blacksmith  
Woodford Wm., blacksmith  
Worthington Mrs. Martha  
York John, brazier

#### Beot & Shoe Makers.

Botterill William  
Palmer John  
Palmer William  
Pebody William  
Voss John  
Voss William  
York John

#### Grocers, &c.

Billson John (& Chandler)  
Billson James  
Ferraby Henry  
Woodford Mary

#### Tailors & Drapers.

Billson William

Garrett William  
Goode William  
Ward Francis  
Woodford Thomas

#### Inns, &c.

Crown, Thomas Crick  
Peacock, William Woodford  
Shoulder of Mutton, W. Collins  
Swan, Samuel Ward  
Talbot, Anne Spencer  
Wheat Sheaf, Charles Moore  
Samuel Pebody Beer retailer,

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Abbott John  
Abbott Samuel & Son  
Abbott William  
Biggs Robert,  
Biggs William  
Butlin George (& butcher)  
Eady John  
Gardner William  
Hill John,  
Lovell Henry  
Morton Joseph,  
Nursery Robert,  
Peck Isaac  
Spencer John (& maltster)  
Weston Francis  
Wood Francis (& corn miller)  
Woodford William  
Woodlord Sarah

Here is a Post and Money-order Office, at the Talbot Inn.

Carrier.—Wm. Butlin, to Market Harborough on Tuesdays, & Northampton on Saturdays.

### WINWICK PARISH.

This parish is intersected by the Grand Junction Canal, and is bounded on



the east by Guilsborough and Thornby, by Elkington on the north, on the west by Crick, and West Haddon on the south. It contains 1,880 acres of the rateable value of £5,212; and its population in 1801 was 124; in 1831, 159; and in 1841, 165 souls. The amount of assessed taxes in the parish is £3,267. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light gravel, and is generally productive. The owners are Sir Jas. H. Langham, Bart., and Thomas and William Lovell, Esqrs. From the Hill Field in this parish, which commands a very extensive prospect, may be seen objects at the distance of near 40 miles. Here, in what was formerly a warren, is found some good building stone, little inferior to that of Harlestone. Kilworth's spring in the village is chalybeate.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, the monks of Coventry held 3 hides and 1 virgate of land here, valued at 50s., which in the reign of the Confessor was the freehold of *Leofric, Earl of Mercia*, who gave it, with 20 other lordships, to the Priory of Coventry. There were also 3 virgates here of the fee of *Peverel* pertaining to the manor of Clay-Coton; and in the reign of Henry II., besides the land held by the monks of Coventry, *Robert Alegod* held 8 small virgates of the fee of *Peverel*. The estate in Winwick belonging to the Priory of Coventry was in the possession of *John de Bayeux* in the time of Henry III., but it does not appear how he obtained it. Stephen de Bluevil, gave a house and 6 virgates of land, called Winwick Grange, to the Abbey of Pipwell, which grant was confirmed, with other possessions, to the monks of Pipwell, in the 1st year of Henry I. (1100). From the family of De Bluevil, their estate passed to that of Mallorye, and in the 16th of Edward I. (1288), Stephen and Peter Mallorye or Mallore, held certain lands here of Elias de Rabayne and Maud his wife, of the fee of Stephen de Bayeaux, by the service of half a knight's fee, and an annual payment of 5 marks to the Prior of Coventry. It continued with this family for several generations, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Sir Stephen Mallore* was lord of Winwick, and accounted for a tenth part of a knight's fee here in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), which he held of the Prior of Coventry. *Nicholas Mallore* died seized of it in the 4th of Henry VIII. (1513), and was succeeded by his two daughters, Dorothy, the wife of Edward Cave, and secondly, of George Ashby; and Margery, first married to Clement Cave, and afterwards to John Cope. By Dorothy Mallore, Edward Cave had two daughters, Catherine, married to Thomas Andrews, who, in right of his wife, her sister *Margaret*, wife of Thomas Boughton, leaving no issue, became possessed of Winwick manor. With the family of Andrews the manor continued till about the year 1611, when we find it in the hands of *Sir William Craven, Knight*, lord mayor of London, one of the wealthiest and most eminent citizens of that age. From him it passed by gift,

with the hundred of Guilsborough, to Sir William Craven, Knight, on his marriage with Mary, daughter of George Clarke, Esq., of Watford. Sir William died in 1707, leaving Lady Craven, his relict, in possession of the manor, the greater part of the parish, and the hundred of Guilsborough. Sir James H. Langham is the present lord of the manor of Winwick.

*Winwick Hall*, an ancient but substantial building, now the residence of Mr. James Burnham, was formerly the manor house for this lordship and Guilsborough hundred.

*The Village* of Winwick is very small and dispersed, and is situated about 5 miles south from Welford, and 8 miles N.N.W. of Daventry.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice, and on rising ground, consisting of a nave, chancel, transepts, porch, and embattled tower at the west end, containing three bells. The tower is Early Perpendicular, and is the best part of the building; the chancel and transepts are plain Early English, and the nave and porch are in the Decorated style. In the interior are some good open seats, the base of a rood screen, and a stall in the chancel. There is a sepulchral recess at the end of each transept. The east windows of the north transept are blocked up by two vast monuments of the Craven family. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £15. 6s. 8d., and now valued at £570 a-year. The Bishop of Lincoln is patron, and the Rev. A. L. Bromhead, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for £420. The patronage was originally in the hands of the Prior of Coventry.

A *Rectory House* has just been erected in the village, at a cost of about £2,000. It is a good substantial commodious residence, built of red brick, and relieved with white brick facings.

A *Sunday School* was erected near the church in 1846 by the Rev. A. Jeremie.

*Charity*.—John, Lord Craven, left, in 1647, the sum of £200 to the poor of Winwick, which was expended in the purchase of land in Cold Ashby parish, which now yields about £20 a year.

*Directory*.—Rev. Alex. L. Bromhead, rector; William Lovell, Esq., Winwick Grange; Thomas Lovell, Esq., Winwick Warren; James Burnham, Winwick Hall; John Burnham, and John Margetts, yeomen and graziers; John Swingle, corn miller and farmer, Giles Hall, farmer and grazier, and Thomas Boyson, parish clerk.

Letters are received through the Daventry offices.

#### YELVERTOFT PARISH.

This parish is also intersected by the Grand Junction Canal, and is bounded

on the east by Winwick, on the north by Elkington, by Lilbourne on the west, and on the south by Crick. It contains 2,080 acres, and its population in 1801 was 526; in 1831, 596; and in 1841, 618 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,771, and the amount of assessed property £3,939. The soil is of a stiff clayey nature, and the principal part of the land is in grass. There is a rock of fine grained building stone in the parish, and a brook which rises in West Haddon Field, bounds the lordship on the east and west, and runs into Clay-Coton. The land is in the hands of several proprietors.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Alured* held of the Earl of Morton 3 virgates of land in *Gelurecote*, which in the Confessor's reign had been valued at 5s., but was now rated at 10s. By the same survey, *Hugh, Earl of Chester*, held 2 hides and 1 virgate in *Givertoft*, which was rated at 20s. Before the conquest it was the freehold of Godric. In the reign of Henry II. the *Earl of Leicester* held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides and *Ralph Fitz-Osmund* half a hide here of the fee of William Fitz-Alured. In Henry III.'s time the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem possessed a third part of one small fee here pertaining to the manor of *Hetherinton*; *Richard de Curson* half a small fee of Simon de Montfort, of the honour of Leicester; and *Richard de la Hose* one knight's fee of Hugh de Albini, of the honour of Chester. In the 24th of Edward I., (1296), *Roger de la Zouche* held one knight's fee in Yelvertoft of Roger de Mortimer, who held it of the King *in capite*; the *Prior of St. John of Jerusalem* held half a knight's fee of John de Montacute, who held it of the Abbot of Chester, who held it of the King *in capite*; and the *heirs of Robert de Kaynes* half a fee, held likewise of the King *in capite*. *Roger de Somerye* was certified to hold lands here at the same time.

*Roger de la Zouche* was succeeded by Alan his son, upon whose decease, in the 7th of Edward II. (1314), without male issue, his estate descended to his daughters, *Elena*, married to *Nicholas de St. Maur*, and *Maud*, the wife of *Robert de Holland*. On the division of the estate his lands in Yelvertoft, with the advowson of the church, were assigned to *Robert de Holland*, which Robert, with the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in the 9th of this reign (1316), were certified to be lords of the manor. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Thomas de la Heuse* accounted for one knight's fee here held of Lady Holland, of the honour of Winchester. Sir Robert de Holland was succeeded by Sir Robert, his eldest son, who dying in the 47th year of this reign (1394), left issue Maud, his only daughter and heir, the wife of Sir John Lovell. Upon the death of Maud, Lady Lovell, in the 1st of Henry VI. (1422), Sir William Lovell, her son, succeeded to this estate, and left it at his death, in the 33rd of the same reign (1455), to Sir John Lovell, his son. By inquisition taken in the 2nd of Richard II. (1379), it was found that Edward, late Prince

of Wales, died seized of a knight's fee here, probably the lands which formerly belonged to the Earl of Chester. The intermediate possessor is supposed to be *Edward le Despenser*, son to Hugh le Despenser, who levied a fine of a manor here in the 16th of Edward III. (1343). He was succeeded by *Edward*, his son, who died in the 48th of this reign (1376). Thomas, Lord Despenser, his son and successor, was created Earl of Gloucester in the 21st of Richard II. (1398). In the 1st of Henry IV. (1399), he was degraded from his honour by Parliament, though he had been one of the principal peers who joined in deposing Richard II., and sentenced to surrender up all his lordships and lands. Having engaged in a design of seizing the King's person in the same year, he was taken at Bristol, condemned by a vote of the Commons to be put to death, carried by the populace into the Market-place, and there beheaded. His lands being forfeited to the Crown, this manor in Yelvertoft was granted for his lifetime to *Edward, Duke of York*, with remainder to *Sir Richard Beauchamp de Bergavenny* and *Isabel*, his wife, sister and heir of Richard, son of Thomas, Lord Despenser. After the Duke of York's death, in the 3rd of Henry V. (1416), it came to *Sir Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny*, whose relict afterwards married *Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick*, cousin to her former husband, and transferred it into that family. Richard was succeeded by his son *Henry*, in the 17th of Henry VI. (1439), upon whom the King conferred many honours and dignities. The manor afterwards passed to *Anne*, his sister, wife of *Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury*, who, on the death of his niece, had the title of Earl of Warwick confirmed to him and his heirs. This earl, called the king maker, is famous in history for his enterprising courage, and the part he bore in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. He was slain at the battle of Barnet, and his inheritance, by authority of Parliament, was taken from his countess, and settled on her daughters, *Isabel*, wife to *George, Duke of Clarence*, and *Anne*, to *Richard, Duke of Gloucester*. In the 3rd of Henry VII. (1488), this act was repealed, and both her daughters being dead, the possession of her estate was restored to her; but the same year, by a special grant, all the premises, amongst which was this manor of Yelvertoft, were given up to the King, and entailed on his male issue. In the 21st of Edward IV. (1482) Nicholas Cowley died seized of a manor in Yelvertoft, called Zouche's manor, which descended to Agnes Veysy, the daughter of John Cowley, and upon the accession of Henry VII. was granted, in the 6th of that reign, to John Moton. Other lands here belonged to the family of La Zouche, from which they passed to *William Catesby, Esq.*; but being forfeited to the Crown, were given to *John Moton* in the 6th of Henry VII. (1491). It was afterwards restored, with the other possessions of the Catesby family; and, in the reign of Edward VI., was in the hands of the family of *Fielding*, who held it of Lord Zouch, as of his manor of



Baroughby. *William Saunders, Esq.*, of Welford, died seized of two parts of the manor of Yelvertoft, in the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1542), with other lands, supposed to be those which, in the reign of Henry III., pertained to the Knight's Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. This property passed to the family of *Cave*, and soon after reverted to the family of *Saunders, Francis Saunders, Esq.*, having levied a fine of it in the 9th of Elizabeth (1567). The manor of Yelvertoft is now divided.

*The Village* is neat and dispersed, situated in a hollow, and distant about 5 miles S.W. from Welford.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, two south and one north aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower containing five bells. In the chancel are three sedilia; the east end of the first or original south aisle extends one bay into the chancel, and was evidently used as a Chantry Chapel; and there is a very beautiful tomb, to receive which a whole bay of the north side of the chancel has been rebuilt. The effigy of this monument reposes beneath a rich canopy of alabaster; and tradition assigns it to John Dyeson, rector from 1445 to 1479. The window over this monument is very rich. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the King's books at £25. 0s. 10d., and now valued at £487 a-year. It is in the patronage of the Earl Craven, and incumbency of the Rev. John J. Hodson, M.A. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776.

*The Rectory House*, adjacent to the church, is a comfortable genteel residence.

*The Independent Chapel*, erected in 1797, and enlarged in 1832, is a neat building, situated on a slight eminence in the village, and capable of accommodating about 400 persons. This body of protestant dissenters have had an interest here for about a century. The Rev. Thos. James is the present minister, and resides in a neat substantial house near the chapel, and to which is attached a garden and orchard belonging to the body. There is a school in connexion with this chapel, which is supported by voluntary contributions.

*The Parish School* is endowed with 28a. 19p. of land, which now lets for £50 a year, and for which 30 children are taught free. The Sunday schools in the village are well attended.

The other *Charities* of the parish are—the church lands, consisting of 27½ acres, and a few tenements, which yield about £55. a-year; the poor's land, 7a. 2r. 23p., let for about £12 a-year; and the interest of £50, left in July, 1820, to be divided amongst the poor widows and widowers of the parish on Old Christmas-day annually and for ever.

Adams Thos., brick & tile mfr  
 Bolton Geo., cheese mfr. and grazier  
 Bolton Mr. George  
 Bolton Robert, saddler  
 Bolton William, tailor  
 Bottrill John, grocer  
 Bradshaw William, gardener  
 Bray Sarah, straw-hat maker  
 Bray William, corn miller  
 Broughton Thomas, grocer and druggist  
 Burrows Samuel, vict., *Boat*, coal mercht. & lime burnr.  
 Castell Wm., sen. parish clerk  
 Castell Wm., jun. shoemaker  
 Clark Wm., vict., *Panniers*  
 Collis Ann & Mary, dressmks  
 Collis Thomas, baker  
 Gilbert John, beer retailer  
 Hobbs Charles, sawyer  
 Hodson Rev. J. J., M.A. rector  
 Hunter James, schoolmaster  
 James Rev. Thos. (Indept.), *Manse*  
 King Joseph, baker & graz.

Line Wm., shoemaker  
 Lloydell James, blacksmith  
 Lloydell Wm., blacksmith  
 Lucas Ann, dressmaker  
 Lucas Saml., shoemkr. & graz.  
 Maggott William, butcher  
 Matthew Mr. Joseph, sen.  
 Matthew Mr. Joseph, jun.  
 Matthew Robert, rope mfr.  
 Matthew Mr. Stephen  
 Norton John, plumb. & glazr.  
 Page John, shoemaker  
 Payne Nathan, wheelwright  
 Scott Eliz., schoolmistress  
 Scott John, tailor  
 Smith Richard, wheelwright  
 Townsend John, sen. shoemkr  
 Townsend John, jun. shoemkr  
 Tunnicliff Jonathan, jun., draper, &c.  
 Tunnicliff Mr. William  
 Wadsworth Thomas, butcher  
 Wheatley Ed., bailiff to Rev. J. J. Hodson  
 York Joseph, shoemaker and beer retailer

**Farmers & Graziers.**

Marked thus \* are yeomen.

Bolton William  
 Bray Solomon  
 \*Burbidge John  
 Cattell Robt. & Jane  
 Cattell John, *Speller farm*  
 Clarke Margaret  
 \*Daniel William  
 Dunn Elizabeth  
 Garrett Ann  
 Hollis John  
 Horton Robert  
 King Saml. & Son, (& butchr)  
 Malin Robert  
 \*Matthew Joseph  
 Matthew Robert  
 \*Matthew William  
 \*Norton John  
 \*Norton Richard Foster (and painter, glazier & plumber, and dealer in seeds)  
 \*Norton Thos. Strange  
 Reeve Anne  
 Townsend Joseph  
 Townsend Thomas

Letters are received through the Welford office.

*Carriers.*—James Castell, to Daventry, Wed.; Northampton, Sat.; Rugby, Tues.; and Lutterworth, Thursday. Jas. Kendrick, to Daventry and Rugby, on Tues. & Sat.

## FAWSLEY HUNDRED.

The Hundred of Fawsley lies on the west side of the county, bordering on Warwickshire; it is bounded by the hundreds of Nobottle-Grove and Guilsborough on the east, and by Towcester, Greens Norton, and Chipping Warden

hundreds on the south. The eastern side is traversed for about fourteen miles by the Watling-street Roman road. This hundred, which is partly of a triangular form, comprises 49,190 statute acres; extending about thirteen miles from north to south, and eight miles in breadth, at its widest point from east to west. At the time of the Domesday survey, this was divided into two distinct hundreds, named *Gravesende* and *Aluwardeslea*, or *Aluratlou*; the former comprehended the parishes of "*Falewesle, Chelurdescote, Fardingstone, Wedon, Charwelton, Catesby, Eliden* (Hellidon), *Preston, Lichebarue, Everdon, Snobescombe, and Stow*;" and the latter, "*Baddeby and Newenham, Norton, Thorp, Beruby, Gildesborn* (Kilsby), *Stav'ton, Braundeston, Davintre, Welton, Esseby* (Ashby), *Dodeford, and Chelredscote*." We find the whole hundred under the name of Fawsley, first mentioned in Henry III.'s time (1225), when *Hugh Russell* was lord of the manor, holding a fee farm for life, and *Hugh de Capes*, one of his successors, also in the manor obtained a like grant of this hundred, to hold during life, upon paying annually fifteen marks, eight shillings, and four pence, (£10. 8s. 4d.) *Queen Margery*, the Dowager to Edward I., possessed it in the ninth of Edward II. (1316); *Isabella*, Queen Dowager to Edward II., was seized of it during her life, and at her death it was given to *Queen Philippa*, wife of Edward III. *Ralph Rawlins, Esq.* was bailiff of the liberty of the hundred of Fawsley in the 19th of Henry VI. (1440-1), and fined twenty shillings for a neglect in the discharge of his duty; *Thomas Bradley, Esq.*, obtained the grant of the hundred, with its bailywick, upon the payment of ten pounds per annum for the farm of it, in the 28th of Henry VI. (1450); a like grant was made of it to *Thomas Willoughby, Esq.*, in 1455, at an advanced rent; but before the expiration of the same year, it was given from him to *Thomas Rothwell*, and *John Allen*; it was resumed by the crown upon the restoration of the house of York, and granted by *Edward IV.* to his queen, *Elizabeth*, to hold for life. It seems after this to have passed into the hands of Henry VII., but how long it continued in the crown, it is not easy to determine. *The Knightly* family, by lease from the crown, have been lords of this hundred for a long period, though when it was first demised to it is not known. The hundred court was formerly held in Fawsley park, beneath the branches of an enormous beach tree, that measured nineteen feet in circuit above the spurs, and was called *Mangrave*. It was felled about seventy years since, and according to Morton it "seemed to be two or three different stems, united in their growth, rather than one single trunk." The site of this venerable member of the forest is well known. Fawsley hundred is divided into twenty-one parishes, of which the following is an enumeration, shewing the population in 1841 of each parish, with the number of houses, and rateable value.

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Ashby, St. Ledger's .....	2,050	57	133	124	257	£ 4,355
Badby .....	2,370	133	308	316	624	2,732
Barby .....	3,700	164	312	328	640	7,765
Braunston .....	3,930	342	731	738	1,469	7,814
Catesby .....	1,990	17	43	46	89	} 2819
Newbold-Grounds, hamlet }		3	10	6	16	
Charwelton .....	2,770	55	119	108	227	3,556
Daventry .....	4,090	839	2,062	2,115	4,177	} 12230
Drayton, hamlet .....		99	203	185	388	
Dodford .....	1,180	55	117	111	228	3,635
Everdon .....	1,900	174	381	396	777	3,495
Farthingstone .....	1,820	65	167	148	315	2,076
Fawsley .....	1,550	4	23	25	48	2,671
Hellidon .....	840	92	195	202	397	1,923
Kilsby .....	3,200	197	317	338	655	5,862
Litchborough .....	1,580	96	194	214	408	2,638
Newnham .....	1,940	118	298	285	583	2,496
Norton .....	3,260	98	258	238	496	} 5893
Muscott, hamlet .....		7	22	18	40	
Thorp, hamlet .....		8	23	23	46	
Preston Capes .....	2,280	96	182	172	354	3,723
Staverton .....	2,240	123	255	248	503	3,124
Stowe Nine-Churches .....	3,100	84	189	203	392	3,817
Weedon-Beck .....	1,710	346	1,402	793	2,195	4,477
Welton .....	1,690	147	331	304	635	3,451
Total .....	49,190	3,421	8,275	7,684	15,959	91,352

## Charities of Fawsley Hundred.

With the date of the bequests, the name of the donor; the amounts, appropriation, and annual value, as abstracted from the Reports of the Commissioners for Inquiring respecting Charities; printed by order of the House of Commons. See also the histories of the parishes, &c.

Date.	Donors and nature of Gifts.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual Value.
1764	Poor's Estate ...	Ashby St. Ledger Parish, poor ...	£32 13 4
1658	Thomasine Jason (rents) ditto ...	... sermons ...	11 2 0
1733	Thomas Coles (rent) ...	Badby Parish ... bread to poor ..	3 18 0
1802	Sir John Knightly (£150), ditto ..	... Sunday-school	5 15 0
1630	Town Lands .....	Barby Parish ...	92 19 0
1778	Poor's Land .....	ditto ...	28 0 0
„	Town Lands .....	Braunston Parish ..	252 9 8

Carried forward..... 426 17 0



								Brought forward.....	426	17	0
"	Donor not known (£13)	ditto	...	...	...	poor	...	...	0	16	0
"	Poor's Allotment	...	ditto	.....	...	ditto	...	...	26	5	3
"	Church Allotment	...	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	...	34	15	3
1733	Wm. Makepeace (land),	ditto	...	...	...	school	...	...	29	8	0
"	School Fund (£573)	...	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	...	19	0	0

## CHARITIES OF THE TOWN AND PARISH OF DAVENTRY.

1576	William Parker (rents)	...	Grammar-school	...	...	20	0	0
"	Ditto	ditto	...	six poor beadsmen	...	10	0	0
1740	John Sawbridge (£100)	...	to purchase a house for the schoolmaster	...	...	14	0	0
"	Edward Sawbridge (£100)	...	ditto	...	...	39	14	9
1729	John Farrer (£400)	...	for procuring assistance to the Curate...	...	...	39	14	9
1736	Edwd. Maynard, D.D., (£20)	...	Charity-school	...	...	...	...	...
1719	William Sawbridge (£10)	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	...
"	Mrs. S. Bromwich (£40)	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	...
"	Thomas Wilson (£10)	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	...
"	John Sawbridge (£50)	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	...
"	Catharine Coombe (£300)	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	...
"	Nathaniel, Lord Crewe (rent)	teaching one poor boy...	...	...	...	6	0	0
1772	Ed. Sawbridge (£4 a year)	...	schoolmaster	...	...	4	0	0
"	Sale of timber, &c. (£700)	...	put in 3 per cents. for the charity-school	...	...	21	0	0
1734	Peter Sutch (£100)	...	apprenticing one poor boy	...	...	5	0	0
1740	John Sawbridge (£100)	...	six poor beadsmen	...	...	9	0	0
1762	John Walters (£200)	...	six poor beadsmen	...	...	10	0	0
1765	Mary Walford (£100)	...	poor beadsmen	...	...	3	0	0
"	Ditto (£200)	...	poor	...	...	6	0	0
1738	Frances Thompson (£100)	...	thirteen poor widows	...	...	9	0	0
1762	Mary Watters (£100)	...	poor widows...	...	...	5	0	0
1762	Eleanor Bromwich (£42)	...	poor widows...	...	...	2	12	0
1656	Timothy Newton (£100)	...	poor	...	...	5	0	0
1708	Erasmus Dryden (£100)	...	poor	...	...	5	0	0
1665	Richard Farmer (£20 a year)	...	minister of parish	...	...	20	0	0
"	Ditto (£10 a year)	...	poor	...	...	10	0	0
1772	Edward Sawbridge (£1,400)...	...	for specified purposes; apprenticing a poor boy, and for the poor	...	...	81	0	0
1740	John Sawbridge (£100)	...	parish clerk and sexton	...	...	9	0	0
"	Church Land	...	...	...	...	18	2	6
1748	John Welch (£1000)	...	educational and other purposes of Daventry and Bethnel Green (Dissenters)	...	...	21	0	0
1760	Sarah Floyds (£200)	...	Dissenting minister	...	...	8	4	3
1811	Christian Linnell (£150)	...	ditto...	...	...	6	5	6
"	Caleb Ashworth, D.D., (£100 3 per cent consols), ditto	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
1779	Joseph Cook (£100)	...	Dodford Parish	...	...	5	0	0
"	Ditto (£500)	...	ditto	...	...	25	0	0
"	Town Land	...	Everdon Parish	...	...	37	8	0
1813	Wm. Folwell (£500)	...	ditto	...	...	17	3	6
"	Ditto (£500)	...	ditto	...	...	17	4	6
1802	Sir John Knightley (£200), ditto	...	Sunday-school	...	...	6	0	0
"	Ditto (£233 6s. 8d.)	...	Farthingstone Parish	...	...	6	15	0
1618	John Ball (£20 a year)	...	Hellidon Parish	...	...	20	0	0
"	Ditto (£100)	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	...
"	Langston Freeman (£20), ditto	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
1802	Sir John Knightley (£191 17s. 3d.), ditto	...	Sunday-School	...	...	5	3	0
1714	Cowley's charity (rent), Kilsby Parish	...	poor	...	...	10	0	0
1670	Lady Katherine Leveson (rent), Litchborough Parish, two poor widows	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
"	Ditto	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
"	Ditto	...	...	...	...	25	0	0

Carried forward..... 1228 14 6

				Brought forward.....	1228	14	6
1670	Ditto ... ..	ditto ... ..	school-house & garden		7	8	0
"	Bidford Charity ...	ditto ... ..	poor ... ..		20	0	0
"	Town Lands ... ..	ditto ... ..			14	12	0
1802	Sir John Knightley (£200), Newenham Parish	Sunday-school			4	4	0
"	Church or Town Charity Estate, Norton Parish				50	18	0
1647	Rd. Knightly (£200), Preston Capes Parish	poor ... ..			10	0	0
"	Ditto (£200) ... ..	school .. ..			10	0	0
"	Peter Coles, (£15) ...	poor ... ..			0	15	0
1653	William Randall (£100), ditto	school ... ..			5	0	0
"	Rd. Butler (£5 a year)..	apprenticing a boy			5	0	0
1708	Erasmus Dryden (£40) ...	poor of Little Beston...			2	0	0
1767	Rev. Francis Baker (land,) Staverton Parish	free school ...			44	0	0
1767	Catherine Burbidge (£100), ditto	school ... ..			5	0	0
1802	Sir John Knightley (£200), ditto	Sunday-school			6	0	0
1767	Thomas Grooby, (£100 3 per cent. consols) ditto, poor				3	0	0
"	Poor's Land ... ..	ditto ... ..			33	0	0
"	Arnold's Charity... ..	Stowe Nine Churches... for apprenticing a boy..			20	0	0
"	Arnold's Charity... ..	Weedon Beck Parish, for apprenticing children			18	0	0
1712	Nathaniel Billing ...	ditto ... charity school and clothing 20 boys			95	0	0
1736	John Rogers, (£76) ...	poor and school			2	5	0
1719	Thomas Judkins (£50) ditto	ditto ... ..			2	10	0
1780	George Bliss (£50) ...	poor shoemakers			2	10	0
"	John Freeman (£50) ...	poor ... ..			2	15	0
"	Poor's Land .. ..	ditto ... ..			13	0	0
"	Church Land ... ..	ditto ... ..			10	12	0
"	Town Land ... ..	Welton Parish			159	0	0
Total ... ..					£1,775	3	6

## ASHBY ST. LEDGERS PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Kilsby; on the east by Watford, and the Roman road, Watling-street; on the south by Welton; and on the west by Braunston. In Domesday-book it is called *Ascebi*, and the addition of Ledgers, from the patron saint of the church, is to distinguish it from the other Ashbys in the county. It contains 2,050 statute acres, and its population in 1801 was 232; in 1831, 257; and, in 1841, 257 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4,355. 11s. 6d.; and the amount of assessed property £3,608. The soil on the north of the parish is a deep clay, and towards the south and west it is light and gravelly; it is very productive, and nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. Lady Senhouse, Mrs. Arnold, and the Vicar, are the sole proprietors.

*Manor.*—At the time of the general survey, *Hugh de Grentemaisnil* held 4 hides of land in Ashby; there were 8 acres of meadow, and the whole was then valued at 60s. This Hugh accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition to England, who rewarded his services with upwards of 100 manors in different counties, 20 of which were situate in Northamptonshire. He was associated with Odo, bishop of Bayeaux, and William Fitz-Osborn, in executing the high office of Justiciary of England, two years after the conquest. In the

following year he was Governor of Hampshire, and afterwards Sheriff of the county of Leicester. He died in the 7th year of the reign of William Rufus (1094), in six days after he had assumed a religious habit, and was succeeded by his son Robert, from whom the estate descended, in 1122, to *Ivo de Grentemaisnil*, his eldest surviving brother and heir. In the 3rd of Henry I. (1103), this Ivo joined the confederacy in support of Robert Duke of Normandy, but the enterprise failing, and being heavily fined for his delinquency, he applied for protection to Robert Earl of Mellent, one of the King's chief counsellors, at whose suggestion he undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. To enable him to pursue his intention, the Earl lent him 500 marks (£333. 6s. 8d.), for which he mortgaged to him all his possessions in England, by way of security, for 15 years, on condition that it should be restored to his son Ivo, whom the Earl engaged on oath should be married to his niece, the daughter of the Earl of Warwick. The King ratified this agreement, but Ivo, the father, dying on his pilgrimage, the son was deprived both of his wife and inheritance. *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*, the successor of the younger Ivo, appears to have recovered his patrimony, which descended to his daughter, *Petronilla*, who marrying *Robert Blanchmaines*, Earl of Leicester, the grandson of Robert Earl of Mellent, his possessions were all transferred into that family. In the reign of Henry II. Ashby contained 4 hides of the fee of the Earl of Leicester, and subsequently became parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. From the reign of King John, till the latter part of the reign of Edward III, this lordship was in the hands of the family of *De Cranford*, when *Emma*, the daughter of Robert de Cranford, carried it in marriage to *John de Catesby*, of Ladbroke, in Warwickshire. *Sir William Catesby*, grandson of John, was one of the three favourites who ruled the kingdom under Richard III.; the others being Sir Richard Ratcliffe and Viscount Lovell, gave rise to this memorable distich—

“The Rat, the Cat, and Lovell our dog,  
Rule all England under the hog.”

Alluding to the King having adopted a boar for one of his supporters. For this poetical libel, Collingbourn, the author, was “hanged, headed, and quartered,” on Tower-hill. Catesby obtained grants of various forfeited manors, and lucrative wardships; and, attending his master in his last expedition against the Earl of Richmond, he was taken prisoner in Bosworth-field, fighting valiantly for him, and in three days after was beheaded at Leicester. His lands were escheated to the Crown, and granted to *Sir James Blount*, but were restored by act of parliament to his son *George* in the 11th of Henry VII. (1496). *George Catesby, Esq.*, was succeeded by his son *William*, a minor, who dying without issue, the estates descended to his younger son *Richard*, who was member for Warwickshire in the famous Parliament of the 30th of Henry VIII. (1539),

which proved so destructive to the monasteries. *Sir William Catesby*, grandson and successor of Richard, and others, were cited before the Court of Star-Chamber, in the 23rd of Elizabeth (1581), and charged with harbouring the Jesuits in their houses, and being present at the celebration of the mass, of which offences they were convicted. *Robert Catesby, Esq.*, his son and successor, was the alleged projector of the *Gunpowder Plot*, in 1605. He was shot by one of the sheriff's-officers in attempting to take him prisoner at the house of Stephen Lyttleton, one of his associates, in Holbeach, in the parish of King's Swinford, in Staffordshire; and his estates having become escheated to the crown, the lordship and advowson of Ashby Ledgers were granted, in 1611, to *Sir William Irving* in fee. The manor, lordship, and advowson, were sold by *Sir William Irving*, in 1812, to *Bryan Janson, Esq.*, and *Ann* his wife, with whose descendants they continued till 1703, when they were purchased by *Joseph Ashley, Esq.*, and with whose descendant, Lady Senhouse, it still remains. Another part of this parish, *Ashby Lodge, Estate*, which in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), was held by *Nicholas de Turville*, was purchased in 1680 of the Jansons for £4,400, by *Thomas second Lord Leigh*, of Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire, and sold by the Hon. Charles Leigh, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. His second surviving son, sold it in 1718, to *George Arnold, Esq.*, and it is now in the possession of *Mrs. Arnold*. The Priors of Catesby and Nuneaton, and the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, had possessions in this parish.

Over the gateway, between the west end of the church and the house, is an old chamber, where, according to tradition, Sir William Catesby held frequent conferences with his conspirators.

*The Village* of Ashby St. Ledgers, which is ancient and respectable, is situated on an eminence, about 4 miles N. from Daventry, 16 N.W. of Northampton, and 2 from the Crick station of the London and North Western Railway.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Leodegarius, or Ledgers, Bishop of Autun, in France, stands on the east end of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and porches, chancel, north chapel, and tower, in which are four bells. The chancel is of an earlier date than the body. An ancient oak screen of light and beautiful execution, spreading out into curves of delicate tracery, and surmounted by a richly carved moulding, which forms the basis of a rood loft, separates the chancel from the nave. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina and locker, and at the east end of the south aisle is another piscina. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the King's books at £6. 13s. 4d., and now valued at £130 a year. The patronage is vested in Lady Mary Senhouse; and the Rev. John Clarke Jenkins, M.A., is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1764: the rectorial for 148a. 1. 16., and the vicarial 66a. 0r. 5p. The north chantry chapel is appropriated for the burial place of the Arnold family, and in it is a magnificent



monument belonging to them; and a handsome stained glass window was inserted lately by Mrs. Arnold. Within the altar rails, on a marble slab, is a rich brass for Sir William Catesby, the favourite of Richard III., and his lady, and there are several beautiful mural monuments to the Catesbys, Jansons, Ashleys, &c., in the church. The chantry founded here by some of the Catesby family, in the 26th Henry VIII. (1535), was worth £6. 13s. 4d. per annum.

*The Manor House*, the seat of Lady Senhouse, stands near the north side of the church yard. It was formerly the seat of the Catesby's, and is in a good state of preservation. The east front has been modernized, but the remainder of the building retains its original character. In the hall, which is wainscoted, are several portraits of the Ashley family. Another *Manor House* stood at the north-western extremity of the village. It is now a cottage, but in the adjoining field, the foundations of an extensive building, probably the residence of the families of Dyve and Stoke, are still visible.

*Ashby Lodge*, the seat of Mrs. Arnold, stands about one mile N.W. of the village. It was built, in 1722, by George Arnold, and contains an interesting collection of pictures by old masters, amongst which may be noticed the "Crucifixion," by Cornelius Poelemburg; the "Virgin and Child," by Paul Veronese; "a Magdalen," by Rubens; "Balshazar's Feast," the figures by Rubens, the architecture by Old Franck; "Joseph of Arimathea, preparing the tomb for the body of our Saviour;" "King William and Queen Mary going in state to Parliament through the old Horseguards," by Old Wycke; and several family portraits, cabinet pictures, &c. &c. The library contains one of the best private collections of British topography and natural history in the kingdom. The views from the grounds are extensive and magnificent, including Edge-hill, the Malvern hills, the Clee hills, in Shropshire, and the spires of Coventry. With the aid of a glass, some of the Welsh mountains are said to be visible.

*Charities.*—The poor's estate consists of 21a. 0r. 15p., and 10 cottages; the former lets for about £42 a year, and the latter are generally occupied by parish paupers, at a low rent. Thomasine Jason, by deed bearing date 1658, left a yearly rent-charge of £10. 10s., and 12s. for the preaching of a sermon on the first Tuesday in every month at Ashby Ledgers. The 12s. is allowed to the parish clerk.

Arnold Susanah, gentlewoman, *Ashby Lodge*  
Butlin John, corn miller  
Butlin William, shoemaker  
Carr Jesse, vict., *Coach & Horses*, & farmer  
Cox Danl. carpenter, &c.  
Jenkins Rev. John C., M.A., vicar  
Johnson Joseph, grocer and butcher  
Senhouse Lady Mary, *Manor House*  
Senhouse Captain, *Manor House*  
Smith John, shoemaker

**Farmers & Graziers.**

Bliss James, *Grove House*

Capell William, *Foxhole Farm*  
Cowley Lovell  
Faulkner John  
Faulkner William  
Gilbert Joseph  
Goode William  
Hall John  
Montgomery Denis (and maltster)  
Montgomery John  
Phillips William  
Southam Joseph  
Wright Richard, *Ashby Grange*

\* \* \* Letters are received through the Daventry office.

## BADBY PARISH.

Badby, or as it is called in Domesday Book *Badebi*, is bounded by Newnham, on the east; by Daventry on the north; on the west by Staverton; and by Fawsley on the south. It contains 2,370 acres, and its population, in 1801, was 462; in 1831, 583; and, in 1841, 624 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,968; and the rateable value is £2,732. Newnham is considered a parochial chapelry in this parish, but in the parliamentary returns is recognised as an independent parish. The lordship of Badby is hilly; the prospect from *Badby Down* is extensive and beautiful, and *Badby-wood*, containing about 180 acres, lies on a hill at the other side.

*Arbury Hill*, supposed to have been an ancient Roman encampment, is about a mile westward of the village. The site of the camp occupies the whole summit of the hill, which was surrounded by a wide ditch, 20 feet deep, enclosing an area of about 10 acres. This earthwork is 804 feet above the level of the sea, and some assert that it is the highest point of ground in England. The soil of the downs is a red sand, and of the lower parts of the parish a grey loam. There are quarries of hard blue rag stone, and numerous springs of excellent water in the parish. *Sir Charles Knightley* is lord of the manor, and the largest proprietor.

*Manor.*—The manor of Badby was given by one *Norman*, a sheriff to the abbey of *Croyland*, and the grant confirmed by *Witlaf* and *Beorred*, Kings of *Mercia* in the years 833 and 868. The manor now contained 4 hides of land, and 30 acres of meadow. About 3 years afterwards, King *Beorred*, under pretence of enabling him to carry out the war against the Danes, who had made a sudden irruption into *Mercia*, seized the whole isle of *Ely*, and the lands and revenues of several religious houses. Most of these, however, were redeemed, in 948, by the favour of *Edrid*, King of Britain, at the solicitation of *Turketul*, abbot of *Croyland*, the King's chancellor, and the manor of Badby among the rest. In 1013, when the Danes renewed their hostilities under *Sweyn*, the abbot of *Croyland*, having no money to purchase assistance, stipulated with *Norman*, the son of *Leofric*, Earl of *Chester*, who was one of the greatest military officers under *Edric*, Earl of *Mercia*, to settle on him the manor of Badby for 100 years to hold of *St. Guthlac*, by a peppercorn rent, on condition of his agreeing to defend and protect the abbey from its enemies. But *Norman* and *Edric* were both slain, in 1017, by King *Canute*, who seized all the lands belonging to *Norman*, but restored them afterwards to his brother and heir, the earl *Leofric*, who assigned the manor of Badby to the abbey of *Evesham* for the residue of the term. In 1018, King *Canute* gave the lordship of Badby and *Newnham* to the monks of *Evesham*, but this was only a ratification, of the grant previously made

by Earl Leofric. Though Badby was in the possession of the abbey of Evesham at the time of the Domesday survey, it is returned by mistake amongst the lands of Croyland abbey, and certified to contain 4 hides of land, a mill worth 2s. yearly, and 30 acres of meadow, with a wood 4 quarentines of furlongs in length, and 2 furlongs in breadth. The whole was valued then, as in the Confessor's time, at £8 yearly. In the 30th of Henry III. (1246), the abbot of Evesham and his successors obtained a charter of free warren in Badby and Newnham, a member of the said manor, and in the same year he received of the king the additional privilege of enclosing Badby wood for a park. In the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), the abbot was called upon to show his authority for the claim he laid upon his privileges here, but it was found by the jury that he held of the king *in capite*, and that he and his predecessors had done so "time out of mind;" that he had a court leet, assize of bread and beer, and everything pertaining to these liberties, with free warren in all his demesne lands within the said manor, and that he made a yearly payment of 4 marks and 5s. into the king's exchequer for the enjoyment of these liberties in this his manor of Badby and Newnham. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the united lordship of Badby and Newnham, which was valued at £54. 6s. 2d., fell to the Crown, and in the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1542) was granted to Sir Edmund Knightley, in exchange for the manor of Blisworth, and, on his decease without issue, it passed to *Sir Valentine Knightley*, of Fawsley, whose descendant, *Sir Charles Knightley, Bart.*, of Fawsley Hall, is the present proprietor. The *Manor House*, or Court House, formerly the grange of the abbey of Evesham, stood eastward of the village green, and was encompassed by a moat on all sides but the west, where a brook ran which supplied the moat with water.

*The Village* of Badby stands on the ascent of a hill, formerly part of the sandy heap called Badby Down, about 2 miles S.W. from Daventry, and 4 W. from the Weedon station of the London and North-Western railway.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the north-west end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel and a tower containing five bells. The tower was rebuilt in 1707, the former steeple having fallen down in 1705. The chancel is entered through an open pointed arch; the eastern window of the chancel is a beautiful pointed one of three lights, with mullions trefoiled; in the north aisle is a trefoiled piscina cut out of the eastern pillar, and in the south wall of the chancel are two seats under uniform arches, supported by circular columns, and adjoining them is a piscina under a cinquefoil headed arch. The living is a discharged vicarage united to that of Newnham, in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £14, and now valued at £315 a year. It is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Green, M.A.,

who has for his curate the Rev. Thomas Burneby. The registry of the church has the following melancholy record :—"Simon Marriott, Robert Marriott, his son, and Thomas Borros, killed altogether with thunder and lightning, 27th July, and buried 28th July, 1691." The impropriate rectory consists of 223a. 19p., and the commissioners of enclosure allotted 107a. 17p. in Badby, and 15a. 2r. 37p. in Newnham, in lieu of glebe lands and vicarial tithes. *The Vicarage House* stands eastward of the church and has been partially rebuilt by the present vicar.

*Badby House*, the seat of Mrs. C. Watkins, is a handsome building, pleasantly situated on an eminence about one mile south of Daventry.

*The Village Green* is ornamented with a charity school, which is supported by Sir Charles and Lady Knightley. It is a small Gothic building, cruciform in shape, from a design by Wyatt, and being almost entirely covered with ivy, presents a very pretty appearance; nineteen poor girls are taught free here.

The other *Charities* of the parish are, the interest of £150 for the support of the Sunday-school, left by the Rev. Sir John Knightley, in 1802; and an annual rent charge of £3. 18s., to be distributed in three penny loaves to six of the poorest inhabitants of the parish left, by Thomas Coles in 1733.

Acton Mrs. Elizabeth	Homan John, carpenter, &c.	Douglas William
Bromwich W., vict., <i>Maltsters</i>	Walker Edwin, blacksmith	*Goodman John
<i>Arms</i> , farmer & maltster	Walker Thos., blacksmith	Hardy John
Burneby Rev. T., B.A., curate	Ward Elizabeth, shopkeeper	*Phillips Thomas Francis
Cleaver Joseph, shoemaker	Watkins Charlotte, gentle-	*Phillips William
Douglas B., butcher & farmer	woman, Barby House	*Turner John
Douglas George, corn miller	Youmans Rd., vict., <i>Windmill</i>	*Turner William
and farmer	<i>Inn</i> , and farmer	Warren Joseph
Green Rev. T., M.A., vicar	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	
Hartley Ann, schoolmistress	Thus * are Yeomen.	
Hickman Jas., shoemaker, &		
shopkeeper	Adams Newman	

Letters are received through the Daventry Office.

*Carriers*.—Wm. Blundell to Daventry, Wed., and Northampton Sat.; and John Pettifer to Northampton Sat.

## BARBY PARISH.

Barby, formerly called variously *Bercheby*, *Berouby*, *Bereweby*, *Berughby* and *Barughby* is bounded on the north by Hilmorton in Warwickshire, on the east by Kilsby, from both of which it is divided by Rangebrook, till near the south; on the south by Braunston, and on the west by Dunchurch and Bilton in Warwickshire. The parish contains 3,700 statute acres, and its population, in 1801, was 597; in 1831, 637; and in 1841, 640 souls. Its rateable value is £7,765 9s. 6d., and the amount of assessed property is £5,032. The parish includes the hamlet of *Onley*, and an insulated portion of about 190 acres, called *Nor-toft*, distant about half a mile from the nearest point of the parish, and sepa-



rated by the intervention of Kilsby. About two-thirds of the lordship is in permanent pasture. The soil on the south is gravelly with a mixture of sand, and a strong clay in the other parts. The principal owners are Mrs. Arnold of Ashby Lodge (lady of the manor), the rector in right of the church; Miss E. Butlin, and Mrs. Benn, of Rugby. There are several excellent springs in the parish, one of which, Rodwell, is chalybeate. There were formerly two woods in Barby, one of which is mentioned in Domesday-book, but they have both been cut down and enclosed long since.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey *William Peverell* had this lordship, of whom *Pagan* held 2 hides of land. These 2 hides, with 6 acres of meadow, and a wood 6 perches long and 4 in breadth, had been valued, in the reign of the Confessor, at 30s, but was then rated at 60s., *Pagan* was probably *Peverell's* younger brother. In the reign of King John, *William de Cantilupe*, who had the wardship and custody of the lands of *Catharine*, daughter and heir of *Hugh de Lisle*, held 2 knight's fees here as part of her inheritance. In the 2nd of Henry III. (1218), he paid a fine of 200 marks for leave to marry the said *Catharine* to one of his younger sons, and of which marriage was born *Eustace de Cantilupe*, who in the 25th of this reign (1241), was seized of 2 hides here which were held of the honour of *Peverell*. In the 37th of the same reign (1252), the manor was granted to *William de Cantilupe*, the grandson of the before-mentioned *William*, who, at his decease, was succeeded by his son *George*. This *George* dying without issue, in the 1st of Edward I. (1272), *Milisent*, the relict of *John de Montalt*, and wife of *Eudo la Zouche*, his eldest sister, and *John* the son of *Henry de Hastings*, by *Joan*, his younger sister, were found by inquisition to be his heirs. In the partition of the estate, this manor was allotted to *Milisent*, the eldest daughter of *William de Cantilupe*, from whom it descended to her son *William la Zouche*, who in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), was certified to be lord of the manor of Barby. In this family it continued till after the accession of James I., when it was purchased by *Gregory Isham, Esq.*, eldest son of *Henry Isham, Esq.*, Comptroller of Customs to Queen Elizabeth. It was again sold, in 1683 by *John Burrard, Esq.*, to *Edmund Bromwich, Esq.*, of Daventry, by whose son and heir, *John Bromwich*, of Husband's Bosworth, it was conveyed, in 1705, to *Thomas Lord Leigh*, of Stoneleigh Abbey, in Warwickshire. *George Arnold, Esq.*, of Ashby Lodge, purchased it, in 1718, of the Hon. *Charles Leigh*, of Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, and it is now in the possession of *Mrs. Susannah Arnold*. The manor-house, which was moated, stood in Hall-close, at the north end of the village.

*The Village* of Barby is pleasantly situated on the borders of Warwickshire, near the Oxford canal, and within a mile of the Kilsby tunnel on the London and North-Western railway. It is about 6 miles N.W. from Daventry, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  N.E. from Rugby.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin is a plain gothic structure, and stands near the centre of the village. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, south chapel and chancel, and a tower containing four bells. It bears date 1600, is in good repair, and was neatly paved and pewed, by the parishioners in 1811. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Daventry, valued in the King's books at £30. 2s. 11d., and now worth about £965 a year. The rectory consists of 497 acres allotted by the commissioners of inclosure in 1778, in lieu of the glebe and tithes of the open fields; and the rectorial tithes of the homesteads and old inclosures of Barby and Olney. The trustees of the late Rev. C. Williams are the patrons; the Rev. Chas. Williams, M.A., son of the late patron), is rector, and the Rev. John P. Carey, curate.

*The Rectory House*, stands near the east end of the church yard, and is a genteel residence.

*The School*, which adjoins the church, is endowed with £30 a-year out of the rents of the town land, for which sum 25 children are taught free.

*The town land*, which consists of 32a. 3r. 39p., and several cottages, yields an annual rent of about £90, which is expended in repairing the church, ways, footpaths, and roads in the parish, and the endowment of the above school. £70 of this money was expended some time since in sinking a well for the use of the inhabitants. The Sunday-school is allowed £3 a-year out of this fund. *The poor's land*, 8½ acres, allotted at the inclosure in 1778, lets for £28 a-year, which sum is distributed on St. Thomas's-day, among the most honest and industrious poor not receiving parish relief.

Morton gives the following remarkable case of longevity in this parish:—"Rebeckah Hall, an old inhabitant of Barby, was born at Scaldwell, in this county, who dy'd in the year 1704, was then 106 years old, and was attended to her grave by her Six Children, Two Sons and Four Daughters, the Youngest of them 60, the Eldest 77; and all of them likely to live long, being hearty of their age."

ONLEY is a hamlet in this parish containing a few farm-houses; its population and acreage is included with Barby. There is a tradition of a *chapel* having formerly stood in a field here, which still retains the name of Chapel-close.

Barton Harriet	Hopkins Thos., wheelwright	Smith Mrs. Mary Ann G.
Barton Isabella	Musson Wm., shoemaker	Vause Joseph, grocer
Carey Rev. John Peter, curate	Pace Ann, grocer, &c.	Waters Jph., wheelwright &
Chambers Thos., blacksmith	Pittom Elizabeth	carpenter
Clarke John, butcher	Riddey Hnah., vict., <i>Old Crown</i>	Webb William, tailor
Coleman H., vict., <i>Horse and Jockey</i>	Riddey J. vict., <i>Star</i> , & carpnt	Whitmill Mr. Thomas
Dacey Wm., tailor & grocer	Riddey John, butcher	Williams Rev. C., M.A., rector
Elkington Miss Hannah	Riddey Richard, baker	Williams John, shoemaker
Flavell Henry, blacksmith	Roberts Wm., shoemaker	Wise Charlotte, Ladies School
Hammond Wm., shoemaker	Salisbury John, schoolmaster	Woodfield Christiana, vict.,
Hart Job, miller and farmer	Salisbury John, bricklayer	<i>Black Horse</i> , and butcher
	Smith Mr. Joshua	

**Farmers & Graziers.**

Thus \* are Yeomen.

Barker Edwin William	*Clarke Wm., senior	Hinks Richard
Barker William	*Clarke William, junior	Howard Samuel
Berry Joseph, Onley House	Coleman Rd., Barbyfield	*Lee Richard
*Bosworth Rebecca	Denny Josiah	*Lord Thomas
Bosworth William	*Elliott Zaccheus C.	Mole Richard
Butler Thomas	Elkington William	*Pittom Richard
*Clarke John	Green John, Onley	*Pittom Wm. Pratt
*Clarke Joseph	Haddon Thomas	Radburn William
*Clarke Thomas	Hall George	Smith Samuel
	Harris Thomas	*Thompson Edward
	*Hart William	Wise Wm. Barby Wood
	*Hart William, Nortoft	*Wiggins Nathaniel

Letters are received through the Rugby Office.

Carrier.—Joseph Lucas to and from Rugby on Saturdays.

**BRAUNSTON PARISH.**

Braunston or Brandestone, on the borders of Warwickshire, is bounded on the north by Barby, on the east by Ashby St. Ledgers, on the south by Staverston, and by Willoughby in Warwickshire on the west, from which it is divided by a small stream. It contains 3,930 acres, and its population in 1801 was 909; in 1831, 1,380; and in 1841, 1,469 souls. The amount of assessed property is £5,624; and the rateable value is £7,814. 11s. 6d. About two thirds of the lordship is laid down in permanent pasture. The soil of the arable land is a reddish loam on a stone bottom, and that of the grass land a strong clay. The lordship produces very good gravel, but there are no quarries, and here are some very good springs. The principal landowners are Frederick Webb, Esq., (the lord of the manor); the Rector in right of the church, and R. H. Lamb, Esq.

*Manor.*—*Walter de Eincourt* held  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land of the King in Braunston at the time of the general survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., 8 acres of meadow, and one of wood, all which had been valued at 20s. in the reign of the Confessor, when it was the freehold of Tori, but was now advanced to £4. 10s. *William de Peverel* held also one virgate of land here of the fee of the Bishop of Bayeux, at the same time. This *Walter de Eincourt* had large revenues assigned him by the Conqueror, but Braunston was his only estate in this county. From him or his successor these  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides were transferred to *Pagan Peverel*, half brother to *William Peverel*, who was succeeded by his son *William*, and dying without issue, on his journey to Jerusalem, the estate descended to his four sisters. In the partition of their brother's inheritance, the estate at Braunston was assigned to *Roese* or *Rose*, the wife of *Rollo de Harecourt*, by whom she had issue *Albreda de Harecourt*, the wife of *William Trusbut*, who became possessed in her right of her mother's lands in Braunston. *Albreda* by this marriage had three sons and three daughters; the sons dying

without issue, this estate was equally divided amongst the three sisters, whose names were Roesea de Ros, Hillaria de Buillers, and Agatha Meinfelin. Hillaria, the second daughter, having no children, left her lands here to the *Abbey of Lilleskull*, in Shropshire, for the support of a priest who should every day say mass for the souls of herself and family. Agatha also dying without issue divided her possessions between the nuns of De-la-Pre Abbey, near Northampton, and the Hospital of Newstead, near Stamford. Everard de Ros, the husband of Roesia, died in the 32nd year of the reign of Henry II. (1186), and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, a minor, about 13 years of age. This Robert joined the confederated barons against King John, and was appointed one of the 25 Conservators to enforce the King's adherence to *Magna Charta*. "In the 16th year of this unquiet reign," writes Bridges, "he continued faithful to the King; yet soon after deserted him, held out the Castle of Carlisle against him, and was one of the revolting barons who, in the following year met in arms at Stamford, marched to Brackley, and laid siege to Northampton. Leland says, they divided the rebellious part of the kingdom amongst themselves, and that Northumberland fell to the share of this Robert de Ros." His lands were then seized and granted to Robert Barret, but were soon restored to him. He died in the 42nd of Henry III. (1258), leaving his inheritance to his son Robert. Oliver de Eincourt, the grandson of Walter de Eincourt the son of Ralph, accounted for one knight's fee and a half in Braunston, which he held of the King, and under him the Abbot of Lilleskull, William de Ros, and the Prior of Newstede, held each one moiety of a knight's fee, and which moieties were afterwards distinguished as three different manors. "Robert, the son of William de Ros," continues Bridges, "was one of the chief persons who, in the 48th of Henry III. (1264), engaged with the Earl of Leicester to make war upon the King, and took him prisoner, with Prince Edward, at the battle of Lewes. The Prince was committed to his custody and by him kept under a strong guard in Hereford Castle, whereupon after his happy escape, and the victory of Evesham, Robert de Ros was declared a rebel and his lands were forfeited, by means, however, of the composition at Kenilworth, he soon after had them restored." He died in the 13th of Edward I., 1285, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, who, in 6 years after laid claim to the crown of Scotland, as being a descendant of Isabel, his grandmother, the daughter of William, king of Scotland. After his decease, in the 10th of Edward II. (1317), his lands here passed into the possession of the family of De Boketon, but soon appear to have reverted to the family of Ros, for, in the 37th of Edward III. (1364), Margery, the widow of William de Ros died seized of that moiety, which had been held by the De Boketons. William de Ros, son and heir to the last mentioned William de Ros, attended the King in his expedition into France, in the



20th of this reign (1347), and was one of the commanders of the second brigade at the glorious battle of Cressy. He died without issue at Jerusalem, and Thomas de Ros, his younger brother, succeeded to his estates. This Thomas distinguished himself by his courage and fidelity to the King on several occasions in France, and died while preparing for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, in the 7th of Richard II. (1344). His son John who succeeded him was one of the knight's made by the King at his coronation, and was famous for his exploits in the wars with France. He also undertook a journey to Jerusalem and died at Paphos, in the isle of Cyprus, in the 17th of this reign (1354), leaving his estate to Sir William de Ros, his brother and heir, who was Lord Treasurer of England in the 4th of Henry IV. (1403), and dying in the 2nd of Henry V. (1415), was succeeded by John his son. This John also displayed great proofs of military skill and courage with the King in his expedition against France, especially at the siege of Rouen; and was afterwards slain, with the Duke of Clarence, at the battle of Bauge, in Anjou. Thomas de Ros, his younger brother and successor, trod in the footsteps of his ancestors, and followed the Duke of Bedford to France. He was knighted by Henry VI. at Leicester, and died about the 9th of this reign (1431), leaving his son Thomas, an infant under four years of age. This Thomas was a faithful adherent of Henry VI. during the whole course of his reign, and, upon the defeat of that monarch in Towton Field by the Lancastrians, fled with him into Scotland. In the following parliament he was attainted, and his lands confiscated. He died at Newcastle in the same year. Edmund, his son and heir, retained a like affection with his father for the house of Lancaster, and was obliged to fly beyond the sea for security. He soon afterwards returned, and, in the 4th of Edward IV. (1465), joined with the Duke of Somerset, and the northern forces, which were defeated at Hexham. His estates were forfeited to the Crown, and again restored to him, and, dying without issue in the last year of Henry VII. (1485), his three sisters became his successors. Eleanor, the eldest, was married to Sir Robert Manners, of Etall Castle, in Northumberland, and was succeeded by her eldest son George, from whom the estates descended to Thomas Manners, Lord Roos or Ros, his eldest son, who, in the 14th of Henry VIII. (1523), was Warden of the Marches of Scotland. In the 16th of the same reign he had special livery of the lands of his grandmother Eleanor's and her sister Isabel's, and in the next year he was created Earl of Rutland. In the 32nd of this reign (1541) he was made Chief Justice in Eyre of all the King's forests beyond Trent, and in the following year obtained a grant of a large share of their late possessions. Amongst the rest, he had the lands here which belonged to the Abbey of Lillishull and the Hospital of Newstead, which were given by his ancestors to these establishments. He died in the 35th of this reign (1544), and his possessions in

Braunston were sold by Henry his eldest son, second Earl of Rutland, in 1554, to Gregory Isham, Esq. Besides the manor and abbey lands the family of Ros possessed here 700a. of arable land, 20a. of meadow, 20a. of pasture, and 1a. of wood, with the advowson of the church. From Gregory Isham, who was the 3rd son of Eusebius Isham, Esq., of Pitchley, the manor descended in the 6th of Mary (1559), to his son Eusebius, who was afterwards knighted, and on the decease of his uncles, Giles and Robert, succeeded to the paternal estate of *Pitchley*. From this family the manor and estate of Braunston passed to the *Webbs* of Canford, in Dorsetshire. *Sir John Webb*, the second baronet, was lord of the manor in 1687, and from him the manor lineally descended to the late Sir John Webb, the fifth baronet, who left his estates in Yorkshire to his natural son, James Webb, Esq.; those at Lincolnshire to his natural son, John Webb, Esq.; and those in Northamptonshire, Durham, Wiltshire, and Middlesex, to his natural son, Frederick Webb, Esq., the present lord of the manor or manors of Braunston. The holders of copyhold land are governed by very peculiar rules in this manor, amongst them it may be noticed that a copyhold held by a husband in right of his wife may, with their mutual consent, be surrendered to the use of any person in fee simple, and that if a copyholder die seized of a copyhold, his widow can hold the lands for her life by attending the Lord's Court next ensuing the death of her husband, and presenting a purse with a groat (4s.) in it. A copyholder can fell timber, pull down buildings, &c. and his tenure cannot be forfeited for any default, or denial of payment of rent, fine or heriot, or for the breach of any custom whatsoever. A farm-house at the west end of the village was formerly a manor-house, though it is not known to which it was originally attached; and a spot in Bury Fields, which was formerly moated round, is supposed to be the site of the manor-house of the Ros family.

*The Village* of Braunston, which is nearly a mile in length, is about 3 miles N.W. from Daventry, and 8 from Rugby, and is in two detached portions called Great and Little Braunston. It stands on a rising ground, which commands "an extensive view into Warwickshire, and an interesting foreground to the landscape is formed by the church, the manor house, the parsonage, and a line of rural homes crowning the opposite summit," with the windings of the canal, and its ornamental bridges. The village being skirted by the high-road to Chester and Wales, was lively and bustling a few years since, no less than 60 mail and stage coaches passing and repassing daily; but now, in common with other villages on this once great thoroughfare, they have all deserted it. The Grand Junction and the Oxford Canals unite within the limits of the parish, and there are extensive warehouses and wharfs at Braunston. Mention is made in a charter of Edward III. to the nuns of Delapre, of a village or hamlet

called Fawcliff, which stood to the north-east of Braunston, but of which there are no present traces. Bridges describes a remarkable stone cross, 24 feet in height, which stood "towards the upper end of the town," but which was levelled to the ground, and the material applied to the repair of the highways, many years since.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, has just been rebuilt and enlarged, and forms a conspicuous object on the brow of a hill, at the west entrance of the village. The old church, being in a dilapidated state, was taken down, and the foundation-stone of the present structure laid on the 20th of June, 1848, by R. H. Lamb, Esq., of Bragborough House. It occupies the site of the old church, which was supposed to have stood for six centuries, and which evidently superseded one of an earlier date, as several fragments of Norman arches, capitals, and window jambs, were found embedded in the walls. This church (the old one), we are told by Bridges, "was polluted by murder during the episcopate of Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, who, in the year 1290, granted a license of reconciliation to the rector; but for some reasons, which we know not of, this ceremony appears to have been at that time omitted, for in 1299, the same Bishop gave a new commission to the Abbot of Croxton to perform it." Amongst the monuments in the old church, was one supposed to be for William, the fourth Lord Ros, who died in Palestine, in the reign of Edward III.; it is a cross-legged effigy in grey marble. The present church like the last one, is in the Decorated style of architecture, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and south chapel. At the west end is a handsome pinnaced tower (containing six bells), surmounted by a lofty crocketed octangular spire, rising to the height of 150 feet. The accommodation of the old church amounted to 363 sittings, 66 of which were free; whilst that of the present church will be 732 sittings, 363 of which will be free: of this number, 146 will be set apart for the national school, and 55 for the population connected with the canals. Mr. R. C. Hussey, of Birmingham, is the architect. The cost of the present building was upwards of £6,000, exclusive of the old material, which sum has been raised by voluntary subscription, aided by a loan of £1,200, on parochial security, and grants of £250 each from the Church Building Society, and the Peterborough Diocesan Society. Amongst the contributors we find the names of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, for £20; the Patrons of the living, for £200; the Rev. A. B. Clough, the rector, £300; R. H. Lamb, Esq., £200; the Oxford Canal Company, £60; The Lord Bishop of Peterborough, £50; Rev. J. P. Marriott, Cottesbach, £320; Rev. R. J. Spranger, £100; and Mrs. Varney, Rev. J. C. Kenkins, the Thornton family, Brockhall, and Wm. Tibbitts, Esq., for £50 each. Miss Jenkins, £35; James Tibbitts, Esq., £30; Lady Senhouse, £20; Thos. Howes, Esq., Norton,

£30; Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., £20; W. R. Cartwright, Esq., £20; Mrs. and the Misses Watson, Daventry, £55; Rev. R. W. Baxter, £25; and a goodly number at £10, and £5 each. It is intended to have a handsome organ erected at the re-opening of the edifice. The benefice is a rectory, in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the King's books at £31. 2s. 11½d., and now returned at £837 per annum. It is in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Alfred Butler Clough, B.D. There was formerly a chantry belonging to the manor, founded probably by the family of Ros; it is not noticed in the ecclesiastical survey of 1535, or in the chantry roll prior to the dissolution. The rectory consists principally of 384a 1r. 6p., awarded in lieu of tithes, glebe, &c. by the commissioners of inclosure.

*The Rectory House*, which is a handsome structure, was built about ten years since by the present rector, and stands a little south of the church.

There is a neat brick *Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1796, in the centre of the village; and the *Methodists* have also a *Chapel* here.

*The National School* has been considerably enlarged by the present rector, and has an endowment of about £30 a year, arising from 14a. 2r. 32p., allotted at the inclosure in lieu of a piece of land left by William Makepeace, in 1733.

The other *Charities* of the parish are the *Town land*, which is an accumulation of early benefactions, yielding an annual rent of about £290; the poor's land 11a. 3r. and 31p., about £26 per annum; 6a. 2r. 20p. of church land; and the interest of £13 a year, given by some person unknown to four poor widows. The sum of £573 was raised by subscription, for a school fund, several years since; and Mrs. Helen Jenkins left £100 to the minister and churchwardens, the interest to be distributed annually amongst the poor.

Adams Mrs., Eleanor	Edwards Eus., vict., <i>Plough</i>	Leeson William, baker
Atkin Rev. Timy. [Wesleyan]	Edwards Henry, shoemaker	March Wm. drgst. & shopkr.
Bambury J., grocer & chandlr.	Edwards T., tailor & draper	Masters Jno., corn dealer
Bland Mr. William	Facer John, beer retailer	Mundy Thos., vict., <i>Anchor</i>
Bostock Mrs. Frances	Flint Ed. Nat., schoolmaster	Pebody John, grocer
Bowers John, maltster	Foster John, shoemaker	Randall George, tailor
Bowers Rd., miller & baker	Gough Rev. John, (Baptist)	Reeve Mrs. Elizabeth
Bradshaw Thos. wheelwright	Hancock John, butcher	Rodhouse Jacob, gardener
Brooks Mr. William	Hands J., butchr. & br. retailr.	Rushall Wm., shoemaker
Brown Thos., vict., <i>Champion</i>	Harris Robt., corn miller	Russell Benjamin, gent.
Butlin Mrs. Eliz., Westfield House	Harris Wm., vict., <i>Harrow</i>	Russell Richard, saddler
Catlin Mat., plumber & glazier	Higham Jph., vict., <i>Ship</i>	Shaw Thomas, shoemaker
Cattell J. fire & life agent	Hollis John, baker	Spraggott Wm., shoemaker
Cattell T., grocer & druggist	Howard Saml., coal merchant, and brick & tile mfr.	Steane Melicent, schlmistress
Cattell Thomas, M.D.	Hughes Jas., boat builder & beer retailer	Stratford Rd., vict., <i>Cross Guns</i>
Clough Rev. A.B., B.D., rector	Hull Mr. Samuel	Stubbs Mrs., Caroline
Collins T., agent to Crowley and Co., Carriers	Jenkins Rev. J., Clarke, M.A., vicar of Ashby St. Legers	Stubbs Wm., M.D., surgeon
Cowley Saml., blacksmith	Leeson Jno., vict., <i>Wheat Sheaf</i>	Taylor W., carptr. & wheelwrt
Dickins G., tailor & br. retailr.	Leeson J., buildr. & brick mfr.	Thornton Mrs. Mary Ann
Dodd Rd., baker, grocer, &c.	Leeson Mr. Joseph	Timms Jph., vict., <i>Castle</i>
Dunn Wm., butcher		Towers William, tailor
		Truslove Mrs. Mary
		Turner J., grcr., (& post office



**Farmers & Graziers.**

Baylis William	Brown Robert, yeoman	Jephcote Jonathan
Bliss John, New Lodge	Brown Zep., Berryfield House	Pebody John
Bowers John	Cross John	Reeve William
Bowers Richard	Dunn Thomas	Tibbits James
Bayes John	Facer John	Tibbits Wm. Bullock
	Harris Robert, The Lodge	Timms Joseph
	Harris Robert, (yeoman)	

Letters are received through the Daventry Office.

*Carriers by Canal.*—The Oxford Canal Co., Samuel Marriott, Agent; and Crowley and Co., Thos. Collins. Agent.

*Carriers by Van.*—Wm. Dunn to Rugby on Monday, and to Daventry on Wed. & Sat.

## CATESBY PARISH.

Catesby parish includes the hamlet of Newbold Grounds, and is bounded on the north by Staverton, on the east by Badby, on the west by Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire, and on the south by Hellidon. It contains 1,990 acres including the hamlet of Newbold-grounds, and its population in 1801, was 95; in 1831, 103; and in 1841, 105 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,818. 17s., and the amount of assessed property £3,892. The soil is in general a deep fertile loam, and towards the east there is some excellent red land. More than three parts of the lordship is meadow and pasture. Morton says that the ground in this lordship is so rich, that they seldom or never let it lie fallow; and though tilled year after year without intermission, yet produces excellent crops with little or no help from *manure*. Newbold-brook which rises from two heads, Hellidon loam, and Marston Moor, passes through the parish, and there are three hills called *Righten Hill*, *Studborow*, and *Church Hill*, with a plentiful supply of good springs in the lordship. The principal land owners are G. C. P. Baxter, Esq., Catesby Abbey, (lord of the manor), W. A. Garrett, Esq., Rev. Thomas Green, and Henry Hickman, Esq., of Newnham Hall.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Norman survey, William Peverell held 4 hides of land in Catesby which with 2 mills of the annual value of 16d., and 4 acres of meadow had been valued at 40s., but was then rated at £4. Before the conquest it was the freehold of Gitda. In the 33rd year of the reign of Edward III. (1360), William de Esseby died seized of the villages of Catesby and Newbold, which he held of the King *in capite* by the service of one knight's fee. This William de Esseby was a descendant of *Sasfrid* one of the principal feudatory tenants of William Peverel, under whom he held the manors of Catesby, Great Ashby in Leicestershire and Basford in Nottinghamshire. The posterity of Sasfrid adopted the local surname of Esseby or Ashby, but his immediate descendants seem to have varied their names with their residence and were denominated de Esseby, de Basford, and de Catesby. Philip son of Sasford gave certain lands to the priory of Lenton which were confirmed by his son,

under the appellation of *Robert son of Philip de Basford*. The above-mentioned *William* was the son of Robert de Esseby or Catesby of Great Ashby, in Leicestershire; he was succeeded by his son Robert, a minor who dying without issue his estates descended to William de Catesby, his youngest brother. This William was convicted of killing one Hugh Russell at Crick, in the 50th of Henry III. (1266), and his estate was forfeited to the King.

*Catesby Priory*.—This religious establishment was founded in the 12th century by *Robert de Esseby*, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Edmund, for a prioress and nine nuns of the Benedictine, or, according to some writers, the Cistercian order. He endowed it with the church and parsonage of Catesby, the chapel of Hellidon, and with his lands, tenements, mills, &c., in Catesby, and the churches of Ashby and Basford, with other revenues and liberties in these two parishes. "After his decease," writes Bridges, "his family continued the like favour to the prioress and convent. William, the son of Robert de Esseby, gave them a meadow in Catesby. Philip, the son of Robert de Esseby, gave them 4 virgates of land with tofts and crofts, meadow grounds and pastures, and all the profits arising from them in Thedingworth. William, the son of a second Robert de Esseby, gave up to them the right of common he had or might have in the crofts of Great Ashby, where they kept their sheep. Another William de Esseby gave 1 virgate of land in Catesby and half a virgate of the villenage, which was held by Robert de Bricewine and his daughter Felicia, and which Felicia afterwards resigned to them. And William de Magna Esseby gave them a toft and croft in Great Ashby." Besides these donations from the founder and his family, they had possessions in Byfield, Bodington, Hellidon, Staver-ton, Sulgrave, Northampton, Drayton, Harrowdon, &c. At the dissolution, its clear annual value, after all deductions, was £132. 1s. 1d. Some attempts were made to keep this well-conducted and useful convent standing, but without effect, neither the acknowledged exemplary conduct of the prioress and her nuns, nor the mediation of the king's commissioners, could avert the impending fate of the establishment. According to Bridges, the first prioress on record is Margaret, the sister of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate of most exemplary piety, who died in 1241, and was canonised by Pope Innocent IV., (1246). Such was her reputation for sanctity, that miracles are said to have been wrought at her tomb in Catesby through her merits. She was succeeded by Alice, her sister. "In the early ages," observes Mr. Baker, "it was far from unusual for the bodies of persons of rank to be buried in one place, and their hearts and viscera in another. A case in point may be noticed here, which is the more singular, as the motive is inexplicable; none of the family having been benefactors to, or in any way connected with this monastic foundation. William Manduit, Earl of Warwick, died in 1267 (52 Henry III.), when his body was

interred in Westminster Abbey, and his heart in Catesby Priory." In the 31st of Henry III. (1247), the nuns obtained a grant of a weekly market on Mondays, at their manor of Catesby; and two years after the additional privilege of an annual fair there on the eve of St. Edmund and two following days. Both have been discontinued for centuries. In the 28th of Henry VIII. (1537), the King, in consideration of £400, and a moiety of a manor in other counties, granted to *John Onley, Esq.*, and his heirs for ever, the house, site, precincts, and circuit of the late nunnery at Catesby, with the water-mills, church, bell-tower, and cemetery of the said monastery, and the advowson of the parish church of Catesby, together with all the demesne lands in the occupation of the monastery when dissolved, comprising 788 acres of pasture, 83 of meadow, and 161 of arable land, of the clear yearly value of £78. 18s. 2d., to hold by the service of the tenth part of a knight's fee. Edward, the grandson of John Onley, Esq., obtained the honour of knighthood, and dying without issue, the estate descended to Richard Onley, Esq., his younger brother, whose son and successor, Edward, sold it to *John Parkhurst, Esq.*, son of Sir Robert Parkhurst, of Pirford, in Surrey. On his decease, in 1730, the manor-house, and about 450 acres of land and the advowson of the vicarage descended to his grandson, *John Parkhurst Esq.*, who was succeeded, in 1765, by his eldest surviving son, the *Rev. John Parkhurst, M.A.*, the celebrated lexicographer. This eminent man was born here in June, 1728, and received the rudiments of his education at Rugby school, from whence he removed to Cambridge; he entered into holy orders, but never took any preferment. He commenced his literary career in 1753, with "A Serious and Friendly Address to the Rev. John Wesley, in relation to a principal Doctrine maintained by him and his Assistants." In 1762 he published "An Hebrew and English Lexicon," with a "Methodical Hebrew Grammar" added. In 1769, "A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament," to which a Greek Grammar was prefixed. In 1787, he published "The Divinity and Pre-existence of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Demonstrated from Scripture." The merits of his philological labours were fully appreciated by the classical world. He died on the 21st of February, 1797, in the 69th year of his age, and his estate descended to his sons, in whom direct male line failed. After which it passed to his nephew and heir male, John George Parkhurst, Esq., and is now in the possession of *George Charles Parkhurst Baxter, Esq.*\*

*The Village* of Catesby, or Upper Catesby, as it is usually called, is small, and situate about 4 miles S.W. of Daventry, on the left of the Warwick road. Nether Catesby, about a mile northward, is now reduced to Catesby House.

\* The Catesby Abbey estate, including "the ancient Manor Hall, with Chapel attached, and noble avenue of Elms, leading to a time hallowed Cemetery," is now advertised for sale by auction, in five lots, on the 19th of July, 1849.

*The Church* was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin ; upon the destruction of the monastery, it was in part demolished, and the ruin is now reduced to a small fragment of the west wall. The ground immediately contiguous is still appropriated to the parish burial ground ; a large slab, overhung with drooping foliage being the receptacle for the corpse while the funeral service is being read. In the churchyard is a handsome marble monument—an altar tomb, terminating in a pyramid, surmounted by a gilt ball—belonging to the Parkhurst family. The situation of the ruin is in the most elevated part of the parish, overlooking an extensive valley, rich in pasturage and scenery, and broken by the rising and lofty hills beyond.

A broad avenue, down the steep declivity of the hill, which is shaded by a double row of trees, connects the burial ground with Catesby House and the *Priory Chapel*, where divine service has been performed for many years. In the chancel is a window filled with stained glass, and the pulpit doors, &c., are of ancient carved oak. There is also a very old clock in the chapel. The living is a donative in the deanery of Daventry, and rated in the king's books at £10. There is neither glebe nor residence, and no other income than an annual stipend of £20 paid out of the Parkhurst estate. The Rev. C. S. Holthouse, M.A., vicar of Hellidon, officiates. The impropriate tithes of the parish are vested in the lord of the manor.

*Catesby House*, the seat of George C. P. Baxter, Esq., is a mansion of singular pretension, a quaint and remarkable style of the 16th century. It occupies the site of the former priory ; and is situated in a low sequestered valley, sheltered by rising grounds, and surrounded by a walled park. The north front forms three sides of a quadrangle the south front is irregular, and on the east is the above-named chapel, which serves as a substitute for the parish church. Nearly all the bed-rooms are hung with tapestry ; there is a very curious iron lock on the door of the cedar-room, called the *nun's lock*, and in the attic story is a long low arched room which still retains the name of the Dormitory. There is scarcely a vestige left of the conventual church except a piscina and two trefoil pedimental arches in the wall at the upper end of the brew-house ; and part of the monastic offices have been converted into stables. There are some good family portraits, and one of John Wycliffe, dated 1384, and Martin Bacer, 1551, and others in the house.

*Roman Coins*, particularly those of *Faustina* and *Maximinus* have been found in Catesby Park.

**NEWBOLD GROUND** is a hamlet in this parish containing three farm houses, about 680 acres of land, and a population of 16 souls, in 1841. It is nearly environed by Newbold-brook, and occupies the western side of the parish. The soil is a rich deep loam, and nearly the whole is in meadow and pasture.



*Manor.*—In the reign of Henry III., Stephen de la More had a tenement in Newbold, and brought an action against the prioress of Catesby for right of common in Catesby, but withdrew his suit in the 49th year of the same reign (1265). In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), one of his successors, Thomas de la More, accounted for half a knight's fee in Catesby of the honour of Peverell. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), the prioress of Catesby was certified to be lady of this hamlet, from whom the family of Moor held it in after times. From this family it passed to that of Newnham, who held it till the 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary (1554), when Sir Thomas Newnham, and Mary his wife, conveyed it by indenture and fine to the King and Queen. In three years after it was granted *Sir Edward Saunders*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and *Francis Morgan, Esq.*, Serjeant-at-law, and afterwards one of the Judges of the King's Bench. These families became united by marriage, and the manor descended to the *Powis* family. On the sale of the Powis estate, in 1758, the manor and estate of Newbold was purchased by *Hitch Young, Esq.*, of Roehampton, in Surrey, who, dying in the following year, it descended to his sister and heiress Mary, then widow of Bartholomew Clarke, Esq., of Hardington, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, was first wife of Jacob, Viscount Folkestone, by whom she had William, first Earl of Radnor. Jacob, the second earl, sold Newbold, in 1801, to Mr. King, of Banbury, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Higgins, of Alveston; who, in 1812, sold it to the Rev. John Lucy, of Charlecote, and from whom it descended to his son *George Lucy, Esq.* W. D. Garrett, Esq., is the present proprietor.

Baxter G. C. Parkhurst, Esq., Catesby Abbey  
Gascoyne Isaac, butcher

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Burnham John, Newbold-ground  
Burnham Thos., Highfield House  
Burnham Wm., Highfield House  
Brown Mary

Brown William  
Douglas Wm., Cattle House  
Jones Thomas, Ryton Hill  
Page Eliz., Newbold-ground  
Page John, Newbold-ground  
Rainsley Jane, Red House  
Wood Wm., Long Furlong Farm

#### CHARWELTON PARISH.

On the borders of Warwickshire is bounded on the east by the parish of Fawsley, by Byfield, Hellidon, and Marston, on the north and west, and by Preston-Capes on the south. It contains 2,770 statute acres, and its population, in 1801, was 185; in 1831, 266; and, in 1841, 227 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,556. 11s., and the amount of assessed property £3,575. The soil is principally a deep dark loam, and on the hills a light red land; three-fourths of the parish is in grass, and the principal proprietors are Sir Charles Knightley, M.P., (lord of the manor); T. R. Thornton, Esq., Mr George Hitchcock, and the successors of the late Mr. John Clarke, of Charwell House. There is a good bed of gravel near the village.

Charwelton, or *Cherwelton*, takes its name from the river Cherwell, which rises from a spring or well in the cellar of Charwell House, a grange about a mile N.W. of the village. "It emerges from its subterranean bed at the corner of the farm-yard," writes Mr. Baker, "where it forms a head, and from thence crosses the entrance to the village from the Daventry road, under an ancient stone horse-bridge; and, after intersecting this lordship, enters Woodford, and passes on to Chacombe, from which place to Banbury, a distance of about three miles, it divides this county from Oxfordshire, and then pursues its course to the city of Oxford, where it unites with the Isis."

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, the *Earl of Morton* held 2½ hides in *Cerwelton*, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., was then valued at 60s. He also held half a hide here, which had been the freehold of Ulric, and was rated at 20s. The *Monks of Thorney*, in Cambridgeshire, held half a hide here, which was rated at 5s.; and *Hugh de Gretemaisnil* had 1 virgate, which was held of him by one Walter, and valued at 5s., at the same time. After the possessions of the Earl of Morton were escheated to the Crown, on his being attainted of high treason, King Stephen, in the 5th of his reign (1140), granted them to *Reginald de Dunstanvill*, an illegitimate son of Henry I. Upon his death, in the 21st of Henry II. (1175), the King distributed a small portion of his estate amongst his daughters, and retained the remainder with the Earldom, which he designed for his son *John*, afterwards King. In the reign of Henry II., the *Monks of Bec*, in Normandy, held 2 hides and 4 small virgates here, of the fee of Berkhamsted, (which is supposed to be the lands formerly in the possession of the Earl of Morton); the *Abbot of Thorney*, 4 small virgates, formerly named half a hide; and *Hugh de Chaham* (Keynes), half a hide of the fee of Leicester. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), the *Abbots of Thorney* and *Bittlesden* were certified to be lords of Charwelton, and in their hands these manors remained till those monasteries were dissolved. Upon the suppression of the priories alien, in the 4th of Henry V. (1417), the lands in this parish, belonging to the Monks of Bec, were seized into the hands of the King, re-annexed to the earldom of Cornwall, and soon afterwards granted, in great part, to Thomas Andrews, Esq., who, in the 12th of Henry VII. (1427), died seized of three messuages, with 100 acres of arable land, 40 acres of meadow, 40 of pasture, and one of wood, which were held of Prince Arthur, as of his honour of Berkhamstead. This Thomas Andrews was a descendant of a very ancient family in the north, who, in 1286, had a seat and considerable estate at Carlisle. He married Emma, daughter of Richard Knightley, Esq., of Fawsley, by whom he had one son, Thomas, who added the manor of Little Charwelton, and the lands of the late dissolved monastery of Bittlesden, with the advowson of the church, to his father's possessions. Sir Thomas Andrews, his son and

successor, in the 34th of Henry VIII. (1543), obtained a grant of the manor held by the monks of Thorney, in Charwelton, with 40 acres of arable land, 200 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of heath. The greater part of these estates, with the advowson of the rectory, continued in the possession of this family till after the decease of Sir Eusebius Andrews, in 1619, when that portion of it which was held of the honour of Berkhamstead, was purchased by John Ball, Esq., of Hellidon. The principal part of this estate, with a respectable residence, passed subsequently to the Knightley family of Byefield and Charwelton, a branch of the family of the same name at Fawsley. The Knightleys of Fawsley had an interest here as early as the beginning of the reign of Edward IV.; and in the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535), *Sir Richard Knightley* died seized of 300 acres of pasture in Charwelton, which he held of the King as of his principality of Wales, of which the honour of Berkhamstead was a parcel.

*The Thorney Manor House* stood at the north extremity of the village, and is now reduced to a farm house. *The Bittlesden Manor House* is west of the church, and was partly rebuilt by the Adams family. Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., is the present lord of the manor.

*The Village*, which in the olden time was divided into Great or Town Charwelton, and Little Charwelton, but now reduced to one, is situated about 5 miles S.S.W. from Daventry, on the turnpike road to Banbury. Bridges says that "Church Charwelton was formerly a considerable village, and famous for affording safe and convenient inns to travellers who passed from Warwick, and other places, to London. But during the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, it was in a great measure depopulated; insomuch that passengers were obliged to turn out of their way, and take up their lodgings in Little Charwelton, which had suffered likewise from the depredations of the soldiers, and was in great danger of being wholly destroyed."

*The Church*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands nearly a mile from S.E. of the village, and a short distance from the Bittlesden manor-house, and is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, north chapel, chancel, south porch, and a massive embattled tower, containing four bells. The edifice was built in the 14th century, but the chancel is of a more recent erection. The font is very elegant: on the faces of the basin, which is octagonal, are the emblems of the blessed Trinity, a rose, and other ornaments. The chancel is entered through an open arch. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £20 2s. 11d., and now valued at about £600 a year. Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., M.P., is patron; the Rev. Valentine Knightley, M.A., rector; and the Rev. Philip William Story, B.A., curate. The rectory consists of 58a. 3r. 1p. of glebe land, and the tithes of the whole parish which have been commuted. There is no parsonage-house. There was a chantry founded here in

the chapel of St. Anne, in the reign of Henry VII., by Thomas Andrews, Esq., who endowed it with 12 marks a year, 10 of which were to be given to the priest, with "a convenient habitation assigned to him to lodge in," and 16s. 8d. "to a child who should assist him in saying mass." Within the church are several monumental brasses in excellent preservation; a fine marble monument, with recumbent effigies of Sir Thomas Andrew and his two wives; and a mural one, with 13 marble figures in relief belonging to the same family.

*Charity.*—The bequest of the late Sir John Knightley, Bart., of Fawsley, towards the support of a Sunday-school here, produces £5. 15s. per annum.

Checkley Mrs., shopkeeper  
Clarke William, vict., *For*, (and farmer)  
Haynes Edwd. and Wm., corn millers  
Horton John, shopkeeper  
Parrott John, carpenter  
Story Rev. Philip Wm., B.A., curate

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Blackwell John and William, (and millers)  
Bromwich Esmy, manor-house  
Hogan J. (& soda-water mfr. Northampton)  
Hyatt Rd., Charwell-house  
Kenning William  
Payne, Jph., Charwelton-hall

\*.\* Letters are received through the Daventry office.

### DAVENTRY PARISH.

Daventry parish is bounded on the north by Welton, from which it is separated by the Grand Junction Canal; on the east by Norton, from which it is divided by Borough-hill; on the south by Newnham; on the west by Staverton; north-west by Braunston, and on the south-west by Badby. The parish, including the hamlet of Drayton, contains 4,090 statute acres, and its population in 1801, was 2,582; in 1831, 3,646; and, in 1841, 4,565 souls. The amount of assessed property is £10,287, and the rateable value of the lands and houses is £12,230, viz., land, £5,150; town and houses, £6,550; and canal, £530. The soil is various, but about two-thirds of the parish is a strong brownish loam, which produces excellent crops of wheat, barley, beans, and turnips. Borough-hill, and the eastern part of the lordship is a light sandy loam. The principal proprietors are Rd. Trevor Clarke, Esq., of Welton Place (lord of the manor), Wm. Rose Rose, Esq., Lewis Loyd, Esq., and the Rev. — Holding. There are two large reservoirs in this parish belonging to the Grand Junction Canal Company; one is situated about a mile east of the town, and covers  $117\frac{1}{2}$  acres of which  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres are in Norton parish; when full, the water is 35 feet deep, and it is estimated, to contain about 7,300 locks of water of 9,000 cubic feet each. The other, which is in Drayton hamlet contains  $32\frac{1}{2}$  acres; when full the water stands 26 feet, and will supply about 1,300 locks. The whole of the *Braunston tunnel* on the Grand Junction canal, which is 2,042 yards in length, runs through this parish, except 39 yards, which is in Braunston. This tunnel was completed in June, 1796; from the surface of the ground, to the deepest point of the base is about 60 feet; the passage is 19 feet 6 inches high, 16ft. 6in. wide, and admits two boats to pass each other.



*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey the *Countess Judith* possessed the whole of *Daventry* which consisted of 8 hides of land: there were 12 acres of meadow and the whole had been valued in the reign of the Confessor at £3, but was then advanced to £8. After the Conqueror had deprived Judith who was his niece of her possessions for refusing to marry Simon de St. Liz, they were given together with the earldoms of Northampton and Huntingdon to the said Simon in marriage with Maud, her daughter, (see pages 91 and 277), and by this means the manor of Daventry, which was annexed to the earldom of Huntingdon, was transferred into the family of St. Liz. Simon de St. Liz had issue by this marriage, Simon, his eldest son and successor; Waltheof, Abbot of Melrose in Scotland, and two daughters. She survived her husband, and was married a second time to David, the brother and successor of Alexander, King of Scotland, to whom was granted the earldom of Huntingdon by Henry I. Her eldest daughter Maud married Richard de Tonebrigge by whom she had two sons, Walter and Simon. The lordship of Daventry descended to Walter her eldest son, who gave it to Simon his younger brother as a reward of his valour. To this Simon was born *Robert de Daventre*, whose son Walter Fitz-Robert held 8 hides here in the reign of Henry II., of the fee of the King of Scots; and in the 9th of the same reign (1163), was certified to be lord of Daventry. He held it of Robert Fitz-Walter, who held of the fee of Huntingdon. In the reign of King John, this Robert Fitz-Walter had a grant of a fair and market here, where the tradesmen were exempt from all customs due to the hundred, and free of toll. In the 24th of Edward III. (1351), this manor was conveyed to Henry Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Edmund Earl of Lancaster the youngest son of Henry III. He died seized of it in the 35th of the same reign (1358), when on a partition being made of his estates, between his two daughters, it was assigned to Blanch the younger who married *John of Gaunt*, Earl of Richmond, the fourth son of King Edward III., and afterwards Duke of Lancaster. From this time forward the lordship was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster, and as such was claimed by Edward IV., who in the 15th of his reign, (1476), recovered it from the then possessors, and it was afterwards divided among several tenants. In the 9th of Henry VII. (1494), William Staverton, Gent., died seized of 24 messuages 200 acres of arable land, and 20 acres of meadow, in Daventry and Drayton, which he held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster. In the 13th of Henry VIII. (1522), Thomas Andrews, Esq., of Charwelton, possessed 200 acres of arable land, 10 messuages, 80 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, and 3 acres of wood, which were held of the King as of his duchy of Lancaster, in socage by fealty, and an annual payment of 6s. Thomas Barker, Gent., Sir William Spencer, of Brington, and Sir Richard Knightley, of Fawsley, had possessions here in the same reign. Richard

Andrews, Esq., of Harleston, died seized of certain lands in Daventry and Drayton, in the 31st of this reign (1540), which were formerly in the possession of Thomas Andrews Esq., of Charwelton. In the 5th of Elizabeth (1563), Henry Thornton, Esq., died seized of certain tenements here, which he held of the Queen in socage, as of her manor of Daventry, and appertaining to her duchy of Lancaster. Sir Henry Finch, recorder of London, and his mother were in possession of Daventry in 1629, and Sir Heneage Finch was seized of it about the year 1649. This gentleman was made a baron of the realm by the title of Lord Finch, of Daventry, in the 25th of Charles II. (1674), and in the 33rd of the same reign, was created Earl of Nottingham. His son Daniel became 6th Earl of Winchelsea, in 1729, and one of his descendants George, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, sold the whole of his property here, in 1786, for £21,673. John Clarke, Esq., of Welton-place, was the purchaser of the manorial rights and privileges of Daventry and Drayton, and about 380 acres in Daventry, and his descendant R. T. Clarke, Esq., is the present possessor. The park here was formerly inclosed with a stone wall, and the ground still retains the name of Park-meadow.

*Antiquities.—Borough Hill.*—Nearly a mile eastward of the town of Daventry is Borough-hill, the site of the most extensive Roman encampment in the kingdom. It is called the *Beneventa* of the Britons and *Isannavaria* of the Romans. Its shape is rather oval, gradually narrowing towards the north, and it was calculated to accommodate no fewer than 99,700 soldiers. The summit presents an extensive panoramic view of the surrounding country, abounding with objects of historic interest, as Naseby Field, where Charles I. was defeated, Holmby House, where he was confined; Northampton, Weedon Depot, Barden-hill, in Charnwood-forest, distant 40 miles; Hanslope church, Buckinghamshire, 20 miles, and the spires of Coventry; and immediately below it the compact town of Daventry, and the reservoir of the Grand Junction Canal, which adds considerably to the aspect of a rich agricultural landscape, beautifully diversified by hill and dale. A branch of the great Roman way, Watling-street, passes within a short distance of the northern point of the hill, and its course may be traced for several miles. Mr. Baker, who devoted a great deal of time and attention to this encampment, and who discovered the *Roman Prætorium*, tells us that "the outer circumference of the ramparts is rather more than two miles and a quarter; the diameter from north to south one mile; from east to west, at the widest point, 3 furlongs; and the contents of the whole area about one hundred and fifty acres." "Below this encampment or rampire," writes Mr. Morton, "about 250 yards on the south-east side of the same hill, is a lesser camp, if I may so call it, surrounded by a single trench and a bank of earth on the inside of it. The area is supposed to be about an acre, the figure an oblong

square. The entrances into it appear to have been on the east, and another on the opposite or western side. The use of it perhaps for lodging carriages. On the south side of the Borough-hill, at the foot of it, almost a quarter of a mile below the rampire, is that place, by the country people called *Burnt Walls*, where many loads of stone, of ruined walls and foundations have been dugged up. It takes up about six acres of ground, seems to have been moated round, and perhaps had water conveyed to it from the old pools at no great distance in that called Daintry Park." That Borough-hill had been a primitive settlement of our aboriginal ancestors, previous to the invasion of the Romans, there can scarcely be a doubt; and Mr. Baker is of opinion that when Ostorius, the Roman General, succeeded in routing and dispersing the Iceni Corotani, he adopted Benaventa for one of his stations; converting the northern point of the hill towards the Watling-street into a *Castra Æstiva*, or summer camp, and changing the name of the town to Isannavaria, and its site to the Burnt Walls in the valley between the southern extremity of this hill and the hill on which, till some years since, Daventry-wood stood. And that after the final evacuation of this island by the Romans, in the 5th century, the importance of Borough-hill as a military post could not be overlooked, and it must have been occupied by the Saxons, and probably by the Danes, and consequently undergone many changes and modifications. At the northern point of the hill was a mount called Bunker's-hill, which in all probability was a speculum or beacon tumulus. In November, 1823, Mr. Baker had the western side of the hill excavated, when he discovered the site of the *Prætorium*, or residence of the Roman General, consisting of several rooms and a bath, with curiously wrought tessellated pavements, a large portion of which is now in the possession of Mr. Blundell (builder, &c.) of Daventry, who assisted in the research. Several fragments of Roman pottery, burnt earth, and charred wood, a part of an instrument resembling a sacrificing knife, teeth, jaw bones, and other bones of horses and other animals were discovered at the same time. A range of tumuli were also opened, and fragments of sepulchral urns discovered. "Just within the entrenchments," says Morton, "the whole circuit of the area, excepting only about a quarter of a mile in the northern part of it, hath for several years been a celebrated course for horse races; which, as it hath been measured and is now usually computed, wants about 28 yards of two miles." These races were held annually until 1741, when they were partially discontinued, though occasionally resumed till the hill was enclosed in 1801. Vestiges of a fortification have been discovered at the opposite side of the road, which probably were connected with this great Roman station, though the inhabitants assign it to John of Gaunt, and it is still called John of Gaunt's Castle. Several Roman coins have been frequently found here, and a *denarius* of Constantine, by Mr. Baker.

There is another hill in this lordship, called *Fox-hill*, in which are several rocks of blue rag-stone, well adapted for building purposes.

*The Priory*, for monks of the Cluniac order, a scion of the Benedictines, and dedicated to St. Mary de Caritate, and St. Augustine, apostle of England, was founded about 1090, by Hugh de Leycester, or as he is frequently called, *Hugh Vicescomes*. It originated in an anterior foundation at Preston-Capes, where the number of the monks did not exceed four, and the situation proving inconvenient through the want of water, and its proximity to his castle, he translated them here, and erected a monastery near the parish church, with the consent of Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton, and lord of Daventry. The first endowment consisted of the churches of Preston-Capes, Elkington, and Thorpe Mandevill, the lands of Edric de Everdon, amounting to about six virgates, and the revenue arising from a mill called *Molendinum Vicecomites*, at Everdon, together with three virgates of land in Fawsley, in consideration of the loss they might sustain by removing; and Hugh Poer, grandson to the founder, added the churches of West Haddon and Cold Ashby. The founder, who was seneschal or high steward to Maud de St. Liz, obtained for them of her the church of Daventry, and five carucates of land, containing *Armele wood*, certain meadow grounds, and a mill. Henry I. afterwards granted the church of Fawsley, and in consideration of the poverty of the monks, exempted them from the payment of certain customary duties. Besides these benefactions, with others very considerable from the descendants of Maud de St. Liz, "Robert the son of Vitalis Palfrey, or Fitz-Violi, lord of the manor of Foxton, gave them the churches of Foxton, Gutmundele, Bittlesbrook, Scaldeford, Braybrook, and Lubenho. Stephea de Welton, lord of Staverton, gave them the church of Staverton; Henry de Noers, lord of Norton, the church of Norton; William de Novo Mercato, lord of Welton, restored to them the chapel of Welton to which Daventry was the mother church: and Geoffrey Malesoures, lord of Waldegrave gave them the church of Walgrave. They had likewise large temporal revenues and privileges bestowed on them by several benefactors in Daventry, Drayton, Norton, Staverton, Welton, Thorp, Houghton, Northampton, Dodford, Buckby, Watford, Everdon, Fawsley, Thorp, Mandeville, Preston, West Haddon, Cold Ashby, Ravensthorp, Walgrave, Broughton, Foxton, Lubenho, Middleton, Braybrook, Bittlesbrook and Scaldeford; all which, at the time of their suppression, were rated at £236. 7s. 4d. per annum. This was one of the monasteries which was dissolved by the permission of Pope Clement VII. and King Henry VIII., in the 17th of his reign, and granted to Cardinal Wolsey towards the erection of his new colleges in Oxford and Ipswich."\* Stowe remarks on the fatal success of the principal actors in this affair, that of the five persons who were the Cardinal's chief in-

\* Bridges.



struments "two fell at discorde between themselves, and the one slewe the other, for the which the survivor was hanged; the thirde drowned himself in a well; the fourth being well knowne, and valued worth £200, became in three years so poore that he begged till his dying day; and the fifth called Doctor Allane being chief executor in these doings, was cruelly maimed in Ireland even at such time as hee was a bishop; the Cardinal falling after into the King's grievous displeasure, was deposed and died miserably; the colleges which hee meant to have made so glorious a building came never to good effect, the one at Ipswich cleane pulled down, and the other in Oxford unfinished." Upon the death of Cardinal Wolsey in 1530, the revenues of the intended colleges fell to the crown, and in two years after when the unfinished undertaking was refounded under a new designation.—King Henry VIII.'s College, in Oxford,—this monastery with all its possessions was included in the endowment and continued annexed to it till the dean and canons surrendered their charter to the King in 1545, preparatory to the College being converted into the seat of a bishopric. The priory stood contiguous to the west end of the church extending northwards. There are no visible remains of it at present, the last vestiges supposed to have been the refectory, and which had been used for some time as the National School, being considered in a dangerous state, and incapable of repair were taken down in 1824, and the present gaol and schools erected partly on its site.

## The Town of Daventry.

Daventry, which is a compact and respectable market and corporate town, having separate jurisdiction, occupies the ascent and summit of a hill 12 miles W. by N. of Northampton, 12 N.W. from Towcester,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  S.S.E. of Lutterworth, 20 from Coventry and Warwick, and 72 N.W. from London, on the great road from London to Chester. The Weedon station of the London and North Western Railway,  $69\frac{3}{4}$  miles from London, and  $42\frac{3}{4}$  from Birmingham, is about 4 miles distant. It consists of three principal streets, High-street, Sheaf-street, and Litchfield-street, and several smaller streets, and a market place of an irregular square. The houses are well built, the shops very good, the streets exceedingly clean, and the town is well watered, and lighted with gas. The water is conveyed through pipes from a reservoir on Borough-hill, which abounds in springs of remarkable purity, to a cistern in the town, whence the houses are supplied; and the gas-works were established in 1833. Daventry, Mr. Baker supposes, may date its origin from the decline of a neighbouring British or Roman station or both, at Borough-hill; and that as civilization advanced, the Britons deserted their mountainous residences, or reserved them for retreat in danger, and descended into the sheltered vallies. "And it is not an

improbable supposition," continues he, "that in the present instance *Daventre* was their *second* position, especially as the final syllable *tre* is British for town; and the prefix of the *first* and the termination of the *second* name would designate the upper and the lower town." Tradition, however, assigns the origin of the town to the Danes, and hence the name of *Danetre*, as it is commonly pronounced. "But this notion," says Mr. Bridges, "is without any foundation, Danetree being evidently no more than a contraction from *Daventrei*, the ancient name; and this name is very probably supposed to be a compound of the British *Dwy* Avon Tre, the town of the two Avons. From this fanciful conceit, however, hath been taken the device of the town-cryer, who bears upon his badge the effigies of a Dane cutting down a tree." The town seal, which is dated 1595, has similar effigies instead of arms, with the circumscription *Sigillum Commune Burgi de Danetre, N.S.* In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), after the navy had been dispersed by a tempest, Daventry was one of the seven places in this county considered of sufficient consequence to contribute recruits for the King's expedition against France, when it furnished three armed men for its quota. In the reign of Charles I. (1636), in the assessment for ship money, the borough of Daventry was charged at £50 for its share of the £6,000 levied in this county, and during the civil commotions which succeeded it was the frequent scene of military operations. After Charles I. had taken the town of Leicester by storm on the 31st May, 1645, he arrived in Daventry on the 7th of June, where he fixed his head quarters, and slept at the Wheat Sheaf Inn for six nights. His army, consisting of about 10,000 men, in nearly equal proportions of cavalry and infantry, were stationed in the field and the neighbouring villages. On the 12th of June, the King having received an alarm from a skirmishing party of the Parliamentary troops, had his whole army encamped on Borough-hill, and under arms all night; on the morning of the 13th he commenced his march northwards, and rested that night at Lubenham, near Market Harborough; and on the morning of the 14th he summoned a council of war at two o'clock, and adopted the fatal resolution (the enemy being near) which within a few hours issued in his irreparable defeat at Naseby. (For an account of the battle see page 377.) "It is not a little remarkable," observes Mr. Baker, "that the battle which decided the fate of the first Charles, and the last struggle of the interregnum, which terminated in the restoration of the second Charles, both took place in this county, and within a few miles of Daventry." Daventry was once famed for the manufacture of whips, and there are one or two establishments for the manufacture of that article still; but the chief trade is shoemaking. The market on Wednesday is generally well supplied with corn and cattle, and well attended by the neighbouring gentry and farmers. There are 13 annual fairs, viz.:—for horses and cattle on the 1st Monday in Jan-

uary, last Monday in February, and Tuesday in Easter week; for cattle and cheese May 9th, 6th and 7th of June, 1st Monday in July, August 3rd, last Monday in August, October 2nd for cheese and onions, 3rd for cattle, October 27th, 2nd Monday in November, and 2nd Monday in December. Nearly all those fairs are toll free, and this is considered the most central horse market in England. Mops for hiring servants are held on the two Wednesdays following Old Michaelmas-day. The Northamptonshire Banking Co., the Union Bank, and the Northampton Savings Bank, have branches here.

*The Parish Church*, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 8th of April, 1752, occupies the site of an ancient one on the Abbey-hill, dedicated to the Holy Cross. It is a handsome structure in the Grecian or Doric style of architecture, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower, which is surmounted by an octagonal spire, containing a peal of 8 sweet-toned bells. The chimes attached to the clock are very musical, and are played every third hour. The interior is very neatly fitted up, and has north, south, and west galleries; the nave is divided from both aisles by four lofty Doric pillars supporting low circular arches, and a coved roof. An elegantly stained chancel window has lately been presented by the Watson family, of the Lodge, and the organ has undergone very extensive repairs. The whole expence of the erection of this church, including the hanging the bells, clock, and chimes, amounted to £3,486. 2s. 5½d. There are three entrances in the west end corresponding with the nave and aisles. The church is enclosed in an extensive burial ground, which was enlarged in 1816, and no interments being permitted within the church, it abounds with an unusual number of memorials. A neat *Chapel of Ease*, in connexion with the church, was erected in St. James's-street a few years since by voluntary subscription. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Daventry (which is co-extensive with the hundred of Fawsley), valued at £40; but its gross income is £344 a-year. The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, are the patrons; the Rev. Daniel Veysie, B.D., incumbent, and the Rev. Arthur Baynham, M.A., curate. The other places of worship are an *Independent Chapel* in a yard off Sheep-street, built in 1722, capable of seating about 150 hearers, and a neat *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* in Litchfield-street, erected in 1824, which will accommodate nearly 1,000 persons.

*Schools.*—The Free Grammar School, which is held in a house in Litchfield street, bearing date 1600, was founded and endowed by *William Parker* the elder, citizen and draper of London, but a native of Daventry, who, by will, dated 6th April 1576, devised to Agnes, his wife his manor of Upwicke Hall, and all his lands thereto belonging, in Aldbury, Stortford, and Little Hadham, in the county of Herts, and Farnham, in the county of Essex, and all his lands and hereditaments in those towns, to hold to her for her life, upon condition that she

should find an honest discreet man to keep a grammar-school, and to instruct children to the number of 50, in the science of grammar, in Daventry, and pay yearly at four feasts, or within six weeks, by equal division, £15 to the school-master, and £5 to the usher; and that she should pay yearly, at the said feasts, by equal portions, £10 to the relief of six poor persons in the town of Daventry. *John Sawbridge*, in 1740, gave £150 towards purchasing a house for a master of the grammar school, and his brother *Edward Sawbridge* in his life time gave £100 for the same purpose. These donations, together with £30 given by the corporation of Daventry, were laid out, in 1768, in the purchase of a house, but it being found some time afterwards that the house was inconvenient and unsuitable for the master's residence, it was sold with his consent, in 1779, for £367, which sum was expended in the purchase of £400, 4 per cents., now 3½ per cent., bank annuities, standing in the names of four trustees. The school is considered free for grammatical instruction in the learned languages to the sons of parishioners of Daventry, not exceeding 50 in number and the master professes himself ready to communicate such instruction gratuitously to any boys properly qualified, who may be sent to him; but as he has no scholars from a distance, and does not by himself or an assistant teach English grammar, writing, or arithmetic, few avail themselves of the foundation. The present master, Mr. Thomas Sanders, receives yearly, as his salary, the stipend of £15., the ushers stipend of £5, and a house, the rent of which is £25 a year. *John Farrer*, of Daventry, by will, dated 29th March, 1729, further endowed this school with £400, which was to be expended in the purchase of land, the rents thereof to be paid to the master, if he should be in holy orders, upon condition that he should read morning and evening prayers every Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in the year, except when either of those days should be a holiday, and also that he should at all times assist the minister of Daventry in administering the holy sacrament, but if there should be no schoolmaster, or such schoolmaster should not be in holy orders, or should neglect or refuse compliance with those conditions, then he directed his trustees, during such time to find such person or persons as they should think fit to read prayers and assist the minister as aforesaid, and pay him the rents of the lands so to be purchased, his will being that prayers should be read in the church of Daventry, in manner as aforesaid, the minister reading prayers on all holidays, Wednesdays and Fridays. This sum was laid out in the purchase of about 22 acres of land, which yields about £40 a year, some time ago a small part of the estate was sold to the Oxford Canal Company, and the purchase-money laid out in stock, amounting to £125, 3 per cent. consols. A fall of timber took place on this estate, in 1821, the produce of which was applied to the repairs of the school.



*The National School* occupies the upper part of the jail with additional premises at the rear of it, erected in 1826, partly on the site of the old priory. *The English Charity School*, which was endowed by Dr. Maynard, in 1736, is now incorporated with this school. The sums of £200, left by Dr. Maynard, £10 given by Wm. Sawbridge, in 1719, £40 by Mrs. Shuckburgh, Bromwich, £10 by Thomas Wilson, £50 by John Sawbridge, and £300 given by Thomas Thornton at the desire of Catharine Combe (all of which were given for educational purposes generally, or to the charity school) were laid out, in 1745, together with other benefactions for different charitable purposes in the purchase of an estate at Cosford. The deed of conveyance states that the whole amount of the purchase-money was £1,210, and that the estate was valued at £1,500, but that Mr. Sawbridge was willing to contribute the overplus in value of the estate for the charitable purposes for which the funds were given, but more especially for augmenting the revenue of the charity school. The charity school was further supported by an annual rent charge of £6, left by Nathaniel Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, for teaching a poor boy, and by an annual payment of £4, given by Edward Sawbridge, Esq., in 1772. There also belongs to this charity the sum of £700, 3 per cent. consols, which was purchased by means of savings of income from time to time, and money arising from the sale of timber on the Cosford estate. This estate lets for £125 a year. The present finances of the trustees enable them to clothe and educate 26 boys and 12 girls, and apprentice 2 boys annually, with which a premium of £10 each is paid. The girls' school, adjoining the other, was erected in 1841, at a cost of above £400, which sum was paid by the trustees of the old charity school. There is also an Infant-school, lately built, in Litchfield-street, at the sole expense of the Rev. D. Veysie, by whom it is principally supported. These schools are numerous attended. *The British School*, established in 1842, is held in a building, formerly used as a methodist chapel, near the Market-place; it is supported by voluntary contributions, and is also well attended.

(For the other Charities of the parish see table page 401.)

*The Daventry Poor-Law Union* embraces an area of 95 square miles, and comprehends the following 28 parishes:—Ashby St. Ledgers, Badby, Braunston, Brockhall, Buckby Long, Byfield, Canons' Ashby, Catesby, Charwelton, Daventry, Dodford, Everdon, Farthingstone, Fawsley, Floore, Hellidon, Newnham, Norton, Preston Capes, Staverton, Stowe-nine-churches, Watford, Weedon Beck, Welton, West-Haddon, Whilton, Winwick and Woodford. The *Union Workhouse* erected in 1836-7, is situate on a most pleasant and healthy eminence, looking towards Borough-hill, about half-a-mile south of the town. It is a red brick building, covered with blue slate, and surrounded by extensive gardens,

intersected by gravel walks, and fronted with a broad terrace ornamented with shrubs and evergreens, which gives it a very pleasing appearance. It is enlivened in fine weather by the residents of the town, who have chosen it for their favourite promenade. The house will afford accommodation to 300 persons, but the average number during the past year was 180; the expense of food and clothing was 2s. 11½d. each per week. The Rev. Thomas Green, of Badby, is chairman of the board of guardians (consisting of 34 gentlemen): Mr. George Edwards, of Hinton, in Woodford parish, vice-chairman; Mr. George Norman, clerk to the board; Mr. and Mrs. Gwynn, master and matron. The medical officers are Mr. Saml. J. Jones, for the Preston district; Mr. Wm. Watson, Long Buckby district; Mr. William Henry Floyer, Weedon district; Mr. Matthew Sharman, Daventry district; Mr. John Page, Byfield district; and Mr. William Stubbs for the Braunston district. Divine service is performed on the afternoons of Sunday and Thursday, by the chaplain, the Rev. Charles Clarke, of Welton. Several of the noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood are *ex-officio* guardians.

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.**—Though tradition attributes the incorporation of Daventry to King John, its earliest extant charter is dated the 18th of Elizabeth, (1576). By virtue of this charter the borough was governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and a town-clerk, who were obliged to be barristers-at-law; 14 burgesses, 20 common-councilmen, 2 sergeants-at-mace, and other officers, under the name of *The Bailiff, Burgesses, and Commonality of the Borough of Daventry*. King James I., by letters patent, confirmed this charter in 1606-7, and a third charter was granted by Charles II., in the 27th of his reign (1675,) introducing some important alterations in the constitution of the borough, and conferring additional privileges. After the passing of the bill for the "Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," in 1835, the old body was dissolved, and a new corporation established, which consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, of which the following are the names for the present year, 1849.

*Mayor.*—Thomas Sanders, Esq.

*Aldermen.*

Thomas Sanders, Esq.  
William Castell, Esq.

Lewis Harrison, Esq.  
James Bates, Esq.

*Councillors.*

Richard Wilcox, J. P.  
Samuel Bates  
John Bromwich  
John Wilkins

Wm. Edward Dester  
John Lench  
John Adams  
Joseph Goodman

William Litchfield  
Joseph Castell  
Matthew Sharman  
Thomas Pratt

*County Magistrates acting for the division of Daventry.*

Thos. Reeve Thornton, Esq., Brockhall	Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.
Sir Chas. Knightley, Bart., Fawsley Park	Rainald Knightley, Esq. Fawsley Pk.
Rev. John Rose, Whilton	Rd. Trevor Clarke, Esq. Welton-place
Rd. H. Lamb, Esq., Bragborough Hall	Rt. Hon. Lord Henley, Watford-crt.

*The Moot or Town Hall*, formerly stood across the end of High-street, rendering the entrance to the Market-place narrow and inconvenient, but it was pulled down in 1806, and the present building, then a private dwelling purchased. In it are held the borough sessions by the mayor and magistrates of the town daily; and the county petty sessions, at which the county magistrates preside, every Wednesday. The county court for the recovery of debts under £20, is held here once a month.

*The Gaol Lock-up*, which occupies the ground floor of the National-school, is a good substantial building. Thomas Marriott is the head constable or gaoler, who, with two other constables, watch over the peace of the town.

*The Benefit Societies* here are the Manchester Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who hold their meetings at the Saracen's Head Inn; and the Nottingham Imperial Union have lodges at the Crown and Cushion and Dun Cow Inns.

There is a small *Theatre* in Litchfield-street.

*The Lodge*, contiguous to the town, the seat of Mrs. Watson, is a very neat residence, and the *Parsonage*, which adjoins the church-yard, is pleasantly situated.

*Drayton* is a hamlet in this parish forming the north-western suburb of the town.

*Eminent Men.*—*George Holland*, a priest of the Catholic church, and a Bachelor of Divinity, was born here in the middle of the 16th century. He was a B.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, but renouncing the Protestant religion, he quitted this kingdom, and was admitted into the English Catholic college at Duoy, in Flanders, where he was ordained priest. In 1578, he removed to Rheims, where he was one of the most active and able English translators of the Rhemish Testament. He was a lecturer on divinity at the monastery of Anchine, where he died at an advanced age in 1625. He wrote and published several doctrinal works, which were but little known in this country.

*George Andrew*, an Irish bishop, was born here, in 1573, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. He was rector of Dromcliffe, in the diocese of Killaloe, and, in 1635, was consecrated Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin. On the breaking out of the civil war, he was compelled to desert his see, and died in London in 1648.

*John Oxenbridge, A.M.*, an eccentric divine, of the 17th century, was born at Daventry in January, 1608. Having been dissatisfied with, or excluded from the Church of England, he left the country, and made two successive voyages to

the Bermudas, where he continued to preach till 1641, when he returned to England. He was ejected from Berwick-upon-Tweed by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662. In 1664 he was pastor of Beverley, in Yorkshire, but soon after undertook a kind of missionary voyage to Surinam, from whence he sailed, 1667, to Barbadoes. In 1669 he settled in New England, and died suddenly at Boston, of apoplexy, which seized him towards the close of a sermon which he was preaching. He published several discourses, &c.

*John Smith*, the celebrated mezzotinto engraver, was born here in 1652, and, after serving his apprenticeship to a painter in London, he studied the art of engraving in the mezzotinto style, under Becket and Vander Vaart. Thus initiated Sir Godfrey Kneller received him into his house, and employed him in engraving his portraits. In his profession he soon stood unrivalled, and by industry and perseverance, aided by habits of frugality approaching to penuriousness, a quality seldom found in the possession of men of genius, he was enabled to purchase the manor-house, with certain lands, in Upper Boddington, and to amass a fortune of £20,000, which he divided between his son and daughter. He died on the 17th January, 1742-3, at the age of 90, and was buried in St. Peter's church-yard, Northampton, where a marble tablet is placed to his memory.

*Charles Lucas, A.M.*, was also born here in 1769. He was ordained in 1792, and soon after took the curacy of Avebury, in Wiltshire, from which he moved to Devizes, in that county, where he was curate. Amongst the numerous works which he wrote and published is "A Descriptive Account of the old Serpentine Temple of the Druids at Avebury;" "Free Thoughts on a General Reform, addressed to every independent man;" "The Castle of St. Donat's; or the history of Jack Smith:" a novel; "The Infernal Quixote; a Tale of the Day;" a novel which was translated into French. "The Abyssinian Reformer, or the Bible and Sabre;" a novel. "Gwelygordd, or the Child of Sin;" a novel, &c. &c.

## Donentry Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE IN LITCHFIELD STREET,  
Mr. Matthew Sharman, Postmaster.

Arnold, Henry, esq., Falkner-hill  
Ashwell, Mr. George, Oxford-street  
Ashworth, Frances, gentwn., Sheaf-street  
Bates, Mrs. Ann, Warwick-road  
Baynham, Rev. Arthur, M.A., curate, Litchfield-street

Bradshaw, Thos., stonemason, Warwick-rd.  
Blundell, Wm., statuary and stonemason,  
Warwick-road  
Bland, John, corn-miller, Warwick-road  
Bricknell, John, gent., Litchfield-street  
Brown, Andrew, tea-dealer, Warwick-road



Bucknell, Mr. William, Victoria-street  
 Cole, Miss Ann, Oxford-road  
 Cox, Saml., artist, and carver and gilder,  
 Litchfield-street  
 Crow, John, gent., Woodbine-cottage  
 Culcheth, Wm., manager for Stead and Co.,  
 London-road  
 Davies, Rev. J., (Independent), Sheaf-street  
 Dickens, Butlin, corn-factor, Sheaf-street  
 Dunkley, Mrs. Elizth., High-street  
 Edmunds, Wm., maltster, and poor-rate  
 collector, Litchfield-street  
 Edwards, Miss Matilda, Oxford-street  
 Elliott, Wm., straw-hat manfr., Sheaf-st.  
 Gawthorn, Mrs. Mary, Litchfield-street  
 Gery, Thos. Lewis, solicitor, Litchfield-st.  
 Gery, Thos. Orton, solicitor, Market-place  
 Glover, Jno. Sheppard, corn-fctr., Sheaf-st.  
 Harrison Lewis, gent., West-lodge  
 Hensman, Osborn, bookbinder, Dog-lane  
 Howes, Wm., gardener, &c., St. James'-st.  
 Johnson, Wm. Amor, coal-mcht. Oxford-rd.  
 Kennard, Jno., higler & coal-dr. Oxford-rd.  
 Kilburn Thos., registrar of births & deaths,  
 &c., Oxford-street  
 King, Rd., surgeon-dentist, attends Wed-  
 nesdays  
 Lines, Mrs. Ann, Litchfield-street  
 Mallaber, George, Esq., Sheaf-street  
 Marfell, Mrs. Hannah, Warwick-road  
 Marks, Mrs. Sarah, Litchfield-street  
 Marriott, George, Esq., Warwick-road  
 Mason, John, coachman, Victoria-street

M'Kay, Alex., high-bailiff, and horse and  
 fly letter, Litchfield-street  
 Moore, J., letter-carrier & agent, Oxford-st.  
 Morgan, Chas. Bletsoe, esq., St. James' villa,  
 Norman, Geo., clerk to the poor-law guar-  
 dians, superintd. registrar, &c., High-st.  
 Palmer, Mrs. Elizth., Warwick-road  
 Payne, Mrs. Jane, Oxford-st  
 Rattray, Mary, gentwn., High-street  
 Robinson, William, horse &c. letter, Litch-  
 field-street  
 Rodgers, Mrs. L., Brook-end  
 Sanders, Thomas, Esq., Church-lane  
 Smith, Wm., prof. of music, Litchfield-st.  
 Smith, Jno. Bower, cabinet-maker, High-st.  
 Spark, Wm., prof. of music, Litchfield-st.  
 Stanton, Mrs. Elizth., Oxford-street  
 Taylor, Mrs. Catharine, Oxford-street  
 Taylor, Wm., turner, Victoria-street  
 Tebbutt, Jane Grace, gentwn., Market-pl.  
 Thompson, Edwd. surgeon, h, Litchfield-st.  
 Thwaite, Wm., tin-plate wkr., Litchfield-st.  
 Tomalin, Mrs. Mary, Litchfield-street  
 Turner, Wm. maltster and timber-dealer,  
 Warwick-road  
 Veysie Rev. Daniel, B.D., vicar, Vicarage  
 Wadforth John, supervisor of excise, Ox-  
 ford-street  
 Watson, Caroline, gentwn., The Lodge  
 Watts, John, surgeon, h, High-street  
 Wilcox, Richard, esq., Oxford-street  
 Wise, John, nursery & seedsman, Sheaf-st.  
 Wood, Rev. J. (Wesleyan), Litchfield-street

## Trades and Professions.

### Academies.

Those marked \* take boarders.

*British*, Market-square, Geo.  
 and Elizth. Garlick  
 Blunsom, Sarah and Rebecca,  
 Litchfield-street  
 \*Cox Ann (Ladies), High-st.  
*Free Grammar*, Litchfield-st.,  
 Thomas Sanders  
 \*Hewitt Richard, High-st.  
*Infant*, Abbey-yard, Charlotte  
 Cleaver  
*National*, Abbey-yard, John  
 and Elizabeth B. Turner  
 Smith Lettice, Warwick-rd.

### Attorneys.

Burton Ed. Singer, (& town-  
 clerk), Market-place, h,  
 Churchill House  
 Cox William, London-road  
 Gery and Son, Market-place

Roche C. Bennett, High-st.  
 Wilson Chas. Corbett, Abbey  
 House

### Auctioneers & Appraisers.

Buston William, (and land  
 surveyor), Sheaf-street  
 Castell William, Sheaf-street  
 Payn Samuel, High-street  
 York Joseph, Oxford-street

### Bakers.

Ashwell William, Victoria-st.  
 Cole Catharine, Dog-lane  
 Jenkins, Nathaniel, High-st.  
 Leigh John, High-street  
 Mann J. Burbidge, High-st.  
 Morton Jph., Brook-end  
 Penney James, Sheaf-street  
 Stanton Thomas, Oxford-st  
 Summers George, Sheaf-st.  
 Upton John, Oxford-street

### Bankers.

Branch of the *Union Bank of  
 Northampton*, High-street,  
 Mr. Jph. Bannister, man-  
 ager; draw on Dennison  
 and Co., Lombard-street  
*Northamptonshire Banking Co.*,  
 High-street, Mr. Jas. Ed.  
 Webb, manager; draw on  
 the London and Westmin-  
 ster Bank, Lothbury  
*Savings Bank*, at the house of  
 Mr. Thos. Brown, Market-  
 place; attendance every  
 Wednesday from 12 to 1

### Blacksmiths.

Brown Thomas, Sheaf-street  
 Blunsom Wm., Litchfield-st.  
 Hinkes Thos., Litchfield-st.

### Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers.

Barrett, Thomas, Sheaf-st.

Castell Joseph, High-street  
Potts Thomas (and stamp-office, High-street

#### Boot & Shoe Manufacturers.

Thus \* are wholesale dealers.

\*Balderson Wm., Brook-end  
\*Batchelor Wm., Warwick-rd  
\*Billingham Joseph, Abbey-street, and London  
Bird William, High-street  
\*Brambley John, Sheaf-st.  
Cobley Wm., High-street  
Crane William, Sheaf-street  
\*Dickins John, High-street  
\*Frost Charles, Sheaf-street  
\*Frost John, Sheaf-street  
\*Lee Thomas, Litchfield-st.  
\*Lench John, Market-place  
\*Line William & Jno., Litchfield-street  
Powell Thomas, Oxford-st.  
\*Ralph John, Litchfield-st.  
Rodhouse Jno., St. James'-st.  
Sheasby Joseph, Market-pl.  
\*Stead and Simpson, London road, and Leeds  
Tilley Chas., St. James'-st.  
\*Webb Joseph, Sheaf-street

#### Butchers.

Archer Thomas, Brook-end  
Brimley John, Victoria-st.  
Bromwich, John, Sheaf-st.  
Checkley George, High-st.  
Edmonds Hill (and grazier), Market-place  
Emery Thomas, Sheaf-street  
Leeson John, London-road  
Mountford James, Brook-end  
Osborn Edmund, Market-pl.

#### Chemists and Druggists.

Barrett Thomas (and circulating library), Sheaf-st.  
Castell Joseph, High-street  
Hill James, High-street  
Potts Thomas, High-street

#### Coach Builders.

Hinkes Thos. (and machine and agricultural-implemt. manfr.), Litchfield-street.  
Soden Saml. Reynolds, Warwick-road  
Somers William, Oxford-st.

#### Coopers.

Bailey Thomas, [and Basket-maker], High-street

Claridge James, Sheaf-street  
Perkins Edward, High-street

#### Curriers.

Adams William, Market-pl.  
Dickins John, High-street  
Lee Thomas, Litchfield-st.  
Lench John, Market-place

#### Confectioners.

Gurden John, High-street  
Mann Joseph B., High-street  
Morton Joseph, Brook-end

#### Drapers.

See also Tailors and Drapers.

Bliss Charles, High-street  
Bliss Richard, High-street  
Bromley Thomas, High-st.  
Daniel Samuel, High-street  
Dester Wm. Edwd. High-st.  
Falkner Thomas, Sheaf-st.

#### Farmers.

Adams John, Drayton  
Bromwich John, Sheaf-street  
Castell William, Sheaf-street  
Cole James, Litchfield-street  
Emery Geo., Drayton-lodge  
Emery Joseph, Warwick-rd.  
Goodman J., Drayton-grange  
Holloway George, Drayton  
Lissiman James, (and milk-dealer), Market-place  
Osborn Edward, Oxford-road  
Pettifer William, Victoria-st  
Simons Daniel (and grazier), Middle Moor-house  
Stanton John, Drayton  
Stanton William, Drayton  
Tite Martha, Drayton  
Wilkins John, Market-place

#### Fire & Life Offices.

Clerical & Medical, Charles P. Bliss, High-street  
County, Thomas Sanders, Church-lane  
Globe, T. Bromley, High-st.  
Norwich Equitable, Chas. P. Bliss, High-street  
Protestant Dissenters, John Dickens, High-street  
Royal Exchange, Thos. Potts, High-street  
Phoenix, James Wilkins and Henry Hands, High-st.  
Sun, Geo. Norman and Jph. Bannister, High-street

#### Glovers.

Adams William, High-street  
Hyde John, High-street

#### Grocers, &c.

Marked \* are Tallow-chandlers also

Bates Jas. & Saml., Sheaf-st.  
Bates Samuel, High-street  
\*Dunkley Wm., High-street  
Glendinning Robt, High-st.  
Hands Henry, High-street  
Hill James, High-street  
Lever John, High-street  
Lever John, Sheaf-street  
\*Osborn John, Sheaf-street  
Page Jn. Jutkin, Victoria-st.  
Parbery Jane, Market-place  
Rushin Roger, High-street  
Stanton Thomas, Oxford-rd.  
Wilkins James, High-street

#### Hairdressers.

Allen William, London-road  
Bird Wm., [and registrar of marriages], Sheaf-street  
Collins Wm. Bull, Market-pl.  
Hollis William, High-street

#### Hatters.

Thus \* are Hat Manufacturers.

\*Castle Robert, High-street  
Hefford Joseph, Sheaf-street  
Kelsey William, Sheaf-street  
\*Molladay John, High-street

#### Hotels, Inns, &c.

Black Horse, Susannah Coleman, Market-place  
Boot, Frederick Crow [and land surveyor], Market-pl.  
Brown Bear, T. Miller, High-st  
Coach & Horses, David Turner, Warwick-road  
Crown Hotel (& posting house) William Buston Sheaf-st.  
Crown & Cushion, Rd. Watts, High-street  
Dun Cow, J. Houghton, Brook-end  
Eagle, George Miles, High-st  
Fox & Hounds, Thos. North, London-road  
George, T. Eales, St. James' st.  
Greyhound, J. Jones, High-st  
Marquis of Granby, Samuel Carpenter  
Odd Fellows Arms, Saml. Payn  
Peacock, Ed. Castell, High-st  
Plough & Bell, J. Soden, Sheaf-street

*Plume of Feathers*, Samuel Piddington, Market-place  
*Prince Regent*, Rbn. Hickman, Sheaf-street  
*Quart Pot*, T. Brown, Sheaf-st  
*Red Lion*, T. Neal, Brook-end  
*Royal Oak*, George Holloway, Drayton  
*Saracen's Head Hotel* (and posting-house) Wm. Slat-cher, Brook-end  
*Sun*, Edward Eales, Sheaf-st.  
*Swan*, J. Baseley, Market-pl.  
*Waggon & Horses*, Maria Terry, Sheaf-street  
*White Horse*, Joseph Clewes, Brook-end

**Ironmongers.**

Dunkley William, High-st.  
 Oliver Juan (& iron and brass founder, agricultural implement, &c. mkr, High-st.  
 Stephenson Edw., Sheaf-st.  
 Youngman David, High-st.

**Joiners and Builders.**

Brooks Richd. Clark, [joiner only], Litchfield-street  
 Cattell Saml., Litchfield-st.  
 Farden Thos., (joiner only), Brook-end  
 Hawgood Wm., Brook-end  
 Paine Josiah, Warwick-road  
 Tooby Wm. (& stonemason), Victoria-street  
 Whiteman Thos. (& wheelwright), Victoria-street  
 York Joseph, Oxford-street

**Milliners and Dressmakers.**

Bird Ann, Sheaf-street  
 Brown Eliz. & Georgiana, Market-place  
 Burbidge Mary Ann, Warwick-road

Crofts & Archer. High-street  
 Culcheth Lucr., London-rd.  
 Hornby Eliz. [& stay mkr.], Market-place  
 Slark Elizth., High-street  
 Tilley Ma. & Ann, Brook-end  
 Yateman Maria and Elizth., High-street

**Physicians.**

Sandys, James, Litchfield-st.  
 West Thomas, and F. L. S., office Litchfield-street, h., Newnham-house

**Plumbers and Glaziers.**

Cleaver Matthew, High-st., (and painter)  
 Iliff Edw., High-st  
 Linnell Charles, Victoria-st.  
 Linnell Edward, High-street

**Saddlers.**

Glover Joseph, Sheaf-street  
 Pratt Thomas, High-street  
 Wooley George, Market-pl.

**Shopkeepers.**

Berry John, Sheaf-street  
 Bird Elizth., Victoria-street  
 Elliman Benjn. Brook-end  
 Farden Thomas, Brook-end  
 Faulkner William, Brook-end  
 Harris Mary, Victoria-street  
 Jenkins William, Brook-end  
 May Samuel, Sheaf-street  
 Mercer Eliz., Sheaf-street  
 Newton George, High-street  
 Powell James, Litchfield-st  
 Robinson John, Market-pl;

**Surgeons.**

Sharman Matt., Litchfield-st.  
 Thompson and Watts, Litchfield-street

**Tailors.**

Marked \* are Drapers also.

\*Applebee Thomas, Sheaf-st  
 Applebee William, Sheaf-st.  
 \*Brown Thomas, Market-pl.  
 \*Clarke Clement, High-st.  
 Hawker Charles, Market-pl.  
 Hefford Joseph, Sheaf-street  
 Major Joseph, High-street  
 Neal John, Sheaf-street  
 \*Peny Willam, High-street  
 \*Roberts Edward, High-st.  
 Simcock John, Market-place  
 \*Simcox William, High-st.  
 Walker John, St. James'-st.

**Upholsterers.**

Warren Samuel, Sheaf-street  
 Wright Ellen, Sheaf-street  
 Yateman William, High-st.

**Veterinary Surgeons.**

Bass John, Drayton  
 Blunsom Wm., Litchfield-st.  
 Rixon Thomas, Victoria-st.

**Watchmakers. &c.**

Maud Edw. & Chas. High-st.  
 Nicholas Jno., Sheaf-street  
 Parker George, High-street

**Whip Manufacturers.**

Dickins Thomas, Market-pl.  
 Dickins William, High-street

**Wine and Spirit Merchants.**

Abbots Thomas, High-st.  
 Corral Christopher, High-st.  
 Dickins Thomas, Market-pl.  
 Pratt Thomas, High-street  
 Wilson John, High-street

**Public Officers.**

*Commissioners of Assessed Taxes*, Sir Chas. Knightley, Bart., M.P., T. R. Thornton, R. H. Lamb, G. Mallaber, Esqrs., Rev. J. Rose, and Rev. D. Veysey  
*Commissioners of Property and Income Tax*, T. R. Thornton, R. H. Lamb, G. Mallaber, Esqrs., and Rev. J. Rose.  
*Clerk to Commissioners*, E. S. Burton  
*Assistant Clerk*, G. Norman

*Inspector of Property and Income Tax*, John Whitehead, Esq.

*Surveyor of Taxes*, Wellinger Davis, Northampton

*Receiving Inspector of Assessed Taxes, & Inspector of Stamps*, John Whitehead, Esq.

*Assessors and Collectors of Land and Assessed Taxes*, Wm. Edmonds and Jno. Turner

*Collectors of Property and Income Tax*, Wm. Edmonds and John Turner

**Carriers, &c.**

- Omnibus* from the Crown Hotel to the Weedon Railway-station every morning.
- Carriers by Railway to London, and all parts of England daily*—
- Pickford & Co., Saracen's Head, Sheaf-st.
- Worster & Co., Plume of Feathers, Market-place
- Carriers' Carts, that attend on market days, &c., leaving the same afternoon, or as otherwise stated* :—
- Badby, Pettifer, Wed., and Wm. Blundell, Wed., Crown and Cushion, Sheaf-street
- Banbury, John Brightwell, on Mon. and Thurs., Banbury-road.
- Barby, Richd. Haddon, Wed., Black Horse, Hog-market; Waters, Wed., Odd Fellows' Arms, High-street; Joseph Lucas, Wed., Odd Fellows' Arms, High-street
- Braunston, William Dunn, Wed. and Sat., Crown and Cushion, High-street
- Brington, Edward Stow, Wed., Crown and Cushion, High-street; and Thos. Hawgood, Wed. Plume of Feathers, Market-pl.
- Buckby, Thomas Banister, Wed. and Sat., Plume of Feathers, Market-pl.; & Wm. Johnson, Wed., Boot, Victoria-street
- Byfield, Wm. Gardner, Wed. & Sat., Crown and Cushion, High-st.; and Jno. Brightwell, Wed. and Sat., Odd Fellows' Arms, High-street
- Canons' Ashby, Warwick, Wed., Waggon & Horses, Sheaf-street
- Coventry, Wm. Ridley, Friday, Staverton-road
- Crick, Jas. Martin, Wed., Odd Fellows Arms
- Dunchurch, Goddard, Wed., Odd Fellows' Arms, High-street
- East Haddon, Wm. Johnson, Wed., Boot
- Everdon, Joh Carvel, Greyhound, Market-place, daily
- Farthingstone, John Spence, Wed., Greyhound, Market-place
- Flecknoe, Thomas Goode, Wed., Saracen's Head, Sheaf-street
- Floore, Hen. Sharp, Wed., Crown & Cushion
- Granbrough, Thomas Williams, Wed., Crown and Cushion, High-street
- Guildsborough, Wm. Johnson, Wed., Boot
- Kilsby, John Cherry, Wed. and Sat., Crown & Cushion, High-street, & John Sleath, Wed. & Sat., Peacock, Market-place
- Litchborough, W. Brown, Wed., Greyhound
- Napton, Wm. Muddiman, Wed., Crown and Cushion, High-street
- Northampton, T. Harris, Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Sat.; Hy. Hope, on Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sat.; W. Jenkins, Tues., Thurs., & Sat.
- Norton, Wm. Elard, Wed. and Sat., Swan, Market-place; and Mrs. Hannah Chown, Wed., Plume of Feathers.
- Preston Capes, Thomas Stratford, Wed. and Sat., Crown & Cushion, & Thos. Grissell, Wed. and Sat., Greyhound.
- Priors Hardwick, George Prestidge, Wed., Brown Bear, High-street
- Priors Marston, Thos. Knibb, Wed., Crown and Cushion, High-street; Prestage, Wed., Crown, Sheaf-street; Jontn. Dumbleton, Wed. and Sat., Crown, Sheaf-st.
- Ravensthorpe, Wm. Johnson, Wed., Boot, Victoria-street
- Rugby, Jno. Brightwell, Sat., Thos. Benson, Wed., Peacock, Market-pl.; & J. Bromwich, Wed., Odd Fellows' Arms, High-st.
- Shuckburgh, Bilson, Wed., Crown, Sheaf-st.
- Staverton, John Bulliman, Wed., Dun Cow
- Towcester, William Ridley, Tues., and John Enston, Wed., Peacock
- Warwick, Thos. Pell, Tues., Crown, Sheaf-st.
- Watford, William Smith, Wed., Crown and Cushion, High-street
- Weedon, John Gudgin, daily, Greyhound
- Welton, Mrs. Smith, Wed. & Sat., Boot, Victoria-st.; and Robert Goode, Wed. & Sat.
- West Haddon, Blencow, Wed. & Sat., Odd Fellows' Arms, High-st.; Samuel Page, Wed., Crown and Cushion, High-street
- Whilton, Elizabeth Hall, Wed.
- Willoughby, Cowley, Wed., Saracen's Head
- Woodford, William Marriott, Wed. & Sat., Crown & Cushion, High-st.; Wm. Bull, Wed. & Sat., Odd Fellows' Arms, High-st.
- Yelvertoft, Wm. Cave, Wed., Peacock, Market-pl.; Wm. Clark, Wed., Odd Fellows' Arms, High-st.; James Kendrick, Wed., Crown & Cushion, High-st.; & Caswell, Wed., Crown and Cushion, High-street

**DODFORD PARISH**

Is bounded on the north by Norton, on the east by Floore, by Newnham on the west, and on the south by Weedon. It contains 1,180 acres; its population, in 1801, was 205; in 1831, 279; and in 1841, 228 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,634. 15s., and the amount of assessed property is £2,459. The parish being situated on a branch of the Nen, derives its name, according



to Fuller, from a ford over that river here, at which grew a description of water-weed called Dods. The soil is principally a strong deep loam; about three-fourths of the lordship is in rich pasture land, almost unequalled in the county. There are several springs: two or three of them are slightly chalybeate; and there is plenty of good diluvial gravel in the parish. According to Morton, the inhabitants of this parish are famous for longevity, and generally live to 70 or 80; and in the great May flood, in 1664, "the water in a short space arose at least 8 feet above the ordinary surface of the rill that runs through the town." Sir Charles Knightley, Bart. (lord of the manor), and the vicar in right of the church are the principal proprietors.

*Manor.*—Dodford, or Dodefurd contained 3 hides of land at the time of the Domesday survey, which was held by the Earl of Morton; there were 2 mills of the yearly rent of 10s., and 12 acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued in the reign of the Confessor, at 40s., but was then advanced to double that sum. The Saxon proprietors of this land were Turbern, who held half of it, and *Orgar*, *Aluric*, and *Leuric*, who held the other half. In the beginning of the reign of Henry II., these 3 hides were in the possession of *Ralph de Keynes*, the elder son of Ralph de Keynes, or de Kainets, who came over with the Conqueror. Ralph, the grandson of the above-named Ralph, having joined the rebellious barons, in the 17th of this reign (1171), his lands in this county were given by the King to Imbert de Hereford, but were afterwards restored, as he died seized of them in the 6th of Henry III. (1222), and was succeeded by his son William, who enclosed a park and warren here, which were found to be an infringement on the rights of the King's manor at Fawsley. William was succeeded by Robert, his son, who was knighted, and in the 10th of Edward I. (1282) died seized of this manor, which he was certified to have held of Edmund Earl of Leicester, the youngest son of Henry III., by the service of 4½ knight's fees. This Edmund had the title of King of Sicily, having been invested by the Pope with the dominions of Sicily and Apulia, in the 38th of Henry III. (1554). Whilst a youth he was created by his father Earl of Chester, and, in the 49th of this reign, upon the forfeiture of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, was by letters patent created Earl of Leicester, and in the year following obtained a grant of the honour of Leicester. In the 51st of this reign he was made Earl of Lancaster, and had the castle and town of Lancaster conferred upon him, and after two years was made High Steward of England. He died in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), and was succeeded by Thomas, his son, who dying without issue, the honours and estate descended to Henry, his younger brother, whose son Henry, in the 25th of Edward III. (1352), was advanced to the title and dignity of Duke of Lancaster. From that time the manor of Dodford was held of the Duke of Lancaster as of the fee of Leicester. It continued

in the possession of the family of de Keynes, until the 49th of this reign, when the male succession failed, and it passed to the sister and aunt of John de Keynes, who dying without issue in a few months, the manor descended to Alice, great-grandaughter of William de Keynes, wife of Lewis Cardigan. From this lady it passed through several intermediate possessors, after being subject to illegal descent or legal contention for upwards of a century, to Thomas Stafford, Esq., from whom it descended, in the 9th of Henry VIII. (1518), to his nephew, Humphry Stafford, Esq., of Blatherwick, afterwards knighted. Sir Humphry Stafford, his son, sold the manor of Dodford, in the 38th of Henry VIII. (1547), to John Wyrley, of Dodford, and John Wyrley, Esq., grandson of the purchaser, in 1647, made a settlement of it upon his daughters, Anne, wife of Henry Sanderson, Esq., and Jane, wife of William Colley, Esq. By virtue of this settlement, one moiety passed to John Colley, Esq., eldest son of Jane, and Henry Sanders, Esq., on leaving no issue, the other moiety was conveyed to Henry Benson, Esq., eldest son of Anne, by Richard Benson, Esq., her second husband, who purchased the other moiety in 1685. Being thus possessed of the whole manor, he settled it, with all his other estates, in 1723, in moieties on his two daughters, Elizabeth Christiana, and Jane Grey. The former died unmarried in 1731, and left her moiety to her sister, then wife of Lucy Knightley, Esq., from whom it passed to *Sir Charles Knightley, Bart.*, who, according to Baker, is of the blood of William Keynes, the Norman, grantee though not the representative. There were 14 mesne manors belonging to this barony: at Brockhole and Muscott, Floore and Clasthorpe, Harleston, Heyford, Holdenby, Spratton, Hanington, Thurnby, Yelvertoft, Walton near Aynho, and Astrop; all of which places, with the exception of Astrop, are still within the jurisdiction of its view of frank pledge or court leet.

The priories of Luffield, Daventry, and Canons Ashby, and Broomsgrove chantry, in Worcestershire, had each possessions in this parish. The *Manor House* stood south of the church-yard.

*The Village* of Dodford stands on the turnpike-road to Chester through Daventry, occupying a narrow valley, through which runs a small rivulet, which rises near Borough-hill, and being fed by springs principally rising in this lordship, forms a tributary to the Nen. It is about 3 miles E.S.E. of Daventry, and 1 mile N. of Weedon. The London and North-Western railway, the Grand Junction canal, and the old Roman road, Watling-street, run nearly parallel in the vicinity.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands on a gentle elevation between the Chester road and the village, and consists of a nave and north aisle, south porch, chancel, and tower containing six bells. The north aisle is in the Early English style, the body about a century later, and the chancel was rebuilt in the reign of George III. The font is very ancient; the chancel is approached

from the nave by an ascent of four steps under a pointed arch, partly closed under which is an open carved screen of wood. The east end of the aisle is railed off, and appropriated to a chapel or burial-place for the lords of the manor. The clock and chimes are the gift of Mr. Joseph Cooke, in 1710. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the King's books at £10, and now valued at £243 per annum. T. R. Thornton, of Brockhall, is the patron, and the Rev. Wm. Thornton, M.A., vicar. The vicarial tithes are now in process of commutation. The impropriate rectory consists of 100 acres of land awarded in lieu of great tithes.

*The Vicarage-house*, which is a commodious residence, stands in the village, a little north of the church.

There are several interesting ancient *monuments* in the church, amongst which are two with effigies, one of a cross-legged knight in banded mail, of which there are only three in the kingdom. This is supposed to be the effigy of Sir William Keynes, who died in 1344, and was buried here.

*The School* is endowed with £25 a year, the interest of £500 left by Mr. Joseph Cooke, of Dodford, in 1779. The present school was erected in 1840. Mr. Cooke also left £100, the interest to be applied to apprenticing one boy or girl of the parish. To these bequests, T. R. Thornton, Esq., of Brockhall, has added by gift £250 to the £500 left by Mr. Cooke, for a school foundation, and £50 to the £100 for the apprenticing fund; the united sums are invested in 3 per cent. consols.

*Biography.*—Robert Dodford, a learned Benedictine monk, was a native of this village, and flourished in the 13th century; he was educated at Ramsey Abbey, where he became librarian, and devoted his time to the study of Hebrew. He wrote several sermons, with Postills, on the Proverbs, which, says Fuller, “the *envy of time* hath intercepted from us.”

Baker James, carpenter  
Earl Thomas, carpenter  
Foster John, vict., *Swan*  
Gurden George, carpenter  
Humphrey Ralph, vict., *New Inn*, (& farmer)  
Linnet Thomas, freeschool master  
Thornton Rev. Wm., M.A., vicarage

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Bromwich Eleanor  
Hewitt Richard, (yeoman)  
Loe Richard  
Russell Thomas  
Kenning Thomas, (& surveyor)  
Russell William, (and miller)

Letters are received through the Weedon Office.

#### EVERDON PARISH.

Everdon parish includes Great and Little Everdon, and the hamlet of Snoscomb. It is bounded on the east by Weedon, on the north by Newnham, on the west by Fawsley, and by Farthingstone on the south. It contains 1,900 acres; its population, in 1801, was 586; in 1831, 745; and in 1841, 777 souls.

The rateable value of the parish is £3,495. 3s. 4d., and the amount of assessed property £4,043. The soil is a rich loam on the low grounds, and light and sandy on the hills; and the whole of the lordship, except the hills, is in grass. A few brooks run through the parish, and there are several springs, one of which, *Swiftwell spring*, is a mineral. The principal landowners are the Provost and Fellows of Eton College (the lords of the manor), the rector in right of his church, Captain Doveton, and Sir Charles Knightley, Bart.

*Manor.*—*William Peverell* held half a hide of land in Everdon, of the fee of the bishop of Bayeux, and soke of Fawsley at the time of the general survey. In the reign of Edward I. it was the freehold of *Bern*, and had been rated at 5s. but it was then advanced to 10s. “Odo, bishop of Bayeux was half brother to the Conqueror by the mother’s side and attended him in his expedition against Harold. He was present with many clergy at the battle, which gained his brother the crown, and is supposed, by his supplications and advice, to have been instrumental in procuring success. For these services, and his entire affection to the person of the King, he was raised to the earldom of Kent, the first office of trust and dignity conferred after the victory. With this post of honour, he received many large possessions, and besides the manors lying in other counties, he had 12 in Northamptonshire, which were given him by the Conqueror.”\* In the reign of Henry II. the monks of Bernay held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides, and 2 small virgates here; the monks of Daventry held 8 small virgates of Hugh de Leycester here, and Ralph de Maundeville and Walter had 4 small virgates each. The abbey of Bernay, which was of the Benedictine order, in the diocese of Lisieux, in Normandy, was founded by Judith, wife of Richard second Duke of Normandy. Dugdale and Tanner are of opinion that there was a cell belonging to this abbey, in Everdon. In the beginning of the reign of Edward I., the abbot of Bernay was lord of the manor of Everdon. Robert Young, as under-tenant to the monks of Daventry, held 6 virgates of the fee of Huntingdon, which owed suit to the hundred of Fawsley, and Geoffrey de Maundeville held 4 virgates of the fee of Albany. The abbot performed suit and service at the Huntingdon court twice a year. Upon the suppression of the alien monasteries, the manor of Everdon, with the priory, was granted by King Henry VI., in the 19th of his reign (1440), to the provost and fellows of Eton college, in whose possession it still continues.

*The Eton Manor House*, formerly the priory, stood at the east end of the village. The lands which belonged to the monks of Daventry, and were called the manor of Little Everdon, were granted to Cardinal Wolsey at the dissolution of that monastery, and afterwards to King Henry VIII.th’s new foundations in Oxford.

\* Bridges.



*Little Everdon Manor House* had degenerated into a farm house, when it was purchased, in 1809, by Gabriel Doveton, Esq., M.P., a General in the East India service, who converted it into a genteel residence. This house (now called *Everdon House*) and estate is the property of Captain F. B. Doveton, of Taunton.

*The Village* of Everdon is situated in a vale, overlooked by a range of hills on the north-west and south, about 4 miles S.S.E. of Daventry. A dreadful fire broke out in this village on the 13th April, 1786, when nearly 40 houses were consumed. "It was occasioned by a plumber's fire in the belfry, some sparks of which were blown by the wind out of the window upon a thatched building."\*

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands near the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, porches, and chancel, with a tower containing five bells. It is in the Decorated style of architecture, and is a very neat edifice. The chancel is divided from the nave by a wooden screen beneath a lofty closed arch, and in the south wall of the chancel are two seats and a piscina. A portion of the south aisle is appropriated to the inhabitants of Snoscomb. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £24. 2s. 11d., and now worth about £530 a year. The provost and fellows of Eton College are the patrons, and the Rev. G. R. Green, M.A., rector. The commissioners of inclosure awarded 153a. 1r. 33p. of land, and an annual rent charge of £100., in lieu of the glebe and tithes of Everdon in 1764; besides which the rector has the tithes of Snoscomb.

*The Rectory House*, a neat residence, stands in the village.

Bridges informs us that the churchyard of Everdon was polluted by murder, whilst Oliver Sutton was bishop of Lincoln, who granted a commission to the priors of Daventry to reconcile it, in 1292. Here is a small *Independent chapel* which was built in 1813; and William Folwell, Esq., bequeathed the interest of £500 towards the support of the minister, in the same year. He also left the interest of £500 towards a *Charity-school* here, which is now in connexion with the National Society; and the Rev. Sir John Knightley, Bart., of Fawsley, left the interest of £200 for the support of the Sunday-school.

*The Town Land* consists of 16a. 2r. 17p., and lets for about £30 per annum, which is expended in the repairs of the church, bridges, and high-ways.

Several *Roman coins*, particularly of Constantine, Constantius, and Maguentius, were ploughed up, some years since, in a field called *Longsmall*, in this parish. Mr. Baker is of opinion that this field lies in the line of the Roman road from *Bennaventa*, through Preston Capes and Woodford to the station of *Brenavis*, at Chipping Warden.

SNOSCOMB occupies the southern portion of this parish, and consists of

\* Baker.

about 640 acres, the whole of which belong to Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

*Manor.*—The *Earl of Morton* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates in *Snochescumbe* at the time of the general survey: it was valued at 10s. and had been the freehold of *Turbern*. In the reign of Henry II. Snoscomb consisted of 4 small virgates, which were held of the fee of Leicester. In the reign of King John, the manor of Snoscomb was in the possession of the *Lovell* family, with which it continued till the 14th of Richard II. (1391), when John Lord Lovell and Holland conveyed it to *John de Everdon*. From the De Everdon's it passed to the family of *Knightley*, and descended with Fawsley to the present proprietor.

In Bridges' time it was "a hamlet of 5 houses, including the mill, but reputed to have been formerly a more considerable village." The manor-house, now reduced to a farm-house, a cottage, and the water-mill, include the whole of Snoscomb.

*Marked 1, reside at Little Everdon.*

Adams Wm., tailor	Hopcroft Rd., shopkeeper	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Alexander Geo., vict., <i>Plough.</i>	and farmer	Marked thus * are yeomen.
(and veterinary surgeon)	Judkins Wm., tailor	*Bird John
Basely Matthew, carpenter	1 Mountfort Thomas, Gent.	Bird Samuel
Bird Mary, shopkeeper	1 Mountfort James, wine and	*Bird Thomas
Bird Wm., baker & miller	spirit merchant	*Bromwich Eliz. (& maltster)
Bliss Joseph, butcher	1 Mountfort Mr. William	Burton Thomas & Abraham
Brown J., blksmith. & farmer	Oliver Saml., machine maker	(brick mfrs. & builders)
Browning Rev. W. T., curate	Osborn Samuel, vict., <i>Plume</i>	Goodman Richard
Carter H. Nath., schoolmstr.	<i>of Feathers</i>	Linnell William
Caswell Ann, schoolmrs.	Owen Thos., shoemaker	Mountfort John (& miller),
Coates Sarah, baker	Russell Miss Catherine	<i>Snoscomb</i>
Goodman Wm., beer retailer	Stirney Rev. S. (Independt)	Mountfort Elizabeth
Green Rev. Geo. R., M.A.,	Warr John, beer retailer and	*Osborn Samuel
rector	yeoman	Russell Wm., <i>Everdon-hill</i>
Hancock Mrs. Elizabeth	Oliver Edmund, saddler	1 *Stockley Thomas

Letters are received through the Daventry Post-office.

*Carrier*—to Northampton, Geo. Murcott, on Wednesday and Saturday.

### FARTHINGSTONE PARISH.

Farthingstone, or Farraxton, is bounded by Everdon on the north, by Stowe on the east, on the south by Maidford, and by Preston Capes on the west. It contains 1,820 statute acres, and its population in 1801 was 230; in 1831, 293; and in 1841, 315 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,076. 5s., and the amount of assessed property £2,709. The soil is principally a stiff clay, and nearly half the lordship is in permanent pasture. Dodford and Castle Dykes woods extend to upwards of 200 acres, and are remarkable for the growth of oaks. The principal proprietors are Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart. (the lord of the manor); Wm. Grant, Esq., E. S. Burton, Esq., the rector in right of the church, Wm. Harris, Esq., and Mr. George Watkins.

*Castle Dykes.*—"At the western extremity of Farthingstone Wood is an extensive and irregular intrenchment on an elevated situation, and occupying an area of about 13 acres, called Castle Dykes. It is surrounded by a single ditch and an outer bank or vallum varying rather in height, but at all points much lower than the inner vallum. A deep ditch completely intersects it, and produces two nearly equal divisions. The northern one approaches to a square with the angles rounded; the depth of the vallum from the crown to the centre of the foss is about 17 feet, and the height from the level of the inner area about 7 feet. The southern division is surrounded by a ditch about 28 feet below the crown of the rampart, which is about 15 feet above the level of the inner area; in the centre of this division is a circular mound, or keep, on the same level with the rest of the area, and encompassed by a ditch and rampart of the same dimensions. The only decided entrance appears to have been near the middle of the south division, and to have been protected to the south-east by an additional vallum and ditch within the outer one. It bears a striking resemblance to the double Saxon camp described by Dr. Stukeley. Morton attributes it to the same era, conjecturing that it was one of the numerous castles and forts erected in 913 under the direction of Æthelfleda, relict and successor of Æthelred, Viceroy of Mercia: and that it was set on fire and demolished by the Danes under Sweyn in 1013. The site of the circular keep, seems to have been subsequently converted into the baronial castle of the feudal lords. Morton has given a circumstantial detail of the proceedings of some workmen in digging up the ruins for stones to build the house which is now standing at a small distance from the Castle Hill. They discovered a room with a vaulted stone roof, and another room beneath. 'Amongst other stones in the Rubbish they met with Three very rudely carved, each with an ill-proportioned Figure standing out upon it. One a Bearded Head, another that seems to have been designed for a Woman's Head, the Third of a Man or Woman with Arms a Kimbo. All which were placed with the Faces outward in the wall of the said House adjoining to the Dykes, and are still to be seen.' The two former are still remaining, but are mere corbals of no very remote antiquity. In a field recently reclaimed from wood to tillage, about a furlong south west of Castle Dykes, and described by Morton as 'a Plot of Ground called *Castle Yard*,' is a square intrenchment with only the inner vallum remaining; but on the north side, which is within the wood, both the vallum and the foss between are still visible."\* There can be little doubt of this being a summer encampment of the Romans, several hundred weight of scoria of iron, intermixed with charcoal, the socket of a spear, and other relics of that warlike people having been found there.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey *Fordineston* was granted by the Conqueror to his half-brother, the *Earl of Morton*, and was divided into two

\* Baker, in which he quotes Morton.

lordships. One contained 3 hides and 1 virgate, and the other one virgate. Before the conquest  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides had been the freehold of *Uleric*, and *Orgar*, *Tedgar*, and *Godric* held the remainder. All lay within the soke of Fawsley. In the reign of Henry II. the first of these lordships was in the hands of the King, and the second was held by *William de Strafford* of Herivicus Belet. In the reign of Henry III. the superior lord of Farthingstone appears to have been *Richard de Keynes*, the grandson of William de Keynes, who took King Stephen prisoner at the battle of Lincoln. *Walter de Gaddesden* was certified to be possessed of this lordship in the beginning of Edward I.'s reign, and *Robert de Grimescot* to hold 8 virgates of the fee of Belet. The lordship then contained 4 hides; formed a part of the fee of Leicester; owed suit and service to the hundred of Fawsley, and paid a rent of 26s. per annum to the King. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Richard de Bray* and *Richard Lovell* were lords of this manor. It afterwards passed through several hands, and was sold by *Sir Charles Shuckburgh* to *James Hawley, Esq., M.D.*, of Leybourn Grange, Kent. Dr. Hawley was succeeded in 1777 by his son Henry Hawley, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1795, and from him the title and estate descended to *Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart.*, the present lord of the manor. The Manor-house, now a farm-house, stands at the entrance of the village.

*The Village* of Farthingstone is pleasantly situated on a slight eminence about 6 miles S.E. from Daventry and 7 N.W. of Towcester.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands near the middle of the village, and consists of a tower containing five bells, nave, south porch, and chancel. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the King's books at £13. 18s. 11½d., and its gross income is £285 per annum. The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Rev. Amos Westaby, M.A. is the present rector. The rectory consists of 187a. 1r. 20p. of land, allotted in lieu of glebe lands and tithes; and the *Rectory-house* stands south of the church-yard.

A small *Baptist Chapel* was erected here in 1846.

*The Sunday-school* is endowed with the interest of £233. 6s. 8d., 3 per cent. consols, left by Sir John Knightley, Bart., in 1802.

Castle George, shoemaker	Hurley Wm., vict. <i>King's Arms</i>	Garrett Geo. (& higgler)
Chambers Thos., butcher & beer retailer	Jones Saml. J., surgeon, &c.	Haines Robert (yeoman)
Chambers John, blacksmith and farmer	Jones Jph. Turner, surgeon	Herbert John (yeoman),
Field W. collar & harnessmkr	Roberts Silvester, shoemaker	<i>Castle Dykes</i>
Hurley John, carpenter and wheelwright	Stamp Robert, tailor	Howes Wm. Elliott
Hurley Thos., builder, &c.	Westaby Rev. A., M.A., rector	Hurley John, <i>Woodhouse</i>
<i>Wood Cottage</i>	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	Hurley Thomas
	Borman John, <i>Heath House</i>	Earl William
	Chambers John	Poole Thomas
		Thomason Mark

Letters are received through the Weedon Post-office.

*Carrier.*—To Daventry, John Spence, Wednesday, and Northampton, Saturday.



## FAWSLEY PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Everdon, by Preston Capes and Charwelton on the south and west, and by Badby and Newnham on the north. It contains 1,550 acres; and its population in 1801, was 29; in 1831, 22; and in 1841, 48 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,276; and the rateable value £2,671. The soil is a rich deep loam, and the entire lordship is laid down in rich pasturage, except about 47 acres, which are arable.

*Manor.*—The *King* himself held the manor of *Falewesle*, which contained  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and one-fifth part of a hide, at the time of the Norman survey. It was rated then, as in the time of the Confessor, at £15. In the reign of Henry II., the *King* held 2 hides of land at Fawsley. In the reign of King John, it was granted in fee farm to *Hugh Russell*, the yearly rent of £15 being reserved out of it to the crown. This Hugh obtained a grant for a weekly market to be held here every Sunday, in the 8th of Henry III. (1224), but it was afterwards changed to Thursday. *Hugh de Capes*, great-grandson of the said Hugh Russell, died seized of this manor, in the 40th of Henry III. (1256), and was succeeded in it by *Thomas*, his son, who sold it to *Simon*, the son of *Robert de Darentre*, sometimes called *Simon de Fawesley*. In the 10th of Richard II. (1387), *John de Fawesley* alienated it to *John de Watham*, clerk, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, who granted it in the 16th of the same reign to *Geoffrey de Somerton*. In the 3rd of Henry V. (1416), *Richard Knightley, Esq.* and *Elizabeth*, his wife, purchased it of the said Geoffrey, and he afterwards added the manors of Hellidon and Upton with the hundred of Newbottle-grove. This Richard Knightley was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire, who took their name from the manor of Knightley, in that county, of which they had been possessed from the 20th of William the Conqueror. In the 10th of Henry VII. (1494), Richard the grandson of the purchaser of Fawsley was knighted, and his son and heir Sir Richard Knightley of Upton, surviving him but three years, and leaving no male issue, the family estates passed to his next brother, Sir Edward Knightley, “a lawyer of considerable eminence, one of the commissioners for inspecting the religious houses previous to their dissolution, and a sergeant at law.”\* Sir Richard dying without issue, the inheritance devolved on his next brother *Sir Valentine Knightley* who was knighted in the 1st of Edward VI. (1547); and his son and successor, Sir Richard Knightley was dubbed a knight at Fotheringhay, by the Earl of Leicester in the 8th of Elizabeth (1566). This Sir Richard partitioned his several manors and estates between his sons; the manor of Fawsley descended to his son *Sir Valentine* after whose decease without male issue, a portion of his estate descended to his three daughters and co-heiresses; but the

\* Baker.

manors of Fawsley, and Snoscomb, passed to his brother Edward's son and heir *Richard Knightley, Esq.*, of Preston Capes who died in 1639, having by entail and will, devised these estates to Richard Knightley, Esq., of Burgh Hall, Staffordshire, son of Sir Richard's brother Thomas in tail male. "He was an active adherent of the parliament from the commencement of the struggle with the crown, and his eldest son Richard having married the daughter of the celebrated John Hampden, and thus become allied also to the protectorate house of Cromwell, the ties of social connexion were superadded to the force of public principle, and produced one of the most formidable private combinations of that eventful period. At Fawsley the plan is said to have originated for retrenching the royal prerogative by depriving the crown of the right of making peace or war, and placing the royal revenues under the direction of four councils, to be appointed by parliament which was to meet annually without summons from the sovereign, and to have the control of the militia, and the disposal of all places of trust and profit. He died in 1650, having been a leading member of all the local committees nominated by parliament for this county; as was also his son and successor Sir Richard Knightley, K.B. He did not however sanction the trial and execution of the King; and in 1660 was one of the council of state which promoted the recall of Charles the 2nd, who at the restoration received him into favour, and made him one of the Knights of the bath previous to the coronation."\* *Richard*, his eldest son died unmarried in 1665, when this estate devolved upon *Essex Knightley, Esq.*, son of Sir Richard, by his second wife; on whose decease, Fawsley, and the entailed estates in this county became vested in his uncle Devereux Knightley, Esq. After the decease of Devereux Knightley, Esq., son of the above-named Devereux in 1695 unmarried; the manor of Fawsley and the family estates passed to his first cousin Lucy Knightley, who died unmarried in 1726. Lucy Knightley, Esq., son of Valentine Knightley, died without issue in 1791, leaving Fawsley and the family estates to his brothers Valentine, John and Charles in tail male. Valentine Knightley, Esq. and his brother the Rev. Charles Knightley, having died the former unmarried in 1796, and the latter prior to the testator; the estates descended to Sir John who was created a baronet in 1798. Sir John dying without male issue in 1812, was succeeded by his nephew Sir Charles Knightley the present lord of the manor. *Sir Charles Knightley, D.C.L., M.P.*, the 2nd baronet, is eldest son of the Rev. Charles Knightley by the only daughter of Henry Boulton, Esq., of Moulton, Lincolnshire. He was born in 1781; married in 1813, the eldest daughter of F. L. Hervey, Esq., of Englefield Green, Surrey, grandson of the 1st Earl of Bristol. He was educated at Rugby; is a deputy lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and has been M. P. for south Northamptonshire since 1834. The family residences

\* Baker

are 10, Upper Brook-street, London, and Fawsley Park, Northamptonshire. Sir Charles's son *Rainalt*, born in 1819, is his heir.

There is no *Village* in this parish; it contains but 4 houses altogether.

*The Church* dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands a short distance east of the Hall, and is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, and side aisles, south porch and chancel, and a tower, containing four bells. The interior is fitted up with extreme neatness: it is pewed with oak, in the panels of which are introduced some of the ancient grotesque carving from the ends of the old seats. All the windows are of stained glass. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the King's books at £7. 9s. 7d., now valued at about £100 a year; in the patronage of Sir C. Knightley, Bart., and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Farrer, M.A., for whom the Rev. P. W. Story, B.A. officiates. The church was granted to the Daventry priory by King Henry II.; at the dissolution it fell into the hands of the crown and was subsequently granted to the Knightley family. The endowment of the vicarage, anciently consisted of *Cyric sceat*, church scot or church seed, which was an offering of the first fruits of harvest ordained by Ina, King of the West Saxons in the 7th century, and subsequently by Kings Edgar and Canute, to be paid yearly at St. Martin's mass. This tribute was paid to the church of Fawsley by all the neighbouring parishes, but when the custom of paying it ceased is not known. The church contains several very fine monuments of the Knightley family.

*Fawsley Hall*, or the *Manor House* which is an extensive and imposing structure, has been the residence of the Knightley family for four centuries, and is situated on a gently elevated lawn commanding a very extensive and beautiful prospect, the foreground of which is enlivened by two fine sheets of water. In this mansion is a magnificent gothic hall, 54 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 43 high, with an open timber roof, which is now tastefully and elegantly fitted up as a saloon. There are several interesting family and other portraits in the mansion; the windows of the hall and breakfast parlour are filled with heraldic alliances, and at the south end of the hall is the family achievement, marshalling no less than 334 quarterings. *The Park* including Badby Wood extends over nearly 700 acres; it is well stocked with deer, and the prospect from some parts of its diversified surface, are truly delicious. Here are evident traces of an ancient encampment, and the picturesque ruins of *the Lodge*, once the residence of some of the members of the Knightley family.

*Eminent Men.*—*John Dod*, M.A., a learned puritan divine, generally styled the Decalogist, from his celebrated exposition of the ten commandments, was born in Cheshire, in 1555; resided here for several years, under the patronage of the Knightley family, and was vicar of Fawsley. He was several times silenced for Non-conformity, and published the "Plain Exposition of the Ten

Commandments," "An Exposition of the book of Proverbs," and several sermons. His sayings acquired great provincial celebrity, and were printed in various forms. He died in 1645. *John Wilkins, D.D.*, a learned prelate and practical philosopher of the 17th century, was born here in 1614, in the house of the above named Rev. John Dod. He was vicar of his native place, but afterwards joined the Presbyterians, and took the solemn league and covenant. He married Robina, widow of Peter French, and sister of Oliver Cromwell, then Lord Protector, and obtained the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, from which he was ejected at the restoration. He was afterwards Dean of Ripon, and, in 1668, elevated to the bishopric of Chester. He died at the house of his friend, Dr. Tillotson, in London, in 1672. He encouraged the study of astronomy, published a work entitled "The Discovery of a New World," and other works; was reputed a good mathematician, and published "Mathematical Magic," and several sermons and discourses.

*Directory.*—Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., M.P., and Rainalt Knightley, Esq., *Fawsley Park*; Edward Reeve, farmer, *Vicarage Farm*; Stephen Gregory, butler, William Lindsay, farmer, James Page, herd, and John Payne, steward to Sir Charles Knightley.

#### HELLIDON PARISH.

Hellidon, *Eliden*, *Helidane*, or *Halidon*, which lies in a sequestered and hilly district, abounding with beautiful views of the surrounding country, is bounded on the north by Newbold Grounds and Catesby, by Charwelton on the south, on the west by Priors Marston, in Warwickshire, and north-west by Shuckburgh, in the same county. It contains 840 acres; and a population in 1801, of 340; in 1831, of 426; and in 1841, of 397 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,923. 7s. 6d., and the amount of assessed property £2,735. The soil of the upper parts of the parish is a light red land, and of the lower a deep loam and clay; about a third of the whole is arable; and George Charles Parkhurst Baxter, Esq. (the lord of the manor), and Robert Canning, Esq., are the principal proprietors. "Rydon Hill, a Hill near *Hellidon*," says Morton, "if you take in its several Stations, has the most extensive View of all the high Hills adjoining. Thence you see the Malvern Hills with Ease, when the eye is assisted with a glass, and, 'tis thought, may descry the Wrekin, in Shropshire." The river *Leam* rises at the foot of a small hill, close to the eastern entrance to the village of Hellidon, and forms a considerable basin, called Leam Pool; from whence, after being augmented by several rills in this lordship, Staverton, and Catesby, it enters Warwickshire, and, after naming two towns, Leamington Hastings and



Leamington Priors, now a place of fashionable resort for its saline waters, it flows into the lesser Avon, near Warwick. There are also several other springs in the parish.

*Manor.*—Hellidon is not mentioned in Domesday book, and its history, prior to the reign of Henry II. is buried in obscurity. At this time, however, we find that it contained 4 hides of land of the fee of Berkhamstead. In the reign of Henry III., *Roger de Baskervill* held half a knight's fee here of the honour of Clare, of which *Richard de Clare*, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford was the superior lord. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), John Gifford and Roger de Baskervill were certified to be lords of Hellidon. In the 13th of Edward III. (1340), John Gifford levied a fine of this manor, and accounted for one knight's fee here in the 20th of this reign. In the 17th of Richard II. (1394), Richard Gifford and Joan his wife, levied a fine of it, and in the 10th of Henry IV. (1409), Roger Gifford, Esq., died seized of it. In the 8th of Henry VI. (1430), Thomas Gifford, Esq., of Twyford, was lord of Hellidon, and from him it lineally descended to Ursula, daughter and heiress of Thomas Gifford, Esq., and wife of Sir Thomas Wenman; Sir Thomas sold it, in 1556, to Robert Glover, of Hellidon, and it has since been alienated in parcels.

The lordship which, in Edward II.'s time was in the possession of *Roger de Baskervill*, and which was henceforth called Baskerville Manor, descended to Sir Walter Baskervill, his eldest son, who was succeeded by John, his son, who died in the 48th of Edward III. (1375). By inquisition taken at his death, this lordship appears to have been then held of the Baron of Brimmersfield, a descendant of Gilbert, the last Earl of Clare, by the service of a rose presented annually upon the feast of St. John the Baptist. John his son and heir dying in infancy, the manor was restored to his paternal aunt Margaret, wife of Robert Foulehurst, in whose line it continued till the death of William Foulehurst, without issue, in the 18th of Henry VI. (1440), when it vested in *Sir John Baskerville*, who sold it in the following year to *Richard Knightley, Esq.* of Fawsley. Sir Valentine Knightley sold it to John Lambert, Gent., who died seized of it in the 44th of Elizabeth (1602); and in 1613, *Richard*, his son and successor, sold it to John Ball, Gent. From him it passed to his nephew, George Marriott, Gent., who died in 1622, and from whose son or immediate successor, it was alienated to the Onleys, of Catesby, of which family both Catesby and Hellidon were purchased by *John Parkhurst, Esq.* Upon the death of John George Parkhurst, his successor, it devolved upon his nephew and heir, Charles Parkhurst, Esq., of Catesby, who, dying in 1824, divided this manor with that of Catesby to George Charles Parkhurst Baxter, Esq., son of Mrs. Baxter, daughter of the late J. G. Parkhurst, Esq. *The Gifford Manor House* stood in a field, called Woodbill, at the east entrance of

the village, and the *Baskerville Manor House*, now a farm house, is at the west end of the village.

*The Village* of Hellidon is situated on an eminence about 5 miles S.W. of Daventry.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stands on a steep ascent in the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, in which are four bells. The east window in the chancel is filled with stained glass. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Daventry, rated at £20, and now worth about £100. It was augmented with £200 from Queen Anne's bounty in 1756, with which 8 acres of land have been purchased at Welford; and the Commissioners allotted about 60 acres to the vicar in lieu of tithes. The Rev. Chas. Scrafton Holthouse, M.A. is the present patron and incumbent.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village, which was built in 1813.

*The School* is endowed with a rent-charge of £20 a-year, left by John Ball, Esq., in 1618; and the Rev. Sir John Knightley left the interest of £200 in aid of the Sunday-school in 1802.

Barrett Thomas, butcher	Holthouse Rev. Chas. S., vicar	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Canning Robert, Esq.	Jordan John, grocer and	Band Mary
Cockrill Geo., vict., <i>Barley</i>	stonemason	Edwards John
<i>Mow</i> , (and blacksmith)	Watkins Luke, carpenter	Edwards Richard
Cockrill Mr. Thomas	Watkins Stephen, carpenter	Edwards Thomas
Cooper Mrs. Mary	Watson Joseph, letter carrier	Haycock Thos. (& wheelwrt.)
Gilks Ed. Aris, baker & miller	Wells John, shoemaker	Haycock William, (& wheel-
Gossage Robert, shoemaker	Wells S., shoemkr. & shopkpr.	wright & vict., <i>Red Lion</i> )
Haynes Wm., blacksmith	Williams Wm., stonemason	Ralph George

Letters are received through the Daventry office.

## KILSBY PARISH

Is bounded by Watford on the east, on the north by Crick, on the west by Hill Morton, in Warwickshire, and by Ashby St. Legers on the south. It contains 3,200 statute acres, and its population in 1801 was 703; in 1831, 690; and in 1841, 655 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5,862; and the amount of assessed property £3,534. The soil of the lower parts is a strong deep loam on a clay bottom, and of the higher grounds, a light loam on a gravelly bottom. The greatest part of the lordship is in pasture. There is excellent gravel here in the parish, and it is plentifully supplied with springs. Range brook is the boundary for some distance between this county and Warwickshire; Ashby brook divides in this lordship, and sends one of its streams to Warwick and the other to Northampton; another brook separates this parish from Barby; and a fourth brook divides it from Crick, and enters the Avon at Dove bridge. The parish is intersected by the London and North Western Railway, which here

passes through a tunnel 2,400 yards, or nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, 25 feet in breadth, and 28 feet high. It penetrates Kilsby Hill, the high terminus of a ridge of hills running towards Banbury; is the largest tunnel on the line, and is considered a master-piece of engineering skill and workmanship. It is ventilated by two large shafts, each 60 feet in diameter, one 120 feet deep, the other 90 feet. These ventilators answer their purpose admirably, for in a few minutes after an engine and train has passed through, the vapour is carried up the shafts, and the tunnel is rendered so clear, that the one end may be seen from the other. Difficulties of an unusual character presented themselves during the completion of this tunnel. These arose from the existence of an extensive quicksand in the line of the tunnel. Extra shafts were sunk, and four powerful pumping engines erected, which continued to pump from the quicksand for six months, with scarcely a day's intermission, at the rate of 1,800 gallons per minute, till at length the difficulty of tunnelling in the sand was reduced, though the operation was still one of extreme difficulty and danger. With the exception of the quicksand, it is cut through a succession of the hardest rocks; its cost was £300,000, and Mr. Stephenson was the engineer.

*Manor*—The monks of the abbey of Coventry held two hides of land in *Chidesbi*, at the time of the Domesday survey, which they received from Leofric Earl of Mercia, in the reign of Edward the Confessor; the Bishop of Lincoln held them in the reign of Henry II.; and in the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), he was the lord of *Kildesby*. In the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), Henry Burgherst, Bishop of Lincoln, being called to shew cause why he claimed the goods of felons, view of frank pledge, assize of bread and beer, &c. within the manor of Kilsby, pleaded that the king out of devotion to the Blessed Virgin, the patroness of the church of Lincoln, and his special regard for the claimant had granted and confirmed these liberties to that see. The manor continued an appendage to the see of Lincoln till the 1st of Edward VI. (1547), when the then Bishop conveyed it with several other manors in various counties in exchange to the King in fee. James 1st granted it to George and Thomas Whitmore, Esquires, in 1610; and in the 23rd Charles, (1647) it was purchased by Daniel Reading, gent, of Northampton, for £500. It was afterwards sold in parcels to several persons; and Mrs. Arnold, of Ashby Lodge, Thomas Orton Grey, Esq., Daventry, and Mr. Rd. Lee, of Kilsby are the present lords of the manor, conjointly; and George Cowley, Esq., and several resident yeomen have estates here. A considerable portion of the lordship is copyhold.

The *Manor House* is supposed to have stood in the *Hall Close* north of the church yard. Bridges says "there is a place in this lordship called *Gallows Bank*; which according to tradition had anciently a gallows standing there; as

it is said that the lords of Kilsby had the privilege of trying and executing felons within their manor. In the town there is a spot of ground called *Malt-Mill-Green*, where the lord's mill was formerly placed, and at which every tenant was obliged to grind his malt, and pay toll; and the town bake-house and oven are still standing at a corner of a close, called the *Hall Close*, where according to old custom, the tenants were wont to bake their bread." These buildings and customs have long since disappeared.

*The Village* of Kilsby, which is large and dispersed, is situated on an eminence about 6 miles N.N.W. from Daventry on the turnpike road to Lutterworth.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Faith, is a handsome structure, consisting of a north aisle and chapel, south aisle and porch, nave, chancel, and tower (in which are four bells), surmounted by a low octagonal spire. The interior was paved and pewed, and a gallery erected at the west end in 1816. A new organ was purchased by subscription in 1836. The north chapel is separated from the aisle by a low arch, and a portion of the north aisle is appropriated as a burial place to the Cowley family of this parish. The living is a discharged vicarage annexed to the presentorship of Lincoln Cathedral, in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the King's books at £7, and returned at £143. 11s. The Rev. Rd. Pretymen, the precentor of Lincoln, and prebendary of Kilsby is the present patron, and the Rev. Charles Gillbee, M.A., incumbent. The commissioners of inclosure allotted to the Precentor or Chantor of Lincoln with the prebend of Kilsby annexed 317a. 0r. 8p., in lieu of glebe lands, tithes and modusses, of which about 28 acres were sold to defray his share of the expenses of the act. In lieu of the great tithes of the demesne lands of the manor they allotted to the prebend of Lincoln 35a. 1r. 17p., who sold about 2½ acres to defray his share of the expenses of the act. The vicarage received an augmentation in 1768 of £200. from Queen Anne's bounty with which 7a. 2r. 17p. were purchased from the lessee of the precentor; and the commissioners of inclosure allotted 76a. 2r. 28p. in lieu of glebe and vicarial tithes. A small tithe of a few orchards and gardens were commuted in 1845 for £2. 10s.

*The Independent Chapel* built in 1765 is a neat stone building which will seat about 400 persons; the Rev. James R. Jones, is the present minister.

*A National School* was erected by subscription in 1839; the Northamptonshire branch of the society contributing £52. 8s.

*Charities*.—Moses Cowley left about 5 acres of land in Lilbourne in 1714, which yields about £10. a year to be expended upon bread for the poor, and educating poor children; and the rent of the *poor's close*, containing about 6 acres is distributed yearly amongst the poor at Christmas.



Bayes John, corn-miller	Iliff Mrs. Ann	Waters John, wheelwright
Boyes Thomas, baker	Iliff James, London salesman	Woodford James, baker
Brown William, builder	Jones Rev. Jas. R. (Independent)	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Chambers Wm., blacksmith	King John, beer-retailer	Thus * are yeomen.
Cherry John, vict., <i>Devon Ox</i>	Lee Richard, Esq.	*Clarke Thomas
Clarke Miss Ann	Loomes John, tailor	Coles William
Clarke Thomas, butcher	Malin James, stonemason	*Colledge John
Coleman Hen., wheelwright	Malin Fras., National-school master	Cowley Chas. Thomas
Cowley Geo., Esq., <i>Kilsby-hall</i>	Margretts James, butcher	Cowley John Charles
Crooke C., plumber, pntr. &c.	Masters Mr. Edward	Cowley John, <i>Frosty Lodge</i>
Dale John, tailor	Masters John, shoemaker	*Cowley Richard
Dowset John, butcher	Montgomery Wm. E., miller	Cowley Wm., <i>Frosty Lodge</i>
Essen Keziah, butcher	Pettifer, Mrs. Mary	*Gardner John
Essen Maria, grocer	Pettifer Stephen, shoemaker	Gardner Wm. (and baker)
Flanders J., vict. <i>George Inn</i>	Piercy Mrs. Mary	*Jephcott Thomas
Frisby Saml., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Radford John, blacksmith	*Lee Thomas
Gibbins Mrs. Ann	Sleath Richard, shoemaker	*Margretts Thomas
Gillbee Rev. C., M.A., vicar	Sleath William, shoemaker	*Odey John
Gilbee Thomas, surgeon	Smith Samuel, beer-retailer	*Radford Edw., (and farrier)
Goodman Samuel, carpenter	Stubbs Thomas M. tea-dealer	Redgrave Thomas
Gunthorpe G. J., Esq., M.D.	Wall Simon, cattle-dealer	*Roberts Thomas
Hall Simon, cattle-dealer		Thompson Thomas
Hodson John, saddler, &c.		

Letters are received through the Rugby office.

Carrier—to Daventry, John Cherry, on Wednesdays.

## LITCHBOROUGH PARISH.

Litchborough, Lichborough, or as it is called in Doomsday book *Liceberge*, signifying a cemetery or burial place, is bounded on the north by Stowe, from which it is separated by Stow brook, on the east by Cold Higham, on the south by Blakesley and on the west by Maidford. It contains 1,580 acres, (exclusive of 54 acres belonging to it in the adjoining manor of Fawsley), of the rateable value of £2,638. 3s. 4d.; the amount of assessed property is £2,833; and the population in 1801, was 302; in 1831, 415; and in 1841, 408 souls. The soil varies from clay and loam to a light red land; about three-fourths of the lordship is in permanent pasture, and there are several springs, one of which, Willpile spring, is slightly chalybeate. The principal owners are William Grant, Esq., William Blake, Esq., (lord of the manor), Mr. John Wait, John Manning, Esq., and Mr. Richard Linnell.

*Manor.*—*Liceberge* contained 4 hides of land at the time of the general survey, which were in the possession of the Abbey of Evesham in Worcestershire. *Levenot* was the Saxon proprietor, and they were valued in the Confessor's time at 40s, and now rated at the same valuation. In the reign of Henry II., these 4 hides were in the possession of *Hugh le Poer* or *Poher*, and were held by his successors of the fee of William de Stutevill. From *Hugh le Poher*, this estate descended to *Hugh de Mortimer*, and in the 3rd year of the reign of Edward I. (1275), Robert his son succeeded him. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316),

*Richard Malore* was lord of the manor of Litchborough; and dying in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), he was succeeded by his only son, Peter, a minor. *Sir William Pateshull, Knight*, died seized of certain lands and tenements here in the 33rd of Edward III. (1360), and leaving no issue his sisters became his heirs, when his possessions in this parish were allotted to *Thomas de Fauconberge* the son of Maud his younger sister by Walter de Fauconberge. In the 7th of Henry VII. (1492) *Roger Sallisbury, Esq.*, died possessed of 3 messuages, 80 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture in Litchborough, which were held of *John Leeke*, by fealty and the annual payment of a pepper corn. The manor seems to have continued in the possession of the *Malores*, till the 4th of Henry VII., when it was forfeited into the hands of the King, by John Malore, and restored upon his decease to *Thomas Malore, Esq.* in the 13th of Henry VIII. (1522). From this family it passed to *Sir John Nedham, Knight*, one of the Queen's gentlemen pensioners. *Daniel Nedham*, son of Sir John, sold it, in 1699, to *George Smith, Gent.* of Everdon, who conveyed it, in 1706, to the *Rev. George Butler*, the trustees under whose will sold it, in 1729, to *Hannibal Roussey, Esq.* From his daughters it passed by purchase, in 1768, to *John Darker, Esq.*, of Gayton; whose grand-daughter *Mary*, daughter and heiress of *John Nash, Esq.*, carried it in marriage to *William Blake, Esq.*, of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire. St. James's Abbey, near Northampton, had possessions in this parish; and the Priory of Canon's Ashby had 3 virgates and 20 acres in demesne from Hugh Rossell, on condition that a priest should say mass every day for his soul.

*The Village* of Litchborough stands about 2 miles east of the Chester road, and 6 miles N.W. from Towcester, and 7 from Daventry. "Lichborrow," says Bridges, "is now a village of 64 houses, but it is reported to have been formerly a place of greater consideration, "and was probably one of the four British garrisons said to have been taken by the Saxons in 571."

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Martin, stands near the centre of the village, on a slight elevation, and consists of a nave, south aisle, porch, and chancel, and a tower containing three bells. The interior is well paved, and pewed with oak; in some of the windows are slight remains of painted glass; and Mr Grant placed the arms of *Grant* and *Ives* in the east window of the aisle some years since. There is a stone seat, piscina and square looker in the chancel. The church was repaired, and a gallery added in 1842. Amongst the monuments are an altar tomb bearing an alabaster figure of a knight in plate armour, for Sir John Nedham, who died in 1618; and a small monument of white marble with a black pyramidal background, to Edward and Jane Grant, who died in 1811 and 1812. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the King's books at £16. 9s. 7d., and now worth £570

a-year. The rectorial land consists of 166a. 1r. 10p., and the rector is entitled to the tithes of 250 acres in Rodmore field, and 6s. 8d. for a portion of Foxley, which is within this parish. These were commuted in 1845. The Rev. Wm. Addington Taylor, B.A., is the present patron and incumbent.

*Litchborough House*, the seat of William Grant, Esq., was formerly the residence of the family of Leeke, who had an estate here in the 15th century, stands near the village. On the staircase is a full-length portrait of Sir John Nedham in armour, holding his staff of office as Gentleman Pensioner.

*The Rectory House* is situate east of the church, adjoining the church-yard.

*The Free-school* is endowed with £25 a-year, left in 1670 by Lady Katherine Leveson, who also left to this parish the annual sums of £20 for two poor widows, £20 for apprenticing two poor boys, and £7. 8s. the rent of the school-house and garden, and also a third of the surplus rents of her estate, after payments of the several sums in her will. Here is a *Sunday-school* also supported by subscription. The other *charities* of the parish are, £20 a-year from the Lady Alicia Dudley's, or the Bidford Charity, which is expended in clothing to the poor; and the church and town lands which yield about £15 a-year.

Bedford Isaac, coal dealer	Jones William, saddler	Warren William, tailor
Brown Joseph, beer retailer	Kirby Maria, schoolmistress	
Brown Mark, blacksmith	Minor Wm., grocer & beer ret.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Grant William, Esq., <i>Litch-</i>	Perry Wm., stonemason	
<i>borough-house</i>	Pittam Joseph, carpenter	Bird George
Howard Eliz. and Isabella,	Sheppard William, master of	Chambers John (& butcher)
milliners, &c.	Free-school	Chambers Jno. jun. (& butch)
Howard John, tailor	Stanton Wm., shoemaker &	Oliver Edward (yeoman)
Howard Robert, carpenter	shopkeeper	Oliver John (and miller)
Howard Rt., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Taylor Rev. Wm. A., B.A.,	Tennant Hy. Hopkinson
Hutchins Henrick H., carpnter	rector	Wait Wm. Archibald
Jones Thomas, maltster	Wait Mr. John	Wise John

Letters received through the Weedon office.

*Carrier.*—Wm. Brown to Daventry on Wednesdays, and Northampton on Saturdays.

## NEWNHAM PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Daventry and Norton, on the east by Dodford, on the south by Everden, from which it is partly divided by the western branch of the Nen, and on the west by Badby. Newnham is considered a parochial chapelry in the parish of Badby, but in parliamentary returns it is recognised as an independent parish. It contains 1,940 statute acres, and its population in 1801 was 302; in 1831, 415; and in 1841, 583 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,496. 4s., and the amount of assessed property £2,833. The soil on the hills is sandy, and the other parts a rich loam; and the principal landowners are Thos. R. Thornton, Esq., of Brockhall (lord of the manor), and Henry Hickman, Esq., of Newnham Hall. The greater part of the parish is in permanent pasture.

The lordship of Newnham being formerly a member of Badby, the early part of its manorial history has been anticipated in that parish. *John Thornton, Esq.* purchased it in 1634, and from him, has lineally descended to the present proprietor. The principal part of the lordship is copyhold. The *Manor-house* stood in the field contiguous to the south side of the church-yard, and was taken down about 70 years since. Newnham Wood lies northward of the village.

*The Village* of Newnham is pleasantly situated in a deep valley, entirely surrounded by hills, from the slopes and summits of which views of exceeding beauty are obtained. It is about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles S. by E. of Daventry, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  from the Weedon Railway Station.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel, and an embattled tower containing five bells, surmounted by a low octagonal spire. The tower originally stood on four open arches, flanked by buttresses, which are now built up with rubble. The interior is only partially pewed, and some of the old parallel benches still remain. The nave is divided from the chancel by a Gothic wooden screen; at the east end of the south wall of the chancel are two stone seats and a piscina; and in most of the windows throughout the church are small insulated fragments of painted glass. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Badby, in the deanery of Daventry; in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and unitedly of the value of £306. a-year. The present incumbent of Badby and Newnham is the Rev. Thomas Green, M.A. The commissioners of inclosure allotted 183a. 3r. 24p. in lieu of the rectorial tithes, which are now included in the estate of T. R. Thornton, Esq., the impropiator.

There is a small place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists in the village, and a *Sunday-school*, which is endowed with the interest of £200, left by the Rev. Sir John Knightley in 1802.

*Newnham Hall* is the seat of Henry Hickman, Esq.

*Biography.*—Thomas Randolph, the poet and dramatist, was born in this village, and baptized here on the 15th of June, 1605. He was second son of Wm. Randolph, of Little Houghton, Gent., and was gifted with such extraordinary talent, that he is said to have written the *History of the Incarnation of our Saviour* when but 10 years old. He entered Westminster-school as a King's scholar, from whence he was elected in 1623 to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow and M.A. He wrote "*The Muses' Looking Glass*," and five other dramas, and his miscellaneous poems were held in high estimation. He died and was buried at Blatherwick, whilst on a visit to his friend, William Stafford, Esq., of Blatherwick. Sir Christopher, afterwards Lord Hatton, of Kirby, erected a marble tablet to his memory in the church of that place.



Baldwin Rd., carpenter	Lines Wm. butcher & beer rtr.	*Dicks James
Carter Hy., schoolmaster	Major Wm., stonemason	*Hazlewood William
Faulkner Geo., wool dealer	Pittam Rd., carpenter	Hickman William
Frost John, shoemaker	Rogers N., shopkeeper	Key John
Haynes Wm., corn miller	Thomas Thos., cattle dealer	Key Thomas (and maltster)
Hickman Henry, Esq., <i>Hall</i>	Turner Thomas, baker	*Perkins Thomas
Hickman W. vict. <i>Baker's Arms</i>	Ward Thomas, blacksmith	Reeve Thomas
Higgs James, jun., vict. <i>New Inn</i> , and butcher	West Thomas, Esq., M.D., <i>Newnham-house</i>	Russell William
Higgs James, sen., shopkpr., maltster, and farmer	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	*Smith Thomas
Hyde Joseph, shoemaker	Marked thus * are yeomen.	*Walker Joseph
Lines John, grocer & tea dlr.	Crump William	*Webb Henry

## NORTON PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlets of Thorp and Muscott, and is bounded on the east by Whilton, on the north by Long Buckby, by Daventry on the west, and Dodford on the south. It contains, with its hamlets, 3,260 acres, of the rateable value of £5,892. 18s. 6d.; its population in 1801 was 362; in 1831, 541; and in 1841, 582 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £5,045. The soil varies from a clay or deep loam to a light red loam; the lordship is well supplied with springs, and the principal proprietors are Beriah Botfield, Esq. (the lord of the manor); J. M. Severne, Esq., of Thenford; T. R. Thornton, Esq., Brockhall, and Earl Spencer. In forming the London and North Western Railway several human skeletons were found in the vicinity of this parish; and in a field called Great Shawney, near the footpath to Whilton, in March, 1813, a skeleton was discovered with the face downwards; and several Roman coins of the reigns of the Constantines. Norton Wood formerly skirted Borough Hill to the east, but has been brought into cultivation several years. The Watling-street Roman road passes through the lordship.

*Manor.*—The Earl of Mellent held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land in *Northon* at the time of the Norman survey which with a mill of the yearly rent of 10s., and 25 acres of meadow had been the freehold of *Agemund* before the conquest when it was valued at £6., but it was now advanced to £8. Robert, Earl of Mellent attended the Conqueror in his expedition into England, and in the memorable battle of Hastings which gained him the kingdom, was the first who charged and broke the enemies ranks with the regiment which he commanded in the right wing of the Norman army. In the reign of Henry II., these  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides and 2 virgates were held of the fee of Warwick: William, the then Earl of Warwick being grandson to *Henry de Newburgh*, a younger brother to Robert, Earl of Mellent whom the Conqueror advanced to the earldom of Warwick towards the latter end of his reign. In the reign of Henry III., the manor of Norton was sold by *Roger de Whelton* to *William la Zouche* who gave it in marriage with his daughter to Robert de Mortimer from whom it seems to have passed into the hands of *William de Marchia*, bishop of Bath and Wells. Hugh de Mortimer, and Maud

his wife jointly purchased the manor of the said bishop, and it descended to their daughters Joan and Margaret. In the partition of the estates of Hugh de Mortimer, the manor of Norton with several others was assigned to Margaret the wife of *Geoffrey de Cornwall*. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *John Golafre* and *Sybill* the widow of Richard, son of Geoffrey de Cornwall accounted for one knight's fee in Norton as held of the fee of Warwick. The estate held by John Golafre appears to have continued with his descendants for several generations, and the manors of Norton and Thorp in the possessions of the family of *de Cornwall* up to the time of Henry VIII. In the 18th of Henry VIII. (1527), John Mauntell, Esq. died seized of a manor which he held of the King *in capite*, the estates of the earldom of Warwick having escheated to the crown by the death of Edward Plantagenet, the late Earl of Warwick, who was beheaded in the preceding year upon an accusation of high treason. This manor is supposed to have been the estate held by the Golafre family, and henceforth it was called the Mauntell's manor. John, a descendant of the above-named John Mauntell having joined in the rebellion against Queen Mary, his estate became confiscated to the crown, and in 1557 this manor was sold by the commissioners to William Gent, Esq., together with another manor in Norton which was part of the possessions of King Henry VIII's College, Oxford, and had belonged to the priory of Daventry lately suppressed. In the 6th of Elizabeth (1564), William Gent died seized of Mauntell's manor, Henry VIII's College manor, and one moiety of a third called Cornwall's manor. From this family they passed by purchase to Sir Richard Knightley of Fawsley, whose eldest son Sir Seymour Knightley sold them to Nicholas Breton Esq., son of John Breton, Esq., of Tamworth, both officers in the army of Queen Elizabeth. Nicholas Breton was succeeded by his son John in 1624, and from this time the three manors were blended together under the general designation of the manor of Norton; and in 1800, the trustees of the late Michael Harvey, Breton, Esq., sold it together with the appropriate rectory of Norton, and about 940 acres of land to *Thomas Botfield, Esq.*, of Shropshire, who devised them to his third son Beriah Botfield, Esq. This gentleman died in 1813, and was succeeded by his only son Beriah Botfield, Esq., the present lord of the manor.

*The Village* of Norton, containing several respectable farm houses, is situate on a slight eminence about 2 miles E.N.E of Daventry.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, stands at the S.W. extremity of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel, and embattled tower containing five bells. It lately underwent a thorough repair, and a new organ was erected. The interior is neatly paved and pewed; at the west end is a gallery for the choir and charity children; at the east end of the north aisle is a piscina; and the chancel window is filled with beautifully stained glass. The pulpit which is very old, is of curiously carved oak, and the chancel is separated

from the nave by a neat wooden screen. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Daventry, now valued at £285. per annum. The Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A. is the present incumbent, and Beriah Botfield, Esq., is patron. In the chancel is a beautiful monument to the memory of Mrs. Charlotte Botfield, dated Oct. 26th, 1825. The present patron is represented (full length) weeping over the tomb of his deceased parent. The rectorial land consists of 184a. 0r. 35p. which is the property of the lord of the manor; and 46a. 3r. 8p. were allotted by the commissioners in 1756 in lieu of the vicarial tithes of the open fields of Norton, the old inclosures remaining tithable, are now being commuted.

*The Charity School*, a neat Gothic building, in which 22 children are taught free, was erected in 1840, and is supported by Beriah Botfield, Esq., and the neighbouring gentry. There is likewise a small Methodist Chapel in the village.

*Norton Hall*, the seat of Beriah Botfield, Esq., is a fine mansion greatly improved and modernized by the late proprietor.

*Charities*.—The church and poor's estate, consisting of 16 acres of land and 7 cottages, yield about £50. a year.

**THORP**.—The hamlet of Thorp or Thrupp-grounds as it is usually called, forms the northern division of this parish, and contains about 830 acres of which about 745 belong to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and the remainder to Beriah Botfield, Esq. The soil varies from a black sand to a light gravel. The greater part of this lordship was formerly in the possession of the priory of Daventry, and here was a chapel of ease to Norton church, or chantry chapel of St. John Baptist in a field called the priory, now corrupted to the Biary meadow. In the fields here, for the space of upwards of 30 acres, thick foundation walls and fragments of ancient pottery have been frequently discovered; and human skeletons have also been occasionally found.

**MUSCOTT OR MUSCOTE** is a hamlet which in its ecclesiastical relations is dependant on Norton to which it contributes poor and church rates; and in its civil capacity is a member of Brockhall parish. The hamlet contains nearly 400 acres of land, of which about 200 belong to Earl Spencer, and 120 to T. R. Thornton, Esq.

Bliss Wm., corn dlr. & farmer	Grant William, shopkeeper	*Bliss Joseph. <i>Thrupp</i>
Botfield B., Esq., <i>Norton Hall</i>	Hyde Eliz., vict., <i>White Horse</i>	Denney Henry
Barford James & Elizabeth,	Jellis William, stonemason	Denney William
charity schools	Meads F., agent to Canal Co.	Denney Richard, <i>Muscott</i>
Branson Saml., millwright	Packwood William	Hazlewood John, <i>Burnt Walls</i>
Collier Maria, carpenter, &c.	Smith Thomas, bricklayer	*Howes Thomas
Collins Thomas, tailor	Thompson Eliz., vict. <i>New Inn</i>	Humphrey William
Downing Edw., blacksmith	Thompson Saml., millwright	*Marriott Samuel
Edmunds W., brick & tilemfr.	Thompson Natl., shopkeeper	Radburn William, <i>Thrupp</i>
& farmer, <i>Thrupp-grounds</i>	Wait John, butcher	Reeve Richard
Ellard James, coal dealer	Woodhams E. vic. <i>Spread Eagle</i>	Wait George, (and butcher)
Faulkner Stephen, shoemkr.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Wait Joseph
Faulkner William, butler to	Thus * are Yeomen.	Watson G., (& miller) <i>Muscott</i>
B. Botfield, Esq.	Bromwich James	Wright Thomas

Letters received through the Daventry Office.

*Carriers*.—H. Chown, to Daventry, Wed., & Northampton, Sat.; & J. Ellard, to Daventry, Sat.

## PRESTON CAPES PARISH.

This parish includes Great Preston, West Preston or Preston on the hill, and Little Preston or Wood Preston. It is bounded on the north by Fawsley, on the east by Farthingstone and Maidford, by Charwelton on the west, and Canons Ashby on the south. It contains 2280 acres; and its population in 1801 was 380; in 1831, 378; and in 1841, 354 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,722. 14s., and the amount of assessed property is £3,160. The soil is principally a deep loam, and the greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Alured* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of land, and *Nigel*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides in *Preston*, of the Earl of Morton, the whole of which had been the freehold of *Fregis* before the conquest, and had been valued at 6s., but was now advanced to 40s. Soon after the conquest, *Hugh de Leycester* who founded a priory adjoining his castle here, and then removed it to Daventry, was lord of the town and castle of Great Preston. In the reign of Henry III., the manor of great Preston was purchased by *Hugh de Capes*, who obtained licence from the prior of Daventry to build a chapel within the said manor. From him it descended to Thomas de Capes his son, who sold it to John Hylberd of Fawsley. The lordship of Little Preston appears at this time to have been held of the family of Montacute. In the 11th of Henry III. (1227) *John de Montacute* paid a fine of 40 marks for leave to inclose a park in Little Preston; and his successor, *William de Montacute* accounted for half a fee in Little Preston, as held of the honour of *Aquila*. "This William de Montacute" writes Mr. Bridges, "in the 19th of the same reign, came to an agreement with the monks of Daventre, by which for the benefit of his own soul, and the soul of Agnes his wife, he gave to the convent all the tithe-sheaves of his demesne lands in Little Preston, with all the small tithes, four acres and two rods of arable land, pasture for two cows and twenty-five sheep, with pannage or mast for five hogs, upon condition that they should provide him a chaplain to officiate daily in the chapel adjoining to his house in Little Preston, whenever he or his family should reside there. The chancel of this chapel was to be covered at the expense of the convent, and the body of it by *William de Montacute* and his heirs, and the chaplain was to eat at his table. This gentleman seems to have died without leaving any male issue behind him: for in the 4th. year of Edward I., died Thomas de Audenham seized of this half fee in Little Preston, which he is certified to have held of the honour of *Aquila*, and of the inheritance of Isabel his wife, whom I therefore apprehend to have been the daughter and heir of this *William de Montacute*." In the 32nd of Edward I. (1304), *John de Lyons* held half a knight's fee in Preston Caves, of Thomas de Wahul, as of the fee of Wahul; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Rd. Francis de Athell* and *Margery de Lyons* were certified to be the lords of the two Prestons. Sir John de Lyons levied a fine of the manor of Great Preston in the 20th of Edward III.,



(1347), and soon after conveyed it to *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of Warwick, with whose descendants it continued till the 10th of Edward IV. (1471), when Richard, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, with Anne his wife, made a grant of it, with the manor house and all the lands and tenements which they held in Preston, to the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of our Lady at Warwick, who levied a fine of them in the same year. Upon the dissolution of this Collegiate Church, in the 37th of Henry VIII. (1546), the manor of Preston Capes was granted to *George Tresham* and *Edward Twynchi*: the estates in this parish belonging to the monasteries of Kenilworth, Bittlesden and Canons Ashby, having been given in the previous year to *Thomas Palmer* and *Lawrence Grey*. In the 1st of Elizabeth (1558), they were all in the possession of *William Butler, Esq.*, son of *Thomas Butler, Esq.*, of Bewsey, in Lancashire. Richard Butler, his son and successor, sold it to *Edwd. Knightley, Esq.*, the second son of Sir Valentine Knightley, of Fawsley, in whose family it has been since, and is now in the possession of *Sir Charles Knightley, Bart. M.P.*, who owns the whole of the lordship, containing 1,744 acres, except the vicarial estate of about 165 acres. To return to the manor of Little Preston: from the Montacute family it descended to the St. Clere's, and their descendants, and in the 17th of Henry VIII. (1526), *Thomas Chiprey*, of Northampton, merchant, sold a moiety of it to *Sir Andrew Windsor*, afterwards created Lord Windsor. In the 13th of Elizabeth (1561), *Peter Coles* died seized of the manor, having purchased one moiety of it of Edmund Forde, Esq., of Harting, in Sussex, and the other moiety of Thomas Andrews, Esq., of Charwelton. *Mary*, the grand-daughter of this Peter Coles, brought it in marriage to *Edward Knightley, Esq.*, who purchased the manor of Great Preston from Mr. Butler. This lady married Sir Robert Bevill, K.B., after the decease of Richard Knightley, Esq., and her son, Richard Knightley, Esq., in 1635, sold the reversion in fee of this manor for £1,000, subject to the lives of himself and his wife Bridget, to his uterine brother, Sir Robert Bevill, K.B., on whose decease in 1640, without issue, his three sisters and co-heiresses became jointly entitled; and it was divided amongst their heirs, or successors in 1701. *Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.* now possesses two parts of these estates, one of which descended lineally to him from Sir John Dryden, husband of Honor, one of the sisters and co-heiresses of Sir Robert Bevill.

*The Castle* of Hugh de Leycester stood on the hill, at the entrance from Fawsley. Every vestige of this building has now disappeared, but the keep forms a prominent elevation. A short distance from it stood the mansion of the more modern lords, now degenerated into a farm-house; and in the neighbourhood was a religious house, founded, as has been stated, by Hugh de Leycester, steward to Maud, the wife of Simon de St. Liz, the first Earl of Northampton since the conquest, for four monks; but the situation proving inconvenient, both

from want of water, and its contiguity to the castle, it was removed to Daventry.

*The Manor-house* of Little Preston stood on the hill, north-east of the village.

*The Chapel* is supposed to have stood in a close called Graves Piece.

The village of Preston Capes, so called to distinguish it from Preston Deanery, near Northampton, is situate on an eminence, from which there are good prospects, about 5 miles south of Daventry.

LITTLE PRESTON, a hamlet in this parish, about half-a mile from Great Preston, contains several respectable farm-houses.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, stands in the village, and is principally in the Perpendicular style of architecture. It consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, with an embattled tower, containing a peal of five bells. Nearly the whole of the church is covered with ivy, which has all but reached the summit of the tower, and both in appearance and situation is highly picturesque. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £8. 0s. 5d., and now valued at £440 per annum; the patronage is vested in Sir Charles Knightley, Bart.; and the Rev. Valentine Knightley, M.A., is the present incumbent. On the inclosure of Great Preston, in 1659, an allotment of 110 acres was made to the vicar in lieu of the vicarage tithes and rights, and another of 54 acres in lieu of the tithes belonging to the rectory or parsonage impropriate. The tithes of Little Preston have been commuted for £200.

*The Vicarage-house* adjoins the east end of the church-yard.

*Antiquities*.—Mr. Baker discovered traces of the Roman road from Bennaventa or Isanavaria (near Daventry), to Brinavis (Chipping Warden), near the hill south of the church, where are vestiges of a foss and intrenchment.

*Charities*.—The school is endowed with £24 a year, the interest of £600 arising from the bequests of Richard Knightley, Esq., in 1637; Richd. Knightley, Esq., in 1647; Wm. Randall, in 1653; Rd. Butler, Peter Coles, and Erasmus Dryden; and the interest of £300 distributed annually to the poor, is derived from the same source. There is also a charity school for girls in the village, which is supported by Lady Knightley, and the vicar.

Bailey Sarah, grocer	Smith Richard, tailor	Flowers Edward
Bird Mary Ann, schoolmrs.	Stephens Mary, vict., <i>Swan</i>	*Flowers George
Bird Wm., master of charity school	(and farmer)	Gossage William
Carroll Wm., carpenter	Stratford George, shoemaker	Higham Ambrose
Hancock Jph., grocer and butcher	Taylor George, stonemason	Howes William, <i>Preston-fields</i>
Hurley Mrs. Elizth.	Wapels Saml., shoemaker	Johnson John, <i>Little Preston</i>
Knightley, Revd. Valentine, M.A., vicar	Willoughby Wm., carpenter	Jones Thomas
Peggett Wm., blacksmith	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	Key John
	Thus * are yeomen.	Ryman Thos. (& cattle dlr.)
	*Brown Thomas	Sheppard Thomas
		Willoughby James

Letters received through the Daventry office

*Carriers*—to Daventry, Thomas Grizzle and Thomas Stratford, daily.

## STAVERTON PARISH.

This parish is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, from which it is divided by the river Leam, and is bounded on the north by Braunston, on the east by Daventry, on the south by Catesby, and on the west by Shuckburgh and Flecknoe, in Warwickshire. It contains 2,240 acres, and its population, in 1801, was 437; in 1831, 475; and in 1841, 503 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,123. 13s., and the amount of assessed property £3,818. The soil varies from a strong clay to loam on a substratum of shelly rock; the lordship is well supplied by springs rising within its own boundary; and the principal proprietors are John Moore, Esq. (the lord of the manor), the vicar in right of the church, and Mr. Joseph Goodman. The greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture.

*Studbury Hill*, in this parish, we are told by Bridges, "is judged to be the highest spot of ground in all England, and the conjecture is supported by this observation that the rain-water which falls from this hill runs to three different points; part of it westward to the *Leame*, and thence into the western ocean; part eastward to the *Nyne*, and thence into the eastern sea, and part southward to the *Cherwell*, in which direction it continues for near 30 miles as far as Oxford, and there joins the *Thames*." That it is one of the highest eminences in this part of the kingdom is certain; but it can have no pretensions to rank in elevation with the mountainous tracts of the northern counties. The western branch of the river Nen has its source at *Hartwell-spring*, in this parish, bordering on Badby.

*Manor.*—*The Earl of Morton* held 3 hides of land in Staverton,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides of which lay within the soke of Fawsley, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. Before the conquest it was the freehold of *Saulf*, *Edric*, and *Alwin*, and had been valued at 40s., but was now rated at 60s. *Hugh de Grentemaisnil* held also, 1 hide here, at the same time, which had been the freehold of Baldwin, and valued at 15s. This hide, in the reign of Henry II., was held by *William de Novoforo* of the fee of Leicester; and *Hugh de Grentemaisnil* and *Stephen de Welton* possessed the other 3 hides of the fee of Roger de Mowbray, son of Nigel de Albini, who came to England with the Conqueror. These 3 hides passed afterwards into the possession of William de Stuteville, from whom it descended to his successors. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), William de Nevyl was lord of Staverton, and his successor, James de Nevyl, in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), accounted for half a knight's fee, and three-eighth parts of a fee in Staverton. In the 10th of Edward I. (1282), *Baldwin de Wake*, a descendant of William de Stuteville, died seized of this estate, and was succeeded by John, his son and heir, whose two sons dying without issue, their in-

heritance descended to their sister Margaret, the widow of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, and from her to John Plantaganet, Earl of Kent, her grandson. This John died in the 26th of Edward III. (1353), possessed of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  knight's fees in Whilton and Staverton, which were held of him by the heirs of Roger de Welton, Eustace de Welton, Richard de Boltisham, and Robert de Mortimer. Upon the decease of Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, widow of John Plantaganet, Earl of Kent, in the 12th of Henry IV. (1411), the revision of these  $3\frac{1}{2}$  knight's fees in Whilton and Staverton fell to the heir of the lady Joan, late Princess of Wales, his sister and heir. To her succeeded Thomas, her son by her first husband, Sir Thomas Holland, who, in the 34th of Edward III., assumed the title of Earl of Kent, in right of the said Joan, his wife. His two sons dying without issue, their five sisters became their heirs, and in the partition of the family estates, these  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fees in Whilton and Staverton, were allotted to Thomas, Earl of Salisbury, the husband of Eleanor, the younger sister, who died seized of them in the 7th of Henry VI. (1429), and left them to Alice, his only daughter, whose husband, Richard Nevyl, took the title of Earl of Salisbury. In the reign of Edward IV., we find this estate descended to the family of Beaufoy, who held them as of the manor of Melton Mowbray; and in the 8th of Henry VIII. (1517), *John Beaufoy, Esq.*, died seized of the manor of Staverton. In the same year, Sir Richard Haddon, Kt., died seized of 6 messuages, 200a. of arable land, 40a. of meadow, 300a. of pasture, 40a. of wood, and 100a. of heath, of which 3 messuages and 200a. of arable land, were held of this John de Beaufoy, Esq., by an unknown service, and the rest of the King, as of his duchy of Lancaster. The manor of Staverton seems to have continued with the family of Beaufoy for a considerable time, as Thomas Horwood succeeded to a small estate here in the 45th of Elizabeth (1603), which was certified to have been held of Thomas Beaufoy, Esq., as of his manor of Staverton. Henry Beaufoy, Esq., son of Thomas, levied a fine, in 1656, of the manors of Whilton and Staverton, both of which were sold a few years afterwards. *Samuel Theed, Gent.*, purchased the manor of Staverton of *Simon Wyrley, Gent.*, about the year 1690, and one of his descendants alienated it, for, in 1760, it belonged to William Daniel, Esq., of Southam, in Warwickshire, on whose decease, in 1774, it descended to his only child, the Rev. Wm. Daniel, who died in 1817. John Moore, Esq., the present proprietor, purchased it of Mrs. Daniel about 20 years since.

The priories of Daventry, Catesby, and Henwood, in Warwickshire, had each possessions in this parish, previous to the dissolution of the monasteries.

*The Manor House* of the Beaufoyes and Theeds is now reduced to a mean farm-house.

*The Village* of Staverton, or Stareton, which is very respectable, is situate on



the turnpike-road to Southam and Warwick, about 2 miles W.S.W. of Daventry. In 1720, a destructive fire occurred at the south end of the village, which, in about 3 hours burnt 22 dwelling-houses, besides out offices, &c., and destroyed property to the amount of nearly £3000.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the southern extremity of the village, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and porches, chancel, and north chapel, and a tower containing five bells. There are two elegantly stained glass windows, which were presented by the present vicar; and in the north chapel is a handsome monument to the memory of Thomas Wylmer, Gent., who died in 1580. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Daventry, certified at £30, and now valued at about £570. It is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. John Bull, D.D. The benefice consists of 276a. 0r. 6p., allotted by the commissioners of inclosure in lieu of the rectorial and vicarial tithes, and 74a. 1r. 37p., in lieu of the glebe lands. The *Vicarage-house* is a handsome building.

*The Free School* is endowed with 27a. 3r. of land, allotted by the commissioners in lieu of half a yardland left by Mrs. Eliz. Darby, for teaching 20 poor children of the parish, and which the Rev. Fras. Baker by deed of 5th of Feb., 1767, the then Vicar conveyed for that purpose to certain trustees. The land lets for about £62. per annum. *Miss Catherine Burbidge's* legacy of £100. for educational purposes was laid out in the purchase of a house and a small piece of ground for the schoolmaster. In consideration of this endowment, the master teaches 25 children free. The other *Charities* are the poor's land, consisting of 11a. 3r., which lets for £33; Mr. Thomas Grooby's charity of £100, left to the poor, in 1767; and the interest of £200, bequeathed by the Rev. Sir John Knightley to the Sunday school in 1802.

Abbott Charles, stonemason  
Branson James, tailor  
Braunston Robt., shoemaker  
Burnham James, butcher  
Burnham Wm. H., shoemkr.  
Clarke, Edward, gentleman  
Colledge Mr. Edward  
Dickins Wm., wheelwright  
Dunkley Thos., Jas. & Sph.,  
farmers & victs., *New Inn*  
Gammage Mrs. Anne  
Goodman Joseph, gentleman  
Hall Sophia, vict., *Windmill*

Hands Mrs. Mary  
Hands Miss Maria  
Harris Edward, blacksmith  
Harris Thomas, wheelwright  
Newcomb R. & W., shoemkrs.  
Sprawson Abraham, butcher  
Wildgoose Charles, gent.

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Thus \* are Yeomen.

\*Barnes Joseph  
\*Bliss Charles  
\*Burnham Richard

Burnham Thomas  
Clarke Joseph  
\*Clarke, Samuel  
Eagles Ed. (& miller & baker)  
\*Goodman Clarke  
Goodman U., *Staverton Cottage*  
\*Hall William  
\*Hands George  
\*Hands William  
Jeffery Thomas  
\*Roberts Edward  
Roberts John  
Wright Daniel

Letters received through the Daventry Post-office.

#### STOWE NINE CHURCHES PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Heyford and Bugbrook, on the north by Weedon, by Farthingstone on the west, and Cold Higham, and Litchborough on the south.

It contains 3,100 acres, and its population in 1801, was 311; in 1831, 404; and in 1841, 392 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,817; and the amount of assessed property, £3,103. The soil is principally a light loam, and the principal landowners are the corporation of the sons of the clergy, who are the lords of the manor, and the Rector in right of the church. About four-fifths of the lordship is in tillage, and *Stowe Wood*, which was formerly more extensive, now consists of about 120 acres.

*Manor.*—Stowe, or Stowe-Nine-Churches (from the lord of the manor having had the right of presentation to that number of churches), consisted of 4 hides of land, which were held by *Gilbert de Gant*, at the time of the general survey. This Gilbert, who was nephew to the Conqueror, was succeeded by his eldest son, Walter, who is said to have been a man of eminent piety and courage. Though advanced in years he was an officer in command at the famous engagement against the Scots, called the Battle of the Standard, at North-Allerton, in Yorkshire, and by his prudence and conduct is said to have gained the victory. In the reign of Henry II. *John de Armenters* held 4 hides in Stowe of the fee of Gilbert de Gant. *Henry de Armenters*, his son and successor, in the 6th of Richard I. (1195), paid a fine of 60 marks for leave to inclose a park here. To him succeeded *John de Armenters*, who, in the reign of Edward I., was found to be lord of the manor. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Nicholas de Segrave* was lord of Stowe; and in his time a fire occurred here, which consumed a great part of his outhouses and stables. *Warine de Lisle*, his successor, took up arms against the King, under the command of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was made prisoner with him at the battle of Borough-bridge, and the week following executed at Pontefract. The manor of Stowe at this time was seized into the hands of the King, and in the 19th of this reign (1326) granted for life to *Gilbert de Middleton*, the Archdeacon of Northampton. In the 1st of Edward III. (1327), *Gerard de Lisle*, son of Warine de Lisle, was restored to his father's possessions; and in the 20th of this reign (1347), accounted for one fee here as of the honor of Gant. *Warine*, his son and successor, dying without male issue, this manor descended to his daughter, *Margaret*, the wife of *Thomas, Lord Berkley*, from whom it descended to his daughter, *Elizabeth*, the wife of *Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick*. In the 17th of Henry VI. (1439), Richard Beauchamp died, leaving issue three daughters, and in the partition of his estates, the manor of Stowe was allotted to *Elizabeth*, wife of *George Neville, Lord Latimer*. The second wife of John, Lord Latimer, one of the descendants of George, was Catherine, the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, Knight, afterwards married to King Henry VIII. *John*, the last Lord Latimer of this family, dying without male issue, his inheritance was divided between his four daughters, and this manor was assigned to *Lady Elizabeth*, wife of *Sir John*

*Danvers, Knight*, of Dantesey, in Wiltshire. Her second son, *Henry*, who succeeded to the manor of Stowe, was created *Earl of Danby* by Charles I., made a member of his Privy Council, and a Knight of the Garter. He died in 1643, after having repaired and beautified the parish church in 1639, at his own expense. From the family of Danvers the manor passed to *Lord Wharton*, and from him by sale to *Edward Harley, Esq.*, of Lincoln's Inn, who sold it, with other manors, in 1716, to the executors of the Rev. Thomas Turner, president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, for £15,500, part of the residue of his property bequeathed in trust for the purchase of lands for the Governors of the Charity for Relief of the Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen. *Dr. Turner* was son of Thomas Turner, Dean of Canterbury, and at his death he bequeathed to his friends and relations £4,000; above £1,000 to the Church of Ely; £6,000 to Corpus Christi College; and £20,000 in trust for the relief of widows and children of clergymen.

*The Manor-house*, now a farm-house, stands at the north-east side of the church-yard.

*The Village* of Stowe is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and consists of two parts, now called Church Stowe, and Stowe Nine Churches. In Bridges' time the first was "a village of 12 houses, and Far Stowe (or Little Stowe) of thirty." It is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. by E. of Daventry, a little west of the turnpike road to Chester.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on the brow of a declivity, north of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and chapels, south porch, and chancel, with a tower containing four bells. The door entering the tower from the nave is a curious relic of the original Norman edifice. The nave is divided from the chancel by a neat wooden screen, with circular columns supporting an entablature. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the Kings books at £18, and now valued at £707. The Rev. J. L. Crawley is patron, and Rev. Charles Crawley, L.L.B., rector. The tithes were commuted, in 1839, for £133. 3s. 4d., due to the corporation of the sons of the clergy, and £500. 7s. to the rector; besides which, the rector has 93a. 2r. 19p. of glebe land, and two several annuities of £55. 16s. 8d., and £5. 11s. 8d., allotted under the Nether Heyford inclosure act, in 1749. The church contains very handsome monuments to Dr. Turner and Lady Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Latimer; and upon a plain altar tomb with the arms of Lisle on the front, is exhibited the effigy of a cross-legged knight. That of Lady Elizabeth is perhaps the most elegant tomb in the kingdom, and was the *chef d'œuvre* of that great statuary Nicholas Stone. Her figure is of white marble, lying recumbent on a slab of black. The attitude is the most easy possible, that of one asleep; her head, covered with a loose hood, reclines on a rich cushion. One

hand is placed on her breast, the other lies on one side. Round her neck is a quilled ruff. The fashionable stiffness of her embroidered stays is a disadvantage to this elegant sculpture. Her gown flows to her feet in easy folds, and covers them. She lies on a long cloak, lined with ermine, fastened at her neck with rich jewels. At her feet is a *griffin* holding a shield of the family arms. The whole rests on a white marble altar-tomb, with inscriptions and arms on the sides.

Capell Edward, butcher and baker  
Collins Prudence, dressmaker  
Collins Robert, blacksmith  
Collins William, Blacksmith  
Gibbins James, vict., *Bird in Hand*.  
Gibbins John, wheelwright  
Gibbins Thomas, wheelwright  
Tollington Emma, schoolmistress

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Foll John  
Judkins Edward  
Linnell Abraham  
Linnell Richard (yeoman)  
Manning Thomas  
Potterton John, *Manor-house*.

Letters are received through the Weedon Post-office.

Carrier—to Northampton, John Warwick, on Saturdays.

#### WEEDON BECK PARISH.

Weedon Beck, or Weedon-on-the-Street, is bounded by Nether Heyford on the east, Dodford on the north, Everdon on the west, and on the south by Stowe, from which it is divided by Stowe brook. It contains 1,710 statute acres, and its population in 1801 was 750; in 1831, 1,439; in 1841, 2,195 souls, including 816 persons in Weedon barracks. The rateable value of the parish is £4,477, and the amount of assessed property £3,521. The soil of the lower ground is principally clay, and of the hills a light loam; the lordship is about equally divided between arable and pasture; and the principal landowners are the Provost and Fellows of Eton College (lords of the manor), and T. R. Thornton, Esq., (the lay impropiator). There are six hills in the parish, "one of which," writes Bridges, "called *Whitewell-hill*, affords a view of twenty spire steeples at once, and on a clear day extends the prospect to Higham Ferrers." Camden, Talbot, Morton, and other antiquaries place the *Bennaventa* of the Britons and *Isannavaria* of the Romans here, but Mr. Baker appropriates it to *Borough-hill*, near Daventry. "Though we have no Roman antiquities now at Weedon," says Bridges, "it is certain that it was afterwards the chief seat of *Wulphere*, king of the Mercians; which Mr. Morton thinks a further argument of its having been formerly a Roman station, as many of these in after times became the dwelling-places of Saxon princes. But if *Bennavenna* were the ancient name how comes it to be now called Wedon? Mr. Morton hath given a solution to this difficulty. *Peada*, the elder brother of *Wulphere*, and his immediate predecessor in the kingdom of Mercia, is by our old historians frequently called



*Weda.* Supposing him therefore to have taken up his residence here, the place might in all probability be named from him, and Wedon be no other than a contraction from *Weadaton* or Weda's town. In Leland's time, a little from the south side of the church-yard, there stood a fair chapel dedicated to *St. Werburge*. This lady was the daughter of *King Whulphure*, and set over a monastery of nuns here by her uncle, King Ethelred, who succeeded her father in his kingdom. This monastery was subsisting in the age of *Bede*, but was afterwards destroyed by the Danes. By digging in the upper part of the ground called the *Ash yards* to the south of the church, the foundation of old buildings have at some times been discovered, and large wall stones taken up. These, in all probability, were the ruins of *St. Wurburge's* monastery. or it may be of King Wulphure's palace." According to Mr. Baker, "Ethelred King of Mercia converted the royal palace of his brother and predecessor Wulphure, at Wedon, into a monastery, under the superintendence of his niece Werberg. She had in her infancy vowed to devote her life to religion, but was prevented from professing herself by Wulphure her father. Relieved from this obstacle by his death, she and her mother took the veil in the abbey of Ely, but at the earnest entreaty of her uncle Ethelred she returned into Mercia, and for the fame of her piety was selected to preside over the four nunneries of Trentham and Hanbury, in Staffordshire, Repton in Derbyshire, and Wedon in Northamptonshire. She spent much of her time at Wedon, and it was here that the miracle recorded of her in Cresy's church history was performed. The corn in the neighbourhood having suffered much from the inroads of wild geese, she remonstrated with, and forbade them ever to revisit her demesnes; to which command they paid implicit obedience, and Bridges says, 'the vulgar superstition now observes that no wild geese are ever seen to settle and graze in Wedon field.' She died at Trentham towards the close of the 7th century, on the 3rd of February, on which day her festival was celebrated. She was buried at Hanbury, from whence her body was translated in 875, to the abbey of Chester, which was dedicated to her as its patron saint, and where in the cathedral formerly the abbey church, her shrine now serves for the base of the episcopal throne."

*Manor.*—At the time of the Norman survey, *Hugh de Grentemaisnil* held 3 hides of land in Wedon, which he had in exchange for Watford. There were 17a. of meadow, and 12a. of wood, with the mill, of the yearly rent of 40d., and the whole had been valued at 40s., but was then advanced to 50s. Soon after the conquest, *Roger de Thebovit* gave a moiety of this manor to the abbey of *Bec* in Normandy; and before the close of the reign of Henry II. the whole of Wedon was in the possession of the monks of *Bec*. This monastery was built in 1034, in the valley of *Bec* by Harlewin, son of Augor and Hillors, descended from the Danes, who became its first abbot. Sir William Dugdale and Dr.

Tanner make Wedon priory a cell of the convent of Bec; but it is certain that it was a parcel of the priory of Okeburn, in Wiltshire, which was the only cell to the abbey of Bec, in England. Henry II. granted considerable privileges, such as sok, sak, thol, and thew, Infangthef, the goods and chattels of all their tenants who should be sentenced to die or lose a limb in any of the King's courts, and all amerciements whatsoever. He exempted them from the payment of all toll passage, stallage, &c., and gave them a right to judge and determine on cases of murder, and manslaughter, wounding and maiming, blood, water, fire, &c.; all of which privileges were confirmed by Henry III., in the 37th year of his reign, (1253), and in addition to which, he granted them free warren in their manor of *Wedon*. The memory of the privileges and immunities above mentioned" continues Bridges, "still subsists by tradition; a furlong in the *Common Field* is yet called *Gallows-Furlong*, and the stump of the gallows is visible, not far from the high road." On the final suppression of the alien priories by Parliament in the 2nd of Henry V. (1414), Wedon, with the other possessions of the abbey of Bec, were escheated to the Crown, and granted for life to Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, who was slain at the battle of Northampton in 1460. It was then granted to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, near Windsor, by King Henry VI. in 1443, in augmentation of their endowment, and has continued in their possession to the present time. The whole lordship is copyhold except the impropriate rectory and vicarage estates, and the land purchased by the Board of Ordnance in 1803. The lands belonging to the Provost and Fellows of Eton are let on beneficial leases renewable every seven years. A Court Leet is held occasionally and a Court Baron annually. A town or court house was built by subscription in 1637, but has long been disused for public purposes. The erection of the *Royal Military Depot* was commenced by Act of Parliament in 1803 for the Ordnance department, and £100,000 was annually appropriated to the works till completed. It covers an area of about 150 acres of land; stands on the summit of a hill above the village of Weedon, and contains barracks for 5,000 men, a governor's house, store houses and magazines, capable of containing 200,000 stand of small arms, besides field ordnance and ammunition, a hospital, and workshops. These spacious barracks, &c. forming a depot, are not surpassed as a military establishment by any in the kingdom; the situation is very healthy, elevated, and pleasant, overlooking the vale of Nen, and a rich agricultural landscape. A regiment of the line is generally stationed here. The Grand Junction Canal communicates with the storehouses, and the railway passes close to them.

*The Village* of Weedon, called Weedon-on-the-Street, from its situation on the ancient Roman road, Watling-street; and Weedon Beck or Bec, from the

ancient priory, and the manor having once belonged to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy. It is a large straggling village divided into Church or Lower Weedon, and Upper Weedon, the latter being a few furlongs west of the former. It is situated about 4 miles S.E. of Daventry, and 8 miles west from Northampton. The Grand Junction Canal and the London and North Western Railway pass through it, the latter having a principal station here distant from London  $69\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and from Birmingham  $42\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The railway is here carried through a tunnel 400 yards in length. The Northamptonshire police force have a station here, attached to which is a superintendent and six men.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, stands at the eastern extremity of the village, and is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, porch, and chancel, with a tower containing five bells. The tower was built before the conquest, and is probably a Saxon one; and the body of the church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1825 by the present vicar. An organ was erected by subscription in 1838. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the King's books at £11, and its gross income is now worth £250 per annum. T. R. Thornton, Esq., of Brockhall, is the patron, and the Rev. John Hunt, M.A., incumbent. The impropriate rectory consists of 248a. 3r. 3p. awarded by the commissioners of inclosure in lieu of great tithes. The vicarage received an augmentation in 1739 of £200 from Queen Anne's bounty, with which 8 acres of land was purchased in Hardingstone, and the commissioners of inclosure allotted 72a. 3r. 33p. in lieu of glebe and vicarial tithes. Besides these, the vicar receives an annual endowment of £3. 6s. 8d. from the impropiator. A chantry was founded here, but the date or name of the founder is not known. In 1535 its revenues were rated at 106s. 8d. per annum. *The Vicarage House*, a respectable residence, stands a little south-east of the church.

*The Independent Chapel*, erected in 1792, is a neat building, capable of seating about 500 hearers, to which is attached a small burial ground. The minister is entitled to the interest of a sum amounting to nearly £1,200, arising out of a bequest from one of the Judkin's family. The Rev. Isaac Evans is the present minister. The *Wesleyan Methodists* also have a small chapel here which was erected in 1811.

*The Free-School* was founded and endowed in 1712 by Mr. Nathaniel Billing of London, vintner, and a native of Weedon. He devised the whole of his real and personal estate to be converted into money after the decease of his wife, in trust, to erect or purchase a school-house here for teaching gratis 20 poor children born in Weedon, to read, write, cast accounts, &c., and he directed his executors to lay out the remainder of the money in purchasing land in or near the said parish, which land and school he appointed should be conveyed to the

master and wardens of the Vintner's Company in London, in trust that his nephew, Nathaniel Billing, and every succeeding master, should receive the whole rents and profits of the land to be purchased to his and their sole use and benefit, the master for the time being keeping the school in good repair, and finding and providing for each of the 20 boys a kersey coat or a coarse cloth of whitish colour, and red buttons and button-holes, a flat cap with a white tuft on the top and white ribbon round each of the caps, and a pair of shoes once in every two years, which things and apparel he ordered should be under the keeping of the master for the time being, whereby they might appear decent at church on Sundays and holidays; and the testator appointed that once in every two years the boys in the school able to write, read and cast accompts, should be discharged therefrom, having their clothes with them, and such other boys as the master for the time being, by the advice of the minister and churchwardens of Weedon Beck should elect, should be admitted into the school, to be taught and clothed in manner aforesaid, whereby the charity would be more general to the poor inhabitants of the parish. In pursuance of the will, a dwelling-house for a master and a school were erected in Weedon, and an estate for the support of the school was purchased in the parish of Everdon, which consists of three closes, containing together about 42 acres. The land is let by the master for the time being, and now yields about £105 a-year, but subject to a charge for land-tax, amounting to £5 a-year. The school-house and school are repaired from time to time by the master. 20 boys are instructed without charge in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in the principles of the Church of England, and they attend the church on Sundays with the master. The number is always kept full, and the master has other scholars, paid for by their parents. Mr. Nathaniel Chapman Billing is the present master.

There is also an *Infant School* here, which was built and is principally supported by T. R. Thornton, Esq.

The other *Charities* of the parish are, the dividends of £76 Old South Sea Annuities, left in 1736 by the Rev. John Rogers, alternately for the use of the Free-school and the poor of the parish; the interest of £50 left by Thos. Judkins in 1719, to the poor of the parish; the interest of £50 bequeathed by George Bliss in 1780, to the poor shoemakers of this parish for ever; the interest of £50 which was left by John Freeman, and invested in £80. 3 per cent. consols, to be distributed to the oldest poor persons who attend at church regularly; the *poor's land*, consisting of about 3 acres, allotted in lieu of a right of cutting furze which lets for about £13 per annum, and the *church land*, 3 acres, lets for about £11 per annum, and applied by the churchwardens for the repairs of the church.



Adams Elizabeth, grocer, &c.	Hughes Thos., agent to Pickford & Co.	Tarry Jas. & Wm., butchers and farmers
Adams Mr. Thomas	Hunt Rev. John, M.A., vicar	Till James, tailor
Adams John, shoemaker	Jeyes Thos., cabinet-maker	Treppass Wm., beer-retailer
Allen J., butcher, maltsr., &c.	Kidsley Henry, shoemaker	Wareing John, baker & farmer
Barge John, schoolmaster	Lake Henry, beer-retailer	Warren Geo., shoemaker
Barker William, baker	Livock Chas., railway station-master	Watts Geo., shoemaker
Barnett Thos., beer retailer	Luther Billingham, beer-rtlr.	West Saml., tailor
Billing Nathaniel Chapman, master of Free School	Lyne William, cabinet-maker	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Bliss James, registrar of births and deaths	Maddox Rd., supdt. of police	Allen Thomas, (yeoman)
Boys Joseph, tailor	Malsbury Thomas, saddler	Allen Thomas, (yeoman)
Bowker George R., grocer	Mann Wm., carpenter	Capell James
Bull & Short, brewers, wine and spirit merchants, &c.	Meacock John, baker	Earl Samuel
Capell Rd. & Hy., grocers, &c.	Meacock John, grocer	Mann Thomas
Carwell Richard, beer seller	Mead Felix, beer retailer	Masters R. (& London sales.)
Clear Edward, shopkeeper	Mead J., blacksmith & beer-retailer	Russell James
Clarke, Mr. Jonathan	Moors Henry, beer-retailer	Wells Jno. (& cattle dealer)
Cole Hy. R., draper & grocer	Muddiman Edw., baker	<b>Inns, &amp;c.</b>
Coales Henry, builder	Muddiman Wm., shoemaker	Admiral Nelson, John Sutton
Evans John, bookseller	Murkin Geo., shoemaker	Bull, Jno. Smith (& farmer)
Gammage Thos. W., builder	Page Jno., builder & cbt.-mr.	Duke William, Wm. Wall (& blacksmith)
Goff John, butcher & yeoman	Pettifer Thomas, baker	Fox & Hounds, Dd. Wills, (& farmer)
Goode Thomas, shoemaker	Pinfold Saml., beer-retailer	Globe Hotel & posting-house,
Green Jno., wheelwright, &c.	Phipps J., plumber, pntr., &c.	Jph. Watson (& spirit-mer.
Green Geo., baker & farmer	Phipps G., beer-rtr. & farmer	railway agt., farmer, maltster, & brewer.)
Gudgeon Rd., blksmith., &c.	Reynolds Rt., shoemaker	Maltster's Arms, John Goff
Hadland Joseph, butcher	Roberts William, builder	Old Crown, Geo. Jakeman (& farmer)
Hancock George, butcher	Smith Mary Ann, shopkeeper	Red Lion, Rt. Mead
Harrold Chas., hairdresser	Stretton Martin, carpenter	White Hart, Lucy Butlin
Hollier Wm., draper & farmer	Stretton W., carpenter & bldr.	
Howard Thomas, carpenter	Sumerton Edwin, tailor	
Howard William, carpenter	Swann Edw., surgeon	

*Post and Money-order Office*—Rd. Andrew, postmaster.

*Military Barracks.*

Capt. Skeffington Bristow, governor of district prison; Capt. Chas. Lake, barrack master.

An Omnibus for Daventry every morning.

*Carriers by Railway and Canal to all parts*—Pickford and Co.

*Carriers to Daventry*—John Gudgin and J. H. Parker, daily. *Northampton*—Jonathan Mann, on Saturdays. *Banbury*—J. H. Parker, Mon., Tues., Wed., and Friday.

WELTON PARISH.

Is bounded by Long Buckby on the east; on the north by Watford, from which it is divided by the Watling-street way; by Braunston on the west; and Daventry on the south, from which it is divided by the Grand Junction Canal. It contains 1,690 acres, and its population, in 1801, was 485; in 1831, 600; and in 1841, 635 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,451, and the amount of assessed property is £2,935.

The soil is principally a strong loam, and the chief owners are Richard Trevor Clarke, Esq., of Welton Place (lord of the manor), and Beriah Botfield, Esq., of Norton Hall. The lordship is well supplied with springs, and

there is some good limestone, and excellent brick and tile clay. The Grand Junction Canal is continued on to Braunston by a tunnel  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, where it joins the Oxford one.

*Manor.*—Osbern held 3 hides, wanting 1 virgate, of land, in *Welintone*, of *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*, at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 12d., and 8a. of meadow, and the whole, which in the Confessor's time had been the freehold of *Baldwin* and valued at 20s., was now rated at 40s. *Leuric*, the Saxon proprietor, held half a hide and one virgate in *Welton* and *Thorpe* of the Countess Judith at the same time. This was valued at 8s. In the reign of Henry II. *William de Novo Foro* held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides and 2 small virgates here of the fee of Leicester; *Hugh de Leycester* had  $5\frac{1}{2}$  small virgates of the fee of Birkhamstead, which were held by the monks of Daventry, and *Richard Mallore* had 2 small virgates. The descendants of this *William de Novo Foro* are not known. In the 18th year of the reign of Edward I. (1290), Philip de Montgomery levied a fine of this manor; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), John Mallore was lord of Welton. In the male line of this family it continued for some time, and then descended to Margaret, daughter of John Mallore, and wife of *Thomas Peyton, Esq.* From this gentleman's grandson and successor it was purchased, in the 2nd of Richard III. (1485), by *William Catesby, Esq.*, of Ashby St. Ledgers, who levied a fine of it in the same year, and from whom it was named *Catesby's Manor*. *Sir William Catesby*, for he was afterwards knighted, was beheaded at Leicester after the battle of Bosworth-field, and being attainted of high-treason, in 1485, his manors of Welton, with several others, were granted, in 1489, to *Sir David Owen*, in tail male. From him this manor descended to his grandson, *Henry Owen, Esq.*, who sold it, in the 14th of Elizabeth (1572), to Sir Richard Knightley, of Fawsley, who afterwards alienated it to the family of *Newport*, of Welton. *John Newport, Gent.*, sold it in 1647, together with the impropriate rectory, to *William Adams, Esq.*, of Charwelton. In this family it continued till 1804, when *Samuel Miller Adams, Gent.*, alienated it to *John Clarke, Esq.*, son of *John Plomer, Esq.*, who by act of parliament, in 1775, adopted the name and arms of *Clarke*, on succeeding to the estates of that family under the will of his maternal great uncle *Richard Clarke, Esq.* *John Clarke, Esq.* was succeeded at his death, in 1805, by *John Plomer Clarke, Esq.*, from whom the manor descended to the present lord Rd. Trevor Clarke, Esq.

The manor in Welton belonging to the Daventry priory, was valued, in 1525, at £7. 10s. 2d. per annum, and passed with the other possessions of that house, to Cardinal Wolsey's College, Oxford. Leicester abbey had the annual rent of a water-mill, at Welton, (43s.), at its dissolution, which was sold by the Crown to John Franke.

*The Village* of Welton, which is very respectable, is situated on a steep declivity about 2 miles N.E. of Daventry, and 12 N.W. from Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Martin, stands on rising ground, near the centre of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, and chancel, with a pinnacled tower containing five bells. The whole building, except the tower, is in the Perpendicular style of the 15th century. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £7, but its nett value at present is about £193. The patronage is vested in the Lord Chancellor; and the Rev. Daniel Darnell, MA., is the present incumbent. The impropriate rectory consists of 196a. 0r. 19p.; the vicarage of 60a. 1r. 5p., granted by the commissioners, in lieu of vicarial tithes; and 3a. 3r. 14p., in lieu of an annual payment of £3. 16s. 8d. out of certain lands. In ecclesiastical matters Welton was originally a parochial chapelry to Daventry.

There is also a small *Baptist Chapel* in the village.

*The National School* was built by the late Mr. Clarke, and is supported by voluntary subscription. *The Charity Land*, consisting of 58 acres, a small close, and a garden, lets for about £130 per annum; and the rents are applied to the relief of the poor, repairs of the church, causeways, bridges, &c.

*Welton Place*, the seat of R. T. Clarke, Esq., is a handsome mansion situate near the church, on the southern side of a bold abrupt hill, on a terrace commanding a prospect of the town of Daventry and the adjacent country. The hill rising behind the house is ornamented with forest trees and shrubs, and near its base is *Mickle Well* in a curious ancient vaulted cave, which is so called, perhaps, from its never failing abundance. It feeds several fish-ponds, &c., within the grounds.

*Churchill House*, formerly the Manor-house, stands at the entrance of the village, and is the seat of Edmund Singer Burton, Esq.

*Antiquities*.—Mr. Baker tells us, that in the year 1778, in a close called Stone-pit Field, belonging to John Clarke, Esq., a “rudely formed sepulchre,” probably a cist, was discovered about two feet below the surface, within which were deposited two skeletons of small stature, having two brass *fibulae*, and a number of beads lying near the throat and wrists. Between the skeletons was an urn, and a spear now mouldered to fragments, with four or five small Roman coins, one of which appeared to be of Constantine the Great, and another of Flavia Fausta, his empress. The urn, which is in the possession of R. T. Clarke, Esq., is of a dark colour, nearly black, and the beads are of amber, glass, and jet, varying in size, shape, and colour. A small Roman coin of Barbia Orbiana, last wife of the Emperor Alexander Severus, was dug up in the church-yard some years since.

Atkins Mr. John	Farr Jane, beer-retailer	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Batchelor Alexr., tailor	Farr John, baker, &c.,	Marked thus * are yeomen.
Benjamin Joseph, vict., <i>Red Lion</i> , and builder	Field John, corn-miller	Howard Saml. (& brick-mfr. & coal-mcht.)
Boys Eliz., dressmaker	Harris Hy., vict., <i>White Horse</i>	Jones William
Boys John, vict., <i>Wheatsheaf</i>	Harrison Thos., blacksmith	*Lee Thomas
Burton Edmund Singer, Esq., <i>Churchill House</i>	Hill, Captain Stephen John, <i>Welton Cottage</i>	Pearcey Thomas
Clarke Rev, Chas., curate of Norton	Jackson Henry butcher	Robins Samuel
Clarke Richard Trevor, Esq., <i>Welton Place</i>	Robinson Rev. Rd. (Baptist)	Robinson John
Darby Thos., carpenter, &c.	Reeve Harriet, dressmaker	Sabin Thomas
Darnell, Rev. Danl., vicar	Reeve Thomas, butcher	Townsend William
Downing Wm., tailor	Roberts S., Natl.-schoolmstr.	*Winterton J., <i>Welton Grange</i>
Elliott John, gardener	Smith John, tea-dealer	Winterton Ralph
	Smith Thos., shoemaker	Wokley William
	Smith Wm., parish-clerk	
	Wilbee F., agt. at Welton whf.	

Letters are received through the Daventry office.

Carrier to Daventry—John Field, Wednesday and Saturday.

## CHIPPING WARDEN HUNDRED

Situated in the south-western part of the county, is bounded by the hundred of Fawsley on the north, on the west by the counties of Warwick, and Oxford, on the south by the hundred of Kings Sutton, and on the east by Kings Norton hundred. Its figure is partly triangular, comprising an area of 21,370 statute acres.

Chipping Warden is called in Domesday book *Warredon*, *Warradone*, and *Wardune*, and its first lord since the conquest, was *Guy de Reinbuedcurt*, a Norman noble, who was also lord of the manor of Warden, which was bestowed upon him by the conqueror himself. The hundred and manor afterwards passed to the *Foliots*, the *Latimers*, and *Griffins*, and by course of succession down to John North, Esq., of Wrixton abbey, Oxfordshire, the present lord. (*See Chipping Warden parish.*) The hundred courts are still held at Chipping Warden. This hundred is divided into *nine parishes* of which the following is an enumeration, shewing the population in 1841, with the number of houses, and rateable value of each parish.



PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Aston-le-Walls .....	1,270	31	86	74	160	} 1817
Appletree, <i>ham</i> .....		16	52	40	92	
Boddington. { Upper.....	3,770	73	184	167	351	2,784
		62	153	171	324	2,228
Byfield .....	2,760	250	531	548	1,079	4,773
Chipping Warden .....	2,440	106	286	259	545	2,782
Edgcott .....	960	15	38	45	83	2,346
Eydon .....	1,620	156	306	341	647	2,092
Greatworth .....	1,010	43	91	93	184	1,957
Sulgrave .....	4,100	136	279	281	560	2,956
Woodford .....	3,440	99	215	204	419	} 4141
Farndon, West, <i>ham</i> .....		27	66	62	128	
Hinton, <i>ham</i> .....		71	157	142	299	
Total .....	21,370	1,085	2,444	2,427	4,871	27,876

## Charities of Chipping Warden Hundred.

As abstracted from the last Parliamentary Reports, with the dates, names of donors, &c. See also the histories of the parishes.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors and nature of Gifts.</i>	<i>To what place and purposes applied.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>
1711	Poor's Land and Benefaction Fund, Aston le Walls Parish	... poor	£6 0 0
	Poor's Land ... Boddington Parish	... poor	30 0 0
1740	Dr. Maynard (£100) ... ditto	... school	5 0 0
1774	Dr. Knowles (£50) ... ditto	... ditto	2 10 0
	Donor unknown (£15) ... ditto	... ditto	0 17 0
1791	William Miller (£50) ... ditto	... ditto	2 10 0
	Richard Wainham (£90) .. ditto	... ditto	4 10 0
	George Cosbrook... .. ditto	... ditto	0 2 6
1758	Richard Lamprey (rent) .. ditto	... ditto	1 5 0
	48 Pecks of Wheat annually, Byfield Parish	... poor	...
	Poor's Allotment... .. ditto	... poor	46 0 0
1522	Thomas Shawe (causeway land), ditto	... ditto	134 10 0
1693	Samuel Greenwood (rent) ditto	... school	2 14 0
1802	Sir John Knightley (£100) ditto	... Sunday-school	2 17 6
1725	Thomas Edwards (£10) ... ditto	... bread to poor	0 10 0
1467	Wm. Smart (town estate), Chipping Warden Par.	...	75 0 0
1694	Deering's or Howe's Charity, Greatworth Parish...	...	15 0 0
Carried forward.....			£ 329 6 0

					Brought forward .....	£329	6	0		
1722	John Hodges (rent)	...	Sulgrave Parish..	...	... bread to poor	...	1	0	0	
	Ditto	...	...	ditto	...	school	...	4	0	0
	Timcock's and Walker's Gifts, ditto	..	...	...	...	poor	...	3	4	0
1749	John Haycock (rent)	...	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	2	0	0
1763	Robert Gardner (rent)	...	ditto	...	...	bread to poor	...	7	16	0
	Ditto	...	...	ditto	...	school	...	5	0	0
	Ditto	...	...	ditto	...	the trustees	...	1	1	0
1776	Ditto (£500)	...	ditto	...	apprenticing a poor boy, &c.		25	0	0	
	Thomas Ash (£5)...	...	ditto	...	...	poor	...	0	5	0
	Donor unknown (£3)	...	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	0	3	0
1670	Henry Musters (rent)	...	Woodford Parish	...	...	ditto	...	1	10	0
	Poor's Estate	...	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	6	0	0
1612	John Gardner (£20)	...	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	3	18	0
	Donor unknown (£5)	...	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	0	5	0
	Church Land	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
					Total...	£390	18	6		

## ASTON-LE-WALLS PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlet of Appletree, and part of the Grange or reputed manor of West-Warden, is bounded on the north by Boddington, on the east by Byfield, by Chipping-Warden on the south, and on the west by Claydon and Cropedy in Oxfordshire. It contains, with its hamlet, 1,270 statute acres. Its population in 1801 was 225; in 1831, 240; and in 1841, 252 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,817. 7s., and the amount of property assessed for the property-tax in 1815, £3,050. The soil varies from a strong loam to a sandy soil, and the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. William Plowden, Esq. (lord of the manor), the rector in right of his church, and Mrs. Cartwright, are the principal proprietors.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Estone*, as it is written in the Domesday book, or Aston, Aston-le-Walls, or Aston-in-the-Walls, as it is variously written in later records, contained six hides of land, which were held by *Malger*, of *Geoffrey de Mandeville*. These six hides were then valued at £5, though in the Confessor's reign they were rated only at £5. "This Geoffrey de Mandeville," writes Bridges, "was distinguished by his valour in the battle of Hastings, and upon the victory was richly rewarded by the Conqueror. Besides the lordships he gave him, seven of which lay in Northamptonshire, he made him constable of the Tower of London, and continued him in that post during life." In the reign of Henry II., the lordship of Aston, with the hamlet of *Apeltre*, contained 7 hides, and was held by *William de Bologna*, of the successor of Geoffrey de Mandeville. In the 2nd year of the reign of Edward I. (1274), *Robert de Sutton* died seized of this manor, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Richard*, his son, was certified to be lord of *Aston* and *Apeltre*. With the family of Sutton it continued for many generations, and in the 22nd of

Henry VIII. (1531), *Edward Sutton*, Lord Dudley, levied a fine of it. This nobleman was succeeded by *Sir John Dudley, Knight*, who, in the 32nd of the same reign, obtained a grant of the manor of Appletree, which, before the dissolution of the monasteries, belonged to the monks of Chacomb, in this county, and the manor of West Warden, in Bedfordshire, all of which, with the manor of Aston, passed from him in marriage with his daughter to *John Butler, Esq.*, second son of *Ralph Butler, Esq.*, of Sabridgeworth, in Hertfordshire. From *John Butler, Esq.* this manor descended lineally to his great-grandson, *Alban Butler, Esq.*, who died in 1617, and his estates passed to his daughter and heiress, *Elizabeth*, wife of *Francis Plowden, Esq.*, of Plowden, in Shropshire. *William Plowden, Esq.*, great-grandson to *Francis*, we are told by Mr. Baker, "was a colonel in King James II.'s guards, whose fortunes he followed into Ireland and France, but after a short residence at the court of St. Germain's, was, through the interest of his wife's uncle, the Duke of Shrewsbury, and the Countess of Sunderland, permitted to return to England and take possession of the family estates, his three elder brothers having died without issue. From his presumed attachment to the Countess, originated the song of Plowden, of Plowden Hall, by Wycherley, the comic poet. He rebuilt the manor house at Aston, and lived there a few years, but, being a catholic, he became an obnoxious man to the violent whigs of the neighbourhood, particularly to a Colonel Montague, who then resided in the present Lord Guilford's house, at Chipping Warden; and not having taken the oath of allegiance to King William, his six coach horses, by virtue of an act recently passed against non-jurors, were seized on entering Banbury, and impounded by a magistrate, being worth above five pounds each. He immediately quitted Aston in disgust, and it has been deserted by the family ever since." The estate continued in the possession of the family, and now belongs to *William Plowden, Esq.*, of Leamington.

*The Manor house*, now a farm house, stands west of the church. Traces of its original splendour are still visible.

*The Village* of Aston le Walls is situate in a wooded valley, about 8 miles N.E. from Banbury. Bridges tells us that "the town is reported to have been formerly larger, and foundation walls to have been dug up towards *Apeltre*."

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Leonard, consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and a low tower containing three bells. The chancel is entered under an open arch, and the altar is ascended by three high steps. In the south wall are stone seats for the priest and deacon, and a double piscina. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £9. 9s. 7d., and now worth about £380 per annum. In the north wall of the chancel is the monumental effigy of an ecclesiastic, under an arch, and in the nave are brasses and a marble slab to the memory of the family of Butler. The patronage is vested in the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford,

who purchased it, in 1720, from William Plowden, Esq., the then lord of the manor, and the Rev. Henry Thorpe, M.A. is incumbent. The Rectory consists of 43a. 23p. of land, and moduses of £174. 1s. 6d. from Appletree, and £24. 10s. for that portion of West Warden, which is within this parish.

The *Rectory House* stands near the centre of the village.

A small, but very neat *Catholic chapel*, which stands at the south-east end of the village, was built and endowed by the late Edmund Plowden, Esq., and was opened in July, 1827. The windows are partly filled with stained glass; the altar piece is a representation of Our Saviour crucified between the two thieves, and at either side of the altar are statues of Sts. Peter and Paul. The chancel is separated from the body by a handsome screen, surmounted by the rood, bearing the figure of our crucified Redeemer. There is a small gallery at the west end, on which there is an organ. Near the chapel is the presbytery, and *Catholic* day and Sunday free school, supported by William Plowden, Esq., the lord of the manor. The Rev. John Perry is the present pastor.

APETREE or APPLETREE is a hamlet forming the south-western division of this parish, the rateable value of which is £946. 5s. It contains from six to seven hundred acres, of which the trustees of the late J. Pares, Esq., of Leicester, the Rev. William Thickers, and J. M. Severn, Esq., are the principal proprietors. Appletree being a member of Aston, its manorial history is included in it. This hamlet supports its own poor.

*Biography.*—The *Rev. Alban Butler* a learned Catholic divine, was the second son of Simon Butler, Esq., of Appletree, and born here in 1810. For extent of possessions and splendour of descent, his family once vied with the noblest and the wealthiest of the land, but were reduced to slender circumstances at the time of his birth. His grandfather was a protestant, and according to the tradition of the family, was the confidential agent of the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earl of Warrington in inviting the Prince of Orange to England. The subject of this notice, when about eight years old, was sent to the English college at Douay, Mr Holman of Warkworth undertaking to defray the expenses of his education: "and no student was more humble, more devout, more exact in every duty, more obedient or mortified." After completing the usual course of studies he received holy orders, and after making a tour through Europe as tutor and companion of three young nobleman, members of the illustrious house of Talbot, he was appointed to a mission in Staffordshire, and here he brought to a conclusion his great work on the *Lives of the Saints*. It was first published 5 vols. 4to., London, in 1745; a Dublin edition appeared in 1780, in 12 vols, 8vo. an Edinburgh edition in 1800; a London stereotype edition in 1815; and another edition in the same number of vols. in Derby, in 1842. He was a perfect master of the Italian, Spanish, French, Latin, and Greek languages, and



possessed some skill also in those of the east. He was elected president of the English college of St. Omer's, and vicar general to the Bishops of Arras, St. Omer's, Ipres, and Boulogne; and after a life of the most exemplary piety he died on the 15th of May, 1773, in the 63rd year of his age. A "Treatise on the Moveable Feasts," written by him, has been since edited by Mr. Challoner; three vols. of his "Discourses" have been published under the superintendence of Mr. Jones, and an "Account of his Life and Writings" has been published by Mr. Chas. Butler, of Lincoln's Inn, his nephew, who erected a neat monument to his memory, in the chapel of the English College at St. Omer's.

WEST WARDEN hamlet, containing one farm-house, is situate partly in this and partly in the parishes of Chipping Warden and Woodford. This estate formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Warden, in Bedfordshire, prior to the dissolution of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. Aubrey Cartwright, Esq., is the present proprietor.

*Marked 1 reside at Appletree.*

1Archer Mrs. Margaret  
Perry Rev. John (Catholic)  
Richmond Eliz., Catholic schoolmistress  
Thorpe Rev. Henry., M.A., rector

**Farmers & Graziers.**

Thus \* are yeomen.

1Archer Benjamin  
\*Budd William

1Carpenter Edward  
Cowper Ann  
1Goodman William  
\*Johnson Danl., *Red-hill, West Warden*  
Mattingley Thos., *Aston-house*  
1Page James

Letters are received through the Banbury office.

## BODDINGTON PARISH.

This parish includes the two lordships of Upper and Lower Boddington, and is bounded by Wormleighton in Warwickshire on the west, Stoneton on the north, Byfield on the east, and Aston on the south. It contains 3,770 acres, and its population in 1801 was 476; in 1831, 662; and in 1841, 675 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5,012. 5s., and the amount of assessed property £4,117. The soil of the lower grounds is clay, that of the upper a sandy loam; and the lordship is about equally divided between arable land and pasture. The principal proprietors are Earl Spencer (lord of the manor), the rector in right of the church, Chas. Greenway, Esq.; George Wills, Esq., Mr. Wm. Cooper, Rd. Wm. Ram, Esq., the Trustees of the late Mr. Paddington, Rev. Wm. Cleaver, Rev. John Cleaver, and Rd. Griffin, Esq. About 80 acres of the great reservoir for the Oxford canal is within this parish.

*Manor.*—One of these lordships was the freehold of *Turi* before the Conquest, and at the time of the Domesday survey, belonged to the *Earl of Morton*, to whom *Leuvin* was under-tenant. It then consisted of 2 hides of land, which had been valued at £5, but was reduced to £4. The other lordship belonged

to *Hugh de Abrincis*, Earl of Chester, nephew to the Conqueror, and contained 1 hide; was held by one *Robert*, and had been rated at 30s., but was then advanced to 40s.; this had been the freehold of *Aschill* in the Saxon times. In the reign of Henry II., *Fulk Paynel* held 2 hides here, one of which was of the fee of Chester; William Meschin held 1 hide, and there was 1 hide of the fee of the Bishop of Lincoln. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Robert de Felton* and *Robert Paynel* were lords of Boddington. In the 20th of Richard II. (1397), *Sir John de Felton* died seized of this manor, which had descended to him from his ancestors. *Sir Edmund Hastings, Knt.*, died in the 27th of Henry VI. (1449), seized of both manors, and left them to *William Hastings*, his son, from whom they descended to Sir Roger Hastings, and of him were purchased by *Sir John Spencer*, of Wormleighton. In this family they continued to the present time, but the Manor-house was sold, in 1706, by the Countess dowager of Sunderland, to Mr. John Smith, the celebrated Mezzotinto engraver, and is now reduced to a farm house. The Priors of Clatercote, Catesby, Tickford, Chacombe, and the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem had each possessions here.

*The Village* of Upper Boddington stands on an eminence, about 9 miles S.W. of Daventry, and contains several respectable houses. That of Lower Boddington is situate in a valley, nearly a mile south of the former village. These villages each support their own poor.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome structure, seated on a hill at Upper Boddington, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, and an embattled tower containing five bells. In the chancel is a very curious old wooden chest. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £20, and now valued at £780 per annum. Thomas Golightly, Esq., father of the present incumbent, the Rev. Thos. Golightly, M.A., is the patron. The rectory consists of 490a. 2r. 33p. of land, and a rate tithe of 11s. 5½d. yearly, in lieu of all tithes and moduses whatsoever.

*The Rectory-house*, a genteel residence, stands a little north of the church-yard. A *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* was erected at Lower Boddington in 1826.

*The School* at Lower Boddington is endowed with about £16 a year being the amount of the interest of several benefactions, for which 20 children are taught free.

*Lapworth's Charity*, consisting of 18a. 19p., yields, about £30 per annum, which is expended on the poor of the parish.

*Marked 1 reside at Lower Boddington.*

Archer Jph., shoemaker	1 Budd Rd., butcher	Heritage Thomas, baker
Ariss Robt., wheelwright	Bunting John B., blacksmith	1 Kearthland Rt., schoolmaster
1 Betts John, grocer	1 Gilbert Rd., draper	Marshall Mr. James
1 Betts Thos., carpenter	Golightly Rev. T., M.A., rector	Mold John, wheelwright, &c.

1 Sear Mr. Amos	1 Budd William	*Green Robert
Whiston Wm., cattle-dealer and beer-retailer	1 *Budd William, Jun.	Griffin Edward
Wilson John, vict., <i>Plough</i> , (and builder)	Burnham John, <i>Manor-house</i>	Hull C., (& butch. & shopkr.)
<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	1 Burnham W., <i>Boddington-hill</i>	Loe Thomas
Marked thus * are yeomen.	1 Cowper John W.	Luckcuck Ann
Baseley William	Curtis Rd., <i>Spella-house</i>	Middleton Clark
1 Blackwell Samuel	1 Fessey James	Payne John
	1 Fessey William	1 Payne Jonas
	1 Goodwin William	1 *Sear Mary

Letters are received through the Daventry office.

Carriers to *Banbury*—John Baseley, Wm. Bradshaw, and Wm. Cleaver: Mon. & Thurs.

To *Leamington*—Wm. Bradshaw and Wm. Cleaver, Sat.

## BYFIELD PARISH.

This parish, which includes the small insulated hamlet or farm of Trafford, is bounded on the north by Charwelton, on the east by Hinton, on the south by Farndon and Aston le Walls, and on the west by Priors Marston in Warwickshire. It contains 2760 acres, and its population in 1801 was 842; in 1831, 952; and in 1841, 1,079 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4,773. 10s., and the amount of assessed property £4,587. The soil varies much in quality, but it is principally a red loam or clay, and a light red land. The principal owners are Mrs. Cartwright (lady of the manor), the rector in right of the church, and Messrs. John Harris, John Hitchcock, Wm. Coates, and George Fairbrother.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey *Ivo* held of *Hugh de Grentemaisnil* 2 hides of land here, which, in the Confessor's time, had been the freehold of Three Thanets, and rated at 2s., but was then advanced to 10s. By the same survey, *Hugh, Earl of Chester*, held of the King 8 hides in *Bivield*, and *Robert de Rothelent* held them of him. There was a meadow a mile in length and 8 furlongs in breadth, and the whole had been rated then, as before the Norman invasion when it was the freehold of *Aschil*, at £8. In the reign of Henry II. there were 8 hides in Byfield of the fee of Leicester; and in the 20th year of the reign of Edward III. (1347), *John Mareschall* of Hinton accounted for a fourth part of a knight's fee here as of the fee of William Longespey, *John de St. Andrew*, for a fourth part of a fee of the honour of Leicester, and *John de Verney* for a third part of a fee held of the Lady Holland. In the reign of Edward III., the family of *Parles* held a manor here called *Parles Manor*, and which passed in marriage to John Comberford, in the reign of Edward IV.; and besides this there were three other manors in Byfield, called *St. Ebrulf's Abbey Manor*, *Zouch or Verney Manor*, and *St. Andrew or Gotham Manor*. The *Parles Manor* passed from Thomas Comberford, Esq., in the 5th of Henry VIII. (1514), to *William Fitzherbert*. *Sir Thomas Andrew*, of Charwelton; in 1564, died possessed of this and another manor here, which he had purchased of Lord

St. John. These two manors have subsequently been blended together, and called *Seawell's Manor*, from the family of that name who purchased them. The whole of the manors passed through several intermediate possessors down to Thomas Carter, Esq., and Mrs. Cartwright is the present possessor. None of the manor-houses are now standing.

*The Village* of Byfield, which is large and respectable, is pleasantly situated on a slight eminence, about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. by S. of Daventry. The western part of it is called Westrop or Westhorp.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a handsome structure, situate at the S.E. end of the village. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and transept, south porch and chancel, with a lofty embattled tower, flanked by four multangular embattled turrets, and surmounted by a handsome slender spire. The edifice is principally in the decorated style of the 14th century. The western front is ornamented with three niches, having projecting canopies beautifully wrought. The seats of the body are oak, greatly decayed, but enriched with a variety of ornamental carving; and in the wall of the transept or Trafford aisle, is a piscina. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £28, and now valued at £995 per annum. The patrons are the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the Rev. Chas. Wetherell, M.A., is the present incumbent. The rectory consists of 524a. 23p. of land, allotted in lieu of tithes, 10 acres of which have been sold to the Oxford Canal Company. The *Rectory-house* stands N.E. of the church-yard.

Here is a neat *Independent Chapel*, erected in 1827.

*The National School* was rebuilt in 1842, and is supported principally by subscription.

*Charities.*—The poor's-land consists of 17a. 2r. 34p., which lets for £28 per annum. By ancient usage there are provided and given to the poor of Byfield, and Westrop, 48 pecks of wheat yearly by the rector. The custom is recognised and confirmed by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1779, for the inclosure of the parish; and the specified quantity of wheat is distributed regularly on St. Thomas's day, partly by the rector, and partly by the churchwardens, among the poor persons considered most proper objects of the charity. *Thomas Shaw*, in 1521, gave a messuage, with pertinances, to repair the common church ways, and for other charitable uses: the charity now consists of a house, 10a. 2r. 26p., allotted by the commissioners of inclosure. The *Rev. Sir John Knightley, Bart.*, in 1802, left the interest of £100 to the Sunday-school. *Mr. John Lovell*, in 1834, left the interest of £150 to the poor of this parish.

TRAFFORD is a hamlet, containing one farm-house and 325 acres of land, which belongs to Mrs. Cartwright.



Anthony Edw., surgeon	Lord Srh. Ann, straw-hat mr.	Bromley John
Bloxham Sarah, grocer	Mason Thomas, blacksmith	*Bromley William
Brookes Mr. Thomas	Newcomb Samuel, shoemkr.	Dodd William
Bush Saml., grocer & baker	Page Mrs. Ann	Faucutt Harriet
Coates R. E., plumber & glaz.	Payne Mary, baker & butchr.	*Farebrother John
Coates Wm., Gent.	Place Rev. Jph, M.A., curate	*Farebrother William
Dodd Thos., plumber & glaz.	Robson Rev. G. (Independt.)	Fell James
Eyles James, butcher	Saull John, cooper	*Harris John <i>Iron-hill</i>
Eyles Rd., harness maker	Sedgwick William, draper	Hitchcock George, jun.
Eyles Rt., harness maker	Seear Thos., grocer & ironmr.	Holdom Joseph
Farebrother Geo., Gent.	Taylor Thos., beer-retailer	*Horn Geo. <i>Trafford-house</i>
Gardner Samuel, builder	Thacker Mr. Jonathan	Hyatt Thomas
Harbidge John, rope maker	Townsend John, blacksmith	Lake Thos. (& vict., <i>Rose &amp; Crown</i> , & maltster)
Hopley Rd., builder		*Potter Edmund
Jenson John, master of the national-school	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	*Smith James
Johnson The Misses	Thus * are yeomen.	Thornton Thomas
Jones Richard, surgeon	Barnes William	Thornton W., (& vict., <i>New Inn</i> )
Lord Mrs. Elizabeth	*Billson Richard	Watkins Jph & Edw. (& millers, bakers, & maltsters)
Lord Robt., butcher & bakr.	Boot Thomas	
	Brightwell John	

Letters are received through the Daventry office.

Carriers to Daventry, Banbury, and Leamington—William Gardner and John Brightwell.

### CHIPPING WARDEN PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Aston-le-Walls and West Warden, on the east by Eydon, on the south by the river Charwell, which divides it from Edgcott and from Wardington, in Oxfordshire, and on the west by Prescott, in the same county. The parish contains 2,440 acres; and its population in 1801, was 294; in 1831, 500; and in 1841, 545 souls. Its rateable value is £2,782. 10s. 6d., and the amount of assessed property £2,762. The soil is principally a red loam, and about half the lordship is in permanent pasture. The principal proprietors are—Colonel J. S. North (the lord of the manor), the Rector in right of the church, and Mrs. Cartwright.

*Manor.*—This lordship was held of the Crown, by *Guy de Reinbuedcurt*, at the time of the Domesday survey. It then contained 2 hides and 3 virgates of land, which, with 2 mills of the yearly rent of 26s., and 20 acres of meadow, was rated at £8. It was the freehold of *Testis*, and rated at £5 before the conquest. This *Guy de Reinbuedcurt* held 10 lordships of the Conqueror, in this county, which were subsequently called the barony of Warden, from this lordship of Warden being the capital manor of the barony. *Richard*, his son, succeeded to his estates, and leaving no male issue, it was carried in marriage by his daughter *Margery* to *Robert Foliot*. In the reign of Henry II., *Robert*, son of the said *Robert Foliot*, held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides here of the King *in capite*. He had issue, a daughter *Margery*, wife of *Wyschard Ledet*, to whom she carried the manor in marriage, and from whom it descended to his daughter, wife of *Henry de Braybroc*. This gentleman obtained a grant of a weekly market here,

which, in the 11th year of the reign of Henry III. (1226), was prohibited as injurious to the bishop of Lincoln's market at Banbury, but, in 1237, Gerard de Furnival obtained a re-grant of it. The steps and base of the market cross are still remaining near the church-yard wall, the market itself having fallen into disuse centuries since. Morton is of opinion that Warden was a market town in Saxon times, and derives its name of Cheping from *Ceapana*, to buy or cheapen. In the 11th of Edward I. (1283), *John de Latimer* died seized of this manor, which he held of the King *in capite*, by the service of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  knight's fees, and an annual payment of 20s. towards the guard of Rockingham Castle. The yearly profits arising from it at that time amounted to £33. 6s. *Thomas de Latimer*, son of John de Latimer, was certified to be lord of the manor and hundred of *Warden*, in the 9th of Edward II. (1316). The manor continued in the possession of the family of Latimer till the 12th of Henry IV. (1411), when Edward Latimer died without issue, and his estate descended to *John Griffin*, of Braybrook, the grandson of his sister. In the 23rd of Henry VI. (1445), this gentleman died seized of the manor of West-Warden, and leaving no issue, he was succeeded by *Nicholas Griffin*, his nephew, from whom the manor and hundred of Warden descended, in the 6th of Henry VII. (1491), to *Nicholas Griffin*, his son and heir. *Thomas Griffin*, his eldest son and successor, received the honour of knighthood. In the 9th of Elizabeth (1567), *Clement Catesby* purchased this manor, with the advowson of the church, the hundred of Warden and several other manors for £2,040, and from him it passed to *Edward Griffin*, of Dingley, the younger brother of Sir Thomas, and Attorney General to King Edward VI. and Queen Mary, who died seized of it in the 11th of Queen Elizabeth (1569), and left it to *Edward Griffin, Esq.* his eldest son. In the 17th of James I. (1620), *Sir Richard Saltonstall, Knight*, died possessed of this manor, hundred, and advowson, and from this family they passed in marriage to the 2nd *Earl of Halifax*. This nobleman was succeeded in this estate by his daughter *Lucy*, first wife of *Francis North, 1st Earl of Guilford*. Their eldest son *Frederick, Lord North*, filled the arduous office of prime minister during the American war. In 1792, by the death of his father, Lord North succeeded to the Earldom of Guilford, which has been successively enjoyed by his three sons. On the death of the 9th baron, who was 3rd Earl of Guilford, the Earldom descended to the male heir, and the barony became divided among his three daughters. The youngest of these died in 1835, and the eldest (who was Marchioness of Bute) in 1841, when the abeyance naturally terminated in favour of his second daughter, *Lucy, baroness North*. This lady married, in 1835, *John Sidney Doyle, Esq.*, who, in 1838, assumed the surname of *North*, and succeeded to the barony in 1841, and in whose possession it still continues.

*The Castle*, or baronial residence of the ancient lords, stood south of the church, in the grounds between the entrance lodge to Edgcott, and the mansion.

*The Manor-house*, now a farm house, stands east of the church, and was built by the Saltonstalls, in the 17th century.

*Antiquities.*—*Black-grounds*, near the village, is the site of the Roman station *Brinavis*. It was the intermediate station between *Isannavaria* (near Daventry) and *Ælia Castra* (Alcester, in Oxfordshire), and was situated on the *Portway*, the name by which this road, which diverged from the *Watling Street* was designated. Upon ploughing these grounds, which comprise about 40 acres, and are called *Black-grounds*, as being of a darker colour than the other parts of the parish, several foundation and other hewn stones have been frequently met with, and many Roman coins have also been found on the spot. The Rev. G. G. Walford, the present rector of the parish, in an interesting notice of a recent discovery of Roman urns found here, which he communicated to the British Archæological Association, and was published in the *Journal* of that body, vol. 5, part 1, writes thus:—"The south side of this Roman station falls with a deep slope from the vallum into a marshy piece of ground, being portion of a meadow below which is bounded by the river Charwell. During the month of January this marsh land has been undergoing an extensive drainage. The cuttings, which are wide, and from three to seven feet deep, extend from the brow of the hill to the flat ground of the meadow. I have narrowly watched the progress of the work, and the result has been the discovery of the following articles:—Fragments of Samian pottery embossed. No. 1. A fragment, four inches wide, and three inches high. This appears to have been a portion of a much-prized bowl, from the great care taken in boring the holes for the rivets, which are so arranged as not to interfere with the ornamental figures. One compartment represents Apollo with his lyre, seated, with two circles at the angles. The other compartment, in the upper part, contains a semicircle in the angle, and a branch of a shrub, and a hare squatting. The compartments are divided by strings of small beads. The top is not embellished with the usual festoon and tassel border. No. 2. A fragment, three inches wide and three and a half high. The upper part of the design bears the festoon and tassel ornament. Of the design there remains the head, breast, and fore-legs of a stag running, and above, a lion entire, on the point of springing down upon him. No. 3. Three inches wide, and two high. The lower part of this fragment comprises a part of the circle of the bottom; above it are the legs of two gladiators, the right foot of each resting on a square stone. In the angles are two circles of the plain bright Samian ware:—No. 1. Is a considerable portion of a very shallow dish, eight inches in diameter, and one and a half deep. The brim is ornamented with the ivy-leaf pattern. No. 2. The bottom of a bright Samian dish, with the potter's name in the centre—SALIAPVS. The other fragments, of which there are many, are too much broken to carry any interest

with them. Of vases, I have large portions of three, which, when put together, are nearly entire:—1st. A buff-coloured indented vase, eight and a half inches high, and six and a quarter wide. No. 2. A buff-coloured bowl, eight inches in diameter, and five and a half high. No. 3. An elegant lead-coloured vase, seven inches in diameter, and four and a half high. No. 4. A black dish, the rim nine and a half inches in diameter, three and a half inches high. One of the drains cut through four skeletons, disposed with the heads to the west, and the feet to the east. They were enveloped in bog, and do not appear to have been interred with the usual accompaniments of sepulchral vases; nor did the soil present any ashes or signs of cremation. They lay a few yards beyond the descent of the vallum, at the depth of five feet. One was the remains of a female, and just above the body a round ball or pebble of ironstone was met with, and immediately above it a small bronze finger-ring, perfectly plain. A large quantity of the bones of animals were also dug up, namely, the skull and other bones of horses; the jaw and tusks of a boar, entire; the jaw-bones and teeth of cows, sheep, and goats; portions of the antler of a stag; a cow's horn, and one which I conceive to be the horn of a goat. Large foundations were also cut through, and the stones removed; they were uncut, and presented nothing particular in their appearance. All the above articles were discovered in that part of the station which is called *the Caldwells*." Mr. Walford also discovered the foundations of a *Roman building*, in the lower part of the Caldwell, in February, 1849, a plan of which he forwarded to the council, and was published in the *Journal* of the Archæological Society. It consisted of two or three apartments, the bath-room, ash-pit, &c.

*Wallow Bank*.—Of this vallum only a small portion in a garden at the north end of the village is left. Bridges says, "it is an earthen rampire at the north end of the town, pointing directly upon *Aston-in-the-Wall*. It is 24 paces in length, and hath a narrow ridge; the western side of it is almost perpendicularly steep, the eastern is gradually sloped; from the foot to the ridge of it is nine paces." Morton conjectures it to have extended from the Charwell below Walton to *Aston-in-the-Wall*, on the river Leam, a distance of about 8 miles; and to have been raised by the Romans, as a fortification to secure their conquests from the frequent incursions of the native Britons, who inhabited the forests of Warwickshire.

*Arbury*, or *Arberry Bank*, the remains of an old intrenchment, a little west of the village, is supposed by Morton to be either a camp of the West-Saxons, in their wars with the Mercians, or formed by the Danes prior to the battle of Edgcott, upon Danesmoor; but Mr. Baker thinks it was neither a camp or inclosed intrenchment, "but a line of vallum, which, if not a component part of, certainly coalesced with *Wallow Bank*."



*The Village* of Chipping Warden is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road from Banbury to Daventry, about 6 miles N.N.E. of the former, and 10 S.W. from the latter town.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of a nave, and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and north vestry, and a pinnacled tower containing five bells. The interior is well paved and pewed; at the east end of the north aisle is the burial place of the lords of the manor; at the east end of the south aisle are three parallel seats under arches, and a little eastward of them a piscina, indicating a chapel, and in the south wall of the chancel is another piscina. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £26. 10s., and now worth about £282 per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Edward Gibbs Walford, M.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of about 117 acres of land, granted in lieu of glebe land and tithes. The lands of West Warden formerly belonged to the Abbey of Warden, in Bedfordshire, and that portion situated in the parish of Chipping Warden, pay tithe to the rector. The tithes of West Warden were commuted, in 1839, for £34. 3s. 6d.

*The Rectory-house* stands north-west of the church.

*The National School* was erected, in 1832, by the Baroness North.

STONETON, or STAINTON, is an insulated hamlet, about 3 miles from Chipping Warden, and generally considered a member of this parish, being assessed with it in the land and assessed taxes, and militia, but in every other respect independent of it. It contains one farm house, built on the site of the old manor-house in 1810, a few cottages, and about 700 acres of land. The manor-house was surrounded by a deep moat, which was fed by neighbouring springs. Bridges says, Stoneton is supposed to have been formerly a town, as the foundations of walls, in ploughing and digging up the ground, have sometimes been met with. Sir William Spencer levied a fine of the manor of Stoneton, in the 23rd of Henry VIII. (1532), and from him it descended, by the same title as Althorp, to the present Earl of Spencer.

Borton Edward, smith and farrier  
 Cowper Miss Hannah  
 Cleaver John, National schoolmaster  
 Farmer John, shoemaker  
 Gardner William, grocer  
 Marshall Sarah, vict., *Griffin*, (and farmer)  
 Robinson William, blacksmith  
 Walford Rev. E. G., M.A., rector  
 Wilson George, wheel and pumpwright  
 Wilson William, carpenter  
 Wilson William, butcher, farmer, and vict.,  
*Rose and Crown.*

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Thus \* are Yeomen.

Douglass Daniel, (and miller and baker)  
 Douglass George  
 Douglass George, jun.  
 \*Douglass John, *Warden House*  
 \*Freeman John L., *Warden Hill*  
 Lambert Richard, (and maltster)  
 \*Lovell Richard L.  
 Root Jonathan  
 Root Stephen, *Warden Grange*  
 Wilson John

Letters received through the Banbury Post Office.

Carrier to Banbury, William Lines, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

## EDGCOTT PARISH.

The boundaries of Edgcott or Edgcote parish are formed by Chipping Warden on the north, by Culworth on the east, by Thorp Mandeville on the south, and by Wardington, in Oxfordshire, on the west. It contains 960 acres; its population in 1801 was 66; in 1831, 96; and in 1841, 83 souls. Its rateable value is £2,346; and the amount of assessed property, £2,092. The soil is principally a deep loam; the greatest part of the lordship is in permanent pasture, and the whole belongs to Mrs. Cartwright, of Edgcott-house.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey *Walchelin* held 2 hides of land here of the Bishop of Constance, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 10s., and 6 acres of meadow, was then valued, as it had been formerly, at £4. In the reign of Henry II. *Roger Murdack* held these 2 hides of the fee of David, Earl of Huntingdon; and in the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), *Sir Thomas Murdack* was lord of Edgcote. In the 20th of Edward (1347), *Sir John Murdack* accounted for one knight's fee in Edgcote, as held of John de Lewkemore of Harweden. *Sir Thomas Murdack*, his successor, levied a fine of it in the 6th of Richard II. (1383). In the 9th of Henry IV. (1409), *John, Lord Lovell*, of Titchmarsh, died seized of this manor; in the 11th of the same reign, *Henry, Prince of Wales*, was in possession of it, and after his accession to the Crown, in 1413, levied a fine of it. In the 14th of Henry VI. (1436), *Richard Buckland* died seized of it, and his relict left it to *Richard Clarrell* for two years, after which it was to pass to *Rd. Whittingham* her grandson, in tail male. *Thomas Cromwell, Esq.*, the King's chief secretary, purchased this manor in 1535. "This distinguished, but ill-fated favorite of a capricious monarch," writes Mr. Baker, "was the son of a blacksmith, at Putney, in Surrey, and born there about the year 1498. His education was limited to reading, writing, and the rudiments of Latin; but being of an enterprising turn he visited the continent, where he made himself master of the German, French, and Italian languages; having the good fortune to rescue Sir John Russell, afterwards Earl Bedford, from a secret plot against him at Bologna, he is said to have been introduced by him, on his return to England, to Cardinal Wolsey, who employed him as his solicitor or confidential agent. In the hour of distress he did not desert his patron, but ably and successfully defended him in the House of Commons from the charge of treason. Through the intervention of his friend, Sir John Russell, the King engaged him in his service; and he speedily ingratiated himself with his royal master, by fostering his dispute with the papal see, and rendering it subservient to his rapacity. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1531, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1532, Principal Secretary of State, and Master of the Rolls in 1534. As a preliminary step to the

suppression of the religious houses, he was this year appointed Visitor-General of all the monasteries throughout England. In the exercise of his inquisitorial power his zeal was more conspicuous than his justice or humanity, but he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his royal master, and honours began to flow in rapidly upon him; he was constituted Lord Privy Seal on the 2nd of July, 1536, elevated to the peerage on the 9th of the same month, by the title of Baron Cromwell, of Oakham, in Rutlandshire, and on the 18th of the same month the new office of Vicar General, or Viceregent, under the King, as supreme head of the church, was conferred on him, or rather created for him; in which capacity he presided in convocation, and took precedence of the archbishops. \* \* Having been the chief instrument in suppressing the monastic orders, he shared amply in the spoil; the King rewarding him with numerous manors and lands, parcel of the dissolved priories, in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Leicester. His rank kept pace with his wealth, for in 1537, he was installed Knight of the Garter, and in April, 1540, raised to the dignity of Earl of Essex, and appointed Lord High Chamberlain. Aware of the virulence of his enemies, and of the inconstancy of his royal master's temper, he sought to strengthen his interest by engaging the King in marriage with the Princess Anne of Cleves, on whose gratitude for her elevation, and zeal for the Lutheran religion, he relied for powerful protection; but his apparently politic measure hastened his ruin. The King, disgusted with his new consort, was determined on a divorce, and, having transferred his affections, or rather his passions, to Catherine Howard, abandoned Cromwell to her machinations, and on the 10th of June, 1540, the deserted favourite was suddenly arrested at the council table by her uncle, the Duke of Norfolk, and committed to the tower on a charge of heresy and high treason. The evidence adduced was not merely improbable, but absolutely frivolous, yet a bill of attainder against him passed to the houses of parliament, without permitting him to be heard in his own defence; a proceeding, however, which, though utterly unjust and unconstitutional in itself, was, as applied to him, a just retaliation for his having introduced the precedent in the cases of the Countess of Salisbury and others in the preceding session. He made the most humble and even abject appeals to Henry for mercy, in which he was warmly seconded by Archbishop Cranmer, but the King was inexorable, and he was brought to the block, on Tower hill, the 26th of July, 1540." After his fall, his lands were escheated to the crown, and, in 1543, this manor was included in the dower to *Queen Anne of Cleves*. Upon her death it was granted by the King to *William Chauncey, Esq.*, from whose descendants it passed to the late *Thomas Carter, Esq.*, and it is now in the possession of *Mrs. Cartwright*.

DANESMOOR.—South of the village is a valley called Danesmoor, or *Dunsmore*, as it is commonly called, where, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood,

a battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes; but history is silent on the subject. In the 9th of Edward IV. (1469), a sanguinary conflict also took place here between the partizans of that monarch and a body of insurgents, in which the former were defeated, and the Earl of Pembroke, with his two brothers and eight other gentlemen, taken to Banbury and beheaded. The insurgents, or Yorkists, were estimated at about 20,000, and the King's troops between 17 and 18,000 strong; 5,000 of the latter it is said were left dead on the field on that fatal day. The spot is marked by three small mounds in a triangular position.

*The Village* of Edgcott, which contains only a few scattered houses, is situate about 6 miles N.E. by N. of Banbury, near to one of the sources of the Charwell, and the Oxford Canal.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. James, consists of a nave, south aisle and porch, north chapel, and chancel, and a tower containing four bells. The interior is well paved and pewed; there is neither arch or division between the nave and chancel; on the south side within the altar rails is a piscina, and a plain locker, and the east window is filled with stained glass, the gift of the late Thomas Carter, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £12, but now worth about £325 per annum. The advowson has been immemorially appendant to the manor; and the Rev. Arden Bayley, B.A., is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1840 for £341. 4s. 10d. In the church are several monuments to the Chauncy family. The *Rectory House* adjoins the church-yard.

*Edgcott House*, the seat of Mrs. Cartwright, is a handsome mansion, erected in 1752, by Richard Chauncy, Esq. It is approached by a double balustraded flight of steps, and delightfully situated in a secluded situation, nearly on the site of the old manor house. In the hall are several portraits of the Chauncy family. Charles I. and his two sons rested here on the night of the 22nd of October, 1642, on his way to Edge-hill, in Warwickshire, where a pitched battle was fought on the following day, between his troops and the parliamentarians. The bed in which his majesty is said to have slept, is still preserved in the present mansion. The King's army consisting of about 14,000 foot, and 4,000 horse, encamped between the villages of Edgcott and Cropedy; and the parliamentary forces, under the Earl of Essex, quartered at Keynton, between Stratford on Avon and Banbury. So obstinate and equal was the conflict next morning, that both sides claimed the victory.

Bayley Rev. Arden, B.A., rector  
Cartwright Aubury, Esq. *Edgcott House*  
Cartwright Julia, gentlewn., *Edgcott House*  
Heath Mr. George  
McIntosh James, gardener

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Bliss Joseph (and agent)  
Gardner John  
Lovell Richard, *Edgcott Lodge*  
Root Edward

Letters received through the Banbury Post Office.



## EYDON PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Woodford, on the east by Canons Ashby, on the west by Chipping Warden, and on the south by Culworth. It contains 1,620 acres; and its population in 1801, was 484; in 1831, 630; and in 1841, 647 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,092, and the amount of assessed property £2,611. The soil of the high ground is a sandy loam, and of the lower grounds a stiff clay with a little gravel. About two-thirds of the lordship is in permanent pasture. Here is an excellent stone for building purposes, and *Redwell*, one of the principal springs in the parish, is chalybeate. The Rev. C. A. F. Annesley (lord of the manor), and the rector, in right of the church, are the principal landowners. The Roman road from Bennaventa or Isannavaria to Brinavis passed through this parish.

*Manor.*—*Hugh de Grentemaisnil* held 2 hides of land here at the time of the Norman survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., with 2 acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued at 40s., but was then rated at 50s. In the reign of Henry II., Richard Fitz-Wale held these 2 hides of the fee of Leicester. In the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), *Richard Wale* was lord of the manor of Eydon; and in the 19th of the same reign John Wale levied a fine of the manor. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Richard Wale* accounted for one knight's fee here of the honour of Leicester. *John Earl of Somerset*, eldest son of John of Gaunt, died seized of this manor, in the 11th of Henry IV. (1410); his brother was created Duke of Somerset and Earl of Kendal, and married Margaret, the daughter of Sir John Beauchamp of Bletsoe, by whom he had issue an only daughter *Margaret* the wife of *Edmund, Earl of Richmond*, and mother to King Henry VII. By this means the manor of Eydon came to the crown and continued in it till the 32nd of Henry VIII. (1541), when it was granted to Sir John Cope of Canons Ashby. From the family of Cope it passed into the hands of John Browne, Esq., clerk of the parliament, from whom it descended upon his decease, in 1691, to the heirs of his daughter Martha. *Sir Thomas Cave*, son of Martha Cope, by her husband Sir Roger Cave, Bart., of Stanford, sold this manor to his mother-in-law *dame Mary Cave*, second wife to Sir Roger; and on her decease in 1721 it descended to her son *Roger Cave, Esq.*, whose eldest son Wm. Cave, Esq., in 1750 sold it to *Richard Williamson, Esq.* This gentleman's children joined in conveying the manor to the Rev. *Francis Annesley* who died in 1811, and was succeeded by his nephew of the same name. The Rev. *Charles A. Francis Annesley* is the present possessor. There was formerly a manor here called *Wakelyn Manor*, from the family of that name which held it, but it has long been united to the principal manor.

The *Priories* of St. John of Jerusalem, Catesby, and Canons Ashby, and the Abbey of Wroxton in Oxfordshire had each possessions here.

The *Village* of Eydon is pleasantly situated on an eminence about 9 miles S.S.W. of Daventry, and the same distance from Towcester and Banbury. A fire broke out here on the 13th of August, 1651, which consumed 26 houses, besides stables and out-offices, and 223 loads of corn and hay. The loss was computed at £1,000.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands at the south end of the village, and consists of a nave, north aisle and chapel, south chapel, chancel, and a low pinnacled tower in which are five bells. The east or chancel window, and two others in the north aisle, are filled with stained glass. There is a gallery in the west end, the gift of the late Rev. Francis Annesley, and the church was repaired by subscription in 1828. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £16. 16s. 3d., but now worth about £450 per annum. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the Rev. Francis Clarke, M.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of 261a. 17p., allotted by the commissioners of inclosure in lieu of all tithes, except about 30 acres of old inclosure, which were commuted in 1847 for £14. 7s. The *Rectory-house* stands at the entrance of the village from Byfield.

The *Moravians* have a neat chapel here, erected in 1818.

*Eydon Hall*, the seat of the Rev. C. A. F. Annesley, is a handsome mansion south-west of the village, on a gentle eminence. In the house are two fine family portraits of Lord Montmorris, and Arthur, Earl of Anglesea.

Annesley Rev. Chas. A. F., <i>Eydon Hall</i>	Knight John, stonemason	Williams Wm., harness-mkr
Bull Wm., baker and grocer	Knights John Ling, draper	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Dodd Edw., watchmaker	Lines Thomas, butcher	Thus * are yeomen.
Foster John, cattle dealer	Page John, surgeon, &c.	*Ashby William
Franklin Rd., cooper	Pipe William, shop-keeper	*Brightwell John (and horse and gig letter)
Gostick John, baker & grocer	Prestidge Danl., clockmaker	Hines Daniel
Haddon Saml., vict., <i>Black-</i> <i>moor's Head</i>	Simpson Jas., carpenter and cabinet-maker	Ivens John
Higham John Henry, baker,	Smith Edward, tailor	*Ivens Martin
grocer and seedsman	Smith Jph. J., shoemaker	*Lines Edw. (& auctioneer)
Hillyer Mrs. Mary	Taylor Rt., blacksmith and vict., <i>Royal Oak</i>	Lines John (& cattle dealer)
Hines Mrs. Elizabeth	Thompson Mr. William	Manning William
Howard George, butcher	Watkins John, corn miller	Simms Thos., <i>Eydon Moors</i>
Kench Thos., plumber, &c.	Watkins Wm., grocer, &c.	

Letters are received through the Daventry Post-office.

Carrier to Banbury—William Hunt, Monday and Thursday.

## GREATWORTH PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Sulgrave, on the east by Hawes and Helmdon, on the south by Farthinghoe, and on the west by Marston St. Lawrence. It con-

tains 1,010 acres, and its population in 1801 was 207; in 1831, 214; and in 1841, 184 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,586, and the rateable value £1957. 12s. The soil of the upper grounds is a light loam, and of the meadows a stiff clay. The principal landowners are James Floyd, Esq., Wm. Pulsford, Esq. (lord of the manor), Geo. Rush, Esq., Wm. Whitton, Gent., and John Jackson, Esq. About three-fourths of the parish is in pasture; and it is intersected by the London and North Western Railway.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, *William Peverell* held 2 hides of land in *Greteworde* of the fee of the Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother to the Conqueror. In the reign of King Edward this was the freehold of *Saulf*, and valued at £4, but it was now rated at £3. In the reign of Henry II. *Ralph de Keynes* held 2 hides here of his own fee; and in the 4th year of the reign of Edward I. (1276), *Roger de Leukmore* was lord of Greatworth. In this family it remained till the reign of Henry VIII., when a fine was levied of it between Sir Edward Neville and Henry Draper, from whom it passed to *Andrew, Lord Windsor*, one of whose descendants, Edward, Lord Windsor, levied a fine of it in the 9th of Elizabeth (1567). The *Pargiters*, who resided here from the reign of Henry VII. subsequently acquired the manor; and from them it passed in marriage to *Charles Howe, Esq.*, third son of Grubham Howe, Esq., of Langar, Nottinghamshire. This gentleman was the author of a work entitled “Devout Meditations; or, a Collection of Thoughts upon Religious and Philosophical Subjects.” In 1751, George Macaulay, M.D., and Leonora his wife, and Thomas Cooper, Esq., and Frances his wife, (grand-daughters of Mr. Howe), jointly sold this manor and estate to *William Higginson, Esq.*, whose grandson, the Rev. *William Montagu Higginson*, sold it to *William Pulsford, Esq.*, of London, the present proprietor.

The *Manor-house* was accidentally destroyed by fire on Christmas Eve, 1793, and the site is now partly occupied by a farm house.

The *Village* of Greatworth is pleasantly situated on a lofty eminence, commanding an extensive view of a richly wooded country, about 5 miles N.W. by N. of Brackley.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, stands at the S.W. end of the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, in which are three bells. The interior is well paved and pewed. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £9. 0s. 5d., and now valued at £310 per annum. The trustees of the late Rev. Henry Bradridge are the possessors of the advowson (but are about to sell it); and the Rev. Henry Dyke, B.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of 38½ acres of glebe land, and the tithes of the whole lordship, which were commuted, in 1845, for £280. The *Rectory-house* is situated a little south-west of the church.

*The National-School*, erected in 1822, and enlarged in 1845, was founded on Lady Deering's Charity, and endowed with £20 a-year, for which 22 children are taught free.

*Lady Deering's Charity* consists of a rent charge of £15 per annum, out of certain lands in Stutchbury, for the education of poor children.

The *poor's land* consists of 4a. 3r. 26p., which lets for £14. 5s. per annum; and the *Church land*, 3a. 3r. 2p., yields an annual rent of £10. 10s.

Baseley George, shoemaker  
Bransom William, stonemason  
Dyke Rev. Henry, B.A., rector  
Dyson James, shoemaker  
Marriott Mrs. Catherine  
Webster John, wheelwright  
Whitton William, Gent., *Greatworth Hall*

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Marked thus \* are yeomen.

Barton Edward  
\*Cherry John (and maltster)  
\*Cole Owen  
\*Floyd James

Letters received through the Banbury Office.

Carrier to Banbury—Jas. Humphries, Mon. & Thurs.; and to Brackley, Wed. & Sat.

### SULGRAVE PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Morton Pinkney, on the east by Weston-by-Weedon, and Helmdon; on the south by Stutchbury; and on the west by Thorp Mandaville. It contains 1010 acres, of the rateable value of £2956. 10s.; the amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,607; and its population, in 1801, was 414; in 1831, 576; and, in 1841, 560 souls. The soil is principally a strong clay, and the principal proprietors are the Rev. C. F. Annesley, Colonel Hely Hutchinson, and Messrs. William Whitton, Robert Blencowe, and George Whitton. The greater part of the parish is in grass. The *Tove*, or *Towe*, takes its rise from Holywell Spring, in this lordship, and, after passing through Towcester, flows towards Grafton Regis, where it forms the boundary between this county and that of Buckingham, till it unites with the Ouse below Cosgrave.

"Westward of the church," writes Mr. Bridges, "is a hill named *Castle-hill*, on which was formerly a castle. In the midway, between Culworth and this town is about an acre of ground, fenced in with a hedge, called the old church-yard, where the church is supposed to have stood. Stones and bones are often dug up here, and it is preserved as consecrated ground, though never used, unless privately by Roman Catholics." This castle, or ancient mansion was formerly attached to one of the manors.

About a mile north of the village is a *Tumulus* called Barrow, or Burrow-hill, on the summit, which is about 40 feet square, grows an ash-tree; Morton tells us that no fewer than 9 counties can be seen from this spot.

*Manor*.—Gilo, the brother of *Anculf*, held 4 hides of land here, and Hugh, Landric, and Othbert, were his under-tenants, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. The estate lay within the soke of Warden, and was then valued at £7.



This *Gilo* was progenitor of the family of the Pinkeneys, who held the barony of Weedon, of which Sulgrave was a member; he was founder of the priory of Weedon Pinkeney. In the 22nd year of the reign of Edward I. (1294), *John de Monthault* died seized of a manor here, which was held of Robert de Pinkeney, by the service of a sixth part of a knight's fee. In the 4th of Edward III. (1331), the prior of St. Andrews in Northampton, and Stephen de Trafford were lords of Sulgrave by the service of an annual payment of 20s. towards the guard of Windsor Castle. In the 20th of this reign (1347) *Stephen de Trafford*, accounted for half a knight's fee in Sulgrave, as held of the fee of Pinkeney, and this was henceforth called Trafford's Manor. In the 45th of the same reign (1372), *Henry de Arderne* levied a fine of it; and in the 18th of Henry VI. (1440), it was purchased of *Robert de Arderne* by Richard Danvers, Esq., of Culworth, who levied a fine of it in the same year. In this fine it is called the Manor of Netherbury in Sulgrave. Here is also another manor which was formerly in the possession of William Pinkeney, and held by the family of De Elington. It continued in the male line of this family till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was carried in marriage to Robert Leeson, Esq., of Whitfield, with whose posterity it continued for several generations, and from whom it was called Leeson's Manor. About the year 1604 it passed from this family to the *Crewe's*, and, with the Trafford manor, to John Hodges, Esq., in whom *all* the manors were proved to centre about the year 1764. The *third* manor, which was held of the Priory of St. Andrew, was surrendered to the Crown upon the dissolution of the monasteries, and in the 30th of Henry VIII. (1539), it was granted to *Lawrence Washington, Gent.*, of Northampton. *Robert Washington*, his son and heir, conjointly with his eldest son *Lawrence*, sold this manor, in 1610, to *Lawrence Makepeace, Gent.*, of the Inner Temple, London. Lawrence Washington, after the sale of his estate, retired to Brington, where he died; and his second son, John Washington, emigrated to America about the middle of the 17th century, and was grandfather of the great American patriot, and father of his country *George Washington*. Abel Makepeace, son of the purchaser of this manor, sold it, in 1659, to *Edward Plant*, of Kelmarsh; and Edward Plant, of Overston, sold it, in 1673, to the *Rev. Moses Hodges*, of Over Worton, in Oxfordshire. His son, John Hodges, in 1700, purchased the other manors of Lord Crewe's Trustees; and on his decease they all centered in his brother, the *Rev. Moses Hodges* who devised them under the general designation of the Manor of Sulgrave to his daughter *Mary*, who settled the reversion on her three sisters; all of whose shares became subsequently invested under their respective wills in the *Rev. Moses Hodges Bartholomew*, of Hardington, in Oxfordshire. The *Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson* is the present lord of the manor.

*The Manor-house*, now degenerated into a farm-house, stands at the east end of the village, and was formerly the residence of the Washingtons.

*The Village* of Sulgrave is 6 miles north of Brackley, and 14 S.W. of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. James, is situated in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, south aisle, north and south porches and chancel, and a low tower containing five bells. It was newly roofed, seated and repaired a few years since, at a cost of £500, raised by a rate levied on the parishioners. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £9. 17s., and now worth about £233 per annum. The Rev. William Harding, M.A., is the present patron and incumbent. The impropriate rectory consists of 343a. 3r. 12p.; and the vicarage of 105a. 2lp. allotted in lieu of vicarial tithes, and 1a. 2r. 11p. in exchange for the old church-yard. The Rev. C. F. Annesley has the impropriate rectory. The vicarage house stands a short distance west of the church.

A neat *Baptist Chapel* was erected here in 1844.

*The School* is endowed with £9 a year, and supported by subscription; 12 children are taught free; and an *Infant School* was opened in 1846, which is also supported by voluntary contribution.

*Charities.*—*John Hodges, Esq.*, in 1722, left a rent charge of £4 per annum to be distributed in bread among the poor, and £4. to the schoolmaster for teaching 10 poor children. Robert Gardiner in 1763, left £14. per annum to be distributed as follows: £7. 16s. in bread to the poor; £5. to the schoolmaster for teaching 6 poor boys; £5. for an entertainment to the trustees, and 21s. to be laid up annually to defray the expense of new deeds. &c. He also bequeathed the interest of £500. to be disposed of annually on St. Valentine's day, as follows: 21s. to the minister for preaching a sermon on that day; 21s. to the county hospital; 15s. to entertain the trustees; £3. for clothing 6 poor boys; £9. 3s. to be distributed to the poor in beef; and £10. for apprenticing a poor boy; total £25. The interest of other bequests is also distributed to the poor annually, on St. Thomas's day.

Allitt Isaac, carpenter, &c.  
Beach Sarah, schoolmistress  
Badby Robert, corn miller  
Burman Danl., grocer, &c.  
Burman Mr. Job  
Cooper Wm., carpenter  
Craddock Rd., butcher and  
vict., *Three Compasses*  
Franklin John, baker  
Harding Rev. W., M.A., vicar  
Hawkes Hy., shoemaker  
Hawkes John, master of En-  
dowed School  
Hawkins James, tailor

Jones Thos., rope-maker &  
vict., *Six Bells*  
Kinman Jph., shoemaker  
Kinman Sarah, bonnet-mkr.  
Kinman Thos. & Mark, har-  
ness-makers  
Kilby John, farrier  
Kilby Rd., blacksmith  
Stuchfield Thomas, gent.  
Taylor John, wheelwright  
Vasey Rev. Thos. (Baptist)  
Whitton George, gent.  
Wilcox J. butcher & beer rtlr.  
Wootton J. & W. builders, &c.

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Marked thus \* are yeomen.

Burman Job  
\*Coleman Thomas  
East William  
\*Henn Joseph  
Howes Elizabeth  
\*Jones Thomas  
Lett John (and miller)  
Malsbury Joseph  
Malsbury Thomas  
Stuchfield Philip  
Watts Charles

Letters are received through the Banbury Office.

## WOODFORD PARISH.

This parish which includes the hamlets of Farndon, and Hinton, is bounded on the north by Charwelton, on the east by Preston Capes, on the west by Byfield, and on the south by Eydon. It contains 3,440 acres, and its population in 1801, was 629; in 1831, 827; and in 1841, 846 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4,141. 3s. and the amount of assessed property £3,836. The soil is a light loam on the hills, and a stiff clay in the valleys: and the principal proprietors are Sir H. Dryden, Bart.. Mr. Rd. Tew, sen., Rev. J. H. Hunt, and Mr. Samuel Bates. Here are extensive limestone quarries. The lordship is well supplied with springs, and the Roman road (Portway) from Bennaventa or Isannavaria (near Daventry), to Brinavis, (Chipping Warden) passed through it.

*Manor.*—At the time of the general survey, *Hugh de Grentemaisnil* held two hides of land here, and one Richard was his under tenant. It had been the freehold of Baldwin before the conquest, when it was valued at 40s., but it was then advanced to 60s. In the reign of Henry II. *Osmund Bassett* held two hides here of the fee of Leicester and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), John Bassett, was lord of the manor. In the 13th of Edward III., Thomas Boiden levied a fine of this manor, and in the 20th of the same reign accounted for three parts of a knight's fee here of the honour of Winchester. It afterwards reverted to the Basset family, from which it passed in the 14th of Richard II. (1391), to *Thomas Earl of Stafford*. In the 1st of Henry IV. (1399), *Maud*, the widow of John lord Lovel died seized of this manor; in the 20th of Henry VIII. (1529), it was in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury; and in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir John Spencer of Wormleighton, held it of the crown *in capite*. In the 6th of Elizabeth, (1564), *George Spencer, Esq.*, levied a fine of Woodford manor, to *John Fountayne*, and in the 41st of the same reign, John Fountayne and others levied a fine of it to *John Marryatt* and others. Certain lands in Woodford and Sulgrave, belonging to the priory of *St. Andrew*, were granted in the 30th of Henry VIII. (1539), to *Lawrence Washington, gent.*, whose son, *Robert Washington, Esq.*, in the 42nd of Elizabeth (1600), levied a fine of lands here to Robert Spencer, Esq., of Althorp. Certain lands in this parish belonging to Canons Ashby Priory, and Warden Abbey, were granted after the dissolution to Sir John Dudley, of Aston, Anthony Stringer and John Williams. The Earl of Ellesmere is the present lord of the manor, having succeeded to the estates of his uncle, the Duke of Bridgewater, upon the decease of the duchess of Bridgewater.

*The Village* of Woodford stands on a slight eminence about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.S.W. of Daventry.

*The Church* dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave and side

aisles, chancel and south porch, and a low tower, in which are four bells. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £6. 10s., but now valued at £275 per annum. The advowson is in the Crown, and the Rev. Richard Walter, B. A. is the incumbent. The impropriate rectory consists of 228a. 2r. 10p., granted by the commissioners of inclosure in lieu of the rectorial tithes; and the vicarage consists of 54. 3r. 37p. in Woodford, 12a. 1r. 4p. in Farndon, and 18a. 1r. 38p. in Hinton, and the tithes of some old inclosure which were commuted in 1840, for a rent charge of £65. Sir H. Dryden, Bart., is the lay rector. The *Vicarage House*, a neat Elizabethan building, stands in the village. The *Moravians* have a small chapel here, built in 1799, to which a house for the minister, and a burial ground is attached.

HINTON is a hamlet in this parish, containing about 880 acres, of which Sir Charles Knightley, Bart. (lord of the manor), George Hitchcock, Gent., and Messrs. William Charles, and Edmund Bromley, are the principal owners. This *Manor* passed from the *Hintons* to the *De Brays*; in the 15th century it was in the possession of the *Catesbys*, of Althorp; in the 42nd of Elizabeth, (1600), Robert Catesby sold it to *Erasmus Dryden, Esq.*, of Canons Ashby; from the family of Dryden it passed to the Hastings; and in 1712 it was purchased by *Giles Knightley, Esq.* The *Village* is separated from Woodford by the *Charwell*, and in 1846; it contained 71 houses, and a population of 229.

FARNDON is another hamlet, forming the southern division of the parish. It contains 580 acres, of which Mr. George Hitchcock and Mrs. Cartwright of Edgcott House (the lady of the manor), are the principal proprietors. The *Manor* was in the possession of *William de Farendon*, in the reign of Henry VIII.; in the 7th of Henry IV. (1419), *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of Warwick, levied a fine of it, and after his decease in 1439, it descended to his three daughters. After passing through several intermediate possessors, it came into the hands of the second Earl of Halifax, whose son, the third Earl, sold it to *Richard Chauncy, Esq.* of Edgcott, from whom it passed to Thomas Carter, Esq. The *Village* contained 27 houses, and 128 inhabitants in 1841. That portion of *West Warden*, which is situate in this parish, formerly belonged to the abbey of Warden, in Bedfordshire.

Marked 1, reside at Farndon, and 2, at Hinton.

2 Bailey Cath. & Son, butchers	Humphries Chas., miller	Tew Rd., sen., Gent.
Brooks Wm., carpenter, &c.	Mumford Wm., Gent.	Walter Rev. Rd., B.A., vicar
Buswell J., vict., <i>Fleur de Lis</i>	Owen Wm., shoemaker	
Claridge Wm., baker	Scriven George, tailor	Farmers & Graziers.
Coy Hy., wheelwrt. & carptr.	Scriven John, druggist and	Marked thus * are yeomen.
2 Dew John, shopkeeper	land surveyor	
Folwell Miss Mary Anne	Scholefield Rev. F. (Morav.)	Allen Thomas
2 Hitchcock Geo., Esq., sen.	Smith Thomas, tailor	Blackwell William
<i>Hinton House</i>	Smith Walter, tailor	2* Bromley Wm. & Brothers



2*Daniel Eliz. & Son	2 Hands John, <i>Hinton-hill</i>	Tew Rd. W., jun.
Douglas Owen	1 Messenger Hy., <i>Manor-house</i>	1 Thomason John
2*Edwards Geo., <i>Manor-house</i>	2*Sewell Richard & Son, (&	*Ward William
Ganderton T., <i>Woodford-hill</i>	farming machine & c. mkr's)	West Wm. (& butcher, &c.)

Letters are received through the Daventry Office.

*Carriers.*—To Banbury, Joseph Higham, Mon. and Thurs.; Wm. Marriott, Thurs.  
To Daventry, Wm. Marriott, Wed. and Sat. To Weedon, Jph. Higham, Tues. and Fri.

## GREENS-NORTON HUNDRED.

This Hundred is bounded on the north by that of Fawsley, on the east by Towcester and Clely Hundreds, on the south by Buckinghamshire, and on the west by King's Sutton and Chipping-Warden Hundreds. Its form is nearly oval, comprising 22,080 statute acres, and extending about 8 miles from east to west, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  from north to south, at its widest point. At the time of William the Conqueror this was called *Foxle* Hundred, from a town which stood upon its northern border, now demolished. The Crown, which was in the possession of this hundred from the time of Edward the Confessor till the reign of Richard I., granted it, with the manor of Norton, to *Baldwin de Betun, Earl of the Isle of Wight*, afterwards *Earl of Albemarle*, from whom it passed in marriage with *Alice*, his daughter, to *William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke*, who transmitted it to his posterity. It was afterwards purchased by *Sir Henry Greene*, in the reign of Edward III., in whose family it continued for several generations, and hath ever since had the same possessors with the manor of Norton. It is now in the possession of the Duke of Grafton. (See Norton parish at a subsequent page.) It was held of the King by an annual payment of 54s. into the exchequer, by the hands of the sheriff, which tenure was called *alba firma*.

It is divided into *eleven parishes*, one *chapelry*, and a part of an *extra parochial district*, of which the following is an enumeration, shewing the population in 1841, with the number of acres, houses, and the rateable value of each parish:—

PARISHES.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Ashby Canons .....	1,410	7	26	30	56	2,418
Adstone, <i>Chapelry</i> .....	1,190	46	104	92	196	1,322
Blakesley .....	2,840	122	269	289	558	3,050
Woodend, <i>hamlet</i> .....		76	139	133	272	1,842
Bradden .....	1,000	42	78	93	171	1,378
Greens Norton .....	2,490	203	403	419	822	3,121
Luffield Abbey, <i>ex.par.</i> (part of)						
Maidford .....	1,930	78	178	161	339	1,152
Morton Pinkney .....	2,460	132	294	271	565	2,871
Plumpton .....	1,800	12	28	41	69	701
Silverston .....	2,110	223	485	500	985	1,506
Slapton .....	930	53	97	111	208	805
Weedon Loys .....	1,050	40	78	100	178	1,888
Milthorp, <i>hamlet</i> .....		8	18	12	30	
Weston, <i>hamlet</i> .....		76	146	147	293	
Whittlebury .....	2,870	179	344	404	748	1,663
Total .....	22,080	1297	2,687	2,803	5,490	23,717

## Charities of Greens-Norton Hundred.

As abstracted from the last Parliamentary Reports, with the dates, names of donors, &c. See also the histories of the parishes.

Date.	Donors and nature of Gifts.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual Value.
1646	Jane Leeson (rent) ... Adston Chapelry	... poor ...	£0 10 0
1670	Lady Kath. Levison (rent), Blakesley Parish,	poor widows, and appren- ticing children	105 0 0
1669	Wm. Foxley (land) ... ditto	... grammar-school	101 0 0
1802	Sir John Knightley (£200) ditto	... Sunday-school	6 0 0
1646	Jane Leeson ... ditto	... poor	1 10 0
	The Bidford Charity ... ditto	... ditto	20 0 0
1638	— Cleave (land) ... ditto	... bread to poor	21 0 0
	Poor's Land ... ditto	... ditto	25 0 0
	Town Land ... Bradden Parish	... ditto	45 0 0
	Ditto (Bell-rope piece) ... ditto	... church bell-ropes	5 8 6
1646	Jane Leeson (rent) ... ditto	... poor	0 10 0
1739	Robert Porter (£5) ... ditto	... ditto	0 5 0
1557	Thomas Capoone (rent) ... Greens-Norton Parish..	poor	0 3 0
1693	William Ives (rent) ... ditto	... ditto	3 0 0
1646	Jane Leeson ... ditto	... ditto	1 10 0
	Church Land ... ditto	... ditto	10 10 0
1691	John Wilkins (£10) ... ditto	... (lost)	
1706	George Savage (£2) ... ditto	... (lost)	
1778	Poor's and Church Allotments, Maidford Parish	...	20 10 0

Carried Forward ..... £366 16 6

Brought forward.....						£366	16	6
1646 Jane Leeson (rent)	...	Morton Pinkney	...	poor	...	1	10	0
1624 Anthony Plant (rent)	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	2	0	0
Poor's Land	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	18	0	0
Benefaction Fund	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	1	9	6
1646 Jane Leeson (rent)	...	Plumpton Parish	...	ditto	...	0	10	0
Donor unknown (£5)	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	0	4	0
1646 Jane Leeson (rent)	...	Silverstone Parish	...	ditto	...	1	0	0
Ditto	ditto	Slapton Parish	...	ditto	...	1	0	0
1723 Thomas Knight (rent)	...	ditto	...	school	...	1	10	0
1640 John Knight (£5)	...	ditto	...	(lost)	...			
1666 Hugh Alloway (£20)	...	ditto	...	(lost)	...			
1646 Jane Leeson (rent)	...	Weedon Loys Parish	...	poor	...	1	0	0
1773 Poor's Land	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	14	5	0
Byham's Charity, Whittlebury Par., clothes for 4 poor widows, & 10s. a-year								
1646 Jane Leeson (rent)	...	ditto	...	poor	...	1	0	0
Poor's Land	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	6	0	0
Slapton Charity Estate, ditto and Greens-Norton Par., poor and school						26	6	0
Smart's and Preston's Donations, Whittlebury Par., (lost)								
Total						£442	11	0

## ASHBY CANONS PARISH.

Ashby, or Ashby Canons from the priory of Black Canons that were seated here and to distinguish it from other places of the same name, is bounded on the east by Maidford, on the north by Preston Capes, by Eydon on the west, and by Morton Pinkney on the south. It contains 1,410 statute acres, exclusive of the parochial chapelry of Adstone, which contains 1,190 acres, and forms a part of this parish. The population of Ashby, (exclusive of Adstone), in 1801, was 40; in 1831, 31; and in 1841, 56 souls. Its rateable value is £2,418, exclusive of Adstone, which is £1,322. 5s., and the amount of assessed property is £2,762. The soil is principally a red loam, with a mixture of clay; the greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture; and the whole is the property of Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, Esq., Bart., (lord of the manor), except one farm of about 270 acres, which belongs to Capt. Parker.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey *Hugh* was under tenant to *Walter Flanderensis*, the lord of *Wahull*, who held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land, of the King in Ashby. There were 12 acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued in Edward the Confessor's reign at 40s. but was then advanced to £4. In the reign of Henry II., *Stephen de Leye*, held 2 hides and 8 small virgates here of the fee of *Hugh de Leye*. The descendants of this *Stephen* held this lordship down to the latter end of the reign of Henry III., when one of the family in conjunction with the prior of Ashby, was certified to hold it of Saer de Wahull, by the service of one knight's fee. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), *John de Mareschal* and the prior of Ashby were seized of one knight's fee, in Ashby,

which they held of Reginald de Grey, as of the fee of John de Wahull; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *John de Mareschal* was certified to be lord of the manor. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Roger de Grey* accounted for the fourth part of a knight's fee here, as held of the fee of Leye, and his successor Reginald died seized of this manor in the 12th of Richard II. (1389). To the family of De Grey succeeded the Prior of the Convent, with whom it continued till the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was granted to *Sir Francis Bryan*, and passed from him to *Sir John Cope*, who died seized of all the possessions here belonging to the monks, in the 5th of Queen Mary, (1558). *Elizabeth* the daughter of *Sir John Cope*, carried this manor in marriage to *John Dryden, Esq.*, who was the eldest son of David Dryden, Esq., by Isabel, the daughter of William Nicholson, of Staffe-hill, in the County of Cumberland. *John Dryden, Esq.* died in 1584, and was succeeded by *Erasmus* his eldest son. This gentleman levied a fine of this manor upon his father's decease; and in the 40th of Elizabeth, (1593), and 17th James I. (1620), was Sheriff of Northamptonshire. In the latter year he was advanced to the dignity of Baronet. *Sir John Dryden*, his son and successor was sheriff of this County in 1634, and chosen knight of the shire in 1640. *Sir Robert Dryden*, the eldest son of Sir John, was the next possessor of this manor, and dying unmarried in 1703, he left his estate here to his second cousin, Edward Dryden, son of Erasmus Dryden, of Westminster, a younger brother of the poet, but the title passed to Sir John Dryden, fourth baronet, son of William Dryden, of Farndon, second son of the first baronet, of whose decease in 1710, the title descended to *Sir Erasmus Henry Dryden*, 5th baronet, the youngest son of the poet. Sir Erasmus Dryden, 6th baronet, was uncle to the 5th baronet; and his grandson *Sir John Dryden*, became the 7th baronet in 1718. In him the estates accompanied the title from which in the short space of ten years, three baronets and heirs at law were excluded. On the decease of *Lady Dryden*, relict of Sir John Dryden, the estates descended to Elizabeth, daughter of Bevill Dryden, Esq., youngest brother of Sir John, and wife of John Turner, Esq. This gentleman, in pursuance of Sir John Dryden's will took the name and arms of Dryden by royal licence; was knighted in 1793,; and elevated to a baronetcy in 1795. He died in 1797, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Sir John Turner Dryden*, second baronet of the new creation, on whose decease, in 1818, the title devolved on his next brother, the *Rev. Sir Henry Dryden*, who died in 1837. *Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden*, the fourth baronet of the new creation, is the son of the third baronet, by the third daughter of the Rev. Julius Hutchinson, of Woodhall Park, Herts. He was born in 1818, was sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1844, and appointed a deputy lieutenant of the county in 1846. His heir presumptive



is his brother *Alfred Erasmus*, born in 1821. *John Dryden*, the celebrated poet, as has been seen above, was father of the fifth baronet of the more ancient line. (*See Aldwinkle Parish, where he was born.*)

*The Priory* for black canons of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded here as early as the reign of King John. The supposed founder, or at least the earliest known benefactor, was Stephen de Leye, who was lord of the manor in the time of Henry II., and who gave to the monks the church of Ashby, and that of Puddington, in Bedfordshire, with four virgates of land in Ashby, a park, mill, and 26 acres of meadow, with mansions and crofts. He afterwards added, "for the benefit of his own and his father's soul," half a hide in Adson, exempt from all incumbrances. "This last gift," says Bridges, "he made in the presence of the whole parish, by the solemn offering of a sword upon the altar, and constituted the parishioners witnesses of his benefaction." His son Robert added 11 virgates of land in Ashby to his father's gifts; and Herbert Golafre gave them half a hide in Adson. Various other benefactors gave them possessions in Blakesley, Byfield, Culworth, Dodford, Ecton, Eydon, Grimsbury, Helmdon, Maidford, Litchborough, Morton Pinkeney, Middleton, Preston Capes, Northampton, Sulgrave, Wappenham, Woodford, Plumpton, Pytcheley, Sewell, Weedon, and Weston. Philip de St. Helen gave them an annual rent of 20s., for the repairs of their chamber, and at its ratification, the prior in full chapter at the request of the donor, pronounced the sentence of excommunication, by bell, book, and candle, against any who in time to come should presume to alienate or diminish from his grant. At the dissolution, the revenues of the monastery were valued at £127. 19s., and the site, as has been observed, with all their property in Ashby was granted to Sir Francis Bryan. "The site of the priory was converted into a residence by Sir John Cope, but was not adopted by his successors, and before the close of the 17th century it was divided into two farm houses occupied by the tenants, and so continued after the purchase by the Drydens till it was taken down in 1710. The Canon's Walk was a terrace on three sides, connecting with the priory garden, which, with the orchard, and the stews, or fish-ponds, are still remaining." \* There are no remains of the monastery except the chapel, now the *parish church*.

*The Village* of Ashby consists of 3 farm-houses, and two or three lodges, "But though now reduced to so small a compass, there is a tradition that the village was formerly very considerable; and in proof, it is urged that the number of graves of which the remains are still to be seen in the church yard, could not possibly arise from the like small number of inhabitants as at present live in it. But whether any past conclusion can be drawn from this circumstance, may

\* Bridges.

fairly be questioned, as these graves were in all probability made for the monks and their benefactors, to whom this church-yard was a burying-place." \* It is situate about 8 miles W. by N. of Towcester, and 12 S. from Daventry.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a portion of the original magnificent chapel of the priory. From excavations made in 1828, it was found to be scarcely one third of its former dimensions. It now consists of a nave and chancel of one pace, a north aisle and pinnacled tower. There are some handsome monuments to the Dryden family in it. The benefice is now a donation, and not under episcopal jurisdiction, the incumbent being appointed by the lord of the manor, and divine service performed at his expense. The Rev. Henry Holloway, B.A., is the present incumbent.

*Canons Ashby House*, the seat of Sir H. E. L. Dryden, Bart., is an irregular building of different periods situated in a small deer park a little N.W. of the church. In the west front is a square tower, and the dining-room, which is 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, is said to be entirely floored and wainscoted with the timber of one single oak, which grew in this lordship. The drawing-room is traditionally supposed to have been fitted up for the reception of Anne of Denmark, queen of King James I. "Near the great close," writes Bridges, "within the park it is supposed, was anciently a fortification; cannon-balls have frequently been dug up here, and the place still retains the name of *Castle-hill*. The park was formerly adorned with a number of venerable oaks, but the greatest ornament at present is four large fish ponds at the head of each other, containing some of them eight acres of ground." Mr. Baker relates the particulars of a skirmish which took place here, on the 18th of April, 1644, between a party of 30 of the parliamentary infantry, which were sent by the Governor of Northampton, to collect money in the neighbourhood of Banbury, and took up their quarters at Sir John Dryden's house, and a party of about 200 foot and 20 horse from Banbury Castle; or, according to another account, a party of the Earl of Northampton's horse, with 80 foot, from Banbury. The Parliamentarians having intelligence of their approach, retreated into the church for safety, where the enemy pursued them, and, having effected an entrance, the besieged took refuge in the tower, the possession of which they maintained for two hours, and at length surrendered on terms, when the enemy was about to set fire to it. They were all conveyed prisoners to Banbury, except one man who was left behind, wounded; but were soon released by a strong party from Northampton. One of the royalists was killed by a stone from the steeple.

*Directory*.—The principal inhabitants are, Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, Bart., Canons Ashby House, and Wm. Coleman, Elisha Linnell, Crockwell-house, and Robert White, farmers.—Letters are received through the Daventry office.

\* Baker.

## ADSTONE (CHAPELRY.)

Adstone, or, as it is called in ancient records, *Atteneston* and *Adneston*, is a parochial chapelry, in the parish of Canons Ashby, according to parliamentary returns, but in parochial matters it is quite independent. It is bounded by Blakesley on the east; on the north by Preston; on the west by Canons Ashby; and by Plumpton on the south. It contains 1,190 acres, and its population, in 1801, was 161; in 1831, 166; and, in 1841, 196 souls. The rateable value is £1,322. 5s., and the amount of assessed property £1,878. The soil is principally a strong loam, and the principal proprietors are the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, Mr. Thomas Aris, Worcester College, Oxford, and Captain Parker. About two thirds is in permanent pasture, and there are here two quarries of red sandstone, used for building purposes.

*Manor.*—Before the conquest *Adston* was held by Edward the Confessor, and at the Doomsday survey, it was in the hands of the Conqueror. In the reign of Henry II., *Geoffrey de Turville* held here 3 small virgates, and the monks of Bec 8 small virgates. In Henry III.'s time the prior of *Ashby* and *Alexander de Bois* were certified to hold a third part of a knight's fee here, of the fee of *Margery de Ripariis* or *Rivers*. The prior of Ashby's share in this third part of a fee seems to be the half a hide given to the convent by Herbert Golafre. In the 1st of Edward I. (1303), John Boupere gave 15 acres, and Walter Brithriche 12 acres of land here, to the same prior and convent. A mill and other lots were given them about the same time; in the 13th of Edward II. (1320), the King granted the said prior and convent the liberty of free warren in all their demesne lands lying in Adstone, and henceforth they appear to have been lords of the manor till the time of their dissolution. Upon the dissolution of the alien priories, the small possessions which the abbot of Bec held here were given by King Henry VI. to his new foundation of Eton College. At the dissolution of Canons Ashby Priory, their revenues in Adstone were valued at the yearly rent of £13. 2s. 4d.; and the manor was granted, in the 4th of Edward VI. (1550), to *Sir Ralph Sadler* and *Lawrence Washington, Esq.*, and the mill and the remainder of their other possessions here, in 1554, to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton. In the 6th of Edward VI. (1552), *William Harby, Gent.*, died seized of this manor, and his lineal descendant Francis Harby, Esq., with his son and heir apparent Keynsham Harby, Esq., sold it with the estate in June 1720, for £6,893. 2s. 6d., to the governors of the charity for the relief of the poor widows and children of clergymen, who are its present lords.

*The Village* of Adstone stands on an eminence, about  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles W.N.W. from Towcester, and about the same distance from Daventry.

*The Church*, or *Chapel*, dedicated to All Saints, was built, according to Bridges,

by one of the family of *Harby*, not far from the manor and mansion house of that family, but never endowed. In Catholic times it was served by the canons of Ashby, and no provision having been made for it after the reformation, the curate was supported by the subscriptions of the lord of the manor, and the principal inhabitants. The Chapel was restored and beautified in 1843, by the corporation of the sons of the clergy, who now contribute £30 per annum, to which the inhabitants add £20, and Worcester College the interest of £100 yearly to the officiating minister. The edifice, which is very neat, consists of a nave, side aisle, and chancel. The living is a curacy not in charge, and the Rev. Samson Henry White, B.A., is the incumbent.

The *National School*, was erected and endowed by the corporation of the sons of the clergy, with £20 a year, in 1846.

Bull Nathaniel, vict., *Wheat Sheaf*  
 Retnett Mary, schoolmistress  
 Underwood Mrs. Fanny  
 Underwood Mrs. Charlotte  
 Warwick Thomas, shopkeeper  
                     Farmers & Graziers.  
 Aris Thomas, (yeoman)

Gibbins John  
 Gibbins William  
 Simco James  
 Underwood Charles, *Highfields*  
 Underwood Samuel, *Adstone Lodge*

Letters received through the Towcester Office.

### BLAKESLEY PARISH

Comprehends the hamlets or members of Woodend, or Wood Blakesley, Kirby, Green's Park, Sewell, and part of Foxley, and contains 2,840 acres. Its boundaries are formed by Litchborough on the north, by Greens Norton on the east, by Plumpton and Adstone on the west, and by Wappenham on the south. The population of Blakesley, including its hamlets, in 1801, was 659; in 1831, 829; and in 1841, 830 souls. Its rateable value is £4,891, and the amount of assessed property is £5,256. The soil varies from a light loam to a stiff clay, and nearly two-thirds of the lordship is in permanent pasture. The principal proprietors are—the Duke of Grafton, and Messrs. William Edwards, Charles Mountfort, John C. Roper, and William Whitton; John W. Wight, Esq., is the lord of the manor. The lordship abounds in springs, some of which are slightly chalybeate.

*Manor.*—*Blaculveslei*, *Blachesleuwe*, *Blaxley*, or *Blakesley*, was in the hands of several possessors at the time of the general survey. The *Earl of Morton* had  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land here of the soke of Norton, which was held of him by one *Sagrim*, the Saxon proprietor, and was then advanced in value from 10s. to 20s.; *Hugh de Abrincis*, Earl of Chester, held half a hide of the same soke, which was valued at 8s.; and *Walter* held of *William Peverel* 2 hides, which had been rated in the Confessor's reign at 10s., but was then advanced to 40s.



Part of Blakesley was also at this time a member of Norton, and kept in the King's own hands. In the reign of Henry II., the 2 hides of the fee of Peverel were held by *Norman de St. Patrick*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  virgates belonged to Norton; *Roger Golafre* held  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides and half a small virgate; *William de Plumpton* 2 hides and 2 small virgates; and *Gilbert*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides and 1 small virgate of the fee of Berkhamstede. In the 4th year of the reign of King John (1203), Geoffrey de Norton sold the whole lordship of Little Blakesley to *Peter de Stokes*, to be held of the crown by the service of one knight's fee, and an annual payment of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  marks to the Knight's hospitalers of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. Henry III. granted to this order the manor of Blakesley, with the privilege of free warren in all their demesne lands in this lordship, and William de Plumpton, Peter Woddam, Peter de Stokes, and Hugh and Maud Golafre, gave them considerable possessions in Blakesley. From the time of Edward III., the family of Zouch possessed a manor here, which in the 19th of Richard II. (1396) was found to have been held by *William la Zouche* of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, by an annual payment of one penny. Edward Lord Zouche levied a fine of this manor in the 23rd of Elizabeth (1581). Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor here, belonging to the prior of the Hospitalers was granted to the *Princess Elizabeth*, during life, and in the 7th of Edward VI. (1554) was given to *John Duke of Northumberland* in exchange for the manor and castle of Tunbridge, in Kent. In the 5th of Mary (1558) it was restored to the hospital; and, in the 2nd of Elizabeth (1560), was granted to *Thomas Watts, Esq.* From this gentleman the manor lineally descended, till the extinction of the male line in Edward Watts, Esq., whose daughter Maria Penelope carried it, with other possessions in Blakesley, which had been purchased by the family of Watts, to William Wight, Esq., of Little Ilford, in Essex, in 1721. His son and successor, *Henry Wight, Esq.*, dying without issue, in 1793, the manor and estate passed from his widow, who died in 1823, to *John Wight Hibbit, Esq.*, as representative of *Henry Wight's* first cousin; he has adopted the name of Wight, and is the present possessor.

"Sir Erasmus Dryden, Bart., of Canons Ashby, in 21st James I. (1623), settled on his youngest son, Erasmus Dryden, Esq., a capital messuage and 8 yardlands, and another messuage and 3 yardlands, in Blacovislie *alias* Blackoslie, which constituted the patrimony of his son, John Dryden, Esq., the celebrated poet, and continued in the family down to the late Lady Dryden, who sold this estate, consisting of 200 acres, in 1804, to *William Edwards, Gent.*, father of the present possessor."\*

*The Village* of Blakesley, which is large, and contains several respectable residences, is delightfully situated in the midst of a thickly wooded country 4

\* Baker.

miles W.N.W. of Towcester, and 13 from Northampton. In Bridge's time it contained about 200 families, amongst whom were 60 freeholders.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the north end of the village, and is in the late Perpendicular style of architecture. It consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, and chancel, and a tower in which is a peal of five bells. The interior is neatly paved and pewed; there is a gallery in the west end, and the Rev. Arthur Tibbitt, the late vicar, presented a new font. An organ, which cost about £100, was erected by subscription in 1843. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £9. 17s., and now worth £186 per annum. John W. Wight, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. Thomas Burnaby, M.A., domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Anglesea, vicar. In 1760 the commissioners allotted 106a. 3r. 20p. to William Pickering, Esq., and 132a. 1r. to Samuel Sheppard, Esq., in lieu of impropriate or rectorial tithes, the remainder of the parish then belonging to Henry Wight, Esq., Mrs. Sarah Higgins, and the Rev. T. C. Welch, being exempt from both impropriate and vicarial tithes. Robert Ayres, Esq., received an allotment in 1779 in lieu of the impropriate tithes of Woodend. The vicarage consists of 65a. 0r. 7p., allotted in lieu of glebe lands and vicarial tithes of Blakesley; and 43a. 3r. 34p. in lieu of the tithes of Woodend, Sewell, and that part of Foxley within this parish. The vicar also receives the dividends on £368. 15s. consols, being a share of the Duchess Dudley's charity. *The Vicarage House* stands near the church.

The *Free Grammar School* was founded and endowed by William Foxley, Gent., in 1669, for the free instruction of all the children of the town and parish of Blakesley. The estate consists of a school, a dwelling-house for the master with about 8 acres of land adjoining, and an allotment of 70a. 2r. 28p. in lieu of three yardlands left by Mr. Foxley. About 25 boys attend at present; the land yields about £90 a-year, and Mr. Wm. Woodward is the master.

The Rev. Sir John Knightley left £200, the interest to be applied to the support of the *Sunday-school* in this parish. This sum yields £5. 13s. per annum. The other *charities* are the *poor's land*, 9a. 2r. 7p., which lets for £25 per annum. *Cleave's Charity*, in lieu of which an allotment of 8a. 3r. was awarded at the inclosure, which lets for about £22 a-year. These two sums are expended upon bread, which is distributed to the poor at the church on certain Sundays. Besides the interest of £368. 15s., which is received for the augmentation of the living, from the Duchess Dudley's or the Bidford Charity, dividends of £34 and £13 per annum have been received of late years in pursuance of an order in Chancery in 1826, for the poor of this parish. This parish is also entitled to £40 per annum from Lady Katherine Leveson's or the Foxley Estate Charity, viz., £20 to be given to poor widows, and £20 to place

two poor boys apprentices, and after the payment of other specific bequests, one third of the surplus rents and profits of the estate is to be distributed amongst the poor. The share of the overplus money for several years was £70, amounting with the original donation of £40 to £110. These sums are proportionately divided between Blakesley and Woodend. The sum of £1. 10s. per annum is received for the poor of this parish also from Mrs. Jane Leeson's Charity.

WOODEND is a hamlet in this parish, which forms its south-western division, and contained a population in 1841 of 272 souls. The rateable value of the lands and houses is £1,842. 3s. 6d. It has a separate highway rate, maintains its own poor, and appoints its own churchwarden. The soil is principally a strong clay, with a substratum of limestone, and it is plentifully supplied with springs. The principal landowners are J. W. Wight, Esq., and Messrs. John Edwards, Henry Spencer, and Wm. Whitton.

*The Village*, or Woodend Green, is about half a mile S.S.W. of Blakesley, and a short distance from it is *Blakesley House*, formerly the manor-house of the Knights Hospitalers, but now the seat of John W. Wight, Esq. It has been nearly rebuilt by the Wight family. There is a small *Baptist Chapel* here, which will seat about 100 persons.

The hamlets of *Kirby* and *Sewell* contain but one farm house each.

FOXLEY, or the *Field of Foxes*, consists of about 483 acres, of which 281a. are in this parish, about 149a. in Pateshull, and 53a. in Litchborough; and the whole is the property of the Trustees of the Foxley Charity, founded by Lady Katherine Leveson. Foxley was formerly a village, which gave name to the hundred now called Norton, and at present consists of only three houses, which are not only situated in the three above-named parishes, but also in three several hundreds—Fawsley, Norton, and Towcester. At the Domesday survey, the lordship of Foxley contained four parts of half a hide, and was held of the Crown by the *Earl of Morton*. In the reign of Henry II. *Simon de Wahul*, *Earl Maurice*, and the *Priory of St. Andrew* at Northampton had each 4 small virgates here. In the reign of Henry VIII. this lordship was in the possession of the family of *Foxley*, from whom it afterwards passed by purchase to *Alice, Duchess Dudley*, wife of Sir Robert Dudley, son of the Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favourite. At her decease, in 1669, at the advanced age of 90 years, she was succeeded in this manor by her daughter, *Lady Katherine Leveson*, who, by a codicil to her will dated 21st Feb., 1670, devised the whole manor to six trustees to be applied to charitable purposes in the parishes of Blakesley, Pateshull, and Litchborough, in this county; and the parishes of Lilleshall and Trentham, in Shropshire and Staffordshire. The gross rental of the estate in 1833 was £710 per annum.

## Marked 1 reside at Woodend.

Alcock George, butcher	Kinman George, saddler	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Ayres John, shoemaker	1 Loydell Richard, blksmith.	Marked thus * are yeoman.
Bliss William S., vict., <i>Red Lion</i> , (and baker)	Lever Benjamin, surgeon	*Bird Edwin
Bodily Daniel, stonemason	Norris Ann, vict., <i>Greyhound</i>	Chambers T. (& butch & maltr)
Bray Richard, postmaster	Norris Louisa, grocer and draper	*Edwards William
Briggs Mr. William	Pacey George, plumber, &c.	1 Lovell Thos. Cathanger
Burnaby Rev. Thomas, M.A., vicar	Pittam William, shoemaker	*Mountfort Charles
Capron Thomas W., butcher	Secklington Mr. Thomas	Perridge Eliz., <i>Sewell Grounds</i>
Cook Mr. William	1 Taylor Thos., wheelwright	Pittam Jeremiah
1 Edwards Mr. John	1 Walker George H., builder and wheelwright	1 Pittam John
Franklin Thomas, cooper	Watts Joseph, carpenter	Shepherd Wm. (& maltster and chandler)
Gascoigne Stephn., blksmith.	Watts William, carpenter	1 Shortland Samuel
Hicks M., butcher & baker	Welch Francis, gentleman	1 Taylor Thomas
Howes William, baker	1 Wilkinson James, tailor	Waite Jas., <i>Manor-house</i>
Hutchins, James, artist	Wooding John, blacksmith	Williams Mark (& beer retr.)
		Wrighton James

Letters are received through the Towcester Post-office.

*Carriers.*—To Northampton, John Dunckley & Wm. Jones, Sat., & to Towcester on Tues.

## BRADDEN PARISH

Is bounded on the east and north by Green's Norton and Towcester, on the west by Blakesley, and on the south by Slapton and Abthorp. It contains 1,000 acres; and its population in 1801, was 156; in 1831, 165; and in 1841 171 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1378; and the amount of assessed property £1,470. The soil is principally a stiff clay, and about two-thirds of the lordship is in permanent pasture. The principal landowners are the Rev. Cornelius Ives, (lord of the manor and rector), and Mr. Joseph Goodman.

*Manor.*—At the time of the general survey, *David* held 1 hide and 4 parts of half a hide in *Bradne* of the King. In the Confessor's time, it was the freehold of Biscop, and was valued at 5s. but it was now rated at 10s. *William*, the ancestor of the baronial family of *Engayne* held a similar quantity of Robert de Buci, which was then advanced in value from 40s. to 60s. In the reign of Henry II., Payen held 1 hide and 4 small virgates here, *Vitatis Engaine* the same quantity, and Ralph de Mandeville 1 hide and two small virgates. In the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), *Geoffrey de Braden* was certified to be the lord of *Braden*. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347). Richard Blundell and John Draper accounted for a fourth part of a knight's fee here, as of the fee of Engaine; and *Thomas de Baa*, with three others, answered for two parts of a fee in Sewell Bradden, and Everdon, of the fees of Waundevill. In the 37th of this reign, (1364), Margery, relict of William Lord Ros, of Hemlake, died seized of the fee which *Geoffrey de Braden* held here, and under the successor of her son Thomas de Ros, this manor was held in the reign of Henry V. by *Sir Thomas Green*, of Norton Davy, now called Greens Norton, who died possessed



of it in the 5th of this reign, and left it to *Thomas* his son. In Edward IV's time, *John Hulcate, Esq.*, died seized of it; and in the 2nd of Henry VII. (1487), a fine was levied of this manor between *Thomas Fowler, Esq.*, *John Mattheue*, and *Richard Meryett*, and *Robert Prudde* the heir of John Holcote, and in the 11th of the same reign, another fine was levied between John Mattheue, and Thomas Marquis of Dorset and Cicely his wife. Upon the attainder of Sir Richard Empson in the reign of Henry VIII., he was found to be seized of this lordship, by which means it was forfeited with the rest of his estates to the crown, and granted to William Compton in 1512. Sir Nicholas, afterwards Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, levied a fine of it in the same year, and left it to Thomas Lord Vaux, his son. It afterwards reverted to the Matthew family, with which it continued till 1677, when *Gaius Matthew, Esq.*, sold it with the advowson to the *Rev. William Ives*, rector of Greens Norton, and afterwards of this parish. This gentleman died in 1696-7, was succeeded in his estate by his nephew and heir, *William Ives*, and it is now in the possession of the *Rev. Cornelius Ives*. Bradden is a parcel of the honor of Grafton, and a member of the court annually held at Morton Pinkeney. The Knight's Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem had possessions here, and are traditionally supposed to have erected the old manor house, the site of which is occupied by the present family mansion of the *Ives's*.

*The Village* of Bradden is pleasantly situated, in a valley about 3 miles west of Towcester.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, stands at the north end of the village, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel, and a low tower containing five bells. The interior is neatly pewed. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, valued in the King's books at £14 6s. 8d., but now valued at £241 per annum. The *Rev. Cornelius Ives, M. A.*, author of a volume of "Sermons originally composed for a country congregation," is the present patron and incumbent. The rectory consists of 191a. 2r. 31p., allotted by the commissioners in lieu of glebe land, and all tithes whatsoever. The School was erected in 1831, by the *Rev. C. Ives*, and is principally supported by subscription.

*Bradden House*, the seat of the *Rev. C. Ives*, stands a little west of the church, and is a handsome structure.

*Charities*.—The town land consists of a messuage called Bradden-house, and 27a. 2r. 38p. in Slapton, and about 2a. in Wappenham, which lets for about £40 a year. The rent is applied by the feoffees to the repairs of the church, and the surplus, if any, to the schoolmaster and the poor. There are a few cottages, and 3a. 1r. 23p., yielding about £5 a year, which sum was originally intended to supply the church with bell-ropes, but is now included in the churchwardens' accounts.

The *poor's land* consists of 1a. 3r. 24p.; Leeson's Charity yields 10s. yearly to the poor of this parish; and 5s. a year is paid out of the poor-rates as interest for the sum of £5. left to the poor of this parish in 1739, by the Rev. Robert Porter.

*Longevity*.—Henry Greenwood, of this parish, died in Feb., 1727-8, at the advanced age of 103 years.

*Directory*.—Rev. Cornelius Ives, M.A., rector; John Swan, vict., *Sugar Loaf*, (and carpenter); — Hutchins, schoolmaster; Joseph Goodman, yeoman; and the farmers are—Thomas Chapman Kenning, John Newitt, Wm. Newitt, and Wm. Stephens.

#### GREENS-NORTON PARISH.

Norton, formerly called *Norton Davy* or *David*, and now Greens-Norton, from the family of Green, its former lords, comprehends the hamlets of Duncote Carswell, Field Burcote and a part of Potcote. It is bounded on the north by Blakesley, and Cold-Higham; on the west by Bradden; on the south by Towcester, from which it is divided by a small brook; and on the east by the Roman Watling-street way, or Chester road. It contains 2,490 acres; and its population, in 1801, was 615; in 1831, 771; and, in 1841, 882 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,121. 7s., and the amount of assessed property is £3,222. The soil varies very much, but the land is generally fertile, the lordship is well supplied with good springs (one of which is mineral), limestone, and sand; and the principal proprietors are the Duke of Grafton (the lord of the manor), John Elliott, Esq., the rector in right of the church, and Mrs. Sheppard, of Duncote.

*Manor*.—*Edward the Confessor* held the manor of Norton before the conquest, and at the general survey after that event, the *Conqueror* himself held it, together with its members, Blakesley and Adstone, which then contained 7 hides and 1 virgate of land. There were two mills of the yearly rent of 15s. each, with a wood 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth, and the whole had been rated at £12, but was then advanced to £20. Mr. Baker is of opinion that this wood was synonymous with the origin of Whittlebury Forest. In the reign of Henry II. Norton contained the same quantity of land; and it continued a royal demesne till the first year of the reign of Richard I. (1189), when it was granted, with the hundred of Norton, to *Baldwin de Betun, Earl of the Isle of Wight*, and afterwards of *Albemarle*, to be held by the service of three knight's fees, and a fee-farm rent of £4 yearly. From this nobleman it passed, with the hundred of Norton, in marriage with his daughter *Alice*, to *William, Earl of Pembroke*, from whom it descended to his five sons successively, who died without issue, and then passed to *John le Mareschal*, nephew of the first earl. *William*, his grandson, having joined the rebellious barons who were in arms against their

sovereign, this manor was confiscated to the Crown, who granted it to *Henry*, son of Richard, King of Almaine, but it soon after reverted to the former family; for in the following year, at the intercession of William de Say, the sons of William Mareschal, John and William, obtained the royal pardon for their father's treason, and were permitted to succeed to his inheritance. In the reign of Edward I. the manor was held under John le Mareschal by *David*, the son of Griffin, from whom it received the appellation of Norton David. In the 29th of Edward III. (1355), *Sir Henry Green* and *Thomas*, his son, gave 20s. for licence to acquire the manor of Norton Davy, and soon after a fine was levied of the manor, advowson, and hundred, in fee tail to himself and his heirs, in the male line of which it continued for several generations. By inquisition taken upon the death of Thomas, son of Sir Henry Greene, in the 15th of Richard II. (1392), it was found that the manor and advowson of the church were held of the King *in capite* by knight's service, and the hundred of Norton by the payment of £3. 4s. yearly into the King's exchequer. In the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1542), the hundred and manor of Norton were annexed, by act of parliament, to the honor of *Grafton*; and were granted, in the 5th of Edward VI. (1552), to *William Parr*, *Marquis of Northampton*, and his heirs. This nobleman was the only son of Sir Thomas Parr and Matilda Green. "His youth," writes Mr. Baker, "was spent in personal attendance on Henry VIII., and he bore a conspicuous part in the tournaments which graced the splendid interview between that monarch and Francis, King of France. In 1538 he was created Baron Parr, and in 1545, through the influence of his sister, Queen Catherine Parr, the earldom of Essex, which had been enjoyed by his wife's father, was conferred on him, though his issue by her had been illegitimated by act of parliament, and she was then living with one Hunt, *alias* Huntley, by whom she had several children. In the 1st of Edward VI. he was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Northampton, but, on the demise of the King, becoming implicated with Dudley Duke of Northumberland, in the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, he was, on the accession of Queen Mary, attainted of high treason, and sentenced to be beheaded; his life, however, was not only spared, but before the close of the year he was restored in blood, though not to his honours, and was styled simply Sir William Parr, till Queen Elizabeth, in the first of her reign, re-created him Marquis of Northampton. He died without issue, in 1570, and was buried in the Collegiate Church at Warwick. His delight was music and poetry, and his exercise war; though his skill in the field answered not his industry, nor his success his skill. King Henry called him his 'integrity,' and King Edward his 'honest uncle.'" At his death all his estates reverted to the Crown, and the hundred and lordship of Norton were afterwards settled upon Queen Catherine, consort to Charles II., upon whose death, in 1705, they

devolved to the Duke of Grafton, and from whom they lineally descended to *Henry Fitzroy*, the 5th Duke of Grafton, who is the present possessor.

*The Manor House* stood north-west of the church, but no remains are left.

*The Village* of Greens Norton stands in a low situation about 2 miles W.N.W. of Towcester.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is situated on a slight eminence at the east end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower containing five bells, surmounted by a lofty spire which was rebuilt in 1807. The interior was well paved and pewed in 1826: a neat barrel organ, which cost 100 guineas, was presented by John Elliott, Esq., and stands in the gallery at the west end; and the chancel is a continuation of the nave without any division. The living is a rectory with the curacies of Silverstone and Whittlebury, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £38., and now valued at £804. per annum. The patronage is vested in the crown, and the Rev. Thomas Fawcett, M.A. is the present incumbent. The tithes of Norton and Duncote were commuted in 1779, for 261a. 3r. 38p. of land in Norton, and the rector receives a modus of £8. yearly for the duke of Grafton's old inclosures in Norton, Carswell, Field Burcote, and Potcote. The tithes of Whittlebury and Silverston were commuted for 115a. 0r. 30p. in lieu of his open fields, and of such of the old inclosures as were exonerated under the act, and 53a. 1r. 31p., in lieu of his open field freehold estate, charging the whole with an annual corn rent of 332 bushels, 6 gallons, 6 pints of good wheat, at the average price for 21 years in the county of Northampton. The rector has also a modus of £3. yearly for the tithes of about 375a. of old inclosures, not exonerated under the act. The commissioners for disforesting Hasleborough-walk, in Whittlewood Forest, and enclosing Silverstone, awarded to the rector of Norton 4a. 2r. 36p. in lieu of the glebe in Silverstone; and an annual corn rent of 492 bushels, 2 pecks, and 11 pints of wheat, in lieu of the tithes of 1110a. 3r. 17p. of land in Silverstone, at the average price for every seven years. A further yearly corn rent of 90 bushels, 3 pecks, and 11 pints, was awarded to him by the commissioners in lieu of the tithes of that portion of Hasleborough-walk which was within the liberties of Silverstone.\* About 120 acres in Silverston, including the Luffield land are exonerated from all tithes whatever.

There were formerly several handsome monuments to the family of *Greene*, but they have all been removed by the guardians of the church.

A *Chantry* was founded here in 1496 by Matilda Green, which at the dissolution had lands in this county, and that of Leicester of the yearly value of £10. 17s. 9d. The house for the priest stood opposite the south wall of the church yard, and was modernized some years since.

\* The tithes of Silverstone were commuted in 1825 for £241. 10s.



There is a small *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* in the village, which was erected in 1802; and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, built in 1837.

The *National Free School*, supported by subscription (the principal subscribers being the Duke of Grafton, the rector, and John Elliott, Esq.), and a portion of the rent of 26 acres of land, situated in Slapton, in Buckinghamshire, which was purchased by the executors of Aaron Wood, who, by will, in 1719, directed the residue of his personal estate and effects to be disposed of to such charitable uses as his executors should think fit. The day and Sunday schools are well conducted and attended, and the children are instructed *gratis* in reading, writing, and arithmetic, on the national system, by Mr. Jas. Rush and Mrs. Ann Howes.

The other *Charities* of the parish are £1. 10s. yearly, for the poor, from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity; £3 a year which was left by the Rev. William Ives, of Braden, in 1693, to be distributed among 12 poor families who constantly attended the parish church; and the *Church Land*, consisting of 6a. 1r. 27p., which lets for about 10 guineas per annum, and is applied with the church rate. A boy belonging to this parish is sent on the nomination of the minister of this parish, to be educated under the *Saunders Charity* in Towcester school.

*Biography.*—*Catherine Parr*, the last wife of King Henry VIII., was youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, by the coheiress of Green, and is traditionally reported to have been born at Greens Norton, while some affirm that she was a native of Westmoreland. Her first husband was Edward Borough, son of Lord Borough; she afterwards married John Neville, Lord Latimer; and in 1543, within a twelvemonth of his decease was selected by the capricious King for his sixth Queen. "Henry," writes Mr. Baker, "having carried on the work of reformation so far as suited his selfish and unprincipled views, seemed disposed to recede rather than to advance; and Catherine, devotedly attached to the cause, had a narrow escape of falling a sacrifice to her zeal. The King, being confined by illness, she attended him with the most assiduous care, and he, often turning the conversation to his favourite topic—religion, she ventured to express her sentiments with more freedom than his impatience of opposition could brook. He complained of her dictation to Bishop Gardiner, who, with Wriothesley, the Chancellor, eager to remove so powerful an enemy to the Romish Church, wilfully insinuated the danger of cherishing such a viper in his bosom, and worked so effectually on his wounded vanity and impetuous temper, as to procure his sanction to a warrant for committing her to the Tower on a charge of heresy and treason. A copy of this fatal document, with the royal signature, by some fortunate accident reached the Queen, and all her address and courage were summoned to avert the impending blow. She repaired immediately to the King, who, entering on the ensnaring subject of controversy, she modestly declined the conversation, remarking

that women by their original creation were made subject to men, who being made after the image of God, as women were made after their image, ought to instruct their wives, and she was more especially bound to be taught by his majesty, as he was a prince of such excellent learning and wisdom. "Not so, by St. Mary," said the King, "you are become a doctor Kate, able to instruct *us*, and not to be instructed *by us*." To which she replied, that he had misinterpreted her motives in arguing with him, that she was actuated solely by a desire to alleviate the anguish of his pain, and she well knew that her opinions could only afford him a momentary amusement, but her conversation was apt to languish without some opposition, and by this innocent artifice she had frequently reaped instruction from his profound knowledge. "And is it even so, sweetheart," exclaimed Henry, with great tenderness, "then we are perfect friends again." The next morning, while the King and Queen were walking in the garden, the Bishop, unaware of the reconciliation, appeared at the head of forty pursuivants to arrest her. The King stepped aside to him, and having dismissed him with the most opprobrious epithets, the Queen, ignorant of the purpose for which he came, began to intercede for him, but she received no other answer from Henry than that she little knew how ill he deserved her good offices. Henceforward she uninterruptedly retained her influence over the King, who, in his will, acknowledges her great love, obedience, chasteness of life, and wisdom." Henry died on the 28th of January, 1546-7, and long before the expiration of the year, Catherine was the wife of Thomas Lord Seymour, Lord Admiral of England, and brother of the protector Somerset. She died in September, the ensuing year, according to some authorities, in child-bed, but not without suspicion of poison, and was buried in the chapel of Sudley Castle, in Gloucestershire."

DUNCOTE is a hamlet in this parish, a little north-east of Norton; it contains about 18 houses, and here is a small place of worship belonging to a religious sect called *Johnsonians*, erected in 1841.

FIELD-BURCOTE is another hamlet north of Norton, containing only 2 houses.

CARSWELL is situated north-west of Norton, and is an ancient freehold, the property of the Duke of Grafton. The house was formerly moated round. These three hamlets are all manorial as well as parochial members of Norton.

POTCOTE is a hamlet, containing two houses, one of which stands in Cold-Higham parish, and the other partly in Higham and partly in this parish. The principal part of the hamlet lies in Cold-Higham, but about 130 acres belonging to the Duke of Grafton forms the northern extremity of this parish.

*Luffield Priory*.—This religious establishment stood in a secluded spot within the forest of Whittlewood or Whittlebury, at the junction of the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. It was founded in the reign of Henry I., by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for monks of the Benedictine order, and dedi-

cated to the Blessed Virgin; the conventual buildings and offices were principally in the parish of Lillingston Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire, and the church stood in Northamptonshire, within the precincts of Silverstone. About 60 acres of the land belonging to the priory is situate in this county, and the remainder, or greater part of the district, which is now *extra-parochial*, is situate in Buckinghamshire. In consequence of the extreme poverty of this monastery, it was suppressed, and its revenues annexed to King Henry VII.'s chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and it continued a cell to that splendid establishment till the general dissolution of the monasteries in the next reign.

Brayne Jesse, farmer & vict.,  
*Butchers' Arms.*

Bull William, beer retailer

Darby William, grocer

Elliott John, Esq.

Fawcett Rev. T., M.A., rect.

Foxley Wm., brick-manufctr.  
& coal dealer

Garlick Miss Biddy

Garlick Henry, beer retailer

Garlick Thomas, farrier

Haynes Saml., vict., *Red Lion*

Howes Chas., baker

Howes Lazarus, beer retail.,  
Duncote

Johnson John Ayres, miller

Lee Mr. James

Lee William, carpenter

Lee William, jun., carpenter

Lindsey Mrs. Clara

Pinckard John Thos., Esq.

Ratledge Wm., stonemason

Rush Jas., master of National  
Free-school

Savage Josiah, tailor

Savage Richard, tailor

Sheppard Mrs. M., Duncote

Stevens Saml., blacksmith

Taylor Wm. wheelwright

Thomas Joseph, butcher

Thorneycroft J., stonemason

Thorneycroft S., stonemason

Thorneycroft T., stonemason

Wakefield Mrs. Mary

Watson John, shoemaker

Whitton W., Esq., Park House

# Farmers & Graziers.

Thus \* are yeomen.

\*Ayres Samuel

Burman Elizabeth

Burt William

Gallard Joseph

Gallard Wm. (& corn miller)

Howes William, Duncote

\*Howes William

Johnson W. (& malt.), Burcote

Lee John

Lee Samuel (& butcher)

Sheppard John, Duncote

\*Sheppard Wm., Duncote

Stops Geo., (& corn miller)

\*Whitton Wm., Carswell

Winckles J., Field Burcote

Letters are received through the Towcester post-office.

Carrier to Northampton—Richard Marriot, on Saturdays.

# MAIDFORD PARISH.

Maidford, called in Domesday book *Merdeford*, and in later records *Maydford*, is bounded by Litchborough on the east, by Farthingstone on the north, on the west by Preston Capes, and by Blakesley on the south. It contains 1,830 acres; and its population, in 1801, was 228; in 1831, 373; and in 1841, 339 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,151. 18s.; and the amount of assessed property, £1,489. The soil varies from a light to a strong loam, and the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. It is well supplied with limestone and gravel, and at the south-west district of the parish is a mineral spring, called Moor's Spring. The principal proprietors are William Grant, Esq., of Litchborough, (lord of the manor); the rector in right of the church, and Messrs. John Judkins and Thomas Sheppard. Maidford Wood, belonging to W. Grant, Esq., contains about 36 acres, and is only separated by a field from Sewell Wood, which covers an area of 30 acres.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, one *Hugh* held two and one-

fifth hides of land here, which were held of the Crown by *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*, and which, with a wood 4 furlongs in length and 1 furlong in breadth, had been valued, in the Confessor's time, when it was the freehold of *Willa*, at 20s., but was now advanced to 50s. In the reign of Henry II., *Payen* held 2 hides and 2 small virgates in Maidford; and in the reign of Henry III. *Henry de Alento* held one knight's fee here of *Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester*, of the fee of Leicester. This Henry de Alento gave an annual rent of 15s. 4d. issuing from lands in Maidford to the Convent of Canons Ashby for the maintenance of a canon there, and the benefaction was confirmed by Roger de Quincy, his superior lord. In the 48th of Henry III. (1264), Roger de Quincy died without male issue, and in the division of his estate between his daughters, this lordship was assigned to *Elena* the youngest, the wife of *Alan, Lord Zouche* of Ashby, from whom it came to Alan, Lord Zouche, his grandson. The fee which had been held by Henry de Alento was in the possession of *Thomas Kynne*, in the 54th of this reign (1270), and his son *Robert* was certified to hold the lordship of Maidford of the heirs of the Earl of Winchester, in the 24th of Edward I. (1296). In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Robert Kynne* was lord of the manor, and in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), this *Robert Kynne* and *Simon Potche* accounted for the third part of a knight's fee in Maidford. Alan la Zouche died in the 7th of Edward II. (1314), and in the partition of his estates Maidford was allotted to *Maud*, the wife of *Robert de Holland*, and was carried in marriage by his daughter *Maud* to *John, Lord Lovell*, with whose descendants it continued till the beginning of the reign of Henry VII., when, upon Francis, Lord Lovell, being attainted of high treason, Maidford was granted to *George, Lord Strange*, and from him it descended to *Thomas*, his eldest son. This Thomas succeeded his grandfather in the title of Earl of Derby, in the 19th of the same reign (1504), and died in the 13th of Henry VIII. (1522), leaving *Edward, Earl of Derby*, a minor 15 years of age, his successor. But the immediate possession of this manor, after the attainder of the family of Lovell, was in the hands of *William Trist*, son of John Trist, of this parish. His grandson, *William Trist, Esq.*, died, in the 20th of Henry VIII. (1529), seized of the manor and advowson of Maidford, held of the Earl of Derby, as of the honour of Winchester, by service of 2d. yearly. The manor descended in succession in this family to *Andrew Twist, M.D.*, who died without issue in 1749, leaving one moiety to his nephew, *Samuel Barker, Esq.*, of Lyndon, in Rutlandshire, for life, with remainder to all his children; and the other moiety to his niece, *Elizabeth Dances*, for life, with remainder to all her children. Samuel Barker, Esq., sold his entire estate here in 1811, in lots, and the manor was purchased by *Wm. Grant, Esq.*, of Litchborough. The priories of Canons Ashby and Luffield, and the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem had each possessions in this parish.



The *Manor House* of the Trists stood west of the church, and is said to have occupied a double quadrangle; part of it has been converted into a farm-house, and some of the offices are still remaining.

The *Village* of Maidford, which consists of a few farm-houses, and the rectory, stands on an eminence, about 6 miles N.W. by W. of Towcester.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, stands at the upper end of the village, and consists of a nave, south aisle, porch, and chancel, with a tower containing two bells. The structure is in the Early English style of architecture. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Brackley, valued in the king's books at £8. 8s. 9d., but now worth about £300 per annum. Wm. Grant, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. Sampson Henry White, B.A., is rector. The rectory consists of 175 acres, allotted by the commissioners, in lieu of glebe lands and tithes, and the tithes of about 100 acres of old inclosure, and 30 acres of Sewell wood, for which no compensation was made by the commissioners, and which were commuted, in 1846, for £30. 16s. 9d. The *Rectory-house*, a respectable residence, stands at the south end of the village.

The *Sunday School* is supported by the rector.

*Charities*.—The *Poor's and Church Allotments* consist of about 10 acres, which lets for about £21 per annum; one moiety of which is distributed to the poor at Christmas, and the other is applied with the church rates.

*Longevity*.—Elizabeth Wilson died here in May, 1767, at the extraordinary age of 122 years.

Cave Richard, shoemaker	Perrin Joseph, wheelwright	Boyson John
Coy Geo., vict., George, (and	Underwood J., buthr. & fmr.	Campion William
blacksmith	White Rev. S., H., B.A., rector	Judkins John, (yeoman)
Edwards T., milr., bkr. & fmr.	Farmers & Graziers.	Messenger William
Jones William, tailor	Bliss William (yeoman)	

Letters are received through the Towcester office.

*Carriers to Northampton*.—Wm. Chambers and Mary Barnes on Saturdays.

#### MORTON PINKENEY PARISH.

Morton, called in Domesday book *Mortone*, received the addition of Pinkeney from the family of that name who were afterwards possessors of it. It is bounded on the east by Plumpton, on the north by Canons Ashby, by Eydon on the west, and on the south and south-east by Culworth, Sulgrave, and Weston by Weedon. It contains 2,460 acres of the rateable value of £2,871. 10s.; the amount of assessed property in the parish is £3,177; and its population in 1801, was 420; in 1831, 581; and in 1841, 565 souls. The soil is principally a light red loam on a limestone substratum, and the principal proprietors are, Edward Candler, Esq., (lord of the manor), Colonel Adams, and Mrs. Harriet Parker. The greater part of the lordship is in pasture.

*Manor.*—This lordship consisted of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land at the time of the Conquerors survey and was held by one Geoffrey, of *Gilo* the brother of *Anculf*, also called *Gilo de Pecheni*. This *Gilo* possessed 11 lordships in this county after the Norman invasion and gave name to the barony of Pinkeney which descended to his heirs and successors. In the reign of Henry II., these  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides were in the hands of Henry de Pinkeney the son of Gilbert, the grandson of *Gilo*. The lordship continued with this family till the reign of Edward III., when it was sold to *Richard de Blundell*: but soon reverted again to *William de Pinkeney*, who in the 20th of the same reign (1347), alienated it to *Sir John Molins*, who answered for two fees here in the same year. From *Sir John Molins*, this lordship passed into the hands of *Sir Henry Greene* who levied a fine of it in the 21st of this reign; and in the 30th of the same reign *Sir Henry Greene* conveyed it to *Giles de St. John*, and *Isabella*, his mother, the relict of *William de St. John*, for the term of their respective lives, with remainder to the heirs of the said *Giles*. It afterwards descended to *Margery*, the wife of *William Harwedon*, and daughter of *Giles de St. John* aforesaid. In the 1st of Henry VII. (1485), *Margery Garmon* the sister of *Thomas Harwedon* became possessed of the manor; and her daughter and heiress by her first husband carried it in marriage to *Sir Richard Knightley*, of Fawsley, and it was included in their extensive estates till the 31st of Elizabeth (1589), when *Sir Valentine Knightley* alienated it to *Samuel Danvers, Esq.*, of Culworth. The next possessors of this manor were the Cope family, and its present Lord is *Edward Candler, Esq.*, the late lady Cope's nephew.

*Canons Ashby Priory* had the church of Morton and other possessions here, and the Abbey of Bittlesden had a portion of Morton Wood.

This lordship is a member of the honour of Grafton and the inhabitants pay a penny for every house for what is termed smoke money.

The Manor House, now a farm-house, stands east of the church-yard.

The Village of Morton Pinkeney is situated on a descent, about 8 miles W. by N. from Towcester, and about the same distance from Brackley and Daventry.

The Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands on the north side of the village, and consists of a nave, side-aisles, and porches, a chancel, and a low, embattled tower in which are five bells. The chancel was rebuilt, in 1845, by the patrons, and in 1846 the church was newly floored and pewed, and partly roofed, at a cost of £800; £500 of which was raised by a rate levied on the parishioners, and the remainder by voluntary subscription. The living is a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Brackley, the gross value of which is about £170; in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Oriel college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Francis Jones, M.A., for whom the Rev. Charles B. Auber, M.A., officiates. The advowson continued in the crown till the reign of James I., but now accom-

panies the impropriate rectory. The great tithes were commuted, in 1847, for £163. 3s. The vicarage was twice augmented with the sum of £200; and it now consists of 78a. 3r. 26p., allotted by the commissioners in lieu of small tithes; a rate payment of £6. 6s. per annum for the small tithes of old inclosures belonging to persons who had no open land; about 20a. in Priors Marston, and 22a. 2r. 23p. in Morton, purchased out of the proceeds of Queen Anne's bounty.

*The Parsonage-house* stands north of the church-yard.

*The National School*, erected in 1822, at a cost of above £300, ornaments the village green, and is supported principally by subscription.

*Charities*.—£1. 10s. per annum is received from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity for the poor of this parish; 40s. a year was left to the poor, also, by Anthony Plant, in 1624. *The Poor's Land* consisting of 12 acres, lets for about £18 a year, which sum is expended upon the poor, and the interest of £36, the amount of some ancient benefactions, was expended upon some small tenements and is paid out of the parish rates.

Adams Wm., wheelwright  
Auber Rev. Chas. Bransby,  
M. A., curate  
Baseley J., B., vict., *Dun Cow*  
Brockliss John, tailor  
Chambers T., bkr. & butchr.  
Gascoigne Thos., blacksmith  
Gilkes Wm., beer retailer  
Higham T., butcher & bkr.  
Johnson Wm., wheelwright  
Tardoff Thos. L., butcher  
Webb John, vict., *Red Lion*

Whitmell John, baker  
Wilson Mrs. Ann

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Thus \* are yeomen.

Branson Richard  
\*Brockliss John  
Bull William  
Carpenter Nathaniel  
Earl Samuel  
\*Elkington John

Flowers John  
\*Hawtin William  
Higham Joseph  
Humphrey W., (& maltster)  
Potter John  
Potter Wm., Manor House  
Richards Thos., Lawn Hill  
Watkins John  
Williams Elijah  
Williams Joseph  
Youman Rd. & Wm., Fox Hill

Letters are received through the Daventry Office.

#### PLUMPTON PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Adstone, in Canons Ashby parish; on the east by Woodend, in Blakesley parish; on the south by Weston and Wedon Pinkeney; and on the west by Morton Pinkeney. It contains 1,800 acres; and its population, in 1801, was 56; in 1831, 75; and, in 1841, 69 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £701. 7s.; and the amount of assessed property £1,865. The soil is principally a stiff clay, and three-fourths of the lordship is in permanent pasture. The principal landowners are the Principal and Fellows of Jesus college, Oxford, the rector in right of the church, and Mr. William Edmunds. There was formerly an extensive pottery at Oakley bank. Plumpton-wood, containing about 160 acres in this parish, extends to Blakesley parish.

*Manor*.—*Lavenot*, one of the Saxon nobles, held one hide of land here of *Walterius Flandrensis*, at the time of the Domesday survey, which had been rated at 40s., and still continued at the same valuation. This hide had been

the freehold of the said Lavenot before the conquest. *Walterius Flandrensis* was the lord of Wahul, and his lands were afterwards held of his heirs and successors, as of the barony of Wahul. In the reign of Henry II., *William*, the son of *Robert de Plumpton*, held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides here of the fee of Wahul, in which he was succeeded by *Robert de Plumpton*, his brother. This Robert, with Robert his son, gave a considerable portion of land with a wood called Ocle, to the priory of Canons Ashby, and these benefactions were ratified by Walter de Wahul, the superior lord of the fee. In the partition of the estate of Robert de Plumpton, in the reign of Henry III., this manor was assigned to his daughter, *Sarah*, the wife of *William de St. John*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *William de St. John* was lord of Plumpton; and in the 5th of Edward III. (1331), his son, of the same name, died seized of it. *Margaret*, the daughter and heiress of *Giles de St. John*, the son of *William*, carried this manor in marriage to *William de Harwedon*, in the male line of whose descendants it continued till the 1st of Henry VII. (1485), when, upon the failure of issue in *Sir Thomas Harwedon*, it passed with the other family estates to his sister and heiress, *Margaret*, successively the wife of *Henry Skenard, Esq.*, and *William Garnon, Esq.* Her daughter and heiress, *Joan*, by her first husband, carried this manor, with several others, in marriage to *Sir Richard Knightley*, of Fawsley, and in 1604, *Sir Valentine Knightley* alienated it, with the advowson of the church, to *Sir Roger Wilbraham*, of Bridgmore in Cheshire, and Newbottle. Upon the death of *Sir Roger*, his estate was partitioned between his three daughters, and this manor and advowson were assigned to the youngest, *Catherine*, first wife of *Sir Henry Delves, Bart.*, of Doddington, Cheshire, from whom they passed to *Nicholas Onley, Esq.*, of Catesby, who afterwards conveyed them to *Francis Watson, Esq.*, of Willesdon, Middlesex. *Horace*, or *Horatio Moore* was lord of the manor of Plumpton in 1681; and it passed soon after to the family of Busby. *Edward Busby, Gent.*, sold it, in 1772, to *Benjamin Hill, Esq.*, of Northampton, whose grandsons, the Rev. *Benjamin Hill* and *George Hill, Esq.*, sold it, in 1818, to *John Aris, Gent.*, of Wedon Pinkeney, and *William Edmunds, Gent.*, of Plumpton. Plumpton is a member of the honour of Grafton.

*The Manor-house* is now reduced to a farm-house.

*The Village* of Plumpton, containing two farm-houses and a few cottages, is pleasantly situated about 7 miles west from Towcester.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1822, and consists of a pinnacled tower, nave, and chancel. The interior is neatly paved and pewed. The living is a discharged rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £7. 9s. 7d., and now worth about £146 a-year. The patronage is vested in the Rev. *Benjamin Hill, M.A.*, the present rector. The rectory consists of 105a. 2r. 28p., awarded in 1781 in lieu of all tithes in Plumpton.



*Charities.*—The sum of 10s. per annum is received from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity for the poor of the parish; and 4s. per annum, the interest of £5, from some unknown donor is distributed with it.

The principal inhabitants are, William Edmunds, yeoman, and John Aris and James F. Edmunds, Oakley Bank, farmers.

Letters received through the Towcester Post-office.

## SILVERSTON PARISH.

Silverston, or, as it is commonly called, *Silston*, is considered a parochial chapelry to Greens Norton, but in parliamentary returns it is accounted a distinct and independent parish. It is bounded on the north by Towcester, on the east by Whittlebury and the forest, on the south by the forest and by Luffield and Lillingston Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire, and on the west by Abthorp. It contains 2,110 acres; and its population in 1801 was 586; in 1831, 947; and in 1841, 985 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,506; and the amount of assessed property £1,106. The soil is chiefly a strong loam, and except the woodlands, which extend to near 600 acres, the lordship is principally in tillage. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Grafton, (the lord of the manor) Lord Southampton, and the Duke of Buckingham.

*Manor.*—The lordship of *Silverston* was divided amongst several possessors at the time of the Conqueror's survey. One hide of land was in the hands of the *Earl of Morton*, which had been the freehold of *Leuric* in the Confessor's time, and was rated at 10s., but it was now advanced to 20s. *Gilo*, the brother of *Anculf* held half a hide, to whom *Godwin* was an under tenant. This had been the freehold of *Sivard* before the conquest, and was rated at 2s., but it was now valued at 5s. *Ernald* held half a hide here also of *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, which was advanced in value from 10s. to 20s. In the reign of Henry II., *Otner* held half a hide here of the fee of Earl William, son of Geoffrey de Mandeville, who was grandson to the former Geoffrey, and created Earl of Essex in the reign of King Stephen. *William de Keynes* held one hide, and *Henry de Pinkeney* half a hide of the fee of Morton, at the same time. In the 19th of the same reign (1173) this manor was in the hands of the King, and henceforth was accounted to be held in ancient demesne. In the 32nd of Edward I. (1304), *Edmund, Lord Mortimer*, was possessed of one knight's fee in Silverston, of the yearly rent of 100s., which was held of him by *Alan la Zouche*. In the 7th of Edward II. (1314), the manor was granted, with other lordships, to *Richard de Arundel* for the term of his life, and upon his death, in the succeeding year, it reverted to the King, who, in the 9th of this reign, was lord of *Silverston*. In the following year the King gave this manor, then worth £13 yearly, together with the

manor of Brill, to *Sir Richard Lovell*, in exchange for the manor of Bradenach, in Devonshire. From *Sir Richard Lovell* it passed, in the 11th of Edward III, (1338), to *Sir John Molyns*, who gave it in the following year to the convent of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire. This manor, called "*Silveston Burnham*," was, with the manor of "*Silveston Luffield*," granted in the 5th of Edward VI. (1551), to *Sir Nicholas Throgmorton*, of Paulerspury. About the year 1687, *Sir Edward Hales* sold it to *Sir Benjamin Bathurst*, of Paulerspury, whose lineal descendant, Henry, the third Earl Bathurst, sold it in 1800, to *Augustus Henry*, third *Duke of Grafton*, from whom it descended to his son, *George Henry*, the fourth duke; and is now in the possession of *Henry Fitzroy*, the fifth Duke of Grafton. St. Andrew's Priory had possessions here. About 60 acres of land formerly belonging to Luffield Priory, but now extra-parochial, was situated in this parish. (For *Luffield*, see Greens Norton parish.)

Within the limits of this parish was anciently a lodge or mansion the residence of our early monarchs, when they visited the forest of Whittlebury to enjoy the pleasures of the chase. "In 1194," says Mr. Bridges, "Richard I. was lodged here in the 5th of his reign, when William King of Scotland came to make his complaint for the affront he had received from the bishop of Durham, at Brackley, who denied him admission into his inn, and seized on the provisions that were preparing for the king's table." King John was frequently here: Mr. Baker tells us, that "On the 3d of January, 1200, he dated from hence the grant of Medmenham, in Buckinghamshire, to Woburn Abbey. He was here," continues the same historian, from the 2nd to the 5th of September, 1204; and from the 10th to the 12th of February, 1204-5; on the 24th and 25th May, 1205; and 15th March, 1206-7; on the 8th and 9th of August, and the 5th and 6th of November, 1207; and 17th of January, 1207-8; from the 6th to the 9th of August, 1212; from the 16th to the 18th February, 1214-5; and from the 4th to the 6th of March, 1215-6, during which three days he issued more than twenty orders and grants, principally of the forfeited lands of the adherents of the barons. King Henry III. was here on the 16th of June, 1224. A grant from him to the University of Oxford, bears date at *Silveston*, 6th Feb., 1235-6; and in August, 1258, whilst staying here, he gave the monks of Luffield a charter, placing them under his special protection. King Edward I. was at *Silveston* 22nd Dec, 1274. From the circumstance of his placing an oblation of 7s. on the great altar of the church of Luffield Priory, on the 9th of August, 1290, it may be fairly presumed that he was then living here; and this is the last notice which I have been able to trace of a royal residence at *Silveston*." There was a chapel attached to the royal residence, and the site of the mansion and chapel are assigned by Mr. Baker to King's-hill coppice and Chapel coppice, which were within the Hasleborough walk of the forest, and in the precincts of *Silveston*."

*The Village* of Silverston stands on rising ground, about 4 miles S.S.W. of Towcester. A few of the inhabitants are employed at lace making.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Anne, is a plain, neat, stone structure; the living is a perpetual curacy with that of Whittlebury, annexed to the rectory of Greens Norton, in the deanery of Brackley. The Rev. Thos. Fawcett is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted, in 1825, for £241. 10s.

*The Wesleyan Chapel*, capable of seating about 300, was erected in 1811.

*The School*, which is supported principally by subscription, was erected by Lord Southampton, in 1846. It is entitled to a portion of Saunders' charity for the gratuitous instruction of 8 poor children, formerly sent to Whittlebury.

The other *Charities* are 20s. per annum from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity for the poor of the parish; and the poor's land, which consists of 8 acres, allotted by the commissioners for inclosing Hasleborough-walk and Silverston.

Adams Geo., beer retailer	Higham J., timber merchant	Whitlock Wm., baker
Adams Jas., stonemason	Higham Mary, dressmaker	
Amos Elizabeth, grocer	Linnell Mrs. Elizabeth	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Blakestone W. C., school-mr.	Linnell Jph., shopkeeper	Ayres Winckles
Braggins G., timber dealer	Linnell Wm., vict., <i>Compasses</i>	Barford T., [& bkr. & grocer]
Braggins Jno., letterreceiver	Liddington Rd., timber dlr.	Braggins S., [& timber dlr.]
Buckingham T., blacksmith	Mayo Samuel, butcher	Braggins T., [& timber dlr.]
Bunney Jph. phrenologist	Mayo Wm., shopkeeper	Green Thomas
Chapman Wm., beer retailer	Phillips Thos., timber dlr.	Higham Joseph (& miller)
Clarke John A., harness mkr.	Rawlins Wm., tailor	Linnell J. [& wheelwright]
Coleman Edw., butcher	Wake John, timber dealer	Linnell Wm., [& nurseryman]
Coleman Wm., tailor, &c.	Wake Mr. William	Wake Wm., [& timber dlr.]
Cross Geo. C., shoemaker	Wake Wm., vict., <i>White Horse</i>	West W. & T., [& timber dlr.]
Farmer John, butcher and cattle dealer	Webb John, timber dealer	Whitlock Thos., [yeoman & timber merchant]
	West Geo., timber merchant	

Letters are received through the Towcester office.

Carrier to Northampton—James Wisdom, on Wednesdays.

## SLAPTON PARISH

Is bounded by Woodend, in Blakesley parish, on the north; by Bradden on the east; on the south by Abthorp; and on the west by Wappenham. It contains 930 acres, of the rateable value of £305. 12s., and its population, in 1801, was 135; in 1831, 197; and in 1841, 208 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £797. The soil is chiefly a strong clay and gravel; and the principal owners are Samuel Amy Severn, Esq., (the lord of the manor), the rector in right of the church, and Mr. Joseph Goodman. There are several good springs in the parish.

*Manor.*—Gozelin held 4 hides of land in this lordship of *Hugh de Abrincis*, Earl of Chester, at the time of the Domesday survey. There were 8 acres of meadow, and the whole was rated then at its former valuation of £3. In the reign of Henry II., these four hides were held of the fee of Chester. In the

reign of Henry III., *Geoffrey de Lucy* held one knight's fee here of Hugh de Albini Earl of Arundal, of the honour of Chester. In the 1st of Edward I. (1272), Geoffrey de Lucy died seized of the manor and advowson of the church of Slapton, and was succeeded by Geoffrey, his son. In the 2nd of Edward III. (1329), Geoffrey de Lucy levied a fine of the manor, and in the 6th of the same reign, he obtained a grant of free warren in this lordship, for himself and his heirs. In this family it continued till the 6th of Edward IV. (1467), when, upon the death of Margaret, wife of Sir William Lucy, it came into the possession of Sir Robert Corbet, grandson of Elizabeth, Countess of Worcester, daughter and heir of Eleanor, the eldest daughter of Sir William Lucy; but, by some subsequent arrangement, it passed to *Nicholas Lord Vaux*, of Harrowden. Thomas Lord Vaux, his son and heir, alienated it, in the 27th of Henry VIII. (1536), to *Thomas Pope, Esq.*, afterwards knighted; in the 29th of the same reign, a fine was levied of the manor between his Majesty the King and Thomas Pope, Esq.; and, in the 33rd of this reign (1541), it was annexed to the honour of Grafton. In the 7th of Elizabeth, (1565) the manor and advowson of the church were granted by the Crown to William Chauncy, Esq., of Edgcote, who died seized of them in the 27th of the same reign (1585), and was succeeded by Tobias, his son. In 1608, *Sir Henry Wallop*, of Farley Wallop, in Hampshire, purchased them, and Robert Wallop, Esq., his son and heir, sold them, in 1650, to *John Thompson, Gent.*, who conveyed them, in 1653, to *Henry Gastrell, Esq.* The manor was again sold by this family, in 1707, to *William Foster, Gent.*, who alienated it, for certain considerations, to his nephew, *Thomas Watts*, of Slapton, from whom it was purchased by John Wodhull, Esq., and passed to Samuel Amy Severne, the present proprietor.

The family of *Knight* had a considerable estate here, which they retained till the close of the last century.

*The Manor House* stood a little west of the church-yard.

*The Village* of Slapton is situate in a valley about 4 miles W.S.W. of Towcester.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a mean edifice, and consists of a nave, south aisle and porch, chancel, and a low tower in which are two bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £9. 9s. 9½d., and now worth about £116 per annum. The Rev. Thomas Coleman Welch, M.A. is the present patron and incumbent. The rectory consists of 115a. 0r. 23 p. of land, allotted by the commissioners of inclosure, in lieu of glebe land and tithes.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village, built in 1844.

*The School* is endowed with a rent-charge of £1. 10s. per annum, left by Mr. Thomas Knight, in 1723, and for which 3 or 4 poor children are taught free.



The sum of 20s. a year is received for the poor of this parish, from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity.

*Biography.*—*Francis Gastrell, D.D.*, Bishop of Chester, was the son of Henry Gastrell, Esq., and born in this parish in 1662. He wrote and published several excellent sermons, and a work entitled "The Christian Institutes, or the sincere word of God, being a plain and impartial account of the whole faith and duty of a Christian." This work appeared in 1807, and has since passed through several editions. He died of gout, on the 25th of November, 1725, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

Course Alfred, corn-miller	Swan Joseph, carpenter	*Henson George
Cross Henry, shoemaker		*Parsons Jno. (& wool staplr.
Cross Hen., jun., shoemaker	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	and fellmonger)
Mathews David, blacksmith	Thus * are yeomen.	Young Rebecca
Parsons Thomas, shopkeeper	*Amos Thomas	
Osborn Geo., vict., <i>Royal Oak</i>	*Goodman Joseph	

Letters received through the Towcester post-office.

#### WEEDON LOYS PARISH.

Weedon Loys, or Lois, so called from the patron saint of a celebrated well in the parish, but more frequently Weedon Pinkeney, from its ancient lords, or Weedon by Weston, from the hamlet of that name which it includes, is bounded on the north by Plumpton; on the east by Blakesley; on the west by Sulgrave and Morton Pinkeney; and on the south by Helmdon and Wappenham. It contains, with its hamlets Weston and Milthorp, 1,050 acres; and its population, in 1801, was 387; in 1831, 526; and, in 1841, 501 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,887. 13s. 6d.; and the amount of assessed property £2,956. The soil is various, but principally clay, and the principal owners are the Warden and Fellows of All-Souls college, Oxford (the lords of the manor) the vicar in right of the church, the Hon. Col. Hely Hutchinson, Mr. John Aris, Mr. James Lovell, and Mr. William Morris.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Norman survey *Gilo de Pinkeney* held 3 hides of land in *Wedon* of the Crown, which, with a mill of the yearly value of 2s. and 6 acres of meadow, had been valued in the Confessor's time, when it was the freehold of *Fregist* and *Siward*, at 40s., but was now advanced to 50s. It was this Gilo who gave the name to the barony of Pinkeney, of which Weedon was the capital manor. In the reign of Henry I., he gave certain lands here to the monks of St. Lucia, near Beauvois. In the reign of Henry II., *Henry de Pinkeney* held 2 hides and 8 small virgates here, and he and his successor were also considerable benefactors to the above-mentioned monks. The manor continued in this family till the 29th year of the reign of Edward I. (1301), when Henry de Pinkeney, after having previously sold to different persons several fees

of his barony, gave up the manor of *Wedon* and advowson of the priory, with the rest of the barony, to the King, his heirs and successors for ever, for 100 marks. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Lucia Wale* was lady of the manor, it being certified by an inquisition taken in the same year, that Henry de Pinkeney had made a conveyance of the manor in the former reign to Thomas and Lucia Wale and their heirs with the consent of the King. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), Sir Thomas Wale accounted for one knight's fee here of the honour of Pinkeney. Dying without issue, in the 26th of this reign (1353), his sisters became his heirs. In the following year a fine was levied of the manor in fee simple by the King, and soon after granted to *Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury* and *William, Bishop of Winchester*, probably in trust for his daughter, the Princess Isabella. *Richard II.* assigned this manor in dower to Anne his consort for life. *Henry V.* gave it afterwards to *Joan, Queen Dowager* to Henry IV.; and in the 16th of Henry VI. (1438), upon the death of Queen Joan, it was granted for 12 years to *John Burgh, Esq.*, who paid for the farm of it £14. 6s. 6d. by two half yearly payments. In two years after this, the King, at the instance of Archbishop Chicheley the founder, granted the manor, with the priory and advowson of the vicarage, to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, with whom it has continued ever since.

THE PRIORY.—Mr. Bridges gives the following particulars respecting this establishment:—"The Priory of Wedon, of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary was a cell to the monastery of St. Lucian, near Beauvois, in France. Gilo de Pinkeney is reputed to have been the founder. Gilbert de Pinkeney confirmed to them one hide of land, a mill, and the adjacent meadows, with the tithes of Wedon, and of his demesnes in Wapenham, which had been given by Ralph and Gilo, his father and grandfather: to which he added a further benefaction of two carucates of land more. By another charter he ratified the former donations and gives them forty acres of his demesne lands in Wedon. Henry de Pinkeney, the son of Gilbert, confirmed to them the tithes of his demesnes in Wedon, Wapenham, Stains, Morton, Miggeham, Huggelai, and Datchet; with the tithes of the assarts of his demesnes at Rutheberthe and Hestlea in Datchet. Robert, the son of Henry, above-mentioned gave them other lands in the lordship of Wedon. In the wars between England and France the profits of the priory were seized into the hands of the Crown; and were let to farm at the yearly rent of eight pounds. The monks of St. Lucian, by this means being often disappointed of their revenues, in the 17th of Richard II. sold their right in the priory, with the advowson of the vicarage, to the abbot and convent of Bittlesden in Buckinghamshire: who in the same year obtained a full discharge from all taxes and payments in any future time of war, with a particular exemption from the annual payment of £8, which in times of war had been

usually received by the Crown. But although thus united to the convent of Bittlesden, it could not escape the fate in which the priories alien were involved. In the 2nd of Henry V. it was suppressed by the Parliament at Leicester; and about the year 1440, was made part of the endowment of All Souls' College, in Oxford." Church Close is the supposed site of the priory. The priory of Canons Ashby had possessions here, which in the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535), were valued at 17s. 4d.; and in the 33rd of the same reign were granted to Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer.

The rising ground or mount on the village green, is the site of the baronial castle of the Pinkeneys.

*The Village* of Weedon stands partly in a valley about 6 miles W. by S. of Towcester. Here is a mineral spring, once famed for curing various disorders, but now neglected, deserted, and almost unknown. Morton, writing of it, says, "For Ancient Fame, that called *St. Loy's* or *St. Lewis's* well, at *St. Loy's, Wedun*, I take to be the chief of all the *Western* Part of the County. Even Blind and Leprous People, as Tradition tells us, it infallibly cured."

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, or St. Peter and St. Mary, consists of a nave, south aisle and chapel, and chancel, with a broad tower between the south aisle and chapel, containing four bells. The chapel is separated from the aisle by a carved screen under an arch; in the south wall is the founder's arch, and at the east end is a piscina. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £6. 17s. 6d., and now worth about £500 per annum. The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, are the patrons, and the Rev. Samuel Smith, M.A., incumbent. The vicarage consists of 192a. 2r. 23p., allotted by the commissioners of inclosure in lieu of glebe lands, tithes, and Easter offerings; 198a. 3r. 5p. allotted to the vicar as lessee of the impropriate rectory in lieu of the great tithes; with a rate-tithe of £35. 3s. yearly, in lieu of the great and small tithes of old homesteads, worth 10s. yearly, and certain old inclosures belonging to All Souls' College, Oxford.

MIDDLETHORP, or as it is now called *Milthorp*, is a small hamlet in this parish, situate about midway between Weedon and Weston. It contained a population in 1841 of 30 souls. A "*Church of England School*," with a master's house attached, was erected here, in 1848, by the manager's, the Rev. S. Smith, the vicar, and the Hon. Col. Hely Hutchinson, with aid from the Committee of Council on Education, and the College of All Souls, Oxford, and King's College, Cambridge, by whom it is also supported. An acre of ground was given by the vicar of the parish as a site for the building, (which is very neat, and capable of holding 1,000 children), and a garden for the master. Though this, as its title imports, is a Church of England school, yet all denominations are admitted to its general advantages; and while the tenets of the church are

strictly taught to her children, the children of dissenters are not required of necessity to learn her catechism or other formularies. Mr. Henry Jones is the present master.

WESTON, or Weston by Weedon, is a hamlet and considerable village in this parish, situate in a valley, about half a mile west of Weedon. It contains a few respectable houses, and, in 1841, a population of 293 souls. There is a small *Baptist Chapel* in the village.

*Weston Hall*, the seat and property of Col. the Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson, brother of John Henry third Earl of Donoughmore, is an ancient mansion which has been enlarged, and the grounds much improved by the present proprietor.

A small brass Greek *coin*, of the city of Sala Phrygia, was ploughed up in this lordship some years since.

*The Charities* of this parish are the *Poor's Land*, consisting of 14a. 0r. 26p., allotted by the commissioners to the poor in lieu of the right of cutting furze and thorns; and 20s. per annum received from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity, which is distributed amongst the poor.

Amos Eliz., grocer & beer retailer  
Boote Wm., cooper & beer retailer  
Hopkins John, shoemaker  
Smith Rev. Samuel, M.A., vicar  
Thomason Wm., butcher & farmer

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Thus \* are yeomen.

\*Aris John  
\*Giles Henry  
Neal William, Milthorpe  
Wilson John Arnold  
\*Wills Edw., *Milthorpe Cottage*

### WESTON HAMLET.

Hutchinson, Col. the Hon. Henry Hely,  
*Weston Hall*  
Blackwell Thomas, vict., *Crown*  
Branson John, brick and tile manufactr.  
Branson John jun., builder, &c.  
Gascoigne William, blacksmith  
Hall Robert, shopkeeper  
Jones Henry, master of free-school  
Jones William, tailor  
Owen James, shoemaker  
Watts Mark, wheelwright, &c.

#### Farmers, &c.

Thus \* are yeomen.

\*Blake Geo. (& maltster & baker)  
\*Blake George, jun.  
Branson John  
Checkley Jonas  
Giles Samuel  
Harris John  
\*Lovell James  
\*Morris William  
Wilson Thomas, and John Arnold

Letters are received through the Towcester office.

Carrier—to Northampton, Towcester, and Banbury: Jonas Welch.

### WHITTLEBURY PARISH.

Whittlebury, or Whittlewood, is bounded on the north by Towcester; on the east by Heathencote and Paulerspury, by Lillingston Lovell, in Oxfordshire, and Lillingston Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire, on the south; and on the west by Whitfield, Siresham, and Wapenham. It contains 2,870 acres; and its population, in 1801, was 533; in 1831, 670; and, in 1841, 748 souls. The rateable



value of the parish is £1662. 13s., and the amount of assessed property £1,902. The soil of the Woodlands is principally a strong deep loam, but it varies very much in the other parts of the lordship. It is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The principal landowners are the Duke of Grafton, the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, Lord Southampton, and George Shedden, Esq. Whittlebury is considered by some authorities as a parochial chapelry to Greens Norton, but as it is recognised as an independent parish in parliamentary reports we shall treat it as such.

*Manor.*—Whittlebury is not mentioned in the Domesday survey, but in the account of hides taken in the reign of Henry II., it is comprehended in the hundred of Towcester, and *Richard de Whittlebury* held 6 small virgates of land here then of the fee of Silveston. In the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), John Mareschal was lord of Whittlebury. From the reign of Edward II., the lordship of Whittlebury has been considered as parcel of the manor of Greens Norton, and has always been in the hands of the same possessors. His Grace the Duke of Grafton is the present lord. Luffield Priory had possessions in Whittlebury.

*The Manor House* stood north of the village; the moat which surrounded it is still visible, and a farm house now occupies the area.

*Whittlebury Forest.*—This celebrated forest originally formed an irregular triangle inclosing within its area about 32 square miles or 20,480 acres. The whole of this circuit has not continued to this time forest land, or in the possession of the Crown. Numerous and extensive manors and estates have been from time to time exempted from the forest jurisdiction. The land still considered as forest land consists of about 5,424 acres, almost entirely encompassed with a mound, which is considered its boundary, all within being subject to forest laws. In the reign of Henry III., Whittlebury forest was divided into five walks, viz., Hasleborough, Shelbrook, Wakefield, Hanger, and Shrob. *Hasleborough Walk*, disforested, and inclosed in 1824, formed the south-western extremity of the forest, contained 1423 acres of which 840 acres were in Whitfield parish, and 673a. in Silverston. This walk was not encircled with a ring fence on every side like the other walks, and the turnpike road from Northampton to Oxford passed through the centre of it. *Shelbrook Walk* contains 1386a., the whole of which are in this lordship. *Wakefield Walk* contains 1814a., of which about 380a. are in this parish, 635 in Potterspury, 580 in Passenham and Denshanger, and about 220a. in Lillingston Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire. *Hanger Walk* contains 513a., which are wholly in the parish of Passenham. *Shrob Walk*, containing 295a. is nearly a mile distant from any other portion of the forest. By grant from Queen Anne, in 1712, the Duke of Grafton is *Lord Warden* or Master Forester, and as hereditary

Ranger has charge of the deer, being required to supply the royal household, and those public offices accustomed to have an allowance of venison from the royal forests. Abraham Geo. Robarts, Esq., is Lieutenant or Deputy Ranger of *Shelbrook Walk*. This forest was one of the favourite hunting resorts of our early monarchs, who had a palace or royal mansion at Silverston, where they resided on those occasions. "Though this forest," writes Mr. Baker, "cannot now boast of the picturesque beauties of the New Forest, in Hampshire, as it has been despoiled of many of its ancient sylvan treasures, the lover of wild woodland scenery will find ample attractions in the intermingling charms of its majestic trees, its luxuriant and sunless thickets, its opening glades, and its green alleys branching out in every direction, and enlivened with pasturing cattle and gay troops of deer."

*Wakefield Lodge*, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, is delightfully situated in Wakefield Walk, in Paulerspury parish.

*Shelbrook Lodge*, the official residence of Abraham George Robarts, Esq., the Lieutenant or Deputy Warden, stands in Shelbrook Walk.

*Shrob Lodge*, in the walk of that name, is now occupied by the keeper of that walk.

*Whittlebury Lodge*, the seat of Lord Southampton, is a comfortable modern mansion, situated at the S.E. extremity of Whittlebury-green, skirting the forest. In it are some very interesting family and other portraits.

*Charles Fitzroy*, the third baron Southampton, is son of the second baron by his second wife, second daughter of Lord Robert Seymour; he was born in 1804; and married, in 1826, the only daughter of the late Hon. Henry Fitzroy Stanhope, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Harrington. He succeeded his father in 1810. This is a branch of the ducal house of Grafton; the first peer was grandson of the second duke, and was a lieutenant-general in the army. *Heir Presumptive*.—His brother, Hon. Henry, M.P., born 1807; married, 1839, the second daughter of Baron Rothschild; was a Lord of the Admiralty from 1845 to July, 1846; represented Great Grimsby in 1831; and has sat for Lewes since 1835.

*The Village* of Whittlebury contains several respectable houses, and stands on the turnpike-road to Buckingham, about 4 miles S. by W. of Towcester.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is situate at the N.W. end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, and tower containing a peal of four bells. The interior was neatly paved and pewed in 1815, and a new organ, erected in 1848, which was presented by Lord Southampton. The living is a perpetual curacy with that of Silverston, annexed to the rectory of Greens Norton, in the deanery of Brackley. The Rev. Thos. Fawcett, M.A., is the present incumbent.

There is a small *Methodist Chapel* here, erected in 1782-3.

The *National School* is endowed with a portion of the Slapton Charity estate.

The *Charities* of the parish are, 20s. from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity for the poor; the rent of the poor's land, 6a. 1r. 11p. awarded at the inclosure of Whittlebury, in 1797; and the sum of 10s., and a quantity of cloth, sufficient for four women's gowns, with money for the purchase of four pair of shoes, is received from Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, from the trustees of Byam's Charity. The shoes and gowns are given to four poor widows, and the three sums of money are expended upon the poor.

*Antiquities.*—In and about the year 1822, under the roots of some trees felled near the church-yard, fragments of inscribed Roman bricks, and several Greek, consular and Roman coins were found, amongst which was a silver drachm of Alexander the Great.

Southampton Lord, <i>Whittlebury Lodge</i>	Hayle John shopkeeper	Wheeler John, builder, &c.
Roberts Abraham Geo., Esq., <i>Shelbrook Lodge</i>	Hayle Samuel, tailor	Young Thomas, beer retailer
Blakiston Arthur, national-schoolmaster	Joynt Mr. Samuel	
Cooke, the Misses Agnes & Sarah	Lawe Mrs. Elizabeth	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Fox Wm., butcher, & vict., <i>Fox &amp; Hounds</i>	Newman W., survey. of highw.	Claydon Wm. (& baker)
Gascoigne Thos., blacksmith	Rice Rev. Henry, B.A.	Kirby Elizabeth
	Routledge Miss Sarah	Oxley John (& agent to Lord Southampton)
	Savage George, blacksmith	Ridge John (and maltster)
	Tucker Hen., vict., <i>House &amp; Groom</i> , [and butcher]	Webb Jas., <i>The Gullett</i>

Letters are received through the Towcester office.

*Post and Money Order Office*—Mr. Josiah Simco, postmaster.

## TOWCESTER HUNDRED.

This hundred is bounded on the north by the hundred of Nobottle Grove; on the east by those of Wymersley and Clely, and on the south west and west by the hundreds of Fawsley, and Greens Norton, is of a very irregular form, and its area is 12,980 statute acres. The Watling Street Roman way, (now the Chester road), traverses it in a straight line, and enters Fawsley hundred from Pattishall parish. "At the time of the Conqueror's survey," says Bridges, "the extent of this hundred appears to have been much larger, than it is at present, and to have remained so for several generations. In the reign of Henry II, it contained the following lordships, *Gayton, Pateshall, Foxley, Hinton, Wapenham, Sewell, Grimescot, Potecote, Tiffield, Wyttlebirye, Toucestre,*

and Grafton. Of these, *Hinton*, and *Wapenham*, now lie in the hundred of *Sutton*, *Sewell*, and *Whittlebury*, with the greater part of *Foxley*, in the hundred of *Norton*, and *Grafton*, in the hundred of *Clely*. In Edward I's time, it was reduced to the dimensions which it now bears. The hundred of Towcester was in the hands of the crown in the reign of William the Conqueror, but was found to be in the possession of *Audomare de Valence*, Earl of Pembroke, in the 17th of Edward II. (1324). The hundred court, which was held once in every three weeks, was in the third year of Edward III. (1330), farmed out to bailiffs, from whom it passed to the lord of the manor of Towcester, and from this period the hundred has uninterruptedly accompanied the manor down to George William Richard Earl Pomfret, the present lord. The families of *Hastings* and *Grey*, enjoyed all that had been possessed of Towcester by *Audamere de Valence*, and from the latter family it passed to *Sir Richard Empson*, who was succeeded in the possession by *Sir William Compton*, to whom the manor was granted. It subsequently came into the hands of the *Fermour* family.

The following is an enumeration of the parishes into which this hundred is divided, with the population in 1841, numbers of houses, and rateable value of each parish.

PARISHES.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Abthorpe.....	1,960	{ 88	164	223	387	£ 2,278
Foscote, hamlet .....		{ 11	37	25	62	
Cold Higham .....	1,660	85				2,183
Gayton .....	1,580	99	217	211	428	5,238
Pattishall.....	2,460	206	353	375	728	4,493
Tiffeld.....	2,530	35	75	71	146	1,051
Towcester .....	2,790	601	1,301	1,448	2,749	7,240
Total.....	12,980	1,115	2,335	2,553	4,888	22,483

### Charities of Towcester Hundred.

As abstracted from the last Parliamentary Reports, with the dates, names of donors, &c. See also the histories of the parishes.

Date.	Donors and nature of Gifts.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual Value
1646	Jane Leeson (land) ...	Abthorpe Parish ... poor ...	£8 0 0
	Ditto (land ...)	ditto ... school ...	8 0 0
1726	Thomas Nicoll (£200) ...	ditto ... endowment of the church living	10 0 0
Carried forward .....			£21 0 0



CHARITIES OF TOWCESTER HUNDRED.

541

				Brought forward.....	£21	0	0
1726	Thomas Nicoll (£200)	... Abthorpe Parish	poor and parish clerk		5	0	0
	Sheppard and Porters' Gifts (£5 each), ditto	... bread to poor			0	10	0
1646	Jane Leeson (rent)	... Cold Higham Parish	poor		1	0	0
1698	Poor's Estate	... Gayton Parish			41	0	0
	Church Land	... ditto			19	0	0
1670	Lady Kath. Leveson	... Pattishall Parish	two poor widows		30	0	0
	Ditto	... ditto	three poor widows		30	0	0
	Ditto	... ditto	teaching 4 poor children		5	0	0
	Ditto	... ditto	apprenticing children		55	0	0
	Bidford Charity	... ditto	poor		20	0	0
1646	Jane Leeson (rent)	... ditto	ditto		1	0	0
	Marke's Charity Estate	... ditto	ditto		4	0	0
1647	Thomas Cleave (land)	... ditto	bread to poor		6	0	0
1684	Thomas Young (rents)	... ditto	teaching 6 poor boys		13	15	0
	Foxley charity	... ditto	school		5	0	0
1809	William Waite (£200)	... ditto	one poor widow		10	0	0
	Ditto (£100)	... ditto	school		5	0	0
1780	Church and Poor's Land	... Tiffield Parish			5	10	0
1646	Jane Leeson (rent)	... ditto	poor		0	10	0

CHARITIES OF TOWCESTER PARISH.

1451	Sponne's Charity Estate	...	...	...	164	0	0
1552	Trustees of Sponne's Charity (rents), Grammar School	...	...	...	13	16	0
	Payable out of the Crown rents of the county, ditto	...	...	...	7	2	8
1797	Land allotted at the inclosure	... ditto	...	...	20	0	0
1697	Anne Jones [land]	...	teaching 6 poor boys	...	3	3	0
1704	Jph. Saunders [rent]	...	grammar school	...	5	1	0
1738	Rd. Ratnett	...	teaching 2 poor boys	...	2	0	0
1691	Wm. Perry [land]	... ditto, and supplying them with coats and caps			5	0	0
1695	Thos. Bickerstaff (£250)	...	almshouses for 3 poor people	...	70	0	0
1776	Jph. Newman (£100)	...	4 poor widows	...	5	0	0
1789	Sarah Churchill (£80)	...	ditto	...	3	0	0
	Several sums (£551. 9s. 6d.)	...	the 5 poor almspeople	...	17	0	0
1814	Sarah Churchill (£100)	...	ditto	...	3	0	0
1800	Mary Cooke (£10)	...	candles, &c. for the 5 poor almspeople		0	10	0
1801	Simon Adams (£120)	...	one elderly person	...	5	0	0
1805	James Hall (£100)	...	almshouses	...	4	1	0
	Thomas Cleave (£50)	...	bread to poor	...	13	7	0
1694	John and Anne Jones (rent)	... ditto		...	9	6	0
	Poor's Land	...		...	9	0	0
1617	Wm. Sheppard and Frances George, poor	...		...	0	10	0
	John Clarke (rent)	...	ditto	...	2	0	0
	Richard Bland (rent)	...	ditto	...	1	0	0
1646	Jane Leeson (rent)	...	ditto	...	2	0	0
	Church Estate	...		...	53	10	0
1802	Sir John Knightley (£200, 3 per cent. consols), Sunday-school	...		...	5	14	0
Total					£702	5	8

## ABTHORPE PARISH.

Abthorpe was originally a chapelry, in the parish of Towcester; but was constituted a distinct parish, with the hamlets of Charlock and Foxcote, in the 10th of George II. (1736). It is bounded by Towcester on the north, east, and south east, on the south by Silverstone, and on the west and north-west by the river Sow, which divides it from Slapton and Bradden, and on reaching Towcester, changes its name to the Towe. The lordship, with its hamlets, contains 1,960 statute acres; and its population in 1801, was 393; in 1831, 477; and in 1841, 449 souls. Its rateable value is £2,273. 5s.; and the amount of property, as assessed by the commissioners for the property tax in 1815, is £2,327. The soil varies from a red loam to a strong clay, and gravelly land; the lordship is well supplied with springs, and the principal proprietors are the Duke of Grafton, (the lord of the manor), Lord Southampton, and the Vicar in right of the church.

*Manor.*—Abthorpe with Foxcote and Charlock, were anciently members of the manor of Towcester. In the 17th year of the reign of Edward II. (1324), *Aymer de Valence*, Earl of Pembroke, died seized of them, and left them with the manor of Towcester to *John de Hastings*, his nephew; and in the reign of Edward III., they were in the hands of *William de Clynton*, Earl of Huntingdon, in right of his wife. In 1759, George, the 2nd Earl of Pomfret, sold all his estates here, including Bucknell Wood and Challock, to *Ralph* 2nd Earl of Verney in Ireland, after whose decease, in 1791, a portion of it was sold to the Rev. Thomas Coker, of Deynton, in Gloucestershire, with whose family it continued (the manor being afterwards purchased by John Coker, Esq., of Bicester, nephew to the said Rev. Thomas Coker), until 1822, when it was purchased of the trustees of Thomas Lewis Coker, Esq., by John Malsbury Kirby, gent., of Towcester. He died in 1824, and the manor of Abthorpe, was sold by his daughter, Sarah the wife of Henry Elliott, gent., of Greens Norton, in 1827, to the trustees of *George Henry*, 4th Duke of Grafton, K.G., from whom it descended in 1844, to *Henry Fitz-Roy*, the present duke.

*The Village* of Abthorpe stands on an eminence about 3 miles W.S.W. from Towcester. Silk stockings were formerly manufactured here to a considerable extent, but the trade has greatly declined of late years.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is an ancient structure, situate at the upper end of the village green, and consists of a nave, north aisle, south porch, and chancel. The benefice is a vicarage in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the parliamentary returns at £60 per annum, and now valued at about £241. The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and the Feoffees of Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity, alternately, are the patrons; and the Rev. Thomas Coldwell, M.A., chap-

lain to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, is vicar. The vicarage has been four times augmented with £200 each time, by queen Anne's bounty; also by £200 from Thomas Nicholl, Gent; £200 from Mr. Marshall's trustees; and by a legacy paid by the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. The commissioners of enclosure allotted 17a. 0r. 30p. in lieu of vicarial tithes; the incumbent holds a perpetual lease of the Leeson charity estate, at a fixed yearly rent of £57. 17s. 4d.; and the amount of the several augmentations have been expended in the purchase of land. The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry is the impropiator, the parish being still part and parcel of the rectory of Towcester.

*Leeson's Charity and School.*—Mrs. Jane Leeson, of Abthorpe, a native of Frankton, in Warwickshire, by will, dated 27th May, 1646, devised her capital, messuage, and lands, in Abthorpe, subject to a fee farm rent to the crown, of £9. 17s. 4d. yearly, to certain feoffees, upon trust that they should receive the rents and profits thereof, and therewith yearly pay the sum of £30 towards the relief of the poor for the time being, of certain towns and villages, in the following proportions:—

£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Abthorpe and vil- lage of Foxcoate 3 0	Wappenham ..... 1 10	Cold Higham and Grimscoate ..... 1 0
Towcester & Wood Burcott ..... 2 0	Helmdon ..... 1 0	Pattishall ..... 1 0
Brackley ..... 2 0	Weston & Weedon Pinkney ..... 1 0	Tiffield ..... 0 10
Morton Pinkney .. 1 0	Adson ..... 0 10	Whitfield ..... 0 10
Paulerspury ..... 1 10	Slapton ..... 1 0	Alderton ..... 1 0
Whittlebury ..... 1 0	Bradden ..... 0 10	Blisworth ..... 1 10
Silverston ..... 1 0	Greens-Norton .... 1 10	Plumpton ..... 0 10
Siresham ..... 1 0	Blakesley ..... 1 10	Frankton (Warwick- shire ..... 2 0
	Easton & Hulcot... 1 0	

She also built a *School* near her dwelling-house here, and endowed it with £8 a year; and willed £4 a year to the feoffees "for their pains in performing her will" and 40s. to be expended upon them at their annual meeting. The estate comprises a dwelling house, now the *Vicarage house*, with 60a. 0r. 28p. of old enclosed land, and an allotment of 61a. 3r. 24p. awarded at the enclosure. In 1737, when Abthorpe was constituted a parish, this charity and school were united to the living, and the schoolmaster *Robert Porter*, was presented with the living.

In pursuance of the directions of the Act, the trustees demised to the successive vicars of Abthorpe the messuage and lands devised by the will, at the yearly rent of £57. 17s. 4d. mentioned in the Act, being the rent at which the property was let to Mr. Porter at the time the Act passed, and which, after the payment of the specific allowances mentioned in the will, namely, £9. 17s. 4d. for the fee-farm rent, £30 for the poor of the different towns and villages, £8. for

the schoolmaster, and £2. and £4. to the trustees, leaves the sum of £4. for contingent expenses, such as new trust deeds, repairs of the school, and of the room reserved for the use of the trustees.

*Nicholl's Charity.*—Thomas Nicholl, gent, by will, dated 15th of August, 1726, bequeathed £700. (as stated above), towards procuring £200. more from Queen Anne's bounty for the augmentation of the living; and 20 guineas towards the purchase of communion plate. He also left £2. 10 per annum for bread for the poor of this parish, and £2. 10 per annum to the parish clerk, as long as divine service should be continued in the church there on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holydays, and certain other duties performed according to the terms of the Act of parliament, but as these parochial duties have long since been discontinued, the owners of the land charged with these sums, have refused to pay them any longer.

The other *Charities* are £5. left by Captain Sheppard, and Mr. Robert Porter, the interest of which, (10s.) is given in bread to the poor.

CHALLOCK, or CHARLOCK is a hamlet on the southern extremity of this parish, about one mile south east of Abthorpe Church. The estate consists of about 200 acres, which anciently formed part of the possessions of the priory of *Luffield*, and is now united with the manor of Abthorpe.

*Charlock House*, the residence of Mr. William Amos, is the only house in the hamlet.

FOXCOLE, or FOSCOLE is another hamlet in this parish, which contains two houses, and nearly 400 acres of land, situate between Abthorpe and Towcester. This was formerly a separate manor, but is now associated with Abthorpe as a member of the manor of Towcester. The Duke of Grafton is the proprietor.

Coldwell Rev. T., M.A., vicar	Matthews Chas., blacksmith	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Coles Mrs. Ann	Needham J., frame work knit-	Marked thus * are yeomen.
Dillow Thos., parish clerk	Plested Edw., butcher [ter	*Amos Wm., <i>Charlock House</i>
Hinds John, vict., <i>New Inn</i>	Rainbird Geo., sawyer, &c.	Barford Valentine, <i>Foscote</i>
Hinds John, baker & grocer	Rainbow William, tailor	Barford Wm., <i>Foscote</i>
Hinson Jas., vict., <i>Stocking</i>	Shepherd Rd., schoolmaster	*Gibbins John
<i>Frame</i> , (and wheelwright)	Sewell Thos., shoemaker	*Gibbins Thomas
Kendall John, wheelwright	Timms Benjn., grocer, &c.	Linnell William

Letters received through the Towcester Post-office.

## COLD HIGHAM PARISH.

Cold Higham so called from its exposed and elevated situation, is named Hecham, and Hecham Parva or Little Higham in early records, and Heca in Domesday book. Its boundaries are formed by Stowe on the north, from which it is divided by Stowe brook, by Pattishall on the east, on the south by Greens Norton and Blakesley, and on the west by Litchborough. The parish compre-



hends the members or hamlets of Grimscote, Potcote, and part of Foster's Booth, and contains 1,660 acres; its population in 1801, was 271; in 1831, 391; and in 1841, 428 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,495; and the rateable value of the parish is £2,182. 15s. The soil is principally a strong clay, but in some parts a light loam; there are some excellent springs here; and about one third of the lordship is in grass. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Grafton, K.G., (who is lord of the manor), the rector, in right of the church, and the Earl of Pomfret.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the Earl of Morton held two hides and 4 parts of half a hide of land here; there were 10 acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued before the conquest, when it was the freehold of *Leuric*, at 5s., but it was then advanced to 20s. *Godwin* held 2 hides here of *Walterius Flandrensis* at the same time, which had been reduced in value from 40s. to 20s. In the reign of Henry II., these were two separate manors, the former being in the hands of one *Aunsel* or *Anselm*, who held it of the fee of Roger de Mowbray; and the latter was held by the prior and monks of Dunstable, who were certified to hold 2 hides in Grimscote, of the fee of Wahul. There was also at this time  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides and 1 small virgate in Potcote, which were held by *John de Daventre*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), the lords of Higham, Potcote, and Grimscote, were Robert de Daventre, John de Grimscote, Richard Foxle, and John de Pateshull. This latter gentleman died seized of a manor here, in the 23rd of Edward III. (1350); and in the partition of the estates of his son and successor Sir William de Pateshull, between his four sisters, his possessions here were assigned to *Catherine*, the wife of *Sir Robert de Tudenham*. These he died seized of in the 35th of the same reign, (1362), and left them to *John de Tudenham* his son, who became possessed of them, after the decease of *Catherine* his mother, in the 7th of Richard II. (1384), and from whom it descended to his son. The other manor which was held of the fee of Mowbray, was in the hands of Robert de Daventre, who died after conveying it to his youngest son, *Philip*, in the 16th of Edward III. (1343). In the beginning of the reign of Henry IV., William de Daventre, sold this manor to *Thomas de la Pole*; and in the 10th of the same reign, (1409), *William*, his son, levied a fine of the manor of Grimscote, Potcote, and the advowson of the church of Cold Higham. *Margery*, the widow of this gentleman possessed it, and presented it to the church in the 12th of Henry VI. (1434). From this family the manors of Grimscote and Potcote passed in marriage to the family of Langley, and in the 14th of Henry VII. (1499), they passed from them to the *Empsons*. These manors with the advowson of the church, were included in the same purchase as *Towcester*, from Thomas Empson, Esq., by *Richard Fermor*, Esq., in the 22nd of Henry VIII. (1530), and from this purchaser, the estate,

which has long since ceased to be considered manorial, descended to the present proprietor the *Earl of Pomfret*. These manors now called the manors of Cold Higham, were annexed to the honor of Grafton, on its creation in the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1542).

*The Village* of Cold Higham stands a little north of the Chester road, about 4 miles north-west of Towcester.

*The Church* is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a tower containing four bells, nave, south chapel, and chancel. The tower is of the 13th century, and has a ridge or pack-saddle top. The nave and chancel are of one pace; the north side of the chancel belongs to the lay impropriator, and the south side to the rector. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £10; returned at £124; but the gross income is £407 per annum. The Earl of Pomfret is patron, and the Rev. William Henry Clarke, A.M. rector. In the south chapel is the wooden effigy of a cross-legged knight, on an alabaster altar tomb, supposed to have belonged to one of the ancient lords of Potcote; and in the exterior wall on the south side of the chancel is a low monumental arch, under which is the chamfered lid of a stone coffin, ornamented with a floriated cross. The church-yard is planted with lofty elms, visible as far as Bow Bricknill, in Buckinghamshire to the south, and Naseby to the north. The rectory consists of 59a. 0r. 20p. of land, allotted by the commissioners of inclosure, in lieu of glebe, 104a. 3r. 14p. in lieu of tithes in Higham and Grimscote, and 90a. 3r. 33p. in lieu of the tithes of Potcote.

*Charities*.—The poor of this parish receive 20s. yearly from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity. The *poor's allotment* consists of 6a. 1r. 37p. which instead of being let out and the rent distributed in the usual way, is divided into small parcels for garden ground, and given to those persons who formerly exercised the privilege of cutting fuel on the heath, and for whose benefit the land was allotted. The *Church land* consists of 8a. 3r. 17p., the rent of which is appropriated to the repairs of the church; and 1a. 2r. 17p. called the clerk's land, is held by the parish clerk for the time being.

GRIMSCOTE hamlet forms the south-western portion of the parish, the land which is now united to Higham, belongs to the Earl of Pomfret; and the village which is much larger than Higham, stands on a very uneven surface, about one mile west from it.

POTCOTE hamlet, (*see Greens Norton parish.*)

FOSTER'S BOOTH is another hamlet partly in this parish, and partly in that of Pattishall, the houses on the south side of the Watling Street or Chester road, between the above villages, and upon which this hamlet is situated, being in Pattishall, and those on the north side in this parish. Morton tells us, that this place originated in a hut or booth belonging to a poor countryman

named Foster; "but tradition assigns its origin" says Mr. Baker, "to the Forester's Booth, and points in confirmation to the rude hunting sketch in fresco, representative of the death of the stag, which bearing date in "1637," has continued for two centuries to ornament the western wall of the George Inn."

*Marked 1 reside at Grimscote, and 2 at Fosters Booth.*

1 Cardrey Wm. Sewell, miller	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	1 Goff Thomas, farmer
Chapman Mr. William	Marked thus * are yeomen.	*1 Pinckard Ann
Clarke Wm. H., M.A., vicar		*1 Pinckard John
2 Hart Mary, shopkeeper	1 Archbold Thos., & beer rtlr.	1 Pinckard Thomas
Parkinson Geo., machinemkr	2 Archbold William	Prowett William
Parkinson John, millwright	Butcher Thos. A., <i>Downs farm</i>	1 Sheppard John
Pinckard Mr. John	Dickins Jno. <i>Cold Higham ldg.</i>	*Wakefield John, <i>Potcote</i>
2 Prowett Wm., vict., <i>Crown</i>	1 Gibbins Dd., (& wheelwrt.)	1 Webb Thomas

Letters are received through Towcester post-office.

### GAYTON PARISH.

Gayton is bounded on the north by Rothersthorp, on the east by Milton Malzor, on the south by Blisworth and Tiffield, and on the west by Pattishall, from which it is divided by *Eastcote Brook*, which rises in *Churnwell* a very fine spring in this lordship. It contains 1580 acres, and its population in 1801, was 267; in 1831, 461; and in 1841, 428 souls. The rateable value of this parish is £5,237, 15s., (including the canal and railway property); and the amount of assessed property is £1,859. The soil on the hill is a grey loam, and in the valley a strong clay; it is nearly equally divided between pasture and arable land; The principal proprietors are Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, Bart., Leybourn Grange, Kent, (the lord of the manor), William Blake, Esq., of Danesbury, Herts., the Very Rev. Dr. Butler, (the rector), and Mr. Thomas Butcher. There are some extensive brick kilns in the parish, and the Northamptonshire historian informs us, that in the one adjoining the Bambury Lane Wharf yard to the north, is a deluvian bed from which his sister, (Miss Baker), "obtained in the winter of 1835, some interesting relics of mammalia—the humerus bone and fragments of the teeth of the mastodon; the tibia of a full grown, and portion of a tooth of a young elephant; parts of the tibia, teeth and tusks of the hippopotamus; parts of the skull, humerus, tibia, vertebræ, and the teeth of the ox; tibia and teeth of the elk; and horn and prong, and portion of ribs of the deer." The London and North-western railway, and the grand junction canal, traverse the east side of the lordship.

*Manor.*—This lordship is not mentioned in the Domesday survey; but in the reign of Henry II., it was certified to contain 4 hides of land, which were in the possession of the *advocate* of *Bethune* who in the 9th year of the same reign, (1310), accounted to the King for 20s.; and in four years afterwards for one

mark for this manor. He was succeeded by *Baldwin de Bethune*, who sold it, with the advowson of the church, to *Ingelram*, lord of *Fienles* for 700 marks sterling, (£466. 13s. 4d.), in the 33rd of Henry III. (1249). This gentleman obtained a licence to inclose Gayton wood, and throw it into a park in the 43rd of the same reign, (1259). In the 54th of this reign, he granted the manor to Michael de Houghton, of Northampton, who obtained a grant of free warren for himself and his heirs; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Thomas Murdak* and his wife *Scolastica de Meux* were certified to be lords of Gayton. From their descendants the manor passed to the family of *Trussell*, and in the 24th of Henry VI. (1446), *Robert Tanfield, Esq.*, levied a fine of it, together with the advowson of the church. *Sir Francis Tanfield* sold them in 1607, to *Sir Wm. Samwell*, who died seized of them in the 13th of Charles I. (1628); and in 1751, they were again sold by *Sir Thos. Samwell, Bart.*, to *Richard Kent, Esq.*, His son and successor of the same names, disposed of the whole of this estate here, and the manor was purchased in 1755, by *James Hawley, Esq., M.D.*, whose great grandson, *Sir Joseph Henry Hawley*, the third baronet, is the present proprietor. Certain lands here were formerly in the possession of the family of De Gayton, and called "Gayton's Manor." St. John's Hospital, in Northampton, levied a fine to Henry de Gayton of 2 virgates of land here, and which estate, now consisting of 3 tenements and 37 acres of land, is still held by the hospital. Henry, son of Henry de Gayton gave Litevill Croft and 16 acres of land here to the abbey of St. James, near Northampton. Gayton was annexed to the honor of Grafton on its erection in 1541. About 20 acres of the wood which *Ingelram de Fiennes* had a licence to enclose in 1258 still remains, and in the 5th of Henry IV. (1403), *John Trussell* had licence to impark 300 acres which has been long since disparked and divided into fields.

*The Manor House*, now reduced to a farm-house, stands at the northern entrance to the village, and is in that peculiar style of domestic architecture prevalent in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

*The Village* of Gayton is pleasantly situated on high ground, and commands an extensive view of a richly cultivated district. It is distant about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Towcester.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat building, consisting of a nave and side aisles, south porch, north chapel and chancel, and a tower containing six bells. On the great bell, dated 1662, are the words, "God save King Charles;" on the second, 1594, "Feare God and obey the Lord;" and on the first, 1585, "Geve thanks to God alwaies." The interior is neatly paved and pewed; there are two galleries in the west end, erected at the expense of the present incumbent; and a neat organ was also presented by him to the parish. The north chapel or chantry was formerly the burial place of the Samwells. The



east window and several others are filled with elegantly stained glass. The clock, erected in 1848, is the gift of the Rev. Edw. Rawnsley, late curate of this parish, and Mrs. Kennaird, now Mrs. Rawnsley; eight of the stained windows are also the gift of this lady, and the other seven were presented by Dr. Butler. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £15. 5s. 2½d., and now worth about £580 per annum. The advowson continued appendant to the manor till 1765, when Jas. Hawley, Esq., M.D., sold it for £1,400 to the Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, who are the present patrons, and the Very Rev. George Butler, D.D., (dean of Peterborough), is rector. The rectory consists of 93 acres of glebe land; and the tithes of the whole parish, which were commuted, in 1838-9, for £438.

*The Rectory-house*, a handsome mansion, and the occasional residence of Dr. Butler, stands south of the churchyard.

*The National School* was erected in 1845; and the school clock was presented by Mrs. Coles.

*Alms-houses*.—Here are 8 cottages, and about 25 acres of land, called *Alms-land*, the rent of which (about £52 per annum) is distributed by the minister and churchwardens, in sums varying from 2s. to 7s. among poor persons, not receiving alms, four times a-year. The cottages are occupied rent free by poor families selected by the parish officers.

*The Church Land*, containing 14a. 3r. 17p., yielding about £39 a-year, is expended on the repairs of the church.

Butler Very Rev. Geo. D D., rector, & Dean of Peter- borough, <i>Rectory</i> (occa- sional residence)	Hart Danl., shoemaker	George Benj. (& vict., <i>Crown</i> <i>and Squirrel</i> )
Chamberlain John, vict., <i>Anchor</i> (& coal mercht. & farmer) Banbury-lane	Haynes Edw., blacksmith	George Walter
Coleman Mrs. Elizabeth	Laughton Mr. Benjamin	Griffiths Pheasant
Coles Mrs. Sarah	Payne Thos., beer retr., &c.	*Harris William
Dunckley Geo., carpenter.	Phipps Eliz., schoolmistress	Payne James
Dunckley Thos., carpenter	Saul Samuel, cooper	Payne W., sen., <i>Manor-house</i>
Facer W., beer ret., & shopk.	Watson Thomas, stonemason	Payne William
Harris Geo., tailor	West John, maltster & butch.	Rolfe William (& baker)
	McKee Rev. Jas., B.A., curate	West Ann, <i>Gaytonwood-house</i>
		West John
		West William

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Marked thus \* are yeomen.

Cockerill William

Letters are received through the Northampton Post-office.

### PATTISHALL PARISH.

Pattishall, or Pateshull, comprehends the hamlets or members of Astcote, Estcote, Darlscote or Dalscote, and Descote; about 150 acres of Foxley, and part of Foster's Booth. It is bounded on the north by Bugbrook, on the east by Gayton and Tiffield, by Litchborough and Grimscote on the west, and by Greens Norton on the south. It contains 2,460 acres; and its population, in

1801, was 551; in 1831, 742; and in 1841, 728 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4,493, and the amount of assessed property, £4,376. The soil is principally a strong grey loam on limestone, and the principal proprietors are the Earl of Pomfret (lord of the manor); Thos. Howes, Esq., and Thos. Drayson, Esq.

*Manor.*—*Walterius Flandrensis* held 8 hides of land here at the general survey; there were 2 mills of the yearly rent of 32d., and the whole had been valued before the conquest, when it was the freehold of *Levenot*, at £10; but was now reduced to £5. In the reign of Henry II. *Simon de Wahull*, grandson to *Walterius Flandrensis*, held 7 hides, *William de Hocton* 8 small virgates, and *Earl Maurice* 2 small virgates of the fee of Botebot. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), *John de Wahull* died seized of a manor here, which he held of the King *in capite*, by the service of one knight's fee, and was succeeded by *Thomas de Wahull*, his son. In the same year, *Simon de Pateshull* died seized of a manor here, which he held *in capite* of John de Wahull, by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee, and left it to John de Pateshull, his son, a minor. This manor continued with the family of Wahull, or *Wodhull*, till the time of Henry VIII., in the latter part of whose reign it was carried in marriage by *Agnes*, only daughter of *Anthony Wodhull*, to *Richard Chetwode, Esq.*, from whom it received the name of Chetwode's manor. *Sir Richard Chetwode*, son and successor of the said Richard and Agnes, sold it for £1,013. 6s. 8d., to *Theodore Markes, Gent.*, in the 8th of Charles I. (1633), and his son of the same name acquired the other manor here called Pateshull, or Strangeway's manor. The *Rev. John Baron* purchased both manors for £6,300; in 1759, by deed and will, he settled them on his son-in-law, *Richard Dickinson, Esq.*; and his eldest son, John Baron Dickinson, Esq., sold them, in 1791, to *Thomas Perkins, Esq.* This gentleman sold them to *Peter Denys, Esq.*, who soon after conveyed them to his brother-in-law, *George*, 3rd Earl of Pomfret, and they are now in the possession of *George William Richard*, 5th Earl of Pomfret. St. James's Abbey, near Northampton, had possessions in this parish. Pattishall was annexed to the honor of Grafton on its erection in 1541.

*The Village* of Pattishall stands a little north of the Roman Watling-street, now the Chester road, about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.N.W. of Towcester. This parish is divided by a small brook, or ditch; the western division, or Pattishall side, includes Pattishall and Astcote, and the eastern division, or Eastcote side, includes Eastcote and Darlscote.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is situate on rising ground at the N.E. end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and a low tower containing five bells. The living is a vicarage in two portions, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £6. 11s.

10½d., and returned at £143. 10s. 4d. The advowson of the Dunstable, or *Upper Vicarage*, is vested in the Crown; and that of the Godston, or *Nether Vicarage*, in the Rev. Thomas C. Welch, M.A., the present incumbent. The Rev. F. H. White, M.A., is the incumbent of the upper vicarage, and the Rev. Henry Holloway, B.C.L., officiates for him. These portions formed parts of the possessions of the Priory of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, and the Abbey of Godston, near Oxford. The Wahulls having disposed of the patronage in moieties, each of which constituted a distinct benefice, and had its separate vicarage. The *Vicarage House* of the upper portion stands south of the church, and that of the lower vicarage, at the eastern extremity of the village.

Two small *Baptist Chapels* were erected, in Pattishall and Eastcote, in 1838 and 1840.

*Charities.*—By a decree of Chancery, in 1226, it was ordered that seven tenths of the accumulated fund of the Bidford Charity should be applied for the benefit of the poor of the several parishes named in the Duchess Dudley's will. Of the dividends, this parish receives £34. 0. 10d. per annum; an annual portion of the rents of the Bidford estate, amounting generally to about £13, and a similar sum by reason of there being no claim for the redemption of Christian slaves from the bondage of the Turks, for which purpose a portion of the charity was left. *Lady Catharine Leveson* bequeathed her Foxley estate for charitable purposes (*see Foxley, page 515*), out of the rents of which Pattishall is entitled to £20 per annum for two poor widows; £20 to place two poor boys as apprentices, and one-third of the surplus rents and profits of the estate for distribution amongst the poor. £1 per annum is received from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity.

*Markes's Charity* consisting of 2a. 1r. 11p., yielding about £3 per annum, is added to the Dudley and Leeson charities, and distributed to the poor at Christmas. The rent of 7a. 1r. 38p., called *Cleave's Charity*, is expended in bread to the poor.

*Young's Charity and School.*—Thomas Young founded a school here, in 1684, and endowed it with 3 houses in Pattishall, a close called Flitwell-hills, in Eastcote, and lands in the open fields. The property now consists of a school, dwelling-house and garden, in the occupation of the master, a close of about 3 roods adjoining, and an allotment of 1½ acres, or thereabouts. The master receives the rents of these premises, and £5 a year each from the Foxley and Waites charities, for which sums he teaches 15 boys free. In 1818-19, the school was nearly re-built, and the house repaired, the expense being partly defrayed by the application of a balance in hand, arising from money destined to put out apprentices under the Foxley charity. *William Waite* left the sums of £200, and £100 in 1809, to be laid out in the purchase of land, or placed at interest; the interest of the former sum to be paid to a poor widow, and that of the

latter to the schoolmaster, for teaching poor children. These sums are out at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The Earl of Pomfret has about 2 acres adjoining the Chester road, subject to an annual payment of £3 to the poor of the parish.

ASTCOTE is a hamlet in this parish, about 1 mile south of Pattishall. The Prior and Convent of Dunstable, and the Abbess and Convent of Godstow, rectors of the church of Pattishall, granted license to *Reginald de Monasterio*, and his heirs, anciently lords of this manor, to build a chapel or chantry here. The mansion and chapel stood in the Bury-field, at the south entrance of the village.

ESTCOTE, or EASTCOTE hamlet is situate about three quarters of a mile S. E. of Pattishall.

DARLSCOTE, or DALSCOTE, forms with Eastcote the eastern division of the parish, and the village stands about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile east of Eastcote.

DESCOTE has not a single house remaining, but its grounds approach near to the N.E. end of the village of Darlescote.

FOSTER'S BOOTH is partly in this parish. (*See Cold Higham Parish.*)

Marked 1 reside at Astcote; 2, at Eastcote; 3, at Fosters Booth; and the remainder at Pattishall.

3 Axton Fred., vict., <i>George and Dragon</i> , and farmer	2 Hart Ed., butcher and beer retailer	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Buckingham L., schoolmstr.	Holloway Rev. Hy., B.A., curate	Marked thus * are yeomen.
3 Butcher Wm., vict., <i>Red Lion</i> & wheelwrt. & blacksmith	3 Jones Mrs. Susannah	*2 Ashby John
Chamberlain Rev. T., (Bpt.)	3 Mold John, butcher and shopkeeper	1 Bird Richard
1 Clarke Chas., shoemaker	1 Mold Thos., carpenter	*1 Bird Thomas
1 Clarke Cornelius, baker, &c.	2 Percy Thos., butcher and beer retailer	1 Bliss Thomas
Cockerill Thos., maltster & beer retailer	Pratt Haynes, blacksmith	2 Brooks Thomas
Drayson Thos., Esq., <i>Pattishall-house</i>	Rodhouse Wm., shoemaker	1 Brown Thomas
2 Dunckley Henry, baker	Savage Samuel, tailor	2 Butcher John
Elston Wm., surgeon, <i>Pattishall Cottage</i>	2 Smith George, shopkeeper	*1 Clarke Jas., (& beer rtr.)
Gibson Wm., coal dealer	Stamp Edw., shoemaker, <i>Dalscote</i>	*Cook James, <i>Foxley</i>
Hammond Rd., butcher	3 Valentine Wm., butcher	*Harris John
1 Harris Isaac, vict., <i>Rose</i>	Welch Rev. Thos. C., vicar	1 Jones William
		*3 Mold John
		1 Mold Jph. (& carpenter)
		Osborn Geo., <i>Manor-house</i>
		Wait James, <i>Foxley</i>
		1 Watson John

Letters are received through the Towcester Post-office.

Carriers to Northampton, Wm. Heel and Cornelius Clarke, Wednesday and Saturday.

### TIFFIELD PARISH.

Is bounded on the east by Shutlanger and Blisworth; on the south by Easton, Neston and Hulcote; and on the west by Green's Norton. It contains 2,530 acres of the rateable value of £1,051. 6s; the amount of assessed property is £1,286; and its population, in 1801, was 126; in 1831, 131; and, in 1841, 146 souls. The soil varies from a strong grey loam to a cold white clay, and the principal owners are the Earl of Pomfret, who is lord of the manor, the rector



in right of the church, and William Blake, Esq. There are some excellent springs here, one of which supplies Easton Neston House, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, with water.

*Manor.*—The *Earl of Morton* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land here at the time of the Domesday survey, which, in the Confessor's time was the freehold of *Biscop* and *Leaving*, when it was rated at 5s., but it was now valued at 10s. One *William* held half a hide and the fifth part of a hide of the earl here, at the same time. This had been the freehold of *Leuvin*, in the Saxon times, and was certified to lie within the soke of *Towcester*. In the reign of *Henry II.*, *William de Pery* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides and 1 small virgate here, of the fee of *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of Norfolk; *Walter de Furtho* held 1 hide and 2 small virgates, and *William de Keynes* 7 small virgates. In the reign of *Henry III.*, the Master of the hospital of *St. John*, at *Northampton*, and *Alan de Tiffeld*, held one small fee here; in the 9th of *Edward II.* (1316), the master of the hospital was certified to be lord of *Tiffeld*; and in the 20th of *Edward III.* (1347), he accounted for one fee here, as held of the honour of *Aquila*. Upon the dissolution of the religious houses, the possessions which these knight's hospitalers held here were granted, in the 5th of *Edward VI.* (1552), to *Sir Nicholas Thockmorton*, of *Paulerspury*. In the partition of the estate of *Sir Arthur*, his son, the manor of *Tiffeld*, with the advowson of the rectory, was assigned to *Elizabeth*, his third daughter, the wife of *Richard Lord Dacre*. This manor afterwards passed into the hands of the family of *Gilbert*, and, in 1760, it belonged to the *Rev. Bartholomew Keeling*. From him it passed, in 1778, to the *Rev. Brook Bridges*, rector of *Orlisbury*, for life, with remainder to his daughter *Margaretta*, and *Elizabeth Westley*, daughter of *Shadrach Westley*, Gent. In 1805, *Samuel Raymond*, Esq., husband of *Margaretta Bridges*, conveyed their right of the moiety of the manor to *Thomas Hill*, Esq., husband of *Elizabeth Westley*, who thus became possessed of the whole manor, and sold it, in 1823, to *George*, 3rd Earl of *Pomfret*, from whom it descended to *George Richard William*, the present Earl *Pomfret*. *St. James' Abbey*, near *Northampton* had a virgate of land here, the gift of *Alan*, son of *Alan de Tiffeld*. This lordship was annexed to the honour of *Grafton* on its creation in 1541.

*The Village* of *Tiffeld*, which is small, is situate 2 miles north of *Towcester*.

*The Church*, dedicated to *St. John*, consists of a nave and north aisle, south porch and chancel, and a tower containing three bells. It was newly pewed in 1830. The living is a rectory in the deanery of *Brackley*, rated in the king's books at £9. 9s. 7d., and now worth about £220 a year. The *Rev. John Thomas Flesher*, M.A., is the present patron and incumbent. The rectory consists of 220a. 3r. 36p. of land, allotted by the commissioners in lieu of tithes, and a rent charge of £2. 17s. 6d. in lieu of the tithes of about 43a. of old enclosure.

*Charities.*—The *Poor and Church Land* consists of 6 acres allotted by the commissioners of inclosure, in 1780, in lieu of the right of cutting furze; and 5a. 3r. 25p.. awarded in lieu of some open field land appropriated to the church. The rents are applied to the relief of the poor, and repairs of the church. There is 10s. a year received from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity, which is distributed to the aged poor of the parish.

*Directory.*—The principal inhabitants are the Rev. John Thos. Flesher, M.A., rector, William Eydon, carpenter, Thomas Faulkner and John Gudgeon, yeomen, and the farmers are Wm. Barfield, Jacob Brown, Thomas Hill, *Manor-house*, and Samuel Sheppard.—Letters are received through the Towcester office.

### TOWCESTER PARISH.

Towcester is bounded on the east by Easton Neston; on the north by Tiffild; on the north-west by Green's Norton; and by Whittlebury on the south. It contains 2,790 statute acres, and its population, in 1801, was 2,030; in 1831, 2,671; and, in 1841, 2,749 souls, including the hamlets of Caldecote, Handley, and Wood-Burcote, containing respectively 98, 23, and 84 inhabitants, and also 67 persons in the union workhouse. The amount of assessed property in the town and parish is £7,508. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light red loam, and the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The principal proprietors are George William Richard, Earl of Pomfret, (lord of the manor), and the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford.

*Manor.*—Towcester, or Tovecestre, was a portion of the Terra Regis, or ancient demesne in the hands of the King, both before and after the Norman conquest. At the Domesday survey it contained  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., 12 acres of meadow, and a wood two miles in length and one in breadth, was valued in King Edward's time at £12, but was then rated at £25; and 4 hides and 4 parts of half a hide, which before the conquest was the freehold of Earl Tosti, but was then held by *Sigar de Cioches*. This latter estate was valued at £6, but the record does not state the part of the hundred in which it lay. In the reign of Henry II., *William Earl of Arundel*, held 7 hides and 4 small virgates in Towcester, and *Wybert Atte-Chirche* 6 virgates of the fee of the Abbot of St. Wandragasile, in Normandy. In the reign of Henry III., William de Munchensi appears to have been possessed of the manor here, which in Henry II.'s time was in the hands of the *Earl of Arundel*, as was the prior of Bradenestoke, in Wiltshire, of the fee of the abbot of St. Wandragasile. The former convent having lands in the diocese of Rouen, exchanged them for the possessions which belonged to the latter abbey in England. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316) *Aymer de Valence* was certified to be

the lord of Towcester, and in three years after, he procured a licence for an annual fair to be held here, on the eve of the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (24th March), and the two following days. The manor soon after came into the possession of the family of *De Hastings*, from which it passed to the *De Greys*, with whom it continued till the 23rd of Henry VII. (1508), when *Sir Richard Empsom*, purchased it of *Richard de Grey*, who, after wasting his estate in gaming and dissipation, died in a tavern in Lombard-street, without issue, in the 15th of Henry VIII. (1524). "This Sir Richard Empsom," says Bridges, "is said to have been the son of a sieve-maker, who followed that business here at Towcester, where he had his birth and education. He was promoted by the King to be Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and being bred to the law, was accused of having raised to himself an immense fortune by various methods of extortion, and an oppressive execution of antiquated penal statutes." Upon his attainder the manor was escheated to the King, and in the 3rd of Henry VIII. (1512), it was granted to *William Compton, Esq.*, afterwards knighted. In the 5th of Edward VI. (1552), *Richard Fermor, Esq.*, of Easton Neston, died seized of it, and from him it descended lineally to the Earl of Pomfret, the present possessor.

In 1648, King Charles II. granted to Sir William Fermor, and his heirs, a weekly market to be held on Tuesdays for cattle, and three annual fairs. The manor, which belonged to the prior of Bradenstoke, was in the hands of Sir Richard Empsom in the reign of Henry VII., and was in the possession, together with another manor which had been the Earl of Kent's, of Richard Fermor, Esq., at the time of his decease, and are now in the possession of the Earl of Pomfret.

*Antiquities.*—The Roman road, Watling-street, now the London and Chester road, passes here in a direct line from Stony Stratford, and is crossed in its passage by several channels, which unite at the east end of the town, and the river Towe being crossed by three bridges, Camden erroneously fixes the *tripontium* of *Antonius* at Towcester, instead of Lilbourne. (See page 370.) That Towcester has been originally a Roman station there is no doubt, and several of the best authorities pronounce it the *Lactodoro* or *Lactodorum* of that people.

*Bury-hill*, a great tumulus at the N.E. side of the town, on the southern bank of the rivulet which incloses the town on the north, is supposed to be the site of the *speculum* or watch tower. This mount, which seems to have been raised against a northern enemy, is surrounded with a moat which is supplied with water from the brook, and now used as a mill dam. It is composed of earth and gravel, and flat at the top; its diameter is about 100 feet, and height about 24 feet. The top, which is of a circular form, has lately been planted with Scotch fir, by its noble owner, the Earl of Pomfret. The Roman

coins found in digging here prove it to have been an appendage to a Roman station. In 1824, fragments of urns, Samian ware, and pottery were found on the hill, and coins have been disinterred on almost every occasion when the ground is opened for building or agricultural purposes. Mr. Deacon, of Towcester, has collected a series, including those of several of the most celebrated Roman emperors. The Saxons, it would appear, took advantage of this little fortress, and added the foss which surrounded it. From them it received its present title of *Bury*, or *Borough*, to which has been since added the double tautology of *Berry Mount Hill*. On the N.W. side of the town are vestiges of a fosse, and the ruins of a tower supposed to be Saxon. The Saxons called the town *Tofecestre*, and in early records it is called *Tossester*, or *Tovecestre*, from its having been a castrum or Roman station, on the river Tove, and the ancient Watling-street. In the time of Edward the Elder it was so strongly fortified, that a vigorous attack made upon it in 917, by a large army of the Danes, was wholly unsuccessful, and the besiegers were compelled to raise the siege. But fearing their return, and likewise a second, and perhaps more disastrous attempt, the King, in 921, refortified the town with a strong stone wall and deep trench, some traces of which are even now discernible. "The Danes," writes Mr. Bridges, "of Northampton and Leicester, breaking the treaty they had concluded with Edward, marched to Towcester, and made an assault upon it for a whole day; but the inhabitants signalized their courage upon the occasion, and, holding out till succour came, obliged the enemy to quit the siege and retire. Upon this King Edward, towards the close of the summer, advancing with his army to Passenham, took up his residence there, till he had fortified this city of Towcester, so the Saxon annals call it, and encompassed it with a stone wall." A most violent storm of rain and hail occurred here on the 6th of June, 1573, by which 6 houses were "borne downe," and 14 more "sore perished," by the flood. The hailstones were square, and 6 inches round. One child was drowned, and a number of sheep and other cattle, some of which, when the water subsided, were lying on the hedges where the flood left them.

In the *Civil war*, in 1643, Towcester bore a prominent part, it being the principal garrison of the royalists, to keep the Northampton parliamentarians in check. In February, Prince Rupert, with his brother Maurice, and the Earl of Carnarvon, entered Northamptonshire, and after plundering Towcester and the neighbourhood, proceeded into Warwickshire. In August, a sharp conflict took place within less than a mile of Towcester, between a party of about 30 horse from Banbury, who were levying contributions, and 120 parliamentarians; and, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, the fight was continued for more than half an hour. Capt. James Chamberlain, who commanded the royalists, was killed; Capt. Lawson, the other commander, wounded; five of the parlia-



mentary soldiers left dead on the field, and 20 severely wounded. A considerable section of the royal army, commanded by Prince Rupert, was quartered at Towcester, and constant skirmishes took place between the adverse parties. On one occasion, a party of the Newport horse, headed by Colonel Harvey, surprised Towcester in the night, slew the sentinels, killed about 30 men, took 2 colours, and 20 prisoners, whom they brought to Newport, without the loss of a single man, and only two slightly wounded. On another occasion, Captains Butler and Wollaston, and two other captains of the parliamentary army, united their troops, and surprising their opponent's quarters at Duncot, near Towcester, killed about 20, wounded several, and took about 30 prisoners, besides horses. A detachment of a troop or two from Northampton, under Major Lydcot, attacked a party of royalists, near Towcester, on the 24th of June, 1644, killed 25 who refused quarter, and secured a number of prisoners. "Both armies faced each other in battle array on the 28th; the King in Grimsbury field, and Waller on the opposite bank of the Charwell. The following morning, Waller having taken a decidedly advantageous position near Banbury, the King drew off towards Daventry, leaving a strong guard of dragoons at Cropedy bridge, the pass over the Charwell between the two armies. Waller again attempting to cross the bridge, was repulsed with much loss, and chased to a considerable distance; but rallying again, formed a junction with major general Brown, a few days after (July 2), on a large common, within a mile of Towcester, where they remained the whole of the next day, and entered Northampton the day following, with 7,000 horse and foot."\* In June, 1645, the principal armies of the contending parties occupied nearly the same relative positions. On the night of the 13th, the King was at Lubenham, and Fairfax at Guilsborough, and the following morning witnessed the sanguinary conflict on the memorable field of Naseby. (*For the battle of Naseby, see page 377*).

## The Town of Towcester

Is situated as has been stated on the Watling street on the banks of the river Tove or Tow, over which it has three bridges. It is about 8 miles S.W. by S. of Northampton; 4 from the Blisworth station of the London and North-western railway; and 60 miles N.W. from London. It consists chiefly of one long street, formed by the Chester road, of well-built houses, several good shops, and excellent inns; and two smaller streets formed by the roads to Stony Stratford and Brackley. The town is well lighted with gas since 1838. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, silks and bobbin lace.

\* Baker.

*The Market* on Tuesday is well supplied and attended, and *fairs* for all sorts of cattle and merchandise are held on Shrove Tuesday, May 12th, the Tuesday before the 10th of October, and the 29th of October.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Lawrence, stands in a spacious church-yard, and is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman basilica. It is a handsome structure, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel, and a tower 90 feet in height, which contains a peal of six bells. The interior is very beautifully fitted up; at the west end of the nave is a handsome gallery of oak in panels, erected in 1627, by Henry Newby, a citizen of London, but a native of this town. Two side galleries were added in 1795, and extended in 1836, when the church was repaired. The Right Hon. George Earl of Pomfret, presented a beautiful organ in 1817. There are 1,176 sittings in the church, 678 of which are free. Five pews are awarded to Hanley, two to Wood Burcote, and three to Caldecote. Nearly £2000 have been expended in the recent internal arrangement and improvements, inclusive of the liberal donation of velvet cushions for the pulpit, reading desk, and communion table, by William. Deacon, Esq., and the richly painted east window of the chancel, exhibiting in the centre full sized figures of Our Saviour, between Moses and St. John the baptist on the right, and St. John the evangelist and St. Paul on the left, the joint contribution of Mrs. Sabin and John Lovell, Esq. The roof by Bernasconi, in square compartments diagonally divided, with angels holding blank shields for the springers, cost £500. The old open timber roof of the chancel, put up by Sir Robert Banastre, in 1640, is still retained,\* In the north wall of the north aisle is a small door and staircase, which led to the rood loft; and at the upper end of the south aisle was formerly a chapel belonging to the *chantry*, which was founded by the Rev. William Sponne, in the reign of Henry VI., called the chapel of St. Mary. There was also a chapel at the same end of the north aisle. The tower and aisles were commenced in the reign of Edward IV., and finished in that of Richard III., and are in the early style of English architecture. The chancel is in the decorated style of the 3rd Edward. Amongst the monuments is an ancient altar tomb, to the memory of Archdeacon Sponne, who was *rector* of this parish in the reign of Henry VI., and died in 1448. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Brackley, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. Its present value is about £250 per annum, and the Rev. Joseph Garton, M.A., honorary canon of Peterborough cathedral, is the present vicar. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £415 per annum, viz. £75 for the tithes of Towcester, and its hamlets of Wood Burcote and Caldicote; £120 for Handley,

\* Baker.

and £220 for the parish of Abcote, with the hamlet of Foscote. Amongst the various incumbents of this parish was *Benedict Cajetan*, a native of Aregni, in Campagna di Roma, afterwards Pope Boniface VIII. On his elevation to the papal throne in 1294, he resigned this rectory; and he died in Rome, on the 12th of October, 1303. He added the *Sextus Decretalium* as a supplement to the five books of the canon law which were extant before. The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry is the owner of the impropriate rectorial tithes of the parish. The *Vicarage House* stands south-west of the church yard.

The *Baptist Chapel* erected in 1788, is a plain building which will seat about 600 persons; The *Independent Chapel* will accomodate 400, and was built in 1845; and the *Wesleyan Chapel* erected in 1809, will afford accomodation to about 350 persons. The Sunday schools in connexion with these chapels, are well attended, as is also the *National School*.

*Towcester Poor Law Union*, comprises 23 parishes and townships, viz:—Abthorpe, Adstone, Blakesley, Blisworth, Bradden, Cold Higham, Easton Neston, Gayton, Greens Norton, Litchborough, Maidford, Pattishall, Plumpton, Shutlanger, Silverstone, Slapton, Stoke Bruern, Tiffield, Towcester, Wappenham, Weedon Loys, Whittlebury and Woodend, and embraces an area of 62 square miles.

The *Workhouse*, which is a neat substantial, and well constructed building was erected in 1836, at the north east end of the town, at a cost of about £3000, and is capable of accomodating 208 persons. The building is of oolite stone, from the hamlet of Foscote, and the design is by Mr. G. G. Scot, of London. The average number of paupers for the past year was about 80, and the average weekly cost of each was 2s. 9d. The affairs of the union are conducted by a board of 30 guardians, of whom Lord Southampton is chairman; the Rev. W. H. Clarke, and Mr. Wm. Edwards vice-chairmen, and Mr. J. H. Sheppard, clerk. The Rev. J. T. Flesher, is chaplain, Mr. and Mrs. Pinnock, master and matron, and the medical officers are Mr. Thomas Collier, Mr. John Duke, Mr. Richard W. Watkins, and Mr. Benjamin Lever. Prayers are read by the chaplain twice each day, and full church service is performed on Sundays.

*Charities*.—*William Sponne*, D.D., archdeacon of Norfolk, and the rector of this parish in the reign of Henry VI., by will demised the Talbot inn at Towcester, and several closes, which according to a survey made in 1820, amounted to 57a. 1r. 33p. to certain trustees, for the support of the two chaplains of the chantry founded by him, in the parish church, and in which they were to perform divine offices for his soul at the altar of the Blessed Virgin in the chapel at the east end of the aisle. He also directed, that whenever any fifteenth of the liege goods of the King, granted by the commonality of England, was to be paid to the King, it should be discharged by the trustees under his will, instead of being levied on the parish; and that the surplus should be expended in the

repairs of the footways of the town. The estates belonging to this charity are vested in feoffees chosen from amongst the parishioners of Towcester, the number of whom when complete is 15. Two of the feoffees are appointed in succession every year to receive and apply the rents of the estates, and an annual meeting of the feoffees is held in Easter week for the examination of the accounts and the general administration of the trust. The annual income of the charity is applied for the purpose of the repairs of the Talbot Inn and premises, the repairs of the footways in the town of Towcester, the payment of an annual composition or sum of £10. to the trustees of the turnpike road passing through the town, and the keeping in repair the monument of the founder, in Towcester church; and the surplus of the rents, after payment of the expenses of the trust, is distributed yearly by the two feoffees, among the poor of the parish.

*The Grammar School.*—The college or Chantry house, founded by Archdeacon Sponne, was valued at the dissolution at £19. 6s. 8d. per annum, and with a messuage belonging to it, were granted in the 4th of Edward VI. (1550), to Richard Hyebourn, and William Dalby, who sold them to the feoffees of the said Archdeacon's will, by whom they were converted into a grammar school, and schoolmaster's house, in the following year, 1552. The endowment now consists of a messuage, with a yard and garden, in Park lane, (also purchased by the feoffees), two cottages and a small garden also, in Park lane, a close of 1a. 2r. 30p. of land, in the master's occupation, which was allotted at the inclosure in lieu of rights of common; £7. 2s. 8d. per annum payable out of the crown rents of the county, varying 4s. from the original pension of £7. 6s. 8d. to the schoolmaster or second chaplain of the chantry. Besides the above, there is other property arising from benefactions either given to the school itself, or for the education of poor children generally, which is now become annexed to the institution. The annual value of the endowment at present is £63. 9s., which after deducting the income tax and repairs of the school, leaves the nett income about £57. 10s. for which 31 children are taught free. The master is appointed by the feoffees who usually choose one qualified to teach the classics, and generally select a person in holy orders. The school is conducted as a grammar and English school for boarders and pay scholars, as well as for children educated on the foundation. The school is ably conducted by the Rev. James W. Willetts.

*Almshouses.*—Thomas Bickerstaffe, of London, a native of this town, erected almshouses for three poor aged women; and by will, dated 20th January, 1695, devised to the trustees of Sponne's charity a piece of ground in Towcester, and the sum of £250, to lay out in the purchase of an estate for the endowment of the same. Land was purchased in 1698, in the open field in Farthingston, in lieu of which 28a. 17p. was allotted at the inclosure, which lets for about £70 a year. The cottages were rebuilt in 1815, and the inmates receive 7s. per



week each, and coals. There are two other almshouses for poor widows also, one of which was built in 1788, by subscription, and the other by Mr. Simon Adams prior to 1801. The funds of the whole have been augmented by the following benefactions, viz: £167, 3 per cent consols, arising from a donation of £100, given in 1776 by Mrs. Mary Burnhill, as executrix to Joseph Newman; £100, 3 per cent consols purchased with £80 given in 1789, by Mrs. Sarah Churchill; £15. 6s. 2d. 3 per cent consols. purchased with £10. given in 1800, by Mrs. Mary Cooke; £169. 3s. 4d. 3 per cent consols purchased with £120, bequeathed by Mr. Simon Adams, in 1801; £100 bequeathed by Mr. Jas. Hall, in 1805; and £100 3 per cent consols bequeathed by Mrs. Sarah Churchill, in 1814. Mrs. Mary Sheppard, late of this town bequeathed the sum of £400 to the feoffees of Bickerstaff's charity in trust, the interest to be paid to Mr. Samuel Deacon, during his life; and after his decease, to the poor occupants of the two latter-named almshouses.

*The Sunday School* is endowed with £191. 17s. 3 per cent consols, left by Sir John Knightley in 1802. New National Schools are about being erected here by subscription.

*(For the other Charities of the parish see table prefixed to this hundred.)*

*Petty Sessions* for the Towcester division of the county are held at the *Police Station*, on every alternate Tuesday, when two or more of the following magistrates preside:—His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Southampton, Hon. H. Hely Hutchinson, Rev. W. H. Clarke, and George Stone, Esq.. Towcester is a polling-place at the election of M.P. for the western division of the county. *The police* establishment consists of a superintendent and six men whose district extends over 30 parishes.

A branch of the Northampton savings-bank is held here; and the provident societies in the town are the Freemason's, Lodge of Fidelity, No. 652, and the order of Odd Fellows, of the Manchester and Nottingham bodies.

**BURCOTE**, or *Wood Burcote*, as it is generally called, is a small hamlet, containing three farm houses and a few cottages on the east side of the parish.

**CALDECOTE**, or **CALDICOTT** usually pronounced *Caucote*, is another hamlet containing about six good houses and several cottages, on the western side of the parish, about 1 mile north of Towcester. Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1846.

**HANDLEY** or **HANLEY PARK** contains 863 acres, the property of the master and fellows of University College, Oxford, forms the S.E. division of this parish. It was formerly within the forest of Whittlebury, and in the 5th of Charles (1629), the King in consideration of £6000 granted it to *Sir Simon Bennet, Bart.*, Beachampton, in Buckinghamshire. *Sir Simon* by will, dated 15th of August, 1631, devised the reversion of this estate after the death of Elizabeth

his wife, to the University College, in Oxford, in which he had been educated, for the advancement of learning there, for enlarging and completing the buildings, and founding four new fellowships, and four new scholarships. The whole of the north side of the larger quadrangle of the college fronting the High street, and the south side containing the chapel and hall, were erected by means of this bequest, at a cost of about £4000, and new fellowships, and scholarships have been added and incorporated with the old foundation of the college. *The Lodge* is a commodious residence, and remains nearly in its *original state*.

## Towcester Directory.

*Post and Money Order Office.*—Mr. Josiah Simco, Postmaster.

Adam George, hairdresser  
Ashby Mrs. Elizabeth  
Beesley Samuel, auctioneer  
Blaxley Mary, earthenw dlr.  
Coe John, shopkeeper, &c.  
Davis Mr. John  
Dayrell Mrs. Mary  
Campbell Rev. John (Bpt.)  
Cross James, cooper  
Deacon Samuel, Esq.  
Eales John, agent  
Gallard Richard, Esq.  
Gardner Edw., gardener  
Garton Rev. Jph., M.A., vicar  
Godfree Miss Elizabeth  
Golding John, agent to Earl  
Pomfret  
Goodwin Mr. John  
Hambidge T., currier, &c.  
Gurney Geo. Wm., corn-met.  
Gurney Mr. George  
Harris Samuel, flour-dealer  
Harris Mrs. Susannah H.  
Harris Thomas, gardener  
Hawking Rev. W. (Indepnt.)  
Henson Geo., straw & cap mfr.  
Hughes T., furniture broker  
Hutchins Wm. basket-maker  
Johnson John, wheelwright  
Kirby Mrs. Ann  
Lucas Mrs. Mary  
Parker Mrs. Martha  
Pearson Chas., watchmaker  
Pearson Rev. T. (Wesleyan)  
Perkins Saml., woolstapler  
and miller  
Perkins Mrs. Sarah  
Pinckard John Thos., gent.,  
*Hanley Lodge*  
Prestidge Mr. Daniel  
Prestidge Walt., gunsm., &c.

Roby Amelia, milliner, &c.  
Sharp Simeon, hairdresser  
Sheppard Mrs. Lucy Eliz.  
Travell Wm., pattenmaker  
Webb Paul, basket-maker  
Wilcox William, agent  
Willets Rev. James White,  
master of grammar-school  
& curate of Green's Norton  
Wright Mrs. Frances

### Academies.

Marked \* take Boarders.

\*Linnitt James  
\*Smith Mary  
Turner Edw. (National  
Willets Rev. J. W. (Gram.)

### Attornies.

Cook John, Malsbury  
Lovell John  
Sheppard John, Horton

### Bakers.

Dove William  
Frost Matthias  
Henson Henry  
Gibbs Richard  
Greaves Joseph  
Kirby Martha  
Sharp Samuel  
Sheckleton Joseph  
Simco Josiah  
Stone John

### Banks.

*Towcester Old Bank*, draw on  
Dennison & Co., London,  
John and Samuel Percival  
*Savings Bank*, (branch of  
Northampton), open on  
Tuesday from 11 till 1.

### Blacksmiths.

Davis Rebecca (and farrier)  
Davis Richard  
Jarvis George  
Jarvis Robert  
Jeffery William  
King William

### Booksellers, Printers, &c.

Beesley Samuel  
Hurfurt Jas. Brooks (& cir-  
culating library)  
Inns Samuel  
Rodhouse Thos. Blencowe

### Boot and Shoemakers.

Brown Job (& leather sel.)  
Causebrook Joseph  
Clark William  
Collins William  
Eales Samuel  
Eales Thomas  
May Eli  
May James  
May William  
Penn Timothy  
Smith George  
Tear Samuel

### Braziers & Tinnars.

Carvell William  
Webb John

### Builders.

Bowden Wm. (& plasterer)  
Howes Richard  
Johnson William

### Butchers.

Brown Anthony  
Frost Thomas  
Holloway George

Key Bennett  
Key John  
Martin Ann  
Phillips Thomas  
Powell William  
Taylor Ann

**Carpenters, &c.**

Ancell Edward  
Blaxley Samuel  
Blaxley John  
Hefford George  
Hefford Richard  
Howes Richard  
Jeffs John (and cabinet-maker)  
Lovell Thomas, (& cabinet-maker)  
Snedge Samuel

**Druggists, &c.**

Blencowe Timothy  
Gardner William  
Watkins Rebecca (& soda-water manfr.)

**Farmers. & Graziers.**

Ayres John, Burcote  
Bearn Wm., Handley  
Brown R. [and hop and seed merchant]  
Cockerill Robert  
Cockerill Wm., Caldicote  
Franklin John Gallard  
Henson Eliz., Burcote  
Inns Samuel  
Key Bennett  
Key John  
King Thomas (and timber-merchant)  
Manning Oliver  
Manning William Brown  
Mayo George  
Osborn Hopecroft, Caldicote  
Phillips John  
Richardson John Henry  
Sheppard John  
Sheppard Wm. (yeoman)  
Sheppard Wm., Caldicote  
Sheppard William  
Woodin Robert, Handley  
Woodin Thos., Caldicote  
Wootton Wm., Caldicote

**Fire & Life Offices.**

Crown [Life] Saml. C. Tite  
County [Fire] Rt. Cockerill

Globe Jas. B. Hurfurt  
Metropolitan Counties W. Mills  
Provident [Life] Rt. Cockerill  
Professional [Life] James B. Hurfurt  
Royal Exchange John Webb  
Sun John West

**Grocers, &c.**

Cryer William  
Franklin J. G. (and tallow-chandler)  
Henson George  
Miles William, (and tallow-chandler)  
Simco George  
Vernon W. E. (and British wines)  
Webb Robert

**Hotels, Inns, &c.**

Albion Inn, John Wilcocks  
Bell, Thomas Cooke  
Bull, George Mayo  
Crown, John Barnicle  
Dolphin, John Martin  
Horse & Jockey, Chas. Eger  
Nelson's Arms, Wm. Burchell  
Peacock, John Enston  
Plough, Mary Bignell  
Pomfret Arms, posting-house & excise-office, John Inns  
Royal Oak, Wm. Powell  
Star, Ann Cross  
Sun, Charles Liggins  
Swan, John Phillips  
Talbot Commercial Inn (and horse & gig letter) Elizth. Heady  
Wheat Sheaf, Hannah Caves  
White Bear, John Wright  
White Hart, Henry North

**Ironmongers.**

Brown Richard  
Webb John

**Linen & Woollen Drapers, &c.**

Bayliss Frederick  
Hambidge Isaac  
Jenkinson William  
Vernon Thomas  
West John

**Maltsters.**

Brown Richard

Brown Maria  
Gurney Geo. Wm.

**Painters, Glaziers, &c.**

Brown John  
Cross David  
Gibbes Ann  
Parrott Robert  
White John

**Saddlers, &c.**

Clark William  
Howes William  
Kirby Thomas

**Shopkeepers.**

Geare Deborah  
Johnson William  
Sheckleton Joseph

**Stonemasons.**

Thus \* are Gravestone-cutters.

\*Jeffs John, jun. (& gilder)  
Johnson William  
\*Thomason James  
Wilson William

**Straw-hat Makers.**

Clarke Jane  
Garner Caroline  
Garner Sarah (& milliner)  
Wilkins Mary Anne

**Surgeons.**

Collier Thomas  
Green Joseph Coghlan  
Jones Hy. James, & M.D.  
Watkins Robert Webb

**Tailors, &c.**

Baldwin George  
Barwell William  
Clark James  
Corbey Benjamin  
Eyles Thomas  
Foster Ezekial  
Hogg John  
May James  
Miles James  
Pilgrim James

**Wine and Spirit Merchants.**

Franklin John Gallard  
Vernon John Middleton

**Public Officers.**

*Excise Office*.—John W. Johnson, supervis.  
*Stamp Office*.—John West, sub-distributor  
*Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*.—John H. Sheppard  
*Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*.—Thomas B. Rodhouse & George Wagstaff, Blakesley  
*Gas Works*.—John Webb, secretary  
*Clerk to Magistrates and Board of Guardians*.—John H. Sheppard  
*Union Workhouse*.—James Pinnock, master, and relieving-officer for Towcester—Jph. Bradley, relieving-officer for the villages  
*Police Station*.—Geo. Nowers, superintendent

*Clerk to the Commissioners of Assessed & Property Taxes, and Assistant Clerk to the County Court*.—John H. Sheppard

**Carriers.**

*Northampton*, John Enston, Thu. & Sat.; Wm. & Robt. Ratley, Wed. & Sat.; Robt. Webb, & Henry Webb, Mon. Wed. & Sat.  
*Daventry*, John Enston, Wed.  
*John Henry Richardson*, by waggon and railway, to *London, Birmingham, & places intervening*  
*London*, James Allen, Tues., returns Sat.  
*Brackley, Banbury, and Oxford*, J. H. Richardson, Wed.; and to *Stony Stratford*, J. H. Richardson, and Jeffcoat, Tues.

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## CLELEY HUNDRED.

This Hundred is bounded on the west by the hundreds of Norton and Towcester, and the county of Buckingham, on the north by Towcester and Wymersley hundreds, and on the south and east by the county of Buckingham, from which it is divided by the river Ouse. The great Roman road, Watling-street, crosses it in a direct line from Stony Stratford to Towcester. Its form is somewhat that of a cross; its greatest length from south to north-west is about nine miles; its greatest breadth from south-east to north-west about the same distance; and its area is 26,620 acres. According to Bridges, this hundred was in the possession of *William, Earl Ferrers*, in the reign of King John, who conveyed it to *Hugh de Wydville* and his heirs, in consideration of a yearly payment of twenty shillings. *John*, son of John de Wydville, was in the possession of it in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), and being called upon to shew cause why he claimed to hold this hundred, with all the privileges annexed to it, pleaded the grant of William, Earl Ferrers, to Hugh de Wydville, his ancestor. It appears to have continued in this family until the extinction of the male line by the death of Richard, Earl Rivers, and upon his decease to have descended with the rest of his estate to *Thomas, Marquis of Dorset*. The fee of it is now in the Crown.

Cleley hundred is divided into thirteen parishes, one chapelry, and two extra-parochial places, of which the following is an enumeration, shewing the population in 1841, rateable value, &c. of each parish:—



PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Alderton .....	910	38	78	88	166	£ 901
Ashton .....	1,290	87	190	227	417	2,256
Cosgrove .....	1,760	132	307	394	701	2,875
Easton Neston .....	720	36	76	93	169	2,123
Furtho .....	480	4	10	6	16	578
Grafton Regis .....	1,510	47	122	144	266	1,668
Hartwell .....	1,850	108	257	276	533	
Salcey Lodge, <i>extra par.</i> ....		2	7	5	12	
Hartwell Lodge, <i>extra par.</i>		1	3	5	8	
Passenham .....	2,230	{ 44	122	94	216	{ 3287
Denshanger, <i>hamlet</i> .....		{ 144	294	312	606	
Paulerspury .....	2,950	238	564	624	1,188	3,817
Potterspury .....	2,820	{ 203	442	520	962	{ 2981
Yardley Gobion, <i>ham.</i> ....		{ 132	352	337	689	
Roads .....	1,600	176	353	363	716	4,987
Stoke-Bruerne .....	3,810	{ 95	205	231	436	1,789
Shuttlehanger, <i>chapelry</i> }		{ 81	179	193	372	
Wicken .....	4,690	98	235	268	503	2,112
Total.....	26,620	1,666	3,796	4,180	7,976	31,121

## Charities of the Hundred of Cleley,

As abstracted from the last Parliamentary Reports, with the dates, donor's names, &c. (See also the histories of the parishes).

*Date. Names of Donors and Nature of Gifts. To what place and purposes applied. Annual Value.*

	Church lands...	Alderton Parish	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
646	Jane Leeson (rent)	ditto	...	poor	...	...	1	0	0
	Poor's land	Ashton Parish	...	ditto	...	...	6	0	0
1708	Cath. and Eliz. Chivall (£50), ditto	...	poor (lost)						
	Church Estate	Easton Neston Parish	...	...	...	...	107	12	6
	Ditto £741. 15s. 7d. (balance of the above out at interest)	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	9
	Poor's land	Hartwell Chapelry	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
	Chapel land	ditto...	...	...	...	...	1	15	0
1646	Jane Leeson (rent)	Hulcote Hamlet	...	poor	...	...	0	10	0
1642	Anthony Carpenter (6 cottages), Passenham Parish,	poor	...	...	...	...	21	2	6
1683	Daniel Allen (rents)...	Passenham Parish...	ditto	...	...	...	24	7	6
1707	John Swannell (rent)	ditto...	...	school	...	...	2	10	0
1766	Ed. Whitton (£100)...	ditto...	...	bread to poor	...	...	3	3	8
1726	Thomas Nicoll (rents), ditto...	...	poor	...	...	...	13	4	0

Carried forward..... £233 6 11

Brought forward.....				£233	6	11
1728	Eliz. Spinnell (£100), Paulerspury Parish, 10 poor widows	...	...	8	0	0
1646	Jane Leeson (rents)... ditto...	...	poor	1	10	0
1742	Mrs. Chapman (£20), ditto...	...	poor	0	16	0
1762	William Lepper (rent), ditto...	...	ditto	0	5	0
1720	William Marriott (rent), ditto	...	school	30	0	0
1726	Thomas Nicoll (rent), ditto...	...	school, and bread to poor	13	4	0
	Wm. Peake (rent) ... Potterspury Parish, 2 poor widows	...	...	1	10	0
1624	Gabriel Clarke (rent), ditto...	...	poor	2	0	0
1726	Cuthbert Ogle (£100), ditto...	...	minister, and poor	6	0	0
	Poor's money invested in cottage premises, Potterspury Parish	...	...	4	0	0
1672	Nicholas Saxby (rents), ditto	...	church, bridges, &c.	6	6	0
1708	Cath. & Eliz. Chivall (land), Roade Parish, poor	...	...	13	10	0
	Feoffees' estate ... ditto...	...	poor	12	0	0
1610	Thomas Bosenhoe (land), Stoke Bruerne Parish, church and poor	...	...	23	17	0
1743	New charity estate ... ditto...	...	poor	8	19	0
1609	Thomas Kingston (rents), ditto	...	ditto	2	12	0
1702	Francis Crane and Francis Arundell (lands), ditto, bread to poor	...	...	4	3	4
	Bread fund ... Wicken Parish	...	...	3	4	0
1747	Mrs. Sharp (£100) ... ditto...	...	bread to poor	5	5	0
1774	Ed. Whitton (£100) ... ditto...	...	ditto	5	0	0
1810	Elizabeth Prowse (one share, Grand Junction Canal), ditto school	...	...	10	0	0
				£395	8	3

## ALDERTON PARISH.

Alderton, or as it is called in Domesday, *Aldritone*, and in later records Aldrington, is bounded on the east by Grafton Regis; on the north by Stoke Bruerne, on the south by Potterspury, and on the west by Paulerspury. It contains 910 statute acres, and its population, in 1801, was 183; in 1831, 162; and, in 1841, 166 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £901. 8s., and the amount of property assessed by the commissioners of property-tax, in 1815, is £1,096. The soil is various, but principally clay on a limestone bottom; the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; and the principal proprietor and lord of the manor is the Duke of Grafton.

*Manor.*—*Edmar* and *Edwin* were the Saxon proprietors of *Aldritone*, and it was rated at 50s. before the Conquest; but at the time of the Conqueror's survey, the Earl of Ferrers held 2 hides of land and half a virgate here, which were valued at 50s; and a *Thane* held of the same earl one hide here of the value of 10s. In the reign of Henry II., Stoke and Alderton are certified to contain seven hides with two small virgates, but the possessor of them is not mentioned in the record. In the reign of Edward I., *Sir Pagan de Cadurcis*, or *Charworth*, was lord of this manor, and in the 6th of the same reign (1275), he obtained a grant of a weekly market here on Thursdays, and an annual

fair on the vigil, the feast, and the morrow of St. Margaret—the patron saint; dying without issue, in the following year he was succeeded by *Patrick de Chaworth*, his brother. This gentleman's daughter, *Maud*, carried the lordship in marriage to Henry Earl of Lancaster, the King's nephew, who, in the 34th of this reign (1307), granted it with the advowson of the church, and the manor and advowson of Stoke Bruerne, to *William de Coumbemartin*, and henceforward Alderton was considered as a member of the manor of Stoke Bruerne, and had the same possessors. In the 30th of Henry VIII. (1539), it was in the hands of the crown, and in three years after was annexed to the honour of Grafton.

A *Castle* stood at the north end of the village, near the church, the site of which is now called the mount, and the prospect from it of the surrounding country is extensive. It occupies an area of about two acres, and is encompassed with a deep foss overgrown with underwood. Little is known of this ancient structure, but in the reign of Edward I., Sir Pagan de Candurcis paid Thomas le Sauvage £100 for *his castle* and all his lands in the village and fields of *Audrinton*.

The *Manor House* stood in a low situation, at the N.W. extremity of the village. Mr. Baker tells us that “during the royal progress, in 1605, Queen Anne of Denmark was entertained for four nights at Alderton, (Aug. 16—20), the King being during the same time at Grafton; and that in 1608, King James was here on the 4th of August, and knighted Sir Henry Anderson, of London, having just before bestowed the same honour at Grafton, on his host Thomas Haslerige, Esq.

The *Village* of Alderton, which is very small, is pleasantly situated about 3 miles S.E. of Towcester.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt (except the tower) in 1847-8, at a cost of about £500. It consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, and a low embattled tower containing five bells. The east window is filled with stained glass, charged with the figures of our Saviour and Sts. Peter and Paul. Upon removing an ancient altar tomb of William Gorges, Esq., who is said to have built a large mansion, (probably the manor house) and resided here in the reign of Henry II. a stone coffin was discovered, in which was deposited a human skeleton of large dimensions. The living is a rectory in conjunction with Grafton Regis, in the deanery of Preston and patronage of the crown. The rectory consists of 128a. 3r. 16p. of land, and there is no parsonage house.

The *Charities* of the parish are, the *Church and Town Lands*, 2a. 2r. 8p., which lets for £3 per annum; and £1 a year is received for the poor from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity.

*Directory*.—George Garrett, shoemaker; William Jelly, carpenter; Joseph White, victualler, the *Plough* inn (and baker): and the farmers are—John

Edward Blunt, Robert Blunt, and Joseph Scriven. Letters are received through the Towcester office.

#### ASHTON PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Roade, on the west by Stoke Bruerne, by Salcey Forest on the east, and on the south by Grafton Regis, from which it is divided by the river Tove. It contains 1290 acres; its population in 1801 was 292; in 1831, 380; and in 1841, 417 souls; the amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,346, and the rateable value is £2,256, 2s. The parish is intersected by the London and North-western railway, and the Grand Junction canal. The soil is principally a grey loam, on limestone, and the Duke of Grafton is the lord of the manor and principal proprietor. About three fourths of the lordship is arable.

*Manor.*—Ashton, or *Asee* as it was anciently written, was in the possession of *Winemar*, and in the hands of his under tenants at the time of the general survey. *Dodin* held 1 hide and 4 parts of 1 virgate; *Bondi* held 4 parts of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a hide; and *Mainf* held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  virgates. Before the conquest these lands were the freehold of *Alden*, *Aldrick*, and *Seward*, and were valued at 22s., but were now advanced to 36s. In the reign of Henry II., *Robert Fitz Anketill* was certified to hold 1 hide and 2 small virgates here, of the fee of *William Mauduit*, the descendant of *Winemar*. In Henry III's time, this manor was in the hands of Philip Lovell, who conveyed it to *Robert le Lou*, or *Lupus*, or *Wolfe*, *John le Lou*, his son, and *Emma* his wife. In the 1st year of the reign of Edward II. (1307) *Philip le Lou* levied a fine of it, and in the 9th of the same reign, was certified to be the lord of the manor. In the 14th of Edward III. (1341), *John de Hardeshull* levied a fine of the manor of *Ashene*, and in the 20th of the same reign, accounted for the fourth part of a knight's fee here, as held of the fee of William Mauduit. From this gentleman it passed to *Sir Thomas Colepeper*, the son of John Colepeper, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John de Hardeshull. The manor continued in the possession of this family till the year 1537, when Thomas Colepeper, Esq., conveyed it to the *King*, in exchange for other lands. Whilst vested in the crown, it was devised by successive leases to the families of Marriott, Goldsmith, and Rye. In the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1541), it was annexed to the manor of Grafton, and the Duke of Grafton is the present proprietor. The *Abbey of St. James* near Northampton had possessions here which in the 4th of Edward VI. (1550), were granted to Richard Fermor, Esq., of Easton Neston.

The *Manor House* stood north of the church, and was surrounded by a broad deep moat.

The *Village* of Ashton, which is small, is seated on a declivity about 7 miles south of Northampton.



*The Church* dedicated to St. Michael consists of a nave, north aisle, south porch, chancel, and a low tower in which are four bells. The structure is of rubble stone, and of the late perpendicular period. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £10, and now worth above £300 per annum. The patronage is in the crown, and the Rev. John Risley, M.A., is the present incumbent. He is also rector of Tingewick, near Buckingham. Ashton was originally a member of the mother church of Roade, and continued so till the beginning of the 16th century, when it was invested with distinct parochial rights, and the portion or third part of Roade church, to which the chapel of Ashton had been heretofore subordinate, became in its turn subordinate to Ashton. The rectory consists of 234 acres of land, granted in lieu of tithes in 1817. The *Rectory house* stands west of the church-yard. Amongst the monuments in the church, is a slab raised upon bricks, bearing the wooden figure of a cross-legged knight, much mutilated and worm eaten, which is referred to one of the Le Lou or Wolfe family; on the slab of another altar monument of stone are the brass figures of Robert Marriott and his wife, about 2 feet 9 inches long; and on a third altar tomb lies the effigy of Sir John Hardreshull, in plate armour. His hands and feet have disappeared.

*Charity.*—The poor's land consists of 5a. 2r. 7p. the rent of which is distributed in coals.

Ashby William, *vict., Old Crown*  
 Blunt George, *grocer*  
 Geary William, *shoemaker*  
 Goodridge James, *blacksmith*  
 Moore Rev. John, *M.A.*  
 Shouler Chas., *stonemason*

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Adams William  
 Blunt Wm., *Manor-house*  
 Dunsby William [*yeoman*]  
 Geary John  
 Linnell Wm., *Ashwood-lodge*  
 Robinson Jonathan  
 Weston John

Letters are received through the Northampton office.

### COSGROVE PARISH.

Cosgrove, Cosgrave, or as it is called in early records *Covesgrave*, is bounded by Potterspury and Yardley Gobion on the north, on the east by Hanslope, and Castlethorpe, in Buckinghamshire, from which it is divided by the river Tove, on the south and S.E. by Stony Stratford, and Wolverton, in the same county, and by Passenham on the west. It contains 1760 acres, and its population in 1801, was 505; in 1831, 624; and in 1841, 701 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,875, 6s., and the amount of assessed property £3,622. The soil is principally clay and loam, and there is some rich meadow land bordering on the rivers. About two thirds of the lordship is arable, and the principal landowners are John C. Mansel, Esq., (lord of the manor), the rector in right of the church, and the Duke of Grafton. The lordship and village of

Cosgrove are intersected by the Grand Junction Canal, which is carried over the river Ouse, and across the long valley to Wolverton, a distance of nearly a mile, by a stupendous embankment. "This aqueduct," says Mr. Baker, "was originally constructed on arches, and was opened on the 26th of August, 1805. The contractors guaranteed a trial of 12 months; but, before the expiration of half that period, leakages, and other indications of instability became apparent, and at length a sudden disruption took place, and inundated the surrounding country. The breach was, however, promptly repaired, and, in the course of another year, a solid embankment was substituted, along which a cast-iron channel, much narrower than the general width of the navigation was supplied and is still in use for the transit of the barges." The lower part of Mr. Mansell's lawn is supposed by Mr. Baker to be the site of a Roman villa, from several Roman coins having been found there, during the excavations for the Grand Junction canal, and from its vicinity to the Watling-street.

*Manor.*—The *Earl of Morton* held four parts of half a hide of land here at the time of the Domesday survey, which was valued at 5s.; he also held five parts of a hide here, of the Soke of Passenham, which, with 10 acres of meadow, and 2 furlongs of small wood, was valued at 20s. Before the conquest, these were the freeholds of *Godwin* and *Ailric*. *Winemar* held half a hide and the one-fifth of a virgate here, of the king, at the same. This, with a mill of the yearly value of 30s., 5 acres of meadow, and a wood 3 furlongs in length and 2 in breadth, had been rated at 10s. in the Confessor's time, when it was the freehold of Alden, but its value was now doubled. In the reign of Henry II. *Robert Rygel* held 8 small virgates here, William de Brun, 6 small virgates, and one Adam, 9 small virgates. In the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1315), *Henry Spigurnell* was lord of Cosgrove, and in the 2nd of Edward III. (1329), he died, seized of the manor, with divers other lands and tenements here, which he held of the heir of the Earl of Warwick and several other superior lords. *Thomas Spigurnell*, his son, succeeded him. In the 13th of Edward III. (1340), a fine was levied of this manor by *Henry de Burghersh*, bishop of Lincoln, who died in the 15th of this reign, and was succeeded in it by *Walter de Pavely*, the heir of his brother, upon whom the remainder was entailed. This manor afterwards passed into the hands of the family of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, with which it continued till the 3rd of Henry VII. (1487), when *Anne*, Countess of Warwick, conveyed it with all her other lands, to the king, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to herself and her heirs for ever. It continued in possession of the crown until the 5th of Edward VI. (1551), when it was granted to *Sir Nicholas Throgmorton*, of Paulerspury. *Sir Arthur*, his son, settled it, with the advowson, on his daughter Elizabeth, in marriage with *Richard* (Lenard) *Lord Dacre*. From him it passed through several intermediate possessors

to the family of Mansel, one of whom, John Christopher Mansel, Esq., is the present proprietor. This family, though not in possession of the manor, have had an interest here from the time of James 1st.

*The Knight's Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem and Snellshull Priory* in Buckinghamshire have had possessions in this parish. Cosgrove was annexed to the honor of Grafton on its erection in 1541.

*The Village* of Cosgrove is situate in a valley, about 2 miles north from Stony Stratford, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  east from Towcester. Here is a chalybeate spring, formerly called St. Vincent's, but now corrupted into Fincheswell.

*The Church* dedicated to Sts. Peter and Paul stands on the west side of the village in a very neat church-yard, and consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, and a tower containing five bells. The interior is well paved and pewed; there are galleries in the north and west ends, in one of which there is a small organ. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the K. B. at £14 11s. 3d., and now worth about £430. The rectory consists of about 236 acres of land, and certain tithes which have been commuted for £33. 8s. J. Mansel, Esq. is the present patron, and the Rev. John Graham, M.A., incumbent.

*The Rectory House*, which is a handsome residence, stands N.E. of the church.

*Cosgrove Hall*, the seat of J. C. Mansel, Esq., is situate a little south of the church.

*The Priory*, formerly the *Manor House*, stands about half-a-mile north of the village. It is now the residence of Miss M. S. Lownds.

*Cosgrove Cottage*, in the village, is the neat residence of Mrs. Henry Mansel.

*The National School*, erected in 1844, is principally supported by subscription, and is both well conducted and attended.

OLD STRATFORD is a hamlet partly in this, and partly in the parishes of Furtho, Passenham, and Potterspury, but the greater portion of it is situate in Cosgrove parish. It is about one mile N.W. from Stony Stratford, on the Watling-street or Chester road. Here, at a place called *Chapel Close*, there formerly stood a hermitage and free chapel. This hamlet is called *Old Stratford*, in contra-distinction to Stony Stratford, on the presumption of superior antiquity. The river Ouse, which divides this county from Buckinghamshire, is crossed at the latter town by a bridge, for the erection of which an act of parliament was obtained in 1834, "Old Stratford bridge" being in a decayed and dangerous state.

Marked 1 reside at Old Stratford.

Ayres Sarah, vict., <i>Navigation Inn</i> [and wharfinger]	Branson William, cooper	Dawson Thomas, miller
Branson Mary Ann, National-schoolmistress	Cane Thos., baker & grocer	Gardner John, land-agent
	1 Chibnall Rd., registrar of births, &c.	1 Dickins George, baker
		Foster Joseph, butcher

Graham Rev. J., M.A., rector	Mansell Mrs. M. M., <i>Cosgrove</i>	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
1 Greaves John, gent.	<i>Cottage</i>	Clarke William
1 Horwood Wm., gent.	Marriott Thos. Henry, agent	Dawson Thomas
Jarvis John, blacksmith	to Grand Junct. Canal Co.	Foster Henry
Jelley John, vict., <i>Plough</i>	1 Purdue H. W., surv. of taxes	Gibbs Elizabeth
1 Johnson Edw., coal merct.	1 Smith Thos., shoemaker	1 Johnson William
1 Johnson Wm., cattle-dealer	1 Stockley Eliz., vict., <i>Falcon</i>	Scrivener Jabez
Lownds Miss Maria S. <i>Priory</i>	Talbot Harding, overseer to	Slade Thomas
Mansell, John C., Esq., <i>Cos-</i>	Canal Co.	Watts Thomas
<i>grove-hall</i>	Warren D., malt., corn-dr. &c.	1 Wilford John N. (& butcher)
	Watts T., vict., <i>Barley Mow</i>	

Letters are received through the Stony Stratford office.

### EASTON PARISH.

This parish includes Hulcote and Swardsley; and is bounded by Tiffeld on the north, on the east by Stoke Bruerne, and on the south and west by Towcester. It contains 720 acres, independent of the hamlets, and 1705 acres altogether. The rateable value is £2,122 17s. 6d.; the amount of assessed property £3,692; and the population in 1801 was, 114; in 1831, 144; and in 1841, 169 souls. The soil is principally a heavy loam, with a little limestone and gravel; about two-thirds is in permanent pasture, and the Earl of Pomfret is the owner of the whole, except a few acres of glebe.

*Manor.*—The *Earl of Morton* held 1 hide and 2 virgates of land here at the general survey, which was valued at 30s.; *Ormar* held 1 hide and 3 virgates here of the same Earl, which with a mill of the yearly rent of 8s.; 3 acres of meadow and 3 acres of small wood had been rated at 20s., before the conquest, when it was the freehold of *Siward*, but was then valued at 40s. By the same survey, *Bondi*, who was the saxon proprietor, held 3½ virgates here of *Gunfrid de Cioches*, which was valued at 12s. In the reign of Henry II., *Richard de le Estre* held 1½ hides and 1 small virgate in *Estanestone* of the fee of Berkhamsted; and Godfrey and Aldrid, 8 small virgates of the fee of William Mauduit. *Henry Pavely* was possessed of this manor in the time of Henry III., and in the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1315), *Geoffrey de Braden* was lord of *Estneston*. This Geoffrey granted one acre of land and the advowson of the church to the convent of *Swardsley*. From Geoffrey de Braden this manor passed into the hands of William de St. John, of whom it was purchased in the 2nd of Edward III. (1329), by the Prioress and Nuns of *Sewardesley*, in exchange for 6 messuages and 4 acres of land in Canons Ashby. In the 20th of this reign, the *Prioress* accounted for the moiety of one knight's fee in *Eston Neston* and Hulcote, as held of the fee of Berkhamsted. *Elias Ent* accounted for half a knight's fee here, of the fee of Chokes, at the same time. In the 43rd of Edward III. (1370), *Sir Henry Green*, of Greens Norton, died seized of this manor, with the advowson of Swardsley priory, held of the Earl of



Cornwall, and was succeeded by *Thomas Green*, his son, afterwards knighted, with whose descendants it remained till the 14th of Henry VII. (1499), when it passed into the hands of *Richard Empson, Esq.*, afterwards knighted, and who obtained a license in the same year to impark 400 acres of land, and 30 of wood, in Estneston and Hulcote, with free warren, and free fishery in those lordships, and permission to embattle his manor house here. Upon the attainder of this Sir Richard Empson, "the unpopular associate of Sir Edmund Dudley, in ministering to the insatiable avarice of their royal master," (Henry VII.), his estates were seized into the hands of the King, and in the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509), the manor of Easton Neston, and nearly the whole of his forfeited possessions, were granted to *Sir William Compton*, ancestor of the Marquis of Northampton. In the year following, Thomas Empson, Esq., son of Sir Richard, obtained an act of restitution, and in the 19th of this reign (1528), sold this with several other manors to *William Fermor, Esq.*, of Somerton, in Oxfordshire. From this gentleman it passed to his brother, *Richard Fermor, Esq.* "He was a merchant of the staple at Calais," writes Mr. Baker, "and, having by fortunate speculations acquired an ample fortune, seated himself here, and lived in a style of splendid hospitality. But being a zealous catholic, and neglecting or refusing to conform to the successive alterations in the national religion, he rendered himself obnoxious to the court; and, being accused of administering relief to Nicholas Tane, formerly his confessor, who was then a close prisoner in Buckingham Castle, for denying the King's supremacy, he was committed to the Marshalsea, in July, 1540, and being afterwards arraigned in Westminster Hall, though nothing could be proved against him, except that he had sent 8d. and a couple of shirts to the imprisoned priest, he was adjudged to have incurred a *præmunire*, whereby all his lands and goods became forfeited, and the rapacious monarch enforced the sentence with the most unrelenting severity. Thus persecuted and stripped of his possessions, he retired to Wappenham (where he was lessee of the parsonage), and passed in seclusion several years of piety and resignation. During his prosperity he had for his jester, *Will. Sommers*, afterwards so celebrated in that capacity in the royal establishment. Recollecting with gratitude his former master, and commiserating his reverse of fortune, Sommers is said to have availed himself of the unbridled privilege of his office, to make a pointed appeal to the King in his last illness, which so awakened his conscience that he gave immediate directions for making restitution; but death frustrated his intention, which was not carried into effect till the 4th of Edward VI. (1550), when Easton Neston, Towcester, and those manors which had not been granted out by the crown, were restored to him, and various manors and lauds in this and other counties, granted to him as some compensation for those which had been alienated; but the whole thus

obtained was not adequate to "one-third of what he had before possessed." He died in 1551, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Fermor. His son, Sir William Fermor, was created a baronet by King Charles I. in 1641; his son of the same names was raised to the peerage by the title of *Baron Lempster*, in 1692; and his son and successor, *Thomas*, was advanced to the dignity of *Earl of Pomfret*, in 1721. From him the earldom and estates descended to *George William Richard*, the 5th and present Earl. This nobleman, who is son of the 4th Earl, was born in 1824, succeeded his father in 1833, and was appointed a deputy lieutenant of the county in 1846. His *heir presumptive* is his brother, the Hon. Thomas Hatton George, born in 1832. *Seats*, Easton Neston, Northamptonshire, and Twinstead Hall, Essex.

There is no *Village*, and though the population return for 1841 state that the parish contains 36 houses, there are only the *Hall*, three farm-houses, and a few cottages. The parish adjoins Towcester.

*Easton Neston House*, the seat of the Earl Pomfret, stands on a gentle eminence, about one mile N.E. of Towcester, commanding a pleasing view of that town and Whittlebury forest. It is a very elegant mansion, erected by William Lord Lempster, or Leominster, partly from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, and partly by Hawkesmoor, and is of Helmdon stone. This splendid mansion was celebrated for the valuable collection of ancient marbles and pictures, which in former times adorned its walls. The marbles, consisting of upwards of 130 ancient Greek, Roman, and Egyptian statues, busts, &c., were presented to the University of Oxford, in 1755, by the Countess of Pomfret. Though many of the pictures have also disappeared, still the present collection is excellent. The old *Mansion* stood between the church and the river Tove, "and," says the county historian, "is memorable as the place where King James I., first met his queen (Anne of Denmark), and prince Henry, on their coming into England, after his accession to the throne; and also as the place where both their majesties met their second son, afterwards King Charles I., on his arrival in England. The first of these royal visits was on the 27th of June, 1603, when the queen and prince came from Althorpe, two days after they had been received there with the poetical entertainment written by Ben Johnson."

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands south of the mansion, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, north chapel, and chancel, with a tower containing a peal of six bells. The north aisle, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the nave, and the belfry, were rebuilt, in the reign of Henry VI., by the executors of John Bacon, woolstapler, of London. The interior is well paved with stone, and pewed with oak; and there are ten elegantly stained glass windows. The east window is embellished with a fine representation of the baptism of Christ, and two of the others are charged with the figures of some

of the apostles, and Judas betraying Our Lord. Here are some fine monuments to the Fermor family. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £8., and now worth about £160 per annum. The Earl of Pomfret is patron, and the Rev. Peter Felix, vicar of Llanilar, North Wales, is the present incumbent. Lord Williams, of Thame, in Oxfordshire, purchased the impropriate rectory, and left it, in 1589, with other property, for the foundation of a free grammar-school in that town. In 1574, his executors conveyed the property to the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford, to the uses of his lordship's will. The vicarage consists of a few acres of glebe land, intermixed with the manor grounds, and in lieu of which the lord of the manor pays the vicar £5. 13s. 6d. yearly, and all the tithes within the parish except those of corn, grain, and hay, which belong to the impropriate rectory.

*The Church Lands* of this parish, consisting of about 100 acres in the parishes of Towcester and Greens Norton, yield about £140 a year, out of which a school is endowed which is free to all the children of the parish. The sum of 20s. a year is received for the poor from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity.

HULCOTE is a hamlet which forms the northern division of this parish, about 2 miles N.E. of Towcester. Easton Neston and Hulecote were included in the barony of Chenduit, parcel of the honour of Berkhamstead, to which they still belong; it is the property of the Earl of Pomfret.

*The Manor-house* stood in a field, still called *Hall-close*.

SEWARDSLEY, or as it is commonly called Showsley, and Shewsley, forms the north-east division of the parish. Here was formerly a *Priory* of nuns of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was founded by Richard de Lestre, or Del Estre, lord of Easton Neston, in the reign of Henry II. Notwithstanding several donations, the revenues of this nunnery were inadequate to its maintenance, and, in 1459, at the petition of Sir Thomas Green, the patron, the Bishop of Lincoln appropriated it to the Abbey of St. Mary de la Pre, near Northampton. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the site and demesnes were granted to Rd. Fermor, Esq., and from him they lineally descended to the present Earl of Pomfret. The chapel has been pulled down many years, and the priory itself has long since degenerated into a common farm-house.

*Directory.*—The principal inhabitants of this parish are—the Earl of Pomfret, Easton Neston House, Mrs. Manning, and Francis Henry Hill, farmer, Hulcote; Ann Cooke, farmer, Swardsley; and Mr. and Mrs. John Dove, master and mistress of the free-school. Letters are received though the Towcester post-office.

#### FURTHO PARISH.

This small parish, containing only one farm-house (the Manor-house), and a small portion of the hamlet of Old Stratford, is situated about 7 miles W.S.W.

of Towcester, and near the Grand Junction Canal. It is bounded on the north by Potterspury and Yardley Gobion; on the east and south by Cosgrove, and on the west by Passenham, from which it is divided by the Watling-street or Chester road. It contains 480 acres, of the rateable value of £578; and its population in 1801, was 9; in 1831, 16; and, in 1841, 16 souls. The soil is principally a cold white clay, more than half the lordship is in permanent pasture, and the principal landowners are the trustees of the Arnold Charity, (the lords of the manor), and the rector in right of the church.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Norman survey the *Earl of Morton* had two hides of land in *Furtho*, which were valued before the conquest, when it was the freehold of *Godeman* and *Godeva*, at 10s., but now advanced to 30s. One *William* held half a hide and four parts of half a hide here of the Earl at the same time, which had been rated also at 10s., but advanced to 30s. This had been the freehold of *Alcin* and *Osulf* before the Conquest. William had also nine parts of a hide here which had been the freehold of *Godwin*, and advanced in value from 10s. to 30s. In the reign of Henry II., *Walter de Furtho* held 2 hides here of the fee of Richard Fitzwilliam; William Gernet held 7 small virgates of the fee of Berkhamstead, and the Earl of Leicester had 3 small virgates. In the 2nd of Henry III. (1329), *Henry de Furtho* was lord of the manor, and it continued in the possession of the family of Furtho till the reign of Charles I., when, upon the death of Edward Furtho, Esq., without issue, it descended to his sisters. In the 15th of Charles I. (1640), the lordship and advowson were in the hands of *Sir Robert Bannestre*, of Passenham; and in the reign of Charles II. *Edmund Arnold, Esq.*, was lord of Furtho. This gentleman died seized of it in 1676, and having no issue, left the whole lordship, then valued at £210 per annum, after the decease of Mary his wife, to the following charitable uses, viz.:—£10 a year for apprenticing poor children of Nether Heyford, and £5 a year for the poor of the said parish; £20 for apprenticing children, and £5 to the poor of Stony Stratford; £10 for apprenticing, and £5 for the poor of the parish of St. Giles, in Northampton; £5 for apprenticing a poor child at Upper Heyford; £5 each to the parishes of Stowe and Weedon Beck for apprenticing children; £20 for the maintenance of poor scholars in Merton College, Oxford; £20 to an orthodox minister at Stony Stratford; and £10 to the minister of Potterspury. The Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and the abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, had possessions in this parish. Furtho is a member of the honour of Berkhamstead and Grafton.

The *village* is supposed to have been depopulated partly through the inclosure in the reign of James I., and partly by the adoption of a new line for the road from Northampton to London, which previously passed through it.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was rebuilt in 1620, and consists



of a nave chancel, and tower. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £7., and now valued at about £150. The Provost and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, are the patrons, and the Rev. John William Mason, M.A., incumbent. The rectory consists of 96a. 29p. of land allotted by the commissioners for inclosing Cosgrove, and a modus of £20. 7s. 6d. per annum for the Arnold estate. The Manor-house is occupied by the family of the late Mr. Robert Pittam.

## GRAFTON REGIS PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed on the east by the river Tove or Towe, by which it is divided from Buckinghamshire, on the north by Ashton, on the west by Alderton, and on the south by Yardley Gobion. It contains 1,510 acres, and its population in 1801, was 167; in 1831, 241; and in 1841, 266 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,668, and the amount of assessed property £2,247. The soil varies from clay to a grey loam on limestone; the greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture, and the Duke of Grafton (the lord of the manor), and Lady Mordaunt are the principal proprietors. The parish is intersected by the Grand Junction canal, and the London and North-western railway. Lace making was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent.

*Manor.*—Grafton, or *Grastone*, as it is written in Domesday book, was the freehold of *Godwin* in the Saxon times, and valued at 3s.; but at the time of the Norman survey, it consisted only of four parts of one hide, and was held by *William*, under the Earl of Morton, and was advanced in value to 26s. *William, Earl of Morton*, having given all the lands he possessed in Grafton to the abbey of *Grestein*, in Normandy, the Abbot of that monastery was certified to be lord of the manor, in the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1315). From the monks it passed to the family of *De la Poles*, from whom it passed in the reign of Henry VI. to *Sir Richard de Widville*, who levied a fine of it in the 19th of the same reign, (1441). This Sir Richard who was one of the Esquires of the body of King Henry V., and Seneschell of Normandy, and other parts of France, Constable of the tower of London, and Lieutenant of Calais, having married Jacquet the dowager of John duke of Bedford, without licence from the King, (Henry VI), he was fined £1,000, and the livery of the lands of her dowry. He was afterwards restored to favour, and in the 26th of the same reign, (1448) created Baron Rivers, Grafton, and De la Mote; and his daughter Elizabeth relict of *Sir John Grey*, of Groby, obtained in marriage the hand of Edward IV. Upon this marriage he was advanced to the dignity of the constable of England, and treasurer of the exchequer with remainder to *Anthony, Lord Scales*, his eldest son. He obtained a charter for a weekly market here on Thursdays, and

two annual fairs; with grant of free chase and free warren in all his demesne lands in this county and elsewhere. But the connexion proved calamitous to both parties, for the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick fell off from the King in consequence of this alliance, and in the ensuing year they led the northern insurgents against the King's forces at Edgcott, where, after a bloody battle, the latter fled, Earl Rivers was taken prisoner, and without trial or ceremony beheaded at Northampton. *Richard Earl Rivers* was succeeded by *Anthony Lord Scales*, created *Earl Rivers*, and was afterwards beheaded at Pontefract, by order of *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, who was apprehensive that he might be a check to his ambitious projects, (*See page 106*). From this nobleman's son and successor, who died without issue, the estates passed by will to *Thomas, Marquis of Dorset*, the Queen's eldest son, by Sir John Groby, her first husband. Upon the heavy blow which fell upon his family, this nobleman fled into Brittany, and joined Henry Earl of Richmond, after whose ascension to the throne, he returned to England, and became a privy councillor. He died in the 17th of this reign, (1502), and was succeeded by his son, who gave up this lordship with the manor of Hertwell to the crown, in exchange for others in Leicestershire. In the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1541), Grafton was created into an honour, and had the following lordships, manors, &c. annexed to it by Act of Parliament. The hundreds of Wymersley and Hamfordshoe, the forests of Salcey and Whittlewood, the chases of Yardley and Whaddon, (the latter is in Bucks) and the manors, &c. in the townships or parishes of Grafton, Hartwell, Ashton, Roade, Courteenhall, Alderton, Stoke Bruerne, Shuttlehanger, Showsley, Blisworth, Milton, Milton Malzor, Tiffeld, Paulerspury, Towcester, Easton Neston, Hulcott, Abthorpe, Foscott, Greens Norton, Blakesley, Woodend, Cold Higham, Grimscott, Gayton, Pattishall, Escott, Ascott, Dalescott, Bugbrook, Rothersthorp, Collingtree, Hardington, Wootton, Quinton, Slapton, Denshanger, Yardley, Potterspury, Furtho, Cosgrove, Castle Ashby, Wicken and Delapre, Hanslope, Castlethorpe, Haversham, Shenley, Little Harwood, Snellsoe, and Little Linford. Grafton continued a royal demesne till the reign of Charles II. who in 1665 settled the honor, lordship and manor, and other estates, upon the Queen for her life as part of her jointure; and in 1673 granted the reversion of the whole to Henry *Earl of Arlington* for life. In 1675 the honor was selected for the title of the dukedom conferred on Henry Fitzroy, Earl of Euston, natural son of Charles II., by Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland. He was engaged both in the naval and military services; in 1690 he accompanied the Earl of Marlborough to Ireland, and whilst leading some resolute volunteers at the siege of Cork, was mortally wounded by a shot on the 28th of September, and he died on the 9th of October, in the 28th year of his age. His son and successor Charles, 2nd Duke of Grafton, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in

1720, and Lord Chamberlain from 1724 to his death in 1757. Augustus Henry, his grandson, the 3rd duke, filled some of the highest offices in the state, and whilst discharging the arduous duties of the premiership, in 1768, was assailed by the bitter and malignant phillipics of the immortal Junius. He was 40 years Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, "and his liberal principles, classical acquirements, and patronage of literature, fully entitled him to the distinction." On his decease, in 1811, he was succeeded by his son George Henry, the 4th duke, who, as well as his predecessors, was elected a Knight of the Garter. *Henry Fitzroy*, the 5th and present Duke of Grafton, is the son of the 4th duke by the 2nd daughter of the 2nd Earl Waldegrave. He was born in 1780; married in 1812, the 3rd daughter of the late Hon. Admiral Sir George Craufield Berkeley; succeeded his father in 1844; and is Ranger of Salsey and Whittlebury forests. The Dukes of Grafton were hereditary receivers general of the profits of the seals of the courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas; but the office was abolished in 1845, and a pension of £843 per annum substituted by act of parliament. His Grace's heir is his son William Henry, Earl of Euston, born in 1810.—*Residence*: 47, Clarges-street, London, Euston Hall, Suffolk, and Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

There was formerly a Chapel or Chantry, called the *Hermitage* of St. Mary and St. Michael, supposed to be founded by one of the Wydvilles, near Shawwood, in this lordship.

*Grafton Park*, an ancient appendage to the manor ouse, or palace, extended over 995 acres, and was situated in the parishes of Grafton Regis, Potterspury, Yardley Gobion, Alderton, and Paulerspury. It was subdivided into two parks, usually called Grafton Park and Pury Park, which were well stocked with deer, but the whole has long since been converted into farms.

*Grafton House* stood on the brow of the hill on which the village is situated. King Edward IV. was privately married, in 1464, to Elizabeth Wideville, eldest daughter of Earl Rivers, in this mansion. Richard III. halted here with his forces on the 19th of October, 1483; and King Henry VIII. held consultations here with Cardinal Campegio, on the subject of his divorce from Queen Catherine of Arragon, in 1529. The same monarch visited Grafton this year and 1532, to enjoy the pleasures of the chase. Queen Elizabeth, in one of her progresses through the country, visited Grafton, 1568. In December, 1643, the parliamentarians were in possession of Northampton, and the royalists of Grafton House and Towcester; and, after a fierce engagement between the rival forces here, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of December, the mansion, which was gallantly defended, was at length entered by the enemy, and plundered; and on Christmas-day it was destroyed by fire. The remains of this once noble mansion

were then occupied by a farmer; but, some years since, it was partially modernized, and is now the residence of the Hon. Major George Fitzroy.

*The Village* of Grafton occupies the summit of a hill about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles E.S.E. of Towcester.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Mary consists of a nave, south porch, north aisle and chapel, chancel, and tower containing four bells. It was newly roofed, pewed and repaired, in 1840, at a cost of about £1100, raised by subscription, and a levy on the parishioners. The living is a rectory, with that of Alderton, in the deanery of Preston; it is rated in the King's books at £9. 9s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., now worth about £286 per annum, in the patronage of the crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Benjamin Johnson Sams, M.A. Amongst the monuments is a fine free stone altar tomb, on which reposes the recumbent effigy of Sir John Wideville; and an elegant monument, by Flaxman, to the Countess of Easton.

*The Rectory House* stands at the S.E. extremity of the village.

Here is an *Infant School*, supported by subscription.

*Biography.*—*Elizabeth Widville*, Queen of Edward IV., the ancestress of the present royal family, as has been seen, was the eldest daughter of Richard, Earl Rivers, and born at Grafton. Her first husband, Sir John Grey, of Groby, being a zealous Lancastrian, upon his death on the battle field of St. Albans, in 1460-1, his estates were confiscated by the victorious Edward, and the widow and her two infant sons returned to Grafton. Whilst the Earl of Warwick was negotiating a marriage between the King and the sister of the Queen of France, in which mission he was successful, Edward, hunting in the forest of Whittlebury, became enamoured of the Lady Grey, and sacrificed state policy to love. Mr. Baker tells us that "the popular tradition of the neighbourhood is, that the lovely widow sought the young monarch in the forest for the purpose of petitioning for the restoration of her husband's lands to her and her impoverished children, and met him under the tree still known by the name of the *Queen's Oak*, which stands in the direct line of communication from Grafton to the forest, and now rears its hollow trunk and branching arms in a hedge-row between Pury and Grafton parks. Ignorant of the King's person, she enquired of the young stranger if he could direct her to him, when he told her he himself was the object of her search. She threw herself at his feet and implored his compassion. He raised her from the ground, with assurances of favour; and captivated with her person and manners, accompanied her home, and in his turn, became a suitor for favours she refused to grant at the price of honour. Finding her virtue inflexible, he yielded to the force of passion, and came from Stony Stratford to Grafton, early in the morning of the first of May (1464), and was privately married there by a priest; no one being present except the boy who served at mass, the Duchess of Bedford, and two of her gentlewomen." The



calamities which fell upon her house are well known; and after a long recital of the sufferings of this ill-fated queen, the above learned historian concludes thus:—"What were the pomps and pleasures of royalty, in comparison with the heart-rending catalogue of misery which resulted from her unexpected and dazzling elevation—her father Earl Rivers, two of her brothers, Sir John Wideville and Anthony Earl Rivers, and three of her sons, Lord Leonard Grey, King Edward V., and the Duke of York, successively murdered, and herself twice compelled, with her fatherless and unprotected children, to take refuge in a sanctuary; attainted and stripped of her possessions by a brother-in-law (Richard III.), and persecuted and imprisoned by a son-in-law (Henry VII)." Queen's College, Cambridge, which had been left unfinished by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VII., was completed, and several privileges obtained for it by Elizabeth, the year after her royal marriage.

*Directory.*—The principal inhabitants are—The Hon. Major George Fitzroy, Grafton House; James Baldwin, tailor; Mary Day, infant schoolmistress; Joseph Garrett, shoemaker; Rev. Benjamin Johnson Sams, M.A., rector; Rev. John Roberts, curate; Robert Warr, farmer and victualler, *White Hart*; and Joseph Smith, carrier; the farmers are—Thomas Gallard, Grafton New Lodge; Henry Linnell and John Clarke Roper, Grafton Lodge.

Letters are received through the Stony Stratford office.

#### HARTWELL PARISH

Is bounded by Quinton and Piddington on the north, by Hanslope, in Buckinghamshire, on the south, on the south-west by Grafton Regis, and on the west by Ashton. It contains 1,850 acres; its population in 1801, was 357; in 1831, 531; and in 1841, 533 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,578., and the rateable value is £2,072. 12s. The soil is principally clay; about two-thirds of the lordship is arable; and the principal proprietors are—the Duke of Grafton (lord of the manor), Henry Castleman, Esq., Wintworth Vernon, Esq., and the feoffees of the Stony Stratford Charity. This parish from its exposed situation is sometimes called Wold Hartwell, and in Doomsday book it is written *Hertewelle*. There are some excellent springs in the parish.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey *William Peverel* held  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and the fifth part of a hide here of the fee of Odo Bishop of Bayeux. Before the conquest this was the property of Edmar, and was rated at 80s., but it was then valued at 70s. This *Odo*, half brother to the Conqueror was made Earl of Kent and governor of the Castle of Dover "the lock and key of the kingdom." *Sir Simon Hartwell* and his posterity was in possession of the manor for several generations. In the reign of Henry II. these lands were in the hands of several tenants, and in the 20th year of Edward III. (1346), Walter Mauntell and John

de Hertwell accounted for one fee here as held of the honor of Dover, and subject to the annual payment of 20s. towards the guard of Dover Castle. In the 17th of Henry VIII. (1525), *Thomas Grey* Marquis of Dorset, died seized of this manor, and in two years after his son Thomas gave it up to the King in exchange for other possessions in Leicestershire. In the 33rd of the same reign (1541), it was annexed to the honour of Grafton. The monastery of St. James, near Northampton, and the hospital of St. John, had possessions here.

*Hartwell Park*, containing 320 acres, was disparked and sold in the 5th of Charles I. (1630) to Endymion Porter, Esq., who re-conveyed it to the King, in 1663, and by whom it was granted to Sir Robert Berkeley, one of the Justices of the King's Bench. Sir Francis Crane, Chancellor of the Garter, was the next possessor, and from his family it passed to the Arundels, with whom it still continues.

*The Village* of Hartwell is situated on an eminence,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.S.E. of Northampton. The parish is intersected by the London and North Western railway.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John Baptist, stands about a mile south of the village, and is a small Norman edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel. The living is a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Preston, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grants; now worth about £120 a year. Henry Castleman, Esq., is the patron; and the Rev. C. Cursham, B.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted, in 1828, for £199; the patron is the lay rector; and the church is an affiliation of the Mother Church, at Roade, but an independent benefice.

A small *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* was erected here in 1814; and a *school*, in which 24 children are taught free, was opened in 1828, and is supported by the Duke of Grafton.

*Charities*.—The poor's and church land consists of 5 acres, the rent of which is applied with the poor-rates; the chapel land is an allotment of about half an acre; and Thomas Barker, Gent., left £500, the interest to be applied to the clothing and feeding the poor of this parish.

Butlin Whiting, Free-school master	West John, butcher & vict., <i>Rose and Crown</i>	Gordon Mary, <i>Hartwell-park</i>
Hillyer Jas., butcher & vict., <i>Plough</i>	Wickins Smith, blacksmith	Hutchins Rd., <i>Hartwell-end</i>
Linnell Thos., deputy surveyor, <i>Hartwell Lodge</i>	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	James Wm., <i>Hartwell-farm</i>
Robins John Forester	Marked thus * are yeomen.	Jones Thos., <i>Chapel-farm</i>
Timbs William, shoemaker	*Carvell John [and miller]	Kemp John, <i>Hartwell-park</i>
	Clarke Benj., [& wheelwrt.]	Richardson John
		Sawbridge Charlotte
		Smith Joseph

Letters are received through the Northampton office.

**SALCEY LODGE**, formerly a part of Salcey forest, but now an *extra-parochial* district, containing two houses, is situated about 2 miles N.E. of Hartwell. Its

acreage is included in the return for Grafton Regis parish, and the Earl of Euston, son of the Duke of Grafton, is the proprietor of the soil.

HARTWELL LODGE is another extra-parochial district, about half a mile N.E. of Hartwell. It contains one house, and its acreage is included with Grafton.

## PASSENHAM PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Whittlebury forest, Potterspury, and Old Stratford; on the east and south by the river Ouse, which separates it from Buckinghamshire, and on the west by Wicken. It contains, with the hamlet of Denshanger, 2,230 acres; its population, in 1801, was 685; in 1831, 828; and, in 1841, 822 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,287, and the amount of assessed property £2,230. The soil varies from clay to a light loam, the greater part of the parish is in grass; and the principal proprietors are Lord Maynard (lord of the manor), Mr. Thomas White Gurney, the Duke of Grafton, the rector in right of the church, and Mr. John Kendal. "It was here," says Bridges, "that in 921, King Edward, in his expedition against the Danes, who had ravaged the country northward, and laid siege to Towcester, sat down with his army after he had raised the siege, till he had fortified that city, for so the Saxon annals call it, and encompassed it with a stone wall. The almost square intrenchment, which is still remaining near the old ford, was probably raised upon this occasion as a guard to that passage over the Ouse, whilst his army lay here encamped. From passing the river here, Passenheim is supposed to have its name." There is not the slightest indication of this earthwork now visible.

*Manor.*—Passenheim consisted of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land, 1 hide of which was in the hands of the crown, and half a hide was held of the King by one *Rainald* at the time of the Domesday survey. From the crown this manor passed to the family of *Ferrers*, and in the reign of Edward I. all the manors, castles, lands, &c., belonging to Robert Earl Ferrers were in the hands of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, the younger son of Henry III. *William de Passenheim* held this manor under the Earl of Lancaster from whose son, being found to be an idiot, they reverted to the crown. In the 9th year of Edward II. (1315), Passenheim was in the possession of Robert de Holland, and in the 12th of the same reign, it was given by him to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in exchange for other manors. It was again seized into the hands of the King, upon the execution of Thomas Earl of Lancaster at Pontefract, in the 14th of this reign, but was restored to his brother Henry Earl of Lancaster, in the first of the ensuing reign. From John Duke of Lancaster it descended to Henry, his son, upon whose advancement to the throne it became annexed to the crown as part of the duchy of Lancaster. No further mention is made of it till the 10th of Charles I. (1635),

when we find it in the hands of *Sir Robert Bannastre*, from whom it descended to his daughter Dorothy, the first wife of William Lord Maynard. Thomas Maynard, Esq., their grandson, devised his estates, including Passenham, to his first cousin, the Hon. Charles Maynard, who succeeded to the barony of Maynard, in 1745, and was created Viscount Maynard in 1766. Sir Charles Maynard, Bart., the second Viscount Maynard, died without issue, in 1824, and the title and estates descended to his nephew Henry, third Viscount Maynard, the present lord of the manor. The hospital of St. John of Jerusalem had possessions in this parish. The *Manor-house* stood north of the church.

The *Village* of Passenham, which is very small, is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Stony Stratford, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. of Towcester.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Guthlac, a Saxon saint, consists of a nave, chancel, and pinnaced tower which was formerly surmounted by a spire. The tower contains five bells; the pulpit is elegantly carved; the chancel is wainscotted round, and there are seven carved stalls on each side supported by Ionic pillars. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated at £20, and now consists of 65 acres of glebe; the tithes of the old inclosure of Passenham; 8a. 5p. allotted for glebe land; 117a. 23p. in lieu of tithes, &c., in Denshanger; and the sum of £2. 13s. 4d. out of the rectory of Passenham. Lord Maynard is the patron, and the Rev. Loraine Smith, M.A., incumbent.

The *Rectory House* stands south of the church.

The *Daily and Sunday School* is supported by subscription.

*Charities*.—Carpenter's charity consists of 6 neat cottages and an allotment of 2a. 2r. of land; Allen's or Jervis's charity, of 5 cottages and 11 acres of land, the rent of which is distributed to the poor in linen; John Swannell, in 1707, left a rent charge of 50s. for teaching poor children of Denshanger to read and write, which annuity is now paid to the schoolmistress for instructing 6 poor children; Thomas Nicholl, in 1726, left a rent-charge of £13. 4s. yearly, for different charitable purposes; and Edward Whitton, in 1766, left £100, with which £114. 12s. 3d., Old South Sea Annuities, was purchased by the executors, the interest of which is expended in bread to the poor of the parish.

DENSHANGER is a hamlet forming the western division of this parish, and contains exclusive of the forest, 900 acres, and a population in 1841, of 606 souls. The soil is chiefly clay on a limestone bottom; about two-thirds of the hamlet is in grass, and it is in the hands of several proprietors.

The *Village* is about 2 miles from Stony Stratford, and is intersected by the Buckingham canal. The *Baptists* have a chapel here, which was erected in 1833.

HOLYWELL and LITTLE LONDON are two small hamlets a little north of Denshanger.

PUXLEY, or POWKESLEY, within the limits of Whittlebury forest, lies north of



Passenham, and contains three farm-houses. The manor is annexed to the honour of Grafton. A part of the hamlet of Old Stratford is also in this parish.

*Forest Lodges.*—Two of the keepers' lodges in Whittlebury Forest, Hanger lodge and Shrob lodge, are in this parish.

*Marked 1 reside at Passenham, and the others at Denshanger, or where specified.*

Atterbury Wm., coal-dealer & vict., <i>Black Horse</i> , Old Stratford	James Thomas, baker Lamburne Rd., schoolmaster Line Jas. Thos., baker Line Miss Lydia Nicholl Joseph, Esq. Page Wm., wheelwrt. & black- smith, Old Stratford Roberts John, ironfounder Robinson John, butcher Rodnight John, coal-dealer 1 Smith Rev. Loraine, rector	Stratford B., vict., <i>Duke's Head</i> <b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b> Thus * are yeomen. Battams James, Northfields Brafield John, Puxley Carr Wm. Wilcox Gates Geo. (and miller) Ladds James Loe John (and surveyor) * Reeve William * Scriviner Rd., Puxley
Bird Michael, carpenter Blunsom Thos., beer-seller Canvin R., wheelrt. & beer-ret Canvin Rt., coal-dealer Canvin T., butcher & grocer Checkley Hy. Rd., agent Durrant J., vict., <i>Fox &amp; Hounds</i> 1 Green Joseph, baker		

Letters are received through the Stratford office.

### PAULERSPURY PARISH.

Paulerspury, Westpury, or Parvelis-Pery, from its ancient lords, includes Plumpton and the hamlet of Heathencote, and is bounded on the north by Easton Neston, Shutlanger, and Alderton, on the east by Yardley Gobion and Potterspury, on the south by Whittlebury-forest, on the west by Whittlebury, and on the north-west by Towcester. It contains with its hamlets 2,950 acres; its rateable value is £3,816. 15s.; amount of assessed property £3,577; and its population in 1801, was 859; in 1831, 1,092; and in 1841, 1,188 souls. The soil is principally a strong clay, and the principal landowners are, the Duke of Grafton, George Shedden, Esq. (lord of the manor), and the Earl of Pomfret. About half the parish is in grass.

*Manor.*—William the Conqueror gave the lordship of *Pirie* to *William Peverel*, after the conquest, and at the Domesday survey it consisted of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides and the fifth part of half a hide. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 26s. 8d., with 10 acres of meadow, and a wood, 6 furlongs in length and 4 in breadth, and the whole was valued at £4. Gitda was the Saxon proprietor. *William Peverel*, the lineal descendant of the above named William, was in possession of this estate in the reign of Henry II., and from him it passed to *Robert de Paveli*. In the 9th year of Edward II. (1315), *Lawrence de Paveli* was lord of this manor, and it continued in the possession of this family till the latter end of the reign of Edward III. In the beginning of the next reign, *Sir John de St. John* was lord of *Pirie*, and with his posterity it remained for several generations. In the 16th of Henry VIII. (1524), the King levied a fine of it, and in the 5th of Edward VI. (1551), it was granted to *Sir Nicholas Throckmorton*. His grand-daughter *Mary* carried it in marriage to *Thomas Lord Wootton*, whose daughter

*Anne*, wife of Sir Edward Hales, obtained it in the partition of lady Wooton's inheritance. This *Sir Edward Hales* made a noble but abortive endeavour to rescue Charles I., during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight; he raised on his own security the sum of £80,000, to defray the expense of his enterprise, but owing to its failure, and not being in a position to discharge this debt, he was obliged to end his days abroad, and is said to have died soon after the restoration. His son, of the same name, the 3rd baronet, succeeded him, and filled some of the highest offices in the state under James II. On that monarch's attempt to escape out of the kingdom, after the landing of the Prince of Orange, Sir Edward was one of his three attendants, and in consequence was imprisoned in the Tower for a year and a half. He was afterwards created Baron Hales, Viscount Tunstall, and Earl of Tenderton, by the abdicated monarch, and died in Paris, in 1695. He alienated Paulerspury, about the year 1687, to *Sir Benjamin Bathurst*, whose son, Allen, was created Baron Bathurst in 1711, and elevated to the dignity of Earl Bathurst in 1772. He died in 1775, and was succeeded by his son *Henry*, 2nd Earl Bathurst, who was Lord High Chancellor of England. *Henry*, the 3rd Earl, sold Paulerspury to *Robert Shedden, Esq.*, who died in 1826, and was succeeded by his son, George Shedden, Esq., the present lord of the manor. This lordship was annexed to the honour of Grafton on its creation in 1541.

*The Manor-house* stood contiguous to the west side of the church-yard. Here were formerly *two parks*, called the old and the new park, which Sir John, St. John, in the 10th of Henry IV. (1409), obtained a licence to inclose in one park.

*The Village* of Paulerspury which is divided into Church End and Pury End with an interval of about a quarter of a mile between, extending nearly a mile in length, is situate 3 miles S.E. by S. of Towcester.

*The Church* dedicated to St. James, stands between the two divisions of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, north and south chapels, south porch, and a tower in which are five bells. It was repaired and newly pewed in 1844. The entrance to the chancel is through a carved wooden screen under a lofty arch; at the east end is a double piscina, and at the east end of the south wall is another piscina. There are some handsome monuments to the Throckmorton family here. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £24, 4s. 2d., and now worth about £10 14s. The warden and scholars of New College Oxford, are the patrons and the Rev. Wm. Henry Newbolt, M.A., is the present incumbent. The rectory consists of 68a. 14p. allotted in lieu of glebe, and the tithes of the whole parish which were commuted in 1841, for £863. 19s. 9d.

*The Rectory House* a handsome structure, rebuilt by the late rector, stands east of the church-yard.

Here are chapels belonging to the *Independents* and *Methodists*, the former, erected in 1826, at Church end, will seat 400 persons, and is under the spiritual care of the Rev. Joseph Buckingham, and the latter was built in 1811, at Pury end.

*The National School* is endowed with £11 per annum from Marriott's and Nicholl's charities, and further supported by voluntary contributions.

The other *Charities* are 3a. 2r. 34p. purchased with £100 left in 1728 by Mrs. Eliza Spinall, the rents whereof to be distributed to ten poor widows; the sum of £1. 10s. per annum received from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity for the poor; the interest of £20 given in 1742 by Mrs. Clapham to the poor; a rent charge of 5s. per annum bequeathed to the poor in 1762, by William Lepper; William Marriot, in 1720, devised his lands here for which an allotment of 21a. 3r. has been granted, the rent to be applied to the poor after paying £6 to the schoolmaster, for the instruction of 6 poor boys; and Thomas Nicholl, in 1726, left a rent charge of £13. 4s. per annum, £5 to be applied for the teaching of 6 poor boys, for four years only, and the remainder to the poor.

*Eminent Men.*—*Edward Bernard, D.D.*, a learned astronomer, linguist and critic, was born here on the 2nd of May, 1538. His father, the Rev. Joseph Bernard removed to Northampton, where Edward received the rudiments of his education. He was afterwards sent to the Merchant Taylor's school in London, from whence he was elected scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1655. In 1673, he accepted the Savalian professorship of astronomy, died in 1697, and was buried in St. John's Chapel, Oxford. He published several useful works, and left many MS. volumes of his own composition on scientific, historical and other subjects.

*William Carey, D.D.*, "the patriarch of Indian missions, and the first oriental professor of languages in India," was the son of Edmund Carey, (originally a tammy weaver, but afterwards schoolmaster and parish clerk,) and born here on the 17th of August, 1761. At the age of 14 years he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker, at Hackleton, and in 1783 he joined the Baptist denomination, and was publicly baptized at Northampton, in the river Nen, near Scarlet Well, by the late Dr. Ryland. He soon after became a village preacher, and in 1786 he was appointed pastor to a small congregation there, and opened a school as a means of increasing his trifling income. In 1792 he published his "Inquiry into the Obligations of Christians to use means for the Conversion of the Heathen, &c." He afterwards originated the mission to India, and embarked for that country himself in June, 1793. His aptitude for acquiring languages, we are told, was his most wonderful natural endowment; for "without the advan-

tages of a classical education, and whilst struggling with poverty, supporting himself first by manual exertion, and then as a village pastor and schoolmaster, by dint of unaided application he enabled himself, before he left Moulton, to read his Bible in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, and Dutch languages!" On his arrival in India, he applied himself to the study of the Bengalee, and in 1796, to the Sanscrit languages; in 1799, he had nearly completed the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the former language, and in about 30 years, principally through his instrumentality, the whole or portions of the sacred writings were translated and printed in 40 different dialects. He was appointed the first professor of the Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta languages, with a salary of £1,500 per annum, in the college of Fort William, at Calcutta, in 1801; in 1805, he received a diploma from the Scottish university, as Doctor of Divinity; in 1806, was elected a member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta; and in 1823 he was appointed translator of the laws and regulations of the government general of India in council. Amongst his philological contributions to oriental literature may be noticed his grammars of the Mahratta, Bengalee, Punjabee Sanscrit and Bohtanta languages; Mahratta Bengalee and Bohtanta dictionaries, and *An universal dictionary of the Oriental Languages derived from the Sanscrit*. The last work when nearly completed was destroyed by a fire which burnt down the printing office at Serampore. Dr. Carey was also a distinguished botanist, and naturalist, editing works on that subject. He was instrumental in obtaining the abolition of the suttees or immolation of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands; the prevention of infanticide, and of persons devoting themselves to death at Sangur Island. He died at Serampore on the 9th of June 1834 in the 73rd year of his age.

*Plumpton* forms the north western division of this parish. Here was formerly a park which *Richard Damory* in the 2nd of Edward III. (1329), had licence to form.

*The Village* now consists of a farm house and a few cottages contiguous to the Pury end of Paulerspury. The Duke of Grafton is the proprietor of the whole.

HEATHENCOTE is a hamlet in this parish, belonging to the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Pomfret. George Sheddon, Esq., claims the manor as parcel of the manor of Paulerspury, and the Duke of Grafton claims a manor in Paulerspury and Heathencote as part of the honour of Grafton. *The Village* stands on the Chester-road, about one mile east of Towcester. Here was formerly a chapel, but no trace of its site is remaining.

*Marked 1 reside at Heathencote.*

Atterbury Jph., butcher	Brown Mr. Joseph	Clarke Henry, excise-officer
Barnett George schoolmaster	Buckingham Rev. Joseph,	Clarke Thos., blacksmith
Baylis Thos. Pettifer, vict.,	[Independent]	Collin Thos., baker
Windmill, Cuttle-mill	Chapman W., mlr., Cuttle-mill	Elston Thomas, grocer



Foxley John, grocer & draper	Poynter Nath., wheelwright	Grinsdick Edward
Grimsdick Mr. John	Savage Samuel, blacksmith	Grinsdick James
1 Harrold Jph., miller, Twickets-mill	Scott Joseph, shoemaker	Johnson William
Howard Beeliada, farmer & vict., <i>White Hart</i>	Scrivener J., maltster & baker	1 Judkins Edward
1 Kirton Thos., carpenter, & vic., <i>Red Lion</i>	Scrivener Rd., butcher	* Lepper Thos. [& bricklayer]
Lepper Thos., grocer & beer retailer	Sheppard Wm., vict., <i>Plough</i> , Cuttle-mill	Linnell Henry
Linnell Rd., carpenter	Smith Wm., postmaster	1 Manning Isaac
Lovell Isaac, gentleman	Smith Wm., vict., <i>Barley Mow</i>	1 * Parker Caleb
Mason Wm., butcher	Ward Thos., saddler, &c.	1 Pettifer John Gay
Newbolt Rev. Wm. Hy., M.A., rector	Webb Wm., beer-retailer	Price Robert
Newbolt Mrs., Elizabeth	Weston Thomas, tailor	Savage Samuel
Pettifer John, cattle-dealer, Plumpton-end	Williams Edw., shoemaker	Scrivener John
	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	Sheppard Fras. [& butcher]
	Marked thus * are yeomen.	Tarry Benj. Horton, Plumpton-end
	Attwood Richard	
	1 * Elliott John M.	

Letters are received through the Towcester post-office.

Carrier to Northampton—John Elliott, on Saturdays.

## POTTERSPURY PARISH.

This parish which includes the hamlet of Yardley Gobion, and part of Old Stratford, is bounded on the north by Grafton Regis, on the east by Cosgrove, and Furtho, on the south by Wicken and Whittlebury forest, and on the west by Paulerspury. It contains with its hamlets, 2,820 acres, and its population in 1801 was 1144; in 1831, 1544; and in 1841, 1651 souls; including 82 persons in the union workhouse. The rateable value of the parish is £1573. 5s. for Potterspury, and £1407. 14s. Yardley Gobion; and the amount of assessed property is £3580. The soil is principally a strong grey loam on limestone, and the principal owner is the Duke of Grafton, the lord of the manor. Here was formerly a *Pottery* from which the parish takes its appellation of Potterspury, and which Morton tells us was the largest as well as the oldest in all those parts. Cleley Well, which gives name to this hundred, is in this parish.

*Manor.*—At the time of the conqueror's survey, *Henry de Ferieres*, held 3 hides, and the 5th part of a hide of land in *Pyrie*, which with a mill of the yearly rent of 18s. 4d. 16 acres of meadow, and a wood 6 furlongs in length and two in breadth, was valued at £6. *Earl Tosti* was the Saxon proprietor. In the reign of Henry II. *Robert de Ferrers*, held this estate of the fee of Earl Ferrers. In the 4th year of the reign of Edward I. (1275), John Fitz-John died seized of the manor of *East Perye*, (as it was then called to distinguish it from Paulerspury or *West Pury*) which he had held of the Earl of Derby by the service of one knight's fee. From the *St. John's*, it passed in marriage to the family of Beauchamp, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the Earl of Warwick was certified to be the lord of *East Perye*. Upon the

banishment of Thomas Earl of Warwick,, in the 21st of Richard II. (1397), this with several other manors was granted to *Thomas Mowbray*, Earl of Nottingham, but restored to him with his liberty in the 1st of Henry IV. (1399), and descended to his son, *Richard de Beauchamp*, *Anne* the daughter of this *Richard* Earl of Warwick carried it in marriage to *Richard Neville*, eldest son of the Earl of Salisbury, who levied a fine of it in the 6th of Edward IV. (1466). Upon his overthrow, it was seized by the crown, but restored to his countess in the 3rd of Henry VII. (1487), to the end that it might be given back by her to the King, and henceforth the fate of this great but ill-fated heiress is unknown, save, that in two years after, the King assigned to her the manor of Sutton, in Warwickshire, to secure her from utter destitution. In 1541, this manor was annexed to the honor of Grafton, and the dukes of Grafton have been its successive lords since.

Here was formerly a *park*, called Pury park or Grafton park, but the house has degenerated into a farm house, now called Pury Lodge.

*The Village* of Potterspury which is nearly a mile in length, is situated about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Towcester.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands at the north end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower containing five bells. It has been recently repaired, at an expense of £2,500. which was raised by subscription, the Duke of Grafton contributing £120. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the King's books at £8. 6s., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and now worth about £116 per annum. The patronage is vested in the Earl of Bathurst, and the Rev. Theodore Carlos Benoni Stretch, is the incumbent. The impropriate rectory consists of 320a. 13p. allotted to the Duke of Grafton, the lay rector, in lieu of glebe land and the impropriate tithes of the parish. The benefactions granted to the vicarage are vested in 46a. 3r. 22p. of land here, and £892. 3 per cents reduced. A new cemetery is about being made here by the Duke of Grafton.

*The Vicarage House* stands north of the church.

*The Independent Chapel* was erected in 1780, and Sunday school in 1846. This body was first established here in 1690, by the Rev. Michael Harrison.

*The National School* is endowed with £30 a year, by the Duke of Grafton, for which 50 boys are taught free.

*Charities*.—William Peake left a rent charge of 30s. per annum, for gowns for two poor widows, and Gabriel Clarke, a rent charge of £2. per annum to the poor of this parish. Cuthbert Ogle in 1726, bequeathed £100 to be placed at interest, and divided between the minister of this parish, and the poor. Cottages worth about £4 per annum, were purchased with the sum of

£63 arising from several small donations to the poor. Nicholas Saxby's charity consists of a house, small garden, and outbuildings in Buckingham, which lets for about £16 a year, and is expended in the repairs of the church, bridges, &c.

YARDLEY GOBION is a hamlet in this parish, forming its north-eastern division. The manor of Yardley passed from the family of Ferrers and Derby, through the Fitz-Johns to the Earls of Warwick. It was annexed to the honor of Grafton, on its creation, 1541, and has descended to the present Duke of Grafton.

*The Village* stands about 1 mile north east of Potterspury, and 4 from Stony Stratford, on the turnpike road leading to Northampton. This hamlet supports its own poor.

The Potterspury *union workhouse* which stands in the village, was built in 1837 at a cost of about £2,000. and will afford accommodation to 200 inmates. The union comprehends 15 parishes embracing an area of 35 square miles. The average number of paupers received here for the past year (1848), is 96, and the average weekly cost of each for food and clothing is 2s. 7½d. The affairs of the union are conducted by a board of 18 Guardians and 4 ex-officio Guardians of which Mr. Wm. Linnell is chairman, Mr. James P. Freeman, vice chairman, and Mr. Edward Swinpen, clerk, Mr. Wm. Fras. Whiston is master, Mrs. E. Church, matron; the medical officers are Mr. Daniel Nixon, Mr Geo. Back, Mr. Thomas N. Heygate and Mr. Thos Collier, and the Rev. B. J. Sams is chaplain.

*More End or Moor End* forms the north west portion of Potterspury and is also the property of the Duke of Grafton. Here was formerly a *Castle*, but the date of its erection, or demolition is unknown. Bridges conjectures it was built in the reign of King Stephen, and the last notice of it is in the reign of Henry VIII. when it was granted to *Parr*. It was a rectangular building with a tower at each angle, and the site is still known as the *Castle Close*.

*Wakefield*, or the field of *Wac*, or *Wake*, the first Saxon owner, forms another portion of this parish. A huge oak tree still called *Wake's Oak* rears its massy trunk and wide spreading arms near the forest gate leading to Puxley. Wakefield formed an integral part of Whittlebury forest, and is now the property of the Duke of Grafton.

*Wakefield Lawn Races* were established by the late Duke of Grafton and supported with much spirit for about 20 years, but were discontinued in 1788.

*Wakefield Lodge*, the forestial seat of the Dukes of Grafton was erected by Charles second Duke, from a design by Kent. It is a plain but elegant structure delightfully situated about 1 mile south of Potterspury on a beautiful lawn in which there is an expansive lake of 40 acres. The mansion contains some excellent family and other portraits.

(For the family of Fitzroy, Dukes of Grafton see Grafton Regis parish.)

Atkins Saml., shoemaker	Osborne Geo. wheelwright	Warren Jas. glazier, & vict., <i>Rein Deer</i>
Collins Edward, cooper	and timber dealer	Watts Thomas, schoolmaster
Collins Wm., vict., <i>Anchor</i> , Old Stratford	Ratcliffe Jas., timber dealer	West Wm., schoolmaster
Cowley Amos, tea-dealer	Robinson E., rope & sack mfr.	Willison Matthew, saddler, Old Stratford
Cooke Wm., timber-dealer	Robinson Wm., rope & sack manufacturer	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Druce Mrs. Ann	Sanders J., butchr & br. retlr	Thus * are yeomen.
Frost Edwd., blacksmith	Scrivener Mr. Edward	*Church Richard
Godfrey Joseph, tailor	Scrivener J., tailor & draper	Freeman James Payne
Gray Joshua, beer-retailer	Slye Rev. Jas., (Independent)	Kendall John
Hopman Thos., bricklayer	Smith James, shoemaker	*Scrivener Jph., (&mlr. & bkr)
Holloway John, tailor	Smith Thomas, grocer	*Scrivener Richard
Kingston Thos., shoemaker & vict., <i>Red Lion</i> .	Stretch Rev. T. C. B., M.A., vicar	*Webb Robert (& butcher)
Masom Jph., baker & carrier	Sunderland Wm., dyer, Old Stratford	*Wise John, (& maltster)
Masom Wm., timber-dealer	Warr John, shoemaker	Wood Richard
Newman Martha, beer-retail.		Wood Thomas

## YARDLEY GOBION.

Bliss Josiah, shopkeeper	Horn Mrs. Elizabeth	Wells Martha, vict., <i>Grand Junction Inn</i>
Blunt Stephen, gent.	Lambert John, baker	<b>Farmers, &amp;c.</b>
Brown Wm., beer retailer	Maltby J. D., baker & grocer	Brown Elizabeth
Carr Miss Mary Ann	Mason John, butcher	Clare William (yeoman)
Foddy John, tailor	Sanders Jane & Son, drapers and grocers	Gregory John
Foxley Thos. & Jph., brick & tile manufactures	Simco Geo., smith & farrier	Kirby Wm. (yeoman) <i>Moorend</i>
Franklin Thomas, gent.	Smith Jeremiah, baker	Warr William
Gallard William, gent.	Weston Jas., vict., <i>Pack-horse</i>	Weston Henry (and baker)
Garret Wm., shoemaker	Weston Joseph, butcher and beer retailer	Weston James, (and coal merchant)
Gregory Jno., vict., <i>Coffee Pot</i>	Weston Thos., wheelwright	
Haddon David, cattle dealer		

Letters received through the Stony Stratford Office.

*Carriers*—to Northampton, Joseph Masom, Mon.. Wed. & Sat.; Wm. Mayhew, Sat.;  
and — Meikins, Sat. To Stony Stratford, Joseph Masom, on Friday.

## ROADE PARISH.

Road or Rode is bounded on the south-east by Ashton, on the north by Courteenhall and on the west by Stoke Bruerne and Blisworth. It contains 1,600 acres; its population in 1801 was 345; in 1831, 553; and in 1841, 716 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4,987. 11s., and the amount of assessed property £1,283. The soil is principally a grey loam on limestone; about three-fourths of the lordship is arable, and the Duke of Grafton is the lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

*Manor.*—*Dodin* held 4 parts of half a hide of land in *Rode* at the time of the general survey, which in the reign of the Confessor was the freehold of *Suain*; and one *Stephen* held 1 hide here of the fee of the bishop of Bayeux. In the 9th year of Edward II. (1315), *Robert Mauntell* was lord of this manor. In the family of Mauntell it continued till the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1541), when *John Mauntell* having been convicted of murder, incurred the forfeiture of his lands, and *Rode* was annexed in the same year to the honor of Grafton. *Lenton*



*Priory*, near Nottingham had a wood here called Shortwood, which was held by the Mauntells, and granted in the 1st of Elizabeth (1559), to Henry, Lord Hunsdon.

*St. James' Abbey* near Northampton held certain possessions here which were granted in 1550 to *Rd. Fermor, Esq.*, of Easton Neston.

A manor in this parish called *Hide* or *Hyde* (that being the quantity of land of which it was originally composed, and which was held by Stephen at the conquest), lies on the western side of the parish. It contains the ancient *Manor House* and about 100 acres of land. This manor formerly belonged to the *Abbey of St. James*, and was also granted to *Rd. Fermor, Esq.*, whose grandson *Sir Hatton Fermor* sold it in the reign of James II. to Stephen Hoe, Esq.

The *Village* of Roade is skirted by the turnpike road to Stony Stratford, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Northampton. The Grand Junction Canal is in the neighbourhood, and a little S.W. of the village is a station on the London and North Western railway.

The *Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the northern extremity of the village, and consists of a nave, south porch and chancel, with a central tower in which are four bells. It is of the transition period between the Norman and Early English styles. The edifice was repaired and a gallery erected in 1822. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Preston, certified at £15.; returned at £48.; but now worth about £120. per annum. The Duke of Grafton, and the rector of Ashton are the patrons; the former being entitled to two nominations out of three, and the Rev. Alexander Amand, M.A. is the present incumbent. There are no tithes in this parish.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel* erected in 1725; and rebuilt and enlarged in 1802.

An *Infant and Sewing School* was established in 1836, and is principally supported by Mrs. Wake, wife of the rector of Courteenhall.

*Charities*.—Catherine and Eliz. Chaval in 1708 left a piece of uninclosed land here for the poor, and for which the commissioners of inclosure awarded an allotment of 11a. 3r. 16p. The *Feoffees Estate* consists of 4 small cottages and an allotment of 10a. 2r. 12p. which are also applied to the uses of the poor.

Barker Thomas, horse dealer and vict., <i>New Inn</i>	Foddy Benjn., taylor	Shaw Blemire, railway-sta- tion-master
Barker William, horse dealer and vict., <i>White Hart</i>	Goodridge G. wheelwright & blacksmith	Shipp & York, butchers
Bennett Eliz. M., dressmaker	Hands W., grocer & honey dr.	Shipp Thos., cattle-dealer & beer-retailer
Bennett Mrs. Charlotte	Harris Jno., carpenter	Smith Thomas, carpenter
Butlin Miss —	Hillyard Hy., blacksmith	Standley G., plumber & glaz.
Checkley George, saddler	Hinton T., baker & butcher	Tew S., coal-dlr. & carrier
Curshara Rev. C.	Hirons Wm., cooper	Ward John, surgeon
Dunkley James, stonemason	Jones John, blacksmith	Warr Lucy, vict., <i>Cock</i>
Dunkley J., mason & builder	Kingston Mr. Robert	Warren Jph., shoemaker
Dunkley Joseph, stonemason	Lalor Anna Louisa, schoolm.	Westley Danl., shoemaker
Faulks Robert, baker	Marriott Wm., carpenter	Whiting Austin M., draper
	Parish Ann, vict., <i>George</i>	

Widdows W., vict., Fox & Hds.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Cave Jno, Tite
Wilcox John, butcher	Thus * are yeomen.	Haynes John
Wilson Mary, schoolmistress		*Hedge John, Road Hyde
Winters Henry, grocer	*Campion Joseph	Parish William
	Campion Charlotte	Warr John

Letters received through the Northampton Post-office.

Carriers to Northampton—Whiting, Wed. & Sat. ; and Samuel, Tues. & Sat.

### STOKE BRUERNE PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlet or chapelry of Shutlanger, is bounded on the north by Blisworth and Roade, on the east by Roade and Ashton, on the west by Blisworth and Easton Neston, and on the south by Alderton and Grafton Regis. It contains, with its hamlet, 3,810 acres ; and its population, in 1801, was 609 ; in 1831, 762 ; and, in 1841, 808 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,536. 5s. ; and the amount of assessed property £3043. The soil is principally a grey loam on limestone, and the principal landowners are the Duke of Grafton (the lord of the manor), the Earl of Pomfret, and Vernon Wentworth, Esq. The greater part of the lordship is arable. This parish derives its name from *Stoche*, which it is called in Domesday-book, signifying a place on an elevation, with the addition of the word *Bruere*, now corrupted into Bruerne the name of its ancient lords.

*Manor.*—*Suain* held 4 hides of land of the King in *Stoche*, at the time of the conqueror's survey, which with a mill of the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., 30 acres of meadow, and a wood 3 furlongs in length, was valued in the Saxon times, and then at £3. In the reign of King John, this lordship was in the possession of *William de la Bruere*, at whose death in the 11th of Henry III. (1237), it descended to his son. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), William de Coube-martyn was lord of *Stoke Bruere* ; and in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), it was in the hands of *Adam de Cortenhale*, the husband of his widow. After this period, the manor became subdivided, and was in the hands of several possessors, and in this condition it continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when the subdivisions were re-united, and in the possession of the crown. Charles II. included this manor in the extensive grant in trust for the first Duke of Grafton, in 1673, and from him it lineally descended to the present duke.

*The Abbey of St. James*, near Northampton, and the *Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem*, had possessions in this parish.

*Stoke Park*, which is bounded by the river Towe, contains about 400 acres, and is now the property of Vernon Wentworth, Esq. *Stoke Park House* was built about the years 1630-6, by Sir Francis Crane, chancellor of the order of the garter, who established a celebrated manufactory of tapestry at Mortlake, in Surrey, under the patronage of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Sir Francis

was here visited by King Charles I. and his Queen, about the time of the completion of the mansion, in 1636. The house, which stands on an eminence sloping to the river, about 1 mile south of the village, was built from an Italian design, and in its execution received the assistance of Inigo Jones.

*The Village* of Stoke Bruerne is seated on rising ground, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E.N.E. of Towcester, and 7 miles south of Northampton. It is intersected by the Grand Junction Canal, which is carried on a level above the houses of the lower part of the village. At a little distance are seven locks to lift the navigation from the valley to the entrance of the celebrated Blisworth tunnel, the southern termination of which is a short distance from the village. This parish is also crossed by the London and North Western Railway. In forming a new road here, several Roman coins were found, and near the church two human skeletons, one of which had a piece of coin beneath its finger bones.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands on elevated ground at the north-western extremity of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, and chancel, and a tower containing five bells. It has been much repaired of late years, and the interior is well paved and pewed. Under the chancel arch is a beautiful wooden screen; there is a gallery across the west end; and in the wall of the north aisle is a monumental arch. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £30., and now worth about £530 per annum. It consists of 29a. 2r. of glebe land in Stoke; 33a. in Shutlanger; and the tithes were commuted, in 1844, for a rent charge of £248. 6d. 10d., and Shutlanger for £290. 19s. 8d., except some small modusses. The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose college, Oxford, purchased the advowson in 1676; and the Rev. P. H. Lee, M.A., is the incumbent.

*The Rectory House*, a commodious dwelling is north-east of the church.

*A Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1846.

*The National School*, built in 1838-9, is supported principally by subscription.

*Charities*.—Thomas Bosenhoe, in 1610, devised a messuage, &c. (15a. 3r. 5p.) to trustees, to apply one moiety of the rents to the repairs of the church, and the other to be divided between the poor of Stoke and Shutlanger. The *new charity estate* consists of 2 cottages, and 2a. 2r. 35p. of land, the rents of which are applied to the relief of the poor of the parish. Thomas Kingston, in 1609, left 12d. weekly to the poor of Stoke and Shutlanger. A rent charge of £4. 3s. 4d. per annum was left, in 1702, to be distributed in bread to the poor of Stoke and Shutlanger.

*Longevity*.—William Davis, of Little Billing, died at Shutlanger, in 1751, aged 114 years, retaining all his faculties to the last; and Mrs. Ann Cockbolt died at Stoke, in 1775, in the 104th year of her age. Her senses were also

unimpaired, and she could see to read and make lace till within a few days of her death.

SHUTLANGER or Shuttlehanger, is a hamlet in this parish, though equal in extent with Stoke, exclusive of the park. It has distinct highway, poor, and church rates from Stoke, but is a manorial and parochial member of it. The village is about 1 mile N.W. of Stoke, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  E.N.E. of Towcester. Its population, in 1801, was 257; in 1831, 325; and, in 1841, 372 souls. Its rateable value is £1,747, and the amount of assessed property £1,595.

The Chapel, which stood at the lower end of the village, has been converted into a farm-house.

A Methodist Chapel was erected here in 1844.

*Marked 1 reside at Shutlanger.*

1 Adams Thos., carpenter & grocer	Kirway John, schoolmaster	Woodward Francis, butcher
Blundell J., carpent. & agent	1 Kingston Mr. Benjamin	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
1 Brooks Rev. Jno. Hen., M.A. curate	Lee Rev. P. H., (M.A.), rector	Clarke William Savage
1 Campion James, carrier	1 Lyman Benjn., vict., <i>Plough</i>	Dunkley Wm., <i>Stope-plain</i>
1 Campion John, baker	Lyman Francis, shopkeeper	Ebborn Joseph
Child William, agent	1 Lyman Thos., wheelwright	1 Ford Alice
Elbern Joseph, wharfinger	Peasland Samuel, baker	1 Franklin Joseph Gallard
Gostick Wm., shoemaker	Pettifer Robert, blacksmith	Linnett John
Grisbrook John, beer retailer	Savage G., wharfinger, brick & tile mkr., & vict., <i>Navigation Inn</i> .	Martin Thomas
Grisbrook Thos., corn miller	Sheppard Rd. Edward, Esq.	1 Nicholson Richard
1 Hill Jas., vict., <i>Horse-shoe</i>	Sheppard Miss Charlotte	Robinson John
1 Hill Mr. Thomas	Tew Thomas, builder	Savage Geo., (and butcher)
		Wood William

Letters are received through the Towcester office.

*Carriers.*—Thomas Brice, to Northampton, Sat., and Towcester, Wed.—Edward Green, to Northampton, Sat.

## WICKEN OR WYKENS PARISH.

Consists of the two ancient and contiguous parishes, which from the names of their former possessors were called *Wyke Dyve*, and *Wyke Hamon*. It is bounded on the east by Passenham, on the north by Denshanger, on the south by the river Ouse, which divides it from Buckinghamshire, on the west by Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. It contains 4,690 acres; its population in 1801, was 367; in 1831, 536; and in 1841, 503 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,112. 9s. and the amount of assessed property £3,595. The soil is principally a white clay, on a substratum of limestone; and Sir Charles Mordaunt is the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor. It is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; and the lordship is intersected by the Buckingham canal.



*The Manor of Wyke Dyve* consisted of 1 hide and 1 virgate in *Wicha*, at the time of the general survey, and was held of the King *in capite* by *Robert de Oigli*. One *Roger* was the undertenant, and it was then rated at £5, though in the confessor's time when it was the freehold of *Azor*, it was only valued at 40s. In the reign of Henry III., *William de Dyve* died seized of this manor which he held of the Earl of Warwick, by the service of one knight's fee. In the 9th of Edward I. (1281), *Henry de Dyve* held it of the King *in capite*; in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), another of the family of the same name was lord of this manor. From the family of Dyve it passed to the Mortimers, Earls of March. In the 27th of Henry VI. (1448), *Sir Richard Wydeville* of Grafton, levied a fine of this manor. *Sir Richard Wydeville*, lord of this manor, was created Earl Rivers in the 6th of Edward IV. (1467). In 1716, the Earl of Sunderland sold it to *Charles Hosier, Esq.*, of London, with whose descendants it continued, and one of whom carried it in marriage to *Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.*

*The Manor House* stood south-west of the church-yard; part of the out-offices have been converted into a farm house.

*The Manor of Wyke Hamon* was the freehold of Siward in the Saxon times, but after the conquest it was held of the King by one *Maino* or Brito. It consisted of 3 virgates, which with 6 acres of meadow and a wood 10 furlongs in length and 3 in breadth, was rated at 40s., which was the former valuation. *Maino's* successor was *Hamon*, who in the reign of Henry II., was found to hold 2 hides here of the fee of Wolverton, of which barony it was a member. In the 4th of Edward I. (1276), *John de Wolverton*, a descendant of the *Hamons*, was in possession of this manor; in the 18th of the same reign he had licence to inclose his park within this manor, in the forest of Whittlebury; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), he was lord of Wyke Hamon. It subsequently passed to the *De Wydevilles*, and was purchased by *Mr. Hosier*, in 1716, from whose descendants it passed in marriage to *Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.*, from whom both these manors lineally descended to the present proprietor. These two parishes were annexed to the honour of Grafton, on its erection in 1541. The park was disparked by Lord Sunderland, in 1651.

*The Village* of Wicken is situate about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles W.S.W. from Stony Stratford; a small brook which intersects it was formerly the boundary between the two parishes.

*The Church* dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, stands at the northern extremity of the village, and was rebuilt except the tower, in 1758, by Thomas Prowse, Esq., the husband of Elizabeth, grand-daughter and successor of the above-named *Charles Hosier, Esq.* It is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel and south porch, and a tower containing five bells. The interior is very neatly fitted up. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of

Preston, rated in the king's books at £15. 1s. 10½, and now worth about £435 a year. Sir Charles Mordaunt is patron, and the Rev. H. J. Barton, M. A., incumbent. The rectory consists of 126 acres of glebe, and the tithes of the consolidated parishes.

*The Rectory House*, built in 1703, stands a considerable distance south of the church, Bridges tells us that the church of *Wyke Hamon* is supposed to have been pulled down about the year 1619, 33 years after the two parishes were united, at which time the bells were removed to Wyke Dyke.\* The site of this church is known as the old church-yard, or the church-field close, at the south end of the village.

*A School* was erected in 1839, which is well attended.

*Wicken Park*, the seat of Colonel Douglas, is situate about 1 mile south of the church. It was originally the park lodge, and was enlarged and converted into a commodious mansion by Mr. Hosier.

*Charities.*—The *Bread fund* consists of £84. new 4 per cent annuities, and the dividends are expended in the purchase of bread for the poor. Mrs. Sharp, in 1747, left £100, the interest to be laid out in bread for the poor. Edward Whitton, Esq., in 1774, bequeathed £100. for supplying bread to the poor, the legacy was expended in the purchase of £114. 12s. 8d., old South Sea annuities, and the dividends are applied to the above purpose. Mrs. Eliz. Prowse, in 1810, left one share in the Grand Junction Canal, the interest to be applied to the support of a schoolmaster, and towards the expenses of the Day and Sunday schools. In commemoration of the union of the two parishes of Wyke Dyve and Wyke Hamon, the rector gives 3 bushels of flour, 6lb. of butter, 6lb. of currants, and 3s. worth of spice and carraway seeds to be made into cakes, of which every householder has one on Holy Thursday. The rector in his canonicals, meets the villagers under an old sycamore tree, on a spot called "Gospel Bank," near the rectory, and after singing the 100th Psalm, the cakes and 8 gallons of beer are distributed.

WYKEN HURST, or WOOD WICKEN, is a small hamlet in this parish, containing a few cottages, adjoining Whittlebury forest.

Atkins Rd. shoemaker	Roberts Wm. blacksmith	Barrett Abraham
Canvin A. vict. <i>White Lion</i>	Shakeshaft Lydia schoolmrs.	Bennett Sarah
Douglas Col. P. Wicken-park	Webb J. builder & carpenter	Bird Geo. Little Hill Farm
Elley R. butcher & grocer	Webb Richard, carpenter	Bird Jno., (& mlstr.,) Dagnell Farm
Foddy John, tailor	Webb Thomas, carpenter	Chapman Geo. Josiah
Gaiton H. schoolmistress	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	
Green J. Master of natl. sch.	Abbey H., Wicken-park farm	
Hunt John, shoemaker		

Letters are received through the Stony Stratford office.

## KING'S SUTTON HUNDRED.

This Hundred, forming the south-western angle of the county, is bounded on the east by Greens Norton hundred, and a part of the county of Buckingham; on the north by Greens Norton and Chipping Warden hundreds; and on the west and south by the county of Oxford, from which it is separated by the river Charwell. Its greatest length from north to south is about eleven miles; its greatest breadth from east to west about the same distance; and it covers an area of 48,250 acres. At the time of the Conqueror's survey, this was divided into two hundreds, one of which was called the hundred of *Sutton*, and the other of *Elbodestow* or *Abbodestowe*. The hundred of *Sutton* comprehended the townships of *Middleton*, *Thenford*, *Farninghoe*, *Purston*, *Newbottle*, *Sutton*, *Walton*, *Aynho*, *Croughton*, and a part of *Evenle*; besides *Finemere Scildeswelle*, and *Hedham* in Oxfordshire, on the borders of this county, and *Brime*, then in the possession of *Gilo*, the brother of *Auculf*; and *Abbodestowe* hundred, the townships of *Brackley*, *Hawes*, *Stean*, *Whitfield*, *Radson*, *Syresham*, *Helmdon*, *Stutchbury*, *Marston*, *Culworth*, *Thorp*, *Chacomb*, and the other part of *Evenle*. It does not appear from the records how long this division subsisted. *Emelina de Longespe* was lady of the hundred of *Sutton* in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), and she was certified to hold the hundreds of *Sutton* and *Aboldestowe*, *sub nominatione Hundredi de Sutton*, in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330). This hundred was granted with the manor of *Sutton*, to *Richard de Camville* by the crown, in the 2nd of Henry II. (1156), and from this time forward they had both the same possessors, till the manor was sold by the Earl of Derby to *Robert Kenwrick, Esq.*, in the 40th of Queen Elizabeth (1597), and the hundred alone transmitted to his posterity. It was held of the crown by the annual payment of £4 to the exchequer.

King's Sutton hundred contains the market town of Brackley, and is divided into twenty-three parishes and twelve hamlets, of which the following is an enumeration, shewing the number of acres and houses, together with the population, in 1841, of each parish and hamlet:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Aynho .....	2,330	140	318	344	662	3,726
Brackley St. James .....	420	165	448	439	887	1,465
Brackley St. Peter .....	2,370	272	548	652	1,170	4,993
Halse, <i>hamlet</i> .....		13	28	36	64	
Chalcombe .....	1,730	112	243	245	488	2,860
Croughton .....	2,620	111	224	248	472	1,847
Culworth .....	2,060	149	329	384	713	3,450
Evenley .....	2,760	111	239	248	487	2,963
Farthinghoe .....	3,320	84	204	205	409	2,390
Helmdon .....	3,560	144	277	274	551	2,310
Hinton-in-the-Hedges .....	2,070	37	83	88	171	1,554
King's Sutton* .....	3,850	206	426	471	897	6,738
Astrop (part of) <i>hamlet</i> ...		56	109	115	224	
Charlton (part of) <i>hamlet</i>		97	226	220	446	
Purston (part of) <i>hamlet</i>		12	29	29	58	
Walton, <i>hamlet</i> .....		4	17	20	37	
Marston St. Lawrence .....	1,230	127	267	273	540	2,985
Middleton Cheney .....	1,780	339	679	731	1,410	3,050
Newbottle .....	2,990	86	191	193	384	2,751
Radstone .....	810	39	92	97	189	1,025
Stean or Stene .....	1,360	5	12	14	26	1,395
Stutchbury or Stutsbury .....	250	6	9	12	21	1,480
Syresham .....	4,060	188	444	445	889	2,581
Thenford .....	890	35	78	77	155	995
Thorpe Mandeville .....	1,230	35	69	85	154	1,585
Wappenham .....	2,980	108	253	260	513	2,308
Astwell, <i>hamlet</i> .....		6	22	24	46	
Falcutt <i>hamlet</i> .....		15	37	45	82	
Warkworth .....	2,370	6	19	23	42	2,580
Grimsbury, <i>hamlet</i> .....		90	240	234	474	
Nethercote, <i>hamlet</i> .....		33	74	65	139	
Whitfield .....	1,210	72	161	160	321	1,578
Total .....	48,250	2,831	6,214	6,542	12,756	58,608

\* The hamlets of Astrop, Charlton, and Purston, are partly in King's Sutton, and partly in Newbottle parishes. The population is here included with the former parish.



## Charities of King's Sutton Hundred.

As abstracted from the last Parliamentary Reports, with the dates, donor's names and purposes, &c. (See also the histories of the parishes).

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors, and nature of Gifts.</i>	<i>To what place and purposes applied.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>
	— Cartwright (rent) ...	Aynho Parish ... school ...	£20 0 0
1633	Rd. Cartwright (rent) ...	ditto ... bread to poor ...	5 4 0
	Poor's Land ...	ditto ...	2 0 0
1816	John Baker (£5, 15s. 6d.) ...	ditto ... 6 poor people and 2 annuitants ...	161 10 7
	Feoffees, or Charity Estate, Brackley Parish ...	... school ...	121 12 4
	Robert Higgins (a cottage), ditto, ...	... school ...	1 0 0
1646	Jane Leeson (rent) ...	ditto ... poor ...	2 0 0
1633	Sir Thomas Crewe (rent) ...	ditto ... almshouses for six poor people ...	24 0 0
	Nathaniel, Lord Crewe ...	ditto ...	12 0 0
	Lyttleton Burton (£50) ...	ditto ... poor ...	2 10 0
1786	John Welshman (£100) ...	ditto ... school ...	5 0 0
	Catherine Moore (£5) ...	ditto ... lost ...	
1715	William Lisle (£6 per ann.), ditto ...	... lost ...	
	Robert Wilkins (house & malthouse) ...	... lost ...	
	William Pargiter (£9) ...	ditto ... lost ...	
	William Ashby (£10) ...	ditto ... lost ...	
	Bennett's, or Short's and Walker's Charities (rent), Chalcombe Par., poor ...	... poor ...	4 0 0
1633	Rd. Cartwright (rent) ...	Croughton Parish ... poor ...	2 2 0
	Charity Estate, Culworth Parish, poor, and apprenticing children ...	... poor ...	45 0 0
1795	Martha and Frances Rich (£65 a year), ditto ...	... school ...	65 0 0
1646	Jane Leeson ...	ditto ... poor ...	1 0 0
1723	Rev. Mr. Jones (£20) ...	Helmdon Parish ... building a school ...	
1622	Poor's Land, or Taylor's Charity, Middleton Cheney Parish ...	... poor ...	47 10 0
	Thomas Lake (land) ...	ditto ... church ...	2 10 0
1657	Joyce Hall (rent) ...	ditto ... poor ...	6 0 0
1764	Richard Garnett (£150) ...	ditto ... poor ...	6 0 0
1633	Richard Cartwright (rent), Newbottle Parish ...	... five poor widows ...	2 3 4
1795	Mary Smyth (£150, 3 per cent. consols), Charlton Township, poor ...	... poor ...	4 10 0
1688	John Haynes (£100) ...	King's Sutton Parish ... poor ...	5 0 0
1633	Richard Cartwright [rent], ditto ...	... poor ...	4 6 8
	Poor's Allotment ...	ditto ... poor and church ...	15 0 0
1751	Margaret Willes (£100) ...	ditto, poor and teaching 4 poor children ...	5 0 0
1813	Ann Jenkinson (£3,000 navy 5 per cents.) ditto, apprenticing children ...	... poor ...	126 0 0
1646	Jane Leeson ...	Syresham Parish ... poor ...	1 0 0
	Poor's Allotment ...	ditto ...	10 0 0
1778	Alice Hammond (£200) ...	ditto ... poor ...	10 0 0
1773	Conquest Jones (£100) ...	ditto ... school ...	5 0 0
1775	George Hammond (£300), ditto, teaching ten poor children ...	... poor ...	15 9 0
1692	John Tooley [rent] ...	Thenford Parish ... poor ...	4 0 0
1704	William Tooley [land] ...	ditto ... poor ...	15 0 0
1646	Jane Leeson (rent) ...	Wappenham Parish ... ditto ...	1 10 0
1761	Poor's Land ...	ditto ... ditto ...	28 10 0
1646	Jane Leeson [rent] ...	Whitfield Parish ... ditto ...	0 10 0
1708	Thomas Lister [rent] ...	ditto, apprenticing poor children ...	8 0 0
	Ditto ...	ditto ... poor ...	2 0 0
	School Land ...	ditto ... school ...	9 0 0
1796	Poor's Allotment ...	ditto ... poor ...	13 0 0

£820 17 11

## AYNHO PARISH

Occupies an elevated site, and is bounded on the north by King's Sutton and Newbottle, on the east by Croughton, and on the other points by Oxfordshire. It contains 2,330 statute acres; its population in 1801, was 623; in 1831, 664; and in 1841, 662 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,726, and the amount of property assessed to the property tax in 1815 is £5,031. The soil varies from a deep to a light loam on a substratum of limestone; there are good quarries here, and the lordship abounds in springs, the principal of which are the *Town Well*, *Friars Well*, *Puckwell*, a strong chalybeate, and *Painters Well* a petrifying spring. The Roman road, *Portway* from Bennaventa or Isannavaria (Borough Hill), through Brinavis, (Chipping Warden), to *Ælia Castra* (Alcester, near Bicester) passed through this lordship; entering it by the road through Walton grounds, into the lane running north of the village. "Crossing the turnpike to Buckingham," says Mr. Baker, "its course is continued southward till it quits the county at Souldern, but it has been partially levelled and reduced to the narrow pathway, walled in, which intersects Mr. Cartwright's park. In levelling the ground for this alteration, the workmen disinterred a skeleton, with the legs gathered up, and inclosed between four stone slabs placed at right angles, which is considered the most ancient mode of interment; similar discoveries have recently been made in the same direction by the side of the road to Bicester. Near the portion of the Portway north of the village, a grooved brass celt was found a few years since with a number of skeletons lying north and south. These are strong indications of residence anterior to the arrival of the Romans, and lead to the inference that the portway in this district, as in some others, adopted the original trackway of the Britons."

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey *Geoffrey de Mandeville* held three and one-fifth hides of the King in *Aienho* which with a mill of the yearly rent of 10s., and 20 acres of meadow had been valued in the Confessor's time, when it was the freehold of *Asgar* or *Algar*, at £6., but it was then advanced to £8. This Geoffrey de Mandeville attended Duke William to this country, and fought valiantly for him at the battle of Hastings, which gained him the kingdom. He was rewarded by the Conqueror with various lordships, several of which lay in this county, and was made constable of the Tower of London. In the reign of Henry II. *William de Mandeville* held 3 hides of the Crown in Aynho, and conveyed them, in exchange for other lands, to Roger Fitz-Richard. From him they descended to Robert Fitz-Roger, also called John de Clavering. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *John de Clavering* was lord of this manor, and in the 17th of this reign, he obtained a charter for a weekly market here on Tuesdays, and

an annual fair on the eve and feast of St. Michael and the two following days. This John de Clavinging was succeeded by his grandson *Ralph de Neville*, in the 6th of Edward III. (1333), who, in the 20th of this reign (1347), accounted for one knight's fee in Aynho, as held of the fee of Mandeville. From the family of Neville it passed to the *Arundels*, and from them, in the reign of Henry VIII., to *Roland Shakerley*, of London, in consideration of the sum of £1060. It subsequently became subdivided between his successors, and in 1615, *Shakerley Marmion, Esq.*, sold two-thirds of the manor to *Richard Cartwright, Esq.*, of the Inner Temple, London, for £5,250. In the following year Mr. Cartwright purchased the remaining third for £3,000, of Sir Paul Tracy, Bart., and his son. This Mr. Cartwright, in the 20th of James I. (1623), had a re-grant of the market and fair, with the addition of another yearly fair, on the Monday and Tuesday after Pentecost. These fairs and the market have long since fallen into disuse.

Sir Thomas Cartwright, G.C.H., the present proprietor, is the eldest son of William Ralph Cartwright, Esq., by the daughter of the first Viscount Hawarden; he was born in 1795, married, in 1824, the daughter of Count de Sandizell of Bavaria; created baronet in 1833; is envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden.

*The Village* of Aynho, which is very neat, is pleasantly situated on an eminence about 6 miles W.S.W. from Brackley, and the same distance S.E. of Banbury.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Michael, stands at the east end of the village and consists of a fine massive embattled tower, containing a peal of six bells, and a body of one pace. The tower is of ancient date, and in the decorated style, and the body which was rebuilt about 1723, is in the Grecian style. The interior is lofty and spacious, and neatly fitted up. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £25. 5s. 5d., and now worth about £500 a year. Sir Thomas Cartwright is the patron, and the Rev. Stephen Ralph Cartwright, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1792 for land, and an annual corn rent which was commuted in 1844 for £150 per annum. The church contains several monuments to the Cartwright family.

*The Rectory House* adjoins the north side of the church-yard.

*An Hospital* for the relief of poor and sick passengers, dedicated to Sts. James and John the Apostles, stood at the west end of the village. It is supposed to have been founded by Roger Fitz-Richard, and his son, Roger Fitz-Roger, in the reign of Henry II. It was endowed with certain lands by several benefactors, which now consists of 210 acres, and a house, and was governed by a master who was nominated by the lord of the manor, and instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln. In 1484, William, Earl of Arundel, gave it to Magdalen College,

Oxford, on condition that mass should be offered for himself and his ancestors, on the Arundel altar there, and after his death that an obit, dirge, and mass for his soul might be kept yearly for ever, and be recommended in their prayers at Oxford, and at Paul's Cross, in London. The estate is let on lease to the Cartwright family.

*Almshouses.*—John Baker, glazier, of Oxford, in 1816, founded and endowed almshouses, in which are four poor men and four poor women. The men receive each 8s. per week, and the women 7s. The funds consist of £800, new 4 per cents., and £4,352. 6s. 4d., 3 per cent. consols, producing about £161 per annum. The trustees erected a neat range of almshouses, consisting of eight separate dwellings, in 1822.

*The Free Grammar School* was founded and endowed with a rent-charge of £20 a year, by Mrs. Mary Cartwright, for which 7 scholars are taught free. John Cartwright, Esq. gave to Brasen-nose College, Oxford, a rent-charge of £10 per annum, out of lands in Bloxham, to found two scholarships, for which boys from this school are *more especially* eligible. The Rev. Enoch Reddall is the present master.

The other *Charities* are a rent-charge of £5. 4s., left by Richard Cartwright, Esq., in 1633, for bread to the poor, and the *poor's land*, about one acre, the rent of which is distributed at Christmas amongst the poor of the parish.

*Aynho Hall*, the seat of Sir Thomas Cartwright, is a handsome stone edifice of two fronts, situate at the northern extremity of a beautiful park, ornamented with extensive plantations. The *old Manor House* was burnt down by the royalists on their return from Naseby to Oxford, in 1645. The present mansion contains some beautiful bronze figures and vases, and a fine collection of pictures, collected principally on the Continent, by John Blackwood, Esq.

*Eminent Men.*—Shakerley Marmion, the poet and dramatist, was born in the manor house here in 1602-3; and Sir Ralph Winwood, an eminent diplomatist and statesman in the 17th century, was a native of this parish.

Cartwright Sir T., <i>Aynho Hall</i>	Holloway Sarah, vict., <i>Cartwright's Arms</i> , and farmer	Wycherley Jas., grocer, maltster, coal & corn dlr., and farrier
Cartwright Rev. Stephen R., rector	Marchant James, baker	
Baughan Rt., wheelwright	Mayo Rd., butcher & grocer	
Bygrave John, maltster, butcher, and vict., <i>White Hart</i>	Reddall Rev. Enoch, gent.'s boarding, and master of grammar-school	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Gee Robert, surgeon	Spires G., grocer & beer ret.	Bradshaw James
Griffin J., cattle dlr. & sales.	Walton G. & W., carpenters	Buckingham Joseph
Heath Robert, tailor	Walton Mr. John	Gardner Robert
Hitchcocks Thos., baker	Watts Timothy, blacksmith	Holloway Edward
		Painter John
		Scott John

Letters are received through the Brackley office.



## BRACKLEY PARISH.

Brackley, so called from the Fern, or *Brake*, which formerly abounded in the lordship, and *ley*, or *field*, includes the parish of St. James, Halse, or Hawes, and the insulated woodlands of Whistley and Siresham Hatch. It is bounded on the north by Gretworth, Stutchbury, and Radston, on the east by Whitfield, on the south by the river Ouse, which separates it from Evenley, and on the west by Hinton-in-the-Hedges and Steane. It contains 2,790 acres; and its population in 1801, was 1,420; in 1831, 2,107; and in 1841, 2,221 souls. The rateable value of St. Peter's, is £4,992. 18s.; and that of St. James's, £1,465. The amount of assessed property is £2,587. The soil is principally a deep strong loam; a great portion of the parish is in grass; and the principal landowners are—Magdalen College, Oxford, the Earl of Ellesmere (the lord of the manor). Rev. R. J. Bartlett, and Charles Fairbrother, Esq. The lordship is well supplied with springs. The new line of railway from Banbury to Buckingham passes through four miles and one furlong of the parish, near to the town.

*Manor.*—*Azor* was the Saxon proprietor of the manor of Halse, or Hawes, with its dependencies in Brackley and Siresham. At the time of the Conqueror's survey, this manor consisted of 5 hides of land, 2 of which were in Hawes, 2 in Siresham, and 1 in Brackley, and they were held of the King by *Earl Albericus*. The whole, including a mill of the yearly rent of 10s., was then valued at £9. Besides these, the Earl held in Brackley 2 hides more, which were valued at £4. Albericus dying about the time of the survey, his lands were seized into the hands of the King, and granted to *Robert de Mellent*, created Earl of Leicester in the 3rd of Henry III. (1219). This Robert, sometime before his death, took the habit of a monk in the abbey of Preaux, in Normandy, and dying in 1118, his body was buried there, and his heart brought over and deposited at Brackley. He was succeeded by his son *Robert*, surnamed *Bossu*, who founded the noble abbey called *de Pratis*, in the suburbs of Leicester, and granted to it the church of Brackley, the chapels of Siresham, and the tithe of the profits arising from his possessions here. Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, obtained a grant of Henry II. to hold a market at the town of Brackley on Sundays, but in 1217 it was altered to Wednesday. From this family the manor was carried in marriage to the *de Quinci's*, Earls of Winchester, and in the 48th of Henry III. (1264), upon the death of *Roger de Quinci*, without male issue, the town of Brackley was assigned to his youngest daughter, *Elena*, wife of *Alan, Lord Zouch*, of Ashby. It descended to his grandson, of the same name, from whom it passed in marriage with his daughter *Maud*, to *Robert de Holland*, who in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), was lord of the manors of Hawes and Brackley. Upon the death of Robert, his son, these

manors descended to *Maud*, his daughter, the wife of *John, Lord Lovell*. In the family of Lovell these manors continued till the 1st of Henry VII. (1485), when, upon the attainder of Francis, Lord Lovell, his lands were seized into the hands of the King, and these manors granted to *George, Lord Strange*, the eldest son of Thomas, Lord Stanley, who set the crown upon the Earl of Richmond's head, in Bosworth field, on the death of Richard III., after which he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Derby. This George was given up to the usurper, Richard, as an hostage for his father's fidelity, and narrowly escaped with his life. He died in his father's life time, and his son and successor, *Thomas*, succeeded to the Earldom of Derby upon the death of his grandfather, in the 19th of Henry VII. (1504). *Lady Frances*, daughter of the fourth Earl of Derby, brought the manor and borough of Brackley in marriage to *Sir John Egerton*, second son of Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England, advanced by James I., in 1616, to the dignity of Viscount Brackley. This Sir John was created *Earl of Bridgewater* by the same King. From him this property regularly descended down to *Francis*, the sixth Earl, and third and last Duke of Bridgewater, on whose decease, unmarried, in 1803, the Marquisate of Brackley, and Dukedom of Bridgewater, became extinct, but the Barony of Ellesmere, Viscounty of Brackley, and Earldom of Bridgewater, resorted to *General J. W. Egerton*, M.P. for this borough, and from him, on his death without issue, in 1823, to his brother *Francis Henry*, the eighth Earl. *Francis Egerton*, the present Earl, is second son of the first Duke of Sutherland, and nephew to the last Duke of Bridgewater. He assumed, in 1833, the name of Egerton in lieu of his patronymic, Leveson Gower; and, inheriting his uncle's estates, he obtained a revival of the titles on the retirement of the Peel ministry in 1846.

The Abbeys of Leicester and Bittlesden had possessions in this parish.

## The Town of Brackley.

Brackley is a market town and ancient borough, near the S.W. extremity of the county, 8 miles W. by N.W. of Buckingham, 11 S.W. of Towcester, 9½ E. by S. of Banbury, 20 S.W. by S. of Northampton, 16 from Blisworth Railway Station, and 63 miles N.W. from London. It is seated on rising ground, near a branch of the river Ouse, which separates it from Buckinghamshire, and consists principally of one wide street, nearly a mile in length, which contains many good houses, chiefly built of stone. It is divided into New and Old Brackley, and consists of the consolidated parishes of St. Peter and St. James. The limits of the borough are co-extensive with those of the parish, and within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The population of Brackley, St. Peter,

in 1841, was 1,170; of St. James, 887 souls; (the former included 86 persons in the union workhouse). The estimated value of real property in Brackley, St. Peter's, as assessed to the property tax in 1815, amounted to £1,402, and in Brackley, St. James's, to £1,185. The town is well supplied with water, and gas-works are about to be erected.

*The Castle.*—Here was formerly a *Castle*, the original residence of the feudal lords, but it was deserted at an early period. Leland says, "There was a fayre Castle in the Southe West End of the Towne, on the left Hand or Ripe of the Riveret. The Site and Hille where it stode is yet evidently sene, and berithe the name of the *Castle Hill*; but there is not seen any Peace of a Wauill stondinge." *The Manor House*, which succeeded the Castle, has also disappeared, and the present plain building at the upper end of High Street, where the manorial courts are held, is supposed to have been formed out of the offices.

Brackley we are told by tradition was a town of considerable importance in the Saxon times, until the Danes nearly destroyed it; this is not borne out by history, but, the county historian tells us that "Brackley will be found historically associated with the commencement of three of the most memorable civil contests in the annals of our country; the baronial wars in the reigns of the despotic John, and his imbecile son Henry; and the yet more eventful struggle between the parliament and the crown in the 17th century." In 1215, the tyranny of John having aroused the barons to resistance, they assembled at Stamford, with 2,000 knights and a powerful army, in Easter week, and rendezvous'd at Brackley on the following Monday. The King being at Oxford, dispatched the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Pembroke to ascertain their claims. The barons delivered to them a schedule, founded on and comprising the ancient laws of the kingdom, and since known by the term of *Magna Charta*, which upon the King refusing in a fit of rage to confirm, the royal delegates returned to the barons at Brackley, who immediately marched to Northampton, and the boasted bulwark of English liberty was the successful result of this struggle. In 1264, Henry III. and the barons having agreed to refer their differences to the arbitration of the King of France, the latter being dissatisfied with his decision, the King appointed a commission to treat at Brackley, with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and the barons adhering to him for the security and peace of the kingdom; but the negotiation failed. In 1642, when the royalists and parliamentarians appealed to arms, the royal standard was raised at Nottingham, on the 22nd of August, and three troops of horse, amounting to about 200 men, under the command of Sir John Byron and his two brothers, immediately dispatched to Oxford. They reached Brackley on the 28th, and before they could obtain refreshment, were attacked



by the country people who pursued them, and the inhabitants, and completely routed, with the loss of above 60 horse, and gold, silver, and valuables, to the amount of from 6 to £8,000.

In August 1643, the parliamentary army to the number of 15000 horse and foot, under the command of the Earl of Essex, the general in chief rendezvoused on *Brackley heath* on their way to Gloucester, to resist the King's attack upon that city. *Brackley* was anciently one of those places where *Tournaments* or military exercises of armed knights, to improve their strength and activity in war, were allowed to be held. The scene of those brilliant exercises was *Bayard's Green*, now corrupted to *Bears's Green*, an elevated piece of table land, on the south bank of the Ouse, and it became afterwards celebrated as a *race-course*, but the races have been long discontinued.

*An Hospital, Chapel, and Cemetery*, originally dedicated to St. John, and subsequently to St. James and St. John, stood near the centre of the town. It consisted of a master and prior, and several brethren, and was founded and endowed with an acre of land by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, about the middle of the 12th century. Several other benefactors made grants to it, and here the poor were received and hospitably entertained. In Bridges' time the building was composed of two quadrangles, with several offices, but all have disappeared save a few detached traces of arches in the adjoining house, and the *Chapel* which consists of a broad low tower, and a nave and chancel of one pace. This was formerly the place of sepulture of the early lords of Brackley. The chapel was fitted up and used for divine service, but it is now closed. The site of the ancient hospital was granted to the president and fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, at the time of its dissolution. There was another *Hospital* and chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, for the reception of the sick and infirm, the site of which is now unknown, but according to Leland, it stood at the northern extremity of the town.

In the reign of Henry VIII., the plague raged violently at Oxford, and the fellows and scholars of Magdalen College removed to this town, and resided in St. John's hospital.

This town we are told by Leland was adorned with three "goodly crosses of stone;" one stood at the south end of the town, another at the west, and the third "very antique faire and costly in the inward parte of the high streate. Ther be dyvers tabernacles in this with ladys and men armyed," continues the same writer. This last mentioned cross, which was 28 feet high, with an octagonal pillar in the midst, having images on the sides, was taken down in 1706., and the present town-hall occupies its site. This town was a great mart for wool formerly; but the inhabitants are now chiefly employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and bobbin lace.



*The Town Hall*, a handsome building, supported on arches in the centre of the town, was erected in 1706, by Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, at an expence of £2,000. The basement story is used as a corn market. The *market* is on Wednesday, and *fairs* are held on Wednesday after the 25th of February, April. 19th., on the Wednesday after June 22nd, and October 11th, (a statute fair), and on the 11th of December.

*Municipal government.*—The town is said to have been incorporated by Henry III., but the only evidence of a documentary nature, which the corporation possess of their corporate existence at the period of the parliamentary enquiry in 1835, consisted of the abstracts of two charters of James II. This borough though possessing a mayor and other functionaries has not been for many years a municipal institution, nor has it exercised any of the functions of town government within the memory of the present generation; nor is it considered capable of defraying the expenses of such an institution. The government of the town though vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 26 burgesses, the mayor being regularly appointed by the lord of the manor, and sworn into office at his annual court leet, and baron and portmote, on the Monday after September 29th when other officers are also chosen, is entirely within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates who hold petty sessions at the *Police Station* twice a month. The present mayor of Brackley is the Rev. C. A. Sage, and the aldermen are, the mayor, and Rt. Russell, A. H. Bradshaw, Lawrence Bradshaw, Thos. Bannard, Fred. Gee, and J. H. Butterfield, Esq. Two or more of the following magistrates preside at the petty sessions. The Hon. P. S. Pierrepont, chairman, J. L. Stratton, Esq., Rev. C. A. Sage, Rev. F. Litchfield, J. M. Severn, Esq., Wm. Willes, Esq., A. Cartwright, Esq., and Rev. Fras. Cooke. Mr. R. Weston, solicitor, is clerk to the magistrates.

The *elective franchise* was conferred on this borough in the 1st of Edward VI. (1547), and two members were returned by the 33 burgesses, until the Reform Act deprived them, or rather deprived the Marquis of Stafford and Earl of Bridgewater, (whose influence predominated here,) of their monopoly.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter stands at the N.E. extremity of the town, on the declivity of a hill, and consists of a massive, square embattled tower, containing five bells, a nave, chancel, and side aisles. It was newly roofed and repaired at a cost of £3000., a few years since, and an organ was erected by subscription in 1844. The living is a consolidated vicarage in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £19. 1s. 6d., and now worth about £360 per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Charles Arthur Sage, B.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted, in 1842, for a rent charge of £238, and there are 78 acres of glebe. The deanery of Brackley is co-extensive with the four hundreds of Warden, Sut-

ton, Norton, and Towcester, with the exception of King's Sutton, which is a peculiar in the diocese of Lincoln, and Canons Ashby, which is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction.

*St. James' Chapel* stands at the lower extremity of the town near the bridge, and consists of a north aisle or nave, south aisle and chapel, chancel and north porch in a very dilapidated state. Divine service was formerly performed here on Sunday afternoons.

*The Vicarage House* which has been modernized and improved by the present vicar, is north-west of the church.

*The Wesleyan Chapel* built in 1800, will accomodate about 500 hearers.

*The Independent Chapel*, erected in 1836, is a neat building on the Banbury road, capable of seating about 300 persons. The Rev. Robert Davis, is the pastor.

*The Free Grammar School* was founded about the year 1447, by William, of Wainfleet, who endowed it with £13. 6s. 8d. per annum, for 10 boys of the parishes of St. Peter, and St. James; which sum is paid by the president and fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, who appoint the master. The present value of the endowment is £18 per annum. Mr. Thomas Hawkins is the master.

*The Infant School*, a neat stone building in the centre of the town, was erected in 1840, at a cost of about £400, by the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere. It is supported by subscription, and the interest of £200 left by the late Mr. Thomas Arnold, of this town. *The National School* has been closed for some years.

*Alms-houses* for six poor aged widows were founded by Sir Thomas Crewe, in 1633, and endowed with a rent charge of £24, which was increased in 1721, by his descendant, Nathaniel Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, with an additional rent charge of £12 per annum. The inmates receive each 10s. per month.

The other charities are the *Charity estate*, consisting of several cottages, lands, tenements, and rents amounting to about £128, which is applied in repairing the churches, in money to the poor, and apprenticing poor boys. Mrs. Jane Leeson's gift of £2 per annum to the poor; the interest of £50 bequeathed by the Rev. L. Burton in 1732 to the poor, and the interest of £100 left in 1773, by John Welchman, Esq., of Brackley, for teaching 4 poor boys, and 4 poor girls.

*The Brackley Poor-law Union* comprehends 29 parishes, embracing an area of 87 square miles; the unionhouse was erected on an eminence near the town, in 1835, at a cost of £6,000, and is capable of accommodating 200 persons. The average number of paupers in the house for the past year is 130, and the average weekly expence of each is 2s. 6d. The affairs of the union are conducted by a board of 32 guardians, and 9 exofficio guardians, of whom the Hon. P. S. Perrepon is the chairman, J. H. Butterfield, Esq vice ditto, and Mr. Robt. Weston,

solicitor, clerk. Mr. Fred. and Mrs. Eliz. Apletree are the master and matron, and the medical officers are Mr. F. Gee, Mr. Rt. Gee, Mr. Jones, Mr. J. G. Lever, and Mr. Wm. Ridge.

*Eminent Men.*—Samuel Clarke, the celebrated orientalist, was born here in 1624, and died at Holywell, near Oxford, in 1669. Thomas Payne, an eminent bibliopolist of the very first reputation was born here, in 1719, and died at Finchley, in 1799.

**HALSE OR HAWES** forms the north-western division of this parish, and contains about 1770 acres, which are included in the return for the parish. The population of this hamlet, in 1841, was 64.

Here was formerly a *Chapel* dedicated to St. Andrew, the site of which is now occupied by the farm-house west of the manor-house.

**WHISTLEY WOOD** is an insulated member of Brackley parish, Radston intervening; it lies about 3 miles north of the town of Brackley, and contains nearly 200 acres of woodland.

**BRACKLEY HATCH, OR SIRESHAM HATCH**, is another insulated district of woodland, about 5 miles north-east of Brackley, on the road to Towcester, containing about 500 acres. At the Norman survey, it was certified to contain two hides, and has always accompanied Hawes and Brackley.

## Brackley Directory.

*Post and Money Order Office*, Mr. Thomas Strange, postmaster.

Apletree Fred., union work-house master	Hawkins Thos., land survey.	Strange Mr. Samuel
Barnes John, gunsmith	Hyde J., stonemsn. & buildr.	Symington J., supt. of police
Barrett Joseph, gent.	Jellyman Jas., rope maker	Walton Rd., agent, acct., &c.
Bartlett James, currier	Judge Wm., woodturner	Wootton H., stonem. & build.
Bartlett Rev. Rt. John, M.A., Brackley Grange	Knibbs Wm., saddler	Yates Charles, gent.
Blackwell Thos., gardener	Lee W., Esq., St. John's-cotge	
Blencowe Nathl., gardener	Mann Rev. J., (Wesleyan)	<b>Academies.</b>
Bowerman Dd., slater & plstr.	Mee Wm., hairdresser	<i>Free Grammar</i> , Thos. Hawkins
Bowerman Ed., slater & plstr.	Nicholls Mrs. Elizabeth	(and land surveyor
Butterfield John, Esq.	Nichols John, coach-builder	<i>Infant</i> , Merry Miss Penelope
Cave Mrs. Sarah	North Miss Mary	Sewell Miss Mary
Course Wm., corn miller	Morton Thomas, farrier	Smith Rev. H. Wm. M.A.
Collier Thomas, Esq.	Parrish Wm., basket-maker	
Cooke Stephen, agent & acct.	Richardson John, saddler	<b>Attornies.</b>
Davis Rev., R., (Independent)	Sage Rev. C. H., B.A., vicar	Fairthorne Edward F.
East Hy., oil & colourman	Sharpe Mr. William	Hayward Alfred, & clerk to county court
Evans Joseph, hat manufac.	Sirett Henry, druggist, &c.	Weston Rt. (& coroner, supt. registrar of births, &c., clerk to magistrates, board of guardians, & commissioners of taxes)
Fenimore John, gent.	Sleath Chas., gent.	
French Mrs. Elizabeth	Smith Stephen, cooper	
Garrett Rd., teacher of music	Smith Rt., farrier	
Golby Thos., general carrier	Spatcher Sarah, straw-hat mkr.	
	Spence John P., basket mkr.	
	Street Rt., road contractor	

**Bakers, &c.**

Course Thomas  
Kendall Richard  
Morris Charles  
Walton Philip  
Walton William

**Bank.**

*Branch of Buckingham, (open on Wednesdays) Bartlett, Parrott, Hearn, & Parrott; draw on Praeds and Co., London: Rt. Russel, agnt.*

**Blacksmiths.**

Alley Wm. (and farrier)  
Blackwell John  
Coles Thomas

**Booksellers, &c.**

Green Alfred (& letter-press and copper-plate printer)  
Mee William

**Boot and Shoemakers.**

Bliss James  
Butcher Richard  
Green J. [& leather-cutter]  
Howard William  
Jecock James  
Mobbs Azariah

**Brewers.**

Blencowe Wm. [& hop dlr.]  
Hopcraft Alfred  
Taylor Edward

**Butchers.**

Bull John  
Freeman Robert  
Hearn David  
Hearn John  
Holton Rebecca  
Judge Thomas  
Vickers Samuel

**Carpenters, &c.**

Bannard Thomas  
Hinks Henry  
Howard Stephen  
Long John, [& cabinet mkr.]  
Neal Josiah

**Coopers.**

Hatwell John  
Smith Stephen  
Taylor Charles

**Farmers.**

*Thus \* are yeomen.*

*Marked 1 are at Halse.*

Anstey John  
Bannard Eliz. Ann

**Bannard Thos.**

1 Bartlett Isaac  
1 Butterfield Edward  
Cave John  
Goodman John, *Staple-gt.*  
Herrieff Thomas  
1\*Hopcraft Alfred  
\*Malins Wm. King  
1 Nicholls Joseph  
Paine Steph., *Brackley-hatch*  
\*Pittam Thomas  
Stranks Joseph  
Stuchfield Thomas  
Taylor Edward, jun.  
Taylor Edward  
Taylor George William

**Fire & Life Offices.**

*Atlas, Robert Russel*  
*County, Alfred Hayward*  
*Farmers, E. F. Fairthorne*  
*Norwich Union, Alfred Green*

**Grocers, &c.**

Barrett Mary [& glass-dlr.]  
Bull John [& tallow-chand.]  
East Hen. [& British wines]  
Hearn David  
Hearn John  
Judge Benjamin  
Palmer James  
Stuchbury Thomas  
Vickers William

**Hotels, Inns, &c.**

*Bell, Edward Taylor*  
*Cross Keys, Thos. Bannard*  
*Crown Hotel, commercial inn & posting-house, Thomas Stuchfield*  
*George Inn, George Pearson*  
*Greyhound, Samuel Bloxham*  
*Green Man, Stephen Paine*  
*Horse & Jockey, Jno. Barnes*  
*King's Head, Sarah Buckett*  
*Plough, Sarah E. White*  
*Red Lion, Robert Roper*  
*Rein Deer, Edwd. Bowerman*  
*Royal Oak, Chas. Taylor*  
*Wheatsheaf [& posting-hou.]*  
Hen. Walsh  
*White Lion, George Kendall*

**Beer Retailers.**

Everett John  
Jones Wm. [& sawyer]  
Reeve Wm. [& pipe mfr.]  
**Ironmongers, &c.**  
Cave Fred. [& seedsman]  
Clarke Jph. [& oil & colour-man]

**Drapers, &c.**

Bartlett Rt., [& stamp-office]  
Kirby David  
Strange Thomas

**Maltsters.**

Blencowe William  
Cave John  
Herrieff Thomas  
Hopcraft Alfred

**Milliners and Dressmakers.**

Bliss and Goodman  
Hawkins Ann Eliz.  
Ridge Elizabeth  
Wilson Mary Anne

**Painters, &c.**

Hawkins William  
Norris W. [& animal preserv.]  
Robins Chas. [plumber only]  
Tibbetts William

**Surgeons.**

Collier John  
Gee Frederick  
Jones & Moore  
Jones Richard, Jun.

**Tailors and Drapers.**

Austin William  
Barrett Benjamin  
Barwell William  
Blackwell Robert  
Blackwell Rt., jun.  
Clarke Thomas  
George Jeremiah  
Heath Wm. [& upholsterer]  
Hawkins Thomas

**Watchmakers.**

Walford William  
Williams Thomas

**Wheelwrights.**

Durrant Richard  
Lovell Richard L.  
Sewell James

**Wine and Spirit Merchants**

Cave John  
Hopcraft Alf. [& land agnt.]  
Walsh Henry

**Carriers.**

*To London, by railway from Wolverton station; Colby's waggon, Wed. & Sat., ret. Wed. & Fri.*

*To Banbury, Wisdom & Hunt, & Vickers, Mon. Thur. & Sat.; Pollard Mon. & Thur.*  
*To Buckingham, Pollard, Wed. & Sat.*

*To Northampton, Wisdom & Hunt, Tues.; & to Oxford on Friday*



## CHALCOMBE PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Thorpe Mandeville; on the north by Wardenton, in Oxfordshire; the river Charwell on the west; and Middleton Cheney on the south. It contains 1730 acres; its rateable value is £2,860; the amount of assessed property is £3,237, and its population in 1801, was 438; in 1831, 499, and, in 1841, 488 souls. The soil on the high grounds is a red loam, and on the lower fields clay and dark loam. About two-thirds of the parish is in pasture; and Charles Martin, Esq., (lord of the manor), Sir John Cope, Henry Norris, Esq., and Captain Parker, are the principal owners.

*Manor.*—Before the conquest, *Bardi* was the Saxon proprietor of *Cewcumbe*, when it was valued at £10, but at the time of the doomsday survey one *Godfrey* held it of the Bishop of Lincoln. It then contained 4 hides of land, which, with three mills, of the yearly rent of 16s., and 9 acres of meadow, were rated only at £7. In the reign of Henry II., this lordship was in the possession of *Hugh de Anaf*, or *de Chacombe*, the founder of the priory. His successor was *Sir Robert de Chacombe* his son, from whom it descended, in the reign of Henry III., to *Amabilia*, his daughter and heir, wife of *Gilbert de Segrave*. From the De Segraves it passed in marriage to the *De Mowbrays*, Earls of Nottingham, and afterwards Dukes of Norfolk, and with them it continued till the 15th of Edward IV. (1476), when John, the 4th Duke of Norfolk, died, leaving an only child *Anne*, who married Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York and Norfolk, the second son of Edward IV. He shared the tragic fate of his brother, Edward Vth, and dying without issue, the estates devolved to the families of Berkeley and Howard into which the two daughters of the first Duke of Norfolk had married. On the partition of the property, this lordship was allotted to John Lord Howard, in whom the dukedom of Norfolk was revived by Richard III., who also created his son Earl of Surrey. The duke and his son attended their patron to Bosworth Field, where, after the death of the king they were taken prisoners, committed to the Tower, and attainted, and in the 3rd of Henry VII. (1488) this manor, which was forfeited, was granted to *Sir John Ryselly*. The attainder against these noblemen was reversed in the following year, and Chacombe was exchanged by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in the 25th of Henry VIII. (1534) with *John (Vere) Earl of Oxford*, for two manors in Norfolk. The manor of Chalcombe subsequently passed to the family of *Fox*, and *Charles Fox, Esq.*, in 1810, died seized of the manor priory impropriate rectory, advowson of the vicarage 550 acres of land, the reversion of about 550 acres, and a great part of the village. *Fiennes Wykeham*, his nephew and heir-at-law, purchased of the trustees of his uncle, the manor priory impropriate rectory, and about 200 acres of land; and, in 1821, assumed the arms and surname of

*Martin*, in addition to Wykeham, on succeeding to the estates in Kent, of General Martin, his kinsman. *Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq.*, is the present lord of this manor.

*The Priory* for Canons Augustin, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was founded by *Hugh de Chacomb*, in the reign of Henry II., and endowed by him and others with lands, &c., in several places. At the time of its dissolution, the revenues were worth £93. 6s. 3d. per annum; and in the 35th of Henry VIII. (1544), its site and demesne lands with the rectory or parish church and the advowson of the vicarage, were granted to Michael Fox, gentleman, of London, in whose descendants they have been incorporated with the manor.

*Chalcombe Priory*, the property and occasional residence of C. W. Martin, Esq., is a handsome mansion, occupying the site of the religious establishment, a little north of the village.

*The Village* of Chalcombe, or Chacomb, is situated in a valley about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.N.E. from Banbury, and 8 N.W. from Brackley.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, stands at the north end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel and tower, in which is a peal of six bells. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £7. 17s., endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty; and the present gross income is about £280 per annum. The aggregate amount of vicarial tithes is £239. 5s., and the rent charge for the impropiator's tithes £199. 16s.; C. W. Martin, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Francis William Wykeham Martin, B.A., incumbent. There was formerly a chantry in this church, which, in the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535), was valued at £5. 6s. 8d. per annum.

*The Vicarage House*, a neat modern edifice, is north of the church-yard.

A small *Wesleyan chapel* was erected here, in 1816, to which a Day and Sunday-school is attached; and here is a *Church Day and Sunday-school*, partly supported by subscription.

*Charity*.—Walker's charity, a rent charge of £2 per annum; and Bennet's, a similar rent charge, are added to other monies subscribed on the occasion, and expended in the purchase of a cow, which is divided amongst the poor at Christmas.

Bennett Wm., vict., <i>George &amp; Dragon</i> , [& farmer]	Plumber, Thos., blacksmith	Chinner Hannah
Capell Emma, schoolmistress	Reder J., carrier to Banbury	Dumbleton Joseph
Geach Edwin, maltst. & baker	Sabin Jane, schoolmistress	Gibbard John
Green Richard, baker	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Hirons William
King James, shopkeeper	Thus * are yeomen.	Hollier William
Martin Rev. F. W. W., B.A., vicar	*Bennett Michael, jun.	Long Jas., [and beer retr.]
	*Bennett William	Powell John
	*Chinner Amos	Sewell Henry

Letters received through the Banbury office.

## CROUGHTON PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Charlton, in Newbottle parish on the north, by Astwell in Evenley parish on the east, by Fritwell, in Oxfordshire, on the south, and by Aynho on the west. It contains 2620 acres; and its population in 1801, was 301; in 1831, 450; and in 1841, 472 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1847. 6s.; and the amount of assessed property £2703. The soil is principally a strong loam, and the largest landowners are Mrs. Ramsey, (the lady of the manor), the rector, Mr. Alfred Hoperoft, and Mr. Edward Manning. Three-fourths of the parish is arable.

*Manor.*—At the time of the general survey, *Suetman* held the 5th part of half a hide, and *Osbern* 1 hide and two parts of 1 virgate, of Geoffrey de Mandeville. The former was valued at 3s., and the latter at 30s. The *Earl of Morton* held 4 parts of half a hide here at the same time, which were valued at 20s. in the Saxon times, but now rated at 2s only. The farm-house or grange belonging to the Earl's land, was situate in Evenley parish. In the reign of Henry III., *Simon de Turville* and others held this lordship, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Nicholas de Turville* and *Milo de Beauchamp*, were lords of Croughton. In the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509), *Thomas Ramsey, Esq.*, died seized of this manor, which he held of the King as of the honour of Wallingford, by the service of a fourth part of one knight's fee. *Thomas*, his successor, died in the 16th of the same reign (1525), and left it to his daughter, from whom it passed to *Nicholas Woodhutt*, commonly called lord Woodhull. From the Woodhulls it passed to the family of Clarke, of Weston, who held it of the King as this honour of Wallingford, and from the *Clarks*, to the *Fermors*, of Tusmore, in Oxfordshire. The late William Fermor, Esq., devised it with his other estates to trustees in trust for *Maria*, wife of Captain John Turner Ramsey.

*The Village* of Croughton is seated in a valley, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. of Brackley, and 8 S.E. of Banbury. On the south side of the church-yard stands a venerable elm, much prized by the inhabitants, which measures about 32 feet round the trunk.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, stands south of the village, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, chancel, and low tower containing three bells. It was rebuilt by the Rev. H. L. Bennett, the late incumbent. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £15. 3s. 6½d., and now worth about £400 per annum. The Rev. John Lister, B.A. is the present patron and incumbent. The rectory consists of 385 acres of land, allotted in lieu of all tithes whatsoever; and also the grass crop of 6 acres of meadow, and about 3 acres of other land in Aynho.

*The Rectory House* adjoins the north side of the church-yard.

In a field, called *Chapel Close*, stood formerly a small chapel, which was appropriated to the hospital of Sts. James and John, in Aynho.

*The National School* was erected in 1842.

*Charity*.—The poor's land consists of 15a. 2r. allotted in lieu of cutting furze, &c.

*Eminent Men*.—*Rev. Robert Friend*, a distinguished scholar, eldest son of the *Rev. Wm. Friend*, rector of this parish, was born here in 1667. He was head master of Westminster School, in 1711, canon of Windsor in 1729, and prebend of Westminster in 1731. He published an edition of Cicero's "*Orator*," in 1724, and died in 1751. *John Friend*, (brother to Robert), an elegant writer, and a most eminent physician of his day, was born here in 1675. He was professor of chemistry at Oxford, and published his lectures in latin, under the title of "*Prælectiones Chymicæ*," with a dedication to Sir Isaac Newton. He also wrote and published "*the History of Physic, from the time of Galen to the beginning of the 16th century*," the first vol. in 1725, and the second in 1726. This work was reprinted in 1727, and again in 1750, and has been translated into the Latin and French languages. He was physician to the Prince of Wales and Queen Caroline, and died in 1728, and was buried at Hitcham, in Buckinghamshire.

Bellam John, tailor  
Booth Wm., butcher  
Burman Jacob, saddler  
Butler Wm. S. wheelwright  
Coales S., vict., *White Horse*  
Cox Rt., stonemason  
Hinston John, coal dealer &  
vict., *Bird in Hand*.  
Jones Frederick baker

Judd Wm. shoemaker  
Lister Rev. John, B.A., rector  
Manning Edw., surgeon, *Yew Tree-house*  
Moss John, baker  
Ramsey Miss Harriett Eliza  
Robinson Geo., blacksmith  
Smith Jane, schoolmistress  
Taylor John, blacksmith

Taylor Wm., wheelwright

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Hawkins Sophia  
Merry James [and miller]  
Nichols Robert  
Sheppard Rd., *Manor-house*  
Sirett Ebenezer (& grocer)

Letters are received through the Brackley office.

### CULWORTH PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Eydon, on the east by Morton Pinkney, on the south by Sulgrave, and on the west by Thorp Mandeville and Edgcott. It contains 2060 acres; and its population in 1801, was 532; in 1831, 606; and in 1841, 713 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,450. 6s., and the amount of assessed property £4,073. The soil varies from a light sand with a substratum of limestone, to a loam and clayey land, and the principal landowners are G. H. Crutchley, Esq., (lord of the manor), Mrs. Rye, Mr. Sabin, and Mr. W. Whitton. The white paving stone of this lordship was formerly used alternately with the black stone of Byfield for paving floors in imitation of black and white marble.

*Berry Mount Hill*, a circular mount surrounded by a deep ditch in a close, north of the church yard is supposed to be the site of a *Castle* erected by one of the feudal lords.



*Manor.*—*Osbern* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land here of Geoffrey de Mandeville at the time of the Norman survey; before the conquest it was the freehold of Asgar and was then as now valued at £3. In the reign of Henry II., *William de Coleworth* held 2 hides and 4 small virgates here, and *Otner* 1 hide. This manor continued in the possession of the *Coleworth* family for several generations, and in the 48th of Henry III. (1264), *Richard de Coleworth*, obtained a grant of a weekly market to be held here on Saturdays, and an annual fair, to commence on the eve of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, (7th December), and end on the day after the feast. This market was confirmed in the 47th of Edward III. (1374), but the fair was removed to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula: but both have been long discontinued. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Roger Missenden* was lord of Culworth by purchase, and in the 20th of Edward III. (1347) his son and successor, *Roger*, accounted for one knight's fee here of the fee of Pinkeney, and half a knight's fee as held of the fee of Hereford. In the 2nd of Henry V. (1415), *Robert Charingworth* levied a fine of this manor. It subsequently passed into the possession of the *Danvers* family, and from them in moities to *Martha* and *Francis Rich*, of Sunning-hill, Berkshire. G. H. Crutchley, Esq. is the present lord. Canons Ashby priory, and Warden Abbey, in Bedfordshire, had lands in this parish. The *Manor-house*, long the residence of the *Danvers* family, is in the centre of the village, and now in a delapidated state.

*The Village* of Culworth extends nearly a mile along the brow of an ascent about  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles north-east of Banbury, and 8 north-west from Brackley.

*The Church* dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is situated in the upper part of the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, south porch, and tower containing five bells. The chancel window is filled with stained glass, and the seats are of carved oak. The living is a rectory annexed to the vicarage, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £10, and now valued at about £780 per annum. The Rev. John Spence, M.A. is the present patron and incumbent. The impropriate rectory and vicarage united, consists of 23a. of glebe land, and the tithes which were commuted in 1841, for a rent charge of £700.

*The Rectory House*, a good building, stands E.S.E. of the church.

*The School* is endowed with £83 per annum, arising from an annuity of £65 charged on lands here, settled in 1795, by the Misses Rich; and £400 3 per cent consols, purchased with the savings of income. The school is free to all the poor children of the parish, Mr. Thomas Collins is the present master.

*The Infant School* erected in 1848 is principally supported by the rector.

*A Baptist Chapel* stands in the centre of the village, and was built in 1842; and the *Moravians* have a chapel erected in 1810.

*Charity.*—The charity estate consists of 32 acres which lets for about £45. per annum. It is expended on bread to the poor and apprenticing poor children.

Bannard Misses Charlotte & Anne	Lovell William, carpenter	Bricknell Robert
Bricknell Mary, beer retailer and shopkeeper	Merry John, baker	*Gardner William
Bushby Robert, tailor	Minchin M., schoolmistress	Gibbs Wm., (and shoemaker)
Cakebread Thomas, marble mason & grave-stone cutt.	Moss William, shoemaker	Hartley Edward
Carwell Thomas, stonemason	Potter Mrs. Ann	Hawkes Jonas, (& vict. <i>Horse-shoe</i> .)
Cave John, plumber	Spence Rev. J., M.A., rector	Inge Peter (& blacksmith)
Clarke George, butcher	Vickers Hannah, shopkeeper	Jessop George
Collins T., mast. of free-sch.	Ward James, baker	Jessop William
Cottrell Charles, wheelwright	Ward John, blacksmith	*Lovell George
Draper Thomas, gentleman	Ward Walter, shoemaker & vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Page Richard
Eagleston John, grocer	Webb Samuel, chair-maker	*Sabin John
Harding Mrs.	Yates John, stonemason	Ward William
Hartley James, miller	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Willoughby John
Hawkes Jonas, jun., shoemkr.	Thus * are Yeomen.	
Lever John G., surgeon	Barnard Thomas	
	*Bateman John	

Letters are received through the Banbury office.

Carrier to Towcester—John Cave, Tues. & Fri.

### EVENLEY PARISH.

Evenley, or Imley, is bounded on the north by the river Ouse, which separates it from Hinton; on the north-east by Brackley, on the east by Mixbury; in Oxfordshire, on the west by Croughton, and on the south by Tusmore in Oxfordshire. It contains 2760 acres; its rateable value is £2,962. 13s., the amount of assessed property in the parish is £5,091; and the population in 1801, was 369; in 1831, 506; and in 1841, 487 souls. The soil is principally a light loam on limestone, and the largest landowners are the Hon. P. S. Pierrepont, (lord of the manor), and Magdalene College, Oxford. The greater part of the lordship is arable. At the *three shire pit* near the Mill Ford, is the point of junction of the parishes of Turweston, Evenley, and Mixbury, in the counties of Buckingham, Northampton, and Oxford. Several Roman coins were found in 1826, in a field near the river *Ouse*, called Addington's meadow, in the direction of Brackley.

*Manor.*—Otbirt held 2 hides of land here of Walterius Flandrensis, at the time of the Norman survey; one *William* held 1 hide here of the Earl of Morton, and *Gilbert* held 3 virgates of Earl Albericus at the same time. The whole was then rated at £4. 10s. In the reign of Henry II., one of the lordships of *Evenle* contained 1 hide and 1 small virgate, and was held by *Robert Fitz-Osbirt* of the fee of Leicester; and the other was in the possession of *Alous de Merke* and contained 2 hides wanting 1 virgate. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), John de Wahul, descendant of Walterius Flandrensis died seized of 2½ knight's fees here which he held of the King *in capite*. In the 4th of Edward III. (1321), *William de Weston* died seized of a third part of this manor which he held of John de

Wahul; and in the following year William de Appletre was lord of the whole manor. In the 5th of Edward VI. (1552), *William Stuttesbury* died seized of this manor, and his son, William, levied a fine of it in the 6th of the same reign. From this family it passed to the *Lisle's*, and by one of them sold to *William Price, Esq.*, at whose decease it was purchased by Francis Basset, Esq. His son sold it in 1786 to *George Rush, Esq.*, of whom it was purchased in 1790 by *Herbert Gwynne Browne, Esq.*, whose daughter *Georgina* in 1807 carried it in marriage to the Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont, 5th son of Charles, 1st Earl Manvers.

The Abbey of De la Pre near Northampton had possessions in this parish.

*The Village* of Evenley contains several respectable houses, which partly form a circle, inclosing a large green. It is seated on elevated ground, about 1 mile S.W. of Brackley.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Gregory, stands at the west end of the village, and consists of a low tower containing three bells, nave, south aisle, north and south transept, south porch, and chancel. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Brackley, augmented by Queen Anne's bounty with £400 to meet private donations, rated in the King's books at £7, but now worth £182 per annum. The great and small tithes were commuted in July, 1840, for £865., viz.: the rectorial, the property of the president, fellows, and scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford, the patrons, for £218., and the vicarial £47. The inappropriate rectory have also 356 acres in Evenley, allotted by the commissioners of inclosure, and 160 of old inclosure at Astwick. The vicar has 87a., 36p. of glebe in addition to the tithes. The Rev. John Butler Harrison, B.A. is the present incumbent. A chantry was founded and endowed in this church in 1333, in honor of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints', by William de Apeltre.

*The Vicarage House* erected in 1834 is a handsome building pleasantly situated on a slight eminence west of the church.

*A Day and Sunday School* was built in 1834 by lady Pierrepont, and supported by her ladyship in conjunction with the Hon. P. S. Pierrepont, and the vicar. Lady Pierrepont also presented an organ which is erected in the school.

*Evenley Hall*, (manor house), the seat of the Hon. P. S. Pierrepont, is a modern mansion situate on an eminence between Brackley and Evenley.

*Eminent Men.*—*Sir Creswell Levinz*, second son of Wm. Levinz, Esq., was born here in 1627; appointed to the office of attorney general in 1679, and afterwards a justice of the common pleas. He published reports of cases in the various courts, in French, in 1702.

*Baptista Levinz, D.D.*, youngest brother of Sir Creswell, was also a native of this village. He was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man in 1684-5; became a prebend of Winchester in 1691, and died there in 1692-3.

*Astwick* and *Plowman's Furze* form the south and west sides of this parish. The former place contains about 670 acres, the latter about 500 acres, and the whole belongs to Magdalene College, Oxford. The *village* of Astwick now consisting of a few scattered houses, is situate about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. of Evenley. "It appears" says Bridges "to have been formerly a large town, as may be seen from the ruins which are called the *Old Town*. There was formerly a Manor House, the site of which is now overgrown; but there is still remaining a moat full of water, 150 paces long, and 10 yards wide." In 1848, several stones were found laid as if forming a stone descent, or staircase. *Plowman's* or *Plummer's Furze* is a single farm house.

Pierrepoint Hon. Philip Sydney, Evenley Hall	Hulat Wm., beer retailer	Booth Jph., Astwick House
Bassett Thos., wheelwright	Smith Wm., farmer & vict., <i>Barley Mow</i>	Judge Rd., Slade Farm
Bellam Alfred, tailor	Stowe Sarah, schoolmistress	Nichols Robert, <i>White House</i> , Astwick
Boughton Jph., brewer & bkr.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Peake Frederick
Daniel Rd., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>		Pulver Rd., Rectory Farm
Gamble Mr. James F.	Besley Esau	Rogers My, Plummer's Furze
Harrison Rev. J. B., B.A., vicar	Boughton Joseph	

Letters received through the Brackley office.

#### FARTHINGHOE PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Marston St. Lawrence and Greatworth on the north, by Steane and Halse in Brackley on the east, by Newbottle and Astrop on the south, and by Purston, Middleton Cheney, and Thenford on the west. It contains 3,320 acres of the rateable value of £2,389. 15s.; its population in 1801, was 348; in 1831, 456; and in 1841, 409 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,709. The soil is principally a strong loam and clay; but the south side of the parish is a red sandy land. About three-fourths of it is in permanent pasture, and Geo. Rush, Esq., the lord of the manor is the principal proprietor. *Ouse Well* a spring about 1 mile E.S.E. of the village is the source of the *Ouse*, "one of the principal rivers in the kingdom." It directs its course to Brackley from this parish, thence to Huntingdon and St. Ives, being augmented by the Cam above Ely, and the lesser Ouse below, it enters the estuary S.E. of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk. A spring in Red-well-head-close is chalybeate.

*Manor.*—The king held three hides of land in Farninghoe of Earl Albericus, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. There were 20 acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued at £10, and was then rated at £7. In the reign of Henry II. these 3 hides were held of the fee of Leicester. *Saher de Quincy* Earl of Winchester was the successor of the Earls of Leicester; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Robert de Holland* was lord of Farthinghoe. The manor



afterwards passed to the Bereford family, with which it continued till the 2nd of Henry VI. (1424), when it passed to *Thomas*, son of Sir Philip Seynteler, brother of Elizabeth, wife of *Baldwin de Bereford*, who died without issue. William, lord Lovell was the superior lord of the fee at this time. In the 18th of Henry VII. (1503), *John Mauntell* died seized of this manor, which he held of the Earl of Derby, as of his manor of Brackley, by fealty, and an annual payment of sixpence. The estates of *John Mauntell, Esq.*, grandson of the said John, were confiscated for murder in 1541, and this manor was granted to *Geoffrey Dormer, Esq.*, who had previously purchased a manor here belonging to the abbey of Leicester. This latter estate was given to the abbey by the Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Edward II., and at the dissolution of that house in the reign of Henry VIII. to *Richard Andrew*, and *Leonard Chamberlyn, Esq.*, who sold it in the same year to Mr. Dormer. His son, William, alienated lands to the amount of ; £1000 and his son John, sold the manors, advowson, and remainder of the estate, to Francis Cheyne, Esq. who in the 41st of Elizabeth (1599) levied a fine of them to Robert Dillon, Esq. John, his son and successor, alienated his estate here to the Egertons, in the reign of James I.; and from this family it lineally descended to the *Earl of Willon*. George Rush, Esq., purchased the manorial estate and advowson, in 1789; and his son, of the same name, is the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Farthinghoe stands on the crown of a hill about four miles N. W. of Brackley, on the turnpike road from that town to Banbury.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Michael is situate at the N. E. end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chapel, and chancel, and a tower containing five bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the K. B. at £16., but its present value was not returned. The rectory consists of about 100 acres of glebe; and the tithes which were commuted in 1841, for a rent charge of £428. 8s. 10d.. George Rush, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Francis Litchfield, M.A. incumbent. A chantry was founded here for a priest to teach and instruct freely the children of the parish, but when or by whom is unknown. At the east end of the nave is a handsome monument to the memory of George Rush, Esq., who died in London, in 1803. There are three *almshouses* in the village erected by Mr. Thomas Amphlett, and endowed by him with the interest of £150, at 3 per cent, which is equally divided between them.

*Biography.*—*Philip Thicknesse, Esq.*, an author and eccentric character, was son of the Rev. John Thicknesse and born here in 1719. He was intended for the medical, but embraced the military profession, and was engaged in active service from 1735 to 1746. He published "Observations on the Customs and Manners of the French Nation," &c., "A Years Journey through France and Spain,"

Memoirs and Anecdotes of himself, and "a years journey through the Pais Basor Austrian Netherlands." He died suddenly on the journey from Boulogne to Paris in 1792.

Baldion Augustine, tailor  
Baldwin Sarah, vict., *For*  
Boswell Hannah, grocer  
Bull George, stonemason  
Chattell Wm., shoemaker  
Chattell Wm., tailor  
Curtis Danl., registrar, &c.  
Curtis John, baker & butcher  
Franklin John, cooper

Litchfield Rev. F., M.A., rector  
Mobbs Thos., blacksmith  
Starkey George, builder  
Starkey G., jun., & J., builders  
Starkey T. bldr., & cabt. mkr.  
Taylor Wm., shoemaker, and  
vict., *Royal Oak*  
Williams John, baker

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Austin Thomas  
Austin William  
Baldwin Sarah  
George John  
Howard Charles  
Nichols John Robert  
Prue Richard  
Reynolds John  
Roberts John

Letters received through the Brackley office.

#### HELMDON PARISH.

Helmdon has Weedon Pinkney on the north, from which it is divided by Allybrook, Wappenham and Radston on the east and south, and Stutchbury and Sulgrave on the west. It contains 3,560 acres; its population in 1801, was 421; in 1831, 512; in 1841, 551 souls; its rateable value is £2,310, and the amount of assessed property £2,544. The soil is generally a strong clay, the greater part of the parish is in grass, and the largest landowners are the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford, (lords of the manor,) Magdalene College, Oxford, Rev. E. Cardwell, D.D., Mr. Jas. Fairbrother, Mrs. Atkins and Mr. Geo. Scriven. Helmdon was long celebrated for its extensive freestone quarries, but they have not been worked for architectural purposes for many years.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, the Earl of Morton held 4 hides of land in *Helmedon*. In the confessor's reign it was the freehold of *Alwin*, and *Godwin*, and was valued then as in the following reign at £6. *William de Torevill* held these 4 hides of the fee of Leicester in the reign of Henry II. and in the 52nd year of Henry III. (1268), *Simon de Turville* was lord of Helmdon. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), *Nicholas de Turville* was lord of this manor, and dying without issue male, his inheritance descended to Sarah his daughter, wife of *Robert Lovett* of Liscombe, Buckinghamshire. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Robert* his son, accounted for one fee here as held of the honor of Leicester. In the reign of Henry V. we find three distinct manors in Helmdon, called *Overbury*, *Netherbury*, and *Minnicourt*, or Middlebury manors. The first was in the possession of *Thos. Moore, Esq.*, early in the reign of Henry VIII. In the 5th of the same reign (1514), *Anne*, the widow of John Cope, Esq., died seized of Netherbury manor which she held of Thos. Moore, Esq., as lord of Overbury. In the 20th of this reign (1529), *Mrs. Moore* was lady of Overbury, Mrs. Heneage of Netherbury, and Thos. Crispe, Esq., of Middlebury manor. These manors

passed through several intermediate possessors, and the manor of Overbury, (the principal one) is now the property of the provost, fellows and scholars of Worcester College, Oxford; Netherbury was in the possession of the Emylie's for several generations, and is now in the possession of the successor of Mr. Vincent Shortland, of Oxford; and the third manor passed from the Crispes' and Coles, to the family of *Fairbrother*.

*The Abbey of Bittlesden* had also a manor here, which at the dissolution was granted to Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer, who sold it to Richard Mayho, alias Nichols. *Henry* his son, sold it in 1552 to the president and fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, the present proprietors. *Canons Ashby Priory* had lands here, which passed with the Bittlesden abbey estate to Magdalen College.

Worcester College *Manor-house*, now a farm-house, stands west of the church and the other manor-houses cannot be distinguished.

*The Village* of Helmdon, which is nearly a mile in length, is situated partly in a valley about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles north of Brackley. In Bridges time there were 104 families, and 43 freeholders here.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen stands on an elevated situation at the south end of the village, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, chancel, and pinnacled tower, containing a peal of six bells. The tower was rebuilt by the parishioners in 1823, at a cost of upwards £500, and the north porch was rebuilt in 1841. In the south wall of the chancel are the *sedilia* and *piscina*. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the K. B. at £13. 11s., and now valued at £270. The patronage is vested in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the Rev. Charles Milman Mount, M.A. is the incumbent. The rectory consists of 59a. 9p. of glebe land, and a rent-charge of £160 per annum in lieu of tithes.

*The Rectory House* adjoins the north side of the churchyard. In the parlour is a chimney-piece, the date and initials of which excited much disputation amongst the antiquarians of the last century. Dr. Wallis, the celebrated mathematician, contended that the true reading of the date is "An. Do. M. 133;" whilst others state it, variously, to be 1133, 1233, 1533, and 1535. The initials, W. R., following the date are referred by some to William Reynolde the rector, from 1523 to 1560. In the churchyard is a large yew tree, which measures 28 feet round its trunk.

Adkins Miss Elizabeth	Fairbrother Charles, gent.	Pell Thomas, tailor
Baylis Miss Elizabeth	Gaiscoigne Wm., blacksmith	Pettifer N., butch. & vict. <i>Cross</i>
Beesley Robert W., butcher	Hinton Richard, baker	Pool George, butcher
Bull Alban, carpenter	Humphreys J., vict., <i>Chequers</i>	Pratt John, beer retailer
Craddock William, butcher	Jones Rev. Pryce, curate	Sheen Thomas, grocer
and beer retailer	Newman Thomas, baker	South Thomas, cattle dealer

Stanton George, cattle dealer	Bayliss William Augustine	*Hinton Thomas
Wrighton John, gentleman	Cockerill Robert	Painter Wm., <i>Stocking Farm</i>
<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	*Course John	Pool James
Thus * are yeomen.	*Fairbrother James	South Henry
Batchelor Richard	Farmer William (& maltster)	*Thomason George

Letters are received through the Brackley office.

### HINTON-IN-THE-HEDGES PARISH.

Is bounded on the east by Brackley, on the north by Steane, on the west by Newbottle, and on the south by Charlton and Evenley. It contains 2070 acres, and its population in 1801 was 177; in 1831, 173; and in 1841, 171 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,554, and the amount of assessed property £1,769. The soil varies very much, and the principal proprietors are Sir Thos. Cartwright, (lord of the manor,) and the rector in right of the church. The greater part of the parish is arable. In ancient records this is called Hinton-near-Brackley, but now Hinton-in-the-Hedges, to distinguish it from Hinton-near Woodford.

*Manor.*—In the Domesday survey *Hintone* is placed in the hundred of Foxley: it contained two hides of land which were held by Ernald of *Geoffrey de Mandeville*. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., and 16 acres of meadow, and the whole was valued at 70s.; though in the preceding reign it was rated only at 30s. In the reign of Henry II. this lordship was comprehended in Towcester hundred, and these 2 hides were then in the possession of *Elias de Hinton*. In the 18th of Edward I. (1290), *Henry de Hinton* held this manor of the Earl of Hereford, the lineal heir of Geoffrey de Mandeville. From the *de Hinton*s it passed to *John Lord Lovell*, who died possessed of it in the 9th of Henry IV. (1408). In the family of Lovell it continued till the reign of Henry VII., when upon the forfeiture of Lord Lovell his estates reverted to the crown, and in the 11th of the same reign, (1496), this manor, with that of Steane, was granted to *Sir Reginald Bray*, to be held by fealty, and the presentment of one red rose. His brother's daughter carried it in marriage to *Sir William Sandes*, afterwards *Lord Sandes*. In the 24th of Elizabeth (1572) *Reginald Bray* levied a fine and died seized of it in the following year. Upon the partition of his estates between his five daughters, Sir Thomas Crewe became the possessor of Hinton in right of Temperance his wife, fourth daughter of the said Reginald Bray. From him it descended in course of succession to Nathaniel Lord Crew, bishop of Durham, after whose decease in 1721, it devolved on his youngest daughter, Catherine, wife of Sir John Harper, Bart., of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire. His grandson, Sir Henry Harper, sold it in 1748 to *William Cartwright*, Esq., of Aynho, great grandfather of *Sir Thomas Cartwright*, G.C.H., the present lord of the manor.



*The Village* of Hinton-in-the-hedges is situated partly in a valley about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles east of Brackley.

*The Church* dedicated to the Holy Trinity stands on rising ground, at the west end of the village, and consists of a nave, north aisle, south porch, and a low Norman tower containing three bells. The living is a rectory with that of Steane, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the K. B. at £10, and now worth £343 per annum, the Right Hon. Earl Spencer is patron, and the Rev. W. Ryland, B.A., rector. The *rectory* consists of 302 acres, and a modus of £7. 9s. 8d. in lieu of tithes in Steane parish. In the north aisle of the church are two ancient and very remarkable altar tombs, evidently anterior to the reign of Henry IV. They have been attributed to Lord and Lady Lovell. Within this manor was formerly a *chapel* dedicated to St. John.

*Alms-houses*.—In the village are alms-houses for two poor widows, endowed with from 25 to 30 acres, which lets for about £30 a year. The poor inmates receive each 4s. per week, and the remainder, after defraying the expense of repairs, is applied to the apprenticing of poor children.

Lady Arran left £100 to the poor of this parish, the interest of which, £4 is distributed to the poor at Christmas.

*Human Remains*.—Several human skeletons have been found from time to time in the garden of Mrs. Lord, Hinton grounds, and whilst our agent was recently examining the spot two others were discovered very near the surface.

*Directory*.—Rev. William Deane Ryland, B.A., rector; Joseph Humphreys, vict., *Crewes Arms*; John Mobbs, blacksmith; and the farmers are Robert Faulkner, Mary Lord, Hinton-grounds, Samuel Lord, Richard Scott, and Thomas Wilson (and maltster). Letters are received through the Brackley office.

#### KING'S SUTTON PARISH.

King's Sutton, so called to distinguish it from the other Sutton in the county, is bounded on the north by Warkworth and Middleton Cheney; on the east by Newbottle and Hinton; on the south by Aynho, and on the west by Adderbury, in Oxfordshire, from which it is separated by the river Charwell. It includes Walton, and portions of the hamlets of Astrop, Charlton, and Purston, which are situated partly in this and partly in Newbottle parish. It contains, with that portion of those hamlets situate in this parish, 3,850 acres; its population in 1801, was 1021; in 1831, 1270; and, in 1841, 1662 souls. Its rateable value is £6737. 17s.; and the amount of assessed property £4399. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light loam; the greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture, and the principal proprietors are Wm. Willes, Esq. (lord of the manor), Samuel Lovell, gent., and Colonel North. The Oxford and Rugby railway extends over 33a. 1r. 2p. in the parish.

*Manor.*—Sutton contained 3 hides of land which was in the possession of the King at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a mill worth 10s. 8d., meadow of the value of 20s., and a market which yielded 20s. yearly. Besides these, *Godwin* the priest, and *Ulwín* held of the king 3 and one-fifth virgates; the Earl of Morton had the fifth part of a hide, and Hugh de Grentemaisnil had  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides and the tenth part of a hide, and Hugh was his under-tenant. In the 2nd of Henry II. (1156), *Richard de Camville* had a grant of this lordship and hundred, and was founder of Coombe Abbey, in Warwickshire. From this family it passed in marriage to the *Longspe's*, one of which, in the 36th of Henry III. (1252), had a grant of a weekly market on Mondays, and an annual fair on the vigil, day, and morrow of St. James the apostle, both of which have long since fallen into disuse. From them it passed also in marriage to the Earl of Ulster, and in the 4th of Edward I. (1276) *Emelina*, Countess of Ulster, died seized of this manor and hundred of Sutton. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316) *Emelina, de Longspe*, 2nd daughter of the Countess of Ulster, was in possession of them, and after her decease, in the 5th of Edward III. (1332), they descended to her niece *Maud*, wife of Robert de Holland. From this family they passed in marriage to John Lord Lovel, and with his descendants they continued till the attainder of Francis Lord Lovell, in the 1st of Henry VII. (1485), when they were seized by the crown. In the 4th of the same reign they were granted to George Lord Stanley, eldest son of Thomas, 1st Earl of Derby, with whose posterity they continued till the 40th of Elizabeth (1598), when the manor was purchased by Robert Kenwrick, Esq., for £820. In 1735, George Kenwrick alienated it to *Sir John Willes*, the Attorney General, from whose grandson it passed, in 1802, to his cousin the late Rev. Wm. S. Willes, whose son, Wm. Willes, is the present proprietor.

There was also a manor here called the *Prebend Manor of Sutton*, which the family of Longspe gave to the priory of Burcestre, but the prebend was converted into a lay fee in the reign of Henry VIII.

*The Manor House*, an ancient mansion, stands south of the church-yard. It is said that Charles I., was concealed here; it is now the residence of Charles Thomas Willes, Esq.

*The Village* of King's Sutton is situated partly on an eminence, about 3 miles S.E. of Banbury, and 6, W. by S. of Brackley. On the 15th of July, 1785, a fire broke out here which in about 3 hours consumed 40 houses and property to the amount of £3,300. At the west end of the village is an excellent mineral spring. The *statute* for hiring servants for the hundred of Sutton, after a discontinuance of about 70 years, was revived here in 1827, on which occasion an ox was roasted whole.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is a large, handsome structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, chancel, and a pinnacled tower, (containing eight bells), surmounted by a beautiful spire. It was newly seated and repaired in 1842; on each side of the chancel is a range of six Norman stalls divided by circular columns, which were retained when the fabric was renovated, and before the chancel window are transparencies of St. Peter and St. Paul, having all the effect of stained glass. The living is a discharged vicarage or donative, a peculiar, in the diocese of Lincoln, rated in the K. B. at £5. 5s. 8d., but now worth about £120 a year. William Willes, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. Rd. Weston Leonard, M.A., vicar of Newbottle, incumbent.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, established on the 21st of July, 1820, to which is attached a Sunday-school. The Rev. John Simson is the present minister.

*The National Schools* which are supported principally by subscription were erected in 1847, between King's Sutton and Astrop, and are numerous attended; Mr. and Mrs. Jerh. Tibbets are the master and mistress.

The other *charities* are the interest of £100 left to the poor in 1688; a rent charge of £4. 6s. 8d. per annum (Cartwright's charity) which is expended on bread to 10 poor widows; the poor's allotment of 10a.; the interest of £100. left by Dame Margaret Willes, to be divided between the master of the free-school, and the poor; Mrs. Ann Jenkinson's gift of £3000. Navy 5 per Cents., for which are substituted £3,150 New 4 per cent. Annuities, producing an annual dividend of £126 which is expended according to the will of the testatrix, in apprenticing poor children; and the *church lands*, consisting of 3a. 3r. and 5 cottages.

*Biography*.—William Lisle Bowles, A.M., the poet, author of "The Spirit of Discovery," "The Missionary," "The Grave of the Last Saxon," "Barnwell Hill, or Days Departed," &c., was born here in 1762, his father being the resident incumbent.

*Tumuli, &c.*—In the south extremity of this lordship are two tumuli, called the two lows, and on Highbarns hill is a third; human skeletons have been found at various times in a field called Black Lands piece, lying with their heads to the east within rude cests of sarson stones. In 1825 a cinerary urn of unbaked clay, filled with burned bones and earth, was discovered, and near to it a small coin of the Emperor Adrian. A couple of yards from the urn were found three skeletons. In Lake meadow, and Barton are traces of an intrenchment; and at the inclosure a skeleton was dug up there. Numerous Roman coins, of several emperors have been found at various times in this parish, as well as an

ancient battle-axe, and other articles, several of which are now in the possession of Mr. Dagley, of King's Sutton.

*Astrop* is a large hamlet 1 mile east of Sutton and west of Newbottle, and a member of both parishes. It contained altogether 53 houses and 224 inhabitants in 1841, and about 1,240 acres in this parish. Wm. Willes, Esq., (the lord of the manor) is the principal owner. The tithes of this hamlet were commuted in 1772 for 22 acres of land. *Astrop Well* discovered by Dr. Rd. Lower, or Dr. Willis in 1664, and called St. Rumbalds Well, was formerly much frequented for its mineral properties. Astrop we are told by Mr. Baker at one time "could boast of a public ball every Monday, and breakfast, cards, dancing, and ordinary for ladies and gentlemen every Friday during the season. Its attraction began rapidly to decline about the commencement of the present century, and it is now completely supplanted by more fashionable rivals."

*The Village of Astrop or Easthorpe*, which is partly in this and partly in Newbottle parish, stands about 4 miles S.E. from Banbury, and 5 miles west from Brackley.

*Astrop House*, the seat of William Willes, Esq., is situated in the village of Astrop and dividing it into Upper and Lower Astrop and in the parish of Newbottle. It is a fine stone mansion with two fronts; and was erected by the lord chief justice Willes, of whom there is a very fine portrait by Jarvis, amongst a good collection of family and other portraits in the house.

*Charlton* is another hamlet, two-thirds of which are in this, and the remainder in Newbottle parish. The village is large and pleasantly situated. It contained 97 houses, and 446 inhabitants in 1841; 827 acres of it are in this parish. At the south end of the village is the neat residence of the Rev. R. W. Leonard, vicar of Sutton and Newbottle parishes. Here was formerly a chapel the site of which is now unknown. There is an Independent chapel in the village to which a Sunday school is attached.

*Charity*.—Mrs. Mary Smith bequeathed a sum of money to the poor of Charlton with which £150., 3 per cent. consols was purchased, and the dividend is applied in bread to the poor.

*Purston* formerly called *Prestone* is another hamlet containing 620 acres, which is nearly equally divided between this parish and Newbottle. The lordship is chiefly in permanent pasture, and there is no village in it.

Here was formerly a chapel the site of which is unknown. The tithes of that portion of the hamlet in this parish were commuted in 1848 for a rent-charge of £47. 15s. 10d., the vicarial, and £39. 2s. 6d., the rectorial.

*Walton* hamlet which contains 733 acres; and in 1841, 4 houses and a population



of 37, is entirely in this parish. The soil is principally a rich loam, and nearly the whole is in permanent pasture. There was also a *chapel* in this hamlet dedicated to St. Rumbald, who is said to have been born at Kings Sutton in 662.

*Marked 1 reside at Astrop.*

1 Bell William G., surgeon, <i>Laurel Grove House</i>	1 Leonard Rev. Richard W., M. A., vicar	1 *Denchfield John Edmunds Robert
Blake B., grocer & beer rtr.	Loggins Mr. Henry	Elston William, <i>Purston</i>
1 Butler Richard, vict., <i>Three Tuns</i> , (and maltster)	Lovell Samuel, Esq.	Fortnum Joseph
Cave Mr. John	Morgan Geo., plumber & glaz.	Gee John, <i>Purston</i>
Colegrove John, maltster	Roade Chas. H., general dlr.	1 Gregory Edward
Cooper Richard, shoemaker	Simson Rev. John (Baptist)	Gregory William
Dagley W. T., grocer & draper	Taylor Charles, shoemaker	1 Gregory William
Fathers Robert, builder and beer retailer	Taylor J., shoemkr. & vict. <i>Bell</i>	*Haddon John, <i>Charlton</i>
Gibbins Chas. Willm., tailor	Taylor Samuel, saddler	Harper William
Goffe Thomas, schoolmaster	Tibbetts George, baker	*Jennings George
Goffe William, tailor	Tibbetts J., grocer & coal dlr.	*Paine Thomas
Gregory Wm., jun., butcher	Weaver Thos., wheelwright and beer retailer	Parsons Edw., <i>Walton grounds</i>
1 Haynes Henry, blacksmith	Weaver William, wheelwright	Parsons Rd., <i>Walton grounds</i>
Hopkins Esau, watchmaker, <i>Charlton</i>	Welch Edward, carpenter	Perkins Jph., <i>Charlton House</i>
1 Hewer Miss Elizabeth	Wilkins Thos., veter. surgeon	Simson Elias, (and miller)
Hurst James, blacksmith	Willes C. T., Esq. <i>Manor-house</i>	Spokes Stephen (and miller) <i>Twynford Mill</i>
Jennings A., vict., <i>Three Tons</i>	1 Willes W., Esq., <i>Astrop House</i>	1 *Tibbetts Thomas
Kerby Alexander, baker	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Willifer John, <i>Purston Farm</i>
Kerby Ed. & Geo., carpenters	Thus * are yeomen.	1 Wyatt George, (and nur- seryman)
	Dadley John	

Letters are received through the Banbury office.

## MARSTON ST. LAWRANCE PARISH

Is bounded by Thorp Mandeville on the north, Greatworth on the east, Farthinghoe on the south, and Middleton Cheney on the west. It contains 1230 acres, and its population in 1801, was 371; in 1831, 440; and in 1841, 540 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,985, and the amount of assessed property £3,042. The soil of the upper land is a dark loam; of the lower a strong clay; the greater part of the lordship is in pasture, and the principal landowners are John Jackson Blencowe, Esq., (lord of the manor,) the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and the vicar in right of the church. About 255 acres in Middleton Cheney parish pay to the church and poor of this parish. In a ploughed field here some human skeletons were discovered close to the surface, with spear heads, beads, &c.

*Manor.*—*Merestone* contained 4 hides of land at the time of the general survey, which *Robert de Rothelent* held of Hugh de Abrincis, Earl of Chester. These 4 hides with a mill of the yearly rent of 8s., and 24 acres of meadow were then valued at £10. In the reign of Henry II. *Ralph Murdock* held this estate of the fee of the Earl of Chester. Ranulph, Earl of Chester, granted to the church

of Lincoln, certain lands here, and in Warkworth of the yearly value of £30.; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315,) the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln were lords of Marston, Westhorp, and Warkworth. No mention is made of this manor from the reign of Henry III., when it was still in the same hands till the 32nd of Henry VIII. (1541), when the capital messuage of a manor with the tithes of the said premises and a mill lately belonging to the dissolved Carthusian monastery of Shene in Richmond, Surrey, were granted to *Thomas Blencowe, Esq.* These possessions had been given by *Robert de Rothelent*, to the monks of St. Ebrulf near Utica in Normandy; but upon the suppression of the alien priories were granted to the King's new foundation at Shene in the 3rd of Henry V. (1417). In the Blencowe family these possessions continued to the present time. Upon the death of John Blencowe, Esq., unmarried in 1777, the estates passed to his nephew *Samuel Jackson, Esq.*, who adopted the name and arms of Blencowe, and whose son John Jackson Blencowe, Esq., is the present proprietor. Sir John Blencowe, successively baron of the court exchequer, justice of the common pleas, and King's bench, was a member of this family, and lord of this manor. He was born here in 1642, and died in 1726. As an instance of his considerate and humane disposition, Mr. Baker relates the following pleasing anecdote: "An old man whom he had employed in hewing stones, lived to be above 90 years old, and for sometime had daily spoiled the stones instead of rendering them fit for use. Lady Blencowe perceiving it, desired the judge to continue him his eightpence a day, and desire him to stay at home. No, no, said the judge, let him spoil on; he has a pleasure in thinking he earns his daily bread at four score years and ten, but if you turn him off, he will soon die with grief."

*The Village* of Marston which is small, is situate in a low plain, about 5 miles north-west of Brackley.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Lawrance, stands at the south end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, north porch, chancel, and tower in which are five bells. The interior was paved and pewed at a cost of £606, in 1829-30. The chancel is entered under a richly-carved gothic screen; and in the chancel are the sedilia, piscina, and a square locker. The altar-piece is of richly sculptured wood. The living is a vicarage united to the rectory of Warkworth, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £20, and now worth £341 per annum. J. J. Blencowe, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Chas. Blencowe Shuckburg, M.A. incumbent.

*The Vicarage* consists of 8la. 3r. 10p. in Marston, granted in lieu of glebe and vicarial tithes; 7a. 1r. 26p. in Warkworth, in lieu of rectorial and vicarial tithes, and 39a. 2r. in Middleton, in lieu of vicarial tithes of that part of the lordship within this parish.

In the church-yard is a remarkably fine yew-tree, which measures about 18 feet

at the base, and 22 feet six inches from the ground, spreading its branches above 60 feet; and in the church are several memorials to the Blencowe family.

The male and female schools are supported by voluntary contributions.

*Marston House*, the seat of J. J. Blencowe, Esq., is a handsome mansion, situate a little N.E. of the church. In the house is a good collection of family portraits.

*The Vicarage House* is a neat residence near the church.

*Biography.*—Mary Leapor, an humble uneducated votary of the muses, and author of 2 volumes of poems, published in 1748 and 1751, was born in this village. Her father was gardener to Judge Blencowe, after which he removed to Brackley, where his daughter died of the measles in November 1746.

*William Blencowe*, third son of Judge Blencowe, was the first decypherer to whom government allowed a salary. He was born in 1682 and died in 1712.

*Westhorp* is a hamlet in this parish, about 1 mile N.E. of Marston, and adjoins the village of Greatworth. It contains one farm house and several cottages.

*Marked 1 reside at Westhorp.*

Barrett Wm., wheelwright	Goldsby William, grocer and schoolmaster	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Blencowe, Rev., C. S., M.A., vicar	1 Hands John, carpenter	Thus * are Yeomen.
Blencowe, J. J., Esq., <i>Marston House</i>	1 Hinton Mr. Peter	Blencowe Robert
1 Boswell T., baker & grocer	1 Humphreys John, butcher	Cherry Chas. (& butcher)
Cherry J., grocer & beer-ret.	Sheppard J. & T., blacksm.	Gherry John
1 Chester John, blacksmith	Taylor Mr. Edward	* Jeffs William
	Williams Job., shoemaker	Osborn John (& cattle dlr.)
		* Wyatt Thos., <i>Manor House</i>

Letters are received through the Banbury Office.

MIDDLETON CHENEY PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Chacombe on the north, by Thenford on the east, by Newbottle on the south, and by Warkworth on the west. It contains 1,780 acres, and its population in 1801 was 1,153; in 1831, 1,415, and in 1841, 1,410 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,850. 6s. and the amount of assessed property £5,088. The soil is principally a rich red loam; about two-thirds of the lordship is in pasture, and the principal proprietors are Miss Horton, (the lady of the manor) Mr. John Tuckey, Charles Brickwell, Esq., John Jones, gentleman, and the rector. About 950 acres in Warkworth, called *Middleton tithing*, pay to the poor and church-rates of this parish, and to the highways of Warkworth.

*Manor.*—At the time of the conqueror's survey, the Earl of Morton held two hides of land here, which, before the conquest, had been the freehold of *Almar* and *Saulf*, and was rated at 50s., but was then advanced to 60s. *Hugh* held two hides here of *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*, which were valued at 40s. at the same time, and had been the estate of *Godrick* in the preceding reign. Besides these lands,

*Robert de Rothelent* held 4 parts of 2 hides here of Hugh de Abrinces, Earl of Chester, and these were afterwards three distinct manors of the several fees of Morton, Grentemaisnil, and Chester. In the reign of Henry II., *Simon Chendicit*, held 2 hides here of the fee of Berkhamstede; *Wm. de Meschin*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides, and 1 small virgate of the fee of William de Curcy. And the 4 parts of 2 hides were held by the monks of *St. Ebrulf*, to whom they were given by Robert de Rothelent. In the 9th of Edward II., (1315) the bishop of Rochester, and the prior of *St. Ebrulf* in Normandy, were lords of the manor, The manor called Lower Middleton is still vested in the bishoprick of Rochester, and is demised on lease for three lives. There are 530a. of copyhold held of this manor, and the custom is, that where it descends to females, the eldest sister inherits, and tene-ments only pay a heriot of the best beast, upon death or alienation. On the suppression of the alien priories, the manor belonging to the abbey of *St. Ebrulf* was transferred by the king to the Carthusian convent of Shene, at Richmond, Surrey; and after the dissolution to Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer. It was afterwards alienated to Hugh Taylor, who sold it to the Holmans of Warkworth; and in 1799, Francis Eyre, Esq., of Warkworth, sold it to William Horton, Esq., of London. Miss Mary Ann Horton of Highbury Grove, Islington, London, is the present possessor. Canons Ashby priory had possessions here. The village of Middleton Cheney or Chenderit, so called, from its ancient lords, situate on the turnpike road to Brackley, about 3 miles N.E. of Banbury, and 7 N.W. of Brackley, and is divided into Upper or Church Middleton and Lower Middleton. Petty Sessions for this division of the hundred are held here.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, stands near the centre of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chapel, and chancel, and a pinnacled tower containing six bells, surmounted by a handsome spire. The porch is of very peculiar and almost unique construction; it is entirely of Ashler stone, the roof having no other material than stone about it. The spire has been three times struck with lightning, "and it is remarkable," says Mr. Baker, "that the electric fluid each time escaped at the east window of the north aisle. The first time was on the 18th of December, 1720, when some of the stones and iron were carried beyond the parsonage, into what is now called the glebe. The second time, 13th June, 1794, fragments of the stones were thrown against the opposite house, near the corner of the church-yard, south of the spire. The third time, 28th June, 1797, the smoke issued out of the upper apertures of the spire, as from a furnace." The chancel is entered through a handsome screen, and the whole structure is very beautiful. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £31. 11s. 3d., and now worth about £470 per annum. The rectory consists of 214a., allotted in lieu of glebe



land and tithes of Middleton; and 126a., in lieu of the tithes of that portion of Warkworth parish, called *Middleton Tything*. The patronage is vested in the principal and fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, and the Rev. Samuel Hall, B.D., is rector. It was formerly the custom here to strew the church in summer with hay, gathered from a part of Ash meadow, given for that purpose, and the rector found straw in winter. The Rev. Ralph Churton, A.M., late rector of this parish, published Bampton Lectures, and several letters, sermons, discourses, &c. The church-yard has been enlarged by a piece of ground given for that purpose, by the Rev. T. F. Churton, son of the late rector.

*The Rectory House*, a good stone building, is east of the church.

*The Baptists* have a neat *Chapel* in Upper Middleton, which was rebuilt in 1806; attached is a house for the minister, and Sunday School.

*The National School* was erected in 1815, and is supported principally by subscription.

*The Charities* of the parish are, *Taylor's charity*, consisting of about 19a., which lets with an acre of church land, for about £50 per annum., which except £2. 10s., the value of the church land, is distributed to the poor; a moiety of *Hall's charity*, consisting of about 1a. and some tenements, which lets for about £12 per annum, and divided between the poor of the parishes of Middleton and Cropedy; and *Garnett's Charity*, which consists of £200 3 per cent consols. purchased with £150 bequeathed in 1764, by the Rev. Richard Garnett, rector of the parish, the dividends of which £6, are annually distributed in clothes to the poor children attending the National school. Mr. Garnett also left £50 for the erection of an altar-piece. The poor have also nearly an acre of land, and a cottage which was received in exchange for a small piece of ground in the hog-market, in Banbury.

*Battle*.—On the 6th of May, 1643, a battle was fought in the town field here, between the royalists commanded by the Earl of Northampton, and the parliamentarians, in which the latter were defeated, according to Mr. Baker, with the loss of 217 killed, above 300 taken prisoners, 416 muskets, 150 pikes, and nearly 500 swords. The Earl only lost three men, 46 soldiers were buried here on the following day.

Baseley Selatha, butcher	Crockett George, grocer and draper	Jones John gentleman
Belton Mary Ann, scholmrs.	Croome Rt., surgeon	Lovell Mr. Joseph
Bottamley Wm. Ed. academy	Dand Mr. Thomas	Palmer Wm., blacksmith
Brickwell Chas., gentleman	Falkner John, cattle dealer	Peacock Wm., butchr. & grer.
Bull Wm., beer retailer	Fleet Hannah, draper	Penn Humphrey, beer retlr., and rope maker
Bustin Edw., saddler	Grant Thos., plumber	Penn Leah, butcher
Carter Wm., builder, wheelwright and pump maker	Hall Rev. S., B.D., rector	Pinfold Jas., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>
Carpenter John F., butcher	Hatton Geo., baker	Pinfold Thos., blacksmith
Castle Wm., baker & grocer	Heydon Wm. shoemaker	Pinfold Thos., baker, & vict., <i>New Inn</i>
Chinner Mr. John	Jervis Paul, baker	Ping George, plumber
Clarke Ann, wheelwright	Jeffs Elijah, shoemaker	

Pratt Joseph, shoemaker	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	*Law Joseph
Price Rev. Joseph, (Baptist)	Thus • are yeomen.	Long William
Rodnight Mr. William	Austin George	*Lord Benjamin
Shrewsbury Mr. William	*Burgess Thomas	*Richardson Thomas
Simmons Jph., shopkeeper	Claridge John	Shelswell Daniel
Stafford The Misses	Eldridge William	Simmons John Thomas
Tuckey Geo., wheelwrit, &c.	*Golby John	*Tomkins William
Waite John, blacksmith	Jones James	*Tuckey John, Manor House
Wilkinson W., vict., <i>Dolphin</i>	*Kingston Richard	*Wilkins Rd., (& maltster)
Williams Mrs. Elizabeth	*Knibb Thomas	Williams Richard
Wyatt Mrs. Sarah	Law John	Wrighton Eliz., (& maltster)

Letters are received through the Banbury office.

### NEWBOTTLE PARISH.

This parish includes portions of the hamlets of Astrop, Charlton and Purston, the other portions being in King's Sutton parish, and is bounded on the north by Farthinghoe and Middleton Cheney, on the east by Hinton, on the south by Aynho, and on the west by King's Sutton. It contains with its members, including about 315 acres in Astrop, 425 in Charlton, and 320 in Purston, 2,990 acres. Its population in 1801, was 229; in 1831, 336; and in 1841, 384 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2751; and the amount of assessed property £3795. The soil of the arable land is light and brashey, and that of the pasture a strong clay. The principal proprietors are Sir Thomas Cartwright, (lord of the manor), William Willes, Esq., Mr. Samuel Cole, and Mr. John Franklin. From Newbottle hill is an extensive view in which the three spires characterised by the local adage of "Adderbury for strength, Bloxham for length, and King's Sutton for beauty" are prominent objects.

*Rainsborough Camp.*—Within the limits of Charlton, in this parish, is Rainsborough-hill, the site of an ancient encampment, but whether it belonged to the Britons, the Romans, or the Danes, or has been used by each in turn, is a matter of conjecture. From its vicinity to the *Portway* Roman road, from Isannavaria or Bennaventa (Borough-hill), to *Ælia Castre* (Alcester) it may be presumed to have been a Roman camp. "The area," according to Mr. Baker, "contains about 6 acres, and the whole circuit, including the fosse, about 11 acres. The inner vallum rises about 7 feet above the level of the area, and is 15 feet wide on the summit, and 24 at the base. The fosse is 13 feet deep and 60 wide. The outer vallum is traceable throughout, and in some parts strongly marked. The principal entrances are nearly opposite on the east and west sides, and there are slight indications of minor ones at the two other cardinal points." The hill is now surrounded with a stone wall, and the summit planted with fir and beech. Numerous Roman coins have been found here of late years.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, *Ivo* held 6 hides of land here, of *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*, which in the preceding reign had been the freehold of

*Baldwin*, and valued at £4., but it was then rated at £6. In the reign of Henry II., *Regis de Rynes* held 6 hides, and 1 small virgate here of the fee of the earl of Leicester. In the 36th year of Henry III., (1271) *John de Grey* died seized of this manor; and in the 9th Edward II., (1315) *Richard de Grey* was lord of Newbottle. In the 10th of Henry VII., (1494) *Henry de Grey* levied a fine of this manor, and that of Charlton, and died without lawful issue in the year following. In the 9th of Henry VIII., (1517) *Henry Kebell, Esq.*, alderman of London, died seized of this manor; and from his posterity it passed by purchase to *Sir George Raleigh*, who alienated it in 1608 to *Sir Robert Wilbraham*, whose daughter Elizabeth carried it in marriage to *Sir Thos. Wilbraham*. *Elizabeth*, the daughter of Ralph Wilbraham, Esq., his second son, married the *Hon. Sackville Tufton*, son of the earl of Thanet, and his great grandson, *Sackville*, the 9th earl of Thanet, sold the manors of Newbottle, Charlton and Purston, with the impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Newbottle, to *William Ralph Cartwright, Esq.*, of *Aynho*, from whom they descended to his son, Sir Thomas Cartwright, the present proprietor.

*The Manor House*, formerly used as a hunting seat of the Earls of Thanet, stood north of the church.

*The Village* of Newbottle consists of four scattered houses, about 4 miles west of Brackley, and the same distance S.E. of Banbury.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. James, consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and low tower, in which are two bells. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the K. B. at £10. 0s. 10d., and now worth about £200 per annum. Sir Thomas Cartwright is patron; and the Rev. Richard Weston Leonard, M.A., vicar of King's Sutton, is the present incumbent. The vicarage consists of the vicarial tithes of Newbottle, 22a. in Astrop; 34 in Charlton, allotted in lieu of the tithes of that portion of each hamlet situate in this parish; and the tithes of Purston which were commuted in 1845 for a rent-charge of £159. The rectorial tithes of Purston were commuted at the same time for £22. 2s. 4d.

Marked 1 reside at Charlton.

1 Baylis Jph., wheelwright	1 Radburn Mrs. Ann	East John, Fawslet House
1 Bull Ed., builder	1 Radburn Wm., beer retailr.	*Franklin John, Purston
Clarke J. G., assessor of taxes	1 Side Wm., carpenter	1*Haddon Richard
Franklin W., gent., Pursn Hse	1 Steyton John, baker & grcr.	Harris
1 Hewer J., vict., <i>Rose &amp; Crown</i>	Weston	Hartley Thomas
1 Lake Uriah, vict., <i>Bell</i>	Willes Wm., Esq., Astrop Hse.	Holton John, Astrop
1 Mobbs Jas., blacksmith	Farmers & Graziers.	*Jones John, Astrop
1 Moss John, corn miller	Thus * are yeomen.	1 Petty Nathaniel
1 Moss Rt., baker and grocer	Booth	*Timms John, Manor House

Letters are delivered through the Brackley office.

## RADSTONE PARISH.

Is bounded on the north by Helmdon, on the east by Whitfield, on the south by Brackley, and on the west by Hawes in Brackley. It contains 810a. ; and its population in 1801 was 128 ; in 1831, 203 ; and in 1841, 189 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,025. 10s. ; and the amount of assessed property £1070. The soil is principally a stiff loam, and the whole parish belongs to Wm. Holbeck, Esq., of Fernborough, Warwickshire, the lord of the manor. The greater part of the parish is in grass.

*Manor.*—Hugh, Earl of Chester, held 2 hides of land here at the time of the general survey, which were rated at £5. In the reign of Henry II., these 2 hides were held of the fee of the earl of Chester ; and at an early period the manor of *Rodeston* was in the possession of the earl of *Albemarle*, from whose daughter it passed by agreement to the crown, where it remained till the 5th of Edward II., (1311) when it was granted to *John de Clavering* for life. In the 8th of Edward III., (1335) William Trussell, the king's valet, held this manor ; and in the 10th of the same reign, *Anthony Lord Lucy* obtained a grant of it from the crown. This nobleman was governor of the castle of Carlisle, the town and castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and sheriff of Cumberland ; and from him the manor descended to his son. In the 1st of Richard II., (1377) the *Earl of Angos* held Radstone, and it was afterwards in the possession of the family of *de Melton*. John Melton, Esq., in the reign of Henry III., sold it to John Bridges and Nicholas Lambert, of London, of whom it was purchased by John Twistleton, who sold it in the 7th of the same reign (1516) to *Henry Kebell, Esq.*, alderman, of London. His grandson sold it in 1572 to John Pascall, Esq., whose sons alienated it in 1588 to *Sir William Spencer* of Yarnton, in Oxfordshire. John Brown, Esq., of Eydon, purchased it in 1575, and his daughter *Martha*, carried it in marriage to *Sir Roger Cave* of Stanford. *Ambrose Holbeck, Esq.*, of Mollington, in Warwickshire, purchased it of the trustees of Sir Thomas Cave, and from him it descended to William Holbeck, Esq., the present proprietor.

*The Village of Radstone*, which was formerly of importance, but now very small, is situated about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Brackley.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Lawrence, consists of a nave, south aisle, and porch, chancel, and low pack-saddled tower, containing two bells. The living is a perpetual curacy or donative in the deanery of Brackley, certified at £6., and returned at £108. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Daniel Pigott is the incumbent. The living was endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 from Queen Ann's bounty, for which  $34\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land have been purchased, and the impropriator, the lord of the manor, pays the curate £24 a year.



*The Free School* was founded and endowed with £20 a year about forty years since; and all the children who attend are taught free.

*Directory.* — Charles Frost, master of free school, and Richard Checkley, Waterend, Stephen Painter, and George Smith, farmers.

Letters are received through the Brackley post office.

#### STEAN OR STEANE PARISH.

Is bounded on the east and north by Brackley and Hawes; on the west by Farthinghoe; and on the south by Hinton. It contains 1360 acres, and its population in 1801 was 15; in 1831, 24; and in 1841, 26 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1395, and the amount of assessed property, £1405. The soil varies very much, the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; and the lord of the manor and owner of the whole parish is the Earl Spencer. The river Ouse divides this parish from Farthinghoe for a short distance, and passes through the lordship near the park.

*Manor.*—*Gilo de Pinkeney* held 2 hides of land here at the time of the general survey; there was a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., and these lay in the hundred of *Alboldeston*, and 4 parts of one hide belonging to this manor, which lay in the hundred of *Sutton*. The whole had been rated at 50s., but was then advanced to 60s. This manor continued with the family of *de Pinkeney* until the 29th year of Edward I. (1300), when the barony of *Pinkeney* was surrendered to the crown. Henceforth the manor of *Stanes* was held of the king. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *William de Bereford* was lord of *Stean*, and with his descendants it continued till the 2nd of Henry VI. (1423), when it passed to *Thomas*, son of Sir Philip Seynteler. In the 11th of Henry VII. (1495), Sir *Reginald Bray* obtained a grant of it to be held of the crown by fealty, and the presentation of a red rose, and dying without issue, left it to *Margery*, the wife of Sir *William Sandys*, afterwards *Lord Sandys*. From this family it passed to *Sir Thomas Crewe*, whose son and successor was raised to the title of *Lord Crewe, of Stenes*. His eldest son succeeded him in the title and estate, and dying without issue male, in 1697 the dignity descended to his brother, *Nathaniel*, fifth son of the first peer. This nobleman having entered the church, was promoted to the See of Oxford in 1671, and translated to that of Durham in 1674. He died at *Stean* on the 18th September, 1721, in the 82nd year of his age. *Henry*, duke of Kent, who married the eldest daughter of *Thomas Lord Crewe*, was his successor. It came afterwards into the hands of *Sarah*, Duchess dowager of *Marlborough*, who devised it to her younger grandson, the Hon. *John Spencer*, father of the first Earl Spencer.

*The Manor House* stood in a walled park of about 150 acres: the Duke of

Kent occasionally resided here, but about a century since the kitchen and some of the inferior offices were converted into a farm house.

*The Village of Steane*, though said to have been once a flourishing town, which was destroyed by the Danes, now consists of 2 farm houses, (one of which is the remains of the manor house), and three dispersed cottages, it is situate about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. of Brackley.

*The Church or Chapel*, dedicated to St. Peter is a small but beautiful structure, built in 1620 by Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Crewe. It is nearly square, without a tower, and the parapet is profusely decorated with small pinnacles. "Nathaniel Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham," says Mr. Baker, "gave to this church, the furniture of crimson velvet for the altar, reading desk and pulpit used in the chapel royal at St. James's where he was clerk of the closet to Charles II., and also the bible and common prayer book used by the King himself, together with six other common prayer books splendidly bound with the royal insignia of King William III. on the covers." In the north chapel, or cemetery of the Crewes are several curious monuments of that family. The living is a discharged rectory annexed to that of Hinton-in-the-Hedges, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £5. 9s. 7d., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. The Earl Spencer is patron, and the Rev. Wm. D. Ryland, B.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1848 for £7. 9s. 8d.

*Directory.*—The principal inhabitants, are John Horwood, yeoman, Steane Park, and Samuel Gee, farmer. Letters are received through Brackley post-office.

#### STUTCHBURY, OR STOTESBURY PARISH.

This parish which has neither church or village, is bounded on the north by Weedon, on the east by Helmdon, on the south by Greatworth, and Marston St. Lawrence, and on the west by Sulgrave. The lordship contains about 1020 acres, though the parliamentary returns give only 250 for the parish. Its population in 1801, was 30; in 1831, 29; and in 1841, 21 souls. Its rateable value is £1,480; and the amount of assessed property £1,496. The soil is principally a strong loam, and the principal landowners are Thos. Caldecott, Esq., (lord of the manor), J. J. Blencowe, Esq., John Wrighton, Esq., and the University of Oxford. This parish is situate five miles N. by W. of Brackley. "There is a tradition," writes Mr. Bridges, "that the town was destroyed by the Danes many ages ago; and as this part of the country was infested by them, possibly it might suffer with Steane and Brackley, from the depredations they committed. But it is certain there were here both a manor and a town, several centuries after the Danes were expelled."

*Manor.*—*Hugh* and *Landric* held two hides of land in *Stoteberie of Gilo de Pinkeney*, at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a wood 3 furlongs in length, and two in breadth; and the whole was valued at 30s., but was then advanced to 40s. *Osmund*, the Dane, was the possessor in the previous reign. These 2 hides were given to the priory of St. Andrew, at Northampton, by Simon de St. Liz, upon its foundation in 1084; and in the 9th of Edward II., (1315) the prior of that monastery was certified to be lord of the manor. After the dissolution, Stutchbury was granted out in parcels; part of it with the manor of Sulgrave was granted to *Lawrence Washington*, gentleman, and is now in the possession of the present lord of the manor. Other portions of it were granted to Robert Sirwhitt, Esq., and John Molle, gentleman, of Northampton; and Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer, from whom they passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietors.

*The Church*, long since demolished, was dedicated to St. John, and a piece of ground called the *church-yard*, still denotes the site. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the University of Oxford. This parish pays a modus of £5 17s. 6d. per annum, to the rector of Helmdon, who generally possesses this benefice.

*Directory.*—The principal inhabitants are Nathaniel Neal, Stutchbury lodge, and Thomas Wrighton, Stutchbury house, farmers.

Letters are received through the Banbury post-office.

#### SYRESHAM PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Wappenham and Astwell on the north, Syresham-hatch in Brackley on the east, the river Ouse which separates it from Bittlesden in Buckinghamshire on the south, and by Radston on the west. It contains 4060 acres; its population in 1801, was 587; in 1831, 895; and in 1841, 889 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,580. 14s. 6d., and the amount of assessed property £1,976. The soil varies from strong clay to gravel, and the principal proprietors are, Magdalen College, Oxford, Mr. John Timms, Mr. John Kendall, Nichls. Parry, Esq., the trustees of the late George Morgon, Esq. the Duke of Buckingham, Thomas French, gent.; Messrs. Joseph and William Carey, and others. This place was formerly famous for the manufacture of bricks, but the brick kilns here are not now in particular estimation.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the Earl of Morton held half a hide of land in *Sigresham*, which had been valued at 20s., but was then reduced to 5s.; and *Geoffrey* held half a hide here of *Gilo de Pinkeney*, at the same time, which was rated at 10s. *Levenot* and *Leuric* were the Saxon proprietors of these estates. Upon the foundation of the Abbey of Bittlesden, in

Buckinghamshire, in 1147, the founder, Ernald de Bois, granted to it certain lands here, which he had received from Geoffrey de Clinton. In the reign of Henry II., Thomas Sorell held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides of the Earl of Leicester, and 1 small virgate; Gilo, half a hide, and William Fitz-Allen, 4 small virgates. In the 6th year of Edward I. (1227) every house in *Siresham* was found subject to the payment of one hen on Christmas-day, and 10 eggs at Easter, to Elias de Fyngewick, bailiff of the forest of Whittlebury. In Bridge's time the payment was commuted to 6d. yearly, in lieu of the hen and eggs. In the 9th of Edward II (1315), John de Chetwood, and the Abbot's of Leicester and Bittlesden, were Lords of *Siresham* and *Wescote*. Upon the dissolution of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., the lands here which belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, at Leicester, were granted to Anthony Stringer, Esq., and Sir John Williams, and from them they passed to the President and Fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford, the present lords, who hold a court baron for this manor, to which belongs 300 acres of copyhold here, about 310 acres in Whitfield, and 80 acres in Westbury, Buckinghamshire. The possessions of Bittlesden Abbey were granted to John Fox and Thomas Hall, in the 36th of Henry VIII., (1544) and to John Doyle and John Seddamore in the year following. A great portion of the estate was sold in parcels, but the manorial rights now belong to *Nicholas Parry, Esq.* Certain possessions here, which formerly belonged to the hospital of Brackley, are now the property of Magdalene college, Oxford.

*The Village* of Syresham, or *Sisesham*, as it is commonly pronounced, is pleasantly situated partly in a valley, about 5 miles N.E. of Brackley.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. James, stands at the upper end of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, and a low tower containing five bells. It was repaired and pewed in 1809; and an organ is now being erected. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £13, and now worth £170 per annum. Sir C. C. Dormer, of Rousham, Oxfordshire, is the present patron, and the Rev. Henry Rice, B.A., incumbent. The rectory consists of 24a. 26p. allotted in lieu of glebe lands, and a rent charge of £120 in lieu of tithes.

*The Rectory House* is situate in the village.

*A Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1846, which will accommodate 150 persons.

*The School* is endowed with £16 per annum, and the interest of £300 bequeathed by the Rev. George Hammond, in 1755, and £100 by Conquest Jones, in 1773; in consideration of this sum, 14 children are taught free, and the minister appoints them as vacancies occur.

The other *charities* are the interest of £200 left to the poor by Mrs. Alice Hammond, in 1778; the rent of the *poor's land*, 9a. 3r. 20p.; and 20s. per annum left for them, in 1646, by Mrs. Jane Leeson.



CROWFIELD is a hamlet in this parish, containing two or three farm-houses, and several cottages, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from Syresham.

Amos George, saddler	Linnell S., brewer & maltster	Brown William
Baldwin James, blacksmith	Marshall West, carpenter & vict., <i>Bull</i>	*Carey Joseph
Bray Henry, corn miller	Newberry John, schoolmstr.	Checkley Richard
Brown Jonthn., beer retailer	Roberts George, carpenter	*Kendall Thos., <i>Abbey Lodge</i>
Brown Wm., vict., <i>King's Head</i>	Sleed Rev. Edw., B.A., curate	Payne John, <i>Hoppersford</i>
Bull John, corn miller	Town Mr. Richard	Payne Thomas
Coates William, carpenter	Turner James, cattle dealer	Thomas Nathaniel
Dodson John, baker & grocer	Wootton Mr. John	Thomas William, (& grocer)
Franklin Hy., baker & grocer		*Timms John
French John, wheelwright		Turner Joseph
Gardner Jas., grocer & butcher	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Whitlock John, <i>Brick Kiln House, Crowfield</i>
Gardner Thomas, draper	Thus * are yeomen.	Wootton William, <i>Crowfield</i>
Hinton William B., tailor		Wrighton Thos., <i>Manor-house</i>
Kingston Mr. Benjamin	Allen James	Wrighton William Bird
Kirby Edmund, baker	Allen William	

Letters are received through the Brackley office.

### THENFORD PARISH.

Thenford, or Taneford, is bounded by Thorp Mandeville on the north, Marston St. Lawrence on the east, and Middleton Cheney on the south and west. It contains 890 acres; its population in 1801, was 155; in 1831, 231; and in 1841, 155 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £995. 5s., and the amount of assessed property £1,506. The soil varies from a light to a strong loam; the greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture; and the whole, (inclusive of 48a. as lessee of Brasenose College, Oxford), except about 60a. belonging to the rector, is the property of J. M. Severne, Esq., the lord of the manor. This lordship is remarkable for its luxuriant growth of trees; and south of Thenford House is an extraordinary echo. "Without attempting a philosophical solution of the phenomenon," says Mr. Baker, "the fact may be stated, that a person, stationed about 380 feet from the north front of the house, uttering a sentence not exceeding 13 syllables, will hear it distinctly and audibly repeated. By advancing or receding, a nearly similar effect is produced, but the resonance is strongest and most perfect at the given distance."

*Roman Antiquities.*—From the fact of Thenford being on the line of road from Brinavis (Chipping Warden) to Ælia Castra (Alcester, near Bicester), and several fragments of Roman materials having been found here, it is the supposed site of an intermediate post between the two stations. In the two fields called Stone Green and Flaxlands, about half a mile east of the village, foundations of buildings, tesserae, coins, Roman pottery, tile, portions of hypocausts, &c., have been discovered. In Seabridge Close, several skeletons were discovered some years since, and a small drinking-cup near them, which is preserved by Mr. Severne. An urn with ashes in it was found in digging a grave in the church-

yard, and in the field such squares as the Romans made their checquered pavements of, and also a medal of the Emperor Constantius; Morton thinks it not improbable that the church was built upon a burial-place of the Romans.

*Arbury Hill*, an oblong mount, rounded at the angles, but not encompassed by a foss, is supposed by Morton to have been cast up by the Danes, long before the fight at Danesmoor; Bridges thinks it was originally the work of the Romans, and without giving a decided opinion, is inclined to consider it of British origin and primarily bore a relation to the two hills of the same name at Badby and Chipping Warden.

*Manor*.—At the time of the general survey, *Maino* held 1 hide of land of the King in *Taneford*, which with a mill of the yearly value of 30d., was rated at its former value at 40s. In the reign of Henry II. *Mainfelin de Wolverton*, one of his descendants held 1 hide here, and Robert Bassett, another hide of the fee of Wallingford. In the 9th year of Edward II. (1316), John Omnibou was lord of Thenford. In the reign of Edward III., it was in the possession of the family of Pabenham, and from them was called Pabenham's Manor. In the 6th of Henry V. (1418), Sir Thomas Aylesbury died seized of it in right of his wife, who carried it again in marriage to the family of Chene, with which it continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Chene married Lord Vaux of Harwedon, whose son *William*, Lord Vaux sold it to *Fulk Wodhull, Esq.*, usually called Lord Wodhull. There was another manor here which in the 4th of Edward VI. (1550), came into the possession of Fulk Wodhull, Esq. In the 9th of Henry VII. (1493), William Somerton died seized of a third manor in Thenford, of which a fine was levied in the 23rd of the same reign (1531), between Fulk Wodhull, Esq., grandfather of the purchaser of the first-mentioned manor, and William Cowley. *Michael Wodhull, Esq.*, a bibliographer, a man of extensive learning, the author of an "Ode to the Muses," and several other poems; the translator of the first English Version of "The Nineteen Tragedies and Fragments of Euripides" was the last of the male line of the great baronial family of Wahull or Wodhull, and lineal representative of Walter Flandrensis, the doomsday lord of several manors in this county. By will dated 21st August, 1815, he devised Thenford and his other estate to *Mrs. Mary Ingram*, after whose decease in 1824, they devolved in pursuance of her will on *Samuel Amy Severne, Esq.*, from whom they descended to John Michael Severne, Esq., the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Thenford, which is small, is situate about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. by W. of Brackley.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, north porch, and tower, in which are five bells. The living is a discharged rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £10, and now

worth about £126 per annum. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the Rev. William Rawlins, M.A., is incumbent. The rectory consists of 61a. 1r. 16p. allotted in lieu of glebe and tithes.

*The Vicarage House* is in the village.

*The School* was established in 1842, and is supported by Mrs. Severne.

*Thenford House*, the seat of John M. Severne, Esq., is a handsome mansion, situated east of the village. It was erected by Michael Wodhull, Esq., in 1765, and is surrounded by extensive plantations. It contains a valuable library, and amongst the pictures is one of Charles 1st dictating to Sir Edward Walker on the drum-head, from Vandyck.

The *Charities* of Thenford are a rent charge of £4 per annum, left by John Tooley, in 1692; and William Tooley's charity, consisting of 10a. at Daventry, the rent of which is distributed amongst the poor.

*Directory*.—John M. Severne, Esq., Thenford-house; Eliz. M'Dougall, schoolmistress; and the farmers are Robert Anstey, Ruth Belcher, John Hawkes, Ann Newitt (yeoman), and Henry and Thomas Sewell. Letters are received through Banbury Post Office.

#### THORPE MANDEVILLE PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Culworth on the north, Sulgrave on the east; Marston St. Lawrence, and Thenford on the south, and Wardington, in Oxfordshire, on the west. It contains 1230 acres, and its population, in 1801, was 137; in 1831, 175; and, in 1841, 154 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,585. 10s., and the amount of assessed property £1,695. The soil is principally a light loam, the greater part is in pasture; and the principal proprietors are, William Peareth, Esq., (lord of the manor), the rector in right of the church, Robert Pargiter Humfrey, Esq., and George Rush, Esq.

*Manor*.—At the time of the Domesday survey *Ingeltran* held 2 hides of land in *Torp*, of Gilo de Pinkeney; in the Confessor's time it was the freehold of *Osmond*, the Dane, and was valued at 40s., but afterwards advanced to 50s. This manor passed from the Pinkeneys to the family of *Amundeville*, or Mandeville, and by one of them it was sold, in the 18th year of Edward I. (1290), to the *Fitz-Whitacres*. In the 10th of Edward I. (1282), Richard de Mandeville had a grant for life of a weekly market and annual fair here, but these privileges were not renewed to the succeeding lords. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry who must have held under the Whitacres, was certified to be lord of this manor. In the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. it was in the possession of the family of *Freebody*, from which it passed to the *Kirtons*, with whom it continued for several generations. Bridges tells us that "Oliver Cromwell was related to the family of Kirton, and kept garrison

here. The mounds which were thrown up on this occasion, are still visible behind the Manor-house." *Thomas Gostelow, Gent.*, of Wardington, in Oxfordshire, purchased the manor and estate of Thomas Kirton, Gent., and his grandson, Richard, sold them to the trustees under the will of Lucy Knightley, Esq., of Fawsley, 1723-4. *Richard Jennens, Esq.*, of Weston by Weedon, purchased this manor of the Knightley family in 1742-3, and dying without issue, in 1773, this lordship was assigned in the partition of his estates, to Ann, his youngest sister, wife of William Peareth, Esq., of Unsworth, Durham, whose grandson of the same name is the present proprietor.

*The Manor House* stood west of the church.

*The Village* of Thorp Mandeville, which is very small, is situate about 7 miles N.W. by N. of Brackley.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stands near the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, north aisle, south porch, chancel, and pinnacled tower containing three bells. The tower has a low roof or what is locally termed a pack-saddle steeple. Robert Pargiter Humfrey, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. Robert Pargiter Humfrey, M.A., incumbent. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £10. 2s. 10d., and now valued at £340 per annum. The rectory consists of 178a. 1r. 34p., allotted in lieu of glebe and tithes. *The Rectory House*, a handsome building, is S.E. of the church. In the church-yard is a very fine yew-tree.

*Directory*.—Rev. Robert Humfrey, M.A., rector; Thomas Allitt, builder and vict., *Three Rabbits*; John Gascoigne, blacksmith; Mrs. Susan Gutteridge; Job Golby, vict., *Magpie*, (and farmer); and the farmers are Wm. Cooper, John Golby Horwood, John Ivens, Wm. Page, and Thomas Taylor (yeoman).

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

#### WAPPENHAM PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlets of Astwell and Falcote, and is bounded on the east by Abthorpe, on the north by Blakesley, on the west by Weedon Pinkeney and Helmdon, and on the south by Syresham. It contains with its hamlets 2,980 acres; its population, in 1801, was 477; in 1831, 458; and, in 1841, 641 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,308. 12s., and the amount of assessed property £2,199. The soil is principally a strong loam, and the principal proprietors are — Severne, Esq. (the lord of the manor), Lord Southampton; the rector in right of the church, Mr. Thomas Sheppard, Mrs. Woodman, and All Souls College, Oxford. The parish is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land.

*Manor*.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Gilo de Pinkeney* held 2 hides of land here, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 4s., 5 acres of



meadow, and a wood 11 furlongs in length and 6 in breadth, had been valued at 100s. in the preceding reign, when it was the freehold of *Leuric* and *Siward*, but was now reduced to £4. At this time, and in the hydarium of Henry II., Wappenham is entered under the hundred of Towcester, and in all documents since in the hundred of Sutton, though no reason is assigned for it. The manor continued in the possession of the Pinkeneys, till the 29th year of Edward I. (1300), except for the space of 10 years, that it was in the hands of Hugh de Pateshull, Henry de Pinkeney having made a conveyance of it to him for that time, when Henry de Pinkeney sold it to John de Tyngewick. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), John de Boudon was lord of Wappenham. Robert de Arden died seized of this manor, in the 5th of Edward III. (1331), and it descended to his posterity, and passed from them in the 18th of Henry VI. (1439), to *Sir Walter Lucy*. In the 5th of Henry VIII. (1513), *Sir Robert Corbet* died seized of the manor of Wappenham, and from his family it passed in marriage to *Sir Henry Wallop*. Robert Wallop, Esq. sold the capital messuage, or manor-house, and certain lands here to *Philip Holmen, Esq.*, of Warkworth, for £1,700, in 1650, and in the following year the *Rev. Theophilus Hart* purchased it. Having passed through several intermediate possessors, it was purchased of *Dering Pargiter, Gent.*, in 1728-9, by the trustees under the will of the late *Lucy Knightley, Esq.*, of Fawsley. In 1742, *John Wodhull, Esq.*, purchased it, and from him it passed to *Samuel Amy Severne, Esq.*

A *Chantry*, for six priests, was founded here in the 1st of Edward III. (1330), by Gilbert de Middleton, archdeacon of Northampton, in honour of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and All Saints, and endowed by him, that divine service may be daily performed for his soul. The Abbey of Bittlesden, and Priory of Canons Ashby, had possessions in this parish.

The *Village* of Wappenham is pleasantly situated about 5 miles W.S.W. from Towcester.

The *Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the upper end of the village, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, and a pinnacled tower in which are five bells. The chancel was repaired by the rector in 1833. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the King's books at £29. 9s. 7½d., but now worth about £400 per annum. The Bishop of Lincoln is patron, and the *Rev. Thomas Scott, M.A.*, incumbent. The rectory consists of 317 acres of land, allotted in lieu of tithes, &c.

The *Rectory House* stands in the village.

The *School*, established in 1840, is supported by voluntary subscription; and here is also a well attended Sunday School.

There is a small *Methodist Chapel* in the village.

*Charities.*—The poor's land, consisting of 15a., the rent of which, together with 20s. from Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity, is distributed to the poor.

ASTWELL is a hamlet in this, but extending into Syresham parish, containing in 1841, 6 houses, 46 inhabitants, and about 1,870a., the property of the Duke of Buckingham, but now about to be sold. It is situated about half a mile south of Wappenham. The soil is principally a strong loam, and the greater part is in pasture.

*Manor.*—The *de Wauncys* were amongst the earliest possessors of this manor since the conquest. From them it descended to the *Brooke's*, and the *Lovett's*. *George Shirley, Esq.* (created a baronet, on the first institution of that order, by James I., in 1611), grandson of Thomas Lovett, Esq., was the next possessor, and his great-grandson was raised to the dignity of Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers, in 1711. From him this manor with Falcot descended to *Washington*, the 5th Earl Ferrers, by whom they were sold, in 1763, to *Richard*, Earl Temple. He was succeeded by his nephew, *George Nugent Temple*, Earl Temple, who was elevated to the Marquisate of Buckingham, in 1784, and whose son *Richard Nugent Temple Brydges Chandos*, was, in 1822, created Earl Temple, Marquis of Chandos, and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Bittlesden Abbey had possessions here.

*The Manor House*, formerly the occasional residence of the noble family of Ferrers, has been taken down, and some of the inferior offices converted into a farm house. *The Mansion* was partially, if not wholly rebuilt by Sir Geo. Shirley, Bart., in 1607. A broad embattled tower, still standing, attests the former grandeur of this ancient structure.

*Biography.*—Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, founder or patron of the sect of Calvinistic Methodists, called "Lady Huntingdon's Connection," was born in Astwell House, on the 13th August, 1707. She was the second daughter of the second Earl Ferrers, and was married to Theophilus, 9th Earl of Huntingdon who died in 1746. Her widowhood (45 years) was devoted to the zealous propagation of the peculiar views of Christian truth, held by herself, and her chaplain, George Whitfield. She established 64 chapels in various parts of the kingdom, for the maintenance of which, she devised the bulk of her fortune to trustees. She is said to have expended upwards of £100,000 in acts of public and private charity. She died in London on the 17th of June, 1791, at the advanced age of 84 years, and by her will directed her remains, dressed in the suit of white silk which she wore at the opening of the chapel in Goodman's Fields, to be deposited in her husband's vault at Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire.

*Falcott* or *Fawcote* is another hamlet in this parish, but the manor has been immemorially associated with Astwell. It contained in 1841, 15 houses and 82 inhabitants. These hamlets support their own poor, and contribute one-third to the church rate of Wappenham.

*The Village* lies at the extremity of the lordship, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. of Wappenham, and a short distance from Helmdon.

Here was formerly a *chapel*, but it has long since been demolished.

Beesley George, auctioneer and farmer	Newitt C., maltster & butch.	*Cockerill John, <i>Spiers</i>
Brown James, stonemason	Newitt John, vict., <i>Bull</i>	Cowper William
Buckingham B., blacksmith	Perry James, tailor	Flesher Charles Gilbert
Cowper Richard, butcher	Scott Rev. Thos., M.A., rector	Frost Joseph, <i>Astwell Park</i>
Fall Thomas, vict., <i>Chequers</i>	Scott Mrs. Euphemia	Horn Joseph
Jones Job, schoolmaster	Sheppard Thomas, gentlemn.	Jones Richard
Kings Thomas, shoemaker	Spicer William, saddler and vict., <i>Horse-shoe</i>	Marriott John, <i>Falcott Hall</i>
King Thomas, carpenter	Simmers John, miller and baker, <i>Astwell</i>	Matthews Henry Whitton
Kingston Benjamin, grocer and bacon dealer		Newitt Charles
Matthews William, blacksmith and beer retailer	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Newitt John
Morrall Rd., machine maker	Thus * are yeomen.	*Newitt Richard, <i>England</i>
Newitt Abraham, carpenter	Boyson John	Sheppard Thomas, jun.
		Smith Charles, <i>Astwell Park</i>
		Strange John, <i>Astwell House</i>
		Wright John, <i>Falcott</i>

Letters are received through the Towcester office.

Carrier to Northampton—Thomas Horn.

# WARKWORTH PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlets or members of Grimsbury, Nethercote, Overthorp and Huscote, is bounded on the north and east by Middleton Cheney, on the south by King's Sutton and Astrop, and on the west by Chalcomb. The river Charwell divides it from Bodicote and Banbury, in Oxfordshire. It contains 2,370 acres according to the parliamentary return, and its population in 1801, was 614; in 1831, 614; and in 1841, 655 souls: of this number only 46 belong to Warkworth township. The rateable value of the parish is about £2,580, and the amount of assessed property £6,173. The soil varies from a strong to a light loam; more than four-fifths of the lordship is in pasture, and the principal proprietors are James Smith, Esq., (lord of the manor,) Sir Charles Forbes, John Hitchcock, Esq., and Miss Horton. This parish is divided into three districts; called Warkworth Tithing, Middleton Tithing, and Banbury Tithing. *Warkworth Tithing* pays to the poor and church rates of Warkworth; *Middleton Tithing* to the poor and church of Middleton Cheney; *Banbury Tithing* including Nethercote, Grimsbury, and Huscote to the poor of Warkworth, and the church of Banbury; and the whole contribute to the highway rates of Warkworth. Grimsbury and Nethercote are returned as members of Banbury parish in the parliamentary population tables for 1841.

**Manor.**—Warkworth not being mentioned in Domesday book, nor in the account taken, of hides in this county in the reign of Henry II., it is supposed to have been an appendage to the manor of Banbury. In the 31st year of Edward I. (1302), a fine was levied of two parts of the manor of Warkworth, to the use

of John de Lyons and his heirs, and with his descendants they continued till the reign of Richard II., when Sir John de St. Lyons died without issue, and his lands here descended to *Elizabeth* his sister, the wife of *Sir Nicholas Chetwood*. From the Chetwoods this manor passed in marriage to the *Wahuls*’, or *Wodhuls*’, and in the 23rd of Elizabeth, (1580), *Nicholas Woodhull, Esq.*, died seized of it, and by inquisition, it was found that he held it of the Bishop of Lincoln, as of his manor of Banbury. From this family it was carried in marriage to the Chetwoods’, who sold it for £14,000, to the family of Holman, in 1629. From them it descended to the *Eyres*’, and in 1805, *Francis Eyre, Esq.*, sold his manor and estate here, consisting of 1073 acres, by public auction, to *Thomas Bradford*, who in 1807 disposed of the manor and about 340 acres, to *James Smith, Esq.*, of Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.

*The Manor House*, the ancient residence of the Chetwoods, stood on an eminence near the church, and was taken down in 1806.

Several curious customs were formerly observed here at the annual meadow mowing.

*The Village* of Warkworth consists of five farm houses, and is situate about 2 miles east of Banbury.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, north aisle, south cross aisle or chapel, with a porch attached, chancel, and tower containing one bell. The upper story of the tower, and the wall of the north aisle were rebuilt in 1841. Here are several ancient monuments of the Lyons, Holman, and Chetwood families. In the 6th of Edward III. (1332), Sir John de Lyons, lord of the manor, founded a chantry here for two secular priests, to be supplied by the prior and convent of *Chacombe*. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Marston St. Lawrence, in the deanery of Brackley. The Rev. Charles Blencowe, M.A., of Shuckburgh, is the incumbent.

*A Day and Sunday School* was opened here, and will be supported by private contribution.

GRIMSBURY extends along the valley to Banbury bridge; it contained in 1841, 90 houses, and 474 inhabitants. The Earl of Ellesmere is the lord of the manor, and the principal owners are Wm. R. Tomline, Esq., S. P. Shawley, Esq., — Guest, Esq., Mrs. Fisher, and Martin Ivens, gent. The lordship is principally in grass. The priories of Bicester and Canons Ashby, and the hospital of St. Leonard, had possessions in Grimsbury.

*The Manor House*, once the residence of the family of *Cope*, is now reduced to a cottage.

*The Village* is skirted by the turnpike road to Daventry, about 1½ miles north of Banbury.



Here was formerly a *chantry*, "parcel of our Ladys guild at Banbury," endowed with lands, which at the dissolution were worth £3 6s. 8d. The founder or purpose of this chantry are alike unknown. At "Brigg-foot at Banbury," was formerly a hermitage.

NETHERCOTE is a hamlet adjoining Grimsbury, containing in 1841, 33 houses, and 139 inhabitants.

HUSCOTE, containing a farm of 115 acres, is also a member of this parish. Huscote mill, on the river Charwell, is in the parish of Chalcomb.

OVERTHROP is principally in Middleton Tithing, and the village lies north of Warkworth.

*Marked 1 reside at Grimsbury.*

1 Clough John, beer retailer  
1 Field Rt. & Ben., millers & coal merchants.  
1 Field Mrs. Ann  
Humphreys, Rev. Henry, curate  
Kilby Mr. Zachariah

**Farmers & Graziers.**

1 Clarige James (and beer retailer)  
1 Edwards William (and beer retailer)  
Elkington Caroline, *Manor-house*  
Gardner William (and cattle-dealer)

1 Gibbard James  
1 Hawkes Samuel (yeoman)  
Jones John (yeoman)  
Judge Clement, Huscote  
Mawle Thomas  
1 Meads William, [yeoman]  
1 Pargiter John (and beer retailer)  
Southern Thomas, Nethercote  
Wady John  
1 Wakelin Eleanor

Letters are received through the Banbury office.

## WHITFIELD PARISH

Is bounded by Syresham on the east, by Radston on the north, on the west by Brackley and on the south by Bittlesden in Buckinghamshire, from which it is divided by the river Ouse. It contains 1210 acres; its population in 1801, was 217; in 1831, 328; and in 1841, 321 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,578. 5s., and the amount of assessed property £1,590. The soil is principally a strong loam, and the principal landowners are the provost, and fellows of Worcester College, Oxford, (lords of the manor,) Thos. French, Esq., and there are 490 acres of forest, still in the possession of the crown.

*Manor.*—*Witefille* was an appendage to the manor of King's Sutton, and in the hands of the King at the time of the Conqueror's survey. In the reign of Henry II. *Gilbert de Monte* held 2 hides and 2 small virgates here. He gave half a hide in Whitfield to the hospital of Brackley, and his successors were also benefactors to the same brotherhood. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Peter de Monte* sold the reversion of this manor, which he held of the Crown *in capite* by the service of bringing one hound into the field whenever the King should hunt in person in the forest of *Whittlewood*. In the 35th of Edward III. (1361), *Gilbert de Impworth* died seized of it. In the 5th of Henry VIII. (1513), it was in the possession of the Osborne family, and, in the 21st of the

same reign (1529), *Thomas Osborne* died seized of it, and left it to his son. In the 10th of Charles I. (1634) it was in the hands of *Sir William Spencer, Bart.*, and his grand-daughter carried it in marriage to *Samuel Trist, Esq.* From this gentleman it devolved upon his daughter, the wife of *Thomas Lister, Esq.*, who left it at his death to his daughter and heir, the wife of *Clabery Holt, Esq.* In 1720, the provost, fellows, and scholars of Worcester College, Oxford, purchased of the Holts, the manor and advowson of Whitfield, and the manor of Helmdon, for £13,000. As has been stated, the hospital of Brackley had a manor here, which accompanied the Worcester College lands; and the abbey of Bittlesden, the priory of Swardsley, and the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, had each possessions also here.

*The Village* of Whitfield is situate near the boundary of the county, about 2 miles N.E. by N. of Brackley.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, stands north of the village, and consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, porch, and low pinnacled tower, containing three bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £8. 15., and now worth about £260 per annum. The provost and fellows of Worcester College, Oxford, are the patrons, and the Rev. Wm. Jones Skinner, M.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of about 88 acres of land, allotted in lieu of tithes; a corn rent of £134. 7s. 6½d. and some tithes which were commuted in 1846 for £22. 15s. 6d.

*The School*, erected in 1837, is endowed with a piece of land purchased with the sum of £115, made up of various donations, which yields about £9. a year, £6 of which is paid to the master or mistress, and the residue is expended alternately in the purchase of bibles and gowns for the children. This school is further supported by subscription, and all the children are taught free.

The other *Charities* are a yearly rent charge of £10, left by Thomas Lister, in 1708, to distribute £2 yearly to the poor on Christmas-day, and apply the remaining £8 in apprenticing poor children of the parish; and two allotments, amounting to 8a. 1r. 13p. to the poor at the inclosure of the commons of Whitfield and Haselborough-walk.

Baldwin John, blacksmith  
 Checkley George, butcher  
 French Thomas, gentleman  
 French Thos., gentleman  
 Green James, baker  
 Green West, shoemaker  
 Jarvis Edward, shoemaker and vic., *Sun*  
 Payne Sarah, schoolmistress

Reeve William, carpenter  
 Skinner Rev. William Jones, M.A.

**Farmers & Graziers.**

Bartlett John James, *Manor-house*.  
 Liddington John  
 Perry William [& corn miller]  
 Smith Sarah

Letters are received through the Brackley office.

## NASSABURGH HUNDRED.

The hundred of Nassaburgh, or, as it was formerly called, *Nassus Burgi*, the *Nass* or *Ness* of *Burgh*, from its situation stretching out in the form of a promontory between the rivers Welland and Nen, from Easton to their confluence at Croyland (the ancient course of the latter river being to the south of its present direction), is also called the soke or liberty of Peterborough. It comprehends the city of Peterborough, and 18 parishes, 4 chapelries, 11 hamlets, and 2 extra-parochial districts. It is bounded on the east and south by the Nen which separates it from Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, on the west by Willibrook hundred, and on the north by the Welland which divides it from Lincolnshire. It occupies the north-east angle of the county; its shape is irregular, comprising 52,860 statute acres, and extending about 14 miles from east to west, and 8 miles from north to south at its widest points, "It was a woody solitary country," says Bridges, "till Adalphus abbat of Burgh, after his promotion, in 972, cut down the woods, erected manor-houses and granges, and let the lands to farm for certain rents. Abbat Turolde afterwards improved and cultivated it, granting out of the estate of the church, feods to several knights, who, in the waste places which Adulphus had cleared from wood, built towns and villages, which still retain the names of their founders." This district was formerly in two parts, one was called the hundred of *Burgh*, with its members, and the other *Nassaburgh*, or *Langdyke* hundred. In the 9th year of Edward II. (1315), it was called Nassaburgh hundred, and the Abbot of Peterborough was then lord of it. After the dissolution of the abbey, *Nasso Burgi*, or *Nesse of the Borough* was granted on the erection of the see of Peterborough to the Bishop and his successors. In the 19th of Elizabeth (1576), it was surrendered to the crown by bishop *Scambler*, reserving to the bishopric the annual rent of £3. 6s. 8d.; and in the following year it was granted to *William Lord Burghley*, Sir Thomas Cecil, his son and heir, and the heirs of the said Lord Burghley. The Marquis of Exeter is the present lord, but the hundred of Burgh or Burgh of St. Peter, with its members remain with the Dean and Chapter. The following enumeration shews the names of the places with the number of houses in 1841; the population at the same period: and the present rateable value of each parish:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses	POPULATION.			Rateabl. Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
PETERBOROUGH CITY .....						
St. John Baptist (part of) <i>a</i> }	1,430	1,266	2,789	3,131	5,920	26825
Minsterclose Precincts, <i>ex.</i>						
<i>par.</i> .....		40	81	106	187	
Bainton .....	960	42	87	74	161	1070
Barnack .....		124	289	293	582	
Pilsgate, <i>hamlet</i> .....	4,440	28	66	65	131	3124
Southorpe, <i>hamlet</i> .....		27	75	72	147	
Borough Fen (ville), <i>extra par.</i>	3,130	31	108	84	192	
Castor .....		135	380	336	716	
Ailesworth, <i>hamlet</i> .....	7,020	76	178	185	363	6850
Sutton, <i>chapelry</i> .....		24	57	64	121	
Upton, <i>chapelry</i> .....		23	61	52	113	
Etton .....	1,270	25	58	60	118	1530
Eye .....	2,670	294	660	699	1,359	4608
Glington .....	1,380	91	199	205	404	2637
Helpstone .....	1,860	112	260	253	513	2500
John, St., the Baptist (part of) ...						
Dogsthorpe, <i>hamlet</i> .....	2,130	112	225	259	514	2700
Eastfield, <i>hamlet</i> .....	1,360	17	46	43	89	
Longthorpe, <i>chapelry</i> .....	1,300	58	126	125	251	1500
Newark, <i>hamlet</i> .....		44	87	98	185	
Marholm .....	1,790	34	103	94	197	2000
Maxey .....		91	207	203	410	2056
Deeping-gate, <i>hamlet</i> .....	2,280	43	103	98	201	
Newborough .....	4,940	104	296	276	572	8156
Northborough .....	710	59	136	136	272	700
Paston .....		21	39	51	90	
Gunthorpe, <i>hamlet</i> .....	3,150	12	34	30	64	4000
Walton, <i>hamlet</i> .....		42	86	93	179	
Werrington, <i>chapelry</i> ....		132	333	296	629	
Peakirk .....	630	45	97	95	192	1093
Stamford Baron, St. Martins }	2,170	260	632	743	1,375	3500
Wothorpe, <i>hamlet</i> .....		12	39	29	68	
Thornhaugh .....	2,540	52	151	144	295	1765
Ufford .....	1,340	37	93	92	185	1120
Ashton, <i>hamlet</i> .....	980	24	51	50	101	
Wansford .....	600	30	102	103	205	750
Whittering .....	2,690	49	146	115	261	2700
Total .....	52,860	3,616	8,510	8,852	17,362	83864

[a] The parliamentary borough of Peterborough consists of the entire parish of St. John the Baptist and the Minster close precincts.



## Charities of Nassaburgh Hundred.

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports, (See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c.)

*Date.*   *Donors, and nature of gifts.*   *To what place and purposes applied.*   *Annual Value.*

### CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.

1602	English's gift (£100) ...	40 poor people ...	£15 0 0
	Simon Gunton (£100) ...	ditto ...	5 0 0
	Ditto ...	to eight poor people ...	1 0 0
1691	Rd. Goodwin (£50) ...	fifteen poor widows ...	8 0 0
	Dr. Howard (£20) ...	twenty-four poor men ...	1 4 0
	Bishop Towers (£10) ...	candles to the poor ...	0 10 0
	Rt. Dickinson (£50) ...	poor ...	2 10 0
1703	John Dickinson (£100), aged	poor in sums of 5s. each at Christmas ...	5 0 0
1669	Robert Orme (£150) ...	} twelve poor people ...	25 0 0
	Added out of the town stock £15 10s		
1690	Dr. Thomas White (£240) ...	twenty poor families or persons ...	10 0 0
1706	John Sparks (£50) ...	poor ...	2 10 0
	Elizabeth Sparks (£50) ...	twenty poor widows ...	2 10 0
1707	James Lowry (£100) ...	forty poor people ...	5 0 0
	Ditto (£20) ...	teaching four poor children ...	} 16 0 0
	Ann Ireland (£100) ...	to charity school ...	
1719	Mary Ireland (£125) ...	poor ...	6 0 0
1722	Ann Hunt (£50) ...	twenty poor widows ...	} 5 0 0
	William Wing (£50) ...	ditto ...	
1726	Henry Billings (£24) ...	coal to poor ...	1 4 0
1734	Mary Sheffield (£10) ...	poor ...	0 10 0
1719	Thos. Deacon (28a. of land, the rent to be distributed to aged persons)	} *	
	Ditto, 231a. 25p. & 2 cottages, for clothing & educating 20 poor boys		
1826	Wm. Squire (£500), poor of the hamlets of Peterborough at 5s. each	...	20 0 0
1772	Mary Langton, £945. 7s. 4d., 3 per cent., to poor persons at 2s. 6d. each	...	28 7 2
	Sambrook's Charity [£400] ...	poor ...	12 0 0
1781	Matthew Wildbore, (rent-charge), bell ringers £5., bread to poor 10s., and 21s. for preaching an annual sermon	...	6 11 0

The Grammar School, Minster Almshouse, and Cosins Charity, belonging to the Dean and Chapter were not enquired into by the commissioners.

N.B. The above sums have all been expended in the purchase of landed property, the rents of which are applied by the town feoffees in accordance with the wills of the different donors.

The poors Estate [34a.]	Bainton Parish	poor	£54 0 0
The Poor's Estate (51a. & a few cottages), Barnack Parish, poor & school			72 10 0

Carried forward..... £305 6 2

\* As the Bishop and Dean of Peterborough are constituted visitors of this charity by the will of the donor, the commissioners made no enquiry into the management of the trust, or the application of the income.

Brought forward.....						£ 305	6	2
1734	Rt. Wright (rent)	...	Castor Parish	...	bread to poor, lost			
	Town Land	...	Sutton Chapelry	...	poor	9	15	0
	Poor's Estate	...	Helpstone Parish	...	poor	12	0	
1811	John Porter (rent)	...	ditto	...	poor	2	0	0
	Sir William Fitzwilliams	...	Marholme Parish	...	almshouses	12	13	4
1638	William Budd (£10)	...	ditto	...	poor	0	10	0
1597	Lord Burghley, (£100 a year), Stamford Baron, St. Martin's Parish							
	Hospital for 13 poor men	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
	The descendants of the founder (£60. 1s. 8d. a year)	ditto, ditto,	...	...	...	60	1	8
1608	Thomas Bellott, (rent charge of £16 a year),	ditto, ditto	...	...	...	16	0	0
1596	The Burghley Charities (133½a.), ditto, school, poor, apprenticing children, &c.							
	Earl and Countess of Exeter's Charity, ditto	...	bread to poor	...	...	5	0	0
	Catharine Gregory & others (£16), ditto	...	ditto	...	...	0	16	0
1682	Dame A. Thorold (3a. 3r. 14p.)	ditto...	...	poor	...	}	30	0 0
1694	Thos. Kettleborough (2a. 30p.), ditto	...	poor	...	...			
	Commissioners of Inclosure (1r. 4p. of Borough Fen), ditto,	poor	...	...	...	0	10	6
	Lady Jane Buck (£20)	...	ditto	...	poor	0	15	6
1822	Fryer's Charity	...	ditto	...	poor	3	15	8
1484	William Gerard (the church estate), Maxey Parish	...	...	...	...	94	1	0
1666	Susan Worsley [23a.]	...	ditto	...	poor	30	0	0
1745	Mary Walsham [£100, now £156. 5s., 3 per cent. consols], ditto,	poor...	...	...	...	4	13	8
1823	Jane Baines [£19. 19s.]	...	ditto	...	poor widows	0	10	0
	Town Lands [7a. 3r.]	...	Northborough Parish	repairs of the church	23	15	0	
	Church Estate [16a. 1r. 13p.]	...	Paston Parish	repairs of the church	16	0	0	
1635	Edwd. Mountstevens [estate]	ditto, almshouses for six poor persons	...	...	...	15	10	0
1693	Thomas Spicer [rent]	...	Gunthorpe hamlet	poor	...	0	10	0
1755	John Goodwin [£100]	...	Werrington hamlet	poor	...	5	0	0
1707	Rev. Thos. Woolsey [£10]	}	Thornhaugh Parish, school & poor widows			3	0	0
	Sundry Donations [£20]							
	Rev. J. Bourne £10., and G. Quarles and Mrs. Hanger £5. each, Ufford Parish, poor	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
1812	Commissioners of Inclosure [4a. 3r. 36p.], Wansford Parish, school	...	...	...	...	11	7	0
						£ 887	5	6

## Ancient History of Peterborough.

PETERBOROUGH, which is situated in the south-east angle of the county, on the northern bank of the river Nen, which separates it from Huntingdonshire, is bounded on the east by Whittlesey, on the south by Fletton, on the west by Castor, and on the north by Paston. It is a borough, city, and manor.

Peterborough was anciently called *Medeshamstede*, from a deep hole, or gulph, in the river Nen, called *Medes Well*. Camden, on the authority of Robert de Swapham, says, "in the middle of this river (Nen) there is a place like a whirlpool, so deep and cold, that in summer no swimmer can go to the bottom, and

yet it is never frozen in winter; for there is a spring continually bubbling up with water."\* The Saxon chronicler gives a similar account of this phenomenon.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, *Burgh* consisted of 8 hides of land, which were held by the Abbot. There was a mill of the annual value of 5s., 40 acres of meadow, and a wood 1 mile in length and 4 furlongs in breadth, and the whole had been valued in the reign of Edward the Confessor at 20s., but was now rated at £10. In the reign of Henry II., it was certified that there were 70 hides,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, in the demesne of the Abbot of Peterborough, which includes the hamlets with their dependencies, and the several members of the city. The Abbey obtained a grant for two eight day fairs here in this reign: the first commenced on the second Sunday in lent, and the second on the feast of St. Oswald (5th August); and a third for eight days, commencing on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, (June 9th), was granted in the 1st of Richard I. (1189). In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the Abbot was lord of Peterborough, and its members. The Abbey was free from all suits at hundred courts, gelds, and exactions; from the payment of toll and customs in all fairs, markets, passages of bridges, ways, and ports, and without the realm of England, and these privileges were confirmed to the Dean and Chapter, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. In Bridges's time, a fair was held here on the feast of St. Matthew, the charter for which was granted for *Northholm*, in the 34th of Edward I. (1305), but was translated to this place for convenience. This charter was confirmed by Henry VI., and directed to be held at the bridge, near the *Neene*, in the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon. This fair is now held in the same place on the 2nd of October. Here are two manors: Burg, or Boroughbury manor, including the hamlets of Dogsthorpe, Eastfield, and Newark, was granted in the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1541), on the erection of the see, to the Bishop and his successors; and the Peterborough manor, given the same year to the Dean and Chapter.

## The Abbey, &c.

About the year 656, *Peada*, the son of *Penda*, the first Christian king of the Mercians, on his accession to the throne, laid the foundation of a monastery at *Medeshamsted*, in the county of the Girvians,† "the stones whereof," accord-

\* Though it has been denied that there is such a place in the river, yet the fact of its existence is testified by many, and it is supposed to be a little above Orton Stanch. Camden, in a note to this quotation, states that swimmers commonly dived to the bottom in his time. The most probable etymology of the word is that which is given by Britton, in his History of Peterborough Cathedral, viz.: "*Mede*, or *Mead*, a meadow, *ham*, a sheltered habitation, and *sted*, *stead*, or *stad*, a bank, station, or place of rest."

† This part of the country was at that time inhabited by a people called the *Gyret*, from the word *gyr*, which signified a *fen*.

ing to Robert de Swapham, "were of a vast bigness, such as eight yoke of oxen could hardly draw one of them." After the death of *Peada*, four years after he commenced the building, and before it was completed, his brother Wolfere succeeded him in the kingdom of Mercia. "Wolfere at first, made great professions of religion," writes Owen W. Davys, Esq. (son of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough), in his excellent guide to the Cathedral, published in 1846.) "and promised upon two several occasions, to promote, to the utmost of his power, the building of Christian places of worship in the country, as well as the repairing of those which were in a dilapidated state; but soon forgetting his vow, he not only desisted from promoting Christianity, but did all in his power to oppose it; so that he even murdered his two sons who had been converted to Christianity by St. Chad, with his own hands in their oratory. But, afterwards, feeling deep remorse for what he had done, he went to St. Chad, to whom he confessed his great offence, and promised to expiate it with whatever penance he might see fit to lay upon him; upon which, St. Chad desired him to restore the Christian religion; to repair its ruined temples, and also to found new ones.

In the western cloister of Peterborough, the story of Wolfere's conversion was curiously painted in the windows; but these were destroyed with the cloister itself by Cromwell's army, at the time of the great rebellion.

King Wolfere, having been thus converted, immediately set about finishing the monastery of *Medeshamstead*, which he accomplished, with the assistance of his brother and two sisters. He dedicated the monastery to the memory of St. Peter, at the same time granting it many privileges, and endowing it with much property.

Etheldred next succeeding to the throne, built a house for the Abbot; after which, having reigned thirty years, he laid down his crown, and became a monk, and afterwards abbot of Bardney.

The monastery of *Medeshamstead*, being thus completed, all that was wanting was an abbot and monks. Saxulf, an earl, was first made abbot; who, by the excellency of his character, soon collected so great a number of monks, as not only to fill this monastery, but also that of Thorney, which was founded by this good abbot.

Abbot Hedda succeeded to the government of the abbey A.D. 833. This abbot was, with almost all his monks, put to the sword soon after his appointment, by an army of Danes, who also laid the monastery in ruins. It is said, that, as the Danes were going away with their booty, two waggons laden with plunder, were overthrown and sunk with their horses into a deep pit in the river, a little below where the present bridge stands.\*

\* In cleaning out a part of the river very near this place, June 28th, 1820, a dagger was discovered, which there is every reason to believe belonged to these Danes. It is kept in a case in the Bishop's hall.



The monastery continued in the sad state in which the Danes had left it, till, about the year 974, when it was restored to its former splendour by Athelwold, Bishop of Winchester; with the assistance of Edgar, then king of England; who, when it was restored, came to see it, with Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, Oswald, Archbishop of York, and many other persons of distinction, both in church and state. The king, and his nobles, and those of the clergy who were present, offered large oblations, some of land, and some of gold and silver. On this occasion the name of the place was changed from *Medeshamstead* to *Burgh*; and, by reason of the great possessions which it then acquired, both in lands, and money, it was called *Gildenburg*; but, as the Church was dedicated to St. Peter, it has almost ever since been known by the name of *Peterburgh*.

The Abbey having been confirmed by king Edgar, in all its ancient privileges, Adulphus was made abbot. He was succeeded by Kenulphus; who surrounded the monastery with a wall. The next abbot was Elsin; who endowed this church with numerous relics of the Saints.

Upon the arrival of William the Conqueror in England, he appointed Turol, a Norman, abbot of Peterborough. During his abbotship, the Danes made another attack upon the monastery: they began their attack at the gate called *Bolehithe-gate*, which most probably was situated near the upper extremity of a ditch, now called *Bell-dyke*, but the monks offering a strong resistance, they were unable to force an entrance. They therefore set fire to those houses which were near the gate, and thus, having burnt down nearly the whole town, and all the out-buildings of the monastery, they succeeded in their object: they then plundered the Abbey, and carried away the booty to their comrades, whom they had left behind at Ely.

To prevent any future attack of the Danes upon this monastery, abbot Turol threw up a mound on the north side of the Abbey, and built a tower upon it: this mound is still in existence, and is known by the name of *Tout-hill*.

Ernulph, prior of Canterbury, who succeeded to the government of this Abbey, in 1107, began to build a refectory, finished the Chapter-house, and erected a new dormitory. This Abbot having been advanced to the see of Rochester; John de Sais, one of the monks of Sais, in Normandy, was appointed, in 1114 his successor in this place. It was about two years after his appointment, that the destructive fire broke out, which consumed nearly the whole of the Abbey, leaving nothing but the new buildings, raised by Ernulph; the flames also catching the village burnt nearly all of it to the ground." Such was the end of the old monastery of Peterborough, which had flourished in spite of Danish fury and kingly tyranny for 461 years; and to such circumstances are we indebted for the foundation of the present magnificent *Cathedral*, which was begun on the 8th of the Ides of March, A.D. 1117, by Abbot John de Sais, and completed by

*Martin de Bec*, or *de Vecti*, formerly prior of St. Neots, who succeeded to the government of this Abbey in 1133.

*The Church*, which was only the presbyterium or choir of the present cathedral, was finished in 1143, and dedicated with great pomp and ceremony in the same year, the bishop of Lincoln and many abbots, barons, and knights being present. This abbot was very zealous in the work of improvement, and he not only built a new gate to the monastery, but a new village on the western side of it;—altered the place of wharfage, planted the present vineyard, and built several new houses in the town. *The Castle* which stood near the old church, upon Mount Thorold or Tout Hill, as it is now called, on the western side of the cathedral is supposed to have been destroyed by him. After ruling 22 years Abbot Martin died in 1155, and was succeeded by *William de Waterville*, formerly chaplain to Henry II. He made many improvements in the town; founded an hospital for the sick in Spitalfield,—built St. Martin's Church, and St. Michael's nunnery at Stamford. He also built the chapel of St. Thomas A'Becket, near the outer gate of the abbey, the chancel of which is now used as the grammar or chapter school. William de Waterville was deposed in 1175, and after an interval of two years was succeeded by *Benedict*, who finished the chapel of St. Thomas A'Becket; built the great gate leading to the monastery which is still standing; and the whole nave of the Cathedral from the lantern to the front of the church, which then ended with the two most western pillars of the nave. The painted roof of the nave is also ascribed to this abbot. "Here then" says Mr. Davys, "we have an example of a Norman painted roof, which, with the exception of the transept roofs of this Cathedral, is perhaps the oldest now extant in this kingdom; and, though many years have passed away since it was constructed, it is nearly as perfect as it was, when first placed in its present position by the abbot Benedict."

The nave of Peterborough Cathedral, is perhaps the last building of any magnitude that was erected in the pure Norman style, in this country; having been built between the years 1177, and 1193; so that, sometime before its completion, the Norman must have given place to the style usually known by the name of Transition Norman, which prevailed in England during the reigns of Richard 1st, and his brother John, of which style the magnificent choir of Canterbury Cathedral is a striking example. The architect of Peterborough, however, doubtless thought it better to complete his nave in the style in which he had begun it; though, by a minute examination of this structure, the architectural student will observe, in many places, a great leaning to the then newly introduced transition style.

Abbot Benedict, having governed this monastery for seventeen years, died in 1194, and was succeeded by *Andreas*, who died in 1201. His body was en-

tombd in the south aisle of the choir, with his two predecessors. *Acharias* succeeded in 1200, and *Robert de Lindsey* in 1214. During the rule of this Abbot, he had thirty of the windows of the church, which, until his time, had been "stuffed with straw," to keep out the cold and rain, filled with glass, at an immense expense; and his example was soon followed by others.

*Alexander de Holderness* succeeded Lindsey, in 1222. He made many improvements in the monastery; enriched it with money and relics, and furnished the church with the chrystal vessel, wherein the blood of St. Thomas a Becket was kept. He died in 1226. Mr. G. S. Phillips, author of another guide to Peterborough Cathedral, relates the following interesting anecdote respecting this abbot.

"On the the 2nd of April, 1830, when the workmen were making a foundation in the cathedral church for the erection of a new choir, they discovered beneath one of the slabs, a stone coffin, which their curiosity led them to open. They were surprised to find that it contained the body of a man with a large coarse garment around it, equipped with boots, and having a crosier by its side.

There were several very remarkable things connected with this discovery. The Abbot's boots were what our modern crispins call "rights and lefts," and in a good state of preservation. The crosier was perfect, and a part of the body was hard and of a copper coloured hue, whilst the other part was decomposed. The body was headless, and a piece of lead was found lying in *place of the skull*, with this inscription upon it,—*Abbas : Alexandr :* Whether the head of this abbot was cut off by the monks to perform some wonderful cure after his entombment, or whether it was for some other purpose, we cannot say;—it is rather remarkable however, that this abbot *died on the very day* when he *entered* the monastery to take up his abode there!"

*Martin de Ramsey* was the next Abbot; he disforested several lands about Peterborough, and added them to the possessions of the monastery, and, having ruled six years, died in 1232, and was succeeded by *Walter de St. Edmunds*, in 1233. During his government the monastery was re-dedicated and consecrated with holy oil, by the bishops of Lincoln and Exeter, (1238), in compliance with a decree of the constitution of Otto, which obliged all churches not consecrated with holy oil, to be dedicated within two years. It is generally believed that the western transept of the Cathedral was built by this abbot. He entertained King Henry III., the Queen and the young Prince twice at Peterborough. He also "gave 60 marks towards the marriage of Margaret his daughter with Alexander III., King of Scotland," and increased the number of his monks to 110. Gunton says "he was pious and merciful to all, exacting nothing unduly of his tenants, whether rich or poor; but if any poor man or woman made their necessities known to him, he would burst into tears, and take compassion upon

them." He died in 1245. *William de Hotot* was the next abbot, and he was succeeded in 1249, by *John de Caletto*, a relation to Queen Eleanor. Whilst he was abbot of this monastery, the king made him chief justice, and he fulfilled the duties of that office in person, appointing a deputy to govern the monastery during his absence. He died in London, in 1262, and was buried here on the south side of the choir. *Robert de Lutton* was elected in 1262. He sumptuously entertained King Edward I., at Peterborough, and died in 1274, on his return from the council of Lyons, to which he was summoned by Pope Gregory X.

"It is a matter of great surprise," writes Mr. Davys, "that we have no record handed down to us of the exact date, when that magnificent appendage to the Cathedral, the Western Front, was erected, though it must have been about this time. The name of the architect, under whose direction this original and strikingly beautiful design was carried out, is also buried in obscurity. This noble front is almost entirely built in the style usually known by the name of early English Gothic, of which it is perhaps the finest example we have now left us. It would seem that scarcely any time elapsed between the building of the western transepts of this monastic church, and the commencement of the West Front, as the style of the western transepts is Late Transition Norman, and in some places almost Early English, and that of the West Front pure Early English.

Now as the Transition Norman gave place to the Early English in this country, about the commencement of the thirteenth century, it would seem probable that these western transepts were built at that time, probably during the government of Acharius; these works being carried on by Robert de Lindsey, his successor, might have been completed by him: the mixture of Early English work with that of the former style in them may thus be satisfactorily accounted for. It would seem therefore, that these transepts were erected before the time of Walter de St. Edmunds, and that the building of the West Front probably followed immediately after the erection of them. An eminent living writer (Britton) refers the building of this interesting feature of the Church to the times of Acharius and Robert de Lindsey. It would seem, however, that though it was probably begun in the time of the latter Abbot, it was not finished till the time of John de Caletto, who came to the government of this Abbey, A.D., 1248. The reason for this opinion is the similarity of some of its details to those of the infirmary church, which was erected by this abbot. Some beautiful portions of this church are still to be seen. This abbot is said to have been a great builder; and it is probable that the refectory and south cloister were rebuilt by him; and that the door by which the bishop usually enters the cathedral, was inserted at the same time. The Chapel of St. Lawrence, which stood at the east end of the infirmary church, seems to have been erected about this time. There was an entrance into this chapel from the infirmary church, through an



arch, which is still standing, the chapel having been converted into a prebendal house. *Richard de London*, who was elected in 1274, we are told by Gunton, "erected the great steeple wherein the bells hang, when he was a Sacrist," but he is not certain which of the two steeples it is there being two. The northern steeple of the west front is the supposed one, the southern tower being of later erection. The west front, including the three lofty arches with the richly ornamented pediments supported by them, and the two square towers at the N.W. and S.W. corners of the church is supposed to have been finished before this time. It was during this abbacy that prior Parys built and endowed the Lady Chapel. Abbot Richard died in 1295; in his reign the library and monastery lands were increased considerably. *William de Woodford*, the next abbot, ruled but four years, and was succeeded by *Godfrey de Croyland*, in 1299. He was remarkable for his hospitality, and sumptuous entertainments. The king and queen with their retinues were provided for here, and once Prince Edward came with Peter Gaveston, and the abbot presented them with two magnificent robes. Godfrey made several improvements to this monastery, built "the great gate-tower, over which was the chamber called the Knight's chamber." He died in 1321. *Adam de Boothby*, his successor, also entertained the king, queen, and royal household, in 1327; and Prince Edward and his sisters and servants were hospitably accommodated during a stay of eight days. This abbot died in 1338, and *Henry de Murcot* was installed in the same year. *Robert Ramsey* succeeded Henry de Murcot, and after a reign of eight years, he was followed by *Henry de Overton*, who died in 1391. *Nicholas* was the next abbot, and during his rule the public library of the monastery contained 1,700 books.

*William Genge*, the first *mitred abbot* of Peterborough, was elected in 1396. In the supplement to Gunton's history, it is stated "that they put on mitres in token they had episcopal jurisdiction, and being advanced to the dignity of barons, and to sit in parliament, which no other abbots had done. For the abbot of *Burgh*, St. Peter, sat in parliament in the 4th year of Edward 3rd, as appears by the summons to parliament at Winton. During his reign the parish church was pulled down and removed from St. John's Close to the middle of the town, where it now stands. The cause of this removal was that in the winter season the parishioners "could not, on account of the waters, attend church but with the utmost difficulty," and a memorial being made of this circumstance to the Bishop of Lincoln, he ordered the change to be effected. The nave of St. Thomas a Becket's Chapel having been taken down about this time, the materials were given to the inhabitants to rebuild their church with. *John Deeping*, who was installed in 1408, ruled for 30 years; and *Richard Ashton*, his successor, filled the chair for 33 years. He resigned in 1471, and *William Ramsey*, the next abbot, with the assistance of prior Maldon, erected a "brazen

eagle" in the church, to which the bible and mass book were chained. The next abbot was *Robert Kirton*, who was elected in 1496, and in the 19th year of his rule, the irregularities of the monks were notorious. "It is remarkable," observes Mr. Phillips, "that this is the first instance on record of any depravity amongst the monks of this monastery. Whether the tyrannical conduct of Henry 8th tended in any measure to render the monks reckless of their own behaviour, and regardless of the character of their monastery, which had never before been impeached, we must leave for the reader to determine. It is at least worth remembering, that these disgraceful proceedings occurred during the reign of Henry."

Abbot Kirton enlarged and beautified the monastery, erected that part to the east of the choir, known as the New Building, or Lady Chapel; the chamber in the Abbey-house, or Bishop's Palace, called "Heaven Gate Chamber," and the gateway leading to the deanery which bears his signature in hieroglyphics, viz, a kirk and a tun under it. This gate is an excellent specimen of architecture, and in a good state of preservation. After a rule of 32 years, this abbot died in 1528, and was succeeded by *John Chambers*, a native of Peterborough, the last abbot and first bishop of Peterborough. During this reign Queen Catherine, the first wife of Henry VIII., died at Kimbolton Castle, in Huntingdonshire (July 1, 1535), and was buried on the north side of the choir of the Abbey Church, and this is the reason assigned for the preservation of this church, while so many others were destroyed, for though Henry had cast her off, some time before, he retained so much affection for her, that upon being asked by some of his courtiers if it were his intention to erect a monument to her memory, he said, "Yes, I will leave her one of the goodliest in the kingdom," meaning this church.

This famous Benedictine Abbey was one of the largest, noblest, and most wealthy in Britain; its abbot ranked next to the Abbot of St. Albans, in the House of Lords; kings, lords, and bishops, upon visiting the abbey, were obliged to put off their shoes at its gate; and it was privileged by the Pope to receive the vows, and impart the apostolical benediction to any Briton, not being able to undertake a journey to Rome, who should visit it. Cardinal Wolsey, in the height of his power, once kept his Easter here. On Palm Sunday, we are told, he carried palm in solemn procession; on Maunday Thursday he washed and kissed the feet of 59 poor people, giving to each 12d., 3 ells of canvass for a shirt, a pair of shoes, and some red herrings; and on the Easter Sunday he went in procession to the church in his Cardinal's vestments, sung high mass, and gave benediction to the congregation. But, alas! all its beauty, splendour, riches, and power, cannot save it from its impending doom. The commissioners are dispatched to take an inventory of its effects, and that enormous spoliation, that is veiled under the soft word dissolution, has commenced. "There can be little question," says Mr. Thorn, in his *Rambles by Rivers*, "that at the Reforma-

tion the monks had become more open to censure than at any previous period. It is impossible to read the notices of them that occur in writers of all descriptions without feeling this. Nor can it, perhaps, be said that there was not need for some great change at the time of the dissolution of monasteries in 1537. But in palliation of that measure nothing can be said. It is the largest, coarsest, and most unprovoked robbery that monarch ever committed on his subjects. Every reason put forward to justify it was a plain untruth. From the beginning to the end every step taken was equally vile. Sometimes the detestable evidence accumulated by Henry's commissioners is adduced in his favour; but those commissioners were the greatest scoundrels in this country, excepting their master. The extent of the robbery is extraordinary. It is settled, that at least a fifth of the entire land in the kingdom then belonged to the monasteries! The amount of misery involved in the treatment of the monks and nuns must have been inconceivably great." "The dissolution of the religious houses in England," writes Mr. Phillips, "is one of the most important events recorded in our national history. It changed the whole aspect of civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and produced an entire revolution in the scheme of legislation. Those institutions, which had prospered in our island for centuries, were all rooted up and destroyed, and that too by the imperious fiat of a monster,—second to none in infamy, cruelty, and crime. With a heart brutalized by sensuality,—with feelings unacquainted with the common sympathies of our nature,—and with passions unaccustomed to controul,—Henry the 8th ascended the throne of England, a fit instrument for the persecutions and horrors which he accomplished. He was brought up a catholic, and originally destined for the Roman church. When he ascended the throne, he married Catherine of Arragon, who was the reputed widow of his brother Arthur. This event was hailed with joy by the people, and was sanctioned by the papal authority. The reader will bear in mind the fact of this marriage, as it was one of the chief causes of the revolutions which we have just mentioned. The person whom Henry appointed his prime minister was Wolsey, a man of low origin, but possessed of extraordinary talent which gave him immense influence with his sovereign. It was he who directed the movements of the whole machinery of the state; and being made a cardinal by the Pope, exercised little less than absolute authority over the religion of the country. The pomp and splendour of his retinue was equal, if not superior, to that of the King. He held in his hands the destinies of all the nobles by whom he was surrounded;—his word was fate;—his will, law. [It cannot be surprising, then, that a catholic, possessed of such vast influence, should have been the stay and bulwark of his religion; and it is very probable that if Wolsey had never lived, Catholicism would have had a shorter duration than it obtained in the reign of Henry; for men's actions are always obedient

to the circumstances in which they are placed, as the conduct of Henry will sufficiently testify.

Hitherto then we perceive that Henry and catholicism were at peace. He was not yet placed in that situation which afterwards made him declare war against it. The continental reformers only excited his destructiveness, and Luther's writings, which were making their way into England with an astonishing rapidity, caused him to write a book against the new doctrines which Luther taught and promulgated. All these circumstances then were working in favour of the Catholic religion: but the time was soon to come, when more powerful influences were to operate upon the King, and stronger motives were to direct his movements. Queen Catherine, who had been married to Henry a great number of years, at length displeased him; and he affected to have, at this remote period, such strong compunctions about his marriage with her, on account of her being his brother's widow, that nothing but a divorce could make him happy. The secret cause, however, of this sudden change, was discovered in his affection for Anne Boleyn. In order to obtain the divorce, he applied to the Pope, who refusing to grant it, Henry appealed to the Universities as a last resource, and they declared his marriage with Catharine illegal. During this debate about the legality of the marriage, sprung up Cranmer, the most weak, cruel, and bigoted of Henry's accomplices. It was he who divorced the Queen, and for this service he was soon after appointed arbiter of civil and religious affairs. Wolsey fell from power with the Queen; for not daring to offend the Pope, and relying on his influence with his sovereign, he overreached himself, by tampering with the King too long,—and ultimately fell a victim to his own subtilty.

Thus the principal support of the catholic religion was lopped away, and the king having been excommunicated by the pope, set his threats at defiance,—made a new creed for his subjects, and ordered Cranmer to burn and destroy all who did not immediately become converts to it. He finally threw off all submission to the pope, and resolving to shew how little he regarded his authority, he broke up all the monastic institutions of the country,—robbed them of their wealth,—and put most of the monks to death. Chambers, who was the abbot of Peterborough before those changes commenced, was retained in office by the King, the monastery being converted into a Cathedral and the Abbot into a Bishop. The abbey was very rich in relics, amongst the most prized of which was St Oswald's arm which is said to have performed many miracles. By a survey of the lands and revenues which the abbey held in the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535) they amounted to £1,979. 8s. 5d., which after deductions amounting to £257. 13s. 5d., left the clear annual income of £1,721. 15s. From its foundation by Peada in 656 to its suppression in 1541; it was governed by 45 Abbots.

Gunton gives a very curious and interesting inventory of all the furniture



appendages and decorations belonging to the church and abbey which was made in 1539.

## The Cathedral.

This spacious and venerable structure where kings have knelt down to worship him, who is the King of kings, and warriors laid aside the panoply of human war, is partly in the Norman and partly in the Gothic style of architecture. The plan is the same with that of most other English Cathedrals. It consists of a nave with side aisles, a transept and choir, with a tower rising from four arches in the centre of the edifice. A new choir of Norway oak, and the organ screen and altar screen of stone were erected in 1831. The interior since its repair presents, it is thought a more beautiful appearance than any other in the empire.

Mr. F. A. Paley, M.A., in his "Remarks on the Architecture of Peterborough Cathedral," lately published, says, that though this Cathedral is "inferior in size, richness, and multiplicity of parts to several others in this kingdom, yet claims a high place among them all in respect of its antiquity, its stately architecture, and its present high state of preservation. It is surpassed only by Lincoln, York, Ely, Salisbury, Canterbury, Winchester, Wells, and, perhaps, Durham, all of which may be called cathedrals of the first class.\* Of those of the second class, it ranks decidedly the first. It is singular that while no Cathedral in England passed so nearly unscathed through the religious convulsions of the sixteenth century, not one suffered so much at the time of the Commonwealth; and yet, since the ravages then committed were principally upon the furnitures and decorations, the fabric itself still retains as much of the really ancient and original work as any other building of the same size." The same writer tells us that the present church bears the marks, more or less clearly defined of eight different periods of construction. "I. Choir and eastern part of Transept. (*Early Norman.*) II. Completion of Transepts, and eastern end of Nave. (*Middle Norman.*) III. Nave, central portion. (*Late Norman.*) IV. Western Transept, including western bay of Nave. (*Transition Norman.*) V. West front, with Towers and Portico. (*First Pointed, or Early English.*) VI. Windows of Nave-Aisles, Transept Aisles, and Arches into Lady Chapel (destroyed.) (*Geometric, or Early Second Pointed.*) VII. Central, or Lantern, Tower, Spires to West Front, lower Stage of South-western Tower (unfinished), Interior Tracery and Windows inserted in Apse, Upper Window in Aisles, Gables of Transepts, (altered), Library or Parvise in West Front, Parapets all

\* "I have mentioned them in the order of their merit, according to my own estimate. Next in order after Peterborough, I should place Lichfield, Gloucester, Exeter, Bristol, Norwich, and Worcester, as forming the second class."

round. (*Late Second Pointed, or Decorated.*) VIII. Chapel behind the Apse, Tracery inserted in Norman and Early English Windows. (*Third Pointed, or Perpendicular.*)

The Church, as has been seen, (the choir) was commenced under the rule of abbot John de Sais, in 1117; the transept, three stories of the tower, and St. Thomas a Becket's chapel, by Wm. de Waterville, in 1160; the nave, with the gate leading to the monastery, and the chamber over it, by Benedict, who ruled from 1183, to 1194; and Robert de Lindsey commenced glazing the windows in 1214, which before this time were stuffed with straw. The transepts at the west end of the nave, are supposed by some to have been raised between 1233 and 1246, and by others, between 1200 and 1222. The infirmary was built between 1248 and 1261; the ladye chapel, in the north choir, between 1174 and 1296; the central porch, (not the great front) at the latter end of the 13th century; and the chapels at the east end, between 1440 and 1500. The eastern appendage, called the new building, was erected between 1471 and 1528. The Bishop's gate house, on the south side of the minster yard, was erected at the beginning of the 14th century; the bow window and "heaven-gate chamber" in the bishop's palace, and the gate leading to the deanery, in the 16th century. The extreme length of the edifice from east to west, is 471 feet,\* the breadth of the west front, 156 feet; the height of the central tower, 150 feet; the distance from the west door to the screen at the entrance to the choir, 267 feet; from this screen to that behind the altar, 117 feet; from the altar to the east window, 38 feet; so that the distance from the west door to the east window, is 422 feet. The length of the cross aisles or transepts, including the diameter of the lantern, 180 feet. The breadth of the nave from the north to the south wall, is 78 feet, (that is half the breadth of the west front), from the floor of the nave to its painted wood roof, 81 feet; the height of the lantern within the church, is 135 feet, and its height without, is 150 feet. The height of the top of each pinnacle at the corners of the west front, is 156 feet. The truly magnificent western front is the most interesting and important of its members. Regarded as a composition, it is perhaps without a parallel, although it is said to have many defects. It is formed by a recessed portal of three lofty arches, each 82 feet high, surmounted by a rich gable. The choir of this cathedral until the year 1827, was composed of deal, but at the suggestion of the dean and chapter, the sum of £5,021. 11s. was shortly subscribed for the purpose of erecting a new choir and altar screen. These were completed in 1830, and a brass plate on the right of the entrance to the choir, commemorates the event. It was whilst the workmen were employed in relaying the foundation of this

\* The length of York Cathedral, is 524 feet; of Westminster, 490; of Durham, 420; of Gloucester, including the Lady Chapel, 420; and of Worcester, 410.

choir, that the body of Abbas Alexander was discovered, as already related. The present oak fittings of the choir are handsome, the carving extremely good, and very elaborate. The organ screen is composed of clunch stone, decorated with spiral turrets. The wood work was executed by Mr. Francis Ruddle, and the stone work by Mr. John Thompson, both of Peterborough, from the designs of Mr. Blore. The altar screen is also of clunch stone, and was executed by the same artist. The organ, which is considered an excellent instrument, has been lately enlarged and improved. In the "new building," now called the "ladye chapel," is the monument of Abbot Hedda, and 84 of his monks, who were murdered by a band of savage Danes, headed by Earl Hubba, in 775, when the monastery was robbed and burned to the ground. This stone, which was executed in 870, is supposed to be the oldest Christian monument now extant in England. In 1587, the body of *Mary, Queen of Scots*, who was executed at Fotheringhay Castle, was buried here, and after it had lain for 25 years, her son, James I., had it removed to Westminster Abbey, where it now lies. (*See Fotheringhay.*) The place where this queen was interred is now marked by a marble slab, directly over the doorway leading from the choir into its south aisle. Over this was erected a superb monument to her memory which remained perfect till the time of the great rebellion. As has been already stated, the remains of Catherine, the first queen of Henry VIII., were interred here, in 1536; her tomb is situate close to a doorway leading from the north aisle into the choir, and nearly opposite the bishop's throne.

"It may interest some readers," says Mr. Paley, "to give a brief concluding sketch of the appearance presented by the choir of this noble church at the time of the dissolution of monasteries, and with little change for a hundred years afterwards.

At the entrance of the choir, where the organ now stands, was a roof-loft and rood, both of wood, coloured and gilded, the work of Abbat Robert Kirton. In this loft there was an altar, with a frontal of coloured cloth, and eighteen images of saints, all richly gilt. The sides of the choir were fitted with very ancient and curious wooden screen-work, erected in the time of William of Waterville, who built the Norman transept. This screen was painted with rude\* pictures of scripture stories, with legends underneath them, many of which are given by Gunton. Both sides were adorned, 'after an old decent manner,' with hangings of tapestry, sixteen in number, which were perhaps suspended from the triforium.† On the north side, above the tomb of Queen Catherine, were several

\* It was commonly said, in reference to these paintings, that "in Peterborough Minster you may see Saint Peter painted, his head very near, or altogether as big as his middle." *Gunton*.—In the north Transept Chapel is some old woodwork, among which are two shafts with gilded Early English capitals.

† Perhaps the two pieces of tapestry now preserved in the Transept Chapel belonged to these.

banners of silk, bravely garnished with heraldic devices and royal achievements. There were two 'desks of Latten,' (that is, eagle desks of brass,) in the centre of the choir, used in the recitation of the offices of the breviary. Along the sides extended low wooden desks and seats, richly carved; of which a good part is yet preserved in the north-transept aisle. A pair of great organs was placed on high in the rood-loft, and a smaller pair in some other part of the quire. Between two of the great pillars on the north side stood the lofty and magnificent hearse of Queen Catherine, over the spot where her body still rests undisturbed in the north aisle. This hearse was covered with a black velvet pall, with a large cross of silver tissue worked upon it. It was enriched on the sides with the arms and badges (the pomegranate, &c.) of Arragon. Within the hearse there appears to have been a small altar, on which masses were said for the repose of her soul.\*

Near to this hearse, and, therefore, somewhat removed from the end of the apse, was the *high altar*, with its magnificent reredos, or screen: 'a structure,' (says Gunton, who gives a rough sketch of it,) 'of stone most exquisitely carved, and beautified with gilding and painting; it was ascended unto by about a dozen steps, and from its basis reared after the manner of a comely wall some six foot high, upon which were several curious pilasters supporting a fair arched roof, whereon were three goodly spires, reaching almost to the top of the church, the whole frame dilating itself to each side, all gilded and painted, saving some void plain places, which were anciently filled up with plates of silver, as has been mentioned in the inventory. The altar itself was of 'goodly freestone, plated with silver, well gilt; that is, having a *tabula*, or frontal, of precious metal, as was not uncommon in ancient times. On the altar was a crucifix, and a pyx, or tabernacle, for reserving the Blessed Sacrament, of copper enamelled. Mention is made of 'seven basins hanging, with four candlesticks.' The basins contained ever-burning lamps, some of which were placed before the high altar, others within the hearse. The space in front of the altar was carpeted with ten pieces of stuff, probably richly dight, with sacred emblems and devices ecclesiastical. The abbat's chair was of stone, placed near to the altar, and adjoining the south end. The walls around the apse and by the altar-screen were painted with heraldic lions, and other devices, the vestiges of which may yet be distinctly seen. In the centre of the choir there hung a great *corona*, or candelabrum, holding eighteen lights; and there was another 'bow candlestick,' near the brass eagle. Immediately over the high altar-screen, was a large pointed oval, or *vesica piscis*, with a painting of our Saviour coming to judgement, attended by apostles and saints. The windows were all filled with stained glass, as were

\* The reader will find a copious account of these hearses, with an engraving of one, in Dr. Rock's "Church of our Fathers," vol. II., p. 496.



those of the new building beyond the choir. Here, also, were three altars, on each of which stood a triptych with a painting of the 'Passion.' Monuments and brass effigies there were in great variety, all of which, with the rest of the furniture enumerated above, and a vast deal besides, were ravaged and destroyed, or carried off by Cromwell's soldiers, in the year 1643." Yes, that arch-dismantler violated its sanctity; in the mad fanaticism which then raged throughout England, our sacred edifices were polluted and profaned in the most irreverent and disgraceful manner; and with the exception of the destruction which took place on the dissolution of the monastic establishments in the previous century, more devastation was occasioned at this time by the party hostile to the established church, than had ever before been committed since the ravages of the ancient Danish invaders. These fanatical wretches spread terror over the surrounding country; they defaced, broke, destroyed, or injured the stately front, the curious altar-piece, and the beautiful cloister for which the cathedral was remarkable. The organs were pulled down and trampled upon, the prayer-books were torn in pieces, and the seats, stalls, and wainscoats broken down. "Then they rob and rifle the tombs, and violate the monuments of the dead," says an old paper, descriptive of these scenes, "first they demolish Queen Katharine's tomb. They break down the rails that enclose the place, and take away the black velvet pall that covered the herse,—overthrew the herse itself, displace the gravestone that lay over her body, and have left nothing now remaining of that tomb, but only a monument of their own shame and villany. The like they had certainly done to the Queen of Scots, but that her herse and pall were removed with her body to Westminster. But what did remain they served in like manner; that is, her royal arms and escutcheons, which hung upon a pillar, near the place where she had been interred."

Whilst the soldiers were thus employed, they found a great parchment book behind the ceiling, which was no other than "Swapham," a curious manuscript, written by a monk named Hugh Candidus, containing a history of the abbey from its foundation till 1217, when it was written. It was redeemed at the time for 10s., by the precentor of the church, who had concealed it, and is still preserved in the chapter-house. The following memorandum is written on the first leaf of it :\*

\* Dean Patrick gives the following account of the preservation of this ancient record :—"One book, indeed, and but one, still remains, which was happily redeemed from the fire by the then precentor of the church, Mr. Humfrey Austin, who knowing the great value of it, first hid it in February, 1642, under a seat in the quire; and when it was found by a soldier on the twenty second of April, 1643 (when all the seats were pulled down), rescued it again by the offer of ten shillings, 'for that old Latin bible,' as he called it, and about which he pretended to inquire. The name of the bible by the help of the ten shillings, preserved this precious treasure from the flames."

*"This booke was hide in the Church by me, Humphrey Austin; February, 1643. And found by one of Coll. Cromwelle souldyers when they pul'd downe all the seats in the quire, April 22th, 1643. And I makeing inquirie amongst them for an old Latin Bible which were lost, I found out at last the partie who had it, and I gave him for the booke tenn shillings as you see by this acquittance.*

*"The coppie of his acquittance:—I pray let this scripture book alone for he hath paid me for it; therefore I would desire you to let it alone, by me Henry Topclyffe, souldyer under Capt. Cromwell, Coll. Cromwells sonn; therefore I pray let it alone.—By me Henry Topclyffe."*

In a word these wretches destroyed everything valuable in the church, broke open the chapter-house and burned most of the records by way of doing God a service.

The limits of the present work it is to be regretted, will not admit of any lengthened detail of this beautiful edifice as it is at present: suffice it to say that the interior of the building is grand beyond conception. The northern and southern aisles are formed by massive ranges of pillars, supporting vast arches of singular simplicity and beauty. The great pictured roof or ceiling in the nave of the church is a curious specimen of fanciful ingenuity. On the wall at the west-end of the nave hangs a portrait of "Old Scarlet," a sexton and gravedigger here, who lived to a great age, and buried two generations in the city; or as Gunton says "he buried the town twice over." He interred Queen Catherine and Mary Queen of Scotland within these walls. A glance at the situation of the building, and we have done. Leaving the market-square, we enter the outer gate; on our left is the grammar school, formerly the chancel of the Becket Chapel, and on our right the magnificent gateway leading to the bishop's palace, over which is the "knight's chamber." We are now before the magnificent west front of the Cathedral, and on the north side is the beautiful gate leading to the deanery. The burial ground is entered at the north end of the Cathedral front, and "a finer association of beautiful and mournful objects could not well be imagined than is here presented to us. The most graceful trees arranged in delightful groups, hang over the decayed tombs which are carpeted to their base by a green sward covered with flowers." We here get a view of the Deanery which has been recently fronted in the Tudor style of architecture, and at the eastern end of the building we are presented with a glimpse of the ruins of the infirmary and great hall, with their splendid arches and thick columns; and from the southern side of the Cathedral we enter the square, where are the ruins of the cloisters. The southern and western walls of the cloisters remain, and contain a singular variety of tracery, mouldings, columns, and doorways.

Passing along the western wall of the cloisters, we go through a plain Norman door-way, which brings us again, by a narrow passage, to the west front of the Cathedral.

## The Diocese of Peterborough.

This city was anciently annexed to the diocese of Lincoln, from which it was separated at the dissolution and erected into a distinct see with a diocese, consisting of the counties of Northampton and Rutland, under the title of the archdeaconry of Northampton, and divided into the deaneries of Alstow hundred, Okeham Soca, Rutland deanery, or Martinsley, East hundred, Peterborough, Wrandike hundred, Weldon, Oundle, Higham Ferrers, Rothwell, Haddon, Daventry, Northampton, Preston, Brackley. Leicestershire has recently been added from the diocese of Lincoln: it consists of the archdeaconry of Leicester, and is divided into the deaneries of Framland, Goscot, Ackley, Sparkenhoe, Goodlaxton, Leicester, Gartree. The number of benefices in this diocese returned to the commissioners in 1831, inclusive of sinecure rectories, but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 293, besides 6 not returned. The total number of curates was 139, average stipends included in the incomes of incumbents, £81. The total number of benefices, in 1838, without exclusion, is stated in the parliamentary returns to have been 305, the incumbents in 96 of which were non-resident.

The total amount of the average gross yearly income of the see of Peterborough, for 3 years ending 31st December, 1831, was £3,518.: nett yearly income £3,103. The rectory of Castor is permanently annexed to the bishopric. Provision has been made for the increase of the average annual income of the bishop to the sum of £4,500. The amount of the average nett income of the Dean and Chapter or corporation of the Cathedral, as a corporation aggregate during the three years ending 1831 was £5,118.; the corporation consists of the Dean and six prebendaries, who have also houses assigned to them. The fabric of the Cathedral has been usually repaired out of the corporate revenues of the Dean and Chapter assisted occasionally by the public contributions.

### ABBOTS OF PETERBOROUGH, FROM 656 TO 1541.

	A. D.		A. D.		A. D.
1 Saxulphus .....	656	17 Ernulphus .....	1107	31 Robert de Sutton...	1262
2 Cuthbaldus .....	673	18 John of Salisbury..	1114	32 Richard de London	1273
3 Egbaldus .....	716	19 Henricus de Angeli	1128	33 Wm. de Woodford .	1295
4 Pusa .....		20 Martinus de Vecti .	1133	34 Geoffrey de Croyland	1299
5 Beonna .....		21 Wm. de Waterville	1155	35 Adam de Boothby .	1321
6 Celredus .....		22 Benedict .....	1177	36 Henry de Morcot..	1338
7 Hedda .....	833	23 Andreds .....	1193	37 Robert de Ramsey.	1353
8 Adulphus .....	972	24 Acharius .....	1200	38 Henry de Overton .	1361
9 Kenulphus .....	992	25 Robt. de Lindsey...	1214	39 Nicholas de Elnes-	
10 Elsinus .....	1005	26 Alexander de Hold-		towe .....	1391
11 Arwinus .....	1055	derness .....	1222	40 William Genge... ..	1397
12 Leofricus .....	1057	27 Martin de Ramsey	1226	41 John Deeping .....	1409
13 Brando .....	1066	28 Walter de St. Ed-		42 Richard Ashton ...	1439
14 Tuoldus .....	1069	munds .....	1233	43 William Ramsey ...	1471
15 Godricus .....	1098	29 William de Hotot.	1246	44 Robert Kirton ....	1496
16 Matthias .....	1103	30 John de Caletto ....	1249	45 John Chambers ....	1528

## BISHOPS OF PETERBOROUGH, FROM 1541 TO 1849.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
1 John Chambers ...	1541	9 John Towers .....	1638	17 John Thomas .....	1747
2 David Pool .....	1556	10 Benjamin Laney ...	1660	18 Richard Terrick ...	1757
3 Edmund Scambler.	1560	11 Joseph Henshaw...	1663	19 Robert Lamb .....	1764
4 Richard Howland..	1581	12 William Lloyd.....	1679	20 John Hinchcliffe...	1769
5 Thomas Dove .....	1600	13 Thomas White ...	1685	21 Spencer Madan ...	1794
6 William Pierse.....	1630	14 Richd. Cumberland	1691	22 John Parsons .....	1813
7 Augustin Lindsell.	1632	15 White Kennett.....	1718	23 Herbert Marsh ...	1819
8 Francis Dee .....	1634	16 Robert Clavering ..	1728	24 George Davys .....	1839

## DEANS OF PETERBOROUGH.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
1 Francis Abree, <i>alias</i>		12 William Pierse ...	1622	24 John Mandeville ...	1722
Leycester .....	1541	13 John Towers .....	1632	25 Francis Lockier ...	1724
2 Gerard Carlton ...	1543	14 Thomas Jackson...	1638	26 John Thomas .....	1740
3 James Curthop ...	1549	15 John Cosin .....	1640	27 Robert Lamb .....	1744
4 John Boxall .....	1557	16 Edward Rainbow...	1660	28 Charles Tarrant ...	1764
5 William Latymer ...	1560	17 James Duport .....	1664	29 C. Manners Sutton	1791
6 Richard Fletcher .	1585	18 Simon Patrick .....	1679	30 Peter Peckard .....	1732
7 Thomas Nevill .....	1589	19 Richard Kidder ...	1689	31 Thomas Kipling ...	1798
8 John Palmer .....	1597	20 Samuel Freeman...	1691	32 James Henry Monk	1822
9 Richard Cleyton ...	1607	21 White Kennett .....	1707	33 Thomas Turton ...	1830
10 George Meriton ...	1612	22 Richard Reynolds..	1718	34 George Butler .....	1842
11 Henry Beaumont...	1616	23 Edward Gee .....	1721		

## Annals of the Bishops.

In 1541, the new establishment consisted of a Bishop, a Dean, six Canons or prebendaries, and an Archdeacon. Besides these the statutes directed that there should be six minor Canons chosen. Upon the dissolution of the Abbey, the King seized the revenues of it, and made a threefold division of them reserving to himself one-third part, amounting, then, to £700. 9s. 9d: assigning another third part to the maintenance of the Bishop, and the remaining one to the Dean and Chapter.

*John Chambers*, the last Abbot, was nominated the first bishop, having the temporalities delivered to him on the 14th of September, and being consecrated the 23rd of October, 1541. He, having governed in his new office for 15 years, died, it is supposed, in 1556. A beautiful monumental statue of himself, in white chalk, was destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers in 1643. *Francis Abree*, Prior of Northampton, was the first Dean of Peterborough. *David Pool*, *L. L. D.*, was consecrated on the 15th of August, 1556, having been appointed by the Pope in the reign of Queen Mary, for at this time Catholicity was restored. Bishop Pool governed during the remainder of Mary's reign; but refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of Elizabeth, in 1559, he was dismissed, imprisoned, and died in retirement and misery in 1568.

"It may not be considered too great a digression," writes Mr. Phillips, in his guide to the Cathedral, "if we say a few words about this 'good queen Bess,' as



her fraudulent historians call her. Indeed we cannot let this opportunity pass, of shewing Elizabeth in her true colors. It is a duty which every writer owes to the public, and after the specimen of her charity which we have just recorded, we are sure our remarks will not be unacceptable. Be it known then, that during the reign of her sister Mary, Elizabeth professed to be a most zealous Catholic. She attended mass, and could count her beads with the rapidity and devotion of a saint. Yet, notwithstanding these outward appearances, Queen Mary knew the treachery and deception of her sister's heart, and was never confident of her actions. She long suspected her sister's conduct, and when dying, requested that Elizabeth would no longer deceive her as to her real character. With a great oath, Elizabeth said, she hoped 'the earth would open and swallow her up, if she were not in heart and soul a Catholic.' No sooner, however, was Elizabeth, Queen, than she declared herself a Protestant, and began her reign by dismissing from office all those who were not after her way of thinking. Hence David Pool's degradation. It would require too much space to write out a fair statement of Elizabeth's character in this work: if, however, the blackest perjury,—the most base and open licentiousness,\*—the most horrid sacrifices to the Protestant faith,†—the cruelest hatred and persecution of a young and lovely Queen, who threw herself upon Elizabeth for protection;—if imprisoning her for upwards of 18 years for an alleged crime, of which she had no right to be an arbiter, and the final murder of that Queen, are sufficient virtues to make Elizabeth worthy the commendation of posterity. We will leave her to their homage, and smother the indignation which the black catalogue of her crimes arouses within us."

*Edmund Scambler*, a native of Gressingham, in Lancashire, was elected in 1560. He was translated to the see of Norwich in 1584, and his successor was *Richard Howland*, in whose time Mary Queen of Scots was interred in the Cathedral. *Thomas Dove*, Dean of Norwich, and Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, who used to call him "the dove with silver wings," was consecrated in 1600, and filled the see for 30 years. His son erected a handsome monument to his memory, which was destroyed in 1643. *William Peirse*, formerly Dean of this diocese, was the next Bishop. He is said to have been a man of great attainments. After a rule of two years he was translated to the Bishopric of Bath.

In 1632, *Augustine Lindsell* was inducted to the bishopric. The parsonage of Caster was added to the Cathedral during the presidency of this bishop. He

\* There is a law yet unrepealed in the statute book, which Elizabeth caused to be passed in her reign, which enacts, that all her *natural children* should be heirs to the throne, by whomsoever begotten.

† There were more victims to the protestant religion sacrificed in one single year of Elizabeth's reign, than in the whole number of Mary's reign included.

was translated to Hereford, in 1634, and in the same year *Francis Dee*, dean of Chichester, was elected his successor. During his lifetime he gave the impropriate parsonage of *Pagham*, in Sussex to St. John's college, Cambridge, for the support of two fellows and two scholars to be elected out of Peterborough school. On his death, in 1638, *John Towers*, then dean of the church, was promoted to this see. In 1640 he was summoned to Parliament by the King. An opinion generally prevailed at this time that bishops should not occupy seats in Parliament, which roused Towers to such a degree of revenge that he and eleven other Bishops entered a protest against all laws, &c., that had been passed during their absence from Parliament. For this petty display of spirit, they were imprisoned for nearly six months, and whilst in prison the scenes were enacted, by Cromwell's soldiers, which are recorded in a subsequent page. He died in 1648, and for 12 years the Church laid under an *Inter Episcopate*, and continued in a state of ruin and desolation until Charles was restored to the throne.

*Benjamin Laney* was inducted, in 1660, and was a liberal benefactor to the Cathedral. He was translated to Lincoln, and succeeded by *Joseph Henshaw* in 1663. He was considered a learned man, and died in London in 1678.

*William Lloyd*, bishop of Llandaff, was preferred to this see in 1679, and to that of Norwich in 1685. Refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary, he was deprived of his Bishoprics, and died in Hammersmith, near London, in 1710.

*Thomas White* was inducted in 1685, and dismissed in 1690, having refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy on the accession of William III.

*Richard Cumberland*, a prelate, deeply learned in the Oriental languages, mathematics, and anatomy, and a voluminous author, was elected in 1691, and died October 9th, 1718.

*White Kennett*, late dean of this Cathedral, succeeded in the same year. He was also a learned man, renowned antiquary, and the author of several useful works. He died on the 19th December, 1728.

*Robert Clavering*, of whom little is said except that he was a pluralist, was the next Bishop.

*John Thomas* was consecrated in 1747. During his prelacy a society was established at Peterborough, called "The Gentleman's Society," whose object was to encourage antiquarian research, and literature in general. Britton says, "a spirit of rivalry pervaded at that time in the formation of such institutes, and we find that besides the chief, or head, at London, called the society of antiquaries, there were others at Spalding, Stamford, Doncaster, Wisbeach, Lincoln, Worcester, and Dublin." Bishop Thomas was translated to Sarum in 1757, and to Winchester in 1761.

*Richard Terrick*, his successor, was promoted to St. Paul's.

*Robert Lamb*, formerly dean of Peterborough, succeeded him, and died in 1769.

*John Hinchcliffe* was the next bishop. He rose to the high station which he occupied, from one of the lowest in society. His father was a stable-keeper in London, and getting him into Westminster school, he succeeded so well in his studies, that he went to Cambridge and sat for a fellowship, which he obtained in 1750. He afterwards married a lady with a fortune of £15,000, and previously to his promotion to the see of Peterborough, he was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Historians speak very favourably of his character. He died in 1794, after a presidency of nearly twenty-five years.

*Spencer Madan*, formerly a Prebendary here, and afterwards Bishop of Bristol, from which see he was translated to Peterborough. After ruling 19 years, he died in 1813.

*John Parsons* was nominated in the same year, and is said to have been an able reformer of University abuses, and an honest, liberal man. He died and was buried at Oxford, in 1819.

*Herbert Marsh*, a native of London, and fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was the next bishop. He resided at Gottingen for several years, with a view to his improvement in modern languages; and whilst there undertook the translation of "Michaelis's Introduction to the New Testament," to which he added explanatory and supplemental notes. In 1792 he published "An Essay on the Usefulness of Theological Learning." He likewise published "An Essay on the English National Credit," and a "History of the Politics of Great Britain and France," and several other works. In 1816 he was appointed Bishop of Llandaff, and translated to the see of Peterborough in 1819. He died on the 1st of May, 1839, and was succeeded in the same year by

*George Davys*, the present bishop, who was formerly a fellow of Christ's Church College, Cambridge, and took a wrangler's degree in 1803. He subsequently became curate of Littlebury, and in 1814, of Chesterford; this latter curacy he held until Dr. Bloomfield, the present Bishop of London, was presented to that living, when Mr. Davys became curate of Swaffham Prior; he afterwards removed to Kensington, and was appointed tutor to the Princess Victoria, our present Queen. Shortly after this he was presented to the rectory of All-Hallows, London, and in 1831 to the deanery of Chester, on which occasion he took the degree of D.D.

The following is the substance of the schemes and decrees to which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England obtained the sanction of the Crown:—That all parishes, which are locally situated in one diocese, and under the jurisdiction of another, be made subject to that see, within which they are locally situated; that certain new dioceses should be created, and that

such apportionment or exchange of ecclesiastical patronage should be made among the archbishops and bishops, so as to leave an average yearly income of £15,000 to the archbishop of Canterbury; £10,000 to the archbishop of York; £10,000 to the bishop of London; £8,000 to the bishop of Durham; £7,000 to the bishop of Winchester; £5,000 to the bishops of Ely, Worcester, and Bath and Wells, respectively; £5,200 to the bishop of Asaph and Bangor; and that out of the funds arising in the said dioceses, over and above the said incomes, the commissioners should grant such stipends to the other bishops, as should make their average annual incomes not less than £4,000, nor more than £5,000.

The following is a list of the manors belonging to the Bishop, and Dean, and chapter of Peterborough:—

## BISHOPS' MANORS.

Boroughbury, in Peterborough  
Eye.  
Werrington.  
Walton.  
Paston and Gunthorpe.

## DEAN AND CHAPTER'S MANORS.

Peterborough.	} In North-
Longthorpe.	
Castor.	
Sutton.	
Glington with Peakirk.	
Maxey with Northborough.	
Irthlingborough.	
Easton and Bringham, Leicestershire.	
Fiskerton, with its members, Lincolnshire	
North and South Collingham, Notts.	
Alwalton, in Huntingdonshire.	

## DIGNITARIES OF THE DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

## BISHOP,

Right Reverend GEORGE DAVYS, D.D., (£4,500), formerly Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1803; M.A. 1806; B.D. & D.D. 1831. *Palace, Peterborough.* 1839

## DEAN,

Very Reverend GEORGE BUTLER, D.D. .... 1842

## CANONS,

John James, D.D. .... 1829	H. C. Marsh, M.A. .... 1833
W. Mc Douall, M.A. .... 1831	Archdeacon Davys, M.A. .... 1842

(Net revenue £5,118. The Dean's stipend is £160, and each Canon £36; surplus revenues are divided, two-eighths to the Dean, and to each Canon one-eighth; sum so divided, £3,918. The proceeds of the two suspended Canonries to be paid over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.)

## HONORARY CANONS,

Marsham Argles, M.A. .... 1844	E. T. Vaughan, M.A. .... 1846
P. Thornton, M.A. .... 1844	W. Wales, M.A. .... 1846
J. Manl. Echallaz, M.A. .... 1844	R. Waterfield, M.A. .... 1847
Sir G. S. Robinson, M.A. .... 1844	John Wetherall, M.A. .... 1847
Thomas Mills, M.A. .... 1845	Henry Fearon, B.D. .... 1848
Hon. P. A. Irby, M.A. .... 1845	Joseph Garton, M.A. .... 1848

## ARCHDEACONS.

Ven. Owen Davys, M.A., Northampton (£88. 0. 0.)	1842
— T. K. Bonney, M.A., Leicester (£65. 0. 0.)	1831



## CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE.

Worshipful Marsham Argles, M.A. .... 1842

## MINOR CANONS,

William Cape, M.A. .... 1830 | Charles Cookson, B.A. .... 1833  
E. Cory, M.A., *Precentor* ..... 1831

(Each Minor Canon receives £150, and the Precentor, in addition, £17; houses attached to each.)

*Master of the Grammar School*,—Rev. W. Cape, M.A.

*Bishop's Examining Chaplain*,—Mr. Chancellor Argles, M.A.

*Domestic ditto*,—Archdeacon Davys, M.A.

*Registrars of the Diocese*,—W. Gates, H. P. Gates, and W. B. Gates, Esqs.

*Secretaries to the Bishop*,—John Gates, H. P. Gates, Esqs., *Peterborough*, and J. Burder, Esq., *London*.

*Chapter's Clerk*,—J. Gates, Esq.

*Organist*,—Mr. John Speechly.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.—From a very early period, every bishop and clergyman has been required to pay the amount of his first year's incumbency into a fund, called from thence "*First Fruits*," and every succeeding year as long as he is in possession of the living, he has been required to pay one-tenth part of his income into a fund, hence called "*The Tenths*." In 1290, a valuation for this purpose was made of all the Ecclesiastical Livings in England; and the book containing that record is preserved in the Remembrancer's office, under the title of "*Valor of Pope Nicholas IV.*" At the time of the Reformation there was a law passed, that the First Fruits and Tenths should be applied to the use of the state, and that any bishop or clergyman neglecting to pay those imposts into the public treasury, should be declared an intruder into his living, and should forfeit double the amount; and, in order to ascertain the full amount, an accurate and full valuation was made of all the ecclesiastical livings in England and Wales. Except during a short period in the reign of Philip and Mary, the First Fruits and Tenths continued to be paid into the public exchequer, till the reign of queen Anne, when the queen, deploring the wretched condition of many of the poor clergy, owing to the insufficiency of their livings, determined that the First Fruits and Tenths of the livings of all the bishops and clergy should be paid into a fund called "*Queen Anne's Bounty*," and that the amount should be appropriated to the augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy. As there was no fresh valuation instituted in the time of queen Anne, the First Fruits and Tenths continue to be paid according to that made by Henry VIII. in 1535, and which was registered in what is called the king's books, *Liber Regis*, to which, as well as to the augmentation from queen Anne's Bounty, we shall frequently have to refer in the accounts of church livings, at subsequent pages. That this payment might not operate oppressively, the first year's income was to be paid by four annual instalments, and all livings of small value were entirely exempt, and hence called "*discharged livings*." The increase which has taken place in the value of church livings since 1535, is enormous; and were the First Fruits and Tenths collected on the present valuation, they would yield, instead of £15,000, as at present, more than £350,000 the net income of the Established Church of England and Wales, now amounting to £3,055,654 per annum, as appears from the report of the commissioners appointed by his late Majesty William IV., made on an average of the three years ending December 31st, 1831, and presented to Parliament 1835. The usual annual account shows that during the year ending the 31st of December, 1847, the total receipts amounted to £200,054, and the total disbursements to £200,057. The amount of first fruits due or in arrear is £100. 4s. 10d, and the amount of yearly tenths due or in arrear is £138. 7s. 6d. This bishopric is rated for its first fruits at £414. 17s. 8d., and the archdeaconry at £122. 7s. 1d. The valuation of all the benefices within the limits of this work, and in the Commissioner's Report of 1835, will be shewn in the histories of the parishes and chapelries. The bishop has the patronage of the archdeaconries, chancellorship, canonries, and seven benefices; the Dean and Chapter, of the minor canonries, and seven benefices, and the Lord Chancellor, the deanery. There are 522 benefices in the diocese, of which about 398 have glebe houses.

## City of Peterborough.

PETERBOROUGH is an ancient city and Parliamentary borough within the liberty of Peterborough situated on the northern side of the river Nen, which divides it from Huntingdonshire, and "on the borders of the fens, in the country of the *Giroii*," about 42 miles N.E. from Northampton; 13 S.E. from Stamford; 80 N. by E. from Oxford, and 81 miles N. by W. from London by the high-road, 102½ by the Eastern Counties railway, and 110¼ by the London and North-Western railway. Its population, in 1841, was 6,107 persons, and the population of the entire parish of St. John, including the hamlets, was 6,959 souls. "It oweth its increase, if not its origin," says Bridges, "to the famous monastery, which was founded there about 500 years before the Conquest." "The prosperity of the town," continues the same historian, "entirely depended upon that of the monastery; and whatever calamities at any time befel the latter, the former was equally involved in them. Accordingly we find that when the Danes, with *Herewardus le Wake*, in the time of abbot *Turolde*, attacked the convent at *Bolehiththe-gate*, and, the monks resisting them, set fire to the adjacent buildings; and the conflagration became so general, that but one house in the town, as we learn from the Saxon chronicle, escaped the flames." The town and parish, independent of its hamlets, contains 1,430 acres; the rateable value of the land and houses is £26,824. 15s., and the amount of assessed property £11,647. Earl Fitzwilliam, the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter, are the principal land-owners. The situation of Peterborough is exceedingly pleasant, the buildings in general are neat, and the streets regular. It consists of four or five good streets, and a compact market-place in the centre, (all in one parish, that of St. John the Baptist,) and the extra-parochial district, called the Minster Close, or Minster Precincts. The Market-place and some of the streets, are lined with large, well stocked shops, and are lighted with gas. The trade of the town is chiefly in corn, coal, timber, and malt, brought in large quantities by means of the river Nen; and the transit of live and dead stock, and other agricultural produce to London by railway.

The river Nen, which here divides this county from Huntingdonshire, is navigable to Northampton, 42 miles above Peterborough. There is a bridge over this river leading to the city, kept up and repaired by the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon, in which it is situated. It appears from history, that Abbot Godfrey, elected in the year 1299, built of his own free-will the bridge leading to the city, in the fourth year of King Edward the Second. There was an inquisition made concerning the said bridge, which being gone to decay, the question was how or by whom it should be repaired. To determine

this, there was a jury impannelled, six out of Northamptonshire, and six out of Huntingdonshire, who, upon examination, returned an ignoramus in the following manner:—"That there was none of right bound to repair or sustain the same;" but, the king and queen coming to Peterborough, the said bridge was repaired by Abbot Adam, for their passage into the city.

An important project has recently been entertained, the object of which is to improve the navigation of the river Nen to this city, connecting it with the town of Wisbeach, so as to enable vessels of 80 tons burthen to navigate the river to this place. A general survey of the Nen, from end to end, has lately been made by an eminent engineer, with a view of improving the navigation from Peterborough to Lynn, and for the better drainage and security of the meadows of the Nen valley against the periodical floods to which it is subject through the heavy rains and consequent overflow of that river.

This city is singularly favoured by railway communication: a branch of the London and North-Western line, from the main trunk at Blisworth, terminates here; and it is also the terminus of the Eastern Counties line, which runs into the former; and a branch line of the Great Northern railway, from this to Boston and Lincoln, which joins the East Lincolnshire railway, crossing the line from Peterborough to Syston, a branch of the Northern Counties railway.

The following returns of the railway traffic of the United Kingdom, though out of place, may not be deemed uninteresting:—

Year.	Miles.	Receipts.	Per Mile.
1842 .....	1,530 .....	£4,400,000 .....	£3,120
1843 .....	1,590 .....	4,850,000 .....	3,080
1844 .....	1,780 .....	5,611,000 .....	3,330
1845 .....	2,050 ....	6,670,000 .....	3,470
1846 .....	2,650 .....	7,690,000 .....	3,300
1847 .....	3,450 .....	8,976,000 .....	2,870
1848 .....	4,420 .....	10,092,000 .....	2,550

There has been, it will be observed, an increase in the total receipts from year to year, but a decrease in the receipts per mile, partly owing to the abstraction by one railway of the traffic of another.

*The Markets*, on Wednesday for live stock, and Saturday for live and dead stock and general produce, are generally well supplied and attended. *Fairs* are held on the 10th of July and 2nd of October; the former, in the town, is a wood and cattle fair for horses and beasts, and the latter, held at the south side of the river, in Huntingdonshire, is for horses, stock of all kinds, wood, and general purposes.

## Public Buildings, &c.

*The Market House* is an ancient building in the Market-place, constructed on arches, and bearing date 1671. It is surmounted by the royal arms, gaudily carved and gilded. The removal of this, now almost useless building together with a few dilapidated houses adjoining, would add very much to the beauty of the town; extend the market place and throw open to view the parish church which is much hidden by them.

*The Corn Exchange*, a neat building in the Italian style, erected near the church on the site of the old Theatre, and opened on the 2nd of October, 1848, consists of a spacious market room lighted by a handsome lantern roof, supported by stone Corinthian pillars, which divide the room into three compartments; a committee and cloak rooms, and a gallery at one end. The building was erected by Messrs. Ruddle and Thompson from a design of Mr. Hemming, of Birmingham.

*The Liberty Gaol and House of Correction* stands on the Stamford-road, about half-a-mile west of the city, and was erected at a cost of £10,000, borrowed on security of the rates, and to be paid in 20 years. It is a handsome stone structure in the Norman style of architecture. The front building comprises the *Sessions Court*, magistrates'-room, jury-room, clerks' offices, turnkeys'-rooms, debtors' prison, &c. The main building includes the governor's residence and offices; accommodation for 25 male and 10 female prisoners; and the chapel; and the whole is warmed by hot air. The arrangement is on the same principle as the model prison at Pentonville. The building was erected in 1842 from the design of Mr. Donthorne, by Messrs. Royce and Woolston, and Mr. Ruddle, of Peterborough. Mr. and Mrs. J. Titterton, are the governor and matron; the Rev. Charles Cookson, chaplain; and Mr. Thomas Southam, surgeon.

*The Assembly Room* in Cumbergate is large and commodious, and well adapted for meetings, lectures, and sales.

*The Mechanics' Institute* is held in Cumbergate, and consists of 140 members, who pay 8s. *per annum* for adults, and 4s. for juveniles. The library contains about 1,200 vols., and is open on Monday and Thursday Evenings. Mr. James Ruddle is secretary.

*The Union Book Club* is composed of 21 members who pay each 2s. 6d. per month. This club has an excellent library, which is open daily. Mr. Jno. Hill is librarian. The most prominent of the Friendly Societies here; are the Freemasons, (St. Peter's Lodge, No. 646), who hold their meetings at the Angel Hotel, the Odd Fellows' (two lodges), and the Foresters.

*Railway Stations*.—The station for the Eastern Counties, and the London and North Western railways, is situate in the parish of Fletton, on the south side of



the river Nen, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge from Peterborough. It is a very extensive and handsome station, distant from Ely  $30\frac{1}{2}$  miles, from Stamford  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles, from Syston 45 miles, from Northampton  $42\frac{1}{2}$  miles, from Blisworth  $47\frac{1}{2}$  miles; to which towns, travellers may proceed directly onward by railways, one line to Blisworth turning off to the left, and that to Stamford to the right. At this station the trains run on one or the other of half a dozen sidings, and under a spacious iron roofing, supported by iron pillars, which form six wide avenues. The roofing is walled at each side; is of great height, 410 feet long, and 228 feet wide. On both sides, there are large stone platforms. There is a range of large brick buildings on the right, comprising refreshment and waiting rooms, booking offices, warehouses, engine-houses, porters' lodges, &c. The Eastern Counties company enlarged it very much, built new warehouses, engine-houses, and a large wharf close to the river, from which there are tramways to the main line, to facilitate the loading and unloading of goods. Close to the station, ranges of houses, some three stories high, have been built for the clerks and others. There is a handsome entrance to the station, with stone pillars, and iron gates; a constables' lodge is erected near it. The *Crown Inn* has been lately built, and adjoins the entrance, for the accommodation of passengers. An immense steam flour-mill has been lately erected here by Earl Fitzwilliam.

*Banks.*—There are three banks and a savings-bank in Peterborough. According to the report of the Savings-bank, for the year ending 29th January, 1849, the amount of deposits was £39,395. 9s. 3d., and the number of depositors 1,336, exclusive of 24 charities, and 22 friendly societies.

*Government and Franchise.*—The city of Peterborough had a separate jurisdiction over 32 towns and hamlets, in all which places the magistrates held their quarter-sessions of the peace and were vested with the same power as judges of assize. The government was formerly vested in the lord of the hundred and liberty of Peterborough, a *custos rotolorum*, crown magistrates, and a high bailiff, nominated by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, as lords of the manor. The court of common pleas for debts to an unlimited amount, existed in the time of the abbot and convent, and it was confirmed to the Dean and Chapter by Henry VIII. at the time of the dissolution. The jurisdiction extends only over the parish of Peterborough. The high bailiff and steward presided with a jury of 12 inhabitant householders. The court is held once a week. The civil government of the city is still vested in the magistrates appointed by the *Custos Rotolorum* of the hundred of Nassaburgh (Earl Fitzwilliam), who hold *sessions for the peace* in the *Sessions court* in the gaol, quarterly; and petty sessions on Saturday. Thomas Alderson Cooke, Esq., is chairman of the petty sessions; and the Magistrates are—

Earl Aboyne  
 Sir John Trollope, Bart.  
 Rev. Lord George Gordon  
 Rev. Charles Atlay, Stamford  
 William Bate, Esq., Werrington  
 Cheselden Henson, Esq., Bainton  
 Rev. S. E. Hopkinson, Morton  
 Rev. John Hopkinson, Alwalton  
 W. L. Hopkinson Esq., Stamford  
 Rev. John James, D.D.

Rev. Joseph Pratt, Paston  
 Rev. W. Strong, Stanground  
 Thomas Alderson Cooke, Esq.  
 Honorable G. W. Fitzwilliam  
 Tycho Wing, Esq., Thorney  
 Thomas Atkinson, Esq.  
 Rev. Owen Davys  
 Leonard Thompson, Esq.  
 Colonel A. Hardy

The city returns two members to parliament; a privilege conferred the 1st of Edward IV. (1461), when the right of election was vested in the inhabitants within the precincts of the minster, being householders not receiving alms, and in the other inhabitants within the city paying scot and lot; and which right was exercised to the passing of the Reform Act, in 1832, and is now extended to the hamlets. Mr. John Gates, solicitor, is the returning officer and high bailiff. The borough boundaries comprehend the parish and the minster precincts. The present representatives are the Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, and William Cavendish, Esq. Peterborough is one of the polling places for the members of the northern division of the county. The arms of the city are those of the deanery, the Dean and Chapter being lords of the manor. The title of Earl of Peterborough, now extinct, was conferred on the Mordaunt family by Charles I.

*The Parish Church*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a large handsome stone structure, and stands nearly in the centre of the city. It consists of a body supported by lofty arches and pillars, north and south aisles and chapels, an embattled chancel, and an elegant embattled tower adorned with pinnacles. The tower contains a peal of eight bells, and a clock which strikes the hours and quarters, with musical chimes every third hour, changing every day in the week. In the chancel is a large altar-piece, "The Transfiguration," painted by Sir R. K. Porter. The living is a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Longthorpe, valued at £575 per annum. The Lord Bishop of the diocese is patron, the Rev. John James, D.D., incumbent, and the present curates are, the Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, and the Rev. Edward Pengelly. The tithes, moduses, &c., were commuted, in 1815, for 160 acres of land.

*Chapels.*—The *Catholics* have a temporary place of worship in Cumbergate, but are about to erect a chapel. The Rev. Thomas Sead is the pastor. The *Independent Chapel*, in Westgate, is a neat building, enlarged in 1832. The Rev. Wm. Palmer is the minister.—The *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, (off Priestgate), is another neat erection.—The *General Baptist Chapel*, Westgate, is a

small mean building, but one of the oldest dissenting places of worship in the kingdom.—The *Particular Baptists* have a small chapel in North-street; and the *Primitive Methodists* another in Boongate, built in 1824.

Amongst the Societies for the advancement of religion, may be noticed those for the *Promotion of Christian Knowledge*, and the *Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*. From the report laid before the annual meeting, held in January, 1849, it appeared that the receipts of the committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, for the last year, amounted to £185. 2s. 7d., which, with the balance of £78. 13s. 3d. in the Treasurer's hands on the 4th day of January, 1848, make a sum total of £263. 15s. 10d. The disbursements for the same year amounted to £152. 16s., leaving a balance of £110. 19s. 10d. in the hands of the treasurer. From the secretary's report it appeared that during the same year 250 bibles, 176 testaments, 555 prayer books, 741 other bound books, and 4,610 unbound books and tracts on the society's list, were distributed by this committee. The secretary has still in his possession 75 bibles, 107 testaments, 282 prayer books, 750 other bound books, and about 6,000 unbound books, and religious books and tracts. The annual subscriptions of the committee to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for this year, amount with donations, to £48. 2s. 11d.

The *Peterborough Diocesan Church Building Association* is another excellent institution. The following is a statement from the treasurer's account for the year ending July, 1846:—

DRS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance in hand, July 1st, 1845 .....	583	9	11			
To Subscriptions, from July 1st, 1845, to July 1st, 1846 .....	168	16	6			
To Guilsborough Parochial Collection, by Rev. J. D. Watson...	4	18	0			
To interest on sums in Banker's hands .....	18	12	2			
				775	16	7
Crs.						
By Grant to the Incorporated Society .....	75	0	0			
Balance in hand, July 1st, 1846 .....	700	16	7			
				775	16	7

*Schools.*—The Cathedral, Grammar, or Chapter School in the Minster Precincts, is endowed with £64. 13s. 4d. per annum, paid by the Dean and Chapter for the education of 20 boys, who receive £2. 13s. 4d. each per year, which was anciently considered maintenance-money, and who have the privilege of becoming candidates for 5 scholarships, and a fellowship in St. John's college, Cambridge. Another *School* is endowed with the sums of £30, and £16 per annum, 6 acres of land, and certain premises.

The *National School*, established in 1823, is a large, commodious, plain building. It is supported principally by voluntary subscription, and from the treasurer's report, for the year ending December, 1848, it appears that the receipts

of the year, including the balance of the preceding year, was £380. 11s. 10d., and the amount of disbursements, &c., £327. 1s. 2d., leaving a balance of £53. 10s. 8d. Mr. John Savigar is master.

The *Infant School* in New-town, under the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam and the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, is supported principally by annual subscriptions, and a triennial sermon, to be preached in the parish church. The first sermon for this object was delivered in July, 1848, by the Lord Bishop, when the collection amounted to £20. 19s. The receipts for the year ending January 1st, 1848, was £90. 7s. 5d., and the disbursements £48. 7s. 1d.

*Charitable Institutions.*—The *Dispensary and Infirmary*, rebuilt in 1845, is a plain neat building. The Earl Fitzwilliam is president, and amongst the vice-presidents are the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Aboyne, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, the Bishops of Gloucester and Ely, Viscount Milton, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Peterborough. The institution is supported by subscription; and the report for the year ending January 1st, 1849, states the number of physician's patients treated during the past year to be 1,398; the number of surgeon's, 452; and the number received into the infirmary, 36. The receipts of the same year, including a balance of £53. 5s. 6d. from the former account, and £11. 11s. arrears collected, was £589. 19s. 5d.; and the total expenditure of the year was £452. 17s.

The *Almshouses*, in the Minster Precincts, for 8 aged persons, were rebuilt lately; and of the almshouses in St. John-street, for 44 poor persons, 17 were rebuilt in a tasteful manner in 1845.

The Hon. Ed. Wortley, formerly M.P. for this city, gave a very good house with extensive premises in 1744, as a workhouse for the poor, but when the union workhouse was built, it fell into the hands of the feoffees, who converted it into rooms for aged and infirm persons, and erected a new front in 1837. The inmates receive from 2s. 6d. to 3s., and 4lb. of bread each per week.

The *Union Workhouse*, situate on the Thorpe road, about half a mile west of the city, is a plain substantial building, erected in 1836, at a cost of about £4,000, and capable of accommodating 250 persons. The union comprehends 40 parishes, viz: Ailsworth, Alwalton, Caldecot, Castor, Chesterton, Denton, Farcet, Fletton, Folksworth, Glatton, Haddon, Holme, Morborne, Overton Longville, Overton Waterville, Peterborough, Stanground, Stilton, Sutton, Upton, Washingley, Water-Newton, Woodstone, Yaxley, Crowland, Deeping-Gate, Etton, Eye, Glinton, Gunthorpe, Helpstone, Marholm, Maxey, Newborough, Northborough, Paston, Peakirk, Thorney, Walton, and Werrington; and embraces an area of 120 square miles. A wooden erection was added in 1847, to the rear of the building, at a cost of about £100, for the accommodation of the Irish paupers, the influx of which was considerable, in consequence of the partial



famine in that country. The Earl Fitzwilliam is the chairman of the board of guardians, Mr. John Miller, clerk, Richard and Jane Noble, master and matron, Mr. Thomas Southam, surgeon, and the Rev. Edward Theed, chaplain.

For the Charities of Peterborough, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

### HAMLETS.

**DOGSTHORPE**, or as it is written in ancient records, *Dodsthorpe*, is a hamlet in the parish of St. John the Baptist, situate about 2 miles north of Peterborough, containing 2130 acres, and a population in 1841, of 514 souls. Before the dissolution of the religious houses, this was part of the possessions of Peterborough abbey; and after its suppression, it was given with Boroughbury manor, of which it is a member, to the bishop of the diocese and his successors.

**EASTFIELD**, is another hamlet in this parish, distant about one mile N.E. by E. from Peterborough, and 2 miles from Eye, on the Thorney Road. Its area including the hamlet of Newark is 1,360 acres. Eastfield and Newark, are members of Boroughbury manor.

**LONGTHORPE**, is a chapelry in this parish, situate on the Stamford road, about 2 miles W. by S. of Peterborough. It contains 1300 acres, and its population in 1841, was 251 souls. The Dean and chapter are lords of the manor, and the Earl Fitzwilliam is the principal land owner. Here is a very ancient tower, called West-hall, which is supposed to have belonged to the court-lodge or manor-house.

**Low**, now a farm house, was formerly a cell to the abbey, and supplied by the monks. The chapel was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and traces of it are yet visible. *Caer-dyke*, where the fens begin, is supposed to be the work of the Romans: Bridges tells us, that it was nearly 40 miles in length, extending from the Nene, a little below Peterborough, to the Witham, about 3 miles below Lincoln; near Newark, in this neighbourhood, it was 40 feet from bank to bank.

*Longthorpe Chapel*, is a small plain edifice, and the living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Peterborough. The Rev. W. Cape, M.A., is the present incumbent.

**NEWARK**, is a small hamlet, containing several scattered houses, about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles north of Peterborough. Its acreage is included with Eastfield.

*In Chapel Close*, formerly stood a Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

**OXNEY**, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. of Peterborough, was formerly a considerable cell to the abbey. It is moated round, the inclosure contains 7 or 8 acres, and several marks of antiquity still remain. In the 33rd of Henry III. (1249), the monks of the abbey obtained the grant of a fair here for 8 days. Here was a chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, under the care of a warden. At *Spital-fields*, near the city, stood an infirmary, or hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, which consisted of a prior and 7 brethren. Here was a chapel, dedicated to All-Saints.

## Peterborough Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE, MINSTER GATEWAY.

Mr. Joseph Slatterie Clarke, Postmaster.

MISCELLANY :—Consisting of the names of the Clergy, Gentry, Partners in Firms, and other Inhabitants, not arranged in the List of Trades and Professions. See also a List of the Cathedral Clergy on a preceding page.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Davys Right Rev. George, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, <i>Palace</i>  | Hill Mr. John, New-town   |
| Butler Very Rev. George, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, <i>Deanery</i>  | Holeywell William, gunsmith, Narrow-st.   |
| Davys Owen, Ven. M.A., Archdeacon of Northampton, Minster-precincts  | Holmes George, Esq., North-street   |
| Arnold J. F., writing clerk, Minster-gatew.  | Holmes John P., Esq., Crescent  |
| Arthy Joseph, druggist, Long causeway  | Holt Miss Eliza, Priestgate   |
| Artindale John George, draper, Market-pl.  | Houshold John, estate-agent, Crescent   |
| Atkinson Thos., Esq., <i>Bridge House</i>  | Jacob Charles, Esq., West-end   |
| Babbington C., oil cake merch., Priestgate   | James Rev. John, D.D., Vicar of Peterborough and Maxey, Minster precincts                                     |
| Ball Mrs., St. John's-street   | Jenkins Mrs., Westgate  |
| Bright Sarah, staymaker, Cumbergate  | Johnson Mr. John, Priestgate  |
| Buckle Samuel, brewer, St. John's-street   | Little Charles, farmer, <i>Boroughbury House</i>  |
| Cape Rev. Wm., M.A., Minster precincts   | Lawrance Wm., Esq., solicitor (and clerk of the peace for the Liberty of Peterborough) <i>Fletton Tower</i> . |
| Cattel James, Esq., Minster precincts  | Marsh Miss Cath., Priestgate  |
| Charner Rev. Rupert (Wesleyan), Crescent   | Marsh Rev. Herbert C., Minster precincts  |
| Cheshire The Misses, Cowgate   | Marshall Mrs. Susannah, Cowgate   |
| Clapham Mrs. Sarah, Lincoln-road   | Marshall Rev. F. A. S., M.A., Priestgate  |
| Clifton Mr. Geo., gent., Narrow-street   | Martin Mrs., Priestgate   |
| Coe Mrs. Jane, North-street  | Marrishall Miss, Westgate   |
| Cooke Thos. Alderson, Esq., <i>Priestgate House</i>  | Matley The Misses, Crescent   |
| Cooke Mr. William, Lincoln-road  | Maxwell Miss, Priestgate  |
| Cookson Rev. Chas., M.A., Minster prects.  | M'Douall Rev. Wm., M.A., Minster prects.  |
| Cooper Mr. Charles, Westgate   | Miller Mr. J., clerk to the union, Bridge-st.   |
| Crisp Mr. William, Cowgate   | Miller Mr. William, Priestgate  |
| Cory Rev. Edmund, M.A., Minster prects.  | Mills Rev. T., rector of Northboro', Priestgt.  |
| Dean Mr. Robert, New-town  | Morris Admiral, Priestgate  |
| Dean Mr. John, <i>Westgate Cottage</i>   | Mossop Miss Jane, New-town  |
| Deckener Mrs. Sophia, Priestgate   | Nicholson Henry, oil cake merch., Crescent  |
| Eden Wm., clerk to Yorke & Co., Cowgate  | Noble Richard, workhouse-master   |
| Edmunds Rev. Payne, Westgate   | Oldham Charles, farmer, Long-causeway   |
| Edwards John R., auctioneer, Long causew.  | Palmer J. E., dentist, Narrow Bridge-street   |
| Ellis Mr. Paul Horne, Neville-place  | Palmer Rev. Wm. (Independt.), New-town  |
| English Edward, banker's clerk, New-town   | Parker John, stay-maker, Cross-street   |
| Gaches Mr. James, Midgate  | Parr Mr., Crescent  |
| Gates Henry Pearson, Esq., solicitor, and joint secretary to the Bishop of Peterborough, Minster precincts   | Pentney Wm., Baptist minister, Long-caus.   |
| Gates John, Esq., solicitor, high-bailiff, &c., chapter clerk and secretary to the Bishop, Minster precincts | Percival Andrew Esq., solicitor, Minster-pr.  |
| Hardy Colonel Abraham, Priestgate  | Perkins Thos. C., bookbinder, Westgate  |
| Haworth Rev. Benjn. (Wesleyan), New-rd.  | Read William, boat builder, Bridge-street   |
| Hawkesworth William, North-street  | Richmond Mr. Thomas, Westgate   |
| Head Mr. Richard John, Priestgate  | Riggs Mr. Charles, North-street   |
|  | Rodham Rev. Thomas (Wesleyan), Crescent   |
|  | Saldarini Jph., optician, gilder, &c., Cowgt.   |
|  | Salman Harriet, sub-distributor of stamps, Long-causeway  |

Seed Rev. Thomas (Catholic) North-street  
 Sharp Mrs. Amy, Priestgate  
 Simpson Charles, Esq., agent to Earl Fitzwilliam, *Milton*, office, Minster gateway  
 Smith Mr. John, New-town  
 Smith Geo. Archer, Esq., Broad Bridge-st.  
 Snow Mr. William, North-street  
 Speechly John, organist and pianoforte-teacher, Crescent  
 Thompson Mrs. Anna, Lincoln-road  
 Taverner Mr., Sexton Barns Farm.  
 Thompson Jph., general dealer, Westgate  
 Titterton John, governor of gaol  
 Trowell Mr. Wm., Long-causeway  
 Tomlin Robert S., Esq., Westgate  
 Twist Joseph, crescent  
 Underwood Mrs. Elizabeth, Cowgate

Wallis Ann, whitesmith, Narrow Bridge-st.  
 Wartnaby Mr., Westgate  
 Weatherill Geo., supervis. of excise, Westgt.  
 West Vervni, teacher of dancing, Cowgate  
 White Thos., railway contractor, Crescent  
 White Thos., Esq., Cowgate  
 White Thos., Esq., jun., Market-place  
 Whitwell John, farmer, Cumbergate  
 Wiggin John, superintendent registrar, Cumbergate  
 Willmott Mr. John, North-street  
 Wilson Mrs. Catharine, Long-causeway  
 Wraight Mrs., Crescent  
 Wright Mr. Frankness  
 Wright James, chimney-sweep, Boongate  
 Wyman Mr. Thomas, *Boonfield Cottage*  
 Yorke Danl., Esq., banker, Narrow-street

## Trades and Professions.

### Academies.

*Marked \* are Boarding Schools.*

Barber John, Cowgate, *Deacon's Charity School*  
 \*Beswick Mrs. Priestgate  
 \*Clements Mary, Westgate  
 Crane Mrs. Manning (& stay maker), Market-place  
 \*Edwards the Misses  
*Grammar School*, Minster yard,  
 Rev. W. Cape, M.A., head-master  
 Gaches Mary, Midgate  
 \*Griffin Mrs., Minster prects.  
*Infant (New Town)*, Eleanor Jackson  
*National*, New-town, John Savigar & Ann Richardson  
 Lever Mrs., New-town  
 Lucy Jane, St. John's-street  
 Richardson Mary Ann, Cowgt  
 \*Smith Eliz. & Jane, Priestgt  
 \*Walker Mrs. & Miss, Westgt  
 \*Whetherby J., *Neville House*, Priestgate  
 Wilson Mrs. & Miss, Priestgt.

### Artists.

Barron John, Cowgate  
 Bristow Geo. Smart, Albert-pl.  
 Sarjeant John, Priestgate

### Attornies.

Atkinson & Smith, Cumbergate, *The Vineyard*  
 Broughton John, Cowgate  
 Buckle Samuel Charles Watson, Westgate

Gaches Wm. Daniel, (clerk to County Court), Cross-st.  
 Gates, Son, & Percival, Minster precincts  
 Lawrance & Son, Priestgate  
 Platel George, Bridge-street  
 Robinson William, Cowgate  
 Wilkinson Nelson, Long-causeway (clerk to magist.)

### Auctioneers & Appraisers.

Bristow Geo., Long-causeway  
 Cole & Freeman  
 Edwards & Son, Long-causew.  
 Wallis John, Priestgate

### Bakers, &c.

Ashworth Joseph, New-town  
 Beaver Thos., Long-causeway  
 Barnes John, St. John's-str.  
 Brookes J., Bridge-street  
 Bullamore Rd., Boongate  
 Frisby James, Bridge-street  
 Goodyer Eliz., Boongate  
 Goodyer Henry, Narrow-st.  
 Hodson John Crisp, Cowgate  
 Rawlings William, Bridge-st.  
 Read Johnson, Albert-place  
 Rowell John, London-road  
 Shelton Thomas, Westgate  
 Smith William C., New-town  
 Swallow William, New-town  
 Thompson John, Westgate  
 Thompson Thomas (relieving officer) Narrow-street  
 Thompson Robert, Boongate  
 Todd Henry, Church-street  
 Turner Joseph, Boonfield  
 Twilley Lawrence, Boongate

### Bankers.

*National Provincial Bank of England*, Cross-st., Alex. S. Thomson, manager, draw on London Joint Stock Bank, Spooner, and Co., London & Westminster Bank  
*Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Branch Bank*, market-place, draw on London & West. Bk., Wm. Rowell, manager  
 Yorke Danl., & Co., Narrow-street, draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co., London  
*Savings' Bank*, Cumbergate, open on Mondays, from 10 to 12, John Wiggins, sec.

### Basket-makers.

Sellers Joseph, (and cane worker) Boongate  
 Snart Robt., Long-causeway  
 Tabor James, Narrow-street  
 Tabor John, Boongate  
 West John, Narrow-street

### Blacksmiths.

Bannister Chas., Cumbergate  
 Bristow John, Bridge-street  
 Davis Sarah, Boongate  
 Fenwick —, Long-causeway  
 Jackson Edward, Boongate  
 Richards John, Cumbergate  
 Wright Thomas, Bridge-st.

### Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, &c.

Chadwell Thomas, (& Piano-forte-dealer & circulating library), Narrow-street

Clarke Joseph Slatterie [& fancy repository & library] Market-place

Gardner Robert [& wholesale stationer and publisher] Narrow-street

Harley John, (printer and stationer only) Market-pl.

Pentney Wm. [bkseller. only] & tea dlr., Long-causeway

Underwood Jas., Narrow-st. Wallis John, [printer only] Priestgate

#### Boot and Shoemakers.

Barton John, Cowgate

Bell William, Market-place

Bott George, Long-causeway

Buff Abrm., Boongate

Burridge John, Boongate

Burton, Jas., Narrow-street

Catling Jph., Long-causeway

Fevre William, Midgate

Leigh Samuel, Narrow-street

March John, Boonfield

Mobb John, Boonfield

Mobb John, Westgate

Noble Henry (& sexton), St. John's-street

Noble John, Boongate

Parsons Abrm., Boongate

Parsons John, Boongate

Pheasant Wm. (& leather-cutter, Long-causeway

Redhead Henry, Boongate

Ringham Thomas, Westgate

Shelton J. P., Long-causeway

Smedley John, St. John's-st.

Taylor John, Boongate

Wilton John, Priestgate

#### Braziers and Tanners.

Barnes John, Priestgate

Cook Lewis, Boongate

Hardy Robert, Narrow-street

Leach William, Priestgate

#### Brewers.

Atkinson Jno. Glenton, [Phoenix brewery] Priestgate

Buckle S. & Co., St. John's-st.

Simpson John D., Westgate

Speechley Edwd., Bridge-st.

Webb John, North-street

#### Brokers.

Cockerill Elizbth., Westgate

Dodson George, Narrow-st.

Jamblin John, Westgate

Leach William, Priestgate

Woodcock Thomas, Westgate

#### Builders.

Bell Robert, Lincoln-road

Ellis John, Boongate

Johnson Thos., St. John's-st.

Lucas Gideon, North-street

Royce John, Bridge-street

Ruddle Francis (& joiner), New-town

Thompson John (and stone-mason) h., Westgate

#### Butchers.

Burnsoll John, Midgate

Cotton Chas., Long-causeway

Dodson Thos., Narrow-street

Faulkner Jas., Boongate

Henson Jonathan, Market-pl

Hodges Jas., Boongate

Holdich Fras., St. John's-st.

Jackson Tho., Milton-square

Mackley Rt., Westgate

Marriott Jph., Boongate

Mason Ann, Boongate

Oldham Wm., Long-causeway

Parrish J., Long-causeway

Phipps Rt., Bridge-street

Pretty Thos., Church-street

Samworth Wm., Bridge-street

Seargeant Joseph, Midgate

Searson Samuel, Narrow-st.

Speechley Fras., Boongate

Speechley Wm., Boongate

Strickson Jno., Bridge-street

Taverner Thos., Narrow-st.

Thompson Wm., Church-st.

Ward George, Bridge-street

Ward Mary, New-town

Watson J., Boongate

#### Cabinet-makers.

Edwards & Son, Long-causeway

Gooch Henry, Cowgate

Jamblin John, Westgate

Oliver Fred., Long-causeway

Phipps Edw., Narrow-street

#### Carpenters, &c.

Allatson John, London-road

Aspittle Dennis, Boonfield

Carter Edw., Thorpe-road

Dunkley John, Westgate

German Robt., Bridge-street

Lacy William, Boongate

Richardson Geo., Cowgate

Scatley George, Westgate

Shickell John, Albert-place

Wallis George, Westgate

#### Chemists and Druggists.

Bruster John, Bridge-street

Buckle Frank G., Narrow st.

Loal John, Narrow-street

Nicholson & Clapham (& soda water mfrs.), Long-causeway

Parnell John, Market-place

Sturton John, Bridge-street

Whitwell & Arthy, Long-csw.

**China, Glass, & Earthenware**

#### Dealers.

Bull James, Bridge-street

Griffin Daniel M., Church-st.

Jarvis John, Midgate

#### Coach Makers.

Boughton and Brainsby, Westgate

Dodson Wm., Cowgate

Noble Frederick, Cowgate

#### Coal Merchants.

Bower James, Newtown

Bower Joseph, Bridge-street

Edis Richard, Boongate

Hill Thomas, Bridge-street

Murphy Joseph, Boongate

Weston & Pinckney, Fletton

#### Confectioners.

Beckett Robert, Church-st.

Carnall J., Long Causeway

Dodson Cs., Long Causeway

Loomes Robert, Cowgate

Morling Mrs., Narrow-b-st.

Nicholls Geo., Narrow-b-st.

Storror, Alex., (eating house)

Watson Henry, Boongate

#### Coopers.

Shaw John, Boongate

Wells Jas. Gray, Bridge-st.

#### Corn Merchants.

Bower Joseph, Bridge-street

French Ben., Bridge-street

Hill Thos., Broad-bridge-st.

Hall Ed., Josias, maltster, Bridge-st., h., Woodstone

#### Cow Keepers.

Bottomley Ed., (& shepherd) Boonfield

Bull John, Boongate

Britton John, Westgate

Cole Charles, Cowgate

Holland Sarah, Newtown

Robinson J. Andrew, Wstgte.

#### Corn Millers.

Everett John, Fletton

Holdich James, Fengate

Tomlin Robert, Thorpe Road



**Curriers.**

Blackwell Fras., Westgate  
Caster George, Bridge-st.

**Dyers.**

Scatley Mary, Westgate  
Whitworth Sarah, Cowgate

**Fire & Life, &c. Agents.**

Atlas (Fire & Life) George  
Bristow, Long Causeway  
*Birmingham*, (Fire) Robert  
Griffin Narrow-bridge-st.  
*County* (Fire) and *Provident*  
(Life), T. White, and Jno.  
Simpson, Cowgate  
*Crown* (Life), Robt. Griffin,  
Narrow-bridge-street  
*Guardian*, Ed. English, New-  
town  
*Hail Storm*, S. C. W. Buckle,  
Westgate  
*Hail Storm*, "Norwich," Mr.  
Rowell, Market-place  
*Law*, (Life), W. D. Gaches,  
Cross-street  
*Metropolitan Counties Life*, E.  
Speechley, Bridge-street  
*Medical, Clerical, and General*  
*Life*, J. Sturton, Broad-st.  
*Mutual Cattle Insurance Co.*,  
S. C. W. Buckle, Westgate  
*North of England*, [Life], W.  
Lawrance  
*Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire*,  
Fire & Life, Jas. Arnold,  
Minster-gateway  
*Pelican* (Life), Lawrance and  
Son, Priestgate  
*Royal Exchange*, Wm. Eden,  
Cowgate  
*Royal Farmers and General In-*  
*surance* S. C. W. Buckle,  
Westgate  
*Scottish Equitable* (Life), Jas.  
Sawyer, Narrow-street  
*Suffolk* (Fire and Life), J. B.  
Clifton, Narrow-street  
*Sun* (Fire & Life), J. G. At-  
kinson, Cumbergate  
*Western* (Life), Fred. Oliver,  
Long Causeway  
*Yorkshire* (Fire & Life), Wm.  
Robinson, Cowgate

**Fishmongers & Game-dealers.**

Newcomb Thomas, Cowgate

Tow Peter, Narrow-street  
Williamson Eunice, Bridge-st

**Green Grocers.**

Dalton, Robt., St. John's-st.  
Dawson Wm., Cowgate  
Gunton Mary, Midgate  
Jakes John, Cumbergate  
Julyan John, Westgate

**Grocers & Tea Dealers.**

Thus \* are also Bacon Factors.

\*Bedells, Thos., Narrow-st.  
\*Brown William, Bridge-st.  
\*Dodson C., Long Causeway  
Ellington Robt., Narrow-st.  
Ewart Thomas, Westgate  
Hart Mark Wm., Priestgate  
Hercock & Tiley, Bridge-st.  
\*Hewitt Thos., Church-st.  
\*Jelley Wm., Narrow-street  
Little Joseph, Bridge-street  
Salman J., Long Causeway  
\*Vergette W., Long-causew.  
\*Wallis Richd., Market-pl.  
Wigginton J., Long-causew.

**Hair Dressers & Perfumers.**

Green Hy., Long Causeway,  
Toy & Pianoforte dealer  
Hortor Wm., Narrow-street  
Julyan Chas., Market-place,  
and Hatter  
Keech Wm., Narrow-street  
Lovell James, Westgate  
Martin J., Long Causeway  
Saddler John H., Narrow-st.  
West Robert, Narrow-street

**Hatters.**

Bamber Jas. Wilson, Long  
Causeway, and Clothier  
Clifton John, Narrow-street  
Foot Susan, and Clothier,  
Market-place  
Pattinson John, Bridge-st.

**Hotels, Inns, &c.**

*Anchor*, Caroline Speed, Boon-  
gate  
*Angel Hotel and Posting House*,  
John Core, Narrow-street  
*Bell and Oak*, John Tebbs,  
Market-place  
*Black Boy and Trumpet*, Thos.  
Samworth, Long-causew.  
*Black Moor's Head*, Rt. Good-  
acre, Long Causeway

*Black Swan*, Henry Jackson,  
Narrow-street

*Blue Bell*, Wm. Percival, Cow-  
gate

*Boat*, Geo. Bott, Bridge-st.

*Bull*, Wm. Phillips, Westgate.

*Bull and Dolphin*, Mrs. Ruff,  
Bridge-street

*Cross Keys*, Maria Andrews,  
Narrow-street

*Crown*, Rt. Mackley, Westgate

*Falcon*, Wm. Dodson, Cowgate

*Fighting Cocks*, Thos., Ireson,  
Bridge-street

*George and Dragon*, T. Collier,  
Cumbergate

*Golden Lion*, John Bedford,  
Bridge-street

*Grey Hound*, Alfred Andrews,  
Market place

*Horse and Jockey*, J. Noble,  
Boongate

*King's Head*, William Todd,  
Bridge-street

*New Inn*, Jas. Cole, Craw-  
thorn hill

*Ostrich*, J. Webb, North-st.

*Prince of Wales*, Ed. Carter,  
Thorpe Road

*Queen's Head*, John Truss,  
Bridge-street

*Railway Crown Hotel & Posting*  
*House*, Npn. Biney, Fletton

*Rose and Crown*, Rt. Lambert,  
Bridge-street

*Saracen's Head*, Eliz. Hawks-  
worth, Bridge-street

*Ship*, Chas. Stapleton, Long  
Causeway

*Three Tuns*, Henry Freeman,  
Church-street

*Waggon and Horses*, Thomas  
Burkitt, Narrow-street

*Wellington*, Wm. Meadwell,  
Boongate

*Wheat Sheaf*, Rd. Noble, Mid-  
gate

*Wheel*, Fs. Burbidge, Midgate

*White Hart*, Thos. Garrett,  
Long Causeway

*White Lion*, Austin Harrison,  
Church-street

*Windmill*, Chas. Bleet, Ch. st.

**Beer Retailers.**

Allen Thomas, Boongate  
Ball Thomas, Midgate  
Batten Samuel (and horse  
breaker) Boongate

Blake James, Midgate  
Broughton Thos., Westgate  
Burruss John, Boongate  
Carnall Sarah, Cumbergate  
Clarke William, Cumbergate  
Deacon Edward, Boongate  
Deer William, New-town  
Edis Rd., (and general dlr.)  
Boongate

Fox Richard, Boongate  
Faulkner James, Boongate  
Fowler Richard, Boongate  
Hall William, Church-street  
Hardy Jeremiah, Lincoln-rd.  
Hillam George, J., Westgate  
Hillam George, Newtown  
Jinks Edward, Cowgate  
Keech William, Newtown  
King Thomas, Westgate  
Lilly William, Boonfield  
Morley Elizabeth, Bridge-st.  
Nicholls Daniel, Cowgate  
Rowell Susan, Boongate  
Serjeant Joseph, Midgate  
Shaw John, Boongate  
Smith Joseph, Boongate  
Smith William, Boongate  
Spriggs Charles, Boonfield  
Wadsworth Wm., Boongate  
Ward William, Boongate  
Wells James, Boongate  
Woolaston Henry, Boonfield  
Wright James, Boonfield

#### Ironmongers.

Griffin Robert, Narrow-street  
Hardy Robt., Narrow-street  
Sawyer James, (and gas and  
coke mfr.) Narrow-street  
Stanley W. P. Long-causeway  
Vergette George, Market-pl.

#### Iron Founder.

Tidswell Aaron, Westgate

#### Linen and Woollen Drapers,

*Thus \* are also Tailors.*

(See also Tailors and Drapers.)

\*Aitkin James, Bridge-street  
Aldgate James, Market-place  
Beaumont Francis, Narrow-st.  
Blair William, Westgate  
Copeland John, Cowgate  
\*Elsey & Artindale, Mkt.-pl.  
Head & Pearless, Narrow-st.  
Mitchell, Hugh, New-town  
Pears James, Narrow-street  
Palmer Augustus, Narrow-st.

Provost A., Narrow-street  
\*Vergette E., (& waterproof  
cloth mfr.) Market-place

#### Livery Stable keeper.

Dean John Thos. Cross-street

#### Milliners and Dressmakers.

Barnes Catherine, Priestgate  
Bristow Miss, Albert-place  
Brown M. J. & E. Bridge-st.  
English C. & E., Bridge-st.  
Green S. & F., New-town  
Hardy Priscilla, Westgate  
Harrison Mrs., New-town  
Juryan Maria, Westgate  
Parker Mary, Westgate  
Patston Sarah, Boongate  
Pears Mrs., Narrow-street  
Strafford A. M., Priestgate  
Vergette Mrs., Market-place  
Wilson Mrs. G., Lg-causeway

#### Painters, &c.

Allen John, St. John's st.  
Barron Wm. S. Cowgate  
Bristow John, Narrow-street  
Broughton John, Westgate  
Selby John, St. John's-street  
Strickland Wm. (and gilder.)  
Midgate  
White Francis, Church-st.

#### Physicians.

Paley William, Priestgate  
Skrimshire F., Paston house  
Walker Thomas, Westgate

#### Poulterers.

Juryan William, Westgate  
Morton John, Bridge-street

#### Plumbers and Glaziers.

Dudgeon Sally, Bridge-street  
Gunn Samuel, Westgate  
Skinner John, Boongate  
Smith John, Priestgate  
Willoughby John, Cowgate  
Wise William, Narrow-street

#### Rope and Twine makers.

Bruff Henry, Eastfield road  
White John, St. John's-street

#### Saddlers and Harness makers.

Blake and Son, Midgate  
Ellis and Lound, Narrow-st.  
Goodacre J. (harness only.)  
Cumbergate

Parnwell, W. H. Narrow-st.  
Whitwell Thos. Narrow-st.

#### Seedsman and Florists.

Flutter G., Long-causeway  
Mann George, Padholme  
White, John, St. John's st.

#### Shopkeepers.

Aspittal Dennis Boonfield  
Baines Wm., Boongate  
Bluck Mary Ann, Boonfield  
Boughton Robert, Boongate  
Bull John, Boongate  
Bullamore Richd., Boongate  
Burnsoll Jas., Boongate  
Hansford Rebecca W., New-  
town  
Hunt Wm., [& pie manfr.]  
Boongate  
Penman John, New-town  
Lovell Rt., Bridge-street  
Reed Eliz., Boongate  
Sadler J. Horatio, New-town  
Sharp William, New-town  
Shaw John, Boongate  
Speechley Wm. Boongate  
Twilley Lawrence, Boongate  
Wells Jas., Boongate  
Wright Jas., Boongate

#### Straw Hat Makers.

Dodson Mrs., Narrow-street  
Emblow Ann, Boonfield  
Glover Thos., Cumbergate  
Green John, Narrow-street  
Norman Mary, Midgate  
Perkins Mrs., Market-place  
Waterfield Jemima, St. John's

#### Surgeons.

Barber George, Bridge-street  
Pearce John, Westgate  
Porter Wm. G., Bridge-st.  
Southam Thomas, Minster  
Precincts  
Sprigge Oliver, Church-st.  
Walker Thos, Westgate

#### Tailors.

Beckett Thos., Bridge-street  
Chappell Jas., & Hatter, &c.  
Narrow-street  
Gibbs Jas. Reed, Narrow-st.  
Gray Andrew, Cumbergate  
Kelly John, Cumbergate  
Miller Joseph, Midgate  
Lovell Jas. L., Westgate  
Smith Jph., Boongate  
Strickland J., St. John's-st.

Thacker Wm., Cumbergate  
Vine William, Boonfield  
Walker John, Westgate  
Waterfield C., St. John's-st.  
Willmott Rt., & Hatter, &c.,  
Narrow-street  
Woodman Alfred, Boonfield

**Tallow Chandlers.**

Salman Jno, Long Causeway  
Vergette W., Long Causeway  
Wallis Richard, Market-plee  
Little Joseph, Narrow-street

**Tea Dealers.**

Copeland John, Cowgate  
Kerr, Peter, New-town  
Milligan Rt., Westgate  
Mitchell Hugh, Newtown

**Timber Merchants.**

Bower Joseph, Bridge-street

Hill, Thomas, Bridge-street  
Weston & Pinckney, Fletton

**Tobacco Pipe Makers.**

Brown Th. & Wm., Boonfield  
Brown William, Boonfield

**Turners in Wood.**

Allen Latimer, Narrow-street  
German Robert, Narrow-st.  
Roughton Wm., Narrow-st.

**Upholsterers & Paperhangers.**

Edwards William, and Son,  
Long-causeway  
Gooch Henry, Cowgate  
Oliver Fred., Long-causeway

**Veterinary Surgeons.**

Richardson Rt., St. John's-st.  
Richardson Wm., Cowgate  
Sharpe Henry, Cumbergate

**Watchmakers.**

Broderick Thos., Narrow-st.  
Garratt P. & W., Long-cause.  
Hummel Joseph (clock only)  
St. John's-street  
Waldfogel Joseph, (clock  
only) St. John's-street  
Wilson & Son, Narrow-street  
Wilson Geo., Long-causeway

**Wheelwrights.**

Allen Thomas, Boongate  
English Robert, Boongate  
Tabor George, Boongate  
Talbot & Fevre, Lincoln-rd.

**Wine and Spirit Merchants.**

Atkinson John G., Priestgate  
Buckle S. & Co., St. John's-st.  
Hill Thomas, Bridge-street  
Mewburn Jno. Wm., Westgate  
Salman J. W., Long-causew.

**Public Establishments.**

*Stamp Office*, Long-causeway, Miss Harriet  
Salman, sub-distributor  
*Excise Office*, Angel hotel, Narrow-st., Geo.  
Wetherall, supervisor; — Ginger, and  
Samuel Smith, excise officers  
*Reading and News Room*, Market-place, open  
from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m.  
*Assembly Rooms*, Cumbergate, Geo. Bristow,  
proprietor, Long-causeway  
*Dispensary & Infirmary*, New-town, Richard  
Saville Hanbury, house surgeon

**Public Officers.**

*Secretaries to the Bishop, and Clerks to the  
Dean and Chapter of Peterborough*, John  
Gates, and H. P. Gates, Minster-precincts  
*Clerk to the Commissioners of Land, Property,  
Income, and Assessed Taxes, Commissioners  
of Paving & Lighting*, Nelson Wilkinson,  
Long-causeway  
*Clerk of the Peace for the Liberty of Peter-  
borough*, William Lawrance, Priestgate  
*Clerk to the Magistrates for Petty Sessions*,  
Nelson Wilkinson, Long-causeway  
*Collector of Queen's Taxes*, George Bristow,  
Long-causeway  
*Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Northamp-  
ton*, Thomas Alderson Cooke, Priestgate  
*High Bailiff*, John Gates, Minster-precincts  
*High Constable for the Liberty of Peterborough*,  
John Wiggin, Cumbergate

*Inspector of Weights and Measures*, George  
Bristow, Long-causeway  
*Registrar of the Diocese of Peterborough for  
Leicestershire*, H. P. Gates, Minster-prec.  
*Registrar of Marriages*, J. Wiggin, Cumbergt.  
*Registrar of Births, and Deaths*, Thomas  
Southam, Minster-precincts  
*Deputy*, James Cattel, Minster precincts  
*Relieving Officer*, Tho. Thompson, Narrow-st.  
*Sheriff's Officer*, Geo. Bristow, Long-causew.  
*Town Bailiff*, John Barber, Cowgate  
*Town Crier*, Benjn. Harrison, St. John's-st.

**Carriers.**

*Coates*, Meadows, Fighting Cocks, Bridge-  
street, Saturday  
*Crowland*, Hodson's Mail Cart, Cowgate and  
Post-office, daily, 6 o'clock, a.m.; Blood,  
Ship, Long-causeway, Mon. Thur. & Sat.;  
Manning, White Hart, Long-causew., Sat.  
*Deeping*, Wood, Three Tuns, Church-street,  
Wednesday and Saturday  
*Eastrea*, Sudderick, Windmill, Church-st. Sat.  
*Elton*, Stephens, Windmill, Church-st., Sat.  
*Eye*, Steels, White Hart, Long-causeway,  
Wednesday and Saturday  
*Gedney Hill*, Seaton, White Hart, Long-  
causeway, Saturday  
*Glington*, Bellamy, Three Tuns, Church-st., Sat.  
*Huntingdon*, Dean's Mail Cart, Cross-street  
and Post-office, daily, 8 o'clock, p.m.;  
Valentine, Windmill, Church-street, Sat.  
*Langtoft*, Jackson, Windmill, Church-st., Sat.

*Luddington*, Hewmans, Fighting Cocks, Bridge-street, Saturday  
*Nassington*, Beeson, Three Tuns, Church-st., Sat.; Walter, White Lion, Church-st., Sat.  
*Northborough*, Bellairs, White Hart, Long-causeway, Wednesday and Saturday  
*Oundle*, Jinks brothers, Windmill, Church-street, Saturday  
*Ramsey*, Corney, Windmill, Church-st., Sat.  
*Sawtry*, Upex, and Bellamy, Three Tuns, Church-street, Mon., Wed. & Saturday  
*Stamford*, Layton, Waggon and Horses, Bridge-street, Mon., Wed. and Friday;  
 Sharman, White Lion, Church-st., Sat.  
*Stilton*, Dean's Mail Cart, Cross-street and

Post-office, daily, 8 o'clock, p.m.; Habart, Windmill, Church-street, Saturday  
*Thorney*, Hodson's Mail Cart, Cowgate and Post-office, daily, 6 o'clock, a.m.; Maze, Greyhound, Market-place, Tues. & Sat.; Smales, White Hart, Long-causeway, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday  
*Whittlesey*, Hodson's Mail Cart, Cowgate and Post-office, daily, 6 o'clock, a.m.; Hawley's Cart, Clifton's yard, Bridge-st., daily, 11 o'clock, a.m.; Roberts, White Hart, Long-causeway, Saturday; Scotney, Three Tuns, Church-street, Saturday  
*Wisbeach*, Baker, White, Tues. and Friday  
*Yaxley*, Mann, Windmill, Church-st., Sat.

### DOGSTHORPE HAMLET.

Adams Joseph, miller  
 Chappel Thos., blacksmith  
 Hamlin Chas., wheelwright  
 Hardy J. shoemkr & beer retlr  
 Jarvis J. shoemkr & beer retlr  
 Lee John, gardener  
 Paine John, beer retailer  
 Perkins R. vict. Bell, & butch  
 Phillips Fanny, schoolmrs.

Phillips John, gardener  
 Turner T. baker & shopkpr.  
 Turner, Mr. George

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Bothamley Clement  
 Garratt Thomas  
 Headdy William

Johnson, Job., jun.  
 Johnson Job  
 Johnson, Edward,  
 Lee Robert  
 Parker Thomas  
 Parker Thomas, jun.  
 Porter John  
 Stanley Stephen  
 Turner Elizabeth

### LONGTHORPE HAMLET.

Booth Thomas, shopkeeper  
 Burton Francis, beer retailer  
 Fitz-John, Edward, vict., *Fox and Hounds*  
 Wright Thomas, beer retailer  
**Farmers, &c.**  
 Bailey William

Dean Richard, [and steward to Earl Fitzwilliam]  
 Dean George  
 Rowell John  
 Warwick James

### NEWARK HAMLET.

*Marked 1 are at Eastfield, and 2 at Flagfen.*

Barker John, shoemaker  
 1 Barton John, vict., *Wheat Sheaf*, and cabinet maker  
 1 Beetles John, beer retailer  
 Bird Thomas, beer retailer  
 Branston Robert, baker  
 1 Bruff Henry, rope maker  
 Dudley Philip, beer retailer and cattle dealer  
 1 Jackson John, cowkeeper  
 Maywood Thos., rope maker

Medcalf Eliz., schoolmistress  
 Medcalf William, tailor  
 2 Porter Mrs.  
 2 Speechley Rd., cowkeeper  
 Thurlow, Mr. Robert  
 Taylor Mr. Joshua  
 West Joseph, carpenter

#### Farmers, &c.

2 Dolby Henry  
 1 Fevre Thomas

Harrison William  
 Pank John, *Orney*  
 Patston Mary  
 2 Smith Sidney  
 2 Speechley George  
 Sergeant Robert  
 2 Staplee Charles  
 1 Searson Josiah  
 Tipman William  
 Walter Jarvis

### BAINTON PARISH.

Bainton or Badington, on the borders of Lincolnshire, is bounded on the south by Barnack, and the hamlet of Ashton, on the east by Etton and Maxey, on the west by the hamlet of Pilgate, and on the north by Lincolnshire. It contains 960 acres; and its population in 1801, was 134; in 1831, 171; and in 1841,



161 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1070. 15s., and the amount of property, as assessed to the property tax, in 1815, was £1,493. Bainton is generally considered as a chapelry, in the parish of Ufford, but in the parliamentary returns, it is accounted a distinct parish. The soil is generally of a light gravelly nature, and the principal inhabitants are Sir John Trollope, Bart, (lord of the manor), C Henson, Esq., and Earl Fitzwilliam.

The lands of this parish and the hamlet of Ashton, were held of the manors of Peterborough, Lolham, Barnack, and Torpel.

*The Village* of Bainton, which is rather compact, is situate about 5 miles E. by N. of Wansford. Here is an ancient cross, and what is seldom met with now-a-days, a pair of stocks.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower, containing four bells. It exhibits some interesting specimens of Early English architecture. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Ufford.

*Bainton Hall*, the property of C. Henson, Esq., and lately the seat of that family, is now in the occupation of Mr. J. F. Sharpe, farmer.

*Charity*.—The poor's estate consists of 34 acres of land, and several small tenements, the rents of which, about £54. a year, after deducting certain quit-rents, tithes, and the land tax, together with £5. a year to the schoolmistress, for teaching the children of the parish free, and a ton of coals, for the use of the school, amounting altogether to about £23., is distributed to the poor.

*The School* was built in 1819, by the late Sir John Trollope, out of the accumulated rents of the charity.

Allen Mary, vict., <i>Blue Boar</i>	Shelton Maria, schoolmrs.	Jesson John,
Allen Jph., carpenter	Shelton Thos., shopkeeper	Otter Francis,
Burbidge Mrs. Ann	Webster Thos., blacksmith	Sharpe J. F., Bainton House
Herring Francis, blacksmith	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Stanton Richard
Hunt Mrs. Emma		Tipping Matthew
Papple James, shoemaker	Hackett, John,	

Letters are received through Barnack from the Stamford office.

## BARNACK PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlets of Pilsgate, and Southorpe, is bounded on the east by Bainton, on the south by Upton and Sutton, in Castor parish, on the west by Thornhaugh and Whittering, and the river Welland on the north. It contains with its hamlets, 4,440 acres; and its population in 1801, was 613; in 1831, 812; and in 1841, 860 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,124., and the amount of assessed property £4,692. "Barnack," says Bridges, hath been famous for its stone quarries, the largest, perhaps, of any inland place in the kingdom. The monasteries of Peterborough, Crowland,

Thorney, and Ramsey, with the fine Churches of Holland, in Lincolnshire, and Marshland, in Norfolk, were built chiefly of this stone. It is very durable, but not easy to dress, and will saw only with sand, like marble; neither has it a beautiful whiteness. Little of it is now dug, and since these quarries have been disused; the town hath decreased in number of inhabitants and houses." An old Roman road called from its breadth the *forty-foot-way*, or *Landike-way* crossed this parish, about two miles, entering at Southorpe grounds, and passing through Barnack field, by Burghley Park to Stamford. Many crosses were formerly erected in this parish, but the foundations of most of them have been removed, and their sites are scarcely known.

About half of Burleigh park, is in this parish.

*Manor.*—When the Danes ravaged and laid waste this neighbourhood in 1013, the lordship of *Bernake* was part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Pega or Peykirke. This monastery was declared in 1048 to belong to Peterborough Abbey, and Siward, Earl of Northumberland recovered possession of this manor. His son and successor Waltheof, Earl of Northampton, gave it to Croyland Abbey for completing the church and other buildings of the convent. After the death of Waltheof, who was beheaded at Winchester, and buried at Croyland, (see page 91), this manor was seized into the hands of the crown. At the time of the Doomsday survey *William Fitz Ansculf*, to whom Otbert was under tenant, held 3 hides of land here, which was then valued at £4. Before the conquest it was the freehold of *Bundi* and rated at 20s. Gervase Paganel, the successor of Fitz Ansculf in the honor of Dudley, possessed it in the reign of Henry II. It afterwards passed to the family of *De Bernak*, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315). *Hugh de Bernak* was lord of the manor, and with this family it continued for several generations. In the 9th of Henry VII. (1493), *John Vincent* was seized of it, and in the 23rd of Henry VIII. (1531), *Sir Robert Brudenell* was possessed of it. In the 22nd of Elizabeth (1580), *William Lord Burleigh* levied a fine of it, and the Marquis of Exeter is the present lord of Barnack, Pilsgate, and the principal landowner. The lands formerly in the possession of the Abbey of Peterborough were given at its suppression to the Dean and Chapter.

*The Village of Barnack*, which is large, is situate on the Stamford road, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Wansford. The ground near the village where the quarries were formerly worked, is now known by the simple and expressive title of the *Hills and Holes*.

*The Church* dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure in good repair. It consists of a nave, side aisles and chapels, a chancel and embattled tower. The lower part of the tower is in the old style of Saxon architecture, the nave, transition from Norman to Early English, the south porch Early English, and the chancel decorated. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of

Peterborough, rated in the K. B. at £28. 10s., but now worth about £1,129. per annum. The Bishop of the diocese is patron, the Rev. H. C. Marsh, M.A. is the incumbent, and the Rev. S. K. Webster, M.A., curate. The tithes were commuted in 1800, for a corn rent.

*Walcot Hall*, the seat of Henry Neville, Esq., the present High Sheriff of the county, is an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Earl of Gainsborough, and situate about half a mile west of the village.

*Charity*.—The poor's estate consists of 51 acres of land and several houses and tenements which let, according to the commissioners report, for £72. 10s. per annum. This sum after deducting about £8. a year for tithe, and paying £20. a year to the schoolmaster, is expended upon the poor of the parish. The school is free, and is also aided by voluntary contributions.

*Pilesgate or Pilsgate* is a small hamlet in this parish, distant about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Barnack, and nearly 3 miles from Stamford. In the village was formerly a chapel, the site of which, says Bridges, was walled in.

*Southorpe* is another hamlet in this parish. It is situated about 1 mile from Barnack, and 5 miles from Stamford. The abbots of Peterborough had a mansion here called Southorpe Hall, which was used as a summer residence by them. The manor of Southorpe formerly belonged to the abbey of Peterborough, but after the dissolution, it was given to the bishop and his successors. In the 19th of Elizabeth (1576), Bishop Scambler surrendered it to the crown, and in the year following it was granted to William Lord Burleigh, with whose descendants it continued to the present time. There was formerly a chapel of ease to Barnack at Walcot.

*Marked 1 reside at Southorpe and 2 at Pilsgate.*

Andrews Thos., blacksmith	Smith William, butcher	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Arnold Eliz., schoolmistress	Squires Jph., shoemaker	
Arnold John, schoolmaster	Thompson John W., builder	Close Thomas
Barran Wm., stonemason	and at Stamford	1 Battle William
Cave Vincent L., surgeon	Thompson Rt., stonemason	Cocks William
Chapman John, shopkeeper	Tipping Mrs. Elizabeth	1 Dickins John
Gilbert Charles, joiner	Tomlin William, shoemaker	Dickins William Thomas
Gilbert William, miller	Wade Mrs. Julia	2 Dalton William
Haydon F., wheelr. & blksth.	Webster Fredk., beer retailer	1 Eady James
Jefferies Js., colr. & hrs. mkr	and tailor	Griffin Everitt, (& baker & beer retailer)
Lambert Richard, baker	1 Webster Jno., N., carpenter	1 Hall Wm., (and miller)
Lincoln Mr. Timothy	Webster Thos., joiner & bldr.	2 Hunt George
Martin John, relieving officer	Webster Rev. S. King, M.A., curate	Hunt Jane
Mason Francis, stonemason	Wigginton Saml., shoemaker	Lambert William (& baker)
Neville Hy. Esq., Walcot Hall	Wilson W., grocer & draper	Lowe John,
Pentlow & Cherry, millers	Woodward J., shoemaker & shopkeeper	2 Morris James
Pickering Ann, vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Woods John, butcher	2 Morton James
Riddle John, vict., <i>Millstone</i>	Woolhouse	Pawlett Wm., Manor House
Shaw Mrs. Mary	Worhey John, stonemason	1 Stanger Francis
Shelton Ed., stonemason & limeburner		1 Woodhouse John

Letters are received through the Stamford office.

## BOROUGH FEN, (VILLE),

Or Oldborough, is an extra parochial district, locally situated in the parish of Newborough, about 5 miles N.N.E. of Peterborough. It contains 3,130 acres, and several scattered houses; its population in 1801, was 116; in 1831, 200; and in 1841, 192 souls. The amount of assessed property in the district is £4,196. Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart., is the lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole soil. This place, as well as Newborough, and a considerable district of country has been greatly improved by drainage. Formerly this was very imperfectly accomplished, although a great number of wind engines, and a powerful steam engine were employed for that purpose. The land is principally used in grazing. The celebrated "Decoy Farm" acquired its name on account of the successful exertions of the Williams family, who have held it for generations, in the capture of wild fowl.

Here is a *School*, belonging to the *Independents*, in which divine service is performed on Sundays. It is principally supported by Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart. The principal inhabitants of this district are Wm. Hewson, cattle dealer; Wm. Jackson, vict., *Three Horse-shoes*; and John Griffin. Thomas Griffin, George Maxwell, (Sutton), Wm. Pank, John Staplee, Benjamin Vergette, Thos. Vergette, John Williams, and Joseph Williams, (Decoy Farm), farmers and graziers.

## CASTOR PARISH.

Castor, or Castre, includes the hamlet of Ailesworth, and the chapelries of Sutton and Upton. It is bounded on the south by the river Nen, which divides it from Huntingdonshire. It contains with its hamlets 7,020 acres, of the rateable value of £6,850. 5s.; its population in 1801, was 815; in 1831, 1,198; and in 1841, 1,313 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £7,020. The soil is various, and Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor, under lease from the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. His Lordship also claims the manorial rights of another manor here. There are about 440 acres of common, used by the inhabitants. There is much limestone in the parish.

*Manor.*—King Edgar gave Castor to the Abbey of Peterborough, when it was rebuilt after being burnt down by the Danes about the year 870. At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the abbey held 3 hides of land here, and with it they continued till its dissolution. In the 26th of Henry VIII. (1534), the income of this lordship was valued at £34. 9s. 2d. per annum, the perquisites of the court, 5s. 10d., and the profits arising from 105 acres of wood, which were rated at £10. 8s. 7d. Upon the erection of the see of Peterborough this manor was given to the dean and chapter. There was another manor here, which, at the general survey, contained 3 hides, and was held by 5 knights of the Abbot.



of Peterborough. In the 1st of Richard (1189), it was in the hands of *Torold de Castre*, and descended to his posterity. These manors were called Butler's and Torold's manors. In the 16th of James I. (1618), *Sir William Fitzwilliam* died seized of them, which he had held of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough by fealty, and a certain annual rent. From this nobleman they descended to his son, and have continued with the family to this time.

*The Village* of Castor, which is long and scattered, is situate about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Peterborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Kyneburga, consists of a nave and side aisles, transept and chancel, and a large tower in the centre, surmounted by a pyramidal steeple. The tower is in the Early English style of architecture, and the steeple rests upon four circular arches. The battlements exhibit some curious sculpture, and the upper part of the tower is embellished with two tiers of large and small arcades, with windows, niches, &c. The roof of the nave is of wood, and the ceiling is decorated with angels presenting shields, darts, and others holding the arms of the see of Peterborough, and models of the church. The spire was struck by lightning on the 4th of January, 1795, which did considerable damage, and melted the bell-wire of the clock. The living is a rectory annexed to the see of Peterborough, and is worth about £1,000 per annum. The Rev. George Andrews is the curate. The tithes were commuted, in 1844, for £402.

Here is a small *Independent Chapel*, erected in 1848.

*The National School* was erected, and is principally supported, by the Earl Fitzwilliam.

*Milton Abbey*, the magnificent seat of the Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Milton, formerly belonged to the abbots of Peterborough; the present mansion was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir William Fitzwilliam, Sheriff of this county, in 1521, and still retains characteristics of the period in which it was built. Amongst the pictures here, is one of Mary Queen of Scots, painted in 1582; and inscribed—"This Picture was given to Sir William Fitzwilliam by Mary Queen of Scots, on the morning of her execution, for the humane treatment she had met with during her imprisonment at Fotheringhay, whereof he was governor."

Charles William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, D.C.L., the third and present Earl Fitzwilliam, is the son of the second earl, by his first wife, second daughter of the second Earl of Bessborough. He was born in 1786; married, in 1806, the fourth daughter of the first Lord Dundas; succeeded his father, in 1833, as fifth earl (Ireland), and third (United Kingdom); was M.P. for Yorkshire, from 1807 to 1830. The first peer's grandfather was five times Lord Deputy of Ireland, under Queen Elizabeth.

*Residences* :—Mortimer House, London; Milton, Northamptonshire; Went-

worth House, near Rotherham, Yorkshire; and Malton, county Wicklow, Ireland. His lordship's heir is his son, William Thomas Spencer, Viscount Milton, born in 1815; married, in 1838, the eldest daughter of the 18th Earl of Morton; was M.P. for Malton from 1837 to 1841; and from 1846 to 1847, when he was elected for Wicklow. He was appointed Lieut. Col. Commandant of the 1st West York Yeomanry Cavalry, in 1846.

*Charity.*—Robert Wright, in 1734, left a rent charge of £2. 12s. per annum, to be distributed in bread to the poor. This charity is lost, and the commissioners were unable to ascertain to whom the property upon which the rent charge was laid, belonged.

*Roman Remains.*—Castor, and the village of Chesterton, on the opposite side of the Nen, occupy the site of the Roman station Durobrivæ, and many curious vestiges of the occupancy of the Anglo-Romans, have been found here. Mr. E. T. Artis, F.S.A., of Milton, in 1820-7, devoted much research in exploring the vicinity, and has succeeded in bringing to light several interesting objects. According to the excellent volume, published by Mr. Artis, in 1828, illustrated by a series of plates, exhibiting the excavated remains of this station, fragments of Mosaic pavements (one of them on the north side of the church-yard), Roman baths, excavated remains of a Roman building in the farm-yard south of the church, a Roman building under the lane and adjacent hill north of the church, and a Mosaic pavement were discovered here by him; part of the centre of the latter pavement was destroyed some years since in sinking a well, but is now restored, and relaid in the anti-room to the dairy at Milton. Magnificent remains of Roman pavements have been discovered, and the remains of a Roman building were also discovered by Mr. Artis, on Mill-hill, in 1822. The remains of a Roman pottery, the oven, modelling tools, several earthen vessels, bottles, &c., in which were indented figures, inscriptions, and dedications, fragments of fine red-ware in relief, parts of moulded heads, probably intended as ornaments for urns, were discovered in 1822. In a field on the south side of Helpstone, called *Pailgrounds*, a Roman pavement was found in 1827; and several antiquities, with human skeletons were discovered in a field at the north side of the road between Orton Longville and Woodstone, near Peterborough. Log canoes with spears, iron and brass spear-heads; fishing implements, &c., were found in the bog which forms the bank of the old river, at the junction of the Nen at Horsey, near Peterborough. There is a canoe of the same description but more modern in the British Museum, that was brought from the Sandwich Islands by Captain Cook. "Doubtless this was a place of more than ordinary note, because in the fields adjoining, commonly called Normananton Fields, instead of Dormanton Fields, which is the proper name, such quantities of Roman coins are thrown up, that a man would really think they

had been sown there; almost all of them are of copper. They are the coins of many emperors, all from Trajan to Valens."\* The Roman road, *Ermine-street*, passed from Castor (*see page 26*), and Waternewton, at the south side of the Nen, where several extensive Roman buildings and antiquities have also been discovered. "In Casterfield, near Gunwade ferry, are two long stones, standing upon a balk, which erroneous tradition hath given out to be two draughts of arrows from Alwalton church-yard thither, the one of Robin Hood, the other of Little John; but the truth is, they were set up to testify that the carriages of stone from Bernack to Gunwade ferry, and from thence to be conveyed to St. Edmunds-bury, should pass that way toll free. They are still called St. Edmund's Stones, and the balk, St. Edmund's Balk. The stones on the top are nicked after the manner of arrows, in memory of St. Edmund, who was shot to death with arrows."†

*Convent.*—In the Anglo Saxon period, a convent for nuns was founded here by St. Kyneburga, daughter of Penda, King of Mercia, and wife to Alfred the Northumbrian, "who quitted the royalty of a court to preside over the virgins of her own convent. From her it hath the name of Kyne-burgecaster, and by abbreviation Castre, which it still retains."‡ A branch of the Roman road here is called *Lady Connyburrow's way*. This monastery was destroyed by the Danes, about 1013. St. Kyneburga died, and was buried here, but her body, with that of her sister's *Kiniswitha*, was translated to Peterborough, and the anniversary of this translation was celebrated by the monks, on the 7th of March. The monastery is supposed to have stood on the bank of the river Nene.

AILESWORTH, is a hamlet adjoining the village of Castor; in 1841, it contained 76 houses, and 363 inhabitants. Its acreage is included with the parish. The rateable value of this hamlet, is £1864. 10s. and the tithes were commuted in 1844, for £208. 7s. 10d.

SUTTON, is a chapelry, containing about 888 acres, (which are included in the return for Castor), 2 farm houses, and several dispersed cottages, and a population in 1841, of 121 souls. It is situate about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles west from Peterborough, 1 from Castor, on the eastern bank of the Nene, and the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, are lords of the manor, and principal proprietors. *Torold Fitz-Antekil*, gave Sutton very early to the abbey of *Burgh*, and it continued with it till the dissolution, when it was given to the dean and chapter.

*The Chapel*, an ancient edifice, is dedicated to St. Michael, and the living is a curacy to the rectory of Castor. The tithes have been commuted for £194. 10s. 5d., and the officiating curate here, and at Upton, is the Rev. William Murton, M.A.

UPTON, is another chapelry in this parish, situate about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles west from

\* *Magna Britania.*

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Bridges.*

Peterborough. Earl Fitzwilliam is the owner of the whole. The division of the branches of the Roman road, called the *Forty-foot way*, and *Long-ditch*, (see page 26), occurs near Upton. The acreage is included with the parish, and its population in 1841, was 113. The *Chapel*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is small and ancient; the living is a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Castor, and divine service is performed alternately with Sutton, every Sunday morning and afternoon. The tithes are now being commuted for a rent charge of £239.

*Marked 1 are at Ailesworth, 2 at Upton, and 3 at Sutton.*

Fitzwilliam, The Rt. Hon.	Henson John, whitesmith	Turner Thomas, baker
Earl, Milton House	1 Hobbs Rt., beer retailer	Wright John, Esq.
Milton, The Hon. Viscount,	Horden Wm., letter receiver	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers</b>
Milton House	Holmes Eliz., shopkeeper	2 Almond Harriet
Fitzwilliam, The Hon. Geo.	Glithero Eliz., vict., <i>Fitz-</i>	Berridge William
Wentworth, Milton House	<i>william's Arms</i>	Callow William
Almond Mr. John	Mapperson John, shopkeeper	1 Carter Thomas
Andrews Rev. Geo., curate	Murton Rev. W., M.A., curate	Dickins Peter
1 Ball John, joiner	1 Newbon John, blacksmith	Fitzjohn Samuel
Bodmin Jph., B., surgeon	O'Brian Alderman R., Esq.,	3 Hopkinson William
Brown Rt., shoemaker	Oliver John, shoemaker	Mann Geo., (& butcher)
Burbidge Manton, harns mkr	Panter George, shoemaker	Marriott Richard
Callow John Thos., miller	Pearson Wm., tailor	Marriott Richard, jun.
Coates Wm., schoolmaster	Setchell Martin, butcher	Nix Thos., Manor House
Chappel Saml., blacksmith	Stanger Frs., shoemaker	1 Popple Joseph
Cox Joseph, tailor	Sharpe Chas., baker, &c.	3 Palmer Charles
Cook William, joiner	1 Smart Ed., blacksmith	1 Sismey Edward
2 Dickins Wm., beer retailer	Smith Eliz., vict., <i>Royal Oak</i>	1 Smith John Thomas
Elmond Mrs. Mary Ann	Smith Wm., vict., <i>Wheat Sheaf</i>	Smith Sarah
1 Goodyer Sarah, shopkeeper	1 Stokes William, butcher	Smith Thomas
Hales John, stonemason	Sullivan Caroline, schoolmrs.	2 Tebbutt Joseph
Hales Mrs. Sarah	Shelston R. vt. <i>George &amp; Dragon</i>	2 Tebbutt John
Horden Wm., schoolmaster	Tebbutt Mr. Thomas	2 Wright Rt., Lodge

Letters received through the Peterborough Post Office.

### ETTON PARISH,

Includes the hamlet of Woodcroft, and is bounded on the east and south by Northborough and Marholm, on the west by Helpstone, and on the north by Maxey. It contains 1270 acres, of the rateable value of £1530, the amount of assessed property is £2425; and its population in 1801, was 95; in 1831, 118; and in 1841, 118 souls. The soil is various; and Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor. The midland railway passes through this parish. This was one of the lordships that was wasted by the Danes, under Sweyn, in 1013.

*Manor.*—Etton anciently belonged to the abbey of Peterborough, and the earliest possessor of it on record, is *Anketil de St. Medard* who held it of the abbot, by knight's service. In the reign of Edward II., this manor was in the hands of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, who having refused admittance to Isabel,



the King's consort, to his principal seat, Leeds castle, in Kent, and joined the rebellious barons, was beheaded at Canterbury, and his estates confiscated to the crown. Having conveyed this manor, some time before his decease, to John Russell, it again reverted to the family of St. Medard. The family of *De Northburgh*, were the next possessors of Etton, and in 1405, Sir Thos. Rempston, was lord of the manor, and in 1484, it was in the possession of *Thomas Putter, Esq.* In the 17th of Henry VIII. (1525), it was in the hands of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knt., and from him, it lineally descended to Earl Fitzwilliam, its present lord.

*The Village of Etton* is small, and situate about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.N.E. of Peterborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and side aisles, a small square tower, containing three bells, surmounted by a hexagonal spire. It has specimens of Norman and Saxon architecture. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the King's books at £9. 9s. 2½d., and now worth about £400 per annum. The tithes were commuted for 200 acres of land. The Earl Fitzwilliam, is patron, and the Rev. John Hopkinson, incumbent. The *Sunday school*, is supported by voluntary contributions; and there is a small dissenting place of worship here.

WOODCROFT, is a hamlet in this parish, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Etton. The old manor house, called Woodcroft castle, (now a farm house), is supposed to have been built in the 13th century; it is surrounded by a moat, and is celebrated in history for the gallant defence made by its little garrison, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Michael Hudson, a native of Westmoreland, and chaplain to Charles I., who lost his life in defending the place against the parliamentary troops, on the 6th of June, 1648. He was killed in the moat, into which he fell, after his fingers were chopped off, while clinging to the parapet. The Earl Fitzwilliam, is lord of the manor.

*Directory.*—John Wm. Edgson, Charles Pears, John Franklin, Ann Smith and Joseph Spencer, Woodcroft Castle, farmers.

Letters received through the Market Deeping office.

#### EYE PARISH.

Eye, or as it is called in ancient records, *Eya*, or the island lying north of Peterborough, from its frequently being surrounded by water in winter, before the drainage of the fen, is bounded on the east by Cambridgeshire, on the south and west by the borough of Peterborough, and on the north by Borough-fen. It contains 2,670 acres; its population in 1801, was 501; in 1831, 1,122; and in 1841, 1,359 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £3,545, and the rateable value is £4,608. H. Magnus Little, Esq., as lessee under the

Bishop of Peterborough, is lord of the manor, and the principal owners are the Bishop, the Duke of Bedford, and Randolph Knipe, Esq., with several resident yeomen, who have neat and commodious residences in the village. The surrounding country is flat, and principally arable.

*Manor.*—No mention being made of Eye in the Domesday book, it is supposed to have been included in the survey of Peterborough, more especially as we find it in the possession of the Abbey at an early period. Upon the erection of the see of Peterborough, after the dissolution of the abbey, the manor of Eye, with the tithes and tithe barn, were given to the Bishop and his successors, and the Bishop's lessee holds a court leet and court baron.

EYEBURY, was a cell to the convent, in the liberty of Eye, of which it was a member. At the suppression it was let to *Sir John Russell*, at the annual rent of £13. 6s. 8d., and in the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1541), he obtained a grant of the manor and capital messuage, and certain other lands which belonged to the abbey. His descendant, the Duke of Bedford, is the present possessor.

NORTHOLM, was another cell to the abbey, and a member of Eye. The monks obtained the privilege of a weekly market here on Thursday, and an annual fair for two days, beginning on the feast of the exaltation of the holy cross. In 1541, the manor was given to the bishop of the diocese, and the cell converted into a farm house. Here was formerly a chapel.

SINGLES Holt, or *Singlesole*, with the marsh of Peakirk and Eye, and the hermitage of Singlesholt, was conformed to the convent of *Burgh*, in the 1st. of Richard I. (1189). About the year 1290 a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, was built here, "of wood and stone, covered with lead, and having in it seven glass windows, of elegant workmanship." In 1541, this manor also was given to the bishop and his successors.

*The Village* of Eye, which is both pleasant and improving, is about half a mile in length, and situate on high ground about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. E. of Peterborough. Bridges tells us that in his time it contained nearly 100 families, and that the inhabitants formerly supported themselves by fishing and fowling. An alarming incendiary fire broke out here in November last (1848), in the stack yard of a farmer which, aided by a hurricane then blowing made dreadful havoc, and in a short time consumed several stacks of corn, outbuildings, cottages, a hay stack, &c., and had not the wind providentially veered to the south, the village must have been totally laid in ruins. The amount of damage was estimated at £2,500.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Matthew is a handsome gothic structure, occupying the site of an old one erected in 1543. The first stone of the present structure was laid by the lord bishop of the diocese on the 11th of May 1846, and opened for divine service on the 8th. of April 1847. It consists of a nave, transepts,

and chancel, and when completed will have a spire. The fund for rebuilding it has been raised by the voluntary subscriptions of the Duke of Bedford, the inhabitants, and others, aided by a grant from the Church building society.

The living is a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Peterborough, valued at £16, and now worth about £160 per annum. At the inclosure in 1822, 154a. 11p. were awarded to the bishop as impropiator and his lessee in lieu of all tithes.

The patronage is vested in the bishop, and the Rev. Robert Bell, M.A., is the incumbent. The Parsonage house stands at the east end of the village.

A *Methodist Chapel* capable of holding about 200 persons was rebuilt here in 1823.

Anderson J, collar, &c. mkr.	Steels Thos., harness maker	Smith Robert
Ashling Thos., tailor	Steels Thos., beer ret., <i>Green</i>	Thorp James
Bailey James, beer retailer	Sutton Wm., parish clerk	
Baggerley Jas., beer house	Tooley Mr. John	
Bell Rev. Robt., M.A., incumbent	Whittle Jas., Geo., brewer	
Bowland William, drover		<b>Wheelwrights, &amp;c.</b>
Brainsby Hack, grcr. & dpr.	<b>Inns, &amp;c.</b>	Griffin J., [and agricultural implement maker] <i>Green</i>
Browning J. gardener	<i>Blue Boar</i> , Thomas Hanger, (and drover)	Islip Andrew
Buckle John Walker	<i>Grey Hound</i> , John Whittle [and grocer,] <i>Green</i>	Love Samuel
Coles Wm., baker	<i>Red Lion</i> , Robt. Pentlow	Twelvetree Thomas
Edis William, beer retailer and pig dealer	<i>Spade &amp; Shovel</i> , T. Twelvetree	
Freshwater Jph., shopkeepr.	<b>Blacksmiths.</b>	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Frost Jno. & Jas., drovers	Fox John	Griffin John, <i>Green</i>
Green B., National-sch.-mstr	Griffin John, <i>Green</i>	Griffin Luke
Griffin Mrs. Susannah	Jones Charles	Griffin Phlp., <i>Powder-bl-farm</i>
Hall Joseph, baker	Porter William	King William
Hall Daniel, beer retailer		Leeds Mrs., Eyebury
King Mary, schoolmistress	<b>Boot and Shoemakers.</b>	Little Islip
Knighton John, tailor	Batterham Andrew	Little John
Langley Edw., bricklayer	Chaney John	Little John, jun.
Morris Mr. William	Hill Stephen	Little Magnus Hack
Nix Benjamin, baker	Pedley James	Moore Mrs. Elizabeth
Norman Mat., baker, <i>Green</i>	Stanley John	Moore Thomas
Palmer Wm., miller & baker	Stocks James	Moore William
Parr Wm., grocer & druggist	Thompson Thomas	Moore William Pank
Peach Chpr., L., grcr. & dpr.	<b>Butchers.</b>	Pank John
Pratt Mr. Henry Marshall	Carter William, <i>Green</i>	Parnell Thos. and William
Radford Jas., gardener and seedsman	Griffin Luke	Porter John
Sergeant Jno., shpkpr. & dvr	Moore William	Richardson Thomas
Skellet Sarah, schoolmistress	Pedley Wm., & beer house	Russell George
Southwell Thos., cooper	Porter Daniel	Sawford W., [and salesman]
		Swift John, <i>Northolme</i>
		Tennant J., <i>Single-sole-farm</i>
		Twelvetree Thomas

Letters are received through the Peterborough Post Office.

## GLINTON PARISH.

Is bounded by Peakirk on the east, on the south by Werrington, by Etton on the west, and on the north by the river Welland. It contains 1380 acres; its population in 1801 was 314; in 1831, 414; and in 1841, 404 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2637. 6s., and the amount of assessed property

£3365. The dean and chapter of Peterborough (the lords of the manor) and Mr. Molecey and Miss Scott are the principal proprietors. The lordship is low ground, and of a gravelly or stony soil. Glinton was formerly a hamlet in the liberty of Peakirk. This lordship belonged originally to the monastery of St. Pega, at Peakirk, but was afterwards given to the abbey of Peterborough. At the time of the general survey the abbey held three hides here, which with 100 acres of meadow, and a wood, 10 furlongs in length and 9 in breadth, was valued then, and before the conquest at 60s. Glinton continued in the possession of the monks till the dissolution of the religious houses, and at that period their estate was valued at £57. 13s. 8d., and the profits of a court at 10s. 2d.

In the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1541) the manor with the lands and tenements which the abbey held here, were granted to the dean and chapter of Peterborough.

The *Village of Glinton* which is pretty large is situate about 3 miles S.S.E. of Market Deeping and 6 miles north from Peterborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Benedict, is an ancient structure consisting of a nave and side aisles, embattled chancel, and a quadrangular tower containing a peal of six bells, surmounted by a very beautiful and lofty octagonal spire, which is considered the finest in the county. The living is a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Peakirk in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Peterborough and incumbency of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Monk, bishop of Gloucester, for whom the Rev. William Were officiates. The commissioners of inclosure in 1809, allotted 179a. 4p. of land here to the rector in lieu of tithes; and 116a. 2r. 17p. in Peakirk for the same purpose. Here is a *Dissenting Chapel* open for all sects.

The *School* is endowed with about £30. a year arising from land purchased with £100. left by Anne Ireland in 1711. It was built in 1845 partly by subscription, and in consideration of the endowment the master teaches to read free, 10 children of Glinton and 5 of Peakirk. The school was formerly kept in the north aisle of the church.

The Church estate consists of 30a., and several tenements which let for about £75. a year.

Burbidge Wm., harness mkr.  
Burgess Misses Mary & Jane  
Cole Thomas, shoemaker  
Clough Elizabeth, schlmrs.  
Green John, rope maker  
Griffin Misses Susan & Ann  
Hand Eliz., br. ret. & shpkpr  
Hand Ekin, blacksmith  
Hodson George, butcher  
Jones Thos., blacksmith  
Lewin Jas., shopkeeper  
Luff, Ewd., harness maker  
Mowbray Mathw., shoemkr.

Morris Jno., vict., *Crown*  
Nelson Mrs. Emilia  
Parnham William, tailor  
Percival Rt., butchr & br. ret  
Pridmore Jnthn., butcher  
Quincey John, shoemaker  
Robinson Jas., carpenter  
Robinson Wm., br. ret. & cptr  
Smith George, beer retailer  
Were Rev. T. Wm., curate  
Webster Mrs. Elizabeth  
Webster Jno., miller & baker

Wigginton J., vict., *Wheat Sheaf*

Woodward T., vict., *Six Bells*

#### Farmers & Graziers

Allatt Wm., *Manor House*  
Buckworth Benjamin  
Joyce Ann  
Meadows John  
Scott Ann  
Vergette Samuel  
Wigginton Elizabeth

Letters received through the Market Deeping office.



## HELPSTONE PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Etton, on the south by Marholm, and on the north and west by Maxey. It contains 1860 acres, and its population in 1801 was 314; in 1831, 414; and in 1841, 513 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,192. 13s. 4d., and the amount of assessed property £3,365. Limestone is found here in abundance and there are several lime kilns, as well as a brick and tile manufactory in the parish. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor of Helpstone, and Sir John Trollope lord of Torpel manor, and they, and Christ's College, Cambridge, and Miss Bull are the largest landowners.

*Manor.*—The lordship of Helpstone anciently belonged to the monastery of Peakirk; there is no mention made of it in Domesday book, but in the year 1146 it was confirmed to the abbey of Peterborough, by Pope Eugenius, and in the 1st of Richard I. (1189), was held by *Roger de Helpeston* of the abbot, by the service of a fourth part of one knight's fee. In the 6th of Edward II. (1312) John de Higham levied a fine of it, and from him it passed to *Thomas Wake*. In the 3rd of Henry V. (1416), *Richard Tyndale* died seized of this lordship, which was held of the abbot of Peterborough, by knight's service. It was afterwards in the possession of the family of *Mowlesworth*, and in the reign of Henry VIII., it passed from them to the Fitzwilliams.

*The Village* of Helpstone, which is rather straggling, contains a few good houses, and a neat but ancient stone cross, and is situate  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. of Peterborough, on the Stamford road. The purpose for which this cross was erected is not known.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a very ancient structure with an octagonal tower, surmounted by a small spire. It has been recently repaired, and new roofed and pewed. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books, at £8. 0s. 5d., returned at £50, but now worth about £100 per annum. Earl Fitzwilliam is the patron, and the Rev. Chas. Mossop, M.A., incumbent. The master, fellows, and scholars of Christ's College, Cambridge, as impropiators, have 346a. 2r. 4p., awarded upon the inclosure of this and several adjoining parishes, in 1809, in lieu of tithes and rights of common, and the vicar has 8a. 7p. for glebe lands, &c.

Here is a small *Sunday School*, principally supported by Earl Fitzwilliam and the vicar.

*Charities.*—The parish, or poor's estate, consists of about 19 acres, a house, and some out-offices, which let for about £18 a year. John Porter, in 1811, left a rent charge of 40s. per annum to the poor of the parish, who should be of the age of 40 years and upwards.

*Worthy.*—John Clare, the peasant bard, author of several excellent poems, and now an inmate of the Northampton Lunatic Asylum, was born here in 1793.

Bradford Wm., lime burner	Haynes Wm., butcher	Spire Thos., blacksmith
Bradford Wm., tailor & vict..	King Mr. John	Tyler Thos., shoemaker
<i>Bell</i>	Langley Baxter, shopkeeper	Williams Wm., beer retailer
Bull Miss, Self	and tailor	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Chapman John, lime burner	Large Peach H., coal dealer	Bellars Mary
Charity Wm., beer retailer	Mossop Rev. Charles, M.A.,	Bellars William
Clark John, limeburner	vicar	Clarke John
Cluff J., br. ret. & carpenter	Price Thos., beer retailer	French Thomas
Cook Wm., Rly. station clerk	Price T., vict., <i>Exeter's Arms</i>	Johnson Ben
Curtis Wm., shopkeeper	Rowse Geo., carpenter	Price Thomas
Dawson Philip, vict., <i>Railway</i>	Royce Rd., shopkeeper	Wright Robert
<i>Hotel, (&amp; coal merchant)</i>	Shillaker Geo., baker, &c.	
Gardner John, limeburner	Spire Mrs. Ellen, schoolmrs.	

Letters received through the Market Deeping office.

### MARHOLM PARISH

Is situated in low ground, and is bounded on the east by Etton and Peakirk, on the south by Peterborough, on the west by Castor, and on the north by Ufford, Barnack, and Helpstone. It contains 1790 acres, and its population, in 1801, was 109; in 1831, 174; and, in 1841, 197 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,672, and the rateable value £1,124. 3s. The soil is of a light sandy nature, and the greater part of the parish is arable. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole parish. Before the conquest, Marholm or Marham, was famous for its quarries of stone, which it supplied for the building of Ramsey Abbey.

*Manor.*—The *De Watervills* possessed this lordship in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., and with them it continued for many generations. It afterwards came into the possession of the family of Wyttlebury, and in the 15th of Henry VII. (1500) *Richard Wyttlebury* did homage to the abbot of Peterborough for 3½ knight's fees in Milton, Marholm, and Thorp. This gentleman sold this lordship and advowson to Sir William Fitzwilliam, who levied a fine of them in 1503, and from whom they lineally descended to the present Earl Fitzwilliam.

*The Village* of Marholm, which consists of a few scattered houses, is situate about 4 miles N.E. from Peterborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Guthlac, is a small ancient edifice with a square tower, and the whole is in good repair. It contains the splendid monuments of Sir William Fitzwilliam, who died in 1534; of his son; who died in 1599, and other members of that family. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £9. 2s. 3½d., but now valued at £286 per annum. The Earl Fitzwilliam is patron, and the Rev. James Harman, M.A., incumbent. Some steps have been taken towards the commutation of the tithes, but nothing has been concluded. The glebe land is 41 acres. There were two *Chuntries* formerly in this church, one founded in honour of the patron saint by

Sir William Thorpe and Dame Ann, his wife, and the other by Sir William Fitzwilliam, for one priest and four poor men. The former chantry was valued, in 1535, at £4. 13s. 4d., and the latter at £17. 13s. 4d. The *Rectory House* is a neat residence recently built.

Here are *Almshouses* for four poor persons, endowed by the Fitzwilliam family with £12. 13s. 4d. per annum, which is paid by the Merchant Taylors' Company, London, on a receipt signed by Earl Fitzwilliam.

*Budd's Gift*.—William Budd, in 1638, bequeathed £10 to the poor of Marholm. The principal is in the hands of Earl Fitzwilliam, who pays interest 10s. yearly to the rector, which is distributed with the sacrament money to the poor.

The Rev. Christopher Hodgson in 1849, late rector, bequeathed £50., interest to repair his Tombstone when requisite, the remainder of the interest to go to the poor.

*Directory*.—Rev. Jas. W. Harman, M.A., rector, Mr. Thos. Mann, Rt. Allen, blacksmith, H. Boyer, woodranger, Thos. Gibbs, bailiff to the Earl Fitzwilliam, Wm. Marston, vict., *Fitzwilliams Arms*; and the farmers are Henry Lincoln, Robert Mann, Wm. Mann, Jane Vergette, John Wright, and James Wright.

Letters received through the Peterborough Office.

#### MAXEY PARISH,

On the river Welland, and borders of Lincolnshire, by which it is bounded on the north, Northborough forms its boundary on the east, Helpstone, on the south, and Bainton on the west. It includes the hamlet of Deeping-gate, and contains 2280 acres. Its rateable value is £2,056. 6s.; the amount of assessed property in the parish, is £5,791; and its population, including the hamlet, in 1801, was 457; in 1831, 576; and in 1841, 611 souls. The Earl Fitzwilliam (lord of the manor), the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, Mrs. Sisson, and Mr. Daniel C. Cox, are the principal proprietors.

*Manor*.—Maxey, or Makeseye, was one of the manors belonging to St. Pega's monastery at Peakirk, which the Danes depopulated in 1013, and *Edmer*, a knight, lord of Holbrook, recovered possession of in 1048. In 1146, it was confirmed to Martin, abbot of Peterborough, by Pope Eugenius III. At this period it was in the hands of *Roger de Torpel*, and *Geoffrey de la Mare*, and with their descendants or successors it continued for many generations. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), Geoffrey de la Mare, Nicholas de Hetton, John de Hecham, and Thomas Wake, were lords of Maxey, with its members. The lands held by Roger Torpel, called Torpel's manor, were afterwards held by queen Eleanor, and passed to Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent. The manor of Maxey, subsequently passed through the Somerset family, to Margaret,

wife to *Edmund Tudor*, Earl of Richmond, and mother of Henry VIII.; on whose death, in the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509), it fell to the crown. In the 3rd of Elizabeth, (1560), it was granted to *Sir William Cecyll, Knt.*, and from one of his descendants the Earls of Exeter, it passed by purchase, to the Fitzwilliam family. The possessions of the abbey of Peterborough here, at the dissolution, were valued at £106. 0s. 10d. yearly, and given to the dean and chapter in the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1541.)

The ancient *Manor House*, now a farm house, but formerly called *Maxey Castle*, was encompassed by a moat, and is supposed to be the remains of a castle that formerly stood here.

*The Village* of Maxey, which is very straggling, is situate about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles S. by W. of Market Deeping, and 8 N.W. from Peterborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands about half a mile west of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower containing five bells. It is partly Norman, with Early English and perpendicular architecture. The nave, piers and belfry arch, are Norman. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the King's books at £10., and now valued at £304. The dean and chapter of Peterborough, are the patrons, and the Rev. John James, D.D., vicar of St. John Baptist, Peterborough, is incumbent. The dean and chapter, as impropiators, have 142a. 3r. 21p. in Maxey, awarded at the inclosure in 1809, in lieu of tithes and rights of common, and 73a. 1r. 26p. in Deeping-gate; and the vicar has 123a. 2r. 5p. allotted in Maxey, and 24a. 2r. 4p. in Deeping-gate, for the like rights.

A small *Independent Chapel* was erected here, in 1809.

*The National School*, built by subscription, is supported by church funds, and the weekly pence of the children.

*Antiquities.*—*Lolham bridges*, about a mile westward of the village, are of great antiquity, being built by the Romans, for the purpose of carrying the *Ermine street* road to Lincoln, over the fens, adjoining the river Welland, (*See page 26.*)

DEEPING-GATE, is a hamlet in this parish, on the south side of the Welland, over which, there is a stone bridge to St. James's Deeping, in Lincolnshire. The hamlet contained 43 houses, and 201 inhabitants, in 1841.

*Charities.*—The Church estate yields about £90 a year. Susan Worsley, in 1666, left an estate now consisting of 23 acres, to the poor; which lets for £30 per annum. Mary Walsham, in 1745, left £100, with which £156. 5s., 3 per cent. consols, was purchased, and the dividends, £4. 13s. 4d. per annum, after deducting the necessary expenses, are distributed to the poor. The interest of £19. 19s., at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., left by Mrs. Jane Baines, in 1823, is distributed to poor widows.



Black Stephen, cowkeeper	Serle John, schoolmaster	Bellars Robert
Broom Luke, blacksmith	Shelton John, stonemason	Cox Daniel Cole
Browning David, shopkpr.*	Shelton Fras., stonemason	Griffin John
Browning Wm., butcher	Spendelow Geo., shoemaker	Healey William
Dennis Rev. J. P., curate	Tailby Frs., shopkeeper	Kemp William
Furnis John, carpenter	Woolley Jph., shoemaker	Measures John
Hewin Jph., beer retailer	Woolley Stephen, parish clerk	Larratt Sarah
Palmer Jas., vict., <i>White Horse</i>	Wright William, tailor	Skerritt Robert
Pope Rt., carpenter	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Sisson Maria, <i>Manor House</i>
Popple John, shoemaker		Webster Daniel, Nunton
Robinson Thos., carpenter & vict., <i>Blue Bell</i>	Bellars John	

Letters received through the Market Deeping office.

## NEWBOROUGH PARISH.

Newborough is an extensive parish, formed by act of parliament in 1823. It is bounded on the south and south-west by an ancient drain, called the Carr-dyke; on the east by Eye; and on the north by Borough Fen. It contains 4,940 acres, of the rateable value of £4,495. 8s. 6d., and its population in 1801, was, 129; in 1831, 340; and, in 1841, 572 souls. This district has been greatly improved by drainage.

BOROUGH FEN, though locally situated in this parish, is an extra-parochial district. Sir Culling Eardley Smith is the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor in old Borough Fen.

*The Village* of Newborough, which is very small, is situate about 5 miles N.E. of Peterborough, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  south of Crowland.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was erected in 1830; and is a neat structure, with a small square tower, in which are two bells. The living is a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Peterborough, valued at about £252 per annum, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. C. Carr.

*The Parsonage House* is a neat substantial building, near the church.

There is a small school near the church, which was erected in 1840, and is supported principally by subscription.

Butler Rd., vict., <i>Crown</i>	Wikes Ed., parish clerk	Hardy John B.
Butler Wm., baker, &c.	Williams John, beer retailer	Mann Geo. Thomas
Carr Rev. Christ., incumbent	Williams Saml., schoolmastr.	Austin Mark
Cox T., bksmth. & whelwht.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Preston Joseph
Foster Jas., land surveyor and shopkeeper		Rowlett Edward
Islip Andrew, bksth. & whwt.	Bailey Robert	Sargeant Hannah
Kettle Wm., carpenter	Barnes William	Sargeant Thomas
Mann G. Thos., vict., <i>Bull</i>	Baxter William	Sisson John
Maydwell Wm., beer retailer	Beharell Warren Thomas	Tooley John, [& br. retailer]
Morris Geo., beer retailer	Canwell Cath., <i>Upon the Hill</i>	Whitfield Matthew
Oldham Wm., butcher	Culpin John	Whitley William
Tewson Ed., btchr. & br. ret.	Fletcher Thomas	Wilson James
	Gunn Richard	Wortley William

## NORTHBOROUGH PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Peakirk on the east, by Glington

on the south, Etton and Maxey on the west, and on the north by Deeping-Gate. It contains 710 acres; its population, in 1801, was 192; in 1831, 227; and, in 1841, 272 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £716. 6s. 6d., and the amount of assessed property £1,863. The Earl Fitzwilliam and the dean and chapter of Peterborough are the principal landowners.

*Manor.*—The lordship of Northborough, or as it was anciently called, *Northburc*, and *Northburgh*, was part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Pega, and depopulated, with other neighbouring manors, in 1013, by the Danes. In 1048, the abbot was ejected from this monastery, which was adjudged to belong to Peterborough. The family of *De la Mare*, subsequently held it for many generations under the abbot of Peterborough. Little else is known of it till the reign of Henry VIII., when it passed into the possession of the Fitzwilliam family. In the reign of Henry III., *Geoffrey de Northburc* gave to Abbot Walter and the convent of Peterborough, a capital messuage, with several lands, rents, and tenements, which were afterwards appropriated to the chamberlain of the abbey, and, in 1535, the profits accruing from them to the office of chamberlain, were rated only at £29. 0s. 1d. yearly. In the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1541), these lands, &c., were granted, by the name of *Northborow* manor, to the dean and chapter of Peterborough. The other manor is now in the possession of the Earl Fitzwilliam.

The priory of Stamford and abbey of Croyland had possessions here.

Here are the remains of an old castle, now a farm-house, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, in which Oliver Cromwell's wife died; and Sir John Claypole, the husband of Elizabeth, his favourite daughter, resided. The manor courts are now held here.

*The Village* of Northborough, which is long and straggling, is situate about 7 miles N.N.W. from Peterborough, and 2 miles south of Market Deeping.

*The Church*, dedicated to St Andrew, is a small ancient structure, without tower or steeple. In it is a chantry, called Claypole's chapel, in which are some mutilated monuments to the memory of different members of the Cromwell and Claypole families. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10. 19s. 7d., and now worth about £385 per annum. The dean and chapter are the patrons, and the Rev. Thos. Mills, M.A., incumbent.

*Charity.*—The town lands, consisting of 7a. 3r., let for £24. 15s., are applied to the repairs of the church.

Brown John, blacksmith	Robinson Hy., wheelwright	Dixon Lucy
Day Robert, baker	Sefton Jas., shoemaker	Jenkinson Robert
Kew Ann, schoolmistress	Waldon Thomas, butcher	Kew John, [& stonemason]
Meadwell John, shoemaker	Whitfield Matthew, vict.,	Kew Jas., [& stonemason]
Meadwell Wm., beer retailer	<i>Pack Horse</i>	Morris Jas., [& shoemaker]
& shoemaker	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Parkinson Ann
Meadwell W., fmr. & br. ret.	Bland William	Preston Francis, <i>Castle</i>
Nichols Thos., whlwht., &c.	Clark William	Ridlington Henry
Pearson Rev. R., M.A., curate		Sefton John
Ringham Wm., butcher		Smith Robert

Letters are received through the Market Deeping office.

## PASTON PARISH

Includes the hamlets of Gunthorpe and Walton, and the chapelry of Werrington. It is situated in a low gravelly soil, on the edge of the fen, and is bounded on the east by Dogsthorpe and Eye, on the south by Longthorpe and Peterborough, on the north by Borough Fen, and on the west by Marholm and Helpstone. It contains, with its hamlets, 3150 acres; its rateable value is £2295. 10s.; the amount of assessed property is £1797; and its population, in 1801, was 55; in 1831, 836; and, in 1841, 962 souls. The Bishop of Peterborough and Charles Cole, Esq., are lords of the manor, and the principal owners are Thos. White, Esq., Chas. Cole, Esq., and the Rev. J. Pratt, M.A.

*Manor.*—A Knight's fee here, held by Ralph Tot, was confirmed to the abbey of Peterborough, by Pope Eugenius in 1146. In the 12th of Edward III. (1338), *Giles de Badlesmere* died seized of Paston manor, and on the partition of his estate, it descended to his sister *Maud*, the wife of *John de Vere*, Earl of Oxford, and in his family it continued for several generations. This manor was given to the bishop of Peterborough and his successors on the erection of the see.

Another manor here, called *Peeverels*, from its ancient possessors, who held it of the convent of Peterborough, from the Peverel family it passed through several intermediate possessors to Chas. Cole, Esq., the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Paston, which consists of four detached farm-houses, and a few dispersed cottages, stands  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Peterborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is a substantial structure, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, and tower surmounted by a spire. The body of the church is in the Perpendicular, and the spire and tower in the transition from the Early English style of architecture. The living is a rectory, with the chapelry of Werrington, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £13. 7s. 11d., and now worth about £700 per annum. The bishop of the diocese is the patron, and the Rev. Joseph Pratt M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted for £300, of which, £140 is paid to the bishop as owner of two-thirds of the great tithe. The rest of the proceeds of the living arises from ancient glebe and land, allotted by the commissioners of inclosure, to the bishop and rector, in lieu of tithe.

*The Rectory House* is contiguous to the church.

*Paston Hall.*—Now occupied by Dr. Skrimshire, is partly of ancient and partly of modern construction.

*Charities.*—On Paston green are six small *Almshouses*, supported by an annual payment of £20. out of the *Peverel Manor*, now Mr. Cole's; this rent-charge was bequeathed by Edmond Mountstevens in 1635. The church land consists of 16a. 1r. 13p., of Fen land in Whittlesea, and lets for £16. a year. Thomas Spicer in 1693 left a rent-charge of 10s. a year to the poor of Gunthorpe, and Sir C. Clarke, Bart, M.D., the owner of the estate in that hamlet, on which this

bequest is charged, has added 30s. a year to the original sum. John Goodwin in 1755 bequeathed £100, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Werrington, at Christmas and Easter.

*Gunthorpe* is a hamlet, consisting of 4 farm houses and a few cottages, about a quarter of a mile north of Paston, and 3 miles north of Peterborough. Its population in 1841, was 64; and Sir Charles Clarke, Bart., is the largest landowner as lessee of the bishop.

*Walton* is another hamlet in this parish, containing a few good houses, about 1 mile S.W. of Paston. Its population in 1841, was 179 souls. Its rateable value is £923. 5s. The manor which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Peterborough, was granted in 1541 to the bishop of that see.

*Werrington* is a chapelry, containing a pleasant village about half a mile in length; and situate about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. of Peterborough on the road to Market Deeping. Its acreage is included with the parish; its rateable value with the township of Paston is £1372. 5s.; the amount of assessed property is £2,049; and its population in 1801, was 372; in 1831, 537; and in 1841, 629 souls. The soil is principally of a sandy nature, and the principal owners are Kennett Bayley, Esq., and Thos. Gilson, W. E. Griffin, Esq., and the trustees of Clement and William Whitehead deceased. The manor belonged to the Abbey of Peterborough, and after the dissolution, it was granted to the bishop and his successors.

*The Chapel of Ease*, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is a small ancient edifice in which divine service is performed every Sunday by the rector of Paston. There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village, and a *National School* supported by voluntary contributions and £2. a year each from the Bishop of Peterborough, and Earl Fitzwilliam.

Marked 1 reside at Paston, 2 at Gunthorpe, and 3 at Walton.

3Hale Wm., beer retailer	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers</b>	1Holmes George
3Manton Mrs. Elizabeth	2Brown Ann and Thomas	1Holmes John
3Motes Sarah, shopkeeper	3Cotterill Edward	3Johnson Susan
3Plant J., blksmith. & br. rt.	1Furnace Edward	2Miller Thomas
1Pratt Rev. J., M.A., rector	Skrimshire Fenwick, M.D.,	3Odam William
3Serjeant H., vict., <i>Royal Oak</i>	& Ed. Augst., <i>Paston Hall</i>	2Simpson Peter
3Stimpson Jas., carpenter	2Canwell Elizabeth	3Spencer Jane

#### WERRINGTON.

Bate William, Esq.	Hodges Ann, schoolmistress	Speechley Chas, bt. & sh. mkr
Barnes Robt., Jas., tailor	Hodson John, shoemaker	Tipler Wm., carpenter
Baxter Jno., vict., <i>Cock</i>	Ingman Jarvis, carpenter	Todd J., shpkr. & hair drsr.
Bellamy Saml., carpenter	Ingman Lawrence, carpenter	Warner John, shopkeeper
Bellamy W., clr. & hrns. mkr	Lewin John, grcr. & dpr.	Williamson John, shopkeeper
Chapman Emanl, vict., <i>Blue Bell</i>	Lynn Thos., vict., <i>Three Horse Shoes</i> , [& blacksmith]	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Frances Harriet, vict., <i>Wheat Sheaf</i>	Newton S., natn.-schl. mstr.	Canwell Thomas
Camble Jas., harness maker	Pask W. Hilton, corn miller	Hall Philip, [& baker]
Gardner Mr. John	Pitts Ed., wheelwright	Hardy William
Griffin Wm. E., Esq.	Rowell Mr. William	Sergeant William
Hand John, blacksmith	Skinner Perry, tailor	Twelvtree John
	Southwell John, cooper	Wilson Joseph

Letters are received through the Peterborough office.



## PEAKIRK PARISH

Is situate in low ground near the fens, and is bounded on the east by Borough Fen, on the south by Werrington, on the west by Glinton, and by James Deeping in Lincolnshire on the north. It contains 630 acres of the rateable value of £1,093. 6s.; the amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,347., and its population in 1801, was 132; in 1831, 191; and in 1841, 192 souls. The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough are lords of the manor, and Miss Webster, Mrs. Ruth Smith, and Mr. James Webster are the principal landowners. The soil is light and sandy.

*The Monastery.*—Here was a cell, or monastery, founded by *St. Pega*, about the year 716. She was descended of a noble family, was sister to *St. Guthlac*, and died at Rome. After the country had been depopulated by the Danes, in 871, *Beorred*, King of Mercia, seized the lands belonging to this and other religious houses; but it afterwards held several neighbouring manors, which in 1013, were laid waste by the Danes. *Wlgatus* the abbot, in 1048, having maintained a long and vexatious contest with the abbot of Peterborough, lost all his lands, and the site of his monastery, it being adjudged to belong to the abbey of Peterborough. Edward the Confessor, afterwards made *Wlgatus* abbot of Croyland.

*Manor.*—No mention being made of Peakirk in Domesday book, it is supposed to have been comprehended in the estimate of Glinton. On the erection of the bishopric, the manor of *Peykirk*, which belonged to the abbey of *Burgh*, till it was dissolved, was given, in 1541, to the dean and chapter, who are now lords of it. The abbey of Croyland had possessions in this parish also; *Wegat*, butler to King *Witlaf*, having given it 3 virgates of land about the year 833.

*The Village* of Peakirk, which is rather compact, stands about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles S.E. of Market Deeping, and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  N. by W. of Peterborough. The Great Northern railway passes, and has a neat station near the village.

*The Church* dedicated to *St. Pega*, is an ancient structure, in the plain Gothic style, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, chancel and south porch, and pyramidal spire. The south porch has been recently rebuilt. The living is a rectory to which the curacy of Glinton is annexed, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £18. 3s. 11½d., and now valued at £648. per annum. The dean and chapter of Peterborough are the patrons, and the Right Rev. Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester is incumbent: The Rev. J.T. Pedley, M.A., officiates.

Bodger Miss Elizabeth  
E'herley Jph., parish clerk  
Foot John, blkth. & whlt.  
Lewin George, shoemaker  
Neverson Wm., beer retlr.  
Pedley Rev. J. T., M.A. curate  
Percival Eliz., vict. *Bull*

Smith Ellis, baker  
Smith John, coal dealer and  
vict., *Boat*  
Tye John, blacksmith  
Webster M'as Alice  
Webster Thomas, beer-retlr.  
Wilson Benjn., coal-dealer

**Farmers and Graziers.**  
Cole Thomas (and butcher)  
Foot Wm., (and shopkeeper)  
Giles John  
Percival Rich. (& carpentr.)  
Percival William  
Webster James

Letters are received through Market Deeping post-office.

## STAMFORD BARON (ST. MARTIN) PARISH,

Is situate on the southern bank of the Welland, over which there is a handsome bridge leading to Stamford, in Lincolnshire, of which this parish is a suburb, built by the Marquis of Exeter, at a cost of about £12,000. It was originally called Stanford, from being built of Stone, and Stamford Baron from a strong castle which Edward the Elder is said to have built here to prevent the inroads of the Danes from the north. It is also called Stamford St. Martin's from the patron saint of the parish. It includes the hamlet of Wothorpe, and contains 2170 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 1067; in 1831, 1274; and, in 1841, 1,443 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,413; and the Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor.

There was formerly a mint here, which was given by *Turkyll Hoge* to the abbey of Peterborough.

*Manor.*—Stamford Baron is not mentioned in Domesday-book, but in the reign of Henry I. Peterborough abbey had 42 tenants here with land adjoining their houses, and 17 who had houses without land. *William de Waterville* elected abbot in 1155, bought all the village on this side the bridge of *Stamford*. At the survey of the possessions of the abbey, taken in 1535, its revenues in Stamford were rated at £18. 14s. 4d. After the dissolution of the religious houses, this manor was given to the dean and chapter of Peterborough.

*Priory.*—Within the limits of Stamford Baron, was a priory for Benedictine nuns, with a conventual church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Michael, and founded soon after the year 1155, by William de Waterville abbot of Burgh. He placed in it a prior and 40 nuns, and endowed it with the church of St. Martin. It was subsequently endowed with that of All Saints, Stamford, and other churches. This establishment was subject to the abbey of Burgh. After the dissolution, the site of the priory, with the demesne lands and the rectory and advowson of the church of St. Martin, which were valued at £71. 18s. 10d. were granted to *Richard Cecyll*, to be held *in capite* by the fee farm rent of £3. 9s., which rent charge, in the 7th of Edward VI. (1553), was given up to *Sir William Cecil*. In course of descent these possessions came to Brownlow, the present Marquis of Exeter.

*Hospital.*—At the south end of the bridge was an hospital and chapel, dedicated to St. John, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, founded by Brando, probably a monk of Peterborough abbey, between the years 1173 and 1181. The Pope took this hospital under his especial protection. The revenues were to be divided into three equal portions, of which, one was to be applied to the support of a chantry priest for the celebration of divine offices; another to the maintenance of the sick and infirm within the hospital, and the relief of passengers, and the third portion to the support of the master and his family.

The particular endowment of this hospital is not known, but by the commissioners' survey, in the 2nd of Edward VI. (1549), it was returned worth £11. 4s. 11d. In the 33rd of Henry VIII. (1541), it was granted to the bishop of the diocese and his successors.

*The Parish* of Stamford Baron adjoins to and is a part of Stamford.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Martin, is a very fine structure, consisting of a lofty spacious nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and an embattled tower. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £7. 13s. 9d., and returned at £98 per annum. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1795. The Marquis of Exeter is patron, the Rev. E. B. Were, incumbent, and the Rev. Edmund Davys, M.A., curate. In the chancel is the monument of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, and others of the Cecil family.

*Charities*.—An *Hospital*, or bedehouses, for 13 poor men, was founded here by William Lord Burghley, in or about the year 1597, and endowed with a rent charge of £100 per annum, charged on lands in Cliffe Park, in the parish of King's Cliffe. The premises are in good repair. *Thomas Bellott*, in 1608, granted a rent charge of £16 a year, to be applied to the payment of 40s. a year to each of two nurses, to attend on the poor men in the hospital, and for augmenting their allowance. The descendants of the founder have added £60. 1s. 8d. per annum to the funds of the hospital, and the Marquis of Exeter keeps the premises in repair. *Henry Fryer, Esq.*, in 1822, gave by will £2,000, for the support of 6 poor widows of "bedesmen," who, at the time of their death, should be upon the foundation of this or Truesdale's hospitals. The inmates of Lord Burghley's hospital receive each 4s. per week, except the warden, who receives 5s.; and two nurses receive each 1s. 3d. per week. The six poor widows receive each 3s. 11d. per week. Mrs. Hodson left a considerable bequest in 1848, to these almshouses, but the particulars have not reached us. Here is a *Blue Coat School*, in which 10 boys and 10 girls are educated and clothed free. The *Burghley Charities*, consist of 133½ acres of land, the rents whereof are expended upon the support of the school, poor, and apprenticing of children. (*For the other Charities, see page 654*).

The Stamford poor law *Union Workhouse* stands in this parish. The Union contains 37 parishes, and embraces an area of 80 square miles. The following are the parishes:—All Saints, St. George, St. John, St. Michael, St. Mary, St. Martin, Ashton, Barholm, Braceborough, Bainton, Barnack, Collyweston, Casterton Magna, Casterton Parva, Clipsham, Duddington, Easton, Essendine, Greatford, Ketton, Pilsgate, Pickworth, Ryhall, Stow, Southorpe, Stibbington, Tallington, Thornhaugh, Tinwell, Tixover, Uffington, Ufford, West Deeping, Wilsthorpe, Wansford, Wittering, and Wothorpe; and the officers are—John Kirby, master; Jane Freeman, matron; Charles Simpson, surgeon; Rev. Dennis

E. Jones, chaplain; and Jeremiah Clapton, clerk to the board of guardians. The average number of inmates for the past year was 200, and the average weekly expense of each was 2s. 6d.

*Burghley, or Burleigh House*, situate  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. of Stamford, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, is one of the noblest monuments of British architecture, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is an immense pile, forming the four sides of a large court, and is remarkable for its rich display of sumptuous, decorated, and fantastic, ornaments. It was erected by the illustrious Lord Burghley, and the architect employed in raising the magnificent pile was John Thorpe. This mansion has been much adorned by his (Lord Burghley's) successors, and particularly by John and Brownlow, Earls of Exeter, the latter of whom enriched it with a variety of statues, pictures, and carving, of the most elegant workmanship. The park, which was also made by Lord Treasurer Cecil, is truly beautiful, and few seats in England exceed Burghley House.

"On the 23rd of April, 1603, James I., on his journey from Scotland, visited Burleigh, and the next day, being Easter Sunday, the Bishop of Lincoln preached before him. On the 27th he left Burleigh, and dined at Sir Anthony Mildmay's, at Apethorpe, on his way to Sir Oliver Cromwell's, at Hitchingbrook."\*

*Burghley Manor*.—In the reign of the Confessor, *Burhclei* was let to farm by the abbey of *Burgh* (Peterborough), to Alfgar, the King's chaplain. At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Geoffrey held 3 hides here, under the abbey; and in after-times this manor was held by a family from the lordship named *De Burglee*, or *Burgleye*. From them it passed to the *De la Poles*, and, in the 5th of Henry VII. (1489), Elizabeth Milton, of Stamford, died seized of it. *Henry Wykes*, clerk, was her successor, and the manor was at this time certified to be held of the abbey of Peterborough, by the annual payment of 11s. 6d., and suit at the hundred court of Langdyke. In the 20th of Henry VIII. (1528), a fine was levied of possessions here between *David Cecil*, senior, and *Henry Humpost*, otherwise Chambers. This David Cecil was the ancestor of the Earls of Exeter, and, in the 5th of Henry VIII. (1513), was appointed one of the King's sergeants at arms. His son Richard was made one of the pages of the crown. William, son and heir to Richard Cecil, after filling the offices of secretary of state, and *Custos Brevium*, was raised by Queen Elizabeth to the exalted station of Lord High Treasurer of England, a Knight of the Garter, and created *Baron of Burleigh*. His son, William Lord Burleigh, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Exeter. "This is the first precedent," writes Bridges, "of a person being raised to the title of the earl of the principal city of a county, when another had the dignity of the same county; *Charles Blount* being then Earl of Devonshire. It is remarkable that *Sir Robert Cecil*, his younger brother, was

\* Bridges.



the same day created Earl of Salisbury; but he being created in the morning, and Lord Burleigh in the afternoon, the descendants of the younger branch of the family have right of precedence over the elder." *Brownlow Cecil, D.C.L.*, the present Marquis of Exeter, is son of the first Marquis, by his second marriage with the daughter of Thomas Hoggins, Esq. He was born in 1795; married, in 1824, the daughter of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., succeeded his father in 1804; was groom of the stole to Prince Albert, from September, 1841 to 1846. He is hereditary grand almoner, and Lord Lieutenant of Rutland and Northamptonshire. Residences: 36, Grosvenor-square, London, and Burghley, near Stamford. His son, William Alleyne, Lord Burleigh, born in 1825, is his heir.

WOTHORPE is a hamlet in this parish, about 2 miles west of Burleigh. A mansion was also erected here by Lord Burleigh, in which the Duke of Buckingham resided, in the reign of Charles II.

Exeter The Most Noble the Marquis of, <i>Burghley House</i>	Duncomb John, baker	Pearson Hy., baker
Alderman Mr. Thomas	Fox Mr. Charles	Pollard Joseph, grocer
Alderman Thos., wheelwht.	Freeman Edwin, druggist	Pollard Zac., cabinet maker
Allen Mr. Henry	Gardner John, vict., <i>Marquis of Granby</i>	Phillips Joseph, brewer
Arnold Thos., G., M.D.	Henson Wm. Chas., baker	Prout Richard, vict., <i>Sun</i>
Atlay Miss Mary	Hazleby John, vict., <i>Bee Hive</i>	Pully Miss Elizabeth
Baker Mrs. Harriet	Henshaw M., vict., <i>Exeter Arms</i>	Pywell Mrs. Ann
Barnes Hy., plmbr. & glazier	Hibbins John, shopkeeper	Robertson Wm., and Chas., coach builders
Bates Mrs. Sarah	Hopkinson Wm. L., M.D.	Robinson Miss Ann
Baxter Thos., blacksmith	Hunt Miss Jane	Scotney John, shoemaker
Bedford Harriet, shopkeeper	Hunt George, brewer	Simpson Dionysis, pntr., &c.
Bell Mrs. Martha	Hurst Mrs. Elizabeth	Simpson J., vict., <i>Coach and Horses</i>
Betts James, hairdresser	Hutchinson John, farmer	Simpson T., vict., <i>Red Cow</i>
Blissett William, baker	Jackson Mark Wm., surgeon	Sneath H., vict., <i>Fox &amp; Hounds</i>
Brereton Miss Catherine	Higgs Wm., steward to Earl of Exeter	South John, shopkeeper
Brown Rev., Thomas	Johnson Mrs. Ann	Stafford William, builder
Bromhead Wm., shoemaker	Jones Rev. Dennis, rector of St. John's	Tillson E., straw bnt. mkr.
Carter Mrs. Mary	Lumby Frederick, butcher	Tryon Miss Fanny
Chamberlain Mrs. Mary	Martin Wm., schoolmaster	Wade Mr. Henry
Clay Mr. Richard	May John, vict., <i>Telegraph</i>	Whineup Hy., vict., <i>George Hotel and Posting House</i>
Cooke Thos., pianoforte tnr.	Middleton Sah., vict., <i>Anchor</i>	Whitby Mrs. Louisa
Cooper Mrs. Maria	Mills John, wine and spirit merchant, house here	Wilson El., vict., <i>Fitzwilliam's Arms</i>
Corby Hy., cabinet-maker	Mitton Mr. William	Williamson Wm., hairdresser
Dixon Ann, shopkeeper	Moorehouse Mrs. Elizabeth	Woodward Alfred, hairdrsr.
Dixon Francis, tailor	Morris J., saddle-tree mkr.	Woodward, vict., <i>Bull &amp; Swan</i>
Dixon Horatio, tailor	Pepper Mrs. Lucy	Yorke Broughton, butcher
Dixon James, vict., <i>Daniel Lambert</i>		
Davis Rev. Ed., M.A., curate		

## THORNHAUGH PARISH.

Thornhaugh or Thornhaw, is bounded by the parishes of Barnack, and Wittering on the east and north; and by Wansford on the south and west. It contains an area of 2,540 statute acres of the rateable value of £1,764. 18s. 6d.; and its population in 1801, was 214; in 1831, 271; and in 1841, 295 souls.

The amount of assessed property is £2,659. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor and proprietor of the whole parish. Of the old stone manor house, which stood here, and was formerly the residence of the family of *St. Medara* or *Semare*, scarcely a vestige remains. Bridges tells us that "the building was embattled all round, and had a small embattled hexagonal tower; that the woods and the whole estate were then called *Bedford Purlieus*; and that a *Major Cambridge*, who in Oliver Cromwell's time held this house by lease from the Russell family, was shot to death by mistake for a deer."

*Manor.*—The lordship of Thornhaugh is not mentioned in Domesday book; the name first occurs in the bull of Pope *Eugenius* dated 1146, when he confirmed, amongst other possessions, the fee of *Anketil* of *St. Medard* in *Thornhaugh* to the abbey of *Burgh*. By inquisition taken in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), *Geoffery de St. Medard* was certified to hold here, and in the adjoining parishes, 4 knight's fees of the Abbot of *Burgh*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the manor was in the possession of *Nicholas de St. Medard*; he died here in 1327, and was buried in the parish church where he had founded a chantry. To him succeeded *John*, his son, who in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), was presented in the court of King's bench, because being of full age he had not taken upon him the order of knighthood. He died in 1334, and was also interred in *Thornhaugh* church. From him the manor descended lineally to *Thomas Seymark*, who, in the 30th of Henry VI. (1452), levied a fine of it with the advowson of the church. After having continued in this family for many generations, the manor passed in marriage with his daughter *Anne Seymark* to *William Sapcote, Esq.*, who was succeeded by his son *Sir Guy Sapcote*, whose daughter *Anne* carried it in marriage to *Sir John Broughton, Kt.*, who levied a fine of it in the 18th of Henry VIII. (1527). The next possessor of this lordship was *Sir John Russell, Kt.*, who was advanced to the title of *Lord Russell*, of *Cheneys*, in the county of Buckingham in 1538, and created *Earl of Bedford* in 1550. This lordship continued in the possession of the Bedford family to the present time.

*The Village of Thornhaugh*, which is very small, is situate about 1 mile north from *Wansford*, and 9 W.N.W. from *Peterborough*.

*The Church*, dedicated to *St. Andrew*, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, north aisle and chancel, and an embattled tower, containing three bells. The living is a rectory with the perpetual curacy of *Wansford*, in the deanery of *Peterborough*, rated in the K. B. at £17. 1s. 3d., and now worth £496. *per annum*. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent-charge of £382. 9s. 2d. The Duke of Bedford is patron, and the Rev. John Wing, M.A., incumbent. The church contains some monuments to the Russell family. The *Rectory House* stands near the church. There is a good *School* here built by the Duke of Bedford, and supported principally by voluntary contributions.

*Sibberton*, now a single house, is supposed from ruins and stones which have been dug up, to have consisted of several houses.

*Directory*.—Rev. John Wing, M.A., rector, Mrs. Ann Gaskell, John Goodman, blacksmith, Sarah Liley and Ann Sweeby, schoolmistresses; and the farmers are Jonathan Bodger, Jas. Burbidge, John Gaskell, (and miller), and Chas. Palmer, Manor House. Letters received through Wansford.

## UFFORD PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Barnack and Bainton on the north; the Roman road of which Lolham bridges are a part, on the east, and Thornhaugh and Marholme on the south and west. Bainton was formerly a chapelry in this parish, but is now an independent parish. Ufford includes the hamlet of Ashton, and contains 2,320 acres of which 980 belong to Ashton; its population in 1801, was 120; in 1831, 309; and in 1841, 286 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,146. 8s., of which £43. 18s. belongs to Ashton; and the amount of assessed property is £1,166. Sir John Trollope (lord of the manor,) and C. Henson, Esq., are the principal proprietors.

*Manor*.—At an early period, Ufford, or Uffworth, belonged to the abbey of Peterborough, and was held of the Abbot by the family of *Torpel*. In the 19th of Henry VII. (1503), *Robert Halley, Esq.* died seized of a manor here, held by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond by suit of court at her manor of *Torpel*. This manor subsequently passed to the *Phelipps*, and *Mollesworth's*, and through several intermediate possessors to the family of *Trollope*. There was another principal manor here called *Torpel Manor*, which in the 1st of Richard I. (1189), was in the possession of *Roger de Torpel*, who paid £5 into the exchequer for enclosing his woods, and making a park here. *Sir Ralph de Camois* was the successor of the *Torpel* family, and his son of the same name in the 48th of Henry III. (1263), obtained a grant of a weekly market here on Thursday, and an annual fair for 3 days, beginning on the eve of the feast of St. Giles. By inquisition taken at his death, it was found that he had held this with other manors of the Abbot of *Burgh* by the service of six knight's fees. Edward II. gave these possessions to Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, his brother in the 13th of his reign (1319). From his descendants it passed to the Somerset family, and descended to *Margaret*, the wife of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and by him to the mother of Henry VII. In the 29th of Henry VIII. (1537), it was given to *Sir William Fitzwilliam, Kt.*, and upon his death without issue it reverted to the crown. In the 16th of James I. (1618), another possessor of the same name died seized of certain lands here which were held of the Lord of the *Torpel* manor. Sir John Trollope, Bart., is now lord of this manor.

*The Village of Ufford*, which is small, stands on rising ground, 8 miles N.W. by W. of Peterborough, and 5 miles S.W. from Stamford.

*Ufford Hall*, now a farm house in the occupation of Mr. Rt. Martin, retains traces of its ancient splendour. It was built in the 16th century, and enlarged in 1751.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a square tower. The living is a rectory with the perpetual curacy of Bainton, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the K. B. at £26. 13s. 4d.; and its nett value with the curacy of Bainton in 1831, was £688. The benefice is in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Rev. Thos. Paley, B.D., is the present rector.

*Ashton* is a hamlet in this parish,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. by N. of Wansford, and 9 from Peterborough. It contains 980 acres, and the rateable value is £43. 18s.; the amount of assessed property in it is £956; and its population in 1801, was 96; in 1831, 126; and in 1841, 101 souls. Sir John Trollope, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal owner.

*Marked 1 reside at Ashton.*

Clark Ann, shopkeeper	Herring James, blacksmith	Martin John
Goodger Mr. Samuel	Paley Rev. T., B.D., rector	Martin Rt., <i>Ufford Hall</i>
1 Johnson W., joiner & farmer	Papple Thomas, shoemaker	1 Nedd George
1 Mann George, jobber	Riddle J., vict., <i>Buck. (&amp; farm.)</i>	Nottingham Jane
1 Newman John, blacksmith	Wilds Benjn., carpenter	1 Ogden Henry
1 Newman Wm., carpenter	Wilds Mr. William	1 Ward David
Shelton Chas., stonemason	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Worlidge John
Shelton George, stonemason	Cave Thomas	Young John

Letters are received through the Stamford post-office.

### WANSFORD PARISH

Is situated on the north side of the river Nen, by which it is divided from Stibington, in Huntingdonshire. It was formerly a chapelry to Thornhaugh, but it is now an independent parish, containing 600 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 148; in 1831, 179; and in 1841, 205 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £723. 17s., and the amount of assessed property £792. The river is crossed here by an ancient bridge, consisting of 13 arches; it was repaired in 1674, and widened and rebuilt in 1795. Here is a large Inn, (the Haycock,) standing in both counties. The land is pretty good here, but is subject to frequent floods,\* and the Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole parish.

\* This parish has obtained an idle addition to its name, from a story firmly believed by the country people, viz. that a great flood coming hastily down the river Nene, in hay-making time, a countryman, having taking up his lodging on a cock of hay in the meadow, was driven on the hay down the stream, in the night, while he was asleep, towards Wisbeach in the fens; when having awakened, he was seen and taken up by some fishermen, almost in the open sea; and being asked where he lived, he answered, "At Wansford in England;" by which appellation it is now generally known.



*Manor.*—This lordship is not mentioned in Domesday book, but it was formerly held by the *St. Medard* family, under the abbey of Peterborough. The manor is supposed to have been afterwards included in the liberty of Thornhaugh; and there was another manor here and in Stibbington, in the hands of *William de Lisours*, in the reign of Henry II. His daughter carried it in marriage to *Humphrey de Bassingburn*; from his descendants it passed to the *Folkesworth's*, and from them, through several intermediate possessors, to the Bedford family.

*The Village* of Wansford, or Wandsford, is on the London road, 8 miles west from Peterborough. Here is a regular post-office.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a body and north aisle. The living is a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Thornhaugh. The Rev. John Wing, M.A., rector of Thornhaugh, is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1807.

*The School* is endowed with the interest of £40, which was left, in 1707, by the Rev. Thomas Woolsey, and the rent of 4a. 2r. 20p., allotted in the parish of Maxey, in lieu of certain land given to the school by a Mrs. Russell, and 1r. 6p. awarded at the inclosure of Borough fen. The interest of £20, the amount of sundry donations, is distributed amongst poor widows of this parish and Thornhaugh.

Dexter Geo., postmaster and shopkeeper  
Eyres George, cooper  
Glithero Rd., stonemason and shopkeeper  
Hazeldine George, shoemaker  
Louth Michael, hairdresser  
Peach Thos. H., vict., *Marquis of Granby*  
Peers Edw., vict., *Mermaid*  
Percival Thos., vict., *Haycock*

Stokes Eliz. & Thomas, butchers  
Stokes Robert, baker  
Southam Francis, surgeon  
Strickson Henry, saddler  
Farmers & Graziers.  
Hall Edward (and corn merchant)  
Smith Isaac  
Wilson J. (& steward to the Duke of Bedford)

## WITTERING PARISH.

Wittering or *Whittering*, or as it is called in Domesday book *Witeringham*, is situate on high ground, and is bounded on the east by Barnack, on the south by Thornhaugh, on the west by Easton and on the north by Stamford St. Martin's. It contains 2690 acres; its rateable value is £2180.10s.; the amount of assessed property is £1,556; and the population in 1801 was 194; in 1831, 216; and in 1841, 261 souls. The soil is principally of a light sandy nature, there is about 20 acres of woodland; the parish is well supplied with excellent springs, and here are some good quarries, the stone of which is very suitable for building purposes. Tradition says that the Danes received a memorable defeat on Whittering heath or plain. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole parish, except a few acres of glebe. The land is principally arable.

*Manor.* At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Anchetil de St. Medard* held 9 hides of land here of the abbot of *Burgh*, (Peterborough): there were 3 mills

of the yearly rent of 19s., and a wood 2 miles long and 1 broad, and the whole was then valued at £11. Before the Conquest it was rated at £3. Richard his son and successor married *Mabel Ridel*, and his descendants bore the name of Ridel, and were possessed of this manor, till the reign of Edward IV. From this family it passed probably by marriage to *Robert Halley* who died in the 19th of Henry VII. (1503), and was succeeded by his son *John*, whose daughter left it to her son *Antony Stydoliffe*. The lordship continued in the possession of the Stydolph's till about the latter end of the reign of William III., when it was purchased by the Cecil family for £6,500., and from whom it descended lineally to the Marquis of Exeter the present proprietor.

The *Village* of *Wittering* which is small and scattered, is distant about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. W. by W. of Wansford and 3 from Stamford.

The *Church* dedicated to All Saints stands a little south of the village. It is an ancient stone structure, consisting of a nave, north aisle and porch, chancel and tower containing three bells, and surmounted by a pyramidal spire. At the end of the side aisle is a chapel or burial place. The nave is Norman of the 12th century, the chancel, Early English, and remarkable for the construction of the rood arch, which is considered to be of the pure style of Saxon architecture. The living is a discharged rectory in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the King's books at £8. 0s. 10d., and now worth about £112. per annum. The Marquis of Exeter is patron, and the Rev. Thomas Mills, M. A., rector.

The *Rectory house* a neat stone building stands a little west of the church.

The *Sunday school* is supported by the rector.

It is said that a *priory* stood here as early as the year 1308, but little is known of it. It was probably a cell to the abbey of Peterborough.

Dunkley Grace, schoolmistress  
 Matthews William, baker, &c.  
 Mills Thos., M.A., rector  
 Morris James, miller  
 Munton John, baker, &c.  
 Roffe Richard, parish clerk  
 Roffe William, shoemaker  
 Turner John, gamekeeper  
 Williamson John & William, carpenters

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Buckworth Joseph  
 Flint Matthew  
 Pollard Rowell  
 Sharply David  
 Turnell Christopher  
 Woods John  
 Gadsby Hannah

Letters are received through Wansford post-office.

## WILLYBROOK HUNDRED.

Willybrook, or Willibrook, hundred, at the north-eastern end of the county, is bounded by Nassaburgh Hundred, and a part of Huntingdonshire on the east, on the south and west by Polebrook and Corby Hundreds, and on the north by the river Welland, which divides it from Rutlandshire. It extends about

12 miles from north to south, and about 8 at its widest point from east to west, and covers an area of 27,490 statute acres. In the 8th year of the reign of Henry III. (1223), *Ralph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln*, held this hundred; and it continued in the hands of the crown or its grantees, till the time of Charles I., when it was granted to Mildmay Earl of Westmorland, at the yearly rent of 36s. 2d., and continued with his descendants. Mr. Bridges is of opinion that the hundred derives its name from "the *Willow-brook* stream, which hath its rise in Dene-park, and passing through Bulwick, takes its course by *Cliffe* and *Apethorpe*, and joins the Nene near *Fotheringhay*." Willybrook hundred is divided into 14 parishes, of which the following is an enumeration, shewing the number of acres, population, and number of houses in 1841, with the present rateable value.

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses	POPULATION.			Rateabl. Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Apethorpe .....	2,630	55	138	131	269	£ 1,809
Colley-Weston .....	1,690	82	213	221	434	2,139
Cotterstock .....	690	39	109	95	204	1,246
Duddington .....	1,400	92	181	232	413	2,014
Easton .....	3,170	194	443	440	883	3,071
Fotheringhay .....	2,110	47	125	105	230	3,688
Glapthorne .....	1,370	79	214	213	427	1,422
King's Cliffe .....	4,460	281	626	652	1,278	3,629
Lutton (part of) .....	1,520	36	79	79	158	963
Nassington .....	1,660	150	342	379	721	2,493
Southwick .....	1,320	30	83	88	171	1,577
Tansor .....	2,050	57	142	161	303	2,070
Woodnewton .....	1,590	106	244	239	483	1,542
Yarwell .....	1,830	86	190	199	389	1,377
Total .....	27,490	1,334	3,129	3,234	6,363	29,040

## Charities of Willybrook Hundred.

As abstracted from the last parliamentary reports. See also the histories of the parishes.

Date.	Donors and nature of Gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual Value.		
1618	Lady Grace Mildmay [estate], Apethorpe, Woodnewton, Nassington and Yarwell, for apprenticing children	...	£	s.	d.
	Ditto ... for preaching sermons at Apethorpe, and bread to the poor	...	36	0	0
1658	Clement Bellamy (rents), Cotterstock Parish	... apprentng. children	12	0	0
	Carried forward.....		53	0	0

Brought forward.....				£53	0	0
1677	William Jackson (rent)...	Duddington Parish	... school	...	10	0 0
	Town Land	... ditto	... poor	...	5	0 0
1670	Richard Garford (3 houses in London),	Easton Parish,	school and ap- prenticing children	... } 65	0	0
1766	Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, a house and garden for schoolmaster	...	...	...	...	...
1766	Countess of Exeter (£50), ditto	...	... ditto	...	1	10 0
1818	Commissioners of Inclosure (1a. 1r. 31p.), ditto	...	... school	...	5	0 0
	Donors unknown (£400 3 per cents.), ditto	...	... ditto	...	12	0 0
	Benefaction Fund (£75), ditto	...	... poor	...	3	0 0
	Town Estate	... ditto	... poor, & church repairs	...	62	15 0
	Queen Elizabeth...	Fotheringhay Parish	Grammar School...	20	0	0
1664	Earl of Newport [rent]...	ditto	... poor	...	30	0 0
1672	Robert Roane	... ditto	... ditto	...	2	0 0
	Donors unknown (£100 3 per cents.), ditto	...	... Sunday School	...	3	0 0
1658	Clement Bellamy (rents),	Glaphorne Parish	... apprentg. children	5	0	0
1765	John Webb (£10)	... ditto	... bread to poor	...	0	10 0
1688	John Thorpe, 3 houses in King's Cliffe, for alms-houses for 3 persons	...	...	...	...	...
	Elizabeth Hutchinson (£300), ditto	...	... almshouses	...	11	14 0
	Ann de Rippe (£100)	... ditto	... ditto	...	3	0 0
1688	Rd. Wildbore [rent]	... ditto	... school	...	5	0 0
	Eliz. Hutchinson and John Law, ditto,	...	... almshouse & school	408	0	0
	Town Land [11 acres]	Lutton Parish	... poor	...	11	0 0
	Church and Poor's Land, Nassington Parish	...	...	...	20	0 0
	Benefaction fund	... ditto	...	...	2	0 0
	Poor's Land and Stock, Southwick Parish	...	...	...	24	6 0
1658	Clement Bellamy	Tansor Parish	... apprentg. children	5	0	0
	Town Estate	... ditto	... poor & Sunday-school	...	24	0 0
1819	Cave (land)	... ditto	... poor	...	5	5 0
	Church Estate	Woodnewton Parish	...	...	14	18 6
	Church and Poor's Estate, Yarwell Parish	...	...	...	29	10 0
	Poor's money (£10)	... ditto	... poor	...	2	0 0
					£843	8 6

## APETHORPE PARISH.

Apethorpe parish was formerly a chapelry to Nassington, but is now an independent parish, containing 2630 statute acres, (including the area of a part of Rockingham forest, 750 acres), of the rateable value of £1,808. 15s. Its population, in 1801, was 231; in 1831, 297; and, in 1841, 269 souls. The amount of property, as assessed by the commissioners for the property-tax, in 1815, was £2,312. The boundaries of the parish are formed by Nassington on the east, by Newton on the south, on the west by King's Cliffe, and on the north by Yarwell. The Earl of Westmorland is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of the soil.

*Manor.*—Apethorpe is not mentioned in Domesday book, but in the estimate of hides in the reign of Henry II., it was certified to contain 2 hides, which were



in the hands of the crown. In the 15th of Henry III. (1230), *Ranulph Brito* obtained a grant of this manor. It afterwards reverted to the crown, and was given to *John de Lacy*, and reverting again to the crown it was granted to John de Clavering in the reign of Edward II. It afterwards passed into the possession of the Dalton family, and in the reign of Henry VII. *Henry Keble*, alderman of London died seized of it. In the reign of Edward VI., the manor and park of Apethorpe, which was again in the hands of the crown was given in exchange for other lands to *Sir Walter Mildmay, Kt.*, between whom and *George Keble*, a fine was levied of it in the 7th of the same reign. *Sir Walter Mildmay* was chancellor of the exchequer, and founder of Emmanuel College. On the occasion of his founding this College, Queen Elizabeth told him at court she heard he had erected a puritan foundation, to which he replied, he had set an acorn, which, when it became an oak, God alone knew what would be the fruit of it. *Sir Anthony Mildmay* his son and successor was succeeded by his daughter and heir *Mary* the wife of Francis Fane, who died in 1617. *Sir Francis Fane* in 1624 was advanced to the titles of *Baron Burghersh* and Earl of Westmorland. From this nobleman the manor of Apethorpe descended lineally to the present Earl.

*John Fane, D.C.L.*, the 11th Earl of Westmorland son of the 10th Earl, was born in 1784; married in 1811, the 3rd daughter of the Earl of Mornington; succeeded his father in 1841; became a lieutenant in the army in 1838, and colonel of the 56th foot in 1842; and has been ambassador to the court of Prussia since October 1841. His heir is his son Earnest Fitz-Roy Neville, Lord Burghersh, who was born in 1824, and is aid-de-camp to the general of the Northern district.

*Residences.* 12 Upper Harley-street, London; Apethorpe House, Northamptonshire, and Brimpton House, Somersetshire.

*The Village* of Apethorpe, which is small, is situate on the Oundle and King's Cliffe road, about 4 miles N.W. from Wansford, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  S. of King's Cliffe.

*The Church*, is dedicated to Leonard, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, south chancel or place of sepulture, and an embattled tower, on which is raised a pyramidal steeple. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Peterborough, and under the peculiar jurisdiction of the church, and diocese of Lincoln. It is rated in the parliamentary returns at £45., but now valued at £80. *per annum*. The patronage is vested in the prebendary of the Cathedral of Lincoln, and the Rev. Mills Joseph Berkeley, M.A. is incumbent.

The Church contains a sumptuous marble monument to the memory of Sir Anthony Mildmay and his wife Grace Lady Mildmay who died, the former in 1617, and the latter in 1620.

*The School*, which is a neat stone building, was erected by the Countess of Westmorland in 1847.

*Apethorpe Hall*, the splendid seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, stands a little south of the village, and was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sir Walter Mildmay. On the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the crown of England, he visited this mansion on his journey to London in 1603. It was here he first noticed Villiers afterwards Duke of Buckingham, and here are chambers still called the King's, and the Duke's chamber. The mansion contains several excellent family and other portraits.

*Charities.*—Grace, Lady Mildmay in 1618, left a rent-charge of £36. *per annum*, for apprenticing children in Apethorpe, Wood Newton, Nassington, and Yarwell; she also left £10. *per annum* to be paid to the minister for preaching sermons on certain days, £2. for the poor, and £10. for reading homilies, and £8. for poor scholars in Emanuel College, Cambridge, which seems to have been lost; but the Earl of Westmorland pays £10. a year to the incumbent of Apethorpe, and 50s., to be distributed in bread to the poor, as well as certain sums to the day and Sunday school, which may have originated from, or are made in respect of these lost charities.

Westmoreland, Rt. Hon. the Earl, <i>Apethorpe-hall</i>	Gregory Jno., vict., <i>Westmor-</i> <i>land Arms</i>	Lucas Wm., carpenter
Ball Matthew, shoemaker	Ireson Thos., stonemason	Meese Wm., shopkeeper
Bigley John, shopkeeper	Ireson Valentine, schoolmstr	Moulds Mrs. Mary
Burrows John, shopkeeper	Ireson Wm., stonemason	Taylor John, shoemaker
Chapman Wm., wheelwright and blacksmith	Johnson Rt., carptr. & bldr.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Flemons James, butcher	Johnson Wm., vict., <i>Queen's</i> <i>Head</i>	Franey William
		Gregory John
		Gregory William

Letters are received through Wansford post-office.

#### COLLEYWESTON PARISH,

Is divided from Rutlandshire on the north and north-west by the Welland, and is bounded by Easton on the east, by King's Cliffe on the south, and Duddington on the west. It contains 1690 acres; its population in 1801, was 294; in 1831, 394; and, in 1841, 434 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,015, and the rateable value is £2,138. 18s. 6d. The soil is various, and the principal proprietors are the Marquis of Exeter, Mr. Rd. Stevens and Mr. Thos. Close. Slate and limestone quarries are numerous and extensive in this parish, and the latter is considered the finest in the county. Here was an old palace, the building of which was commenced by Lord Cromwell, and completed by Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Queen Elizabeth visited this mansion on the 3rd of August 1566.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Ralph de Limesi*, to whom *Holwin* was under-tenant, held of the Crown 2 hides of land in Weston. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 20s., 12 acres of meadow, and a wood, and the whole was rated at £6. In the preceding reign it was held by *Earl Morcar*, and valued at £5. In the reign of Henry II. these 2 hides were in the hands

of *William Fitz-Helewyn*. In Henry III.'s time, *Peter de Weston* held this manor; and in the 5th of Edward I. (1276), *Elias de Hanvill* died seized of it. In the 15th of Edward II. (1321), *Nicholas de Segrave* died seized of it; and in the reign of Edward III., *John Hotham*, bishop of Ely, was possessed of it. From the family of Hotham it passed through the *Despenser's*, *Lovell's*, Earls of Stafford, and others to the *Cromwell's*. In the reign of Henry VI., *Ralph, Lord Cromwell*, "began the structure of a fair house here." The manor soon after fell to the Crown, and was granted to *Margaret, Countess of Richmond*, who died seized of it in the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509). At her death it again reverted to the Crown, David Cecil was appointed steward of it; and it subsequently passed to the family of *Tryon*. It is now in the possession of the Marquis of Exeter. The Manor-house, bearing date 1696, stands in the centre of the village.

*The Village* of Weston, called Colyn, or Colley Weston, to distinguish it from the other Westons in the county, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, overlooking the Welland, 6 miles N.W. from Wansford, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  S.W. of Stamford.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, north aisle, north and south chancels, south porch, and a quadrangular tower with pinnacles. The tower has been lately repaired. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the King's books at £12. 9s. 7d., and now worth about £400 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for a rent-charge of £291. 18s. 6d. The Lord Chancellor is the patron, and the Rev. W. Mansfield, rector.

*The Rectory House*, a neat stone building, stands near the church.

Certain lands in this parish, formerly part of the possessions of the priory of St. Michael, near Stamford, in the 7th of Edward VI. (1553), were given to Sir William Cecil, Knight.

Bird John, shoemaker	Osborne William, vict., <i>Cell</i> ,	Bird Edward
Close Hugh, slater	[and baker]	Close Hugh
Close Wm., slate merch., lime burner and beer retailer	Ridlington Robt., blacksmith and shopkeeper	Close William
Dawes William, shopkeeper	Stokes Edward, vict., <i>Swan</i> ,	Coulson John
Day Charles, land surveyor	(and slater)	Hibbins William
Eastwick Rev. J., M.A., curate	Stokes Thomas, butcher	Stevens Richard [yeoman]
Hand William, slater	Parker William, slate merchant, and lime burner	Stokes Edward
Harrard William, tailor	Shotliffe Thomas, shoemaker	Stokes Thomas
Hibbins William, slater	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Tasker William [yeoman]
Islip John, wheelwright, &c.	Buckworth John	Walter John, <i>Manor-house</i>
Osborne Thomas, baker		

Letters are received through the Stamford office.

### COTTERSTOCK PARISH

Is bounded on the east by the river Nen, on the south by Oundle, on the west by Glapthorne, and on the north by Fotheringhay. It contains 690 acres, of the rateable value of £1,246; the amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,199; and its population in 1801, was 136; in 1831, 161; and in 1841,

204 souls. The soil is in general a strong clay, with a subsoil of a caley nature, and the principal proprietors are—The Countess dowager of Westmoreland (the lady of the manor), Mr. Joseph Chapman, and Captain Rickett.

*Manor.*—Two knight's held 3 hides of land here, of the Abbot of Peterborough, at the time of the Domesday survey; there were 24 acres of meadow and a wood, 6 furlongs in length and 4 in breadth, and the whole was valued at 60s., though in the Confessor's reign it was rated only at 5s. In the reign of Henry II., *Richard Fitzhugh*, and *Robert*, an infant, held this lordship of the same Abbey. *Ralph de Camois* held it in the 5th of Edward I. (1276), and from this family it passed to *John Gifford*, clerk, a canon of the cathedral of York. In the 11th of Edward III. (1337), he founded a chantry or college here, for a provost and 13 chaplains, and endowed it with this manor and the advowson of the church, with 2 mills, an acre of meadow, a fishery of the river Nen, &c. In the 20th of this reign (1347), the provost of the chantry levied a fine of the manor. Here was also a second manor in the possession of the family of *Holt*, from which it passed to the family of *Norwich*, and afterwards reverted to the Crown. It subsequently came into the hands of the *Kirkham* family, and in Bridges' time, the Earl of Cardigan was lord of the manor.

*The Village* of Cotterstock, or Cotherstock, which is small, contains a few good houses, and is situate about 2 miles N.N.E. of Oundle.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel and a square embattled tower containing four bells. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Glapthorne, in the deanery of Oundle, rated at £37. 19s., and though returned at £100, is now worth only £81 *per annum*. The tithes were commuted in 1813, for land. The Earl of Westmoreland is patron, and the Rev. Alex. Mac Donald. B.D., incumbent.

*The Vicarage House*, stands a little west of the church.

*Cotterstock Hall*, the seat of the Countess Dowager, of Westmoreland, was built by Mr. Norton. It was at this house that Dryden the poet wrote his fables, and spent the two last summers of his life. In 1736, and 1798, tessellated pavements, and other Roman antiquities were found in the *gilded acre*, and other parts of this parish. The Peterborough branch of the London and North-western railway, passes through this parish.

*Charity.*—The poor have an interest in Bellamy's charity, for the apprenticeship of children.

*Directory.*—Rt. Hon. the Countess Dowager of Westmoreland, Cotterstock Hall, Rev. Alex Mac Donald, B.D., vicar, (and boarding-school master), Capt. James Rickett, Mr. J. Chapman, Wm. Berridge, carpenter, Thos. Bream, vict., *Gate*, Jas. Bucknell, shoemaker, James Green, baker, Sanders Quincy, beer-retailer, John Everist, farmer and miller, and John Fortescue, farmer.

Letters received through the Oundle post-office.



DUDDINGTON PARISH.

The boundaries of Duddington, or Doddington, are formed by Colleyweston, on the east, by King's Cliffe on the south, by Wakerley on the west, and by the river Welland, which separates it from Rutlandshire, on the north. The parish lies on a descent to the river, contains 1400 acres, its population in 1801, was 295; in 1831, 364; and in 1841, 413 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,014; and the amount of assessed property, £1,193. The soil on the S.E. of the parish, is a heavy clay; on the N.E., a light gravelly nature; there is some limestone in the parish, most of the land is arable, and the principal proprietors are Hugh Jackson, Esq., the Marquis of Exeter, and John Monckton, Esq., the lord of the manor.

*Manor.*—*Dodintone*, which contained 1 hide of land, was in the hands of the crown, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. This lordship was an ancient demesne and when in the hands of the crown, paid £15 annually, into the exchequer. In the reign of Richard 1., it came into the possession of *Richard de le Hay*, and was carried in marriage by his daughter, to the *De Ayencurt*, or *Deincourt* family, with which it continued till the reign of Henry VI., when it again passed in marriage to *William Lord Lovel*, and Ralph Lord Cromwell, with *Alice* and *Margaret*, sisters of William Lord Deyncourt, who died in his minority. After the decease of Lady Cromwell, Alice Lady Lovell inherited her share of this manor, and her successor was Francis Viscount Lovell, her grandson. After having twice reverted to the crown, it was granted in the reign of Henry VIII., to William, Lord Burleigh, who shortly after levied a fine of it. The late Marquis of Exeter sold the manorial rights to — Jackson, Esq., of Stamford, whose son Thomas sold them, in 1843, to John Monckton, Esq., of Fineshade Abbey.

*The Village* of Duddington, is pleasantly situated, about 5½ miles S.W. by S. of Stamford. It contains several excellent old buildings, occupied by farmers, amongst which may be noticed, the old manor house, now occupied by the incumbent of the parish, and another, bearing date, 1601. *Belmont Cottage*, the seat of Frederick Bowman, Esq., is a neat square stone building, erected in 1828, near the entrance of the village, to which it adds much beauty.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and tower, surmounted by a small pyramidal spire. It is principally of the Norman and Early English style of architecture, and the whole has been recently repaired and reseated. The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Gretton, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The Rev. Marsham Argles, M.A., chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, honorary canon, and examining chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough, is incumbent. The Marquis of Exeter, is lay impropriator, and there are 36 acres of glebe land.

*The School* is endowed with a rent charge of £10 per annum, left in 1677, by William Jackson; and the town, or poor's land, yields about £5. per annum.

The Independents have a place of worship here.

By virtue of a charter, granted in the reign of Elizabeth, the inhabitants of Duddington, are toll-free throughout the kingdom.

Argles Rev. Marsham, M.A., incumbent	Islip John, wheelwright	Wheelband Edward, school- master and postmaster
Alderman William, baker	Jelly Jno. W., tailor & baker	Wheelband Reb., schoolmrs.
Bates Joseph, carrier	Newton Jno., shoemaker and shopkeeper	Wiles Thomas, blacksmith
Bowman Frederick, Esq., <i>Belmont Cottage</i>	Payne Anne, vict., <i>Royal Oak</i>	
Butterfield Rd., shopkeeper	Payne Jeremiah, shoemaker	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Croft George, parish clerk	Phillips William, shopkeeper	Bradshaw Joseph Lee
Dyson George, vict., <i>Crown</i>	Sharpe Jabez, shoemaker	Dainty John
Dyson Mr. Richard	Stokes Samuel, butcher	Godfrey Daniel
Elliott Thomas, carpenter	Tipping Mary A., blksmith.	Gregory Thos., [& butcher]
Greaves Francis, miller	Todd Isaac, grocer, &c.	Pumfrett John Edward
Hibbins William, beer re- tailer and mason	Warrington Charles, baker	Watkins Edward
	Watkins Edward, vict., <i>Wind- mill.</i>	

Letters received through the Stamford Post-office.

#### EASTON PARISH.

Easton, Eston, or from its situation, Easton on the Hill, is bounded on the east by Wothorpe, on the S.E. and S.W. by Wittering and Colley-Weston, and on the north by the river Welland, which separates it from Rutlandshire. It contains 3170 acres; and its population in 1801, was 579; in 1831, 769; and in 1841, 883 souls. The rateable value of the parish, is £3071. 10s., and the amount of assessed property, £1,876. The soil varies little, and is of a red sandy nature, upon a red rock, or light slate stone. There are 793 acres of Woodland, in the parish, and the arable and pasture land, is very productive. The Marquis of Exeter, (lord of the manor), Mr. John Woodward, Mr. Thomas Rayson, and Mr. John Richardson, are the principal proprietors. Easton was once as famed for its slate quarries, as Colley Weston, and its stone was considered of a superior quality.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Norman survey, this lordship contained 1½ hides of land, which was held by *Rolland*, who held of Eudo, who held of the crown. There was a mill, of the yearly rent of 20s., 8 acres of meadow, and a wood, 3 furlongs in length, and 2 in breadth, and the whole was valued at £6. In the Confessor's reign, it was the freehold of *Drondi*, and was rated at 20s. In the reign of Henry II., *Simon de Lindon* held 2 hides here, and from this family it passed to *Alianore*, late queen consort of England. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Margaret*, queen of England, was Lady of Easton. Edward III. settled it upon *Edmund*, of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, and his heirs. His daughter Joane, for her beauty, was called the fair maid of Kent. From the noble family

of Kent, this manor passed to the noble family of Salisbury, from which it was carried in marriage to *George*, duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV., and descended to his son and successor, created Earl of Warwick. This nobleman was beheaded by Henry VII., and on his decease, Easton fell to the crown. In the 25th of Elizabeth, (1582), William, Lord Burleigh, levied a fine of it, and in the 19th of Charles I. ((1643), David, Earl of Exeter, died seized of it, and transmitted it to his posterity. The priories of Stamford and Coventry, the abbey of Crowland, and the college of Fotheringhay, had each possessions in this parish.

*The Village* of Easton, which is neat, and pleasantly situated, is composed of two streets of good stone houses and cottages, covered with grey slate, and well supplied with excellent water. It is distant 2 miles S.W. by S. of Stamford.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, stands at the north end of the village, in a conspicuous situation. It is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, and chapels, chancel, and a neat freestone tower, 75 feet high, surmounted by four handsome turrets, each 25 feet high. The south chapel was rebuilt in 1848, at the expense of the parish, the pillars and arches of the nave, were cleaned at the same time, and the tower arch opened by the removal of a singing gallery. The view from the tower, (which contains four bells), is extensive and beautiful; Boston church, and Ely cathedral, distant about 32 miles being visible to the naked eye. The town of Stamford is seen to much advantage from the church-yard, it being 160 feet above the level of the bridge, by which the river is crossed there. The tower of this church was used as a station, by the ordnance surveyors, in 1843. A fine organ, built by Holdich, of London, was lately erected in the church, at a cost of about £230. which was raised by subscription. On the wall of the south chapel, is an inscription to the memory of *Richard de Lindon*, (lord of this manor), which is dated, 1230. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the King's books at £19. 8s. 9d., and now worth about £484. per annum, arising from a corn rent, paid by the Marquis of Exeter, of £340. and about 72 acres of glebe. The Marquis of Exeter is the patron. and the Rev. W. H. Charlton, rector.

*A Wesleyan Chapel*, was erected here, in 1827.

*The School*, was founded and endowed in 1670, for the education, clothing, and apprenticing of four boys, by Richard Garford, with 3 houses, in Cruched-friars, London. Besides the rent of these houses, which, according to the commissioners report, is £65. per annum, the school has the interest of £600. 3 per cent consols, the principal of which was made by a saving from the rents, from time to time, with £50. added, in 1766, by the Countess of Exeter, that 6 girls might be added to the free scholars. The Earl of Exeter, gave a house for the

master, in 1766; and the present master, Mr. John Taylor, is allowed £20. per annum, and the said house, for which he teaches 14 boys, and 6 girls, who are all clothed, and the boys apprenticed. The master has a large number of other boys, who pay the usual charges. Here is also a *Girls' School*, built in 1830, which is supported entirely by the Marchioness of Exeter.

For the other charities, which now yield £70. 2s. 8d., see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Bateman Mary Ann, ladies' school	Henson Wm., carpenter	Taylor William, tailor
Bartram G., shopkr. & baker	Higgs Wm., baker	Tyler Francis, blacksmith
Berridge John, shoemaker	Hill John, butcher	Tyers Wm., br. retr. & slatr
Berridge John, carpenter	Hill Mr. Wyn	Walter Mary, post office, & shopkeeper
Bird George, shoemaker	Hill John, slater	Walter Robert, butcher
Bradshaw Luke, sawyer, &c.	Ireland B., tailor	Walter Wm., limbnr. & slatr
Broughton Heron, gentlemen's boarding-school	Jackson John, carpenter	Whitehead Miss Penelope
Charlton Rev. W. H., rector	Jackson Thos., carpenter	Whitehead Thos., baker
Collins William, vict., <i>Slaters' Arms</i> , (and mason)	Jackson Wm., shoemaker	
Cotterill W., beer-ret. & baker	Jackson Wm., lmebnr. & sltr	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Cotton Robt., slater	Jackson Hy., carpenter	Thus * are yeomen.
Cox Matthew, blacksmith	Mitton Joseph, grocer	
Cuming and Hill, surveyors and land agents	Osborne Wm., game keeper, <i>Vigo Lodge</i>	*Benner Owen
Dainty James, agent	Palmer John, coal dealer	*Benner William, (& miller)
Dexter George, higgler	Perkins Wm. Mason, grave-stone cutter	Dainty William
Dexter William, shoemaker	Porter George, slater, &c.	*Goodwin William
Dixon Henry, tailor	Porter James, slater	*Goodwin Robert
Duncombe Wm., gardener	Porter Miss Elizabeth	*Greenwood James
Dyson Jane, vict., <i>Bell</i>	Shelton Martin, pntr. & glzr	Hill William
Edwards William, beer-retlr.	Sisson Jane, schoolmistress	*Porter Daniel
Gilbert J., shopkr. & baker	Smith Wm., vict., <i>Exeter's Arms</i> , and slater	Porter Isaac
Goodwin William, beer-retlr.	Smith Wm., lmbnr. & sltr.	Smith William
Griffin Mr. Richard	Taylor John, schoolmaster, and parish clerk	Thompson William
Hand Thos., butcher	Taylor Robert, tailor	Whitehead Frances
		Whitehead Henry
		*Whitehead Fanny
		*Whitehead Thomas
		*Woodward G., (& maltster)

Letters are received through the Stamford office.

### FOTHERINGHAY PARISH

Is bounded on the east by the river Nen, which divides it from Huntingdonshire, on the south by the parish of Oundle, and on the west and north by Glapthorne, Newton, and Nassington. It contains 2,110 acres, of the rateable value of £3,688, including £787 for railway property. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £4,922: and its population, in 1801, was 307; in 1831, 280; and in 1841, 230 souls. The soil varies from a strong loam to a light gravelly land; and Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq., is the lord of the manor, and owner of all the parish, except the Church-land. The Peterborough branch of the North-Western Railway passes through the parish.

*Manor.*—At the time of the general survey, the Countess Judith held 6 hides of land in *Fodringea*, which, with a mill of the yearly value of 8s., 40 acres of



meadow, and a wood, was valued at £12. In the Confessor's time it was the freehold of *Turchil*, and rated at £8. Maud, daughter of the Countess Judith, by her husband, Earl Waltheof, carried this manor in marriage to Simon de St. Liz, first Earl of Northampton, and, after his decease, to David King of Scotland. King David's successor, as lord of Fotheringhay, was Henry Earl of Huntingdon, from whom it descended to his sons *Macolm* and *William*, successively Kings of Scotland. In the reign of Henry III. it was in the hands of the Earls of Albe-marle, from whom it passed to the crown. In the 2nd of Edward II. (1309), the Earl of Richmond obtained a grant to himself and his heirs of this manor, with the privilege of a *weekly market* on Wednesday, and an annual fair "on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Michael." In the 9th of the same reign he was lord of Fotheringhay. It was afterwards in the possession of the Countess of Pembroke, from whom it passed to *Edmund of Langley*, Earl of Cambridge afterwards Duke of York. Edward Plantagenet, duke of York, one of his descendants, commanded the vanguard, composed of English archers, at the battle Agincourt, in 1414, and by his courage and conduct was signally instrumental in obtaining that important victory, though he lost his own life in the field. Another Richard Duke of York was slain at the battle of Wakefield, in 1459. In the 9th of Edward IV. (1469), Cicely, the king's mother, gave up to him her right in this manor. The manor and castle was given by Henry VII. to Elizabeth, his consort, to hold for her life; and Henry VIII. settled it in dower upon *Queen Catherine*. In Queen Elizabeth's time, Sir William Fitzwilliam was governor of it, and summoned by the commissioners for the execution of Queen Mary of Scotland. In the 1st of James I., the castle and manor were granted to Charles Lord Mountjoye, afterwards created Earl of Devonshire, and with his successors it continued for several generations. The manor afterwards passed by purchase through several possessors, and is now in the hands of S. J. Loyd, Esq.

*The Castle.*—The Castle of Fotheringhay, stood at the eastern extremity of the town, and was originally built by Simon de St. Liz, the second Earl of Northampton, at the close of the 11th, or beginning of the 12th century, and was rebuilt by Edmund of Langley, duke of York, in the reign of Edward III., who added the keep or highest fortification, in the form of a horse fetter lock, which, with a falcon in it, was the favorite device of the family of York. It was built of stone, surrounded by embattled walls, and a deep moat, and inclosed an area of 10 acres. It was conspicuous as the seat of the Plantagenets; the birth-place of Richard, duke of York, afterward Richard III., who was born here in 1443; and the scene of other memorable events. Edward IV., in 1469, on the insurrection of the Northmen, visited Fotheringhay, where the queen awaited his arrival; and in the 22nd of this reign, (1482), he had an interview here with Alexander, King of Scotland, who then promised to do homage to the

King of England, for the realm of Scotland, within six months after, he should be in possession of the crown. Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., describes it as being at that time, "a castle fair, and meatly strong, with very good lodgings in it, defended by double ditches, with a very ancient and strong keep." In the reign of queen Mary, this castle from being the residence of a prince, became a state prison, and it is noted in English history, as the place of confinement, trial and execution of the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. "The beauty, accomplishments, and hard fortune of that extraordinary princess," says Archdeacon H. K. Bonney, in his concise history of Fotheringhay, "who was a captive 18 years, have given such an interest to the place in which she suffered, that the stranger is apt to imagine he shall find something on the spot to gratify his curiosity. He will regret, that the ground on which it stood, with the surrounding moats, and small fragments of the walls near the river, and on the east of the mount, are the only marks of this once strong and memorable castle." "The unhappy queen of Scots," says Mr. G. S. Phillips, "fell a victim to the vanity and brutal jealousy of Elizabeth, in the castle of Fotheringhay. For 18 years had this inhuman monster confined her, without the remotest shadow of a right; having no other apology for her conduct, but that she was her rival in beauty. The unfortunate queen bore her bitter wrongs, with a spirit worthy of her father's, and submitted to the indignities which were heaped upon her with the calmest resignation: conscious of her own innocence, she felt not the pangs of guilt; proud of her honour, she compromised no portion of her dignity, but submitted to her fate without murmur, without reproach. When told that she was ordered to be executed, she gave way to none of those weaknesses which are so common to all those who have not looked forward to death with magnanimity, as the terminator of miseries;—for to her, the message was as the rainbow of a bright hope,—the sunshine of immortality smiling through the tears of life. Her conduct at this hour was worthy of so great and noble a being. She pursued her studies as usual; and, like the Socrates of Greece, she only tried to soothe the feelings of those around her, who were weeping over her unhappy destiny. On the morning of her untimely end, she read over her will to her servants, and then prepared for her execution.

"Then did she appear herself, after this manner;—in borrowed hair, a brown, having on her head a dressing of lawn, edged with bone-lace, and above that a vail of the same, bowed out with wire, and her cuffs suitable; about her neck a pomander chain, and an *Agnus Dei* hanging at a black ribband; a crucifix in her hand, a pair of beads at her girdle with a golden cross at the end. Her uppermost gown was of black satin, printed, training upon the ground, with long hanging sleeves, trimmed with akorn buttons of jet and pearl, the sleeves

over the arms being cut, to give sight to a pair of purple velvet underneath ; her kirtle, as her gown, was of black printed satin ; her boddice of crimson satin, unlaced in the back, the skirts being of crimson velvet ; her stockings of worsted, watchet, clocked, and edged at the top with silver, and under them a pair of white ; her shoes of Spanish leather, with the rough side outward."\*

In this mournful suit Mary came forth, through the great hall, to the scaffold. Whilst in the hall, she told the commissioners she had two requests to make of them ; one was that they would see the legacies she had left to her servants paid, and the other that they would allow her to have some of her people about her at her death. The first request was granted, but the other was refused. With a breaking heart, the unhappy queen besought the commissioners to grant her this last favour, the only one that a dying woman had to ask, and the last duty that her poor friends could do for her. Her eloquent appeal softened the hearts of the blood-thirsty ministers of Elizabeth's cruelty, and she was ordered to choose six of her attendants.

Every thing was now prepared for the execution ; but even now the wretches who were employed by Elizabeth to destroy her, could not refrain from adding insult to the savage mocking of justice which they were about to perform. The dean of *Peterburgh*,—we will record his name, that every honest heart may hold it in contempt and infamy,—Doctor Fletcher,—not only called upon her at this last moment to relinquish that faith and those hopes which she had cherished during her whole life ; but in a speech which occupied nearly two hours in the delivery, upbraided her with treachery and treason towards the virgin queen, Elizabeth, and vindicated her conduct in putting so resolute a heretic to death. He then called upon Mary to join him in prayer, but she answered she would pray by herself ; notwithstanding which, Fletcher inflicted a long and insulting prayer upon the queen, which she endeavoured not to hear by attention to her own devotions. The executioners then began to unrobe her, and she said, with a smile, ' that she had not been accustomed to be handled by such rough grooms, nor to undress before such company.' She then sought the block herself, and her head was severed from her body by three strokes." Thus perished this ill-fated queen, on the 8th of February, 1587, and after her remains had lain here for six months, they were removed, on the night of the 31st of July, to *Peterborough Cathedral*, and committed to a vault prepared for them on the south side of the choir, close to the bishop's throne, which was immediately closed, without the performance of any religious service ; a rich hearse was erected however, near the grave ; the choir and church were hung with black ; and the performance of the funeral service took place on the following afternoon, and was attended by thousands of spectators, and many of the nobility, the heralds, and other officers of the

\* See Gunton, page 74,—*History of the Church of Peterborough*.

crown. Those of the kingdom of Scotland who had thus far beheld the fate of their queen, here stopped and bade an adieu to her remains for the last time ; but they indignantly refused either to enter the church, or to be present at the last ceremonies. the service was read by the dean, and a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lincoln, who, steering between a fear of Protestantism on one hand, and a respect due to deceased Popery on the other, treated only of the miseries annexed to the vale of mortality.

A short time after her burial, some fearless pen wrote a Latin epitaph, which spoke loudly against the cruel tyranny of Elizabeth. It was, however, speedily removed, and nothing but a plain slab now indicates the spot where one of the most amiable and hapless of women was buried.

After she had rested in this tomb for 25 years, she was removed to Westminster Abbey by her son, King James I., on the 11th October, 1612. In the latter part of his reign ; the castle was consigned to ruin. (*See pages 667 and 673.*)

*A Nunnery* was founded here by Simon de St. Liz., the builder of the castle ; but having completed his foundation at De la Pre, near Northampton, he removed the nuns to that place.

*The College*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and All Saints, was erected on the site of the nunnery. It is said to have been designed by Edmund of Langley, 5th son of Edward III. ; carried on by his son Edward, Duke of York, and Richard Duke of York ; and completed by Edward IV. It was endowed with the alien priory of Newent, and the priory of Anebury, and the society consisted of a master, 8 clerks, and 13 choristers, who had a common seal. It was further endowed with lands by the Duke of York, in the beginning of the reign of Henry V., and on the accession of Edward IV. to the throne, he gave it a new charter, 300 acres of land, various privileges and liberties, and soon after he added the manor of Beckeford, in Worcestershire, with many other manors in several counties. From the survey of the possessions of the college, taken in the year 1535, it appears they were valued at £489. 15s. 9d., out of which was deducted for rents resolute to lords of different manors, fees to stewards, bailiffs, &c., £80. 3s. 10d. After the suppression, this college was given to the Duke of Northumberland, when, with the choir of the church, it was pulled down.

*The Village* of Fotheringhay is pleasantly situated in a beautiful and fertile country, on the north bank of the river Nen, about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles N.N.E. of Oundle. It was formerly a market town of considerable size and importance, and has now an annual fair for horses, on the 5th of July.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and All Saints, is a handsome structure, and a part of the old collegiate church. It consists of a nave and side aisles, a tower of two stories, the upper one of which is octagonal. Here are interred the bodies of Edward, Duke of York, who died on the field of



Agincourt, in 1414; Richard, Duke of York, who was killed in the battle of Wakefield, in 1466; and Cicely, his wife, who died in 1495. When Queen Elizabeth visited Fotheringhay, in one of her progresses, she observed the graves of her ancestors the dukes of York, neglected amongst the ruins of the choir, and ordered their bodies to be removed into the present church, and deposited on each side of the communion-table, and monuments to be erected over them. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Oundle, returned at £140., but now worth about £200. per annum. The patronage is vested in S. J. Loyd, Esq., and the Rev. Thomas Linton, B.A., is incumbent.

In the reign of Edward III., there was another religious establishment here, called the "Ermytage," which was founded by *John de Balliol*, who was possessed of one moiety of this estate in right of his wife, in the 22nd of Henry III. (1237). The abbot of Sawtree held it with one carucate of land, to find a chaplain to perform divine service at it three times a week, for the souls of John Balliol and his ancestors, formerly Kings of Scotland, and lords of the castle of Fotheringhay.

*The Grammar School*, is supposed to have been founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, with £20 a year to be paid out of the exchequer. The master has a house and garden also, and the amount of endowment is paid out of the fee farm rents of the county. All the children of the parish, who may wish to avail themselves of it, are taught Latin (only) free.

The other charities of the parish are a rent charge of £30 per annum, left to the poor, in 1664, by the Earl of Newport; 40s. a year for the same purpose, by Robert Roane, in 1672; and the interest of £100, 3 per cent. reduced annuities, with which the Sunday-school is endowed.

Berridge Charles, builder & vict., *Falcon*  
 Berridge Wm., master of Grammar-school  
 Bradshaw Miss Catherine  
 Hammerton Wm., paper manufacturer, &  
 farmer, *Manor House*  
 Linton Rev. Thomas, B.A., vicar  
 Rowlatt Thomas, blacksmith  
 Sanders William, gardener  
 Sears George William, baker

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Barlow Robert, *Park Lodge*  
 Berridge Charles  
 Boughton John  
 Bonser James, *Walcot Lodge*  
 Newton John H.  
 Reed William, *Helton Lodge*  
 Thorpe Charles

Letters are received through the Oundle post-office.

#### GLAPTHORN PARISH.

Glapthorn, or Clapthorn, stands in a low situation, and is bounded on the east and south by Cotterstock and Oundle, and on the west and north by Southwick, Bulwick, and Newton. It contains 1,370 acres; its population, in 1801, was 315; in 1831, 353; and, in 1841, 427 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,422. 11s., and the amount of assessed property £2115. The Earl of Cardigan is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

*Manor.*—Glapthorn is not named in the Domesday survey, but, in the reign of Henry II., *Geoffrey de Normanvill* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides, *Ridel* and *Hugh* half a hide and 1 virgate, *Fulk de Lisures* three parts of a hide of land here. In the reign of Henry III., *Richard Torpel* possessed this manor, and from this family it passed to that of *Camoyes*. In the reign of Edward III., it was in the possession of the Earl of Stafford, and upon the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII., he was found to be seized of it. Having then fallen to the crown, it was granted, in the 30th of the same reign (1538), to *Thomas, Lord Cromwell*, and his son Gregory died seized of it, in the 5th of Edward VI (1551). It afterwards passed into the family of *Brudenell*, and is now in the hands of the Earl of Cardigan, the lineal representative of that family.

*The Village* of Glapthorn, which is small and mean, is distant about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.N.W. from Oundle.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Leonard, consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, and north chapel and a plain coped tower. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Cotterstock. The Rev. A. Macdonald, is incumbent.

*Directory*,—Henry Barrett, wheelwright, John Barwell, shopkeeper and shoemaker, John Bell, shopkeeper and shoemaker, John Hancock, farmer and vic., *Royal Oak*, Thomas Hudson, wheelwright, Wm. Meadows, beer retailer, Thos. Palmer, beer retailer, Samuel Rowlett, blacksmith, Matthew Spencer, beer retailer and stonemason; and the farmers are Thomas Carley, Isaac Knighton, *Manor-house*, Hy. Kirby, and John Plant. Letters received through Oundle.

#### KING'S-CLIFFE PARISH.

The boundaries of King's-Cliffe, or Cliff Regis, are formed by Apethorpe on the east, Southwick on the south, Blatherwick on the west, and Collyweston and Duddington on the north. It includes two extra-parochial places called Spa Lodge and Westhay, and contains 4,460 acres; its population, in 1801, was 876; in 1831, 1173; and, in 1841, 1278 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,628. 12s.; and the amount of assessed property £3,486. The principal proprietors of the soil (which varies from a strong clay to a light red soil) are the Marquis of Exeter (lord of the manor), Earl of Westmoreland, Mr. Farmery Law, and Mr. Wm. Burton.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey *Olive*, which contained 1 hide and 2 virgates, was in the hands of the crown, and with a mill of the yearly rent of 12d., 4 acres of meadow, and a wood 1 mile long and half a mile broad, was rated at £10. In the preceding reign it was the freehold of Earl Algar, and valued at £7. In the reign of Henry II., this lordship contained  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides and half a virgate. Henry III. settled it on *Alionmore*, his consort, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), it was in the hands of Margery, Queen of England. In

the 2nd of Edward IV. (1462), a great part of the town was burnt down, and the tenants had a remission of two years rent. The lordship long continued in the hands of the Crown, and was leased to the Earls of Exeter, who collected the farm-rents, but the Marquis of Exeter is the present lord.

*The Village of King's Cliffe*, which is pretty large, and consists of three long streets, is situated on an eminence, about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.N.W. of Oundle. This was formerly the chief town of the east bailiwick of Rockingham forest; it had a charter for a weekly market, on Tuesday, which is now fallen into disuse; and there was also an early grant for a three days' fair, beginning on St. Luke's eve. A royal residence or hunting seat, stood at the south side of the church yard, near the place called hall yard, and from coals having been discovered amongst the ruins, it is supposed the mansion was burnt down, in 1462, at the great conflagration. There were large fish-pools or ponds attached to this mansion, which were supplied by the rivulet, which now crosses Bridge-street. "In old historians," writes Bridges, "mention is made of a battle fought at *King's Clive*, about the year 778. *Adelbald*, and *Heardbert*, commanders under *Ethelred*, King of the Northumbrians, rising in rebellion against him, slew here *Aldulph*, son of *Bosa*, who was general of his army." In this parish is a chalybeate spring, similar to that at Tonbridge Wells. The principal trade here, is the manufacture of wood turners' goods.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Leonard, or All Saints, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and transepts, surmounted by a steeple of Early English character; the pulpit, desks, and open seats are of ancient carved oak, said to have been brought from the collegiate church of Fotheringhay, when the choir of that edifice was pulled down. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £13. 16s. 3d., but now worth about £584 per annum. The Earl of Westmoreland is patron, and the Ven. H. K. Bonney, Archdeacon of Lincoln, incumbent. In the old mansion-house, above mentioned was a royal free chapel.

Here is a small *Catholic Chapel* in the priest's (Rev. W. Hayes's) house; the *Calvinist Chapel*, called Christ's chapel, erected in 1840, is a neat building, capable of seating about 250 persons, the Rev. Rd. Hubbard Ireson, is pastor; the *Independent Chapel* was erected in 1846, the Rev. George Amos is minister; and the *Methodists* have also a chapel here.

There are *two endowed Schools* here; in one of which 20 boys are instructed, clothed, and apprenticed from Mrs. Eliz. Hutcheson's charity, bequeathed in 1744; and 20 girls are instructed and clothed out of the Rev. Wm. Law's bequest, in 1747. The *National School* is well attended: Mr. Thos. Dixon is the present master. The *British School* is also well attended.

*Alms-houses*.—Mrs. Hutcheson also built and endowed tenements for 4 poor

widows, and Mr. Law tenements for 2 poor widows, the inmates of which receive a weekly allowance of 5s. each for their support. John Thorp, Esq., in 1688, gave 3 houses or tenements in Park-street, to be inhabited free by 3 poor women. The buildings are kept in repair by the parish.

*Biography.*—The Rev. Wm. Law, a celebrated polemical and nonjuring divine, was born here in 1686, and died in 1761. He is well known as the author of "The Serious Call," "The Spirit of Prayer," "The spirit of Love," and "The Way to Divine Knowledge." He is more remarkable as the translator of the works of that extraordinary German mystic Jacob Bohme, or Behmen.

WEST-HAY, extra-parochial district, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. by N. of Cliffe, and is the property of the Marquis of Exeter. West-hay Lodge Farm, has been held by the family of Rayson, for the last 400 years.

MORE or MOREHAY, commonly called *Spa Lodge*, is another extra-parochial district, about 1 mile west of Cliffe, and the property of the Earl of Westmoreland.

Amos Rev. Geo., (Indepent)	Eudall Chas., vety. surgeon	Skipper Hy., excise officer
Bailey Matthew, butcher	Free School, Henry Broughton	Slingsby Jph., carpenter
Bailey John, beer retailer, & wood turner	and Elizabeth Wright	Stanyon Wm., blacksmith
Bailey Thos., wood turner	Freeman J., grocer, draper, and druggist	Stokes Chas., wheelwright
Berkley Rev. Miles, M.A.	Gaudern Hannah, straw hat maker	Wade John, baker
Blake Mrs. Ann	Haddock Wm., hairdresser and clothier	Wadwell Wm., baker
Blake Saml., blacksmith	Henson Thos., watch maker	Walker William, currier
Blake John, shopkeeper	Hercock Dan., tmbr. mercht.	Weatherington Hy. timber merchant
Bloom Chas., tailor	Hildyard Rev. Alex. G., curate	Wood Chas., apothecary
Bonney, The Ven. H. K., D.D., Rectory	Hill William, wood turner	Worror John, millwright
British School, — Gower	Hill Wm., draper	Wyles Henry, wood turner
Chambers John, shoemaker	Hill Wm., beer retailer	Wyles Wm. Hy., grocer
Culpin Ann, shopkeeper	Howes Mr. Benjamin	Wyles Wm., shoemaker
Cunnington J., timbermecht. and wheelwright	Howes Mrs. Frances	
Cunnington John	Howes George, mlr. and bkr.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers</b>
Cunnington John, carpenter	Howes Philip, maltster	Burton Wm. [yeoman]
Cunnington John, whlwht.	Ireson Rev. R. H., (calvanist)	Cunnington Thos., senior
Cunnington Wm., sen., corn-miller, brewer, maltster, & coal merchant	Ireson Ann., schoolmistress	Cunnington Thos., junior
Cunnington Wm., butcher	Jelley Hy., mltr. & cl. mecht.	Hercock Dan., [& tmbr. mrt.]
Cunnington Wm., jun., corn miller	Jelley Wm., miller & baker	Howes Philip
Darlow John, tailor	Kirk John, beer retailer	Jelley Henry
Dean Fred. Rt., surgeon	National School, Thos. Dixon	Jelley William
Dixon Elijah, wood turner	Nayler Chas., butcher	Law Thomas [yeoman]
Dixon Gamble, wood turner	Newton Jno. C., shoemaker	Rayson Thos., <i>West Hay</i>
Dixon Jno., wood spoon mkr	Palmer Mr. John	Richardson John [yeoman]
Dixon John, tailor	Palmer John, shoemaker	Royce William
Dixon Reuben, wood turner	Payne Wm., br. rt. & shkpr.	Siddons Wm., <i>Spa Lodge</i>
Dixon Nathan., shopkeeper	Quinby Miss Sarah	
Dixon Isaac, jun., wood tnr.	Royce R., plmbr., pntr., &c.	<b>Inns, &amp;c.</b>
Dixon Levi, wood turner	Saddington Dan., blacksmith.	Cross Keys, Robert Holmes
	Sharpe Wm., wood spoon mkr	Golden Ball, Wm. Stanyon
	Sharp Mr. Saml., <i>West Hay Cottage</i>	Wheat Sheaf, Hy. Weatherington
		Wheel, John Cunningham
		Windmill, John Gaudern

*Carriers.*—To Oundle, Jane Mason, Thursday; to Stamford, Benjamin Bullimore, Wed. and Friday; Wm. Brown, Mon. and Friday; Jane Mason, Wed. and Friday.



## LUTTON PARISH,

Which is partly in the hundred of Norman Cross, Huntingdonshire, but principally in this hundred, is bounded on the east by Glatton in Hunts., on the south by Hemington, on the west by Ashton, and on the north by Warmington. In 1420, it was named Ludyington upon the Wold, and it contains 1520 acres; its population in 1801, was 155; in 1831, 171; in 1841, 158 souls. The amount of assessed property, in the parish, is £1,039, and the rateable value, £962. 19s. The largest landowners are Earl Fitzwilliam, (lord of the manor), and J. W. Smith, Esq., of Oundle.

*Manor.*—The abbot of Peterborough, to whom *William* was undertenant, had  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land, in *Lidintone*, at the time of the Domesday survey, and the abbey of Ramsey, held half a hide here at the same time. The former was then valued at 40s., and the latter at 5s. In the reign of Henry II., *Ralph Fitzwilliam*, held the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of the fee of the abbey of *Burgh*, and Ramsey Abbey still held the half a hide. In the reign of Edward I., *John Marmion* was possessed of this manor, and from him it descended to his son. It was afterwards divided in moities, and little is known of it till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when we find it in the hands of *Lord Dacre*, who conveyed it to *Robert Loftys*, who levied a fine of it, and from whom it descended to his posterity. Lord Westmoreland was in possession of it about a century since, but it is now the property of Earl Fitzwilliam.

*The Village* of Lutton, which is small, is 5 miles S.E. from Oundle.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, south porch, and a tower containing four bells. The living is a rectory, with that of Washingley, in Hunts., united, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the King's books at £21. 11s. 5½d., and now valued at about £240. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1843, for a rent charge of £225. There are 38 acres of glebe land, and the rector receives an annual payment, of £6. 13s. 4d. from Washingley. Earl Fitzwilliam is the patron, and the Rev. Francis Jones, M.A., the incumbent.

*The Town Land*, about 12 acres, lets for about £11 per annum.

Bodger Hy., blacksmith	Weston John, shoemaker	Greythorn William
Bell Mr. Richard		Linnel Thomas
Head Dd., beer retailer	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Marshall Wm., [Hunts.]
Marshall Wm., whlwht, & vict., <i>Milton Arms</i>	Boar John	Martin Stephen
Russell John & Wm., farmers and beer retailers	Cheney William	Weston William
	Gilby John	

Letters are received through the Oundle office.

## NASSINGTON PARISH,

Is bounded on the east by the river Nene, on the south by Fotheringhay, by Rockingham forest on the west, and Yarwell on the north. It contains 1660

acres; its population in 1801, was 441; in 1831, 601; in 1841, 721 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,493., and the amount of assessed property £2,368. The soil is principally a cold clay and gravel, the greater part of the parish is arable, and the Earl of Westmoreland, (the lord of the manor,) and Miss Wales, are the largest owners. The Peterborough branch of the London and North-western railway passes through this parish, and the property occupied by the company, is rated at £243.

*Manor.*—*Nassintone*, contained 6 hides of land, and was in the hands of the crown, at the time of the Norman survey, there were 2 mills at the yearly rent of 30s. 8d., and 40 acres of meadow, and a wood a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, and the whole was then rated at £30. It continued with the crown till the reign of King John, who granted certain lands here, and at Yarwell, of the value of 25 marks, to *David, Earl of Huntingdon*, to be held by the service of one knight's fee. In the 18th of Edward I. (1289), *Dervorguilla*, wife of John Balliol, died seized of Nassington and Yarwell, which were held of the crown *in capite*, and taxed by the King's justices as one township, leaving John Balliol, her son and successor. They were afterwards seized into the hands of the crown, and by Edward I. given to *John de Britain*, Earl of Richmond, and his heirs for ever. These manors being in the possession of the lords of Fotheringhay, were then considered members of that lordship. In the 1st of Henry VIII., Nassington was granted to *Catherine*, queen of England, for her life, and at her death, it reverted to the crown, and devolved successively to Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of James I., *Sir Anthony Mildmay, Knt.*, purchased it for £450., and left it at his decease to his daughter, *Lady Mary Fane*, wife to Sir Francis Fane, after countess of Westmoreland, and in this family it still continues.

*The Village* of Nassington, which is nearly a mile in length, stands about 4 miles E. by S. of King's Cliffe.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, chancel, side-aisles, with a tower and spire. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Yarwell, rated in the king's books at £7. 13s. 4d.; returned at £143. 9s. 3d., and now worth about £170 per annum. The patronage was formerly vested in Archdeacon Bonney, in virtue of his office as prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, this benefice being a peculiar in that diocese, but about four years since the archdeacon was deprived of the prebendaryship, by the ecclesiastical law, consequently the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are the patrons. The Rev. Hewitt Linton, M.A., is incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777.

*The Vicarage House*, a neat building, stands near the church.

There is a neat *Independent Chapel* here, which will seat about 400 persons, and a barn has been converted into a Methodist chapel.

*Charities.*—Lady Grace Mildmay, in 1618, left £9 per annum for apprenticing children here; the rents of the *Church and Poors' Land*, consisting of 6a. 2r. 6p., and the interest of £50, called the *Benefaction Fund*, are the other charities of this parish.

Alderman Mary, shopkeeper	Johnson Mrs.	Walter Abraham, cow keeper
Bird Wm., vict., <i>Three Horse Shoes</i>	Jones Mary, grocer	Walter Wm., hemp dresser and carrier
Blake Mary Ann, br. retr.	Kirby Wm, shmr. & shpkpr	Walter Geo., shpkpr. & drgst.
Branston Nassington, vict., <i>Three Mill-bills</i> (& butcher)	Larratt John, beer retailer	Wood John, stonemason
Cave Mrs.	Linton Rev. H., M.A., vicar	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Cunnington E., bkr. & shkpr	Lock Jph, vict., <i>Queen's Head</i> , [and timber and coal mct., and wheelwright]	Alderman Geo., [& baker]
Dixon Geo., tailor	Reedman Robt., br. retailer, and timber merchant	Gregory John
Dixon Luke, tailor	Speed Robt. L., shoemaker	Locke Joseph
Ellis Mr. Peter	Stafford William, millwright	Reeve Richard
Fenn Samuel, beer retailer	Stokes John Thos., pst. mstr	Speed Robert L.
Hill Jph., btchr. & shpkpr.	Thompson Mrs.	Walter John
Hunt Hy., blacksmith	Walter Rebecca, vict., <i>Plough</i>	Walter Thomas
Harper Benjamin, baker		Wilson John
		Wilson Stephen

Letters are received through Wansford post-office.

*Carriers.*—To Oundle, Walter and Beeson, Thursday.

### SOUTHWICK PARISH

Is bounded on the east and south by Apethorpe and Glapthorn, and on the west and north by Kings' Cliffe. It contains 1,320 acres, of the rateable value of £1577. 10s.; its population, in 1801, was 104; in 1831, 154; and, in 1841, 171 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,198. The parish is watered by a branch of the Nen; the soil is principally a strong clay, and the principal landowner is George Capron, Esq., the lord of the manor. Crosswayhand-lodge, in the forest of Rockingham, locally situated in this parish, is extra-parochial.

*Manor.*—This lordship is not mentioned in the Domesday survey; but in the reign of Henry II., *William de Lisurs* held 1 hide of land here. In the reign of Henry III. *Thomas Knivat* held this manor, and with his successors it continued for several generations. It was held under the *De Montforts*. From the family of Knivett it passed in marriage to that of *Lynne*, William Lynne dying seized of it, in the 3rd of Henry VIII. (1511). The lordship continued with this family also for generations indeed there are few manors that have passed through fewer families.

*The Village* of Southwick consists of three farm-houses and a few cottages, and is situate about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.N.W. of Oundle.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a neat edifice; the living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £8. 7s. 6d., and its present value is about £140 per annum. George Capron, Esq., is the present patron, and the Rev. Geo. Rd. Browne, M.A., incumbent,

The tithes were commuted for land at the inclosure. In the chancel is a handsome monument to the memory of George Lynn, Esq., who died in 1758.

*Southwick Hall*, the seat and property of George Capron, Esq., is a neat but ancient structure, situate at the east end of the village. It has been recently repaired by its present owner.

*Piriho Grounds*, in ancient records called the township of *Periho*, is within the liberty of Southwick. Here was formerly an hospital, priory, or chantry, dedicated to St. John and St. Martin, to which belonged three chaplains; but the founder, or the nature of the endowment, are alike unknown. At the survey, in 1535, the profits of *Pyriho* chantry were valued at £5. 9s. 9d., but it does not appear to whom they were given.

*Charities*.—The poor's land, consisting of 10a. 1r. 22p., lets for about £17 per annum; the poor's stock consists of £250, 3 per cent. consols. Mrs. Mary Lynn, a few years since, left the interest of £500 to be distributed as the vicar, churchwardens and overseers of the poor, should think proper.

*Directory*.—George Capron, Esq.; Rev. G. R. Brown, M.A. vicar; Wm. Sewell, beer-retailer; and the farmers are—Henry Bonser, Jas. Freeman, John Payne (and gamekeeper), and Thos. Redshaw, *Crosswayhand-lodge*.

Letters are received through the Oundle post-office.

#### TANSOR PARISH.

Tansor, or *Tansover*, situated on the banks of the Nen, is bounded on the east and south by Warmington and Polebrook, and on the west and north by Oundle and Fotheringhay. It contains 2,050 acres; its population, in 1861, was 167; in 1831, 255; and in 1841, 303 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,946; and the rateable value is £2,070. The Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western railway passes through the parish. The soil is of a gravelly nature, but very productive; and the Earl of Westmoreland (lord of the manor), the Countess Dowager of Westmoreland, and Mr. Thomas Peach Brown, are the principal proprietors.

*Manor*.—*Tanesoure* consisted of 6 hides of land at the time of the general survey, and was in the hands of the Crown. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 10s., 12 acres of meadow, and a wood, and the whole was rated in the Confessor's time at £20, but was now advanced to £30. In the reign of Henry II., this lordship was in the hands of *Hatvil de St. James*, and in Henry III.'s time, *Roald Fitz-Alan* and *Ralph de Camoys* held 1 knight's fee here of the honour of *Clare*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Ralph de Camois* levied a fine of this manor; and in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), his successor, *John Camoys*, and *John Gifford* accounted for half a knight's fee here. The moiety of this manor in the possession of the Camoys, continued with them for several



generations; and the Gifford moiety passed to the families of *Holt* and *Norwich*, and in the 1st of Charles I. (1625), *John Norwich, Esq.* was in possession of it. The Camoys moiety passed, in the reign of Henry VIII., into the hands of *Sir Guy Woolston, Knight*, from whose family it passed to the *Keble's*. Escheating afterwards to the Crown, the manor of Tansor was granted, in the 5th of Edward VI. (1551), to *Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt.* His grand-daughter carried it in marriage to *Sir Francis Fane, Knt.*, who was created Earl of Westmoreland in 1624, and with his descendants it still continues.

*The Village* of Tansor, which is small, is situated on an eminence, about 2 miles N.N.E. of Oundle.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a small edifice, partly in the Norman and partly in the Early English style of architecture. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the King's books at £13. 12s. 11d., and now worth about £315 per annum. The stalls in this church were brought from the collegiate church of Fotheringhay. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777. *The Rectory House*, an old plain building, stands near the church.

*Charities*.—The yearly sum of £5 is received from Bellamy's charity, for apprenticing poor children. This town estate consists of an allotment of 15a., the rent of which is applied in the payment of £2. 10s. per annum to the Sunday School, and in the purchase of coals, clothes, medicine, &c. for the poor. Cave's charity consists of 2a. 3r. 16p., the rent of which is expended in the purchase of meat, clothing, &c. for the poor.

Allen Charles, shopkeeper	Sawford Thos., vict., <i>White Horse</i> , baker and miller	Brown Thomas P. [yeoman]
Barratt Mr. John	Sawford Wm., baker & miller	Godfrey John
Bateman Rev. Gregory, MA., officiating curate	Siddons Jas., regtr. of births	Pitts William
Garn Thos., shoemaker	Wheelright Rev. C., M.A., rect	Sawford Thomas
Hill William, beer retailer	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Sawford William
Newton Mr. Lawrance	Bonsor T., Tansor, Wold farm	Siddons John

Letters received through Oundle post-office.

## WOOD-NEWTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east and south by Nassington and Glaphorn, and on the west and north by Apethorpe. It was formerly a chapelry to Nassington, but is now an independent parish. It contains 1,590 acres; its population in 1801, was 268; in 1831, 449; and in 1841, 483 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,106. 15s.; and the amount of assessed property £1,938. The Earl of Westmoreland is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

*Manor*.—This lordship is not mentioned in the Domesday survey, but in the reign of Henry II., *Robert de Cerney* held 3 hides of land here of the fee of *Marmion*. It passed soon after into the possession of the family of *Engaine*, and Henry Engaine, who died in 1261, gave it to the priory of Fineshade,

founded by Richard Engaine, his ancestor. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the Prior of that convent was lord of *Newton*. From the survey of the possessions of the priory, made in 1535, the yearly profits arising from this manor were valued at £16; and after the dissolution, it was given to *Edward, Lord Clynton*. In the reign of Henry VIII., this manor was in the possession of *Sir William Blount*, Lord Mountjoy, and afterwards passed to the hands of the Crown. In the 5th of Edward VI. (1551), it was granted to *Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt.*, whose grand-daughter and heir, *Mary*, carried it in marriage to *Sir Francis Fane, Knt.*, afterwards created Earl of Westmoreland.

*The Village* of Woodnewton, so called to distinguish it from the other Newtons in the county, is pretty large, and stands on the road from Oundle to King's Cliffe, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. by W. of the former town.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a very ancient structure, and stands at the top of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Oundle, formerly under the jurisdiction of the prebendary of Lincoln cathedral, but the ecclesiastical commissioners, are the present patrons. The value of the benefice, is about £80. per annum, and the Rev. Miles Joseph Berkeley, M.A., is the incumbent.

Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*.

*Charities*.—Lady Mildmay, in 1618, left £9 per annum, for apprenticing poor children here; and the church estate consists of 16 acres, a cottage and garden

	King Mr. John	Farmers & Graziers.
Barfield Joseph, tailor	Landin Jas., shopkeeper &c.	Baxter John
Barfield S., vict., <i>White Swan</i>	Mould Henry, shopkeeper	Cook Robert
Blackwell John, blacksmith	Mould John, shoemaker	Hale Robert
Desbro Robert, tailor	Needham Joseph jun., miller	Hale John
Firmedows Wm., beer-retlr.	Spendelove John, shoemaker	Hardy William
Hardy T., vict., <i>Horse &amp; Jockey</i>	Spendelove Wm., shopkeeper	Hill John
Hill Jno., vict., <i>Hare &amp; Hounds</i>	Strickson Thomas, saddler	Landin William
[& butcher]	Winsell Laban, baker	Needham Joseph
Herapath Eusebius, beer-ret.		

Letters are received through Wansford post-office.

### YARWELL PARISH.

Is bounded by Nassington on the east, south, and west, and by Wansford on the north. It contains 1,830 acres; and its rateable value is £1,377; the amount of assessed property is £1,793; and its population, in 1801, was 225; in 1831, 369; and, in 1841, 389 souls. The soil is various, but principally a cold clay, the greater part of the parish is arable, and the Earl of Westmoreland is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

*Manor*.—*Yarwell*, or *Jarewell*, is not mentioned in the Domesday survey, but, in the reign of Henry II., it was certified that *William de Lisurs* held 1 hide of land here and in Southwick. In succeeding times Nassington and Yarwell

were accounted one lordship or township, and being reputed members of Fotheringhay had always the same possessors (*see Nassington parish*). In the 7th of Edward VI. (1553), it was granted by the crown to *Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt.*, and was carried in marriage with other neighbouring manors, by his granddaughter Mary, to *Sir Francis Fane*, afterwards Earl of Westmoreland, and with his descendants it still continues. Yarwell was formerly within the bounds of Rockingham forest.

Yarwell liberty includes Sulchay Walk and Lodge, containing 1060 acres, now deemed extra-parochial. These were formerly the residences of officers pertaining to Kingscliffe-baliwick, within the limits of Rockingham forest, and the office of forester was anciently held by the family of Yarwell. In the reign of Henry VIII., Henry Keeble was forester, and was succeeded by his grandson from whom the forestership, with other lands and manors, passed to William Lord Mountjoy; these possessions were afterwards granted by the crown to *Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt.*, from whom they descended through his grand-daughter to the Earl of Westmoreland, whose descendant now fills the office.

*The Village* of Yarwell is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile S. by W. of Wansford.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient structure. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Nassington, of which the Rev. H. Linton is incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1840; the award of rent-charge is £74. 2s. 6d. to the impropiators, and £187. 7s. to the vicar.

There is a neat *Methodist Chapel* here, erected in 1840.

*Charities*.—Lady Grace Mildmay, in 1618, left £9 per annum for apprenticing poor children belonging to this parish. The church and poors' estate consists of 18 acres, which lets for about £29 per annum, half of which is expended upon the repairs of the church, and the other half distributed at Christmas to the poor. The interest of £40, called the poor's money, is also distributed in bread to the poor.

Askew John, beer-retailer	Dickens Robert, wheelwgt.,	Porter Henry, plasterer
Barber J., vict., <i>Masons' Arms</i>	& builder	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Beeson Thos., blacksmith & shopkeeper	Glithero James, mason,	Blowfield Jonathan
Berridge Joseph, baker	Glithero John, vict., <i>Angel</i>	Hamerton Charles
Blades Thos., shoemaker	Ireson Francis, mason	Hatfield Thomas
Desbrow James, tailor	Ireson Oakley, mason	Jelly Thomas [and miller]
	Ireson William, mason	Locke William [& butcher]

Letters received through the Wansford post-office.

## POLEBROOK HUNDRED.

The boundaries of this hundred are formed by the hundred of Willybrook on the north, by Huntingdonshire on the east, by the hundreds of Huxlow and Navisford on the south, and on the west by the hundred of Corby. In form, it is not unlike the figure 8; but it has also a detached portion lying between Willybrook hundred and Hunts. It extends over an area of 19,840 acres, exclusive of the parishes of Thurning and Winwick, portions of which are in Hunts. *Pokebroc* or *Pokebroc*, as it was anciently written, was one of the eight hundreds possessed by the abbey of *Burgh*, (Peterborough.) In the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1315), it was called Polebrook, and the abbot of Peterborough was lord of it. After the suppression of that house, Henry 8th settled it with Huxlow and Navisford hundreds, as the jointure of Queen Catherine his consort, during her life; upon her decease, it reverted to the crown, and in the 9th of James I. (1611), was granted to *John Eldred*, and *William Whitmore, Esqrs.* It soon after passed into the possession of the family of *Montague*, and descended lineally to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury. It is divided into nine parishes, including the market town of Oundle, and the following is an enumeration of the acreage, houses, population, &c.

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total	
Barnwell St. Andrews .....	1,740	54	140	142	282	1,492
Benefield { Upper .....	5,100	60	186	146	332	4,295
{ Lower .....		42	106	95	201	
Hemington .....	1,240	29	85	62	147	1,262
Luddington in the Brook (pt. of) <i>a</i> .....	580	23	49	59	108	659
Oundle .....	5,300	545	1,406	1,459	2,865	11,433
Ashton, <i>Hamlet</i> .....		34	85	87	172	
Polebrook .....	2,730	96	218	209	427	2,541
Armston, <i>Hamlet</i> .....		4	11	15	26	
Thurning (part of) <i>b</i> .....	1,100	6	18	19	37	959
Warmington .....	3,150	141	322	318	640	4,713
Winwick (part of) <i>c</i> .....	1,710	34	81	85	166	1,436
Total .....	22,650	1,068	2,707	2,696	5,403	28,730

(*a b c*) The returns for the entire parishes of Luddington, Thurning, and Winwick which are partly in Leightonstone Hundred (Huntingdonshire) are given here.



## Charities of Polebrook Hundred.

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports, (See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c.)

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors, and nature of gifts.</i>	<i>To what place and purposes applied.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>
1604	Rev. Nicholas Latham*...	Barnwell St. Andrew, & Barnwell All Saints, hospital and schools ... .. £	
1620	Ditto (72a. 3r. 19p.) ... ditto ... ..	charitable purposes	60 0 0
	The Mortgage Doles ... ditto ... ..	poor	0 13 4
	Church Estate (13a. 4p.), Benefield Parish ... ..		20 0 0
	Poors' Land ... ditto ... ..		4 5 0
	Poors' Money [£30] ... ..		4 0 0
1783	Rev. Fras. Broade [£300] ditto ... ..	school	10 10 0
	Ditto [£100] ... ditto ... ..	poor	4 10 0
1659	Rev. Nicholas Latham ...	Hemington & Luddington Parish, school	10 0 0
	Montague Dole ...	Hemington Parish ditto	0 13 4
	Ditto ...	Luddington ditto ditto	0 13 4

### THE CHARITIES OF OUNDLE.

	The Feoffee, or Town Estate [43a. 3r. 23p.], public purposes ... ..		60 5 0
1723	John Clifton [£300] ... ..	2 poor blind persons...	15 0 0
1556	Sir William Laxton [estate] ... ..	Grammar-schl. & 7 bedesmen	266 12 0
1658	Clement Bellamy ... ..	for apprenticing children	5 0 0
1697	Ann Taylor [2a. 8p.] ... ..	to a poor scholar	5 5 0
1611	Rev. Nicholas Latham [estate] ... ..	hospital and school	441 4 6
1743	Stephen Bramston [a warehouse], to the master of the hospital & school		10 0 0
1801	John Paine, tenements free for poor Dissenters		
	Ditto [£300], minister and congregation of Protestant Dissenters ... ..		15 0 0
1705	Jemima Creed [20 acres], Hamlet of Ashton ... ..	school	44 5 0
1611	Rev. Nicholas Latham [rent], Polebrook Parish ... ..	poor	2 0 0
	School Endowment ... Warmington Parish ... ..		11 6 8
	Poors' Money [£100] ... Ditto ... ..	poor	4 10 0
Total ... ..			£995 13 2

### BARNWELL ST. ANDREW AND ALL SAINTS' PARISHES.

Barnwell St. Andrew, so called from the patron saint of the church, and to distinguish it from Barnwell All Saints is bounded by the latter parish and Clapton on the south, on the east by Ashton, on the west by Aldwinkle and the river Nene, and by Oundle on the north. It contains 1740 statute acres; its population in 1801, was 154; in 1831, 284; and in 1841, 282 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,432; and the amount of assessed property, in 1815, £1,979. The soil is principally a clay or strong loam; the agriculture of

\* See page 751.

the lordship has been much improved, and the Duke of Buccleugh is the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor. There are nearly 300 acres of woodland in this parish. Barnwell, it is said, derives its name from its numerous wells and springs, which in the olden time, were famed for the cure of diseases in children; hence the name *Bairn* (child) *well*. In the reign of Henry III., the *Barnwells* were distinguished by the name of King's Barnwell, and Barnwell le Moine.

*The Castle.*—Barnwell Castle was built by *Reginald le Moigne*, in the reign of Henry I. (A.D. 1132), and in the 4th of Edward I. (1276), *Berengarius le Moigne* sold it together with this manor, to William, abbot of Ramsey, in the county of Huntingdon, to which abbey it belonged, till the general suppression in the reign of Henry VIII., Sir Edward Montague, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, purchased it of that monarch, in the 32nd of his reign, (1540), and repaired and beautified it, and it subsequently became the baronial residence of his noble descendants. The remains now standing are four circular massy bastion towers, each forming an angle of a quadrangular court; the great gateway to the south flanked by similar towers, a small door on the west, now built up, with doors into the bastions, and a great portion of the walls, which are three feet thick throughout. These remains are seated on a hill, a short distance from the village.

*Manor.*—Barnwell consisted of 6 hides of land, at the time of the general survey, which were in the possession of the abbot of Ramsey. There were two mills of the yearly rent of 24s., 40 acres of meadow, and a wood, and the whole which was valued before the conquest, at 30s., was then advanced to £4. In the reign of Henry II., these 6 hides were in the hands of Reginald le Moigne. In the 54th of Henry III. (1269), Berenger le Moigne, had a grant of weekly markets here, on Monday and Friday, with an eight-day fair, commencing on the eve of the festival of St. Michael. In the 4th of Edward I. (1275), this market was suppressed, as being prejudicial to the abbot of Peterborough's market at Oundle. In the 6th of the same reign, the abbot of Ramsey having obtained this manor from Beringer le Moigne, had licence for a weekly market here, on Wednesday, and the annual fair to continue as before. As has been stated above, the manor of Barnwell, continued with the abbey of Ramsey till its dissolution, when it passed into the hands of *Sir Edward Montagu, Knt.*, and descended to his posterity. Both the *Barnwells*, with the adjoining lordships of Hemington, Luddington, and the hamlets of Armston and Kingsthorpe, on the death of the last Duke of Montague, became the property of the late Lord Montagu, of Dilton, in right of his mother, the Duchess Dowager of Buccleugh and Queensbury, daughter of the said duke. On the death of Henry James, baron Montagu, in 1845, the title became extinct, and these estates descended to his nephew, the present Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury.

*The Village* of Barnwell, consists of one long street of straggling houses. A brook runs through the centre, and is crossed by rustic bridges, the side road is planted with elm trees, and forms a pretty rural picture. It stands about 2 miles S.E. of Oundle; and at a short distance from the village is a neat station, on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-western railway. Barnwell, from its situation, is much subject to floods; on the 17th of June, 1721, a heavy rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, inundated the village, the water rising to the height of 5 or 6 feet in the houses, drowned several sheep, and in subsiding, carried a waggon laden with wood along with it for 200 yards.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, and tower, surmounted by one of those beautiful spires so characteristic in this part of the county. The style of the edifice is partly Early English, and partly late Perpendicular. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, consolidated since 1830 with Barnwell All Saints, rated in the King's books at £17. 2s. but now worth about £480 per annum. The right of patronage which formerly belonged to the abbey of Ramsey, is now in the Duke of Buccleugh, as lord of the manor. The Rev. R. M. Boulton, B.D., is the present rector. *The Rectory House*, west of the church, is a handsome building. Within the altar rails is the monument of the Rev. Nicholas Latham, rector of the church, and founder of the hospital. He died on the 4th of August, 1620.

*The Hospital*, for a warden and eleven poor persons, called "Parson Latham's hospital," was founded and endowed in the 2nd of James I. (1604), by the Rev. Nicholas Latham, rector of this parish. The hospital is in excellent repair, and the inmates receive the following weekly sums, viz: the warden 6s, sub-warden, 5s. 8d. eight others of the corporation, 5s. 6d. each, two juniors, 5s. 2d. each, and two nurses receive 3s. 6d. each, for attending upon the sick. Of this pay, 1s. per week to each is added out of Bigley's charity. The pensioners are chosen by the rector and church wardens, and three of the principal inhabitants of this place are appointed as bailiffs or managers of the hospital, and its estates.

*The Boys School*, erected and endowed by "Parson Latham," is also a good substantial building. An unlimited number of boys are taught free, but fifteen only receive a blue coat once a year, from Latham's charity. The master's salary at present is £44. 8s. 7d. per annum. The *Schools* of Brigstock, Weekly or Warkton, and Hemington or Luddington, were also to receive sums yearly out of the hospital estates, and exhibitions for 2 scholarships in Cambridge were founded. By deed dated 6th January, 1620, the same Nicholas Latham granted to certain trustees an estate in Shelton parish for the use of the poor. This property consists of 72a. 3r. 19p., and lets for about £60.

William Bigley, gent., of Kensington, who died in 1824, and was buried in this parish church, was also a great benefactor to Barnwell. He was born here of poor parents, and educated at Latham's school, apprenticed out of that charity to a baker at Oundle, from whence he went to London, and acquired considerable property. By will, dated July 20th, 1824, he devised £4000, new 4 per cent bank annuities in trust, till the interest amounted to £300, when it was to be applied to the erection of a new school house, for 15 *poor girls*, of Barnwell and Oundle. Then £1,000 of the principal sum of £4,000, was to be invested, and out of the proceeds, £20 a year to be allowed to the schoolmistress, and £1 to the clothing of each of the girls; the surplus to be paid to the mistress, for providing fire, candles &c.

Another £1000 the interest to be paid as follows, £20 a year to increase the salary of the master of Latham's school. Ten boys to be added to that school, and £10 of the annual proceeds of the said £1000 to be applied to their clothing, and £5 to apprentice one of the boys annually. The other £2000 he left in trust to the trustees of Latham's Hospital, to pay and apply the dividends thereof in every year, to and amongst the poor pensioners of the said hospital &c. The Duke of Buccleugh gave the ground, and a new *girls school* has been built, which with the old school and hospital, the church, and the picturesque ruins of the Castle, render Barnwell an interesting village.

This place is also noted for the salubrity of its air, and the longevity of its inhabitants, as the obituary of its hospital shows. The first warden John Orton, setting a goodly example, died in 1607, at the advanced age of 101 years.

*Worthy.*—Mr. Thomas Bell of this village is the author of "The Ruins of Liveden," a poem, and other works.

Baker John, corn-miller  
Bell Thos., gentlemen's boarding-school  
Boulton Rev. Rd. M., B.D., rector  
Mackarness Rev. G. R., M.A., curate  
Patrick Ann, vict., *Montagu Arms*  
Russell William, baker  
Shelton Mary, shopkeeper  
Slater Joseph, parish clerk  
Stephens Daniel, master of free-school  
Tate Mrs., —, mistress of girls' school

Tate Andrew T., bailiff to the Duke of  
Buccleugh  
Warren Richard, blacksmith

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Bletsoe Borrett  
Bletsoe John  
Crawley John  
Russell William  
Smith James  
Smith William

#### BARNWELL ALL SAINTS' OR KING'S BARNWELL.

Is a parish, belonging to the hundred of Huxloe, but locally situated in that of Polebrook, and in ecclesiastical matters consolidated with Barnwell St. Andrew, which it adjoins. It contains 1680 acres; its population in 1801, was 86; in 1831, 126; and in 1841, 140 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1987. 15s.; and the amount of assessed property £1,598. The Duke of Buccleugh is lord of the manor and principal owner of the soil.



*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, *Bernewell*, which consisted of 6 hides of land, was in the hands of the King; there were 24 acres of meadow, and the whole with *Tansor*, was rated at £30. Robert de Ferrers held Barnwell of the fee of the crown, in the reign of Henry II. In the 9th of Edward I. (1280), *Hugh le Despenser*, was lord of the manor, and from this family it reverted to the crown, and was granted in the 11th of Edward III. (1337), to *John Ravensholme*, who in the 22nd of the same reign (1348), obtained the grant of a weekly market here, on Friday, and an annual fair on the festival of St. Luke. It afterwards passed into the possession of the family of Stury; and in the reign of Henry VIII. *George Kirkham Esq.* of Warmington, was in possession of it. In the 34th of this reign (1542), *Sir Robert Kirkham, Knt.* sold it for £314. to John Banaster, who alienated it to *Sir Edward Montagu*, and from him it descended lineally to the present proprietor. Here was also another manor, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was in the possession of the Dudley family, from which it passed to the *Montagu* family.

*The Village* of Barnwell All Saints, is distant from Oundle 3 miles S.E.

*The Church*, which was dedicated to All Saints, was pulled down on the consolidation of this parish, with Barnwell St. Andrews, by act of parliament, in 1821, except the chancel, which has been lately renovated, and now remains as the mausoleum of the Earls of Sandwich, a branch of the noble family of Montagu. Here is a curious alabaster pyramidal monument belonging to that family.

This living was a rectory valued in the kings books, at £15 6s. 8d. Roman coins and other antiquities, have been found in these parishes.

For the charities of this; see Barnwell St. Andrews.

#### BENEFIELD PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Oundle, on the south by Sudborough, on the west by Weldon, and on the north by Bulwick. It includes the villages of Upper and lower Benefield, and contains 5,100 acres, including a part of Rockingham forest, (690 acres), in which there is an extra-parochial lodge. The population in 1801, was 354; in 1831, 519; and in 1841, 348 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4,295. 10s.; and the amount of assessed property £5,422. Jesse Watts Russell, is the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor. At the west of the church stood an ancient castle, encompassed by a moat, enclosing about an acre of ground; and a little from Lower Benefield, are nine hollows in the fields called the swallows, through which the land floods occasionally flow and disappear,—a phenomenon, the explanation of which is involved in much doubt.

*Manor.*—Benefield consisted of three hides of land, at the time of the conqueror's survey, which were held of the crown, by *Richard Fitz Gislebert*. There

were 5 acres of meadow and wood, and the whole was valued at 10s. In the reign of Henry II., two of these hides were in the hands of William de Lisurs, and another was of the fee of the abbey of *Burgh*. In the 18th of King John, (1217), this manor was given to *Baldwin de Guisnes*; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Humphrey de Bassingbourne*, and *John de L'isle*, were lords of Benefield and its members. In the 11th of Henry VIII. (1519) *Elleanor Melton*, relict of Sir John Melton, died seized of this manor, held of the abbey of Peterborough, and was succeeded by Sir John Zouche, her son, by her first husband, *John Zouche, Esq.* In the reign of Charles I., the Earl of Warwick was lord of the manor, and castle of Benefield; and when it passed from this family is not known. It was afterwards in the possession of the family of Middleton, from which it passed by purchase to the earl of Powis. The knight's hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, had possessions in this parish.

*The Village* of Lower Benefield, which is small and neat, is situate about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Oundle. Upper Benefield, is somewhat larger, and contains a good inn, at which agricultural meetings are held every two months, it is about 1 mile N.W. of the former. The lord of the manor, a very improving landlord, has lately built several neat cottages in the parish.

The *Church* dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands on an elevated situation in the lower village. It was rebuilt except the chancel, in 1847, and is partly in the Early English, and partly in the Decorative style. It is one of the prettiest churches in the county, and certainly the most superbly fitted up. It consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, a side chapel, and spire steeple. The chancel is separated from the nave by a handsome carved oak screen, surmounted by the rood crowned, and the pulpit, altar and reredos, are of elegantly carved stone; the altar and reredos being richly gilded. The sedilia has been renewed and richly painted and gilded; the lectern and prayer desk are of elegantly carved oak; a new organ by Holdich has been erected; and the font is of Caen stone, octagonal in form, and exceedingly rich. The roof of the chancel is painted, gilded, and starred; the east window, and eight others are filled with richly stained glass, the former being a copy of a window in Ely cathedral. The floor of the whole church is laid in encaustic tile; and may with confidence, be pronounced a perfect gem. Mr. Derrick of Oxford was the architect, and Jesse Watts Russell the patron, defrayed the cost of nearly the whole, and presented a bible magnificently bound, which cost 80 guineas.

The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, valued in the K. B. at £35. 9s. 7d., and now worth about £577 per annum. The Rev. Frederick Day, B. A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1820 for about 336 acres of land. The *Rectory house* a good commodious residence stands adjacent to the church.

Here is a day and Sunday school endowed with £19. 15s., the interest of £300 left by the Rev. Francis Broade, in 1783. In addition to this sum, J. W. Russell, Esq., pays £20, and the rector adds the remainder to the amount of £50. The Rev. F. Broade, also left the interest of £100. to the poor. (*For the other Charities, see table prefixed to this hundred.*)

*Biggin Hall*, an ancient mansion, situated in a beautiful park, is the occasional residence of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq.

*Marked 1 live at Upper Benefield.*

1 Berridge William, carpentr.	Russell Jesse Watts, Esq.,	Deacon Samuel
Berkley Mr. Miles	<i>Biggin Hall</i>	Everest R., <i>Springwood Lodge</i>
Chapman John, butcher	1 Spencer Lydia, schoolmists.	1 Freeman T., <i>Blackthorn Lodge</i>
Cunnington E. & T. bakers	1 Titman William, tailor	1 Franey James
Day Rev. Fred., B.A., rector	Titman William, shopkeeper	1 Hudson William
Deacon Samuel, auctioneer	Tirrell Joseph, baker	Leaton Thomas
Grocock William, wheelwgt.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Preston John
Hight William, salesman	1 Bailey John	Prince John
Lilley Timothy Marshall,	Carley Austin & Jph., <i>Forest</i>	Ridgley Anthony
schoolmaster	<i>Lodge</i>	Rowell Robert
Meadows J., joiner & builder	1 Colston John	1 Sharman Samuel
Peach Thomas, blacksmith	1 Crawley Strickson	1 Smith John
1 Prince J., vict., <i>Wheatshaf</i>	1 Davis John	Watts William

Letters received through the Oundle post-office.

### HEMINGTON PARISH,

Is bounded by Lutton and Luddington on the south, Thurning on the west, and Polebrook and Kingsthorpe on the north. It contains 1,240 acres, of the rateable value of £1,262. 12s. : its population in 1801, was 100 ; in 1831, 133 ; and in 1841, 147 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,470. The soil is in general a stiff clay, and the Duke of Buccleugh is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole. The noble family of Montague, so distinguished for its wealth and influence, in the annals of Northamptonshire, took its rise in this parish.

*Manor.*—The abbot of Ramsey held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land in *Hemintone*, at the time of the general survey. There were 10 acres of meadow, and in the Confessor's reign, the whole had been valued at 10s., but was now advanced to 20s. *Berengerius le Moyne*, held these in the reign of Henry II. ; in the time of Henry III., Sir Richard de Heminton, Knt., was lord of this manor, and with his descendants it continued till the reign of Henry VI. Here was also another manor held of the fee of *Burgh*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the abbots of Ramsey and Burgh, John de Hemington, John Sandown, and John Bardown, were lords of Hemington and its members. In the 4th of Henry VII. (1488). Robert Est of London, in consideration of £100 conveyed the manor of Hemington to Thomas Montague, gent. This Thomas Montague was the ancestor of the illustrious house of that name, and from him this manor with other

neighbouring lordships, lineally descended to the present noble proprietor. (See Barnwell St. Andrew parish). After the dissolution of the religious houses, the lands here belonging to the abbey of Ramsey, were sold by letters patent, to Sir Edward Montague, for £343. Other possessions here belonging to the nunnery of Hinchbrook came also by purchase to the Montague family. About a quarter of a mile eastward of the church, are the remains of the *Old Manor-house*, once the ancestral residence of this noble family. It was surrounded by a moat inclosing about eight acres. It is now converted into tenements, in one of which, still entire and unmutilated, is an ancient chimney-piece of fine stone, reaching to the ceiling, about 9 feet in width, with fluted columns, and of a most elegant and elaborate design.

*The Village* of Hemington, which is very small, is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. by E. of Oundle. It is situated high, on level ground.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, stands some distance from the village, and consists of a nave or body only, and a western tower, containing four bells. The body was rebuilt in 1666. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the King's books at £6. 9. 7d. and returned at £99. 8s. Here are some ancient oak stalls, said to have been brought here from the collegiate church of Fotheringhay upon its demolition. The Duke of Buccleugh is the patron, and the Rev. Frederick Johnson, M.A., incumbent.

Here is a *Free School*, endowed by Nicholas Latham, in 1619. with £10 yearly, but now increased to £17. 10s. for the children of Hemington and Luddington.

*Directory*.—Samuel Barnes, parish clerk, Frances Pitts, schoolmistress, Henry Kirk, vict., *Bill and Hatchet*; and the farmers are, Henry Cooper, Strickson Crawley, Charles Ormond, Joseph Walter, and Joseph Ringrose.

Letters received through the Oundle office.

#### LUDDINGTON IN THE BROOK (PART OF) PARISH.

This parish is partly in the hundred of Leightonstone, county of Huntingdon, but principally in this hundred. The whole parish, according to the parliamentary returns, contains only 580 acres; its population in 1801, was 104; in 1831, 117; and in 1841, 139 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £659; and the amount of assessed property £859. The Duke of Buccleugh is the present lord of the manor, and principal proprietor. The boundaries of the parish are formed by Huntingdonshire on the east, by Winwick on the south, by Thurning and Hemington on the west, and by Lutton on the north. "The situation," says Bridges, "is low and dirty, and from a rivulet which sometimes overflows the town, it is called Luddington in the brook."

*Manor*.—At the time of the general survey, *Walter* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides here, of the the abbot of Peterborough. In the preceding reign, it was rated at 10s. and



was now valued at 30s. In the 20th of Edward I. (1291), *John Marmiun* was lord of *Lullington*, and in the 32nd of the same reign, John Undale gave it up to the abbot and convent of Peterborough, and their successors for ever. This manor continued with the abbey till its dissolution, when it fell to the crown, and was granted in consideration of £301. 5s. 10d. to *Sir Edward Montagu, Knt.* Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and from him it descended lineally to the present noble proprietor.

*The Village* of Luddington is about 5 miles south of Oundle.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Margaret, consists of a nave and chancel. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the King's books at £8. 8s. 9d. and now valued at £180 per annum. The Duke of Buccleugh is patron, and the incumbency is now vacant. The tithes, modusses, &c., were commuted in 1807.

*A Free School*, was founded here, in connection with Hemington, in 1619, by the Rev. Nicholas Latham. (*See Hemington parish.*)

*Directory.*—John Butterworth, beer retailer, Edward Yeomans, shopkeeper, and parish clerk; and the farmers are, James Cheney, Isaac Cooper, Eliz. Nixon, and Thomas Weed. Letters are received through the Oundle office.

#### Oundle Parish

Includes the market town of Oundle, the hamlets of Ashton and the members, Biggin, Churchfield, and Elmington, the latter of which is locally situated in Willybrook hundred, and is bounded on the east and south by the river Nene, on the west by Benefield and Stoke, and on the north by Glapthorn. It contains 5,300 statute acres; its population in 1801, including the hamlets, was 2,068; in 1831, 2,450; in 1841, 3,037 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £9,325; and the rateable value, exclusive of the hamlet of Ashton, is £11,433. The principal proprietors are Jesse Watts Russell, (the lord of the manor), J. W. Smith, Esq., (lord of the rectorial manor), the vicar, and Charles F. Yorke, Esq.

*Manor.*—Oundle was amongst the earliest possessions of the monastery of *Medeshamsted*, afterwards called Burgh, and now Peterborough. At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the abbot of Burgh held 6 hides of land at *Undele*. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 20s., and 250 eels; 50 acres of meadow, and a wood 3 miles long, and 2 broad, and the whole including 25s., the profits of the market, was then valued £11. The manor of Oundle continued in the possession of the abbey of Peterborough, till the dissolution of the religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII. In the 52nd of Henry III. (1267), the abbot obtained the privilege of a 14 days fair here, beginning on the feast of the Ascension. In the 3rd of Edward VI. (1549), the manor fair, market, and

"sheriff's turn." were granted to *John*, Earl of Bedford, who had farmed them under the abbey, with the advowson of the vicarage, at the yearly rent of £172. 0s. 3d. This manor continued with the Dukes of Bedford for several generations. In the 6th of Charles I. (1631), Francis, Duke of Bedford, was the principal undertaker in the great and expensive work of draining those fens called the great level, and since Bedford levels, extending into the counties of Northampton, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Lincoln. The earl of *Power*, was lord of Oundle in Bridges' time, and J. W. Russell, Esq., is the present lord.

## The Town of Oundle.

Oundle is a clean, regular, and compact market town, seated on a declining ground, surrounded on three sides by the river Nene, which, at a short distance, encompasses it in the form of a crescent; the river is crossed by two bridges, one of which is an object of some curiosity from its great length, and numerous arches. In repairing one of these bridges, a few years since, a stone was discovered with an inscription relating to the rebuilding of the structures so long since as 1570, after it had been "borne down by the waters extremitie." It is situated 37 miles N.E. of Northampton, 13 S.W. by W. of Peterborough, 8 south of Thrapston, and 78 N.W. by N. from London. In 1841, the town contained 2404 inhabitants, which are included in the return for the parish.

There are several beautiful seats in the neighbourhood. A remarkable spring is here, called the Drumming well, from the noise which sometimes issues from it; there are also in the vicinity several mineral springs, strongly impregnated with iron, and considered valuable for their tonic qualities. The surrounding country yields to no part of Northamptonshire in productiveness; the surface is pleasantly diversified and ornamented with noble woods; and the fine river while it fertilizes the land, enhances the beauty of the general landscape.

"Beda reportethe that Wilfride, first the byshop of Northumberland, and then of Southsex, had a monasterie in Oundale, wheare he dyed, and was from thence translated to Ripon. \* \* Kinge Ihon, in the latter end of his reigne, burned the storehouses that the monks of Peterborough had at Oundale, like as he spoyled the hole countrie before him."

There is a handsome Station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-western railway, about half a mile from the town. Oundle consists of a good market place, in the centre of which is a commodious market house and shambles, and three well built streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas. The *market* is held on Thursday, and *fairs* for horses, sheep, and cows, on the 25th of February, and Whitmonday, and for all sorts of stock and cheest

on the 12th of October. There was formerly a fair on the 21st of August, but it has fallen into disuse.

*Banks.*—Here is a branch of the Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Company; Yorke, & Co.'s bank; and a *Savings-bank*, established in 1818, at which the rate of interest allowed is £2. 18s. 4d. per cent. According to the report of this institution, published Nov. 20th, 1848, the amount deposited was £32,183. 18s. 2½d., belonging to 1,094 depositors. The neighbouring clergy and gentry act as managers, and Mr. Richard Todd is secretary.

*The Municipal Government* of the town, is chiefly vested in the magistrates, for the district, who hold *Petty Sessions* once a fortnight in the Town-hall. The *County Court*, for the recovery of debts, under £20, is held here monthly. The Court-leet and Court Baron of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., lord of the manor, is held annually in October; the court of the Duke of Buccleugh, for the liberty and hundred of Polebrook, in the same month; and John Wm. Smith, Esq., possessor of the rectory manor, holds his court once in two or three years.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure, principally in the Early style of English architecture. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles and chantry chapels, chancel, and an elegant tower containing a peal of eight bells, considered the best in the county, surmounted by a very beautiful crocketed hexagonal spire, 210 feet high. In the south chapel is a neat spiral monument, erected to the memory of the Rev. John Shillibeer, M.A., late head master of the grammar school, by his pupils: it is of Roche Abbey (Yorkshire) stone, and was executed by Mr. John Thompson, of Peterborough. The finials are richly crocketed, and project over the tablet, which is of white marble, give it a very light and neat appearance. There are also several ancient monuments in this church, and a very fine brass eagle, supported on a pedestal formerly used as a lectern, or reading desk. The pulpit is dated 1618. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery to which the parish gives name, rated in the King's books at £13. 6s. 8d., and now worth about £600 per annum. The patronage is vested in the Lord Chancellor, and the Rev. Joshua Nussey, M.A., is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1807.

*The Vicarage House*, which is large and commodious, is adjacent to the church.

A Fraternity, or Guild, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, St. John, and St. George, was established here by Mrs. Joan Wyat, who endowed it with revenue for two priests, who, at the time of the suppression, had each a salary of £5. 6s. 8d. In the lower part of the Guild-hall, seven poor widows had their lodging, with certain allowances of wood and other things.

The services of the *Catholic Church* are performed in a small, but neat chapel, in the house of Mr. Jinks, West-street, where they have been conducted for upwards of 40 years. The Rev. Wm. Hayes, of Kingscliffe, is the officiating

priest. The Hon. and Rev. Geo. Spencer, late rector of Great Brington, now Father Ignatious of the order of the Passion, preached his first sermon here, as a Catholic priest, in this his native county.

*The Independent Chapel* is an old plain building, in West-street; the *Methodist Chapel*, in the same street, is a neat building, erected in 1842; and the *Baptist Chapel*, in a yard, off West-street, is a small mean building.

*Charitable Institutions, Schools, &c.*—Laxton's Grammar School, and Alms-house, situated in the church-yard, were founded and endowed, in 1556, by Sir William Laxton, Knight, son of John Laxton, of Oundle, and bred a grocer in London, of which city he was lord mayor in 1554. The School was established and still continues to be held in the Guild-hall, or Fraternity-house, above mentioned, which was purchased by Lady Laxton, wife of Sir William Laxton. The Grocers' Company of London were appointed trustees. The Rev. J. F. Stansbury, D.D., is the head master, and resides in a commodious house in the church-yard, where he has extensive accommodation for boarders; Rev. W. A. Brooks, B.A., curate of Luton, is second, and Mr. Charles Hutton, the third master. In consequence of a decision before the Master of the Rolls, in 1843, the Grocers' Company received a beneficial interest in the school, and it was made as it were their own property. A few of the principal inhabitants of Oundle entered a suit in chancery, in the above year, against the Grocers' Company, to oblige them to expend the full amount of the income of the charity upon the hospital and school. In the schedule, the rental of the Laxton estates, consisting of several messuages in London, was stated to have been originally £167 per annum, and the payments directed to be made £82. 16s. per annum. The estate has since increased to about £1,500 a year, and the company had also a sum of £8,645, 3 per cent consols, which had arisen from the sale of part of the estate, under the London Bridge act. By the decision of the court it appears they have power to expend it as they please; however, we are informed that the company are well disposed towards the town, and that they will inevitably expend the whole income of the charity upon the establishment, when the little acrimony or ill-feeling, which exists in consequence of the litigation, subsides; and it is to be hoped that the school will once more become a flourishing establishment. The premises have been considerably enlarged by purchases made of late years by the Grocers' Company, to the amount of nearly £1,500, for additional buildings, and a play-ground. Improvements have been made in the head master's house, for the purpose of enabling him to take a large number of boarders. The sums expended in repairs and improvements since 1808, amount to more than £1,200, exclusive of an annual sum of £5, allowed for incidental repairs. Three or four persons in Oundle, or its neighbourhood, are appointed as local trustees, to direct and superintend the reparation of the school buildings and



almshouse, pay the stipends of the inmates, &c. The school is conducted pursuant to the terms of the foundation, as a grammar school, for the instruction in the Latin and Greek languages. It is open to the world, boys from Oundle are admitted as free scholars, and others taken as boarders. The head master is appointed by the company, and he appoints his ushers.

*Almshouse.*—The lower floor of the school-house contains a common room or kitchen, and 8 sleeping apartments for 7 almsmen and a nurse. The clothing supplied is a suit of clothes every year for each of the men; and the almsmen and nurse are provided with a Christmas dinner, and with medical attendance and medicines, and an allowance of wood and coals. The following are the annual payments at present made by the Grocers' Company, exclusive of the expense of repairs, which is considerable, viz.:—To the master of the school, for himself and usher, £100; to seven almsmen, at 5s. a week, £91; to the nurse, 6s. a week, £15. 12s.; clothing, on an average, £33; medical relief, &c. on an average, £15; fuel, ditto, £12; total £266 12s. The master in addition receives £5. 6s. 8d. per annum, out of the land revenues of the Crown.

*Latham's Hospital and Blue Coat School.*—Rev. Nicholas Latham, rector of Barnwell, St. Andrew, for upwards of 50 years, founded and endowed this noble institution in 1616, for the education and clothing of 30 poor men's sons, and maintenance of 18 poor women. The hospital and school, situate in North-street, is in excellent repair, and the apartments comfortable and commodious. They are entered through two court yards, with ornamental gateways, bearing the crest of the donor. The whole of the premises underwent a thorough repair at a cost of £800, by the direction and under the superintendence of J. Smith, Esq., one of the bailiffs of the hospital, in 1837. The door heads, which cost £80, and other ornaments, were designed and presented to the hospital by J. W. Smith, Esq., of Oundle. The inmates are a warden, subwarden, 12 corporation women, 2 nurses, and 2 firewomen. The warden receives 7s. per week, and the sub-warden 5s. 9d.; the 12 corporation women 5s. 3d. each; the nurses 4s. 6d. each; and the firewomen 4s. 9d. each. Dinner is provided for them on Sundays, Christmas-day, and on the annual account day in March. Firing is supplied also, and a medical man provided for them. Each woman receives a new gown at Christmas, and 3s. per quarter for washing. The School, in which 30 boys are educated and clothed, is well conducted by both a reading and writing master. The patron of the church of Barnwell St. Andrew, was appointed by the founder, special visitor to the establishment, and the present bailiffs or trustees are J. W. Smith, Esq., and Charles P. Berkeley, Esq. The income of the charity is about £450 per annum.

*Paine's Almshouses,* consist of 4 tenements, left by John Paine, in 1801, to be given rent free, to poor protestant dissenters. He also bequeathed £300 the

interest thereof to be for the use of the minister and congregation of protestant dissenters (Independents), for the time being.

The other *Charities* of the town, are the *Feoffees or Town Estates*, consisting of 43a. 3r. 24p. which lets for £60. 5s per annum; the interest of £300, left in 1723, by John Clifton, to two poor blind persons; the rent of a piece of land (£5. 5s. per annum), left in 1697, by Ann Taylor, to a poor scholar at the free school; £5 a year for apprenticing children, left by Clement Bellamy, in 1658; and the rent of a warehouse left in 1743, by Stephen Bramston, to the writing master of Parson Latham's school. This parish is entitled in common with Barnwell, St. Andrew, to have 15 poor girls educated and clothed, under William Bigley's will. (*See Charities of Barnwell, St. Andrew, Parish.*)

Miss Simco bequeathed £15 per annum to the vicar of Oundle, a few years since, for the benefit of the poor of the parish; and William Walcott, in 1827, left £500 for the use of the National School, and for founding a Church of England School, under particular circumstances.

*The National School*, at the north end of the town, was erected in 1840, and is a good commodious building, including apartments for the master.

*The British School* is a plain building, erected in 1843, and well attended.

There are several *Benefit Societies* in Oundle, the principal of which are the Odd Fellows, who have lodges at the Red Lion and White Lion Inns; and the Foresters, at the Waggon and Horses.

Mr. John Prentice, of the White Lion Inn, has in his possession an ancient *Cheffonier*, of carved walnut wood, the pannels of which are charged with several curious devices, one of which represents a human being with hands and arms extended, in the midst of a circle, representing *Eternity*. Two of the pannels bear the initials E. R. E., and the date 1608. It is supposed to have belonged to Robert, first Earl of Exeter.

*The Union Workhouse*, erected in 1837, on the Glapthorn-road, at a cost of £5,000, is a good building, capable of accommodating 150 persons. The following 37 parishes or townships are comprehended in the union, extending over an area of 101 square miles:—Oundle, Ashton, Armston, Apethorpe, the two Barnwells, Benefield, Blatherwick, Bulwiek, Cotterstock, Deene, Deene-thorpe, Fotheringhay, Glapthorne, Hemington, King's Cliffe, Lilford, Luddington, Lutton, Nassington, Pilton, Polebrook, Southwick, Stoke Doyle, Tansor, Thorpe Achurch, Wadenhoe, Warmington, Great Weldon, Little Weldon, Woodnewton, Yarwell, Elton, Great Gidding, Little Gidding, Thurning, and Winwick. Angustus Stafford, Esq., M.P., is chairman of the board of guardians; Mr. Hy. Kirby, vice-ditto; Mr. Saml. Tibbits, solicitor, clerk: Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Anderson master and matron, and the medical officers are Mr. Edward Webster for the Oundle district, Mr. C. A. Wood, King's Cliffe district, and Mr. John

Clarke for the Weldon district. The average weekly number of paupers received during the past year was 100, and the average weekly expence of each 2s. 7½d.

ASHTON is a hamlet in this parish, containing a few scattered farm-houses on the eastern side of the Nen, about 1 mile east of Oundle, its population in 1841, was 172, and J. W. Smith, Esq. is lord of the manor. Here is a *free school* founded and endowed in 1705 by Jemima Creed, with a field containing about 20 acres, which yields about £35 *per annum*. £200, 3 per cent. consols. were purchased in 1829 by the trustees, with £175. 12s. 3d., being the amount of an accumulated fund in their hands. The school is held in an old chapel.

BIGGIN hamlet, containing the mansion and demesne of J. W. Russell, Esq., the proprietor, is partly in this and partly in Benefield parish.

CHURCHFIELD contains two farm-houses, and is the property of the Right Hon. R. V. Smith, M.P. It is about 2 miles west from Oundle. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Oundle.

ELMINGTON, another member of this parish, situate about 1¼ mile N.W. from Oundle, and consists of one farm-house and a cottage. Foundations of buildings having been ploughed up near the house, it is supposed to have once been a considerable hamlet. It is now the property of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Here was also a *chapel* pertaining to the mother church at Oundle.

## Oundle Directory.

POST AND MONEY-ORDER OFFICE, *New-street*.—Miss Ann Everest, Postmistress.

Adams Mr. William, North-street  
Askham Hen., plasterer, &c., North-street  
Askham John, dealer in game, Market-pl.  
Ball Mr. George, West-street  
Ball, T., wine, porter, ale, &c., dlr., North-st.  
Ball Wm. fellmonger, West-street  
Becham Mrs. Martha Eliz., West-street  
Benskin Wm. Miller, currier, New-street,  
h. Barnwell-bridge  
Binder Henry, corn-dealer, West-street  
Bower Jph., corn, coal, timber, and wine  
and spirit merchant, North Bridge-road,  
h. Peterborough  
Brooks Rev. W. A., curate of Lutton, and  
2nd master of grammar-school  
Brown Mr. James, Benefield-road  
Clark John, cooper, Market-place  
Clarke John, Baptist preacher, West-street  
Compton John, miller, Ashton-mills  
Corley G. Symonds, prof. of music, North-st.  
Croxtan Mrs. Susan, Herne Lodge  
Danford William, horse &c. letter, West-st.  
Deacon Saml., auctioneer, Glapthorn-road  
Durrans Paul, banker's-clerk, Benefield-rd.

Edmonds George M., solicitor, North-str.  
Ellick W. H., wine & spirit mcht., West-st.  
Ellis Mr. William, Benefield-road  
Everest Ann & John, corn & coal dealers,  
New-street  
Everett Mrs. Charlotte, Benefield-road  
Fisher William, coal & timber merchant,  
Market-place  
Green Misses Soph. & Eliz., St. O'Scythe's-la,  
Guille Wm., traveller for Smith & Tibbits  
North-street  
Hart John, manager to Mr. Bower, coal,  
timber, &c., merchant, North-street  
Hill Jph., wine & spirit mcht., &c., West-st.  
Holdich Thos., earthenware dlr., West-st.  
Holloway Solomon, cabinet-mkr., Market-pl.  
Holloway Miss Eliz., St. O'Scythe's-lane  
Hubbard Thos., basket & mat mkr., West-st.  
Jinks, Brothers, carriers, West-street  
King Elmar, cooper, West-street  
Lotan John, agent to Railway Co., West-st.  
Major Martha, stay-maker, North-street  
Martin Alfred, coach builder, (& heraldic  
painter), North-street

Newth Rev. Alf. (Independent), West-st.  
 Newton Mrs. Mary Ann, West-street  
 Nussey Rev. Josh., M.A., vicar  
 Partridge Rev. Reuben (Wesleyan), West-st  
 Penny John, basket-maker, West-street  
 Reachlous Mrs. Ann, West-street  
 Redhead Michael, hardware dlr. and horse  
 clipper, North-street  
 Skeggs Samuel, dyer, North-street  
 Selby Thomas, draper, Market-place  
 Shillebeer Mrs., West-street  
 Smith John Wm., Esq., North-street  
 Smith John, miller, Oundle-mills

Stansbury Rev. Dr., head master of gram-  
 mar school  
 Tibbits Richard, Esq., North-street  
 Tibbits Samuel, solicitor &c., North-street  
 Tookey Wm. W., draper, Market-place  
 Underwood Miss Eliz., New-street  
 Wade James, mat-mkr., St. O'Scythe's-la.  
 Williams Wm., Esq., St. O'Scythe's-lane  
 Wyman Matthew, coffee-house, West-street  
 Yorke Charles Fred., Banker, &c., West-st.  
 Yorke Danl., banker, h., Peterborough  
 Yorke Samuel, letter-carrier, West-street

### Academies.

*Marked \* are Boarding Schools*

\*Ball Eleanor, North-street

*British*—Glaphthorn-road,  
 Samuel Bishop, West-st.

*Blue Coat*—North-st., Charles  
 Ragsdell

Fowler Mary & Eliz., West-st.

*Free Grammar*—Church-yard

—Rev. J. F. Stansbury,  
 D.D., head master; Rev.

W. A. Brooks, B.A., 2nd  
 master; Charles Hutton,  
 3rd master

Endowed Ashton — Francis  
 King, master

*National*—Glaphthorn-road—  
 George Lee & Mary Lee

\*Newth Rev. Alfred, West-st.

\*Wood Miss Maria, West-st.

### Attornies.

Pooley Robert, Market-place

Richardson Rt., Market-pl.

Sherard Ed. Castel, New-st.

Tibbits & Edmonds, North-st.

Wilson Chas. Thos., New-st.

Yorke Henry, West-street

### Auctioneers & Appraisers.

Deacon & Son (and estate-

agent) *Oundle Cottage*

Woodward James, New-st.

### Bakers, &c.

Barnes Thomas, New-street

Bell James, West-street

Carley William, West-street

Chapman Samuel, North-st.

Fox George, West-street

Ody Joseph Baxter, West-st.

Pain Wm., Market-place

Pruday John, North-street

Taylor Charlotte, Market-pl.

### Banks.

Stamford, Spalding and Bos-  
 ton Banking Company,

(branch of), New-street,  
 draw on Barclay, Bevan,  
 and Co.—Rd. Todd, agent  
 Yorke, Daniel, and Charles  
 Frederick, West-st., draw  
 on Williams, Deacon, and  
 Co., London

*Savings Bank*—New-st., open  
 on Mondays from 11 till 1.  
 Treasurer, J. W. Smith,  
 Esq. Secretary, Rd. Todd.

### Blacksmiths.

Allen Thomas, New-street

Blackwell Thos. (& farrier),  
 St. O'Scythe's-lane

Brown William, West-street

Wright John, North-street

### Bookseller, Printer, &c.

Todd Rd. (& library), New-st.

### Boot and Shoemakers.

Andrew Robert, West-street

Benskin Wm. Miller, New-

st., and h. Barnwell-bridge

Bodgenor William, North-st.

Cheney James, West-street

Hale Matthew, New-street

King Reuben, Church-lane

Lenton William, New-street

Parker Thomas, North-street

Redhead Robt. M., North-st.

Redman H., St. O'Scythe's-la.

Stokes Joiner, Market-place

### Brewers.

*Oundle Union Brewing Com-*

*pany*—Wm. Keeton, secty.

Smith and Tibbits, North-st.

Valentine Bliss clerk,

### Brick and Tile Manufacturers.

Plant Thomas, North-street

Siddons John, Glaphthorn-rd.

h. Tansor

### Builders, Cabinet-makers, &c.

Berridge Robt., North-street

Bevan G. & Son, Market-pl.

Dolby John, New-street

Gann James, North-street

Gann John, Market-place

Gann Richard, New-street

Miller Thomas, West-street

Prentice Jno., jun., North-st.

### Butchers.

Fisher William, West-street

Howes John, West-street

Mercer Thomas, Market-pl.

Shrive Edward, West-street

Stretton Humphrey, West-st.

Todd Robert, Market-place

Woolley Esther, North-street

### Chemists and Druggists.

Roper Henry, Market-place

Turner Robt., Market-place

### Farmers and Graziers.

Drage J., Wakerley Lodge

Deans T., Ashton-wold farm

Fox Chas., Oundle Grange

Hollis Edward, Ashton

Jinks Edwin, West-street

Ladds H., Churchfield Idg.

Lotan John, West-street

Langham J., Biggin Grange

Linnell George, North-street

Newton Lancelot, Elmington

Palmer John, Ashton

Reesby William, West-street

Smith John, Ashton

Smith William, Ashton

Tookey William, Watson

Wright Nathl., railway-station

### Fire & Life, &c. Agents.

*Clerical, Medical and General*  
 (Life) Hy. Yorke, West st.



*County* (Fire and Provident Life) C. F. Yorke, West-st.  
*Imperial* [Life], Hy. Roper, Market-place  
*North of England* [Fire & Life] E. C. Sherrard  
*Norwich Union*, Robert Richardson, Market-place  
*Phoenix* [Fire], Job Everard, West-street  
*Professional* [Life], R. Turner, Market-place  
*Royal Exchange* Rt. Johnson, North-street  
*Sun* [Fire and Life], Richard Todd, New-street

**Gardeners and Seedsmen.**

Major James, North-street  
 Jenkins J. (seedsmen only), Market-place  
 Linnell, Charles, [nursery], Market-place  
 Pain William, Market-place

**Grocers and Tea Dealers.**

Binder Henry, West-street.  
 Bullivant Thomas, [& tallow chandler], Market-place  
 Ellick and Hill, West-street  
 Everard Job, West-street  
 Fowler Robert, Market-pl.  
 Mc'Kenna John, West-street  
 Peach Samuel, New-street  
 Price Richard [& china, &c.] New-street  
 Walter, Fredk., [& chemist] Market-place

**Hair Dressers and Perfumers.**

Britchfield J., St. O'Scythe's lane  
 Todd Benjamin, Market-pl.  
 Warner Kirby, Church-lane

**Hatters.**

Bloom Thomas, [& tailor], Market-place  
 Tookey W. Watson, Mkt.-pl.

**Hotels, Inns, &c.**

*Cross Keys*, Mary Curtis, West-street  
*Crown*, Thos. Moore, Mkt.-pl.  
*Dolphin*, Francis Mrs., North-street  
*Green Man*, J. Shell, West-st.  
*Half-moon*, T. Plant, North-st.

*Nag's-head*, Rebecca Thompson, West-street  
*Red Lion Inn*, W. Richardson, New-street  
*Railway Hotel*, Nath. Wright, Railway Station  
*Rose and Crown*, George Rip-piner, Market-place  
*Swan*, comsl. Inn and posting house, C. Swann, Mkt.-pl.  
*Ship Inn*, W. Atkins, West-st.  
*Talbot*, comcl. hotel & posting house, N. Wright, New-st.  
*Three Tuns*, Edward Fulcher, North-street  
*Turk's Head Inn*, Thos. Allen, New-street

*Waggon and Horses*, George Afford, West-street  
*White Lion Inn*, John Prentice, North-street  
*White Hart Inn*, Samuel Rip-piner, New-street

**Beer Retailers.**

Armsby W, St. O'Scythe's-lane.  
 Bellamy, Barthw. West-st.  
 Clarke John, Market-place  
 Drage Joseph, Ashton  
 Ives John, Glapthorne road  
 Kisby J. St. O'Scythe's-lane  
 Mc Kenna John, West-street  
 Patchett Thomas, West-street

**Ironmongers.**

Fisher William Langford, (& brazier), Market-place  
 Healey William, (cutler & brazier), New-street

**Land Surveyors.**

Bellamy B. West-street  
 Siddons G. Benefield-road

**Linen and Woollen Drapers.**

Marked \* are Tailors.

Ball William, North-street  
 \*Bloom Thomas, Market-pl.  
 Knibb Wm. & Jph. Mkt.-pl.  
 Linnell George, North-street  
 Norburn Thomas, Market-pl.  
 Tookey & Selby, Market-pl.

**Maltsters.**

Barnes Thomas, New-street  
 Oundle Union Brewery Com. West-street  
 Smith & Tibbits, North-st.

**Milliners and Dressmakers.**

Ball Charlotte, New-street.

Ball Mrs. Wm., Market-place  
 Dalby Eliza, New-street  
 Johnson Mrs. Rbt., North-st

**Painters, &c.**

Bunning Thomas, West-st.  
 Whyte John, New-street

**Plumbers and Glaziers.**

Coaten Francis, Market-pl.  
 Hudson William, West-st.  
 Whyte John, New-street

**Saddlers and Harness makers.**

Brown Daniel, New-street  
 Price Richard, New-street

**Shopkeepers.**

Chapman Saml, North-street  
 Compton John, West-street  
 Redhead Rt. March, Nth.-st  
 Stretton Elizabeth, West-st.

**Stonemasons.**

Platt John, West-street  
 Rippiner Saml. New-street  
 Stephens Richard, West-st.

**Straw Hat Makers.**

Francis Harriet, West-street  
 Wright Elizabeth, Mkt.-pl.

**Surgeons.**

Linton Charles, North-street  
 Martin Jph. Chas., West-st.  
 Watson Job, West-street  
 Webster Edward, North-st.

**Tailors.**

Compton John, West-street  
 Creaser John, Market-place  
 Dawson Henry, West-street  
 Durance William, West-st.  
 Jones James, Market-place  
 Pentelow William, West-st.  
 Staines John Collins, Nth.-st  
 Wilson James, Market-place

**Upholsterers & Paperhangers.**

Bevan G., & son, Market-pl.  
 Gann John, Market-place

**Veterinary Surgeons.**

Eaynor Stephen, West-street

**Watchmakers.**

Beal John, Market-place  
 Clarke Stiffurth, Market-pl.

**Wheelwrights.**

Riddle Charles, North-street  
 Wyman George, West-street

**Whitesmiths.**

Brown James, West-street  
 Wright John, North-street

**Wine and Spirit Merchants.**

Ball Thomas, North-street  
Ellick and Hill, West-street  
Yorke Chas. Fred., North-st.

**Carriers.**

To *Apethorpe, Wood Newton,*  
and *King's Cliffe*,—Jinks,  
Brothers, three or four  
times a week.

To *Leicester*, through *Weldon,*  
*Corby, Cottingham, & Kib-*  
*worth*, Jinks, Brothers, van,  
Mon. & Thurs. returning  
on Wed. and Sat.

To *Peterborough*, Jinks, Bro-  
thers, to the Windmill,  
Wed. & Sat., return same  
days

To *Stamford*, George Afford,  
Mon. and Fri., returning  
same days

To *Thrapston*—Geo. Afford,  
Tues and Thur., returning  
same days

To *London*, and all parts,  
goods are conveyed by the  
*London & North-Western*  
*Railway Company*, office,  
West-st., Chas. Jinks, agnt.  
*Omnibus*.—Lotan's omnibus,  
to and from the railway  
station, to meet the trains.

**Public Officers.**

Clerk to *Oundle Union, & Su-*  
*perintendent Registrar of*  
*Births, Deaths, & Marriages*  
—Saml. Tibbits, North-st.

Clerks to the *Commissioners of*  
*Property and Income Tax*—  
Tibbits & Edmonds, North  
street

Clerk to the *Magistrates, and*  
*to the Trustees of the Turn-*  
*pike Roads*—Charles Thos.  
Wilson, New-street

High Bailiff for the *County*  
*Court*—James Woodward,  
New-street

Relieving Officer—W. Arnold,  
West-street

Registrar of *Births, Deaths,*  
*and Marriages for the Oundle*  
*District*—Samuel Selby,  
West-street

Inspector of *Weights & Measures*  
—James Ambridge, West-  
street

**Public Establishments.**

Excise-Office, held at *Swan*,  
*Market-place*; Donald Ca-  
meron, supervisor, North  
Bridge-road

Stamp-Office, Richard Price,  
sub-distributor, New-street  
*Gas Works*—Robt. Johnson,  
secretary, North-street

*Oundle Union*—John Ander-  
son, master; Mrs. Ander-  
son, matron

*Police Station*—West-street:  
James Ambridge, superin-  
tendent; William Harrold,  
police-officer

**POLEBROOK PARISH.**

This parish includes the hamlet of Armston, and is bounded on the east by Sutton, on the south by Barnwell, on the west by Oundle, and on the north by Warmington. It contains with the hamlet 2,730 acres, its population in 1801, was, 285; in 1831, 417; and in 1841, 453 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,541, and the amount of assessed property £2,780. The soil is various, nearly the whole is arable, and the principal proprietors are the Duke of Buccleugh, (lord of the manor), J. W. Smith, Esq., and the Rev. Thos. Holdich.

*Manor*.—At the time of the Domesday survey, *Pochebroe* contained 4 hides of land, which *Eustachius* held of the abbey of Burgh. *Alured* held 1½ hides here of *Eustachius* at the same time. In the reign of Henry II., these estates were in the hands of several persons, and in the 9th of Edward II., (1315), the abbots of Peterborough and Thorney, and Robert Porthors, John de Glendon, and Reginald le Moigne were lords of Polebrook, and its members. In the reigns of Henry VI. and VII., this manor was in the possession of the family of Lovell, and in the following reign it came into the hands of Sir Edward Montague, from whom it descended lineally to the Duke of Buccleugh, the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Polebrook stands on low ground about 2¼ miles E.S.E. from Oundle.

*The Church* dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, side aisles and transept, and at the west end of the south aisle is an elegant spire steeple of Early English character containing 4 bells. The steeple was rebuilt in 1844-5. The living is

a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the K. B. at £19. 3s. 6½d., but now worth about £222. per annum. The Bishop of Peterborough is the patron; Rev. Chas. Euseby Isham, M.A. incumbent, and the Rev. Wm. Bree, M.A. curate. At the inclosure in 1790, nearly 300 acres were allotted in lieu of tithe, and there are 30 acres of glebe.

*The Rectory House*, a genteel residence, with a good garden, adjoins the church-yard.

*Charity*.—Rev. Nicholas Latham in 1611, left to 4 persons of this parish 10s. per annum each.

*The School* is supported by voluntary contributions; and there is a clothing club, supported principally by the rector and his family.

*Armston* is a hamlet in this parish, containing 4 houses, and in 1841, 26 inhabitants. *Kingsthorpe* grounds belong to this liberty, and it is supposed that a considerable village stood there formerly. The records of an ancient chapel and hospital at Kingsthorpe are still extant. The Duke of Buccleugh is also proprietor of this estate.

Beesley William, baker	King Reuben, schoolmaster	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Bellam Eliz., schoolmistress	Leigh John, stonemason	Bellamy Hy., [& butcher]
Bree Rev. W., M.A., curate	Lowe Chas., bkr. & shpkpr.	Berridge Benjamin
Bradley Thos., shoemaker	Mason Wm., shoemaker	Chew Matilda, <i>Armston</i>
Bullivant Geo., shopkeeper	Neil Thos., shoemaker	Chew William
Desborough John, tailor	Negus Thos., shoemaker	Hillam Robert
Groom Rt., parish clerk	Paine B., gamekpr., <i>Armston</i>	Hunt William
Hind Mrs. Susan	Rands Dd., wheelwright	Manning Thomas
Hunt Joseph, butcher	Rands John, wheelwright	Negus John
Hunt Wm., blacksmith	Richards J., vict., <i>King's Arms</i>	Negus William
Hunt Adam, vict., <i>Duke of Wellington</i> , [and farmer]	Russell Ann, shopkeeper	Pentelow John, <i>Kingsthorpe</i>
Isham Rev. Chas. E., M.A., rector	Stokes George, blacksmith	Pentelow Rebecca
Jackson Rt., carr. to Oundle	Wainwright Samuel, butcher, and beer retailer	Pletsoe Timothy
		Russell William, <i>Armston</i>

Letters are received through the Oundle post office.

## THURNING (PART OF) PARISH.

Thurning, or Thirning, is a parish partly in this, and partly in the hundred of Leightonstone, county of Huntingdon. The whole parish contains 1100 acres; its population in 1801, was 111; in 1831, 140; and in 1841, 124 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £959., and the amount of assessed property £661. Barnwell and Hemington form its boundaries on the north, Hemington on the west, Luddington on the east, and Clapton on the south. The soil is chiefly a cold clay, and the principal proprietors are, Mr. B. Bletsoe, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. James Fortescue. The Earl of Sandwich is lord of the manor.

*Manor*.—At the general survey there were 1½ hides of land here pertaining to the manor of Oundle, in the hands of the abbot of Burgh. In the reign of

Henry II., *Roger Marmin* was in possession of this estate, and it was afterwards held for several generations of the abbot of Burgh by the family of *Knyvet*. It subsequently became divided and subdivided, and passed through innumerable hands.

*The Village* of Thurning is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from Oundle.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. James, is a neat edifice in the Early English style, with a spire. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the K. B. at £7., and now worth about £335, *per annum*. It is in the gift of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Whall, M.A. The tithes have lately been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, and there are 60 acres of glebe land.

Here is a school, on the National system, lately erected.

*Directory*.—Rev. Wm. Whall, M.A., rectory, Thos. Food, vict., *Waggon and Horses*, William Leigh, vict., *Plough and Wheat Sheaf*, William Short, and Wm. Tomlin, shoemakers, and James Fortescue, and William Goodfellow, farmers.

Letters received through the Oundle post-office.

#### WARMINGTON PARISH

Is partly in a detached portion of this and partly in Willybrook Hundred, and is bounded on the east by the river Nen which separates it from Huntingdonshire, on the north by Elton, on the west by Cotterstock and Tansor, and on the south, by Oundle and Lutton. It contains 3,150 acres of the rateable value of £4,713. 3s., the amount of assessed property in the parish is £4,981; and its population in 1801, was 450; in 1831, 617; and in 1841, 640 souls. The soil is principally of a gravelly nature, producing all kinds of corn, and the principal landowners are—the Earl of Carysfort (the lord of the manor), Mrs. Berridge, Mr. Henry Mossop, Earl Fitzwilliam, and a few others.

*Manor*.—*Wermintone* contained  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land, at the time of the Conqueror's survey; which, with a mill, of the annual value of 40s. 325 eels, 40 a. of meadow, and 1a. of wood, was then valued at £11; it was held by the abbey of Peterborough. In the reign of Henry I. there were 8 hides here, and with the abbey they continued till its suppression in the reign of Henry VIII. By the survey then taken, the profits of this manor were valued at £49. 6s. 5d.; those of the watermill £6. 8s. 4d.; and the profits of the court 4s. *Queen Catherine*, first wife of Henry VIII., was the next possessor, and after her decease it passed to the possession of *Sir Robert Kirkham, Kt.* It subsequently passed through several intermediate possessors to its present noble owner.

A religious house, and chapel, are supposed to have stood here formerly.

*The Village* of Warmington, which is large and straggling, is about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.E. from Oundle, on the road from that town to Peterborough.



*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a fine specimen of the Early style of English architecture, and consists of a nave, porches, side aisles, and chancel, tower and spire containing 5 bells. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the King's books at £13. 6s. 8d., and now worth about £140 per annum. The Earl of Westmoreland is patron, the Rev. John Oliver, M.A., incumbent, and the Rev. Frederick Porter, curate. The tithes were commuted for land in 1744, except those of Eaglethorpe, which amount to about £25 per annum.

Here is a *Methodist Chapel*, a plain building.

*The School* was built in 1848, at a cost of about £120, raised by the Rev. F. Porter, and his friends. It is endowed with £7 per annum.

EAGLETHORPE, or EGILTHORP, is a depopulated hamlet in this parish. Here was the ancient residence of the Sapcot family, which was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Proby. Here was also a very beautiful Chapel, built by Lady Elizabeth Dinham, widow of the Baron Fitz-warren.

*Eaglethorpe House*, now a farm-house, is a good building. In it is an ancient door and door-case, brought from Fotheringhay, on which is carved the *horse-fetterlock and falcon*, the favourite device of the family of York.

Bird James, shoemaker	Ireson Francis, shopkeeper	Wadsworth Benjn., schlmstr.
Brudenell Valte., jun., jobber	Lettice Joseph, shopkeeper	Wadsworth Benjamin, tailor
Beale Mr. John	Marshall Abram., stnemason	
Bell William, vict., <i>Haut boy</i>	Needham Wm., vict., <i>Red</i>	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
and <i>Fiddle</i> [and baker]	<i>Lion</i> , [& butcher]	Berridge Mary Ann, & Geo.
Brown Samuel, shopkeeper	Pitts James, butcher	Brudenell Val. [& baker]
Carr James, surveyor	Pitts Shadrach, beer retailer	Carr Ed., <i>Eaglethorpe House</i>
Carter Rd., whlwht. & cptr.	and carpenter	Carr Ed., <i>Manor House</i>
Dempsey Jno., tailor & drpr.	Pitts William, tailor	Cooper Thos., [& maltster]
Davey Thos., beer retailer	Porter Rev. Fredk., curate	Crawley William
Elson Wm., shpkpr & shmkr.	Rowell Mr. Robert	Davey Daniel
Fowler Mr. Daniel	Rymes John, shoemaker	Davey Thomas
Freeman Mrs. Elizabeth	Southwell Miss Ann, board-	Fowler John, <i>Papley Cottage</i>
Freeman John, miller	ing and day school	Mossop Henry
Gilby Geo., beer retailer	Southwell Mr. William	Plott Thos., <i>Papley Cottage</i>
Harwood Wm., blacksmith	Todd James, coal dealer	Tollington Thos., <i>Grange</i>
Howell James, blacksmith	Yeardye J. H. whlwgt. & cptr.	Whitney Thomas

*Carrier to Peterborough.*—John Humberstone, Sat.

Letters received through the Oundle post office.

## WINWICK (PART OF) PARISH.

Winwick is partly in this hundred, but chiefly in that of Leightonstone, Huntingdonshire. It is bounded on the west by Brington, on the north by Thurning, and on the south by Old Weston. The area of the whole parish, is 1,710 acres; the amount of assessed property in it is £1575; the rateable value £1,436; and the population in 1801, was 110; in 1831, 326; and in 1841, 207 souls. The soil is of a cold ungenial nature, and nearly the whole is arable. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Buccleugh, (lord of the

manor), Edw. Martin, Esq. and Mr. Isaac Knighton. The last named gentlemen having purchased the manor farm a few years since, claims the manorial rights of the lordship. A great deficiency of good water, is experienced here, and in some of the neighbouring parishes.

*Manor.*—Winwick lordship formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of *Burgh*, at an early period, it being of the soke of Oundle. Eustachius held half a hide here of the abbot at the time of the general survey; and in the reign of Henry II. *James de Wynewik*, held half a knight's fee here, of the honour of *Burgh*. It passed afterwards to the possession of the family of *Cardom*, and in the reign of Richard II. *Sir John Knyvet*, died seized of it, and it descended to his posterity. After the reign of Henry VI. no distinct mention is made of Winwick manor.

*The Village* of Winwick, is 7 miles S.E. from Oundle, and 12 N.W. from Huntingdon.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, stands in Huntingdonshire. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the diocese of Ely; rated in the King's books at £7. 16s. 10d. and now valued at £70. The Duke of Buccleugh is patron and lay rector, and the Rev. O. Tennant, is the present incumbent.

Here is a small *Methodist Chapel*, and the *Charities* of the parish, amount to £18. per annum, which is distributed to the poor.

Ashbridge James, vict, *Three Horse-shoes*.  
Brawn Samuel, baker  
Briggs Emanuel, blacksmith  
Briggs Mary Ann, blacksmith  
Briggs Rbt., Machine maker  
Briggs T. vict. *White Hart*  
Chapman Wm, dairyman

Chester Jas, wheelwright  
Musson Jph, butcher &c.  
Norwood T., carpenter &c.  
Prior Robert, carpenter

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Ashwell Edward,

Butterooth John,  
Barnett William,  
Bright Thomas,  
Fortescue John,  
Horne Edward,  
Jellis Jane,  
Jellis Joseph,  
Musson John,

Letters received through Oundle post-office.

*Carrier*—to Huntingdon, Mon. and Sat.: and Oundle on Thurs.—James Farrington.

## NAVISFORD HUNDRED.

The boundaries of Navisford hundred are formed by a part of Huntingdonshire, and the hundred of Polebrook on the east, by Higham Ferrers hundred on the south, and by Huxloe and Polebrook on the west and north. In shape it forms the figure 8, and its area is 13,090 statute acres. Navisford, or *Narresford*, as it was formerly called, was one of the eight hundreds which the abbot of Peterborough immemorially possessed. After the dissolution, Henry VIII. granted it for life to Queen Catherine, his first wife; and it afterwards descended

with the crown to James I., who granted it together with the hundreds of Huxloe and Polebrook, to *John Eldred*, and *William Whitmore, Esqrs.* From these gentlemen it passed by purchase in the 11th of the same reign, (1613), to *Sir Edward Montague*, and from him descended lineally to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury, the present proprietor. Navisford hundred contains 7 parishes, including the market town of Thrapston, of which the following is an enumeration:—

PARISHES.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateabl. Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Clapton .....	1,900	21	68	51	119	£ 1,162
Pilton .....	1,470	23	63	70	133	1,416
Stoke Doyle.....	1,520	27	75	94	169	1,804
Thorpe Achurch .....	1,580	44	103	115	218	2,361
Thrapston .....	990	205	561	570	1,131	3,204
Titchmarsh .....	4,480	190	442	463	905	5,118
Wadenhoe .....	1,150	55	141	146	287	1,064
Total. ....	13,090	565	1,453	1,509	2,962	16,129

## Charities of Navisford Hundred.

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports. (See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c.

Date.	Donors, and nature of Gifts.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual Value.
1658	Rev. Wm. Breton (20 acres)	Clapton Parish ... poor ...	£11 0 0
1515	Thomas Thurlby (17 acres)	Pilton Parish ... poor and church ...	15 0 0
	Lord Lilford ... ditto ...	... ditto ...	2 0 0
1711	Richard Ragsdale (rent), ditto	... poor ...	0 10 0
1786	Hewitt's and Ward's Gifts, of which a portion has been lost,		
	Stoke Doyle Parish ... poor ...	... } ...	0 16 0
	Church Land (12a. 2r. 8p.)	Thorpe Achurch Parish ...	13 10 0
1711	Richard Ragsdale (rent), ditto	... poor ...	1 0 0
1685	Mary Allen ...	Thrapstone Parish ... ditto ...	1 0 0
1795	Mary Ekins (£200) ... ditto ...	... school ...	} 10 0 0
	Donor Unknown (£15) ... ditto ...	... ditto ...	
1697	Edward Pickering (£30), Titchmarsh Parish	... poor ...	36 10 0
	Church Land (5 acres) ... ditto ...	... ..	8 0 0
1756	Eliz. Pickering & Fras. Bird (249a. 1r. 39p.), do., hospital for 8 poor women	} 165 0 0	
1807	Frances Pickering (£1,500), being the surplus of her estate, ditto		
	Fras. Hilditch (£39. 9s. 8d. 3 per cent. consols), Wadenhoe Parish, poor		1 4 0
Total .....			£265 10 0

## CLAPTON PARISH.

Clapton, or from its situation Clopton on the Wold, and in *Doomsday book*, *Clotone*, is bounded by the county of Huntingdon on the east and south, by the river Nene on the north, and by Thorpe Achurch and Titchmarsh on the west. It contains 1,900 acres; its population in 1801, was 88; in 1831, 99; and in 1841, 119 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,213; and the rateable value £1,162. The soil is principally a strong clay, and Wm. Freeman, Esq., of Fawley Court, Henley on Thames, is lord of the manor and principal owner.

*Manor.*—*Eustachius Vice-comes de Huntingdon*, held 3 hides, and the third part of half a hide of land here, of the abbey of *Burgh*, at the time of the *Doomsday* survey. It was valued in the Confessor's time at 10s., but now rated at 40s. *Elmar* held half a hide here of the abbey at the same time, which was valued at 10s. In the reign of Henry II., *Walter de Grauntkott*, held 1 hide and 1 virgate here of the crown, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides of the fee of *Burgh*, and *Aseylin* held half a hide. *William de Clopton* soon after possessed the whole lordship, and sold it in parcels to several possessors. It subsequently became the property of the family of *Hotot*, from which it passed by marriage to the *Dudleys*, about the year 1390, and with them it continued for several generations. Sir William Dudley, of Clapton, was created a baronet, 1st of August, 1660, but the title is now extinct.

*The Manor House*, now called Clapton Hall, at present occupied by Mr. J. Rogers, consists of one wing of the former splendid manorial residence of the *Dudleys*. On the carriage road to the house is a fine ancient arched gateway.

*The Village* of Clapton consists of the hall, rectory-house, one farm-house, and a few cottages, situate about 5 miles E. by N. of Thrapstone.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, stands about a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile N.E. of the village, is a small plain edifice, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, and a low wooden spire or belfry, the upper part of the north aisle was the burial place of the *Dudley* family. The tower, which was struck by lightning, and pulled down about 55 years since, was considered the handsomest in the county. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the King's books at £17. 3s. 9d., and now worth about £450 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for a rent-charge of £295. 16s. William Freeman, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Edward Cole Sheddon, rector.

*Charity.*—Rev. William Breton, in 1658, left 20 acres of land, the rent of which, £11 per annum, is distributed to the poor.

*Directory.*—Rev. Edward C. Sheddon, rector, Joseph Hunt, beer retailer; and the farmers are, Jonathan Rogers, Rowland Wood, William Harne, and John Seaton. Letters are received through Titchmarsh post office.



## LIVEDEN.

"Liveden," says Bridges, "is a lordship consisting of an unfinished building, now in ruins, and of four lodges, one of which, with the remains of the ancient manor house, is in Aldwinckle parish, in the hundred of Huxloe, and the other three in the several parishes of Pilton, in Navisford hundred, Oundle, in Polebrook hundred, and Brigstock, in the hundred of Corby." It is divided into Great and Little Liveden, and Potter's Liveden. It is not known in which of these parishes the lordship of Liveden was included at the Domesday survey. In the reign of Henry III., *Nicholas de Bassingburne* died seized of one knight's fee, which he held here of the abbot of Burgh, in Benefield, Adington, and Liveden. Sir John Holt was seized of certain possessions here, in the reign of Richard II. and *Nicholas de Tye*, levied a fine of the manor in fee simple, in the 1st of Henry IV. (1399). *Sir Thomas Tresham*, of Rushton, son and heir of Sir William Tresham, Knt., of Sywell, was the next possessor, and from him it passed to his posterity. One of this family, *Thomas Tresham, Esq.*, received the honour of knighthood from Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth. "He had an elegant taste in architecture; writes Bridges, "in 1577, he built the market house at Rothwell, and probably began the new manor-house here, in the same kind of style, without completing it: *Fuller* observing, that it is hard to say, whether greater his delight, or skill in buildings, though more forward in beginning, than fortunate in finishing his fabrics. He was also a zealous Papist, which afterwards cost him a long confinement in Wisbich castle. *Francis Tresham*, who, in the 3rd of James I., succeeded Sir Thomas, his father, engaging two years afterwards in the gunpowder plot, was apprehended, imprisoned, and died in the tower of London." Liveden, now the property of the Rt. Hon. Rt. Vernon Smith, M.P., is situated about 4 miles S.W. of Oundle; here is a very beautiful ruin, called the "New Building," to distinguish it from the old building or manor-house, about a mile westward. It is an unfinished structure, in the form of a cross, consisting of three stories, of which the lower is half underground. "This noble edifice," says Mr. Bell, in his 'Ruins of Liveden,' "was erected by Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is a splendid monument of his taste, and one of the finest specimens of the decorated style of architecture of that age. It is built of freestone of extraordinary close texture, and the masonry is so admirably executed, as to seem but the work of yesterday, the edgings of the cornices, and different sculptures, still retaining all their sharpness, freshness, and beauty, and the cement is as strong and hard as the stones themselves." It is evident from the sculptured emblems without, and the decorated niches in the interior, that this splendid pile was intended for religious purposes, if not for monastic seclusion. Major Butler, an officer under Cromwell, when stationed at Oundle,

where his paternal property lay, with a party of parliamentary forces attempted the entire demolition of the pile, but failing in his purpose, he caused the timber to be sawed out of the walls, and carried to Oundle, where he built with it the house now occupied by J. W. Smith, Esq.

### PILTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Lilford, from which it is separated by the river Nene, on the south by Wadenhoe, on the west by Liveden, by Benefield on the north and west, and Stoke Doyle and Oundle on the north-east. It contains 1,470 acres, the rateable value of the parish is £1,416; and the amount of assessed property, £1735. Its population in 1801, was 90; in 1831, 131; and in 1841, 133 souls. The principal proprietors are Lord Lilford, (the lord of the manor), and the Rt. Hon. Rt. Vernon Smith, M.P. From a close in this parish, called "Shortfield," on the road to Liveden, 21 churches may be seen on a clear day.

*Manor.*—The abbot of Burgh to whom *Roger* was under-tenant, held 2½ hides of land here, at the time of the general survey. There were 8 acres of meadow, and a wood, and the whole was valued at 40s. In the 5th of Edward I. (1276), *Ralph de Camois* died seized of this manor, and with his descendants it continued for several generations. In the 30th of Henry VIII. (1538), *John Tresham* died seized of it, and from his descendants, it passed by purchase, in 1715, to *Sir Thomas Powis, knt.* Lord Lilford, the lineal descendant of that family, is the present proprietor.

*The old Manor House*, formerly belonging to the Tresham's, and in which the last of the family lived and died, stands on an eminence, near the church overlooking the beautiful meadows and the river Nene. The house has lately been altered, and much improved.

*The Village* of Pilton, which is small, is about 3 miles S.S.W. of Oundle, and connected with Lilford by an elegant stone bridge.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands in a secluded situation, and consists of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, and spire steeple containing four bells. The living is a discharged rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £11, and returned at £136. 11. 3½d. The Rt. Hon. Lord Lilford, is the patron, and the Rev. James Drummond incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for a rent-charge of £160.

For the *Charities* of this parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

*Directory.*—Rev. Jas. Holme, B.A., curate; Noah Dicks, shopkeeper; John Jeffs, parish clerk; Thos. Selby, land-agent; Wm. Miland, beer-retailer; and Wm. Prentice, Jno. Selby, and Wm. B. Whitney, farmers.

Letters are received through Oundle post-office.

## STOKE DOYLE, OR DOILEY PARISH

Is bounded on the east by the river Nene and Barnwell, on the south and west by Pilton and Liveden, and on the north by Oundle. It contains 1,520 acres; its population, in 1801, was 115; in 1831, 165; and, in 1841, 169 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,803. 16s. 6d., and the amount of assessed property £2,480. A chalybeate spring, which is mentioned both by Morton and Bridges, rises in a meadow, nearly opposite Lilford park, and flows into a stone basin, which is said to have been the old font of Stoke church. The water is beautifully pure, and of a strong ferruginous quality. There is some excellent arable and pasture land in the parish, as well as extensive woods. George Capron, Esq., of Southwick Hall, is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of the soil.

*Manor.*—There were 2 hides and 1 virgate of land here, belonging to the manor of Oundle, at the time of the Domesday survey. There were 10 acres of meadow, and a wood, 1 mile long and 5 furlongs broad; and the whole had been rated, in the Confessor's time at 10s., but was then advanced to £5. 10s. In the 6th of Edward II. (1312), *John Dorly* levied a fine of this manor, with the advowson of the church, and from his descendants it passed into the hands of John de Knyghtele. In 1435, Sir Thomas Leuknore, knt., was lord of the manor, and with his successors it continued till the beginning of the following century. In the reign of Henry VIII. it belonged to the Tresham family, and in the 1st of Elizabeth (1558), Rd. Tresham, Esq., sold it to John Palmer, Esq. With the Palmers it continued till about the year 1694, when it was purchased by the Lord Chief Baron Ward.

*The Manor House* was pulled down several years since, and on its site a farm-house erected. The handsome iron gates, and the statues of Diana and Apollo, which adorn the entrance of the house at Oundle, the residence of Samuel Tibbitt, Esq., were brought from this place.

*The Village* of Stoke Doyle, which contains a few good houses, is pleasantly situated about 2 miles S.W. by S. from Oundle.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Romnald, is a small but handsome edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, erected in the reign of Queen Anne. The tower contains a peal of five bells. Here is a very handsome monument by Rysbrach, to Sir Edward Ward. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the K. B. at £20. 2s. 11d., and returned at £132. 10s. George Capron, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. George H. Capron, M.A., incumbent.

*Charities.*—Hewitt's and Ward's gifts to the poor, a portion of which has been lost, yields 16s. per annum. Rev. John Whitehead, rector of this parish, who died in 1685, left to the poor the annual sum of £5. Chief Baron Ward

left 20s. yearly to the poor, and an unknown donor the sum of £6., George Capron, Esq., the present proprietor, has also given £200 to the poor.

*Directory.*—Rev. Geo. H. Capron, M.A., rector; Thos. Hunt, Esq.; James Quincey, vict., *Shuckburgh Arms*; Benjn. Healy, London salesman; William Warren, parish clerk; and the farmers are George Healey, Thomas Ivens, and John Pye. Letters are received through Oundle post-office.

#### THORPE ACHURCH PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Clapton, on the south by Titchmarsh, on the west by the river Nen, and on the north by Lilford and Pilton. It contains 1,580 acres; and its population, in 1801, was 208; in 1831, 240; and, in 1841, 218 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,361. 4s., including  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile of the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway, and the station of Thorpe; the amount of assessed property is £2,383. The soil is productive, and here is an abundance of limestone. There is a large barn still standing, at a little distance from the Thrapston road, which bears marks of great antiquity, and the timber of which is of extraordinary workmanship. Tradition relates that formerly some instruments of torture were kept in a part of this building. The Rt. Hon. Lord Lilford is lord of the manor.

*Manor.*—*Asechirce*, as this lordship is called in Domesday-book, contained  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land, at the time of the Norman survey, and these were held by *Azelin de Waterville*, a Norman, and "two Englishmen," of the abbot of Burgh. There were 20 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of wood, and the whole, which had been valued in the preceding reign at 20s., were then rated at 55s. In the reign of Henry II., these 6 hides were in the possession of *Ascelin de Waterville*, and in the 31st of Edward I. (1302), *Walter de Langton*, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, was lord of the manor. In the 1st of Edward IV. (1461), the lordships of Achurch and Thorpe were in the hands of the crown, and in the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509), *Margaret*, Countess of Richmond and Derby, died seized of them, and after her decease they reverted to the crown. In the 5th of Edward VI. (1551), they were granted by the crown to Sir Wm. Cecyll, Knt., afterwards created Baron of Burghley. From this celebrated nobleman they descended to his son, who, in 1598, was created earl of Exeter. They afterwards passed to the Powys family, and are now possessed by their lineal descendant, the present Lord Lilford.

*The Village* of Achurch, which is small, is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.N.E. of Thrapston.

THORPE, or THORPE WATERVILLE, is a small hamlet in this parish, at which there is a railway-station. Though no distinct mention is made in Domesday-book of Thorpe manor, it yet appears in early records to have been the capital



manor. The addition of Waterville has been taken from its early possessors. Here was formerly a castle, probably built by Azelin de Waterville.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of a nave, with centre and cross aisles or transepts, and spire steeple. In the south transept is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Powys, knt. The living is a rectory with the vicarage of Lilford, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £14. 16s. 3d., but now worth about £425 per annum. The tithes were commuted for land in 1772. Lord Lilford is the patron, and the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Powys incumbent.

*Charities*.—The church land (12a. 2r. 8p.), yields £16. 10s. per annum; Rd. Ragsdale, in 1711, left a rent charge of 20s. per annum, to the poor; Sir Wm. Peak, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, who was born here of mean parentage, left the interest of £10 to the poor in 1668, and the Rev. — Basmenel the interest of £20, for the same purpose.

*Eminent Men*.—John de Achurch, a monk of Peterborough abbey, compiled the register respecting the affairs of that convent, from himself, named Achurch, which is still extant, and in the library of the dean and chapter of that cathedral. John Smith, author of "Select Discourses," and other works, was born at Achurch, in 1617. The celebrated *Robert Brown*, founder of the sect called the "Brownists," was incumbent of this parish in 1592. (*See page 169.*)

*Directory*.—Rev. James Drummond, curate; Samuel Dale, baker; William Green, grocer and butcher, Thorpe; Thos. Todd, police officer, railway station; and the farmers are—John Freeman, Thorpe; William Prentice, Thorpe; and William Selby. Letters received through the Thrapston office.

### THRAPSTON PARISH.

Thrapston, on the south side of the river Nen, is bounded on the east and south by Titchmarsh, and on the west by Denford. It contains 990 acres; its population in 1801, was 675; in 1831, 1,014; and in 1841, 1,131 souls. It includes the market town of Thrapston, and the rateable value of the houses and land is £3,204. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,821. Thomas Burton, Esq., Yarmouth (the lord of the manor), and John Yorke, Esq., are the principal proprietors of the soil. Morton says, "Thrapston is not to be passed by without observation; not for its trade and buildings, but for this, that it is surrounded by a most pleasant country, where they have water, air, and soil, that are exceeded by none. It is at due distance from the woods; and, in a word, enjoys all the natural advantages that can well be wished for by any gentleman, who is pleased to entertain himself with the innocent delights of a country life." The north-east, east, south, and north-west country round is open, and gives the traveller a charming view. On an eminence, half a mile to

the south-east of Thrapston, at a single *coup d'œil*, you may see thirty-six church spires. All the northern parts around are covered with woods, principally the duke of Buccleugh's, late Montague. Here also is a beautiful range of meadows and pastures, perhaps not to be equalled in England for length; they stretch uninterrupted, from Peterborough to Northampton, which is nearly thirty miles in length, and in some places are near two miles in breadth. "Foundations of buildings," says Bridges, "have been found in Paradise-close; and to the north of the church are two mounts, where a castle is supposed to have stood."

*Manor.*—*Odelin* held 3 virgates of land of the Bishop of Constance, and *Ogerius* held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides in *Trapestone*, of the crown, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 20s., and the whole was then rated at £3. 10s. In the reign of Henry II. *Ralph Fitz-Oger*, held 2 hides and 1 virgate here, of the fee of *Brunne*, and *Robert Fitz-Odelin*, 1 hide and 1 virgate of the fee of *Clare*. The lands belonging to *Ralph Fitz-Oger*, passed into the hands of *Baldwin de Wake*, who conveyed them to *Robert de Veer*. His successor, *Baldwin de Veer*, in the 7th of King John, (1205), gave the King two palfreys for the privilege of a weekly market here, on Tuesday. In the 49th of the same reign, (1247), Robert, his son, obtained the liberty of a fair, to begin on the eve of St. James the Apostle, and continue three days. This manor continued with the family of De Veer, for several generations. In the 8th of James I. (1610), *Henry lord Mordaunt* died seized of it, and it descended to his son *John*, who, in the 3rd of Charles I. (1627), was advanced to the dignity of earl of Peterborough. The lands here, held of the fee of Clare, were in the possession of the family of Hay, in Henry III.'s time, and subsequently came to the *Holt* family, from which they were designated Holt's manor in Thrapston. The lordship was afterwards divided amongst freeholders, and Thos. Burton, Esq., now possesses the greater part of it, as well as the manorial rights. The *Manor-house* stands a little S.E. of the church, large portions of it have been taken down, and human skeletons have been discovered in the garden at the rear of the house.

## The Town of Thrapston.

Thrapston is a market town, situate on the river Nen, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Northampton, 21 S.W. of Peterborough, and 75 N.N.W. of London. It is in general well built; consists of four streets, disposed in the form of a cross, on the roads from Huntingdon to Kettering, and from Peterborough to Northampton; and occupies a beautiful and remarkably fertile valley. The Nen is navigable from Northampton to Wisbeach, and the Peterborough branch of the London and North-western railway passes close to the town, at which there is a principal station. By means

of the river and railway, the trade of this place, which consists chiefly in grain, and the importation of timber and coal, is greatly facilitated. A bridge of one arch, over which the town is entered from the railway station, suffered so severely during the flood in October, 1848, that it is now being rebuilt at the expense of the parish and railway company. The *market* is held on Tuesday, and is famed for its good supply of corn and pigs; that on the first Tuesday after Michaelmas is as large as a fair. A *fair* for shoes, pedlary, &c. is held on the first Tuesday in May; and another was usually held on the 5th of August, but notwithstanding several efforts to support it, it has fallen into disuse.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, and a fine spire steeple containing five bells. The whole of the edifice, except the tower and chancel, was rebuilt in 1845. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £14. 5s. 5d., and now worth about £400 per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord chancellor, and the Rev. Wm. Salmon Bagshaw, M.A., is rector. The tithes were commuted in 1780, for land.

*The Rectory-house*, a good commodious residence, stands in the principal street.

*The Baptist Chapel* is a good brick building, capable of accommodating 600 persons; and the *Methodist Chapel* is a small building.

*The National School*, is principally supported by subscription,

A *School* in Islip parish, is endowed with the interest of £200, left by Mary Ekins, in 1795; and £15 left by some person now unknown, for the instruction of ten children of this parish, and that of Islip.

*The Union Workhouse*, a neat stone building, capable of accommodating 200 persons, stands about a quarter of a mile from the town, and was erected in 1836, at a cost of about £4,000. The Union comprehends the following 26 parishes, viz.:—Addington (Great and Little), Aldwinckle, All Saints and St. Peter's, Brigstock, Brington, Bythorn, Clapton, Chelveston, Covington, Denford, Hargrave, Islip, Keyston, Lowick, Molesworth, Ringstead, Raunds, Slipton, Sudborough, Stanwick, Thrapston, Titchmarsh, Twywell, Woodford, and Old Weston. It extends over an area of 62 square miles. Thomas Wilkins, Esq., J. P. of Ringstead, is chairman of the board of guardians; Thos. Knight, Esq., Titchmarsh, vice-chairman; the Hon. and Rev. A. L. Powys, Titchmarsh, chaplain; Mr. John Archibould, solicitor, clerk; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lumb, master and matron. The medical officers are—Mr. William Chard, Mr. T. P. Fernie, Mr. John Leete, Mr. W. H. Pope, and Mr. Hugh Williams. The average weekly number of paupers received during the past year was 65, and the average weekly expense of each pauper was 3s. 3d.

A *County Court*, for the recovery of debts under £20, is held here monthly in the building formerly known as the George hotel.

*Drayton House*, in this vicinity, the seat of W. B. Stopford, Esq., is an elegant mansion, built on the ruins of an ancient castle.

**POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE.**—Mrs. Sarah Collier, Postmistress.

Abbott Jas. & Lewis, butchers	King Job, shoemaker	Vaughan B. M., whip maker
Allen Augustus, watchmaker	Leete Henry, Esq.	Vogt Fedely, watch maker
Archibould John, solicitor, and clerk to county court and board of guardians	Leete John G., surgeon	Vorley John, baker
Bagshaw Rev. W. S., rectory	Letch Thos., patten &c. mkr.	Vorley John, cabinet maker
Barlow G., stone & mble.msn.	Lewin Rt. Morton, surgeon	Ward Jph., grcr., & ironmgr.
Booker Mrs. Joanna	Lord Martha, saddler	Williams Hugh, surgeon
Bradshaw John, corn miller	Mansell John, carpenter	Williamson Thos., brazier
Brown Mary, dress-maker	Marshall William, painter, brazier &c.	Wilmot Henry, patten mkr.
Brown W., patten, &c. maker	Mason Jonah, gr., dpr., &c.	Yorke Charles, F., coal tim- ber, wine & spirit mercht.
Brown Wm., jun., carpenter	Mault Robert, tailor	Yorke and Eland, bankers
Bullmer Sarah, baker	Mason Mr. Septs. Fred. S.	Yorke Danl., & Co., bankers
Chapman Pp., boarding-schl.	Montague Mr. Charles, W.	Yorke John, Esq., J. P.
Collier Sarah, bookseller and druggist	Notcutt John, T., bookseller, engraver and lithographer	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b> Thus * are yeomen.
Collier William, actuary of savings-bank	Page Wm., H., stay and truss maker	*Abbott James
Colls Mary A., ladies' bdg.-sch.	Parker Walter, builder &c.	*Barber George
Colls Mr. James	Read Daniel, baker	Bradshaw John
Cooke Thomas, tailor	Read Stephen, baker	*Roe Thomas, (and maltster)
Dison Judith L., ladies' board- ing-school, <i>Sion House</i>	Reeve Thos., veterny. surgn.	Smith William
Dudley Wm., timber merch., coach maker & wheelwrt.	Reeve Maria, dress maker	*Ward Joseph
Dyson Thomas, shoemaker	Richards S., crvr., gilder &c.	<b>Insurance Offices.</b>
Eaton Austin, tailor	Rippen Thos., grocer	County—George Barber
Eaton William, butcher	Roe Thomas, maltster and corn factor	Farmers—W. W. Collier
Elvin Robert, saddler	Robinson E., ry.-station mr.	Royal Exchange—W. Tennant
Fentiman Edward, draper	Sanderson Maria, grocer and ironmonger	Suffolk & General, & County
Gray J., dress-mkr., <i>Manor-h.</i>	Selby Arthur, baker	Amicable—James Colls
Haines William, surgeon	Smith Samuel, tailor	Sun—John T. Notcutt
Griffin Mrs. Mary	Smith Wm., auctioneer	<b>Inns, &amp;c.</b>
Griffin Mr. William	Stanton Samuel, druggist	<i>Fox Inn</i> , Henry Gascoyne
Hasslegrove William, clerk to railway company	Stephenson Mrs. Elizabeth	<i>King's Arms</i> , Daniel Taylor
Hensman Wm., builder, &c.	Story Enoch, tailor	<i>King's Head</i> , Ann Dines
Hill Jas., grocer & spt. mer.	Story Joseph, butcher	<i>Masons' Arms</i> , Wm. Hensman
Hunt William, Esq.	Sutcliffe & Mason, saddlers	<i>Red Lion</i> , Wm. Brown senr.
	Tennant Wm., solicitor	<i>Swan Inn</i> , William Smith
	Tusting Rt., grocer & draper	<i>White Hart Hotel</i> , Joseph Bull Emery
		<i>White Horse</i> , John Bradshaw

**TITCHMARSH PARISH.**

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Clapton and a part of Huntingdonshire on the east and south, and on the west and north by Thrapston and Achurch. It contains 4,480 acres; its population in 1801, was 569; in 1831, 843; and in 1841, 905 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5,118. 12s., and the amount of assessed property £6,024. The soil towards the S.E. of the parish is a strong clay, towards the N.E. gravelly, and S.W. a mixture of blue clay upon a limestone bottom. It is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. Lord Lilford is lord of the manor, and owner of nearly all the parish; the Duke of Buccleugh is lord paramount.

"In the middle of the town," writes Bridges, "is a small eminence named



*Chapel-hill*, and a place likewise called *Castle-yard*, where several window frames and door cases of free stone have been dug up. To the east upon the warren stood the old Manor-house, the ruins of which were lately taken down. It was called the Lodge, and the warren sometimes the Grove. John, son to Gilbert Pickering, removed to the present Manor-house about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is embattled on the south side, and hath an embattled turret. There are good springs in different parts of the lordship, and a branch of the Nyne (Nen) runs through the meadows. To the east is *Chequer-hill*, which commands a long view of the country."

*Manor.*—There were two manors at *Ticemerse*, at the time of the Conqueror's survey; one of which containing 3 hides and 1 virgate was held of the *Abbot of Burgh*, by *Azeline de Waterville*, the other contained 10 hides, and was held by *Saswale*, of *Henry de Ferieres*, who held of the Crown. The first mentioned manor was then rated at £2. 15s., and the latter at £7. In the reign of Henry II., *Ascelin de Waterville* held 3 hides and 1 virgate and 3 parts of half a hide here, and *Robert de Ferrers* had 10 hides here. In the 15th of Edward I. (1286), *Sir John Lovell* died seized of these 10 hides, and in the possession of this family they continued till the attainder of Francis, Viscount Lovell, in the 1st of Henry VII. (1485), when his estates were escheated to the crown. In the 33rd of Edward III. (1359), *Sir John Lovell* obtained a charter for a weekly market here on Monday, and an annual eight days' fair, to commence on the eve of the Holy Trinity. He had also license to embattle his manor-house, and convert it to a castle; but whether the remains in the *Castle-yard* are vestiges of this building, or of a castle built by the Ferrers family, it is not easy to determine. This manor was next given to the Somerset family, afterwards earls of Worcester, one of whom sold it, in the 7th of Edward VI. (1553), to Gilbert Pickering. With the Pickerings it continued for several generations. The other manor, in the hands of the family of Waterville, was carried in marriage to *Henry de Tichmerse*, who levied a fine of it in the 8th of Edward II. (1314). It was subsequently divided between several persons, and in the reign of Henry VIII., the *Pickerings* had purchased a great part of it. The family of *Bury* had formerly an estate here, but the descendants were afterwards reduced to poverty, and the estate sold to the Pickerings. Bridges says "there is a hedge in the fields from them called *Bury's-hedge*." These manors passed from the Pickerings to the family of *Powys*, with the lineal descendant of which (Lord Lilford) it still continues.

*The Village* of Titchmarsh, which is large and straggling, stands about 2 miles E.N.E. of Thrapston. Several fine oak trees on the road side, at the entrance of the village from Thrapston, add much to its beauty. The Thorpe railway station is about half a mile from Titchmarsh.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a large handsome edifice,

situate on high ground, at the west end of the village. It consists of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, south porch, and an embattled tower steeple, adorned with pinnacles. It is in the ancient style of architecture, and was repaired, newly seated and painted, about seven years since, at a cost of about £1,000. Here are several monuments to the Creed and Pickering families. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated at £45, and now worth about £900 per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Hon. and Rev. A. L. Powys, M.A., is the rector. The tithes were commuted in 1778, for land, but there are two farms still tithable.

*The Rectory House*, a good substantial building, stands S.W. of the church.

*The National School*, a neat stone building, was erected in 1842, by subscription, aided by a grant of £120 from the council of education. According to the treasurer's report for the year 1847, the amount of subscriptions, &c., was £90. 4s. 7d., and the expenditure £92. 6s. 6½d.

*The Almshouses or Hospital*, for 8 poor widows, were founded and endowed in 1756, by the Pickering family. The inmates receive each 4s. 6d. per week, and a gown, apron, cap, and handkerchief once a year. The houses are in good repair, and the endowment consists of about 249 acres of land, in the county of Huntingdon.

The *other Charities* of the parish are the interest of £300, left to the poor in 1697, by Edward Pickering, Esq.; and the church land, consisting of 5 acres.

Abbott William, baker	Elderkin Wm. wheelwright	Varley Lewis, carpenter
Abbott William, grocer	Fryer Thomas, butcher	Weekley William, tailor
Baker Matthew, beer retlr.	Geary Charles, butcher	Whiteman Wm., registrar of
Bateman John, baker	Hamilton Rev. James, curate	births and deaths
Bishop Richard, butcher	King Benjamin, tailor	Wilkins Cath., schoolmstrs.
Brierly W. vict. Dog & Partridge	Knight Mr. William	Wilkins Henry, schoolmstr.
Bosworth Henry B., tailor and	Marriott J., draper & grocer	
shopkeeper	Mickley Robert, mason	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Brown Wm., grocer & baker	Morris William, beer retailer	Attenborough Thomas
Coles John, beer retailer and	and baker	Attenborough William
blacksmith	Page Edward, tailor	Dudley Matthew [yeoman]
Coles Mrs. Mary	Powys the Hon. and Rev.	Gray John, Junr.
Curwin William, shoemaker	Atherton Leigh, rector	Gray John, Warren Lodge
Curwin Malson, shoemaker	Preston William, shoemaker	Gray Samuel
Eaton George, joiner, &c.	Robinson T., beer retailer	Hill Joseph Chew
Eaton John, builder, &c.	Shaw William, grocer	Knight Thomas [yeoman]
Eaton Spencer, tailor	Smith Whitehead, blacksmith	Knight Samuel
Edgson William, butcher	Twelvetree G., shoemaker	Rippin William, (& maltster)

Letters are received through the Thrapston post-office.

*Carriers*—To Oundle, William Shaw, Mon. and Thurs; Wellingborough on Wed; and Kettering, Fri; returning same days.

#### WADENHOE PARISH,

Is bounded on the S. and S.E. by the river Nene, on the S. and S.W. by Aldwinckle, and by Pilton on the N. and N.W. It contains 1,150 acres, of the rateable value of £1,064; its population in 1801, was 237; in 1831, 252; and in 1841, 287 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £1,319.

Wadenhoe derives its name from the Saxon word "*Waden*," a ford and "*hoe*," a hill, which describes this place correctly. The Rev. George Hunt, of Sunninghill, Berkshire, is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor.

*Manor*.—This lordship consisted of 2 hides of land, which were held by *Albericus*, of the bishop of Constance, and was valued before the conquest at £3, but then rated at £4. *Albericus* held likewise of the same bishop, another manor, consisting of 2 hides and half a virgate, which was valued at £3; and *Roger* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of the abbot of *Burgh*, at the same time. In the reign of Henry II., *Albery de Veer*, held 2 hides and 1 virgate; *Wymunt de Stokes*, 1 virgate; *Roger*, 2 small virgates; *Wymer de Chirchefield*, half a hide, and *Geoffrey de Gonthorp* 2 hides. This manor subsequently passed through the families of *De Lacy*, and *Le Strange*, and in the 24th of Henry VIII. (1532), it passed by fine, to *Sir Wm. Powlett, Knt.* Coming afterwards into the hands of the crown, it was granted in the 5th of Edward VI. (1551), to *Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt.*, in exchange for other manors, and with his descendants it continued for several generations. After passing through various hands, on the death of *Thomas Hunt, Esq.*, of Oundle, it became the property of Thos. W. Hunt, Esq., his nephew, who with his wife, were murdered by banditti, near Poestum, in Italy, in 1824. A tablet in the church records the particulars of their melancholy fate.

*The Village* of Wadenhoe, which is small and neat, is pleasantly situated, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Oundle, and about the same distance from Thrapston.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat plain building, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, chancel, and a tower containing three bells. The interior has lately undergone a thorough repair. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the King's books at £11. but now worth about £186 per annum. The present incumbent, Rev. Robert Roberts, M.A., is also the patron.

A neat *National School*, has lately been built here.

*Wadenhoe Hall*, a neat residence, now unoccupied, is pleasantly situated near the village.

*Directory*.—Rev. Henry F. Hewgill, curate, Francis Allen, miller, Lewis Davidson, shopkeeper and butcher, Wm. Heighton, shopkeeper, Joseph Chew, natl. schoolmaster, Wm. Wilson, millwright, Samuel Smith, beer retailer and wheelwright, Wm. Beedly, blacksmith; and the farmers are, Phillip Allen, Thos. Bonsor, and Robert Nichols. Letters received through the Thrapston post-office.

## CORBY HUNDRED.

The hundred of Corby is bounded on the east by the hundred of Willybrook and Polebrook, on the north by the river Welland, which separates it from Rutland and Leicestershire, and on the west and south by the hundreds of

Rothwell and Huxloe. It extends along the north-western border of the county, and covers an area of 59,400 statute acres. Its greatest length is about 19 miles, and its greatest breadth about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles. At the time of the Conqueror's survey, this hundred was divided into *Stokes* and *Corby* hundreds, and at what time they became united is not known. Corby hundred, and the manor of Corby have always had the same possessors, and the earl of Cardigan is the present lord. It is divided into 26 parishes, 4 hamlets, and 2 extra-parochial places, of which the following table is an enumeration:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Ashley .....	1,190	80	155	168	323	£. 2,133
Blatherwyck .....	2,750	42	125	111	236	1,804
Brampton .....	2,290	26	54	50	104	2,867
Brigstock .....	5,900	272	630	632	1,262	6,629
Bulwick .....	1,910	91	244	223	467	} 2401
Bulwick, Short Leys, <i>ex-par</i> }		3	9	11	20	
Carlton, East .....	1,420	18	31	37	68	2,597
Corby .....	2,800	173	378	413	791	2,347
Cottingham .....	2,220	119	286	336	622	1,002
Middleton, <i>township</i> .....		86	202	209	411	940
Deene .....	1,820	51	139	127	266	1,565
Denthorpe, <i>hamlet</i> .....	1,130	51	123	127	250	944
Dingley .....	1,500	31	70	74	144	2,098
Fineshade (ville) <i>extra-par</i> ..	840	14	29	26	55	509
Geddington .....	2,140	189	403	430	833	2,995
Gretton .....	4,450	179	442	417	859	4,749
Harringworth .....	3,060	77	187	171	358	5,181
Laxton .....	1,370	31	64	72	136	1,109
Newton ..	1,050	19	52	51	103	943
Oakley, Great .....	2,810	43	130	95	225	1,049
Oakley, Little .....	1,070	29	64	75	139	636
Rockingham .....	890	56	141	150	291	1,516
Stanion .....	1,850	64	182	152	334	1,147
Stoke Albany .....	1,770	82	199	163	362	2,270
Sutton Bassett .....	720	39	87	92	179	1,326
Wakerley .....	2,130	42	111	105	216	1,794
Weekley .....	1,800	56	134	137	271	1,873
Weldon Great .....	2,350	69	175	164	339	2,411
Weldon, Little <i>hamlet</i> .....	1,330	123	238	235	473	1,232
Weston by Welland .....	1,040	47	94	105	199	1,645
Wilbarston .....	2,800	144	313	313	626	} 3830
Pipewell (part of), <i>hamlet</i> }		9	35	23	58	
Total .....	59,400	3,421	5,526	5,494	11,020	63,542



## Charities of Corby Hundred.

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports, (See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c.)

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors, and nature of gifts.</i>	<i>To what place and purposes applied.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>
	Feoffment Estate (9a. 3p. 8p.), Ashley Parish	... poor, church, &c....	£14 2 0
1684	Thomas Maydwell (rent), ditto	... poor	2 0 0
1768	Martha Lamb (£200) ... ditto	... ditto	8 5 0
1808	Henry Farrer (£100) ... ditto	... ditto	3 16 8
1809	Rev. Rd. Farrer (£50) ... ditto	... ditto	2 0 0
	Benjamin Healy (£100) ... Blatherwyck Parish	... ditto	5 0 0
1684	Thomas Coles (4 acres) ... ditto	... 6 poor men	6 0 0
	Sir John Norwich's Charity (8a.), Brampton Parish	poor	4 5 0
1620	Rev. Nicholas Latham (rent), Brigstock Parish	... school	10 0 0
	Commissioners of Inclosure ( $\frac{1}{2}$ acre), ditto	... ditto	2 10 0
	Town Estate ... ditto	... poor &c.	24 0 0
	Tolls of Fairs ... ditto	... poor, &c.	6 10 0
	Roger Montague ... ditto	... poor	5 0 0
1658	John Phillips (rent) ... ditto	... ditto	2 0 0
1726	Catherine Palmer (£120, 3 per cent. consols), Bulwick Parish,	poor	6 18 0
1705	Charles Tryon (£200, now £400 3 per cent consols), Bulwick Par.,	poor	12 0 0
	Poors' Land [16a.], ...	... Sunday-sch. & poor	23 0 0
1668	Sir Jeffrey Palmer [rent], Carlton Parish, hospital for 5 poor persons		46 0 0
1734	Thomas Hurst (rent), ... ditto	... ditto	6 0 0
1765	Sir Thomas Palmer (£100), } Mrs. Catherine Palmer (£100) }	... ditto	8 0 0
	Sale of a walnut tree (£35), ditto	... ditto	1 10 0
1711	Lady Mary Palmer (£200) } John Knight & others (£80) }	with which land was purchased ... poor, and apprenticing children	40 0 0
	Church Land ... Corby Parish	...	2 17 0
1714	Francis Clifton (house & 1a. 2r.), ditto	... poor	8 0 0
1670	Wm. Downhall [16 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.] ... Cottingham Parish	... church and poor	16 8 0
	Profits of the manor, &c., [£233 6s. 8d., 3 per cent. consols], do., schl.		7 0 0
1726	Barbara Medlicott (£100), ditto	... poor	4 0 0
	Mrs. Catherine Palmer (£100), ditto	... school	4 0 0
	Lord Sondes, voluntary donation	... poor	3 0 0
1727	William Riddell [land] ... Middleton Township	... ditto	7 9 6
	Poors' Money (£40) ... Deene Parish	... poor	2 0 0
	Ditto (£70), ... Denthorpe hamlet	...	3 6 8
1657	Mary Allen (£8) ... Dingley Parish	... poor	1 2 0
	Donor unknown (£14) ... ditto	... ditto	1 2 0
1636	Sir Robert Dallington [32] Geddington Parish	... 24 poor persons	85 0 0
1717	Samuel Lee (£100 Accumulated interest [£26] }	purchase of land, ditto, poor	25 0 0
1813	Nathaniel Collis (£300) ... ditto	... dissenting purposes	15 0 0
	Donor unknown ... Gretton Parish	... poor	1 10 0
	Matthew Johnson ... ditto	... apprenticing chldn.	2 0 0

Carried forward..... £426 9 10

Brought forward.....				£426	9	10
1813	Thomas Peach ...	Gretton Parish	10 poor widows ...	10	0	0
	Robert Laxton ...	ditto	8 ditto ...	10	0	0
1764	Hon. Maria Hatton (£100), lost					
	Charity Estates (51a.)	Harringworth Par., schl., poor, & apprent. childn.		64	5	0
	Mason's Charity ..	ditto, repairing tombstones, and the poor		1	10	0
1635	Andrew Pymill (rent), ...	Great Oakley ...	poor	0	9	2
1813	Ann Patrick Small (£10),	Little Oakley ...	poor	0	10	0
1730	Hon. Ann Watson (£40), } — Morson (£17)	Rockingham Parish...	poor	3	4	0
	Poors' Land in Middleton hamlet [1r. 26p.]	ditto, ditto		1	0	0
	Ditto, in Finedon Parish [6a. 2r. 15p.]	ditto		10	0	0
1824	Hon. Geo. Watson (£100),	ditto		3	2	4
	Town Estate [12a.]	Stoke Albany Par,	church, &c.	18	2	0
1783	Frances Parker [rent]	ditto	poor	0	10	0
1797	Rev. M. Snow (£100),	Wakerley Par.,	bibles & prayer-bks. to poor children	3	0	0
1614	Sir Edw. Montague (land),	Weekley Parish	hospital	130	0	0
1619	Rev. Nchs. Latham (rent),	ditto	school	8	0	0
	Church-land (2 acres)	ditto	ditto	1	14	0
	Hunt's Charity	ditto	poor	2	2	2
	Dr. Bentham	ditto	ditto	0	10	0
	A customary dole	ditto	ditto	0	6	8
1597	Henry Pratt (rent)	Great & Little Weldon,	ditto	1	0	0
1727	James Cooper	ditto	ditto	3	0	0
	Earl of Winchelsea (a customary payment)	ditto	ditto	2	12	0
	Doles	Sutton Bassett Chaplry.	ditto	2	10	0
1623	Robert Swan (rent)	Wilbarston Parish	poor, &c.	2	3	4
1784	Robert Esham (£10)	ditto	poor	0	10	0
1705	Rev. Everard Smith (£10),	ditto	ditto	0	10	0
	Mrs. Cath. Palmer (£100),	ditto	school	4	0	0
Total.....				£711	0	0

## ASHLEY PARISH.

Ashley is bounded on the east by Cottingham and Carleton, on the south by Stoke Albany and Wilbarston, on the west by Weston, and on the north by the river Welland, which divides it from Leicestershire. It contains 1,190 statute acres, of the rateable value of £2,133; the amount of property, as assessed for the property tax in 1815, is £1,978; and its population in 1801, was 333; in 1831, 304; and in 1841, 323 souls. The soil is of a mixed quality, and the principal proprietors are Sir John Palmer, Bart. (the lord of the manor), the rector, Messrs. F. and E. Berry, Wm. Owsley, Esq., Mr Thomas Wade, manor-house. The property of the parish is all freehold. Several fragments of Roman pavement; urns, coins, &c., have been found in a field called *Alderstone*, whilst cutting for the Rugby and Stamford railway, which runs along the border of the parish.

*Manor.*—*Robert de Toden*, to whom *Gunfrid* and *Wachelin* were under-tenants, held 3 hides of land in *Ascele*, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. There was a mill, of the yearly rent of 32d., 9 acres of meadow, and a small wood, and the whole was valued at 30s. Before the conquest, it was the freehold of *Franco* and *Algar*, and was rated at 20s; *Wibert* also held of *Robert de Toden*, a third part of a hide here at the same time, which was valued at 16d. In the reign of Henry II. this lordship was in the hands of several proprietors; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Walter de Langton*, *Robert de Waterville*, and *John Hotot* were lords of Ashley. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), *Edmund Peverel* accounted for a fourth part, and an eighth part of a knight's fee here, of the fee of John Mareschal. From the Peverel family this manor was carried in marriage to the *De la Poles*, with whom it continued for several generations. Another manor here, possessed by the family of Waterville, in the reign of Edward II., passed to *Ralph Basset*, of Weldon, who, in the 30th of Edward III. (1356), levied a fine in fee simple of it. These manors afterwards passed through several possessors, amongst whom were the families of *Dynham*, *Griffin*, *Brooke* and *Tanfield*. When Bridges wrote, about a century since, "Mr. Green, of Rolleston, and Mr. Street, of Harborough," were lords of them.

*The Manor House*, an ancient stone building, stands a little E.N.E. of the church.

*The Village* of Ashley, which is small, is pleasantly situated, about 5 miles E.N.E. of Market Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, stands at the north side of the village, and is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, and square tower, (containing five bells), surmounted by a spire. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £10. and now worth about £395 per annum. The Rev. Rd. Ferrer, M.A., the present incumbent, was also possessed of the advowson, but it was recently sold by him. The tithes were commuted in 1806, for land.

*The Independent Chapel*, established in 1673, is one of the oldest dissenting places of worship in the kingdom. The Rev. Thomas Coleman is the present pastor.

*Charities.*—The feoffment estate consists of 9a. 3r. 8p., the rent of which is applied to the repairs of the church, highways, &c.; and the other charities are, a rent charge of 40s. left to the poor, by Thomas Maydwell, in 1684; the interest of £200, (with which £196. 11s. 2d. navy 5 per cents was purchased, and afterwards substituted for £206. 7s. 6d. new 4 per cents), bequeathed to the poor, in 1768, by Matthew Lamb; £50, left in 1809, by the Rev. Rd. Ferrer; and £100, by Henry Ferrer, Esq., in 1808, also to the poor.

Kilby Thos., tlr. & parsh. clk.	Scott Mrs. Ann,	Wade Thomas, baker
Berry Mr. Thos., jun.	Screaton William, miller	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Bullivant Mr. Thos.,	Shaw William, basket maker	Berry Edmund,
Cleaver Robert, mason,	Slater Mr. Richard,	Berry Francis,
Ferrer Rev. Rd., M.A. rector	Stafford Edward, shoe maker	Carris William, & butcher
Coleman Rev. Thomas, independent minister	Stafford Francis, carpenter	Elliott Ann,
Redmill Wm., vict., <i>Brown Horse</i> , (grazier & blksmth.)	Stafford Samuel, vict., <i>Axe and Compass</i> , and carpenter	Elliott John,
Kendall Jonathan, blksmth.	Stafford Thos., shoe maker	Kilborn Robert,
Kilborn Robt., vict., <i>George</i>	Taylor Henry, tailor	Wade Thos., and maltster
	Thorpe John, shoe maker	Grocock George, G.

Letters are received through the Market Harborough office.

### BLATHERWYCK PARISH,

Comprises the parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary Magdalen, united in 1448, and is bounded on the east by King's Cliffe and Fineshade, by Wakerly and Laxton on the north and west, and by Bulwick on the south. It contains 2,750 acres, including a part of Rockingham forest, (660a.) said to be extra-parochial; its population in 1801, was 154; in 1831, 227; and in 1841, 236 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,803. 13s. 6d.; and the amount of assessed property £1,673. The soil varies, and Stafford O'Brien, Esq., (the lord of the manor), is the owner of the whole, except the glebe land.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, *Norman* held of *Robert de Buci*, 2 hides of land, in *Blarewiche*; there was a mill of the annual rent of 30d. 6 acres of meadow, and a wood 1 mile long, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad, and the whole was rated at 18s. In the reign of Henry II., these were in the possession of *Robert Fitz-Hugh*, and *Richard Dengayne*. In the 16th of Edward II. (1322), *John Engaine* was lord of the manor, and it was subsequently divided in moieties, between his female descendants, after the failure of male issue. *Sir Humphrey Stafford*, descended from the ancient barons of Stafford, became possessed of a moiety of this manor, by his marriage with *Alianora*, the daughter of *Sir Thomas Aylesbury*, and the whole of it subsequently came into this family. The town and manor were carried in marriage more than a century since, by the daughters of *William Stafford, Esq.*, to Henry O'Brien, Esq., and George lord Carbery. Stafford O'Brien, Esq., is the present lord.

*The Village* of Blatherwyck, which is very small, is 8 miles S.W. from Oundle, and about the same distance N. by E. from Rockingham.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a very ancient structure, consisting of a nave and north aisle, north chapel or burying-place, chancel, south porch, and a low tower. The church of St. Mary Magdalen has long since been demolished. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £14. 13s. 3d. and now valued at £450 per annum. Stafford O'Brien, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Southerton Backler, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1844, for a rent charge of £290.



*The Rectory House*, erected in 1836, by the late rector, is a neat stone building in the village.

A day and Sunday *school* here, is wholly supported by the lord of the manor.

*Blatherwyck Hall*, the seat of Stafford O'Brien, Esq., is an ancient but beautiful mansion, delightfully situated on high ground, in a splendid park or lawn, well stocked with deer, a short distance from the church. The fish-pond is the largest in the county, covering an area of 58 acres, and in the domain are 314 acres of wood-land or plantations.

*Two Stone Coffins* were dug up in the glebe land a few years since, and are now placed in the garden of the rectory. One of them is 4 feet long, and contained that portion of a human skeleton, from the knees upwards; and the other, which is about 2 feet in length, contained the legs of the same body, and was placed at the head of the large one, and about one foot apart from it. An urn was also found in the smaller coffin, which is in the possession of the rector; the skeleton is supposed to have been that of a female, and the urn is not considered a Roman one.

*Directory*.—Stafford O'Brien, Esq., Rev. S. Backler, M.A., rector, Clement Cunningham, wheelwright, Jas. Long, steward to S. O'Brien, Esq., Teresa Long, schoolmistress, and Rd. Sculthorpe, vict., *Horse and Jockey*, (and farmer.)

Letters are received through the Wansford post-office.

#### BRAMPTON PARISH.

Brampton or Brampton Ash is bounded on the east by Stoke Albany, on the north by Weston, on the west by Dingley, and on the south by Braybrooke, and Desborough. It contains 2,290 acres of the rateable value of £2,867; the amount of assessed property is £1,673; and the population in 1801 was 79, in 1831, 100; and 1841, 104 souls. The soil is of a mixed quality, and the principal proprietors are earl Spencer, (lord of the manor), H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq., and Mr. T. W. Wattneby.

*Manor*.—At the time of the general survey, this lordship was in the hands of *Robert de Buci*, who had 3 hides; the countess Judith who had 1 hide; and 4 socmen who had 2 carucates; and the whole was valued at £3. 16s. In the reign of Henry II., 1 hide was held of the socage of the crown, Richard Basset had 2 hides, and Ralph Fitz Eldwin, 4 hides, wanting 2 small virgates. In the 9th Edward II. (1315), *John le Hotot and Roger de Lisle*, were lords of Brampton. The possessions held here by these persons were afterwards known as Overhall manor and *Netherhall* manor and fines were levied of them by the family of *Holt*. From the Holt's they passed to the family of *Norwich*, with which they continued for many generations, thence to the noble family that now possess them.

In a line between Desborough and Dingley is the *Hermitage House*, now a farm house, which is a very ancient building, a *Chapel* formerly stood at the east end of it. The house is supported by strong buttresses, and the materials of which the chapel were composed, were used in the building of a house at Market Harborough.

*The Village* of Brampton, which is small, stands on high ground, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, tower and spire, containing a peal of six bells; it has recently been reseated and floored at the expence of the parishioners. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £21. 6s. 8d. and now valued at £500, per annum. The Earl Spencer is the patron, and the Rev. Sidney Smith, M.A., rector.

*The Rectory House*, a good substantial building, is pleasantly situated a little west of the church.

*Charity*.—Sir John Norwich's charity consists of 8 acres of land, the rent of which is distributed to the poor of the parish.

*Directory*.—Rev. Sidney Smith, M. A., rector; Wm. Wiles, parish clerk; and the farmers and graziers are James Hattenboro; George Neale; Ann Pain, Hermitage; William Pain; Sam. Robinson and Thos. West Wattneby, (yeoman.)

#### BRIGSTOCK PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Benefield on the east, by Weldon on the north, Geddington on the west, and by Sudborough on the south. It contains 5,900 acres; its population in 1801, was 903; in 1831, 1,167; and, in 1841, 1,262 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6,628. 17s; and the amount of assessed property is £6,385. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light gravelly soil, the greater part of the lordship is in pasture and woodland, and the Rt. Hon. Rt. Vernon Smith, M. P. (lord of the manor); and the dukes of Buccleugh and Cleveland are the principal proprietors.

*Manor*.—*Bricstoc* contained 3 hides of land, and was in the hands of the crown at the time of the Norman survey. There was a mill, of the annual value of 5s., 7 acres of meadow, and a wood, 15 furlongs in length, and a mile in breadth, and the whole, including the members of *Slepe*, which contained 1 hide; *Geitentone*, 1 hide; and *Stanere*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, was valued at £20. In the previous reign it was rated at £15. In the reign of Henry II. this manor was still in the hands of the king, and in the 12th of Edward II. (1318) the tenants of the manor agreed to an annual rent of £46, which continued till the reign of Edward III., when an abatement was made of it, and in the 27th of Henry VI. (1448) it was leased out at a yearly rent of £40 a year. The manor tenants as

holding of the crown in ancient demesne are free from all payment of toll. The present lessee of the crown is the Rt. Hon. Rt. Vernon Smith, M.P. In the 5th of James I., (1607) in consideration of £230, the King granted to *Roger Montague, Esq.*, and his heirs, for ever, 125 acres of pasture, meadow and arable land, in Brigstock, at an annual rent of 40s. 6d., and these lands have descended lineally to the duke of Buccleugh, the present proprietor. "Within Brigstock Manor" says Bridges, are these customs. If a man die seized of copyhold lands or tenements, which come to him by descent in fee, his youngest son shall be heir. The reason assigned, is that the father if he pleased might sell the land. But if he die, seized of lands and tenements by him purchased, the eldest shall inherit; and in case such eldest son die without issue, the youngest brother or sister shall be next heir, provided no surrender appears to the contrary. If lands be entailed they descend according to the limitation of the estate tail; by the same custom, if a man shall purchase half a yard land, and *Cossicles*, in Brigstock, and at his decease leave two sons, the younger shall have the *Cossicles*, and the elder the land. By *Cossicle* is meant houses without land."

*The Manor House*, now a farm house, is an ancient building.

*The Village* of Brigstock, which is large and important, is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. W. from Thrapston, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  N. E. from Kettering. In the 6th of Edward IV. (1466) the grant of a weekly market on Saturday, was made to Brigstock; it was afterwards changed to Thursday, but it has now fallen into disuse. *Fairs* are still held on the 25th of April, the 4th of September, and 23rd of November. The ancient market cross, erected in 1586 and bearing Queen Elizabeth's arms, still adorns the centre of the village.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, at the S. E. end of the village; it is in three different styles of architecture, and consists of nave and chancel, north and south aisle, south porch, tower and spire containing five bells; and a peculiar round tower adjoining the steeple. The living is a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Stanyon annexed, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's book at £11. 7s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., and now worth about £300 *per annum*. The Duke of Cleveland is the patron; the Rev. Thomas Cooke, M. A., incumbent; and the Rev. J. G. Young, M. A., curate. The tithes of Brigstock and Stanyon were commuted for land in 1795.

*The Independents* and Primitive Methodists have chapels here.

*Latham's Charity School* is endowed with £10 per annum, and in it 30 children are taught free. It is also supported by the duke of Buccleugh. Another school is supported by the Rt. Hon. Rt. Vernon Smith, M.P. The Ladies Fitzpatrick left £1000, a few years since, the interest to be distributed yearly to the poor. For the other charities of this parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

*Hale*, a manor, formerly a hamlet, in this parish, is now in the possession of

the duke of Buccleugh. Here was anciently a church or chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which on the depopulation of the hamlet was suffered to go to ruin.

*Brigstock Park*, within the limits of the forest of Rockingham, formerly belonged to the Duke of Montague, but is now the property of the duke of Cleveland.

*Farming Woods*, or farming woods hall, also part of the forest, formerly the seat of the Rt. Hon. the Ladies Fitzpatrick, now the splendid mansion of the Rt. Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, M. P., is situate about 1 mile eastward of the church. The mansion, which stands on a pleasant lawn, is surrounded by fine masses of old woods, the demesne being a portion of the ancient forest; part of the house has been the old forest lodge to which several additions have been made, by the Earl of Upper Ossary.

Ball William, beer retailer and baker	Loweth C., miller and baker	Stanyon Robert, grocer
Bates Mr. Thomas	Loweth J., vict., <i>Green Dragon</i>	Stanyon Mr. William
Bellamy Thomas, shoemaker	Loveday Thomas, collar and harness maker	Slawson David, baker
Bailey Robert, tailor	Linnell Selina, shopkeeper	Shaw Edward, shopkeeper
Blythe John, tailor	Lucas William, shopkeeper	Tailby Joseph, wheelwright
Bott William, shoemaker	Mc. Creery W. schoolmaster	Vickers Mrs. Ann
Bradshaw William, miller	Mc. Creery H. schoolmistress	Wilson Marchent, tailor
Braybrook G., stonemason	Mace Amos, land-steward	
Braybrook John, stonemason	Mace Danl., shoemkr. & leather-cutter	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Braybrook S., stonemason	Mace John, carpenter	Attenborough John, [and land steward]
Cherd William, surgeon	Mace Thomas, carpenter	Bradshaw William
Clark Thomas, blacksmith	Mace William, carpenter	Brett T. <i>Brigstock Park</i>
Clark William, butcher	Mays John, fellmonger	Colyer William
Colyer W., grocer and draper	Merry J. vict., <i>Old Three Cocks</i>	Eet Barton
Cox Samuel, vict. <i>Angel</i>	Patrick Thos., stonemason	Findon Mary, <i>Manor House</i>
Dixon George, butcher	Payne Miss Mary	Gilby Wm., <i>Brigstock-park</i>
Eayrs Wm., carpenter and builder	Preston Stephen, shoemaker	Hall Matthew
Eayrs Thos., carpenter and builder, and vict. <i>New Inn</i>	Preston Mr. William	Hill Thomas
Findon Mr. Robert	Riddle John, beer retailer	Hudson J. <i>Old Liveden Lodge</i>
Garratt Mr. R., <i>Brigstock Park</i>	Richards John, tailor	Keach Thos. <i>Brigstock-park</i>
Godsby F., draper & grocer	Richards Luke, tailor	Loweth John Seaton
Gray P., plumber & glazier	Russell Robert, baker	Mays Ashby
Hall Matthew, grocer	Russell John, butcher	Monks David, <i>Brigstock-park</i>
Humphry James, shoemaker	Russell William, tailor	Merry John
Lovell Robert, tailor	Smith Rt. Hon. Robt. Vernon, M.P., <i>Farming Woods</i>	Smith Mrs. — <i>Old Liveden</i>
Leigh Robert, butcher	Smith Henry, master of endowed school	Walker Robert
Leigh William, shopkeeper	Smith Thomas, hairdresser	York John
Loweth J., vict. <i>Lord Nelson</i>		York Robert
		Young Rev. J. G., M.A., curate

Letters are received through the Thrapston post-office.

*Carriers*, to Thrapston, on Tues. and Sat; Oundle, on Thurs; Kettering, on Fri; Benjamin Thompson—to Thrapston, on Tues. and Sat. Kettering, on Fri; Wellingborough, on Wed; John Woodham.—to Oundle, on Thurs; Thrapston, Tues; Kettering, on Fri. Edward Shaw.



## BULWICK PARISH

Is bounded by Glapthorn on the east; Blatherwyck on the north; Deene and Laxton on the west; and Benefield on the south. It contains, according to a survey made in 1837, 2,327 acres, but according to the parliamentary returns, 1,910 acres. This includes Bulwick Short Leys, an extra parochial district, containing 4 houses and 231 acres, which are exempt from rates. The rateable value of the parish is £2,401. 10s.; the amount of assessed property £3,546; and the population in 1801, was 399; in 1831, 482; and in 1841, 467 souls. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light loam; and Thomas Tryon, Esq. (the lord of the manor), and Lady Carbery, are the principal proprietors. Several *Roman Coins* have been found in this parish, near Kirby house, and in a field called *Blacklands*, where Roman Pottery has also been discovered. The present rector (Rev. F. Tryon) has in his possession more than 100 coins, extending down from the period of Julius Cæsar; besides more than that number of Saxon and monastic coins, found in the parish, as well as a seal of *Pope Urbanus V.* which he found in one of the rectorial fields, and which is supposed to have been appended to some document belonging to one of the neighbouring monasteries. This parish being contiguous to the great forest of Rockingham, it was in all probability a favorite station both for Saxons, Romans, and Monks, the forest at that time being so well stocked with venison.

*Manor.*—Bulwick is not mentioned in the Domesday survey, but in the account of hides taken in the reign of Henry II. there were certified to be 2 hides in Bulwick and 1 in Henwick, in the hands of *Vitalis Lovet*. In the reign of King John this manor was held by *William de Courtney*, and from him is descended to his successors. In the 26th of Henry III. (1241) *William Cantilupe* and *Vitalis Engayne* made partition of the lands, which descended to them as heirs of *Wm. de Courtney*. *Vitalis Engayne* left issue, William his successor, and *Thomas*, bishop of Hereford, who, in 1305, was canonized as a saint, and whose festival is celebrated by the catholic church, on the 3rd of October. This manor afterwards passed into the possession of the family of *La Zouche*, and *Millisent La Zouche* or *De Montalt* in the 22nd of Edward I., (1293) obtained a grant of a weekly market, on Thursday, and a fair for three days, beginning on the eve of St. Matthew. In the 24th of this reign *Millisent de Montalt* and *John de Engayne* held the township of Bulwick of the King, *in capite* by the service of half a knights fee. On the decease of *Millisent* in the 27th of the same reign, *William la Zouche*, her son, succeeded to this manor, and in the first of Henry VII. (1485), *John la Zouche* having espoused the cause of Richard III., at the battle of Bosworth field, was attainted of high treason, and his estates became forfeited to the crown. In 1487, Bulwick was granted to *John Viscount Welles*, but it was afterwards restored

and continued with the family of *Zouche* till after James I's. time, when it passed into the family of Foxley. *Abraham Tryon*, a gentleman of Dutch extraction, purchased it of the Foxley's, and with his descendants it still continues.

*The Village* of Bulwick, which is very small, stands on the *Kettering* and *Stamford* road, about 12 miles N.E. of *Kettering*; and 7 S.W. from *Oundle*; the *Willybrook* or *Willowbrook* rivulet crosses the village and divides the part called *Henwick* from *Bulwick*.

*The Church*, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, tower and spire, (the proportions of which are very beautiful), containing five bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of *Weldon*, rated in the *K. B.* at £18. 10s. 1d., and now valued at £320. per annum. *Thomas Tryon, Esq.*, *Bulwick Park*, is the patron, and the *Rev. John Tryon M.A.* incumbent. The rectory consists of 304 acres of land, and a rent charge of £34 per annum.

*Bulwick Hall*, the seat of *Thomas Tryon, Esq.*, a handsome building, situated on an eminence, in a well wooded park, a little S.W. of the village.

*A Chantry*, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and *St. Anne*, was founded in the church-yard, one chapel by *Geoffrey Cappe*, *Henry duke of Lancaster*, *John of Gaunt*, and *William lord Zouche*, for two priests, the profits of which, to each of them, were valued in 1535, at £5. 6s. 8d. Here was also a *gild* in honour of *St. Anne*.

*The Rectory House*, is an ancient but commodious residence, N.E. of the village.

*Charities*.—*Charles Tryon, Esq.*, in 1705, bequeathed £200 to the poor of *Bulwick*, and the legacy, with £40, being an accumulation of interest, was laid out, in 1805, in the purchase of £400, 3 per cent. consols; and the rest of the poor's land, consisting of about 16 acres, is expended on the school and poor.

<i>Atterton Wm.</i> , parish clerk and cooper	<i>How J.</i> tailor & beer retailr.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
<i>Barnaby Michael</i> , master of free-school	<i>Martin Thos.</i> , tallow chandlr.	<i>Barrett Thos.</i> (& brick mkr.)
<i>Barrett John</i> , shopkeeper	<i>Shelton Wm.</i> , miller & baker	<i>Cave Edward and Mary</i>
<i>Cave Ob.</i> , vict., <i>Queen's Head</i>	<i>Sturgess John</i> , shoemaker	<i>Nicholls John</i>
<i>Cave Thomas</i> , tailor	<i>Tryon Rev. J. T.</i> , M.A., <i>Rectory</i>	<i>Nicholls Robert</i> [yeoman]
<i>Hayes J. Cooper</i> , vict., <i>Lord Carbery's Arms</i> , (& farmer)	<i>Tryon T. Esq.</i> , <i>Bulwick Park</i>	<i>Rippon John</i>
	<i>Vendy Frederick</i> , carpenter	<i>Sculthorpe Thos.</i> [& butch.]
	<i>Vendy William</i> , carpenter	
	<i>Waterfield Wm.</i> , blacksmith	

Letters are received through the *Wansford Post-office*.

#### CARLTON EAST PARISH.

This parish is bounded by *Rockingham* on the east, by the river *Welland* on the north, which divides it from *Leicestershire*, by *Wilbarston* and *Ashley* on the west, and on the south by *Pipwell*. It contains 1420 acres, of the rateable value of £2,596. 14s.; the amount of assessed property is £2,372; and the population in 1801, was 82; in 1831, 95, and in 1831, 68 souls. The soil is

mixed, and varies from a strong clay, to a rich grass land, and Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart., is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole.

*Manor.*—At the time of the general survey, *Humphrey* held 3 virgates of land in *Carlinton*, of the earl of Morton; and *Roger de Juri*, held 10 hides here, of Hugh de Grentemaisnil. The former was valued at 20s. and the latter at £10. This manor became subdivided, and was in the hands of several persons; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), John Hotot, Peter Prilly, Walter de Honby, and Margery de Oseville, were lords of Carlton. Two manors in Carlton, were called East Hall, and West Hall manors, East Hall was in the possession of the family of Warde, in the reign of Edward III., and from them it passed in marriage to *William Palmer, Esq.*, with whose descendants it still continues. *Geoffrey Palmer, Esq.*, who succeeded his father, Thomas, who died in the 5th of Charles I. (1628), was bred to the law, chosen burgess of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in 1640, and was a manager of the evidence against the earl of Stafford. In 1655, he was imprisoned in the *Tower of London*, as an adherent of the king, and after the restoration, in 1660. he was appointed attorney-general and about the same time, chief Justice of Chester; he also received the honour of knighthood, and afterwards by letters patent, dated 7th of June, 1560, was created a baronet. The manor of Westhall subsequently became his property, and both are now in the possession of the lineal descendants of the family of Sir John Henry Palmer, the 7th baronet, and 2nd son of the 5th baronet, by the daughter of Sir Henry Gough, Bart. He was born in 1775, married in 1808 the daughter of the 2nd lord Sondes; succeeded his nephew in 1817; and is a deputy lieutenant of Northamptonshire. His son *Geoffrey*, born in 1809, is his heir.

*The Village* of Carlton East, which is very small and scattered, is about 3 miles S.W. by W. of Rockingham.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, tower, and spire. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. B. at £12. 16s. 3d., but now worth about £300 per annum. Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart., is the lord of the manor, and patron; and the Rev. Lewis Henry Palmer, M. A., incumbent.

*The Rectory House*, a little east of the church, is a large ancient stone building.

*Carlton Park* or Hall, formerly called *East Hall*, the seat of Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart., is a handsome square stone building, situate on an eminence in a beautiful park, well stocked with deer, a little east of the village; the park, hall, and gardens, cover 90 acres, and there are 176 acres of woodland and coppices. Bridges tells us that "upon steps within the park, is the stump of a cross," and that "near the church was a mansion, now ruined, pertaining to West Hall manor."

*Charities.*—Here is an *Hospital* or Almshouses, for 5 poor persons, founded in 1688, by Sir Jeffrey Palmer, Bart., and endowed by him, with the rents of certain lands, amounting to the sum of £46 per annum. In addition to this, Thomas Hurst, in 1734, left a rent charge of £5 per annum, to the poor inmates, and a further sum of £1 to purchase bibles, prayer books, &c., for the poor. Sir Thomas Palmer, in 1765, and Mrs. Catherine Palmer, left £100 each, to the hospital, which sum was expended in the purchase of £266. 13s. 4d. 3 per cent. consols, and the dividends are divided among the inmates. The sum of £51. 1s. 7d. 3 per cent. consols was also purchased, with £35, which arose from the sale of a walnut tree, which stood in the hospital close. Lady Mary Palmer in 1711, gave £200, to which was added £80, made up of unapplied interest and of benefactions given by John Knight and others, and land was purchased, now consisting of nearly 26 acres, the rent of which is expended on the poor, and apprenticing poor children.

*Directory.*—Sir John H. Palmer, Bart., Carlton Park; Rev. L. H. Palmer, M. A., rector; John Brake, land steward; William Bullock, parish clerk; and John Northen, and Walcott Scott, farmers.

Letters received through Rockingham post-office.

#### CORBY PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Weldon on the east; Kirby and Harringworth, on the north; and by Oakley Little and Stanion, on the west and south. It contains 2,800 acres; its population in 1801, was 611; in 1831, 684; and 1841, 791 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2346. 17s.; and the amount of assessed property £1115. The soil is principally a strong cold clay, except near the woodlands, where it is a light black soil, and near the road to Weldon, a light land on a limestone bottom. The principal landowners are the Earl of Cardigan, (the lord of the manor), Mr. Thomas Meadows; and Messrs. George, John, and Robert Gray.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, *Corbei* contained  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hide of land, which were in the hands of the crown. In the 7th of King John, (1205) the manor and hundred of Corby were granted to Robert Braibroc, to hold in fee farm, "at the ancient rent of £8 and an improved rent of 40s. paid into the exchequer at Easter and Michaelmas." Henry, his son and successor, in the 11th of Henry III., (1226) had a grant of a weekly market and two annual fairs here. In the 9th Edward II., (1315) *Alice de Latimer* and *Thomas Latimer*, were lords of Corby. In the 4th of Edward VI., (1550) *John Lord Latimer* conveyed this manor and hundred to William, marquis of Northampton, who having joined the interest of Lady Jane Grey, his lands were forfeited to the crown. In the 1st of Queen Mary, (1553), they were granted to *Edward Gryffyn*, who then



levied a fine of them; by inquisition taken at this gentleman's death, it was certified that he had held the hundred, manor, and advowson of the church of Corby, of the crown, in fee farm, by the yearly payment of £10. From his son *Edward Griffin* they appear to have passed to *Sir Christopher Hatton*, lord chancellor of England, and from one of his successors to the *Brudenell* family, with which they still continue; the Earl of Cardigan being the present lord. The Custom of this manor is similar to that of Brigstock. (*See Brigstock parish.*)

*The Village* of Corby, which is large and well watered, two excellent rivulets running through it, is situate about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. S. E. of Rockingham; and 6 miles south of Kettering. A *Fair* is held here every 21 years.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, south porch, and a spire containing 4 bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Weldon; rated in the K. B. at £13. 16s. 3d., in the patronage of the Earl of Cardigan, and incumbency of the Rev. Percy Bysshe Harris, B. A. The tithes were commuted in 1829, but the amount of the living has not been returned. *The Rectory House*, a neat substantial building, stands north of the church. *The Independent Chapel* is an ancient plain building; and the *Methodist Chapel*, built in 1847, is a small stone erection.

*The endowed British and Foreign Schools*, for both sexes, a good stone building, with a house for the teachers, was erected in 1844, by William Rowlett, Esq., and subsequently endowed by him. They were afterwards transferred by deed of gift to the British and Foreign School Society. These schools are well conducted by Mr. D. Fisher and Miss H. Ross. Here is also another *Free School*, for both sexes, built against the chancel of the church, which is supported by the Earl of Cardigan.

Barratt Saml., grocer & drap.	Fisher Danl., master of endowed school	White John, shoemaker
Barratt Thomas, baker	Green, Henry, tailor	White Mr. Thomas
Binley Robert, blacksmith	Jones George, gamekeeper	Wade William carpenter
Binley William, carpenter	Jones John, gamekeeper	
Bradshaw Watson, butcher	Lank Jonthn., miller & baker	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Bradshaw Wm., vict., <i>Black Horse</i>	Padmore Saml., shoemaker	Thus * are yeomen.
Bradshaw Thomas, tailor, &c.	Payne John, shoemaker	*Bradshaw Watson
Burgess Mr. Thomas	Payne Mr. James	*Clifford John, jun.
Burton John, horse-dealer & vict., <i>White Hart</i>	Ross H., mists. of endwd. sch.	Dixon Austin
Butterworth, Edward, vict., <i>Nag's Head</i>	Strether, John, mason	*Dixon William
Bull Rev. T., M.A., curate	Strether, Thomas, mason	Freeman Benjamin
Colyer T., vict., <i>White Horse</i>	Simons Leonard, master of free-school	Gray George (& horsedealer)
Chapman Benjn., shopkeeper	Simons — mistress of ditto	*Gray John
Chapman Rt., blacksmith	Spriggs Rt., machine-maker	*Gray Robert
Clifford John, shopkeeper	Spendlove Samuel, shoemkr.	Harradine Thomas
Darker Wm., brazier, &c.	Taylor Luke, shoemaker	Meadows Edw., <i>Lawn House</i>
Errington Wm., parish clerk	Underhill Thos., vict., <i>Cardigan Arms</i> [& farmer]	*Meadows Thomas
		Pell Samuel
		*Rowlett John

Letters are received through the Weldon post-office.

## COTTINGHAM PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlet of Middleton, and is bounded on the east by Rockingham, on the north by the river Welland, on the west by Carlton, and on the south by Oakley Great. It contains with the hamlet, 3,220 acres, and their united population in 1801, was 882; in 1831, 903; and in 1841, 1033 souls. The rateable value of the whole is £1,942, and the amount of assessed property £2,426. The soil varies from a strong clay, to a light strong soil, on a limestone bottom; near the woodland it is a black loam, and there is some good meadow land near the river. The principal landowners are, Mrs. Pery, the Hon. R. Watson, Sir J. H. Palmer, Sir A. Brooke. Mr. ——— Burgess, Mr. John Aldwinckle, and John Lambert, Esq. The land is copyhold, and the copyholders are lords of the manor.

*Manor.*—There were 7 hides of land in *Cotingeham*, at the time of the general survey, which were held of the abbey of Burgh. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 40d. 12a. of meadow, and a wood 1 mile long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile broad, and the whole was valued at £3. These possessions were the gift of *prince Alfer*, to the abbey. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), the abbot of Peterborough held Cottingham, and Middleton, of the crown *in capite*, by an unknown service; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), he was lord of both townships. At the dissolution of the abbey, its possessions fell to the crown, and Cottingham was granted to William, Marquis of Northampton. *Sir Christopher Hatton*, possessed it in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In the same reign, several persons were seized jointly and separately of the manor of Cottingham. There was also a manor called *Hill*, in Middleton, of which a fine was levied by Bartholomew Brokesby, in the 2nd of Henry VI. (1423), and in the 4th of Edward IV. (1464), it passed to the possession of *William Palmer, Esq.*, of Carlton, with whose lineal descendant, *Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart.*, it still continues.

*The Village* of Cottingham, stands partly on a declivity, about 2 miles S.W. of Rockingham.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is situate on an eminence at the south end of the village, and consists of a nave, side-aisles, chancel, tower and spire containing five bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. B. at £23. 7s. 3½d., but now worth about £713 per annum. The principal and fellows of Brazenose college, Oxford, are patrons, and the Rev. Thomas Clayton, B.D., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1844, for 631 acres of land, and there is also 26a. 3r. 26p. of glebe land.

*The Rectory House*, is pleasantly situated, a little west of the church.

A curious, and probably an ancient custom of distributing or scattering apples to the children, after the afternoon service, on Christmas day, is still observed here. They were formerly thrown from the windows of the belfry, but now

they are given in front of the rectory, in the garden of which the apples for the purpose are grown.

Here is a small *Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1808.

*The School* is endowed with £7 per annum. (For the *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.)

MIDDLETON, is a township and neat village in this parish, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Welland. Its acreage is included with the parish; its rateable value is £420; and its population in 1840, was 411 souls. Here is an *Independent Chapel*, a neat stone building, erected in 1844.

Bamford William, gardener	Hatfield Thomas, gardener	Reynolds Thos., vict., <i>Royal George</i>
Binley T., beer ret. & whlwt.	Humphrey Mrs. Elizabeth	Simpson William, mason
Chamberlain Ann, milliner, &c	Ingram Francis, tailor	Sturman John, shoemaker
Chamberlain John N., grocer	Jones Samuel, shoemaker	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
draper, and hatter	Jones Thomas, wheelwright	Aldwinckle Henry
Clayton Rev. T., B.D., rector	Maydwell James, mason	Aldwinckle Thomas
Curtis Benjn., shoemaker	Noon Eliz., grocer and drapr.	Bradshaw Thomas
Dean Thomas, gardener	Oliver Thomas, blacksmith	Cooke Fras., (& tallow chand)
Eagle John, carpenter	Peake T., vict., <i>King's Head</i>	Peake Thomas
Goodwin John, harness mkr.	Peake Reynolds, vict., <i>Spread Eagle</i>	Spriggs John
Green Thos., bricklayer, &c,	Rapson Elizabeth, baker, &c.	Woodcock William
Gutteridge Thos., vict., <i>Three Horseshoes</i> (and baker).		

Letters are received through the Rockingham post-office.

*Carrier*—to Market Harborough, Arthur Stretton, on Tues., and Kettering on Fri.

#### MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP.

Aldwinckle Mr. John	Ingram James, tailor	Wingell Samuel, carpenter
Barker William, blacksmith	Lambert John, esq.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Bradshaw John, carpenter	Mackarness Ann, vict., <i>Exeter Arms</i>	Aldwinckle Wm., and miller
Burditt Mr. Thomas, jun.,	Maydwell Fras., mason, &c.	baker, and maltster
Dexter Hen., vict., <i>Woolpack</i>	Nichols William, shoemaker	Burditt Thomas
Dexter Ann, vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Rayson Henry, cattle dealer	Burditt Sarah
Cox Geo., maltster and letter	Rayson Rebecca, baker, &c.	Burgess Hen. (yeoman)
receiver	Thorpe W., shoemkr & shopkr.	Carter John (and butcher)
Cox Thomas, butcher	Stafford Joseph, blacksmith	Maydwell Charles
Griffin Miss	and wheelwright	Sculthorpe Bryan S.
Hatfield Thomas, gardener		West William

Letters are received through the Rockingham post-office.

*Carrier*—to Market Harborough, John Dexter, on Tuesdays.

#### DEENE PARISH.

Deene or *Deane* parish, includes the hamlet of Denthorpe, and is situated on the confines of Rockingham forest; its boundaries are formed by Laxton on the east, by Harringworth on the north, Kirby on the west, and on the south by Weldon. It contains exclusive of the hamlet, 1,820 acres; its rateable value is £1793. 18s.; the amount of assessed property (including Denthorpe) is £2,007; and the population of the whole in 1801, was 221; in 1831, 228; and in 1841, 516 souls. The entire parish contains 2,950 acres. The soil varies

from a strong clay, to a light stony surface, and it is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The earl of Cardigan is lord of the manor, and principal owner.

*Manor.*—There were  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land in Deene, in the possession of the monks of St. Peter's abbey at Westminster at the time of the Conqueror's survey. In the reign of Henry II., they were in the hands of *Ralph Fitz-Nigel*, who held them of the fee of Westminster. In the 16th of King John (1214), *Ivo de Dene* levied a fine of this manor, to be held of the abbot of Westminster, by certain services; and an annual payment of £18. and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Henry de Dene* was lord of the manor. From this family it passed to the *Tyndales*, and in the 1st of Richard III. (1483), William Tyndale sold it for £300, together with his lands in Denthorpe and Kirby, to *Henry Collet*, alderman of London. It subsequently came into the possession of the *Littons* from whom it passed, in the 6th of Henry VIII. (1514), to the *Brudenells*. Edmund Brudenell, by will dated 21st of June, 1425, gave to St. John's hospital, in Aynho, his missal, and a chalice, for celebrating a *requiem* mass on the anniversary of his death. In the 20th of Henry VII., (1504) *Robert Brudenell*, who was bred to the law, was made a king's serjeant; in the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509), was appointed a justice of the common pleas; and in the 12th of the same reign, chief justice of that court. He was succeeded in the 22nd of this reign, by *Sir Thomas Brudenell, Knt.*, his eldest son, who, in 1543, was sheriff of the county. On the 29th of June, 1611, *Thomas Brudenell* was raised by King James, to the degree of baronet, then instituted; on the 26th of April, in the 3rd of Charles I. (1627), he was raised to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Brudenell, of Stanton Wyvile, in Leicestershire. He was a zealous supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, and suffered a long imprisonment in the tower, and on the restoration of Charles II., by letters patent, dated 20th of April, in the 13th of that reign, (1661) he was created Earl of Cardigan.

*James Thomas Brudenell*, the present possessor of this manor, is the 7th earl of Cardigan; he was born in 1797; married in 1826 the eldest daughter of Admiral Tollemache (her previous marriage with C. F. C. A. J. Johnstone, Esq., having been dissolved). He succeeded his father (the 6th earl) in 1837; is lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Hussars; became a colonel in the army in 1846; represented Marlborough in parliament from 1818 to 1830, Fowey from 1830 to 1831, and the northern division of Northampton from 1831 to 1837. *Residences*: 36 Portman-square, London, and Deene Park, Northamptonshire. The Marquis of Aylesbury, is heir presumptive.

*The Village* of Deene, which is small, but neat, is situate on a slight eminence, and completely enveloped in trees. It is 7 miles, W.N.W. from Oundle.



*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, and square tower, (in which are five bells) surmounted by a handsome spire 110 feet high: the chancel is mantled with ivy. Here are several beautiful monuments to the Brudenell family. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. B. at £24. 3s. 6½d., but now worth nearly £600 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1848 for a rent charge of £497. 11s., and there are 94 acres of glebe land. The Earl of Cardigan is the patron, and the Rev. Percy Bysshe Harris, B. A., incumbent.

*The Rectory House*, a good square stone mansion, stands a little N.E. of the church, and was built about the year 1811, by the Rev. Edward Levett.

"Bishop Tanner," writes Bridges, "from the authority of Leland, and an imperfect consideration of Domesday survey, supposeth there was an ancient priory here, a cell to the abbey of Westminster, but that soon after the conquest it was suppressed by the convent, who, instead of the revenues, accepted of a yearly rent. There appears no just grounds for this supposition. The manor of *Deene* was amongst the earliest possessions of this abbey, and the mansion supposed to have been a cell, was a grange or farm-house, to which the abbot resorted occasionally.

*Deene Park*, the beautiful seat of the earl of Cardigan, is in the immediate neighbourhood of the village. The mansion is an irregular stone structure, with embattled turrets. The hall has a timber-framed roof, and the windows contain the arms of the noble families of Brudenell, Montague and Bruce, with their alliances &c. The library contains a collection of manuscripts, relating to this county, by Thomas first earl of Cardigan; and in the principal rooms are several excellent family portraits. The scenery of the magnificent park, is diversified; the pleasure grounds and fish ponds are extensive, and laid down with great taste; and the majestic oak, and stately elm trees, cannot be surpassed. The park is well stocked with deer. A tablet attached to a handsome oak tree, in the pleasure grounds, informs us, that, this tree was produced from an acorn, found in a large piece of oak, in Woolwich yard, and planted in 1757, by Lady Elizabeth Montague, afterwards duchess of Buccleugh.

Here is a neat *School*, for both sexes, at which the children are also clothed by the earl of Cardigan.

In the park are several of those cavities, here, and in the north of England, called *swallows*; but in the south and west *swallet-holes*; through which the land-flood waters flow and disappear. These, found in every part of the globe, are supposed by some writers to be a kind of inland gulf, that swallowed up the waters of the deluge; and by means of which that immense liquid body returned to the centre of the earth; and where it has ever since formed a grand subterraneous abyss. It is not the least singular circumstance attending these

swallows, that they are generally found upon the tops of mountains, or, as in the present case, upon very high land,—These, like most that have been discovered, are nearly circular holes of various diameters, some having a perpendicular and others an oblique descent, opening beneath the apertures into large spaces, that contain several smaller caves, or conduits, through which the waters are evidently conveyed to some distant reservoir.

*Charities.*—The poor's money of Deene is £40, and Denthorpe £70, the interest of which is distributed to the poor. In addition the Earl of Cardigan allows from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week, to some of the greatest objects of charity.

*Denthorpe* is a hamlet in this parish, containing 1130 acres, of the rateable value of £1,565. 12s. and a population in 1841, of 250 souls.

*The Manor* of Denthorpe was given in the reign of King John to *Nicholas de Dene*, and from this family it passed to the *Tyndale's*, from whom it descended to the *Hatton's*, (*see Deene*).

*The Village*, which is small, stands about 1 mile south of Denthorpe.

Cardigan Rt. Hon. Earl of <i>Deene Park</i>	Plumb Sarah, schoolmistress	Winward Saml., vict., <i>White Hart</i> .
Bellamy Rt., butcher	Redmill Benj., blacksmith	
Bollard Edw., gamekeeper	Smallbone Thos., groom to Earl of Cardigan	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Lawrie Major Fraser Rawdon	Spendlove Jph., shoemaker	Bellamy Thomas, <i>Wards-lodge</i>
Hastings, steward to Earl of Cardigan	Spendlove Thomas, carpenter, &c.	Goward Saml., <i>Deene-wood-lodge</i>
Hurrell Thos., letter-receiver	Wallis John, bailiff to Earl of Cardigan	Daykin John
Miller John, gardener		Sismey Hy., <i>Deene-park-lodge</i>

#### DENTHORPE HAMLET.

Barwell William, shoemaker	Hickling W., vict., <i>Nag's Head</i>	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Bollard Charles, gamekeeper	Nichols, The Misses	Bonser James
Bushnell Rachel, schl.-mists.	Martin Jno., wheelwright, &c.	Campion Job
Elliott Abm., carpenter, &c.	Milley John, baker	Marsh Saml., <i>Kirby Lodge</i>
Hudson Thos., carpenter	Spendlove Danl., parish-clerk	Horspool John
		Preston John

Letters are received through Wansford post-office.

#### DINGLEY PARISH,

Is bounded on the east by Brampton, on the north by Sutton, on the west by the river Welland, and on the south by Braybrook and Little Bowden. It contains 1,500 acres, of the rateable value of £2,098; the amount of assessed property is £2,777; and its population in 1801, was 143; in 1831, 160; and in 1841, 144 souls. The soil is of a mixed quality, the greater part of the parish is grazing land, and Henry H. H. Hungerford, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

*Manor.*—The *earls of Morton*, to whom Humphrey was under-tenant, had 1 hide here, at the time of the Domesday survey; *Ildwin*, held 1 hide here, *Robert de Toden*; and *Robert de Bruce*, held the greater part of a hide here.

at the same time. The value of the whole, was £2. 18s. 4d., though in the preceding reign, it was only rated at 30s. A part of these possessions was given in the reign of king Stephen, to the *Knights hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem*, who established a preceptory here. In the reign of Henry II., *Alured* held 2 hides and 1 virgate, and *Richard Basset*, 1 hide and 1 great virgate, in *Dingle*. After the time of Edward I., there were two manors here, one of which was held by the family of *Dingley*, and the other by the knight's hospitalers. *Dingley's* manor passed from them, to the family of *Holt*, who were succeeded by that of *Norwich*, and from whom it passed in the 5th of Mary, (1557), to *Edward Griffin, Esq.*, (2nd son of Sir Nicholas Griffin, of Braybrooke,) who was solicitor general to Henry VIII., and attorney general to Edward VI., queens Mary and Elizabeth, who left it to his posterity. At the suppression of the religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., the other manor fell to the crown, and was afterwards purchased by the *Griffin* family.

*The Village* of *Dingley*, which is very small, is situate on high ground, commanding extensive prospects, about 2 miles east of Market Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat edifice, in good repair, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, chancel, south porch, and a square tower. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. B. at £9. 4s. 4½d. but now worth about £400 per annum. Henry Hungerford Holdich Hungerford, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Thomas Peach Holdich, M.A., rector.

*The Rectory House*, a good stone building, stands south of the church.

*Dingley Hall*, the seat of H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq., is a handsome mansion, built upon the site of the ancient preceptory, a portion of which is still standing. The porch, which is a neat piece of architecture, with pillars of the Ionic and other orders, was built in 1558, by Edward Griffin, the attorney general. The date upon the gateway, or porter's ward, is 1560. The south front was erected in 1684, by Sir Edward Griffin, and the eastern tower and wing were probably a part of the preceptory, the latter being the chapel. The mansion is delightfully situated on an eminence a little east of the church.

A *Sunday School*, founded in 1792 by John P. Hungerford, is now supported by H. H. H. Hungerford Esq.

*Directory*.—Henry H. H. Hungerford Esq., Hall, Rev. Thos. P. Holdich, rector, Geo. Boon vict. *Horse and Jockey*, (and grazier), Geo. Elliott, shoemaker and parish clerk, and the farmers and graziers are, Thos. Bland, Grange, James Pain, and John Rhodes.

Letters are received through the Market Harborough Post-office.

#### FINESHADE (VILLE.)

Fineshade, or Fineshed, according to the parliamentary returns, is an extra-parochial district, containing 840 acres, of the rateable value of £509; the

amount of assessed property, is £380; and its population in 1801, was 75; in 1831, 68; and in 1841, 55 souls. It is situate in a valley, between two hills, about 7 miles west from Wansford, and 8 N.N.W. from Oundle. "Here was originally a castle," says Bridges, named Castle-Hymel, in Laxton parish, demolished in the reign of king John. Upon the ruins of it, was afterwards erected a priory of black canons, to the honour of the Virgin Mary. It was first called the priory of *St. Mary, Castle Hymel*. In later records, it is named *Finesheved*, or *Fineshed* priory, which name it still retains." *Castle Hymel* stood on high ground, within a moat or ditch, and after the demolition of the castle, *Richard Engayne* the elder, founded a priory of Augustinian friars, commonly called Black Canons, and endowed it with the demesnes of the castle, and lands in several neighbouring lordships. He died in 1208, and his successors and descendants, were also benefactors to the priory. By the survey of the possessions of this establishment, in 1535, the annual income was valued at £62. 16s. After the dissolution, the site, with its demesnes and lands here, and in Blatherwyke, Laxton, and Doddington, were granted to *John lord Russell*, in exchange for lands in Devonshire. It soon after passed to the family of *Kirkham*, and is now the property of John Monckton, Esq.

Here was formerly a *Chapel*, built by the Kirkhams of Stowe, from the ruins of Fotheringhay castle. The living was a donative. Iron works were very anciently erected here. The site of the abbey and castle contained about seven acres. The present fine *mansion*, the seat of John Monckton, Esq., is built partly on the site and foundation of the priory; and the grounds are very beautiful.

*Directory*—John Monckton, Esq., Fineshade abbey, William Watton, land steward, and John Harker, gamekeeper.

Letters are received through King's Cliffe post-office.

#### GEDDINGTON PARISH,



Is bounded by Grafton on the east, by Brigstock and Little Oakley on the north, by Newton on the west, and Weekley on the south. It contains 2,140 acres; its population in 1801, was 663; in 1831, 795; and in 1841, 833 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,994. 15s. 6d.; and the amount of assessed property £2,957. The soil is various, and the land is principally arable. The duke of Buccleugh (the lord of the manor), and H. de Capell Brooke, Esq., are the principal landowners. At Geddington was formerly a royal seat, which stood in the castle or hall close, north-east of the church. Here, in 1188, was held a council, or parliament, by Henry II., to raise money for an expedition to the Holy Land. Six years later, Richard 1st of England, and William, king of Scotland, were here together, on a Good-friday, and proceeded the next day to Northampton. In the castle was a free chapel. The existence of this royal seat, accounts for the fact, that the corpse of Eleanor queen of Edward I.



rested here on its way from Harby, to its last resting place. One of the splendid crosses reared by her husband to her memory, still stands in the centre of the village. It is a richly ornamented stone structure, and said to be in better preservation than either of the two which yet stand; being less injured by time than the one at Waltham, and not altered by modern additions, like that at Northampton. It is pretty similar in style to the cross at Northampton, which see at page 248. Geddington chase, formerly a part of Rockingham forest, was granted to the noble family of Montague. It originally consisted of a wood, seven miles in compass.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Gadintone* contained 2 hides and 1 virgate; 1 hide belonged to the King's manor at Brigstock, and the other to St. Edmund's abbey. In the 19th of Henry II. (1162), Geddington was in the King's hands, and so continued. Mention is made in a survey of the 6th of Richard II. (1382), of a market and fair here, which at that time had been discontinued for 20 years. At what time Geddington manor was granted out of the crown is not known, but in the 30th of Henry VIII. (1538), *John Tresham, Esq.* died seized of it. From this family it passed through several intermediate possessors to the duke of Montague, whose lineal descendant, the duke of Buccleugh, is its present lord. Upon the suppression of the religious houses, the manor belonging to St. Edmund's abbey was granted to *Sir Edward Montague*, from whom it descended, through the duke of Montague, to the present noble proprietor. Here is also another estate (Priory-house), the property of *H. de Capell Brooke, Esq.* From its being held in ancient demesne, the inhabitants of this parish claim the privilege of an exemption from toll.

\* *The Village* of Geddington, which is rather large, is seated on low ground, on the river *Ise*, which runs through it, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. by N. of Rothwell, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  N.E. of Kettering.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a handsome ancient structure, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, south chapel, chancel, tower and spire, containing a peal of bells. In the chancel is a handsome screen, three sedilia, a piscina and a stone reredos over the altar; and the east window is of the early decorated period. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with Newton, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. B. at £5. 11s. 0½d., returned at £100. 4s. 6d. and now worth about £180 per annum. The duke of Buccleugh is the patron, Rev. Wm. Montagu Higginson Church, vicar, and the Rev. Gage Freeman, B. A. curate. The tithes were commuted in 1807. A handsome *Vicarage-house*, in the Elizabethan style, has been lately erected, at the expence of the patron, at the west end of the village.

There is an Independent Baptist chapel in the village.

A *New School*, for both sexes, has been lately built, and is supported by the duke of Buccleugh.

*Charities.*—Sir Rt. Dallington, in 1636, left £300 to the poor, the interest to be divided among 24 poor persons, until land could be purchased. This purchase was effected, and the charity is now worth £90 per annum. Samuel Lee, ranger of Geddington chase, in 1717, left £100 to the poor, also vested in land, yielding £25 per annum. Nathaniel Collis, in 1813, left £300, the interest to be applied for dissenting purposes.

Abbott John, vict., <i>Star</i>	Garfield W., vict., <i>Royal Oak</i>	Townsend Samuel, carrier
Allen John, grocer & draper	Holding Geo., turner	Ward John, shopkeeper
Ashby Thos., carpenter and beerretailer	Howe T., mast of free-schl.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Bagshaw Levi, groc. & drap.	Hipwell Jas., shoemaker	Baines John [and maltster]
Bailey Geo., carpenter	Laundon John, saddler	Bellamy John, and maltster
Baines J., beer-ret. & turner	Miller John, shoemaker	Dainty Mary
Bell David, beer retailer	Nichols Joseph, shoemaker	Bell Thomas
Bellson Thos., baker	Pack Richard, butcher	Branson William
Church Rev. W. M. H., vicar	Panter Humphrey, shoemkr.	Brown John, and butcher
Chapman Wm., blacksmith	Partridge, Wm., blacksmith	Pack Cordelia and Son
Cooper Joseph, baker	Potter John, wheelwright	Potter James
Coupland Charles, baker	Potter Robt., carpenter	Smith John, (& wool-staplr.)
Downing Mrs. Elizabeth	Redmiles Mrs. Mary	Smith Isaac, (and butcher)
Elsom John, wheelwright	Rippin T., vict., <i>White Hart</i>	Sheffield Joseph
Freeman Rev. G., B.A., curate	Smith Charlotte, letter-recr.	Rippin John
	Slawson Geo., baker	Rippin Thomas

Letters received through Kettering post-office.

### GRETTON PARISH

Is bounded by Harringworth on the east; by the river Welland on the north; by Rockingham, on the west; and by Deene and Corby, on the south. It contains 4,450 acres; its population in 1801, was 675; in 1831, 762; and in 1841, 859 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4,749; and the amount of assessed property £3,679. The soil varies from a strong clay to a black loam; and the principal landowners are the earl of Winchelsea, (the lord of the manor); Hon Richard Watson, and Thomas Tryon, Esq.

*Manor.*—Gretone contained 3 hides and 3 virgates, and was in the hands of the crown at the time of the general survey. There was a mill, worth 3s. yearly, 20 acres of meadow, and a wood 1 mile in length and half a mile in breadth; and the whole was valued as before, at £20. In the 6th of King John, (1204) this manor was granted to *Walter de Preston*, and his heirs, at the annual rent of £25, and the service of half a knight's fee. With this family it continued till the 8th of Henry VI., (1429) when *Wymer de Preston, Esq.* conveyed it to William lord Zouch, and St. Maur. From the family of Zouch it passed to the Catesby's, and from Sir William Catesby, to *Sir Christopher Hatton*, who in the 24th of Elizabeth, (1581) levied a fine of it, and from him it descended to his posterity. *George William Finch Hatton*, the 10th earl of Winchelsea, (the present lord of the manor), is son of George Finch Hatton, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Edward, who was 6th son of the 7th earl, by the eldest daughter of the 2nd earl of Mansfield. He was born in 1791, succeeded his cousin in 1826,

*Seats*, Kirby, Northamptonshire; Eastwell Park, Kent. George James, Viscount Maidstone, born in 1815, is his heir.

*The Village of Gretton*, which is pretty large, is seated on an eminence commanding extensive prospects, and distant  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. of Rockingham.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chapels, and a square tower, in which are 5 bells. The living is a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Duddington, in the deanery of Weldon; rated in the K. B. at £19. 6s. 8d., and now worth £268 per annum. The bishop of Peterborough is the patron; and the Rev. Marsham Argles, M. A., chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, incumbent.

*The Baptist Chapel*, a small brick building, was erected in 1824; and the *Methodist Chapel*, a neat stone erection, was built in 1841. *The National School* a small building, was erected several years since by the earl of Winchelsea.

*Kirby Hall*, the property of the earl of Winchelsea, is a spacious rectangular mansion, erected or rebuilt by Sir Christopher Hatton,\* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The hall was built about 1572, but the date of 1590 appears in the stables, so that it probably occupied 18 years in its erection. The mansion consists of two courts, each displaying much grandeur in the architecture of the several fronts. although in different styles, it having received additions in 1638 of a superb character, by *Inigo Jones*, the leading architect in the reign of Charles I. On the eastern side of the second or inner court, is the great hall, 46 feet by 22, with an ancient oak roof. This splendid pile stands on low ground, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. E. of the village.

*The Manor* of Kirby forms part of the parishes of Gretton and Bulwick, the N. and N. W. parts of the house belonging to the former; and the S. and S. E. to the latter parish. Bridges tells us that in his time "the gardens were stocked with a great variety of exotic plants, and adorned with a wilderness, composed of almost the whole variety of English trees, and ranged in elegant order. Where the mount now is," continues he, "a cart load of bones was dug up, 20 years since." The same learned historian tells us that the house was originally built by the Stafford family, from their crest *a Boar's head out of a ducal coronet*, and Humfre Stafford on several parts of it." At all events it is certain that if it was not entirely built by Sir Christopher Hatton, it was very much enlarged and ornamented by him. In the Domesday survey the manor is called *Churchberie*, but was afterwards changed to *Kirkby*, and since to Kirby. A great portion of the lands here were given by *Joane Engayne*, in 1297 to the Abbey of Fineshade, and after the suppression of that house, in the reign of Henry VIII., were granted to *John Lord Russell*. In the 18th of Elizabeth, (1575) it passed from John Stafford Esq., to *Sir Christopher Hatton, Kt.*, and lineally descended through his adopted heir, to the earl of Winchelsea.

\* For the biography of this celebrated character, see page 325 of this work.

For the Charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Almond Joseph, baker	Loveday Geo., harness-mkr.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Broughton William, national schoolmaster	Myers Thos. parchment-mkr.	Thus * are yeomen.
Barnard Jph., butcher, and beer-retailer	Morris Edmund, Esq.	Bradshaw W. [& cattle dlr.]
Barwell Ann, beer-retailer	Porter Robert, shopkeeper	Chapman John
Barwell William, shoemaker	Richmond Dnl., whlwt., &c.	Hunt Hutchison
Boon Wm., tailor and draper	Rowlatt, John, butcher	Hunt Patrick, <i>Kirby Hall</i>
Brown J., vict., <i>Hatton Arms</i>	Roberts —, veterinary surgn.	*Laxton William, jun.
Bullivant Rev. John B., M.A., curate	Setchell Richard, gent.	*Laxton William
Caister Robert, carpenter	Setchell Mr. John	Lenton John
Freer Isaac, carpenter	Shawley James, shoemaker	Lenton Henry
Goode Sarah, shopkeeper	Smith Josh, blacksmith	Morris Samuel [and maltstr.]
Gray Gabriel, shopkeeper	Spriggs John, wheelwright	Pack John
Gregory Joshua, shopkeeper	Spendlove Jontn., shoemaker	*Setchell Thomas
Ireland John, baker	Stayles, William, shopkeeper	Setchell Robt. [& butcher]
Knightley Thos., vict., <i>Talbot</i> [and maltster],	Templar Jacob, blacksmith	Setchell William
	Walpole Chas. W., tailor	*Setchell Thomas, jun.
	Werner John, shoemaker	*Sculthorpe John
	Woolston Martha, vict., <i>White Hart</i>	Spencer John
		Tee Thomas
		Whitmee Samuel

Letters are received through the Rockingham post-office.

#### HARRINGWORTH PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Laxton on the east, by the river Welland which divides it from Rutlandshire on the north, by Grettton on the west, and by Kirby and Deene on the south. It contains 3,060 acres; its population in 1801, was 404; in 1831, 358; and, in 1841, 358 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £6,340, and the rateable value £5,181. The soil is principally of a light description; the grazing and meadow land is excellent, and Thomas Tryon, of Bulwick Hall is lord of the manor, and owner of very nearly the whole. There are about 250 acres of woodland in the parish.

*Manor.*—The Countess Judith, niece of the Conqueror, held 5 hides of land here at the time of the Norman survey, which were then rated at £10. In the Confessor's reign they were the freehold of *Turchil*. In the reign of Henry II., *Harringworde* was held of the fee of David, king of Scotland. In Henry III.'s time this manor was in the possession of the family of *Cantilupe* from which it passed to the *la Zouchès*, and, in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), William la Zouche was lord of Harringworth, which he held of the honour of Huntingdon. *Sir William la Zouche, Kt.*, in the 10th of Richard II. (1386), obtained a licence to enclose and make a castle of his manor-house here, with the liberty of holding an annual fair for three days, beginning on the eve of St. John Baptist (23rd June), and a weekly market on Tuesday. In the 29th of Elizabeth (1586), Edward lord Zouche was one of those who sat in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay castle. The male issue of the family failing in the reign of James I., this manor was sold to the family of Foxley, of whom it was soon after pur-



chased by Abraham Tryon, Esq., whose lineal descendant, *Thomas Tryon, Esq.*, is the present possessor,

The ancient *Manor-house*, now a farm-house, stands a little N.E. of the church.

*The Village* of Harringworth, which is large and scattered, is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Welland, about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles E. by N. of Rockingham. The centre of the village forms a neat open square, in which stands the ancient market cross, in a good state of preservation. Here are some very good houses, amongst which stands the commodious residence of Charles William Tryon, Esq.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John Baptist, consists of a nave, side-aisles, south porch, and tower surmounted by a pyramidal spire containing five bells. It is in a state of good repair, the interior has been newly seated, and the chancel is divided from the nave by a neat wooden screen. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. B. at £11. 15s., returned at £133. 8s., but now worth about £174 per annum. The dean and canons of Christ Church, Oxford, are the patrons, and the Rev. Fred. Henry M. Blaydes, M.A., incumbent. There are several very fine monuments in this church, belonging to the family of Tryon.

A *Chantry* was founded and endowed here for two priests "who should daily celebrate divine service in the chapel of All Saints, at Harringworth," by William la Zouche, in the 33rd of Edward I., (1304). This was a free chapel, we presume, attached to the manorial residence, in which several of the ancient lords of Harringworth were buried.

*The Vicarage House*, a good building stands north of the church

The *School* which is endowed with £35 per annum, was built by the late Mr. Tryon, of Bulwick, who expended £50 received from the school building society of London, to aid him in its erection, in the purchase of books for the school. The *charity estates* of the parish consist of 51a. 14p. of land purchased with the several bequests of James Tryon, Esq. (£100), Charles Tryon, Esq. (£200), Mrs. Eliz. Gardiner, and the Rev. Jno. Palmer. The rents amount to about £64. per annum.

Addison William, miller	Dams William, mason	Clarke Thomas,
Andrews Thomas, shoemaker	Johnson William, carpenter	Dams John,
Barns George, bakr. & mlstr.	Rawlings Joseph, tailor	Dickins Wm., Park lodge
Berridge Charles, shoemaker	Rippin Rt., beer retlr. & bkr.	Drake John Thos.,
Blaydes Rev. F., M.A., rector	Tryon Charles William, Esq.	Hippy William,
Bradshaw Rd., blacksmith & shopkeeper	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Hodges William,
Chapman Wm., wheelrt. &c.	Bradshaw Jas., manor house	Roach Joseph,
Clarke Ts., vict. <i>White Swan</i>	Bradshaw Joseph,	Sculthorpe John,
Cook John, schoolmaster and parish clerk	Cant Griffin	Shelton John,
	Cant Robert,	Ward Robert Linton,
	Christian William,	Wyman Robt.,

Letters are received through the Rockingham post-office.

## LAXTON PARISH,

Within the limits of Rockingham forest, is bounded on the north and west by Wakerley, Harringworth, and Deene, and on the south and east by Bulwick and Fineshade. It contains 1,370 acres, of the rateable value of £1,109; the amount of assessed property is £1,292; and its population, in 1801, was 204; in 1831, 188; and, in 1841, 136 souls. The soil is various, and Lord Carbery is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole. In Domesday-book this parish is called *Lastone*, and in the account of hides, in the reign of Henry II., *Lexington*.

*Manor*.—This lordship consisted of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land, which were held of the crown by *William de Engayne*, at the time of the general survey. In the preceding reign it was the freehold of *Turulf*, and rated at 10s., but it was now advanced to 30s. In the reign of Henry II. *Vitalis Engayne* held this estate, and from henceforth the capital manor descended to the family of Engayne. From the Engaynes it was carried in marriage to the family of *Cheyne*, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Cheyne, carried it in marriage to *Sir Thomas Fauz*, baron of Harrowdon. It was afterwards in the hands of the Stafford family, and is now in the possession of *George Patrick Percy Evans Freke*, 7th baron Carbery. This nobleman, who is son of the late Percy Evans Freke, Esq., was born in 1801, and succeeded his uncle in 1845. His brother, the hon. *Fenton John*, raised to the rank of a baron's son by royal warrant, in 1845, is his *heir presumptive*. *Seats*: Castle Freke, county Cork; and Laxton Hall, Northamptonshire.

*The Village* of Laxton, which is neat but small, is 8 miles N.W. of Oundle.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is very ancient and delapidated, and the building of a new one is contemplated. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Weldon, rated at £20., and returned at £100. The patronage is vested in Lord Carbery, and the Rev. John Cass Graves, M.A., is the incumbent. All the children of the poor are educated and clothed at the *free-school*, by Lady Carbery.

*Laxton Hall*, the seat of the dowager Lady Carbery, and Lord Carbery, stands near the village. The mansion was built from a design by J. H. Repton; it has a fine portico of the Ionic order: the vestibule, erected after a design by Dance, is nearly square, but rises in a spherical ceiling, terminated by a circular lantern. The hall contains a good collection of pictures, chiefly by the old masters.

*Directory*.—Rt. Hon. the Dowager Lady Carbery, and Rt. Hon. Lord Carbery, *Laxton Hall*; Rev. John C. Graves, M.A., vicar; Nathl. Gray, baker, &c.; Jas. Milley, gamekeeper; Mary Templar, vict., *Stafford's Knot*, Mrs. Wardle, free-schoolmistress; Saml. Wooton, blacksmith; Thos. Wooton parish clerk: and the farmers are Thos. Cave, Henry Hircock, and John Sewell.

Letters received through the Rockingham post-office.

## NEWTON PARISH.

Newton, or *Newton in the Willows*, is bounded on the east and south by Geddington and Weekley, on the west by Rushton, and on the north by Little Oakley. It contains 1,050 acres of the rateable value of £943; the amount of assessed property is £1,175; and the population in 1801, was 104; in 1831, 111; and in 1841, 103 souls. The duke of Buccleugh is lord of the manor. This lordship was enclosed by the family of Tresham, in the reign of James I., when by tradition, there was a tumultuous riot of the country people, and many lives lost. Here were formerly two adjacent villages, called Great and Little Newton, the latter of which with its church, has long since been demolished.

*Manor.*—*Gunfrid de Gioches* held 3 virgates,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bovates, *Eustachius* held 3 hides; and the countess Judith 6 virgates and 2 bovates of land here, at the time of the general survey. The whole was valued at 62s. *Newton* for several reigns, was in the hands of various possessors without being considered an independent manor. In the reign of Richard II. it passed from the Colpepers to the family of *Mulso*, who held it for several generations, and from whom it passed to the *Treshams*. In the 30th of Henry VIII., (1538) *John Tresham, Esq.*, died seized of the manors of Great and Little Newton, and from this family they passed by purchase to *Sir John Langham, Bart.* In 1715, Benjamin Bathurst, Esq., sold them to the *duke of Montague*, whose lineal descendant is the present possessor.

*The Village* of Newton is extremely small, and situate about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles N. by E. of Kettering; there were formerly two chapels here, one appropriated to each township, and supplied by two chaplains, but in 1449 they were united, and one chaplain appointed to officiate in each, alternately. These were originally members of Geddington church, and part of the possessions of Pipewell Abbey.

The present *Church*, dedicated to St. Faith, was formerly the chapel of Little Newton; it is a small edifice with a spire steeple. In it is a beautiful brass, consisting of a floriated cross, with a figure of St. Faith, bearing date 1400, in memory of the Tresham family. The living is a donative, united to the vicarage of Geddington, value £40 per annum; in the gift of the duke of Buccleugh, and incumbency of the Rev. W. M. H. Church.

*Directory.*—Mr. L. B. Bagshaw, John Bell, miller, Susan Walpole, miller and farmer, Richard Bagshaw and Samuel Bell, farmers.

Letters received through the Geddington post-office.

## OAKLEY GREAT PARISH,

Is bounded on the south by Newton, on the east by Little Oakley, on the west by Pipwell, and on the south by Carlton. It contains 2,810 acres; its population in 1801, was 189; in 1831, 204; and in 1841, 225 souls. The

amount of assessed property is £1,800; and the rateable value, £1,048. 15s. The soil varies from a strong clay, to a light gravelly land, and the principal proprietors are, Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, (the lord of the manor), and Wm. de Capell Brooke, Esq., Harper's brook, a boundary of Rockingham forest runs through the lordship. Part of Pipwell is in this parish.

*Manor.*—The Countess Judith, had  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hide and half a virgate of land here, at the time of the Domesday survey. In the Confessor's time, it was the freehold of *Bondi*, and valued at 20s., but was now advanced to 30s. In the reign of Henry II., there were  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides here and in Newton, of the fee of king David of Scotland. This manor was subsequently held in moieties by various possessors. In the 11th of Charles I. (1635), *Sir Thomas Brooke, Knight*, was lord of Great Oakley. *Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, Bart.*, F.R.S. the present proprietor of this manor, is son of the first baronet; he was born in 1791; succeeded his father in 1829; became a major in the army in 1846; is a deputy lieut. of Northamptonshire, and was sheriff of the county in 1843. The first baronet, Sir Richard Brooke Supple, assumed the name of Brooke, in accordance with his uncle's will, and adopted the name of De Capell, in lieu of Supple, by royal licence. *William*, his brother, born in 1801, is his heir presumptive.

*Seats.*—Oakley, North Hants., Ahadoe, and Roxborough, co. Cork

*The Village* of Great Oakley, consists of a few scattered houses, 5 miles north of Kettering. A well in the village, is called monk's well.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, partly covered with ivy. The living is a donative curacy, in the deanery of Weldon, returned at £50. The lord of the manor is the patron, and the Rev. John Sutton, M.A. incumbent. In the church are several monuments to the Brooke family; the old rood screen, and several of the original open oak seats still remain.

*Great Oakley Hall*, the seat of Sir A. De Capell Brooke, Bart., is a little north of the village. It was erected in 1555, and is a fine square pile, nearly covered with ivy. In the front is a neat fish-pond.

Bollard William, tailor  
Browett John, vict. *Anchor*  
Briggs George, shopkeeper  
Moore Jonathan, butcher  
Miller James, bailiff to Sir A. De Capell Brooke  
Riddle Joseph, carpenter  
Tebbot Jonathan, veterinary surgeon  
Tebbot Joseph, miller and baker  
Turner T., vict., *Spread Eagle*, Oakley Hays

Woolston Samuel, shoemaker

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Coles Francis  
Ball John, *Snatchill Lodge*  
Bagshaw John  
Bagshaw Thomas  
Colyer Hen., *Oakley Lodge*  
Moore Ann and Joseph

Letters received through the Kettering post-office.

#### OAKLEY LITTLE PARISH.

Oakley Little or *Parva*, so named to distinguish it from Great Oakley, is a small parish, adjoining the former on the east. It is situated on low ground,



and contains 1,070 acres, of the rateable value of £636. 5s.; the amount of assessed property is £647; and the population in 1801, was 113: in 1831, 128: and in 1841, 139 souls. The duke of Buccleugh is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole parish.

*Manor.*—This lordship was included with Great Oakley, in the Domesday survey, and in the reign of Henry II., there were 3 virgates here, of the fee of Montacute, in the hands of *William Fitz-Alured*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Alicide Kirkeby* or *De Prilly*, was lady of this manor, and with her descendants it continued for several generations. From the Prillys' it was carried in marriage to the family of *Maver*, from which it passed to the *Caves*. *Edward Gate, Esq.*, became possessed of it in 1571, and sold it to *William Montague, Esq.*, fifth son of Sir Edward Montague, lord chief justice of the king's bench, who levied a fine of it in the 24th of Elizabeth, (1581). With the lineal descendant of the noble family of *Montague* it still continues. The *Manor-house* stands near the church.

*The Village* of Little Oakley, which is very small, is about 5½ miles N.N.E. of Kettering.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small ancient edifice; the living is a rectory, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. B. at £7. 7s. 6d., and returned at £108. The duke of Buccleugh is the patron, and the Rev. John Sutton, rector. The tithes, moduses, &c., were commuted for land, in 1807.

*Directory.*—Mr. George Bell, sen., Ann Murdin, beer-retailer: and the farmers are, Thos. Knibb, *manor-house*, Ann Pywell, and John Townsend.

Letters are received through the Kettering post-office.

#### ROCKINGHAM PARISH

Is bounded by the river Welland on the N. W., by which it is divided from Leicestershire; by Gretton on the N. E.; and Cottingham on the south. It contains 890 acres, of the rateable value of £1,516. 3s.; the amount of assessed property is £790; and the population in 1801, was 213; in 1831, 296; and in 1841, 291 souls. The Hon. Richard Watson is the owner of the whole parish. Rockingham is famous for its *Forest* and *Castle*. - The forest was one of the largest and richest in the kingdom. In the reign of Edward I. it is described as 30 miles long and 8 miles in breadth, and consisted of 11,000 acres. Its limits extended from Oxendon bridge to Stamford bridge, and within the bounds of the bailiwick was Rockinghamshire, an extensive plain or common. The *Castle*, which stood on an eminence overlooking the village, was erected by William the Conqueror, for the defence of the extensive iron works then existing in the adjacent woodlands. It had originally a large keep strengthened with double embattled walls, and numerous towers: two massive bastions which

flanked the gateway, are the only remains. This castle was occasionally the residence of our early sovereigns, particularly of Henry III. and Edward III. *William Rufus*, son and successor of the Conqueror, assembled a council of abbots, bishops, and the nobility of England, in the chapel within the castle, to terminate the misunderstanding between him and Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, on Sunday, the 11th of March, 1094. In the reign of Edward III., more than 20 dispatches bear date from Rockingham castle. It afterwards belonged to the *earl of Albemarle*, but from the time of Henry VIII. has been the principal seat of the family of Watson. It was garrisoned for King Charles I., in the civil war, and suffered considerably during a siege. The present mansion, the seat of the Hon. Richard Watson, is erected within the court yard, and is curious and interesting from its comparative antiquity. The situation is commanding, on the summit of a hill in the midst of the forest.

*Manor.*—*Rockingham* consisted of 1 hide, which was in the hands of the crown, at the time of the Domesday survey, and valued at 24s. In Edward the Confessor's time it lay waste. While the *Castle* and *Forest* of Rockingham continued in the crown they were given to a constable, governor, or steward, who held them at a certain annual payment. In the 17th of James I., (1619), the park was granted to George Marquis of Buckingham, who passed it in the same year to *Sir Lewis Watson, Bart.* This Sir Lewis was created a baronet on the 23rd of June, 1621, and lord Rockingham, 28th of January, 1644. His only son, Edward, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Stafford, and had issue, Lewis, created by King George I., Viscount Sondes, and earl of Rockingham in 1714; his descendant, Thomas Watson Wentworth, was created marquis of Rockingham, 19th of April, 1746: but Lewis, son of lord Monson and Margaret, daughter of the first earl of Rockingham, succeeding to the estate, assumed the name and arms of Watson, and was created lord Sondes, 20th of May, 1760.

*The Village* of Rockingham is seated on a declivity, commanding extensive prospects, about 20 miles N. N. E. of Northampton: and 9 miles north of Kettering. This was formerly a *market* town, but the market has fallen into disuse. A *fair* is held on the 25th of September. A portion of the ancient market cross is still standing, but now used as a water tank. At a short distance from the village, the counties of Northampton, Leicester, and Rutland join.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a low irregular structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side chapel or burial place. The tower and part of the body of the church were destroyed during the civil war. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. B. at £10. 2s. 3½d. and now worth £150. It was endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty is in the patronage of the Hon. Richard Watson, and incumbency of the Rev H. J. Bigge, M.A.

Here is a *National School*, for both sexes, erected by the Hon. R. Watson.

For Charities see the table prefixed to this hundred.

*Directory*.—Post and money-order office, Ann Hunter, post-mistress: the Hon. Richard Watson, Rockingham Castle: Rev. H. J. Bigge, M. A., rector: John Brown, gardener: Thomas Jones, gamekeeper, William Jones, farmer and vict., *Sondes Arms*; William Porter, grocer: John Sharpe, vict., *Three Horse Shoes* (and blacksmith), Charles Toon, schoolmaster: and the farmers are, John Baines, (and miller and baker), John Branson, and Hidgkin Peach. Carriers, Thomas Vicars, to Market Harborough, Tuesday, Uppingham, Wednesday, Kettering, Friday, returning same days.

### STANION PARISH.

Stanion or *Stanien* is bounded on the east and south by Brigstock, on the west by Little Oakley, and on the north by Corby and Weldon. It contains 1,850 acres; its population in 1801, was 248; in 1831, 313; and in 1841, 334 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,147 and the amount of assessed property £1,806. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light gravelly land, and the earl of Cardigan, (lord of the manor), and duke of Buccleugh, are the principal landowners. Here are some good stone quarries for building purposes. In *Willow Spring Close*, near the village, were found some Roman pavements, a few years since.

*Manor*.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the *bishop of Constance* had  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of land here, which *Edwin* held of him. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 32d., and a small wood, and the whole was valued at 10s. There was likewise  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates here, a member of Brigstock at the same time. In the 9th of Edward II., (1315) *Henry de Dene* was lord of the manor. From the family of *Dene* it passed to the *Tindale's* and *Litton's*. In the 6th of Henry VIII., (1514) *William Litton* sold it to *Sir Robert Brudenell*, lord chief justice of the common pleas, whose lineal descendant, the earl of Cardigan, is the present possessor.

*The Village* of Stanion, which is small, stands on the road from Brigstock to Kettering, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. E. from the latter town.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, and a very fine spire. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Brigstock, in the deanery of Weldon. The patronage is vested in the duke of Cleveland: the Rev. Thomas Corke M.A. of Brighton, incumbent: and the Rev. Wm. S. Blucke B.A. curate. The tithes were commuted for land, at the inclosure.

Here is a small *Free School*, built by the earl of Cardigan, who subscribes £20 per annum towards its support, the vicar adding £5, and the inhabitants

£10. per annum. There is a *clothing club* in the village, in which each subscriber of 8s 8d. receives goods of the value of 15s. the difference being added by the earl of Cardigan, who is a great benefactor to the poor of this parish.

Bellamy Richard, tailor	Brewitt Chas., blacksmith & agricultural implmt. mkr.	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Bell Charles, vict. Lord Cardigan's Arms	Hill Richard, shoe maker	Bell John and William,
Bell Chas., bakr. & shopkpr.	Jinks Rt., tanner currier &c.	Brampton John,
Bell John, miller	Jinks Mr. William	Brampton William,
Bell Wm., & John, maltsters & timber merchants	Thorpe Wm., registrar, &c.	Pell J. White, manor house
Blucke Rev. Wm. S., curate	Vickers William, carpenter	Tirrell Adam,
Brampton J., vict., Lord Nelson	Walker Carmi, schoolmaster	Tirrell Rebecca, Geddington close
		Vickers William,

Letters are received through the Brigstock Post-office.

William Bell, carrier, to Thrapston Tuesday, Uppingham Wednesday, Kettering Friday.

### STOKE ALBANY PARISH.

This parish formerly gave name to the hundred of Stoke, now a part of Corby hundred, and the addition of Albany is from the family of *Albini*, the ancient possessors. Its boundaries are formed by Wilbarston on the east, Desborough on the south, Brampton on the west, and Ashley on the north. It contains 1,710 acres: its population in 1801, was 377: in 1831, 339: and, in 1841, 362 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,426: and the rateable value £2,269. 15s. 6d. The soil varies from a strong cold clay to a light caley and stony land, on a substratum of limestone. The Hon. R. Watson (lord of the manor), R. B. Humphrey, Esq., and the rector, are the principal proprietors.

*Manor.*—*Robert de Toden*, a noble Norman, to whom the Conqueror gave several lordships, in this and other counties, held 3 hides of land here, at the time of the general survey. There was a mill of the annual rent of 12d., and a small wood, and the whole was valued at 40s. *William de Albini*, his grandson, held this manor in the reign of Henry II., and from his descendants, it passed in marriage to *Robert de Roos*, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *William de Roos*, was lord of Stoke. It subsequently passed through the families of Hastings, Griffin, and others, and through the earls of Rockingham, to the present possessor.

*The Village* of Stoke Albany, is seated on high ground, about 5 miles S.W. from Rockingham.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Alban, or St. Botolph, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower in which are five bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. R. at £13. 6s., but now worth £260 per annum. The Hon. Richard Watson, is the patron, and the Rev. Edward Griffin, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1798, for land.

*The Rectory House*, a good substantial building, stands near the church.



*Stoke Albany Hall*, the seat and property of Rd. Buckby Humfrey, Esq, is a handsome mansion, erected in 1838. It is beautifully situated about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile S.E. of the village, and surrounded by elegant plantations, and rich pleasure grounds.

*Charities.*—The *Town Estate* consisting of 12 acres, lets for £56. 16s. per annum. Fras. Parker in 1783, left 10s. per annum, to the poor of Stoke.

Adkins John, mason and stone engraver  
Adkins William, stonemason  
Barrard Richard, parish clerk  
Barrard William, shoemaker  
Bosword George, tailor  
Bruce James, baker  
Deacon Robert, blacksmith & wheelwright  
Eady Ann, butcher  
Fox Joseph, shoemaker  
Griffin Rev. Edward, M.A., *Rectory*  
Harding Joseph, vict., *White Horse*  
Harding Samuel, wood dealer

Humfrey Richard Buckby, Esq., *Hall*  
King Thomas, baker  
Markham Thos., slater & vict., *Talbot*  
Skillington Elizabeth, vict., *White Hart*  
Young Mr. Thomas

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Broughton William  
Eady William  
Scott Samuel  
Scott Thomas  
Smith Samuel, *Park*

Letters received through the Market Harborough post-office.

### SUTTON BASSET PARISH.

Sutton was formerly a hamlet in Weston parish. It is bounded on the east by Ashley, on the south by Dingley, and on the west and north by the river Welland, which separates it from Leicestershire. It contains 720 acres, of the rateable value of £1,326: the amount of assessed property is £996: and the population in 1801, was 189: in 1831, 139: and in 1841, 179 souls. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, and the greater part of the parish is in grass. The principal owners are H. H. II. Hungerford, Esq. (the lord of the manor), Mr. H. Englefield, Mrs. Nursey, Mr. Wm. Tebbutt, and Wm. Parker, Esq.

*Manor.*—Robert de Buci held  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hides, at the time of the general survey. Before the Conquest, it was rated at 15s., but it was then advanced to 21s. 4d. In the reign of Henry II., Richard Basset was possessed of this and the neighbouring manors of Weston, and Little Weldon, and it continued afterwards with the owners of Weston. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, it was in the hands of the Griffin family.

*The Village* of Sutton Basset, is small, and scattered, and stands on low ground, about 3 miles N.E. from Market Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, which was formerly a chapel of ease to Weston, is a small mean structure. The parishioners still marry and bury at Weston. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Weston by Welland, in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. James Halke, M. A. There are 31a. 2r. 24p. of glebe land, and the living is worth about £70 per annum.

*Directory.*—William Baron, vict., *Queen's Head*; Benjamin Bryan, butcher;

Mrs. Lucy Nursey; John Smith, baker; and the farmers and graziers are, John Andrews, Henry Payne, Thos. Rowlett, John Sedgely (and maltster), and Wm. Tebbutt (yeoman). Letters are received through Market Harborough office.

#### WAKERLEY PARISH

Is bounded by Duddington on the east, by Kingscliffe and Fineshade on the south, by Harringworth on the west, and the river Welland on the north. It contains 2,130 acres; its population in 1801, was 194; in 1831, 218; and in 1841, 216 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,794. 10s., and the amount of assessed property £1,893. The soil is various, about half the parish is arable: there are 484 acres of woodland; and the marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Norman survey, *Eudo Fitz-Hubert* had 2½ hides of land in *Wacherlei*, which with a mill, a wood, and 12 acres of meadow, was valued at £5. In the 10th of Richard I. (1198) *William de Lanvalley* was lord of Wakerley: and in the 48th of Henry III., (1263) *John de Burgh* obtained a grant of a 3 days fair here, beginning on the eve of St. John the Baptist. From the *de Burghs* this manor was carried in marriage to the *de Grelllys*, and in the 9th of Edward II., (1315) *John de la Warre* was lord of it. With the *de la Warres* it continued till the failure of male issue in the 5th of Henry VI. (1426), when it devolved on *Reginald West*, who was succeeded by his son *Richard* lord *de la Warre*. In the 15th of Henry VII., (1499) it passed by fine to the *Conyers*' family, and in the next reign was in the possession of Richard Cecil, Esq., second son of Thomas earl of Exeter, and in this family it still continues.

*The Village* of Wakerley, which is small but neat, stands on the extreme edge of the county, on the banks of the Welland, about 7¼ miles N.E. from Stamford.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, north porch, tower and spire containing 3 bells. One arch between the chancel and nave is early Norman, and the remainder is Gothic. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. B. at £11. 12s. 6d.: returned in 1831 at the nett value of £100: in the patronage of the marquis of Exeter, and incumbency of the Rev. Robert Decker, B. A.

A small bequest by the Rev. Matthew Snow, of the annual value of £3 is applied to the School.

*Directory.*—Rev. Rt. Decker, B.A. rector; Bjn. Cunnington, carpenter; John Cunnington, carpenter, and vict., *Red Lion*; Rt. Hill, blacksmith; Rt. Peel, gamekeeper; Mary Eliz. Pepper, schoolmistress; Henry and Thomas Skinner, stonemasons; Rt. Watkins, parish clerk; and Daniel W. Wilson, shopkeeper; and the farmers are — James Bradshaw, John Burbidge, John A. P. Clarke, and Jesse Friddlington. Letters are received through the Stamford post-office.

## WEEKLEY PARISH,

Is bounded by Brigstock and Grafton on the east, by Warkton and Kettering on the south and west, and Geddington on the north. It contains 1,800 acres of the rateable value of £1,873; its population in 1801, was 253; in 1831, 273; and in 1841, 271 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,732. The soil is principally a cold clay, but there is some good arable and grazing land in the parish, and the duke of Buccleugh is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor. Weekley, or as it was anciently called Wikele, or Wicklei, is so named from its situation on the river Ise. *Wike* and *Wickey* denoting a reach or bend of a river, and *Lee* a place.

*Manor.*—There were 2½ hides of land here, in the hands of the crown, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 44d. and the whole was rated at £6. In the reign of Richard I. *Roger de Duston* held this manor, and from this family it passed in marriage to the *Vavasours*, who held it of the crown by Knights service. From the *Vavasours*, it was carried in marriage to the *Langefelds*, and from this family, it passed to *Sir Bernard Brocus, Jun. Kt.* *Sir Edward Montague*, lord chief justice, in the reign of Henry VIII., purchased this estate in 1528. His grandson Sir Edward was K.B. at the coronation of James I., by whom he was created lord Montague of Boughton, 29th June, 1621, which title became extinct on the death of the last duke of Montague, in 1790, whose only daughter Elizabeth married *Henry duke of Buccleugh*, *Walter Francis Montague Douglas Scott*, the 5th duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, and present proprietor of this and other neighbouring lordships, is marquis of Dumfriesshire, earl of Drumlanrig and Sanguhar, viscount of Nith, Torthorwold, and Ross, baron Douglas, baron Scott of Buccleugh, baron Scott of Winchester and Eskdale, earl of Doncaster and baron Tynedale, by which last two titles he holds his seat in the house of lords. He is son of the 4th duke, by the youngest daughter of the 1st viscount Sidney: was born in 1806: married in 1829, the youngest daughter of the 2nd marquis of Bath, succeeded his father in 1819: is lord lieutenant of Midlothian and of Roxburghshire, colonel of the Edinburgh militia, and captain general of the Queen's body guards, in Scotland. This family traces its descent through a long line of distinguished chieftains and powerful nobles, from Sir Richard le Scott, of the reign of Alexander III., of Scotland, who as a feudal lord, swore fealty to Edward I., in 1296. Among their ancestors is Sir Walter Scott, of Branxholme and Buccleugh, on whose deeds the "Lay of the last minstrel" is founded.

*Seats.*—Montague House, London; Boughton House, Northamptonshire; Forest Lodge, Perthshire: Dalkeith East Park and Smeaton, near Edinburgh; Melrose, Roxburghshire; Langholme and Drumlanrig Castles, Dumfriesshire; and Richmond, Surrey. *William Henry Walter*, earl of Dalkeith, born in 1831, is his grace's son and heir.

*The Village of Weekley*, which is very small, is pleasantly situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Kettering. Near the village are vestiges of a moat, called the hall close, within which the ancient manor house is said to have stood.

*At Castle-hedges* several pavements and foundations have been turned up by the plough, and Mr. Thomas Blott, farmer, has Roman and Saxon coins found by him whilst ploughing. Weekley is well supplied with springs, in one of which, in a field near the village, stands a piece of old statuary, said to represent Moses smiting the rock.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, low tower and spire, the interior is neat and in good repair, and contains the monument of lord chief justice Montague, dated 1512, and other monuments to his noble descendants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the K. B. at £9. 0s. 5d., but now worth £146 per annum. The duke of Buccleugh is the patron, and the Rev. John Lucas Sutton, M. A., vicar. The tithes, &c. were commuted in 1807.

*Charities.*—*Montague's Hospital*, a neat building near the church, was founded and endowed by Sir Edward Montague, of Boughton, in 1614, for the maintenance of 7 poor people to be called the Master and Brethren of Weekley hospital. These poor aged men receive 3s. 6d. per week each, and meat of the value of 13s. 9d. per week, is divided amongst them. Two nurses receive 1s. 6d. each per week, but do not reside in the hospital. The income of the charity is £130 per annum.

*The Free School*, endowed by the Rev. N. Latham, of Barnwell, in 1619, is further supported by the duke of Buccleugh. This school has now an efficient master and mistress. The other Charities are—the *Church land*, about 2 acres; and three *doles* to the poor, amounting to £2. 18s. 10d. per annum.

BOUGHTON is a distinct manor in this parish. "In levelling the ground for a bowling green," says Bridges, "there was found a coin of the emperor *Vespasian*; foundation stones of buildings, and human bones were also dug up. There is a tradition that a chapel formerly stood here." In the 20th of Henry VIII. (1528), *Robert Burdon* and *Johanna* his wife conveyed this manor to *Sir Edward Montague*, lord chief justice, and with his descendants it still continues.

*Boughton House*, one of the princely seats of the duke of Buccleugh, and *Queensberry K. G.*, stands in an extensive park well stocked with deer. The mansion was originally erected by *Ralph duke of Montague*; King *William* honored the duke with a visit at this seat, on the 24th of October, 1695, when his majesty and the whole court were entertained with the greatest magnificence. Traces of the original grandeur of Boughton House are yet to be found in the noble terrace, on the principal front, where is also a canal nearly a mile in length; but a great part of the mansion was rebuilt by *John 2nd duke of Montague*. It contains a fine collection of paintings, and two cartoons, said to be *Raphael's*.



the subjects being the Holy Family, and Ezekiel's Vision. From the park, avenues of trees branch forth, and are intersected by similar ones at different distances, and in all directions, so that the house is thus surrounded by a circumference of 60 miles of a net-work of fine shady rides. The gardens are said to have occupied above 100 acres, and were formerly ornamented by large basins with fountains, aviaries, wildernesses, terraces, &c., and diversified by numerous statues, vases, &c., both of marble and metal. This magnificent place is now almost deserted by its noble owner.

*Directory.*—Philip Pain, Esq., Boughton House; Rev. John L. Sutton, M.A. vicar; Miss Sutton; Thomas Nixon, decorative painter, plumber, &c.; George Archer, vict. *Montague Arms*; John Archer, baker; Benjamin Bird, gardener; Wm. Coulthurst, gamekeeper; John Mace, farm bailiff; Thos Neale, shoemaker; Stephen Parker, shoemaker; Joseph Potter, gamekeeper; Charles Wise, master of free school; and the farmers are Wm. Blott, Richard Faulkner, (and farm bailiff,) Thos. Glover, Sarah Potter, and John Smith.

Letters received through the Kettering post-office.

## WELDON GREAT PARISH.

Weldon or *Weldon in the Woods*, includes the hamlet of Little Weldon, and is bounded on the east by Benefield, on the south by Stanion, on the west by Corby, and on the north by Deene. It contains, exclusive of Little Weldon, 2,350 acres; its population in 1801, was 364; in 1831, 338; and in 1841, 339 souls. Its rateable value is £2,410. 15s. 6d., and the amount of assessed property £3,982. Little Weldon contains 1,330 acres of the rateable value of £1,634; its population in 1841, was 473; and the amount of assessed property £1,765. Weldon consists of two separate manors, and townships, divided from each other by a little brook, and distinguished into Great and Little Weldon. This distinction occurs as early as the reign of the Conqueror. There are famous quarries of freestone in this parish. "Here" says Bridges, "are very ancient stone quarries, of so hard a texture as to admit a polish almost equal to Italian marble. Many slabs and chimney-pieces, in some of the principal houses in the county are made of this stone. And if we may credit the tradition of the place, founded on the report of skilful workmen, who know the grain of this stone, Old St. Paul's Cathedral, before the fire of London, was built with Weldon stone." This parish is well supplied with excellent springs. In Chapel Field, near the village, a Roman tessellated pavement 96 feet in length and 10 in breadth, within a kind of gallery, 100 Roman feet long in front, sided by several rooms about 30 feet square, in which were similar pavements: the whole structure was a double square 100 feet by 50, there were also a great number of coins of the Lower Empire, besides some of Constantine the Great, Constans, Magnentius, discovered here at the same time.

*Manor.*—Great Weldon contained at the time of the Domesday survey, 1 hide and 3 virgates, which were held of the crown by *Robert de Buci*, and valued at 30s., and Little Weldon half a hide, rated at 20s. *Hugh de Irvi* held the latter lordship. The family of *Basset* were amongst the earliest possessors of Great Weldon, and from them it passed in marriage, in the 10th of Henry IV., (1408) to *Sir Thomas Aylesbury* and *Sir John Knyvet*. In the 18th of Edward IV., (1478) *Henry Colet*, alderman of London, levied a fine of it, and dying in the 21st of Henry VII., (1505) was succeeded by his son *John Colet* dean of St. Paul's, and the celebrated founder of St. Paul's school. From this gentleman's mother it reverted to the *Knyvet* family, with which it continued till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it passed into the hands of Sir Christopher Hatton, Kt. The manor of Little Weldon came also into the possession of the Hatton's, and the *earl of Winchelsea*, their representative, is the present lord of both manors, and proprietor of nearly the whole parish. Here was also another manor called *Griffin's manor*, in Weldon, which in the reign of Charles I. was in the possession of lord Brudenell.

*The Village* of Weldon with that of Little Weldon, which joins it, forms a large straggling, but an exceedingly pleasant and picturesque, village, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. S. E. of Rockingham, and 8 miles west from Oundle. Weldon has a charter for a market on Wednesday, now fallen into disuse; and charters for four fairs, in February, May, July, and November, one only of which is now held, viz. on the Thursday following the second Sunday in July. Here was formerly a handsome market house, over which were the sessions chambers, supported by columns of the Tuscan order. This building was erected of the best stone, of the excellent quarry in the vicinity, by lord viscount Hatton. The sweet notes of the nightingale are nightly heard here.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on a slight eminence, at the N.W. side of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, south porch, and square tower containing a peal of six bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery to which the parish gives name, rated in the K. B. at £13. 6s. 8d., but now worth about £280 per annum. The earl of Winchelsea is the patron, and the Hon. and Rev. Daniel Finch Hatton, M.A., rector. The tithes were commuted for land in 1792.

*The Rectory House*, a neat substantial building, stands a little S.E. of the church.

*The Independent Chapel*, situated in Little Weldon, was erected in 1792. The dissenting interest commenced here about the year 1706, when Edward Nutt, a stonemason, licensed his dwelling-house for religious worship for protestant dissenters, and subsequently fitted up a more commodious building in 1738, on the site of which the present chapel stands.

The *School* is wholly supported by the earl of Winchelsea, and the rector.

*Charities.*—Henry Pratt, in 1597, left 20s. yearly to the poor of this parish;

James Cooper, in 1727, left £3 per annum, to be distributed in bread to the poor; a customary payment of 52s. a year is made by the earl of Winchelsea, to provide bread for the poor; and Thomas Dash, of Kettering, left £4 a year, to be expended on bread and meat for the poor.

Bellamy John, tailor  
Brown William, schoolmastr.  
Clark John, surgeon  
Clark S., vict., *King's Arms*  
Coles Michael, parish clerk  
Glithero Thomas, mason  
Hatton Hon. and Rev. Danl.  
Finch, rector

Jinks Charles, corn-dealer  
Milley John, gamekeeper  
Milley Thomas, gamekeeper  
Parker Thomas, baker  
Richardson Edw., carpenter  
Richardson Wm., carpenter  
White John, blacksmith  
White Thomas, shoemaker

**Farmers & Graziers.**

Clark Samuel  
Collier William  
Parsons William  
Pywell Elmer  
Rook Thomas  
Sturgess William  
Sharman Thomas

**WELDON, LITTLE.**

Allen T., vict., *White Hart* (&  
fellmonger & parchmt.-mr.)  
Andrews Rd., watch-maker  
Banks John, vict., *George Inn*  
Bell William, wheelwright  
Blackwell Jph., shoemaker  
Bradshaw John, plumber,  
glazier & painter  
Briggs Charles, shoemaker  
Chambers John, baker  
Chapman Wm., blacksmith  
Cooper J., grocer, draper, &c  
Gilby Rd., vict., *Nags Head*  
Gostick Henry, butcher  
Gostick Hy., and Heneage,  
grocers and drapers  
Hales C. tailor and draper  
Hales Thomas, grocer &c.  
Halford William, pig-jobber  
Hammerton Richard, vict.,  
*Wool Pack*

Hammerton Joseph, slater  
Harding Wm., shopkeeper  
Hardwick Jsph., fellmonger  
Harker John, shoemaker  
Hinkley William, miller  
Horsepool J. wheelwright  
Knight William, hair-dresser  
Loveday Thomas higgler  
Meyhew Thomas, saddler  
Moyses J. parchment maker  
Mence Rev. R., M.A. curate  
Percival John, tailor  
Preston Mary, baker  
Reesby C. school-mistress  
Richardson Thos., carpenter  
Rowlatt William, rope maker  
Spindle James, carpenter  
and wheelwright  
Stirgus Thomas, shoemaker  
Thomas Rev. T. (Independt.)

Turner William, whitesmith  
Wade Thomas, carpenter  
Wade T. jun., wheelwgt., &  
agricultural implemt.-mr.  
Webster D. brewer & steward  
to lord Winchelsea  
Woolston William. beer re-  
tailer and painter

**Farmers and Graziers.**

Chambers Joseph,  
Chapman William,  
Goodey William,  
Gray Richard,  
Hales Daniel  
Hammerton Richard  
Hinckley Joseph  
Nicholls Luke  
Pywell John H.  
Wright John

Letters received through the Oundle post-office.

*Carriers:* To Market Harborough, John Howe, Tues.; Kettering, John Howe, Thurs.; Thos. Jellis, Fri.; and Benjn. Spencer, Fri.—to Oundle, Thomas Jellis & Benj. Spencer, Thurs.—to Thrapston, J. Jellis, Tues.—to Stamford, John Howe, Fri.—and to Uppingham, J. Jellis and B. Spencer, Wed.

**WESTON BY WELLAND PARISH,**

So called to distinguish it from other parishes of the same name, is bounded on the east by Ashley, on the south by Sutton Basset, and on the west and north by the river Welland, which here divides it from Leicestershire. It contains 1,040 acres, of the rateable value of £1,645; the amount of assessed property, is £1,527; and its population in 1801, was 229; in 1831, 208; and in 1841, 199 souls. The soil is a strong clay, two-thirds of it is in grass, and the principal proprietors are, Messrs. John and William Tarlby, the vicar, and Messrs. Thos. and John Rowlatt.

*Manor.*—*Westone*, at the time of the Domesday survey, contained 2 hides, and 2 parts of a hide, which were held by *Robert de Buci*, and valued at 42s. 8d.

In the reign of Henry II., this manor was in the possession of the family of *Basset*, with which it continued till the 10th of Henry IV. (1408), when it fell to *Sir John Aylesbury, Kt.*, and *John Knyvet*. In the 12th of Elizabeth, (1569) *Edward Griffin*, died seized of the whole of Weston manor, when it descended to his successors. Henry H. H. Hungerford, Esq. is the present lord.

*The Village* of Weston, which is neat and pleasant, is seated on an eminence about 4 miles N.E. of Market Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient delapidated structure, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, and square tower, in which are three bells. The living is a vicarage, with that of Sutton Basset, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. B. at £11. 17s. 1d., but now valued at about £300 per annum. The Rev. James Halke, M.A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1802.

*The Vicarage House*, a good stone building, stands near the church.

Here is a small *School*, supported by subscription, for the parishes of Weston, Sutton Basset, and Ashley; and here is also a small bread charity.

Ashby Henry, miller and baker  
Bolton Samuel, schoolmaster  
Dexter William, butcher  
Freestone John, tailor  
Halke Rev. Jas., M.A., vicar  
Hartshorn John, blacksmith  
Richards Alice, vict., *Shoulder of Mutton*  
Scott John, wheelwright  
Scott Robert, vict., *Wheel & Compass*

Shelton Wm., shopkeeper and shoemaker  
Smith Samuel, parish clerk  
Stafford Wm., shopkeeper and shoemaker

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Ashby Henry  
Kendall Wm. (and cattle salesman)  
Rowlatt John [yeoman]  
Smith Thomas

Letters received through Market Harborough post-office.

### WILBARSTON PARISH.

This parish, which includes part of the hamlet of Pipewell, is bounded on the east by Carlton, on the south by Pipewell and Rushton, and on the west and north by Stoke Albany and Ashley. It contains 2,800 acres, its rateable value is £3,830, the amount of assessed property £3,029, and its population in 1801, was 755, in 1831, 681, and in 1841, 684 souls. The soil varies from a strong clay to a red soil, on a blue limestone bottom; and the principal proprietors are the Hon. Richard Watson, (the lord of the manor), Sir John Palmer, Bart., and Mr. William Edward Burditt. The lordship is well supplied with springs.

*Manor.*—*Robert de Toden* held 3 hides and 1 virgate in *Wilberdestone*, and the crown 3 virgates, at the time of the Norman survey. From *Robert de Toden* the manor passed to his descendant William de Albini, and from this family Stoke and *Wilberstone* passed in marriage into the family of *Roos*, with which they continued for several generations. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), William de Roos was lord of this manor, which he held of the king *in capite*. Thomas lord Roos being attainted in parliament in the 4th of Edward, IV.,



(1464) this manor was granted to *Sir William Hastings, Knt.*, who was afterwards suddenly seized at the council table, by order of Richard duke of Gloucester, and beheaded in the Tower. This lordship was then resumed by the crown and restored to the family of Roos, from which it passed by fine to *Edward Griffin, Esq.*, attorney general, in the 2nd of Philip and Mary, (1554), from the Griffins it passed to the Rockingham family, and is now in the possession of its representative the Hon. Richard Watson, of Rockingham Castle.

*The Village* of Wilbarston, which is rather large, stands on high ground commanding extensive prospects, about 6 miles east of Market Harborough, and 4 miles S. W. from Rockingham.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, side aisles, tower and spire containing four bells. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the K. B. at £7. 17s. 1d. but now worth about £220 per annum. Hon. Rd. Watson is the patron, and the Rev. Edward Griffin, M. A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1798, and the tithes of Pipewell for £20 per annum. Here is a small ancient Independent Chapel. *The National School* rebuilt in 1846, is supported by subscription.

For charities of Wilbarston, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

For *Pipewell Hamlet* and Abbey, see Rothwell hundred.

Almond Joseph, schoolmstr.	Meadows John, vict., <i>King's</i>	Taylor John, tailor, &c.
Almond Ann, schoolmistress	<i>Head</i> , and plumber	Wood William, tallow chadr.
Barlow Wm. & Edw., masons	Miller John, blacksmith	Wykes Mr. William
Bland M. collar & harness mr.	Neile John, jobber	
Browitt John, blacksmith	Nichols Benjn, H., maltster	<b>Farmers and Graziers</b>
Burditt Thomas, grocer	Osbourne Martha, milliner	Burnaby Thomas
Burditt Miss Mary	Pain James, butcher	Burnaby Thomas, jun.
Button Edw. & Benj., buildrs	Platt John, butcher	Burditt, Charles (and miller)
Cannam William, cooper	Platt, Mrs. Mary	Burditt John
Chapman Benjamin, grocer	Raven Mrs, Ann	Burditt William Edward
and tallow-chandler	Scott Thos., grocer. & butchr.	Lefevre John Charles
Gulliver Thomas, baker	Scott Thomas, shopkeeper	Odams William, Pipewell
Hughes Samuel, shoemaker	Skeffington Mr. Bryan	Pain James
Ingham James, tailor	Skillington Charles, baker	Platt Edward
Jones Wm. vict., <i>Queen's Head</i>	Slater Thomas, millwright	Ravens Charles
Markham William, vict., <i>Fox</i> ,	Swingler Samuel, carpenter	Scott Elizabeth
(and postmaster)	and wheelwright.	Tirrell Adam, Pipewell

Letters received through the Market Harborough Post-office.

*Carriers to Market Harborough* :—John Storie, Tues. ; and John Hardy, Tues. & Sat.

## HUXLOE HUNDRED.

The boundaries of this hundred are formed by Higham Ferrers hundred on the east, by the hundreds of Navisford and Corby on the north, by Rothwell and Orlingbury hundreds on the west, and on the south by the hundred of Hamford-

shoe. Its shape is oblong, but irregular, extending over an area of 41,790 statute acres; its greatest length from its S.W. to its N.E. angles, about 13 miles, and its greatest breadth, from N. to S., nearly 12 miles. The hundred of *Hocheslan*, was one of the eight hundreds in this county, of which the abbey of Peterborough was possessed soon after its foundation; part of it in Domesday book is called *Neveslund* hundred, but in the reign of Edward I., this division was not existing, and the whole was called *Huckleslowe* hundred. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the abbot of Peterborough was lord of it, and so continued till the dissolution, when it was seized by the king, and granted to queen Catherine for the term of her life. In the 9th of James I. (1611), it was granted to *John Eldred*, and *Wm. Whitmore, Esqrs.*, who, in two years after, sold it to *Sir Edward Montague*, and his heirs, and it is now in the possession of his lineal descendant, the duke of Buccleugh. Huxloe hundred contains 22 parishes, including the market-town of Kettering, of which the following is an enumeration, shewing the number of acres, and houses; the population and rateable value of each parish:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Addington, Great .....	1,230	61	130	136	266	£. 1,241
Addington, Little .....	1,170	70	142	157	299	1,068
Aldwinkle, All Saints .....	2,450	63	129	143	272	} 3216
Aldwinkle St. Peter's .....		38	101	82	183	
Barnwell All Saints .....	1,680	27	67	73	140	1,998
Barton Seagrave .....	2,030	43	93	126	219	2,710
Burton Latimer .....	2,690	214	488	477	965	3,550
Cranford, St. Andrew .....	2,420	48	145	112	257	1,448
Cranford, St. John .....		65	166	175	341	1,364
Denford .....	1,940	77	175	154	329	1,834
Finedon or Thingdon .....	3,650	302	652	726	1,378	5,334
Grafton Underwood .....	2,050	57	158	123	281	1,517
Irthlingborough .....	3,720	319	680	659	1,339	7,639
Islip .....	1,370	110	252	295	547	1,150
Kettering .....	2,840	1,024	2,399	2,468	4,867	
Lilford .....	1,940	7	14	22	36	} 1960
Wigsthorpe, hamlet .....		18	52	45	97	
Lowick .....	2,200	88	225	205	430	2,160
Slipton .....	720	28	80	79	159	678
Sudborough .....	2,730	63	168	164	332	2,043
Twywell .....	1,400	53	116	116	232	1,380
Warkton .....	1,810	64	147	166	313	1,765
Woodford .....	1,750	149	338	342	680	3,203
Total .....	41,790	2,989	6,917	7,045	13,962	47,258

## Charities of Huxloe Hundred.

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports, (See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c.)

Date. Donor and nature of Gift. To what place and purposes applied. Annual Value.

The charities of Barnwell All Saints are included with those of Barnwell St. Andrew.

1663	Rev. Rd. Thorpe (land), Aldwinkle All Saints & St. Andrew pars. school	£16	0	0
1725	Wootton's Charity (rent), ditto ... .. poor	1	12	0
	Poor's Land (12a. 35p.)... ditto ... .. ditto	30	0	0
	Church Land (32p.) ... ditto ... .. ditto	2	2	0
1754	Captain Webb (£10) ... ditto ... .. ditto	0	10	0
1589	Eliz. Mgt. Burbank (10a. & house), Burton Latimer Parish, school	30	0	0
1792	Rev. Samuel Barwick (5a.), ditto ... .. instructn. of infnts	20	10	0
1804	Church Land (15a.) ... ditto ... .. church	19	15	0
1514	Wm. & Agnes Scott (£10), } expended in land ... poor	44	0	0
	Rents of Charity Estates, (£40), }			
	Mulsoe & Hick's charity (land), ... .. ditto	8	15	0
	Richard Hopkins (1a. 3r.), ditto ... .. ditto	6	0	0
	Poors' Allotment (70a.)... ditto ... .. ditto	48	0	0
	Luck, Plowright, & another doles, ditto ... .. ditto	1	5	0
1727	Wm. Dickenson (£60) ... ditto, expended in enclosing charity estates			
	Poors' Land (1a. 10p.) ... Cranford St. And. & St. John, poor...	6	0	0
1580	Rd. Finedon (£500) ... Finedon parish ... school	60	0	0
	By Subscription (57a., &c.), ditto ... .. girls' charity school	71	11	10
	Ditto (£228.11s.8d., 3 per cents., ditto ... .. ditto	7	0	0
	Thos. Harvey & Mary Mulso (28a. &c.), ditto ... poor	32	14	0
1636	Mrs. Joan Mulso (40s. per ann.), ditto ... .. ditto	2	0	0
1725	Mrs. Deborah Hampton (house & 16a.), ditto ... a poor maiden	16	0	0
1813	Mrs. Cath. Whitelock (£100) } ... .. poor	3	3	0
1818	Mrs. Frances Dolben (£20) }			
1810	Mrs. Eliz. Whitworth (rent), ditto... .. gowns to 2 poor women	1	1	0
1728	William Trigg (rent) ... Irthlingborough almshouse, school, poor, &c.	27	0	0
1801	Rd Glover (rent) ... ditto ... .. poor	10	0	0
	Church Land (24a.) ... ditto ... .. ditto	51	0	0
1705	Henry Medbury (lands, &c.), Islip Parish, widows of clergymen, poor, &c.	111	2	0
	Grammar-School Estate... Kettering Town & Parish ...	147	8	8
	Church & Town allotment (16. 2r. 6p.), do., church & apprent. childn.	28	0	0
	Poors' allotment (9a. 1r. 17p.), ditto ... .. poor	13	0	0
	William Cave (rent) ... ditto ... .. poor	1	2	0
	Christopher Edey (rent)... ditto ... .. ditto	4	0	0
	Thomas & Sarah Dawson, ditto ... .. ditto	4	0	0
	Hunt's Charity ... .. ditto ... poor widows	44	0	0
1688	Edmund Sawyer (rent) ... ditto ... .. six almspeople	6	0	0
1782	Mrs. Martha Baker (£200) ditto ... .. ditto	6	0	0
1792	Mrs. Ann Aldwinkle ... ditto ... .. ditto	12	0	0
	Ditto ... .. ditto ... reading to inmates of workhouse	2	10	0

Carried Forward ..... £895 1 6

				Brought forward .....	£895	1	6
	Ditto	...	...	...	bibles &c. to poor	1	10 0
	Ditto	...	...	...	poor	14	0 0
1682	Rachael Sawyer (£100)...	ditto	...	...	apprenticg. childn.	5	0 0
	Mrs. Eliz. Baker (£150)...	ditto	...	...	bread to poor	4	10 0
	Charity stock (£363. 4s., 4 per cent.), ditto	...	...	...	girls' school	26	10 0
	Sir John Knightley	...	ditto	...	Sunday-school	5	5 0
1769	Joseph Nunneley (£100)...	ditto	...	...	great meetng. house	5	0 0
1781	Elizabeth Baker (£100)...	ditto	...	...	ditto	5	0 0
1826	Mary Mee (£19. 19)	...	ditto	...	ditto	1	0 0
	Ragsdale's gift	...	Lilford Parish	...	poor	1	0 0
1770	William Lascells (£164. 9s. 9d.), Wigsthorpe hamlet, apprent. childn., &c.	...	...	...	...	7	0 0
1725	Sir John Germain & Lady Eliz. Germain, Lowick Parish, school	...	...	...	...	90	0 0
	Poors' Land [7a.]	...	ditto	...	apprnt. childn., &c.,	15	0 0
	Church Land [20a.]	...	ditto	...	church	18	10 0
1771	Mrs. Mary Wheat (£30)...	ditto	...	...	poor	1	10 0
	Church Land [10a. 3r.]	...	Sudborough Parish	...	...	16	0 0
1781	The Marchioness of Bath (£366. 13s. 4d), ditto	...	...	...	Sunday-school	20	0 0
1769	Thomas Ekins [rent]	...	Twywell Parish	...	poor	1	0 0
1753	John Harris (£10)	...	ditto	...	ditto	0	18 0
	Commissioners of Inclosure, ditto	...	...	...	church	0	8 0
	Hunt's Charity	...	Warkton Parish	...	poor	2	8 10
	Church [5a. 1r.] Land	...	ditto	...	...	7	0 0
1577	Peter & Edwd. Grey [38a., &c.], Woodford Parish, poor	...	...	...	...	55	0 0
	"Whalley's Money,"	...	ditto	...	ditto	0	13 4
	Church Land [14a. 3r. 5p.] ditto	...	...	...	...	30	0 0
Total.....					£1,229	4	8

## ADDINGTON GREAT, PARISH.

Great Addington, or Addington Magna, is bounded on the east by Ringstead, on the north by Woodford, on the west by Burton Latimer, and on the south by Little Addington. It contains 1,230 acres; its population in 1801, was 200, in 1831, 282; and in 1841, 266 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,241; and the amount of property as assessed by the commissioners of property tax, in 1815, is £1,590. The soil is principally a strong clay, and the principal proprietors are, John B. L. Ward, Esq., (the lord of the manor), and Col. Pack.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Osmund* held 1 hide and 1 virgate of land in *Edintone*, of the bishop of Constance. In King Edward's time, it was the freehold of *Azar*, and valued at 10s. but it was now advanced to 20s. The abbey of *Burgh* had 1½ hides, and the abbey of *Croyland* had 2 hides here at the same time. These estates were then rated at 10s. and 40s. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the Abbot of *Croyland*, or *Crowland*, and *Robert de Vere*, were lords of this manor, and in the 25th of Edward III.,



(1351) *Robert de Vere* levied a fine of it; with this family it continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when it passed in marriage to John lord Mordaunt, and with his descendants it continued for several generations. *Thomas Andrew, Esq.*, of Harleston, whose predecessors bought it of lord Mordaunt, was lord of this manor in Bridges' time. The possessions here belonging to the abbey of Croyland, were seized by the crown at the dissolution, and granted in the 4th of queen Mary, (1556) to Sir Robert Lane, Knt. and Anthony Throgmorton, from whom they passed to the family of Clarke.

*The Village* of Great Addington, which is small and straggling, is situate about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. W. of Thrapston, in the vicinity of the Northampton canal, and Peterborough Railway.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is a small plain edifice with an ancient tower. In a niche in the wall is a monument to Henry de Vere, Esq., who died in 1516. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K. B. at £10. 12s. 8½d. and now worth about £460 per annum. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803. The Rev. James Tyler, B.A., is both patron and incumbent. A chantry was founded here by Henry Vere, and endowed with lands, for a "priest to sing for ever for himself and his ancestors."

*Human Remains.*—Near the S.E. end of the village is an elevation called *Shooter's-hill*, which seems to have been used as a place of burial by the ancient Britons and Romans, several human skeletons and ancient relics having been found there at various periods, but especially in the spring of 1847. Mr. Cole, who visited and examined the remains at the time, tells us that, whilst digging for gravel, "the spades of the men employed came in contact, day by day, with many perfect skeletons of human beings, which had been apparently interred with great regularity. Nine or ten were thus disclosed; but according to the reports of the workmen, scores have been noticed in various directions about the field at different times, while they have been occupied in their business of digging for gravel. The skeletons were found within a few feet from the level of the natural soil, and there was no appearance that the earth had ever been raised over them. There was nothing around or about the spot to indicate that a tumulus of any description had been constructed to protect these venerable sepulchres. The sand and the gravel had proved admirably dry preservatives of the several subjects, and there was no indication of their ever having been disturbed, during the long lapse of ages which must have intervened since they were deposited in the soil, until the present period." It is somewhat remarkable that in some cases the face of the body had been placed downwards, and others laid on their sides, whilst in three instances skeletons were found completely *headless*; and it is curious to notice that, in lieu of the head

of each of these subjects, three or four stones had been heaped up. A rudely constructed urn or vase of unbaked clay, called by Druidical antiquaries the *drinking-cup*, found at the feet of one of the skeletons, is indicative of the antiquity of this burial-place. Spear-heads and daggers, and portions of other ancient warlike instruments, as well as necklaces and other ornaments, were found near some of the skeletons. Here was also found "the Druid sandstone, which is silex and pebbles forming a *breccia*, in the manner of pudding stone. The Druids held it in great estimation, and used it as a building stone. Amulets were formed of the pebbles." In an adjoining field is a little tumulus like elevation, in which skeletons were also found. "From time immemorial," continues Mr. Cole, in his lecture on this subject, "the field in which the skeletons were found has been called Shooters'-hill; and the tradition is, that it was so named in consequence of a warlike conflict which took place there, and that in the little tumulus below, the spoils and general treasures were carefully deposited. On the western side of the gravel-pit where the skeletons were found is a rather deep valley; and beyond this striking declivity, the rising ground assumes an elevation greater by 42 feet than that where the interments were disclosed, rising most imposingly and majestically above their compeers, and forming a complete barrier to the vision in that direction. A fine situation for the superstitious, uncivilized aborigines of the island. Along this kind of deep ravine, at certain seasons, we may consider the hollow wind to sweep, as if striking the harp to the wild requiem of the deceased, and at others chanting their eternal dirge; while at the calmer seasons, this beautiful dell impresses the mind with the idea of perfect tranquillity and heartfelt repose; one, presenting an imposing idea, bordering on the *sublime*; the other calming down the spirit to the charms of the *beautiful*."

*Directory*—The Rev. James Tyley, B.A., rector; Chas. Abbot, carpenter; Thos. Chapman, vict., *Hare & Hounds*; John Harris, blacksmith; Laurence Hudson, wheelwright and shopkeeper; and the farmers are—Thomas Coleman (& miller), Thos. Coleston, Wm. King Curtis, Thos. Page, Jph. Spencer, and Jno. Ward.

Letters received through Thrapston post-office.

#### ADDINGTON LITTLE PARISH

Lies south of Great Addington, and contains 1,170 acres, of the rateable value of £1,068. The amount of assessed property is £999; and the population in 1801 was 212; in 1831, 264; and in 1841, 229 souls.

*Manor*.—The Abbot of Peterborough held 3 hides of land here at the time of the general survey. *Hugh de Waterille* was the under tenant, and the estate was valued at 40s. In the reign of Edward I., this manor was in the posses-

sion of the family of *Bernak*; and the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the convent of Sulby were lords of Little Addington. After the dissolution, this lordship was granted to *Edward Humfrey*, and it descended to his posterity. The lordship was afterwards divided among several freeholders. The village, which is insignificant, is about 5 miles south of Thrapston. The *Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a small edifice, with a tower and spire. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K. B. at £7. 12., but now worth £260. per annum. The tithes are commuted. G. Capron, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Thomas Sanderson incumbent. Here is a neat *Wesleyan chapel*, erected in 1844.

*Directory*.—Rev. T. Sanderson, rector; William Abbot, beer-retailer; William Boddington, baker; Thomas Coleston, shopkeeper; Mrs Ann King; John Parkins, jobber; Ephraim Saxby, tailor and vict., *Bell*; Charles Swingler, shoemaker; George Wilson, shoemaker; and the farmers are, Robert Bateman, William Brown, John Cheney, Richard Parsons, John Woodcock, and Samuel Wright. Letters received through the Thrapston post-office.

#### ALDWINKLE (ALL SAINTS AND ST. PETER'S) PARISHES

Are bounded by Liveden on the north, by Islip on the west and south, and by the river Nen on the east. These are two parishes and two manors, containing together 2,450 acres. The amount of assessed property in both is £2,798; and the rateable value £3,216. The population of Aldwinkle All Saints, in 1801, was 349; in 1831, 247; and in 1841, 272; and that of St. Peter's, in 1801, 146; in 1831, 171; and in 1841, 183 souls. The soil in general is good, with some extensive woods; and a chalybeate spring rises in a plantation belonging to John Chapman, Esq., who, with lord Lilford (the lord of the manor), and W. B. Stopford, Esq., are the principal landowners. The river Nen, which flows through Aldwinkle St. Peter's, is navigable to the sea, and communicates with the Northampton canal.

*Manor*.—*Eldewinkle* contained 8 hides of land at the time of the Domesday survey, 5 of which were held of *Guy de Reinbuedcurt*, and 3 of the abbot of Burgh. The former estate was then valued at 50s., and the latter at 30s. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Richard de Aldwinkle* was one of the lords of Aldwinkle, and with his descendants the estate continued till 1466, when *William de Aldwynkle, Esq.*, died, and was buried here in All Saints Church. The manor, possessed by the abbey of Peterborough, was in the possession of Walter de Langton, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the 29th of Edward I. (1300); and in the 8th of Edward II. (1314) it was confirmed by the crown to Thomas earl of Lancaster. It subsequently passed through various

possessors to the Exeter family. Lord Lilford is the present proprietor of both manors.

*The Village* of Aldwinkle All Saints is about 4 miles N. E. from Thrapston, and that of Aldwinkle St. Peters  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles N. by E. of the same town.

*The Church* of the former village, dedicated to All Saints, which is considered a beautiful specimen of the decorated English style, consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel and chantry chapel, and a remarkably fine embattled tower containing four bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the K. B. at £12. 14s. 9d., but now worth £350 *per annum*. George Capron, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Robert Roberts, B. A., incumbent.

The Church of the latter village, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel and spire steeple, in which are three bells. The living is a rectory rated at £11. 6s. 3d. but its present value is £230 *per annum*, the patronage is vested in lord Lilford, and the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Powys, is the incumbent. There is a small *Baptist Chapel* erected in 1822, in Aldwinkle All Saints, and here is a *School*, free to both parishes, which is endowed with land, yielding £20 a year, and aided by voluntary subscriptions.

For the other charities of these parishes, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

*Eminent Men.*—John Dryden, the celebrated Poet Laureat to Charles II., and James II., “Glorivus John” was born in the rectory house of Aldwinkle All Saints, on the 9th of August, 1631; he was son of Mr. Erasmus Dryden, of Titchmarsh, and grandson of Sir Erasmus Dryden, of Canons Ashby. His mother was daughter of the Rev. Henry Pickering, rector of the parish. He received the first rudiments of classical learning at Westminster school, under the care of Dr. Busby, where for a Thursday night’s exercise, he translated the third satire of Persius, and the year before he left this school, he wrote a poem, on the death of the lord Hastings. In 1650, he was elected a scholar of Trinity-college, Cambridge. In 1658, he published *Heroick stanzas on the late lord protector, Oliver Cromwell, written after his funeral*. In 1660, came out his *Astrea Redux, a poem on the happy restoration and return of his sacred majesty, K Charles II.* And the same year his panegyric to the king, on his coronation. In 1662, he addressed a poem to the lord chancellor Hyde, presented on New-year’s day; and the same year he published a satire on the Dutch. His next piece was *Annus Mirabilis, the year of wonders, 1666, an historical poem*.

Upon the death of Sir William Davenant, in 1668, he was made poet laureat and historiographer to Charles II., and the same year published his essay on dramatic poetry, dedicated to the earl of Dorset. The year following, the *Wild Gallant*, his first play appeared, which was followed by many others, with such rapidity, that in the space of 25 years, besides his other numerous poetical writings, he produced 27 dramatic performances, for which he was treated



with more severity than justice, and was even publicly ridiculed on the stage, under the character of Bays, in that excellent comedy the *Rehearsal*, written by the duke of Buckingham. He indeed affected to despise its satire, tho' it is sufficiently plain, that he felt all its force, since in his character of Zimri, in his *Absalom and Achitophel*, he took a full revenge on the noble author. After the accession of James II., our poet became a catholic, upon which occasion Mr. Thos. Brown published "The reasons of Mr. Bays's changing his religion considered." In 1687, he published his "Hind and Panther, a poem," which is a direct defence of the catholic church, chiefly by way of dialogue between a Hind who represents the church of Rome, and a Panther, who sustains the character of the church of England. At the revolution, being disqualified by having turned catholic, he was dismissed from the office of poet laureat, and succeeded by Thomas Shadwell, against whom he entertained much resentment, as appears from his *Mac Flecknoe*, which is one of the severest satires in any language. He published "The life of St. Francis Xavier," translated from the French, and other works, too numerous to notice here, which have rendered his name *immortal*. He married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Berkshire, by whom he had three sons, Charles, John, and Henry. Mr. Dryden died on the 1st of May, 1701, and was interred in Westminster abbey, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory, by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham.

*Dr. Thomas Fuller*, the celebrated divine and historian, and author of "The Worthies of England," was son of the rector of Aldwinkle St. Peters, and born there in 1608. He also published "The History of the Holy War," "Holy State," "The Church History of Britain," "The History of the University of Cambridge, since the conquest," "History of Waltham abbey," &c. He died on the 16th of August, 1661, and was buried in the chancel of Cranford church. In 1662, his *History of the Worthies of England* was published. As to his memory, such extraordinary things are related of it as are scarce credible. It is said that he could repeat five hundred strange and unconnected words after twice hearing, and could repeat a sermon verbatim, if he once heard it. He undertook once, in passing to and from Temple-bar to the furthest part of Cheapside, to tell at his return every sign as it stood in order on both sides of the way, repeating them either backwards or forwards; and he did it exactly. His manner of writing was still more strange and extraordinary, from the top of the page to the bottom, something like the Chinese. We are told, that he would write near the margin the first words of every line down to the foot of the paper; then by beginning at the head again, would so perfectly fill up every one of these lines, as without spaces, interlineations, or contractions, would so connect the ends and beginnings, that the sense would appear as complete, as if he had written it in a continued series after the ordinary manner.

*Marked 1 reside at Aldwinkle St. Peter's.*

1 Adams John, Esq.	1 Chapman Rt., gamekeeper	Roberts Rev. Rt., B.A., rector
Adams Miss	1 Chapman John, plumber & glazier	1 Travell Thos., beer retailer
1 Allen John, maltster	1 Curtis Wm., drover & jobr.	Walden Thos., schoolmaster
Batson Daniel, carpenter	Flavell Thos., tailor, shop-keeper and beer retailer	1 Walden John, baker
Batson Richardson, st. mason	French Edward, shoemaker	
Batson Sarah, bonnet maker	Geary Wm., vict., <i>Rose &amp; Crn.</i>	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Beesley Bright, blacksmith and beer retailer.	Geary Wm., butcher	1 Chapman John
Beesley Thos., shopkeeper	1 Mayes William, shoemaker	1 Coles Henry
Briggs William, beer retailer and rope-maker.	Pinnock Joseph, shoemaker	French Thomas
Brooks, Rev. Thos., (baptist)	Prentice, Mrs. Mary	1 Hill John
1 Buckfield Thos., gardener	Pidmore James, bookseller	1 Hill William
		Siddons John
		Thompson William

Letters received through the Thrapston post-office.

For BARNWELL ALL SAINTS PARISH see page 752.

## BARTON SEAGRAVE PARISH,

Is bounded by Warkton on the north, Kettering on the west, Burton Latimer on the south, and Cranford on the east; it contains 2,030 acres; its population in 1801, was 159, in 1831, 203, and in 1841, 219 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,710. 11s., and the amount of assessed property £3,118. The soil in general is a deep loam; and the principal owner is lady Hood. The parish derived its present name from the family of Seagrave, the most eminent member of which was *Nicholas de Seagrave*, marshall of England, in the time of Edward II.; but it had been called *Barton Hanred*, from its previous lords.

*Manor.*—In the Saxon times, *Burred* and his kinsmen possessed this lordship, and gave it to the abbey of Burgh, from which it was afterwards unjustly taken by the king's justiciary. At the time of the Domesday survey, the *bishop of Constance* had 4 hides here, which, with 2 mills, 40a. of meadow, and 8a. of wood were valued at £5. In the reign of Henry II., Barton contained 5 hides, and was held by *Geoffrey Chamberlain*, of the fee of Gloucester. It afterwards passed to the Seagraves, one of whom, the above-named Nicholas, obtained licence to make a castle of his manor-house here. The manor was carried in marriage to the *Mowbrays*, and from them descended to the duke of Norfolk. About the year 1665, it was purchased of Mr. Humfrey, lord Cullen, and others, by the family of *Bridges*, and the duke of Montague was lord paramount. Mr. Tibbets was the late proprietor, and lady Hood, his grand-daughter, is the present possessor. The convent of Sulby, and the hospitalers of St. John had each possessions in this parish.

*The Village* of Barton Seagrave, surrounded by groves and lofty trees, is situate on a gentle ascent, about 2 miles S.E. of Kettering. From foundations dug up in several places, this village must have been considerably larger. The castle was surrounded by a moat, and stood westward of the church.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Botolph, consists of a nave and south aisle, chancel, and a low, broad, embattled tower, between the church and chancel. Though the edifice on the whole is of motley construction, yet it bears several marks of its Saxon origin, and is so far the most interesting fragment of ancient architecture in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K.B. at £10. 17s. 1d., but now worth £600 per annum. The Duke of Buccleugh is patron, and the Rev. Chas. Stopford, M.A., rector. The tithes have been commuted.

*The Rectory House*, a commodious residence, stands near the church.

Here is an *Infant School*, supported by lady Hood.

*Barton Seagrave Hall*, the occasional residence of lady Hood, is an ancient plain stone building.

*Eminent Men.*—*John Bridges, Esq.*, whose name the history of this county (in 2 vols., folio) bears, was a native of this parish, and resided here. It is esteemed one of the best county histories that have ever been published. The materials for it were collected by Mr. B. with great labour, and at an expense, it is said, of several thousand pounds, but he died before these materials could be compiled. The work was thrown into its present shape by the Rev. Peter Whalley, and published in the year 1791. *Humphrey Henchman*, bishop of London, was born here in 1592. He was instrumental in promoting the escape of Charles II., and died in 1675.

*Directory.*—Lady Mary Hood, *Hall*; Rev. Charles Stopford, M.A., rector; Wm. Eayers, shopkeeper; Wm. Holt, carpenter, &c.; Wm. Hudson, blacksmith; Samuel Maycock, letter-receiver; Sarah Robinson schoolmistress; John Watts, gardener; and the farmers are—Wm. Dale, Henry Draper, Chr. Gawthropp, James Hobson, Saml. Wallis, and Charles Wells. Letters are received through the Kettering post-office.

#### BURTON LATIMER PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Cranford on the east, Barton Seagrave on the north, Isham on the west, and Finedon on the south. It contains 2,690 acres; its population in 1801, was 669; in 1831, 995; and, in 1841, 965 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,550; and the amount of assessed property £4,235. The soil is very good, and yields excellent crops; there is some limestone, but very little gravel. The principal proprietors are Hy. Rd. Harper, Esq., (lord of the manor), Rev. D. Barclay Bevan, Rev. Thomas Hanbury, and Messrs. Edward Eady and William Linnell. The lordship is well supplied with excellent springs.

*Manor.*—At the Conqueror's survey, *Guy de Reimbuedcurt* held  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land here, which, with 2 mills of the yearly rent of 16s., and 20 acres of meadow

were then valued at £6. *Richard* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides here at the same time, of the bishop of Constance. These two estates were considered afterwards as two distinct manors. In the reign of Henry II., *Richard de Reincurt* had  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hides here, and *William de Houton*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *John Devereux* was lord of Burton, from whom it passed to the family of *De Eylesford*. The other manor was held by the family of *Plessey* or *Plesset*, until the 4th of Henry V. (1416), when it devolved on *John Cammell*, with whose descendants it continued till the time of Henry VII., when it passed to *John Bouton*. It was then certified to be held of the king *in capite*, by knight's service. In the 45th of Edward III. (1371), the first mentioned manor, with the advowson of the church, passed from John de Eylesford to William Latimer, lord of Danby, and his heirs; and with this family it continued till the death of John lord Latimer, in the 19th of Elizabeth (1576), when it descended to his daughter Catherine, wife of Henry earl of Northumberland. The next possessors of it were the family of *Bacon*, and about a century since, *Dr. Perkins* held it in right of his wife, widow of the late Mr. Bacon. In the 3rd of Henry VIII. (1511), *Sir Rd. Empson*, attainted of high treason, possessed a manor here, which was granted to *Sir William Compton, Kt.* The abbey of Croxton had possessions in this parish.

*The Village* of Burton Latimer, which is large, healthy, and pleasantly situated, stands about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. of Kettering. Messrs. Davis, & Co.'s worsted mill, which was burnt in Oct., 1848, when machinery, &c. to the amount of £7,000 was destroyed, has been lately rebuilt, and when in full work will weave 16,000 yards of carpetting per week, and employ 400 persons.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel, north porch, and an embattled tower, surmounted by a neat spire. In it are considerable remains of the Norman style. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K. B. at £29. 10s., but now worth about £1,000 per annum. The Rev. David B. Bevan, M.A. is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1803.

A *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1836; and a *Baptist Chapel* in 1744, and enlarged in 1832.

*The Free School* is endowed with £47 per annum, arising from 10 acres of land and a house left, in 1589, by Elizabeth Margaret Burbank; and an annuity of £7, under a decree of the court of chancery. An *Infant School* is endowed with 5 acres, left in 1792 by Rev. Samuel Barwick, which now yields £25 per annum; and a new *Girls' School* has been built by subscription, and is supported partly by endowment, and partly by subscription.

Amongst the *Charities* of the parish (for which see the table prefixed to this hundred), are the poor's allotment, which consists of 70a., and lets for £91 per



annum; and Scott's charity, 40a. and 7 cottages, rebuilt a few years since. There are few rural parishes can boast of so many important charities.

Ashmess Richard, gent.	Eady Moses I., miller	Oswin Edward, shopkeeper
Blencoe Valentine, gent.	Eady J. gardener & shopkpr.	Robinson Samuel, baker
Barber Mrs. Ann	Eady Thomas, butcher	Sharp William, shoemaker.
Barber —, infant school	Eady Mary, schoolmistress	Talbut George, baker
Battle James, baker & joiner	Glover John, wheelwright	Tailby Levi, tailor
Bollard William, tailor	Harper Rev. Lattimer, B.A.	Quincey Edward, baker,
Buckley Richard blacksmith	<i>Burton-hall</i>	butcher & shopkeeper
and shopkeeper	Hill Richard. blacksmith	Quincey Thos, Giles, baker
Burnaby Thos. letter receiver	Hughes T., vict. <i>Round-house</i>	Walpole H., miller
Bryan Ann, beer retailer	May Rev. William, [baptist]	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Collins T., senr. vict., <i>Red</i>	Mason Sthn., watch maker	Britton John,
<i>Cow</i> , (and butcher)	and druggist	Downing Thomas,
Collins T., junr. carpenter	Mee Sarah, milliner	Eady Edmund,
Coles T., machine proprietor	Miller Sarah, vict., <i>Horse &amp;</i>	Eady John,
Coles Eliza, milliner	<i>Groom</i>	Eady Thomas,
Croxers J. vict., <i>Duke's Arms</i>	Miller Miss Edith	Fairey John, <i>Burton Lodge</i>
Dickens Edward, vict., <i>Wag-</i>	Miller Benjn., pig dealer	Linnell William,
<i>&amp; Horses</i> , [& wheelwright]	Miller James, shopkeeper	Stokes John,
Dickinson Saml, shoemaker	Morphew Rev. John Cross,	Sudborough Joseph,
Downing J. plumber & glazr.	curate	Wignall Edw., [& butcher]

Letters received through the Kettering Post-office.

#### CRANFORD (ST. ANDREW'S AND ST. JOHN'S) PARISHES.

These two parishes, which are separated from each other by a small stream, lie east from Burton Latimer. In early records the lordships are not distinguished, but in later times were accounted separate liberties, and are now independent parishes. They contain 2,420 acres, of the rateable value of £2,812; the amount of assessed property is £2,541; and the population in 1801, was 419; in 1831, 564; and in 1841, 598 souls. The soil of Cranford St. Andrew is principally a black clay, that of St. John's a strong clay, with an abundance of lime stone in both parishes. The principal proprietors are, the duke of Buccleugh, and the Rev. Sir George Robinson, Bart., the lords of the manors.

*Manor.*—At the Domesday survey, Robert held 3 hides in *Cranford*, of the abbey of Burgh; Godric 1½ hides of the King; Odelin 3 virgates of Guy de Reinbuedcurt; and Robert, of the bishop of Constance, 1 virgate. The whole was then valued at £4. 10s. In the reign of Henry II., these lots were in the hands of several possessors; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), Hugh Daundelyn, Thomas Broune, — Curson, and John de Seymor were lords of Cranford. In the reign of Edward III., Sir John Daundelyn was possessed of a manor here, which continued for many generations with his successors, and was sold by Dr. Christopher Coe, in 1715, to Sir James Robinson. Another manor, which had been in the family of Fossebrokes, passed from them to the Maidwells, from whom it came to the Walcots, who sold it to Sir James Robinson, Bart. These manors were in Cranford St. Andrew. Another manor in Cranford lordship, was possessed

by the family of Drayton, in the reign of Richard II., and passed from them to the Lovetts. In the 24th of Henry VIII. (1532), *Sir Edward Montague* levied a fine of it, and with his descendants it continued. *The Rev. Sir George Stamp Robinson*, one of the lords of these manors, is son of Rev. Wm. Villiers Robinson, (2nd son of the 5th baronet,) by the daughter of Stamp Brooksbank, Esq. He was born in 1797, succeeded his uncle, the 6th baronet, in 1833, and has been rector of Cranford since 1822. The 1st baronet was lord mayor of London, and received his title for services in the cause of Charles II.; he was nephew of archbishop Laud. *Seats*, Cranford Hall, Northamptonshire, and Stretton Hall, Leicestershire. *John Blencowe*, his son, born in 1830, is his heir.

*The Villages* of Cranford, St. Andrew and St. John, are adjacent to each other and pleasantly situated on the main road from Kettering to Thrapston, about 4 miles east from the former place, and 5 miles west from the latter.

*The Church* of Cranford St. Andrew is picturesquely situated within the village and close to the mansion of the Rev. Sir Geo. S. Robinson, Bart., who is both patron and incumbent. It consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, north and south chantries, south porch, and tower with a transeptal addition to the north aisle, erected by the present patron and rector.

*The Church* of Cranford St. John, consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, north chantry, south porch and vestry, built to resemble a north porch recently added. The south aisle was built in 1842 by the present rector, "as a memorial of the early translation to the Church in Heaven, of two beloved children." The livings have been recently consolidated in one rectory, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K.B. (St. Andrew) at £9. 9s. 7d., and St. John's at £12. The tithes of the former parish were commuted in 1775, and of the latter in 1805. The *Rectory House*, occupied by the curate, is a neat building south of the village.

A small *Baptist Chapel* was erected here in 1834.

*Cranford Hall*, the seat of the Rev. Sir George S. Robinson, bart., is a handsome mansion, situated in a beautiful park, a short distance from the village.

*Worthy*.—Rev. Eusebius Paget, author of the "History of the Bible," and other works, was born here in the reign of Queen Mary, and died in London in 1617.

*Marked 1 reside at Cranford, St. John's.*

Robinson Rev. Sir George, S. Bart. Rector, <i>Cranford Hall</i>	Lyon Eleanor, blacksmith	Carris Benjamin (& butcher
Barnes John, baker	1 Lyon M. blacksmith & vict.	Faulkner John, T.
1 Chard Mrs. Jane	<i>Red Lion,</i>	1 Hodson John,
Garton John, tailor, &c.	1 Leete Mr. Benjamin	1 Ivens Charles
1 Hodson John, vict., <i>Stag</i>	1 Linnell William, baker	1 Smith James,
Hogg Rev. Lewis, curate	Twelvetrete W, vict, <i>Woolpack</i>	1 Smith John,
Holbeach E. schoolmaster	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Worters Henry,
1 Holland W. beer retailer	1 Abbott J. (& timber mer.)	

Letters are received through the Kettering post-office.

## DENFORD PARISH,

Is bounded on the north by the river Nene, on the west by Ringstead, on the south by Raunds, and on the east by Thrapston. It contains 1,940 acres, of the rateable value of £1,134; the amount of assessed property is £2,100; and the population in 1801, was 267; in 1831, 319; in 1841, 329 souls. The soil is principally a cold clay, on limestone, and Thos. Burton, Esq., (the lord of the manor), and Mr. Thos. B. Freeman, are the principal landowners.

*Manor.*—*Burred*, was the Saxon proprietor of *Deneford*, but at the Norman survey, the *bishop of Constance* had 5 hides here, which, with 2 mills, of the yearly rent of 20d, and 250 eels was valued at £8. Afterwards this manor was held in moieties by various possessors, *Richard Chamberlyn* died seized of it in the 21st of Richard II. (1397) and with his descendants it continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when it passed to the family of *Audelett*. It subsequently came into the hands of the *Reads*, and was sold by Joseph Diston, Esq., in 1718, to *Jeremiah Sambrook, Esq.* This lordship is within the honour of Gloucester, and the duke of Buccleugh is lord paramount,

*The Village* of Denford, which is small, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Thrapston.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is prettily situated, on the banks of the Nen, and consists of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, south porch, tower and spire. In the chancel are seven stalls, four on the north, and three on the south side, separated by three clustered Early English shafts, with excellent capitals, and rich trefoiled arches. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with that of Ringstead, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K. B. at £8. 10. but now worth about £200 per annum. Thomas Burton, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. John Watson, D.D., vicar.

Arnold George, vict., <i>Rose and Crown</i>	Laurence John, shopkeeper	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Arnold John, joiner	Peach Thos., baker and cow-keeper	Briggs William
Brawn John, shoemaker	Roe, Mr. Freeman	Foscutt, William
Freeman Geo., stone mason	Watson, Rev. John, D.D., vicar	Freeman Thos., (yeoman)
Groome Robert, shoemaker	Whiting John, vict., <i>Cock</i>	Gale Henry
Hawkins Mrs.		Gray Thomas
		Ivens John

Letters received through the Thrapston post-office.

## FINEDON OR THINGDON PARISH,

Is bounded on the east and south by Addington, on the north by Burton Latimer, on the west by Harrowden, and on the south by Wellingborough. It contains 3,650 acres; its population in 1801, was 866; in 1831, 1292; and in 1841, 1378 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5,334; and the amount of assessed property, £5,892. The soil varies from a dark to a red clay, and here is a great quantity of limestone. W. M. Dolben, Esq., (the lord

of the manor), Mrs. C. Paul, Capt. Purvis, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Francis Sharp, Esq., are the principal proprietors.

*Manor.*—Before the Norman Conquest, *Queen Edith* held *Tingdene*, but after that event, it was in the hands of the crown, and contained 27 hides of land, which, with 3 mills, of the annual rent of 34s. 50a. of meadow, and a wood 1 mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, was then valued at £40. In the reign of Henry III., this lordship became divided amongst several possessors, and passed through various hands, and this division continued to subsist for many years. The greater part of the lordship from the time of Henry IV., till after the year 1660, was in the possession of the family of *Mulso*, and then it was carried in marriage to Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bart., and John Dolben, Esq., sons of John archbishop of York, between whom it was divided, Sir Gilbert having purchased his brother's moiety, became lord of the whole, and from him it descended lineally to Macworth Dolben, Esq., the present proprietor. The abbey of Croxton and the college of Irthlingborough had each possessions here, which now form part of the manorial estate.

*The Village* of Finedon or Thingdon, which is large and straggling, stands in a secluded situation on low ground, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.N.E. of Wellingborough; a brook passes through it, dividing it from north to south. In Bridges' time one leg of a gallows was still remaining at the east end of the plantation on the hill north of the village.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a very elegant spacious structure, in good repair, and presents one of the most beautiful and complete pictures in the county; it consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, north and south transepts, chancel, with a vestry lately erected, and a beautiful tower and spire; the interior is exceedingly neat, over the porch is a parvise, in which is a valuable library, founded by the late Sir John English Dolben, Bart., in 1788. Here are several valuable editions of the Fathers, and a fine copy of the General Councils, as well as a curious collection of divinity of the age of the Puritans. The date of this church is the early part of the 14th century. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K. B. at £10. 17s. 1d. and now worth about £900 per annum. Rev. Samuel W. Paul, B.D., is both patron and incumbent, and the Rev. Rt. Elrington, A.B. is the curate. The tithes were commuted in 1805.

*The Vicarage House*, is a very neat residence, near the church.

*The Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1817, and enlarged in 1836.

*The Free School*, open to all the children of the parish, is endowed with £60 per annum, arising from land purchased with £500 left in 1580, by Richard Walker.

*A Girl's School*, established about 1714, is endowed with lands and tene-ments, which yield according to the commissioners report, £71. 11s. 10d. per



**annum.** The property was purchased by means of subscription, and there also belongs to this charity the sum of £288. 11s. 8d. 3 per cent reduced annuities. A certain number of girls were educated, supported, and clothed, but it is now converted to an *Infant School*. (*For the other Charities see the table prefixed to this hundred.*)

*Finedon Hall*, the seat of M. Dolben, Esq., is a spacious mansion, situate in a fine park, a little south of the village. The approach is through a long avenue of elm trees, and on the grounds is a lofty round tower of considerable taste and ornament.

Bird Mr. Richard	Maddison J., boot & shoe mr.	Whitlark Mr. John
Betts Jesse, vict., <i>Bell</i>	M'Alister William, baker	Wood Gabriel, coal dealer
Billing Jph., coopr. & shopkr	M'Alister Mary, schoolmistrs.	Wood Thos., tailor
Billing John, letter-receiver	Miller John, carrier	Wood William, tailor
Brown Mrs. Martha	Miller Jno., mast. of free sch.	Wright Joseph, shopkeeper
Butlin William, baker	Miller Stephen, lace dealer	Wright Saml., tailor & draper
Chapman Benjamin, baker	North Jane, shopkeeper	
Clapham Harriet, shopkeepr.	Parker John, shoe agent	
Clapham, Elizabeth, shopkr.	Paul Rev. G. W., M.A., vicar	
Clapham John, beer-retailer	Paul Miss E., <i>Woodfield Cottage</i>	
& rush mat maker	Roberts Geo., carrier	
Clapham Thos., beer-retailer	Shrive Glenn, tea-dealer	
Clapham Wm., rush mat mkr	Shrive Wm., gardnr. & fruitr.	
Dolben Mackworth, esquire,	Spicer Francis, tailor	
<i>Finedon Hall.</i>	Spicer John, tailor	
Dolben Miss Julia, <i>Finedon</i>	Spicer Jno., saddler, &c.	
<i>Cottage</i>	Spicer William, saddler, &c.	
Eady Eli, baker	Walker Charles, shopkeeper	
Elrington Rev., B.A., curate	Wallis Ann, vict., <i>Gate</i>	
Broom John, butcher	Wallis E. V., plumber, painter,	
Hardwick Ann, schoolmistrs.	glazier, & agent to <i>Phoenix</i>	
Hardwick George, carpentr.	insurance office, & farmer	
Harlock Thos., grocr. & drap.	Wallis Walter, blacksmith	
Haseldine Samuel, blacksth.	Wallis George, carpenter	
Hodson James, shopkeeper	Warren Wm., carpent. & joinr.	
Hopkins T., plumber & glazr.	Warren Hen., excise officer	
Jacquett William, fruiterer	Warren Jph., beer retailer &	
Johnson Mr. Austin	mason	
Langley Wm., shoemaker and	Warner Stephen, carpenter	
maltster	Warner Thomas, mason	
Leete Thos. butcher	Whitehead Borrett, vict.,	
Lewis Ephraim, tailor	<i>Mulso Arms</i>	

#### Farmers & Graziers.

Thus \* are yeomen.

Bayes George,  
Brown Samuel,  
Burr Joseph. & miller  
Harlock Joseph.  
Harrison George,  
Hudson Elizabeth,  
Hudson William,  
\*Johnson William,  
Lever Charles  
Plackett Ann  
Prentice William,  
Presland Mrs. Charlotte  
\*Sharp Fras., (wool-stapler)  
*Monument Lodge*  
Sharp Wm., (& baker)  
Smith Robert, (& maltster)  
Smith John, *Carrol Spring*  
Tite Benjamin  
Tomkins John F.  
\*Wakefield Richard P.  
Walker Charles (& butcher)

Letters received through the Higham Ferrers post-office.

**Carriers**—M. Chapman, & G. Roberts, Thrapston, Tues. ; Wellingborough, Wednesday ; and Northampton, Saturday.

#### GRAFTON UNDERWOOD PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Slipton, on the west by Warkton, and on the north by Cranford. It is called Grafton Underwood from a wood here, within the jurisdiction of Rockingham forest. It contains 2,050 acres ; its population in 1801, was 227 ; in 1831, 290 ; and in 1841, 281 souls. The

soil is principally a stiff clay, and the duke of Buccleugh, and the Rt. Hon. Rt. V. Smith, are the largest owners.

*Manor.*—*Grastone* consisted of 3 hides of land at the general survey, which were held by *Roger of Robustus Albirs*, and valued at 40s.: and *Agemund*, held half a hide here of *Eustachius*, at the same time, which was rated at 5s. In the reign of Henry II., *Richard de Humez*, or *Humet*, held 4 hides here; in the 7th of Edward I. (1278), *Robert le Band*, and *Wm. Hanred*, were lords of Grafton; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Thomas Browne* held it of the king *in capite*, "by the service of keeping a boy to look after a white brachet, with red ears, two days between the assumption of the Virgin Mary and the Nativity." In the 12th of Richard II. (1388), *John la Ware*, was seized of it, and it descended to his posterity. In the reign of Charles I., John, earl of Peterborough, was possessed of it, and from him it passed through several intermediate possessors, to the the present proprietors.

*The Village* of Grafton Underwood, which is small, is seated about 4 miles E.N.E. of Kettering.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. James, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel, and a tower and spire. The interior is neat, and in good repair. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K. B. at £12. 16s. 3d., but now worth about £287 per annum. The Rt. Hon. Rt. V. Smith, is the patron, and the Rev. Thos. Cooke, M.A. rector. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1777. There are several monuments here, to the earls of Ossary, or the Fitz-Patrick family.

*The School* is supported by the duke of Buccleugh and the parish, each giving £10 per annum.

*Directory.*—Rev. Henry Nicholson, M.A. curate, John Carley, schoolmaster, Thos. Carley, shoemaker, Wm. Cooch, baker and grocer, Thos. Cooch, carpenter, Rd. Gray, carpenter, Wm. Hart, shopkeeper, Saml. Linnell, vict., *Duke's Arms*; and the farmers are, John Bland, Joseph Downing, Thos. Everitt, John Jones, Charles Richards, and Samuel Shortland.

Letters are received through the Kettering post-office.

#### IRTHLINGBOROUGH PARISH.

The boundaries of Irthlingborough are formed by the river Nen on the south, Finedon on the north, and Great Harrowden on the west. It is commonly pronounced *Artleborough*, and contains 3,720 acres of the rateable value of £7,639.; the amount of assessed property is £6,977.; and the population in 1801, was 811, in 1831, 1262, and in 1841, 1,339 souls. The Peterborough branch of the London and North Western railway passes through the parish, and their property, which is included in the above named sum, is rated at

£1518. 18s. 5d. The soil is principally a strong clay, there is an abundance of limestone, and two brick and tile manufactories in the parish. The principal proprietors are John Baron Howes, Esq., (lord of the manor), and earl Fitzwilliam. The dean and chapter of Peterborough are also lords of a manor here.

*Manor.*—Irthlingborough formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Peterborough, at a very early period, and at the Domesday survey it had 10 hides and 2 virgates of land here. There were 2 mills of the yearly rent of 23s., and the whole was valued at £11. In the 24th of Edward I. (1295), the abbot held this township *in capite* of the king. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the abbots of Peterborough and Sulby, and Hugh Wake, were lords of Irthlingborough. The lordship continued in the hands of the abbot of Peterborough or his tenants, till the suppression of the religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., when the revenues arising from it were valued at £33. 8s. 1d.; and, on the erection of the bishopric, was granted to the dean and chapter of the Cathedral, with whom it still continues. *John Pyel*, mercer, citizen, and lord mayor of London, who possessed another manor here, in the reign of Edward III. (1372), founded a *College* for a dean, five secular canons and four clerks, in the parochial church of St. Peter, which being in the gift of the abbot of Peterborough, he obtained the patronage of the canonries, alternately with the founder's heirs. At the dissolution, in 1535, it was valued at £70. 16s. 10d., and the endowment consisted of the rectory and advowson of the vicarage and lands and rents in Wellingborough, Finedon, Northampton, and St. Martin's parish, near Ludgate, London. In the 3rd of Henry VIII. (1511), *Henry Hodylston* was seized of a manor here, held of the abbot of Peterborough, and which descended to his daughter, wife of *Sir Thomas Cheyne, Kt.* His daughter carried it in marriage to Thomas lord Harrowdon, son of Sir Nicholas Vaux, Kt. In 1661, upon the failure of male issue, it passed from this family, and afterwards to the families of *Briscoe* and *Underwood*.

*The Village* of Irthlingborough, which is large and straggling, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Nen, about 2 miles N. of Higham Ferrers, 5 W. of Wellingborough, and 15 from Northampton. This was formerly a market town, and in the middle of the village, upon a graduated base, stands the shaft of the ancient market cross, 13 feet in height. This shaft is the standard for adjusting the provincial pole, by which the doles or portions in the adjacent meadows are measured. Boot and shoemaking is the principal employment of the inhabitants, and parchment and lace are also made here. There is a station for this place and Higham Ferrers on the Peterborough railway, at which there is a good commercial inn; and the river is here crossed by a stone bridge of several arches. Irthlingborough comprises the consolidated parishes of All Saints and St. Peter's.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter (the church of All Saints being demolished), is an ancient structure, exhibiting the remains of a building of great architectural taste and beauty. It consists of a choir or chancel, with aisles, a nave with aisles, north and south transepts, and western porch. It has no spire, but the most remarkable feature of the church is a fine detached tower, surmounted by a lofty octagonal turret, in which is a peal of six bells. In the choir or chancel are the collegiate stalls with carved subsellæ; and amongst the monuments is that of the munificent founder of the college, John Pyell, and his wife Joane. Between the tower and body of the church there are some remains of the college. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated at £5. 6s. 8d., and now valued at about £266 per annum. The earl Fitzwilliam is patron, and the Rev. Richard Ash Hannaford, B.A., incumbent. The *Rectory House* is a plain building near the centre of the village.

*The Baptists* and Wesleyans have chapels here, and the *School* is endowed with £17 a year, left by Wm. Trigg, in 1728; who founded and endowed an *Almshouse* for two poor widows at the same time, who receive each £2 per annum; the other charities are an annual rent-charge of £10 left to the poor by Richard Glover, in 1801; and 24 acres of church land, which lets for £51 per annum, according to the commissioners report.

Allen John, carpenter & beer retailer	Rooksby W., coal-merchant, & beer retailer	*Warren Samuel
Austin John, shopkeeper	Rowe R., shopkeeper & carrier	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Bailey Capt. Charles	Rowlin William, baker	Allen Benjamin
Beall John, grocer	Rye Joseph, butcher	Allen John
Berwick Jas., brick & tile mfr.	Rye Simon, butcher	Freestone John
Berwick W. bldr., gravestone cutter & brick & tile mfr.	Rye Thomas, carpenter	Freestone Thomas
Burton, major general E.	Rye Wm., plumber, &c.	Gillott Charles
Bury Ann, ladies school	Saxby J. tailor & shopkeeper	Groom Seymour
Burnaby J., letter receiver	Scropton Rbt., beer retailer	Kimbell George
Chapman Dinah, cow kpr.	Sherwood Mrs. Mary	Knibb George
Cox William, hair dresser	Spicer Francis, saddler, &c.	Lucas John
Goolall J. N., registr. births &c	Spicer William, baker	Lucas Lawrence
Hannaford Rev. Rd. A., B.A. rector	Trimming Rev. J., (baptist)	Rye Joseph
Ingyon John, wheelwright	Ward William, wheelwright	Rye Simon
Lewis Henry, blacksmith	Warren, Wm., plumber &c.	Scarborough Robert
Maddison Tennant, tailor	Wells Wm., grocer & draper	Shelton Richard
Marton Charles, blacksmith	West J., parchment maker	Wallis John
Mather Mr. Jeremiah	West Septimus, baker	Welford Mary
Mead George, druggist	Wright Mr. William	Woolston Susannah
Owen Howell, Wm., surgeon	<b>Boot &amp; Shoe Manufacturers.</b>	<b>Inns &amp;c.</b>
Parsons Benjamin, butcher	Thus * are makers only.	Bull, Stephen, Sumpter
Parsons Davis, baker	Amsby George	King's Arms, John Rye
Partridge Robt., shopkeeper	Partridge John	<i>Railway Commercial Inn, T.</i>
Payne H., tinner & brazier	Partridge Robert	Smith, (and agent to the
Potter J. master, free school	*Perkins William	Railway Company; and
Rooksby Rd., coal-merchant	Rooksby Henry	timber, coal, & salt merch.
	Rye Samuel	and brick and tile manfr.)
		<i>Sow &amp; Pigs, Charles Groom</i>
		<i>White Horse, Samuel Rye</i>

Letters are received through the Higham Ferrers Post-office.



## ISLIP PARISH

Is bounded on the east by the river Nen, which divides it from Thrapston, on the north by Aldwinkle and Wadenhoe, on the west by Drayton Twywell and Slipton, and on the south by Denford and Ringstead. It contains 1,370 acres of the rateable value of £1,950; the amount of assessed property is £2,756; and the population in 1801, was 440; in 1831, 562; and in 1841, 547 souls. The soil is various but very rich, and William Bruce Stopford, Esq., of Drayton Hall, is lord of the manor and principal owner. The lordship is well supplied with springs and limestone.

*Manor.*—*Algar* held 1 hide and 1 virgate here, of the bishop of Constance, at the time of the general survey, and in the reign of Henry II., *Albericus* held 2 hides here of the king. In the 9th of Edward II., (1315) *Simon de Drayton* and *John de Tolthorpe* were lords of Islip and its members. In the 3rd of Edward III., (1329) *John de Islip* purchased several lands here, which passed from his descendants to the family of *Holt*, and from the *Holts* they came to the *Norwiches*. In the 5th of James I., (1607) Henry lord Mordaunt died seized of Islip manor; and in the 3rd of Charles I., (1627) John lord Mordaunt was advanced to the dignity of earl of Peterborough. It subsequently passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Islip is situated on a hill, nearly 1 mile N.N.W. of Thrapston.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and spire steeple. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the K. B. at £15. 6s. 8d., and now worth £400 per annum. The duke of Dorset is the patron, and the Rev. John Stoddart, D.D., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1800.

*Charity.*—Henry Medbury, in 1705, left lands, &c., which yield £111. 2s. per annum, to be expended as follows;—1s. per week each to two poor widows who should occupy an almshouse, which he founded here; £5 a year to widows of beneficed clergymen, residing within 20 miles of Islip, and who had not been left £200 each by their husbands, and other small sums to the poor.

Attenborough Mr. John	Drage George, baker	Meadows Strickson, joiner
Beeby A., plumber & glazier	Horn Charles, stonemason	Pentelow Mr. Ekin
Berkley Mrs.		Read William, beer retailer
Blunsom E., vict., <i>Wool Pack</i>	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Reed Sarah, shopkeeper
Clark William, shopkeeper,	Colpman Wm., [& maltster]	Thompson Rev. E., B.A. curate
Colpman Mr. William junr.	Hill William, P., (& miller)	Mosely Zach., <i>Rose &amp; Crown</i>
Draper Thomas, blacksmith	Read Charles	Wilson Ralph, coal & spirit
Drage John, beer retailer	Linnell John	merchant

Letters received through the Thrapston post-office.

## KETTERING PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Warkton and Boughton on the east, by Weekley on the north, by Thorpe Malsor and Cransley on the west,

and by Broughton and Orlingbury on the south. It includes the market-town of Kettering, and contains 2,840 acres. The rateable value of the town and parish is £11,067; the amount of assessed property, £7,390; and its population in 1801, was 3,011; in 1831, 4,099; and in 1841, 4,867 souls.

*Manor.*—Kettering, called in the Saxon times *Cytringan*, emerges into the light of history, about the year 955, and the historical notices of it from that time are clear, though very brief. By *Edwy*, who came to the throne in the year 955, it was given to his servant, *Elfsige*, about the year 976. A hint in the Ely history suggests, that this transaction was one of power, rather than of equity. Certainly, in the next reign, it was given (or more probably restored) by a very carefully worded charter, to Peterborough monastery, of which it remained an appendage till the reformation. Soon after the death of *Edgar*, an attempt was made to wrest from the abbot and monks, this and other possessions; whereupon a convention of nobles was assembled in London, and a decree made in favor of the Ecclesiastics; which decree was ratified eight days afterwards, at a county meeting at Northampton, the people swearing on the cross to use their power in ensuring its execution. The monks to prevent further intermeddling with their title, obtained to the charter of *Edgar*, the signature of four of his successors. Kettering is mentioned in Domesday book, thus, "the church herself holds 10 hides, in Cateringe, there are 16 carrucates of land in the demesne, one carrucate and one woman servant, and 31 villeins, with 10 carrucates; there are also 2 mills, of the yearly value of 20s., and 107 acres of meadow land, and 3 acres of wood, the yearly value was £10, it is now £11." In the reign of Henry I., there were 40 villeins; in Stephen's reign, the abbot obtained a charter, allowing him to establish a warren, of which the present Warren Hill is a memorial: in a bull of the Pope's, bearing date 1146, occurs the first mention (as far as is known), of a church here: by a new charter of Richard I., the township of Kettering, with the church and a mill (not two as in Domesday book), was confirmed to the abbot and convent; in the year 1227, the village rose to the dignity of a town by a charter, allowing the abbot and monks to have "one market in their own manor, every week, on a Friday." At this time, 3 marks were paid yearly to Peterborough, and the value of the ecclesiastical property, exclusive of this pension, was 35 marks. If the mark was 13s. 4d., and Hallam's estimate of the value of money, as compared with corn and meat, be adopted, these 38 marks were equivalent to £600 at the present day. In the year 1321, an enquiry was made by order of the king, and a sworn jury, into the worth of the church property, and the estimate was £57. 3s. 6d. In the year 1480, a felon who had stolen a piece of cloth at Kettering, was imprisoned at Peterborough. He bribed the abbot with 40s. and gained his liberty; but the abbot was indicted before two justices of the peace, and forced to put in

security of 6 sufficient men for his good behaviour. Henry VIII., appropriating property then worth £34. 13s. 4d. per year to the church, gave the manor with its appurtenances, to *Lord William Parr*, governor of Rockingham castle. At a later period, the 43rd of Elizabeth, (1602), it was in the hands of *Sir Edward Montague*. James 1st was lord of Kettering manor, and put it in trust for his son, afterwards Charles I., by whom it was sold: and after many changes, the manorial rights now belong to the *duke of Buccleugh*, and the *Hon. Rd. Watson*, of Rockingham castle, 6 parts to the latter, and 4 to the former. The whole parish excepting the ecclesiastical property, and two or three other very trifling exceptions, is copyhold.

In 1726, some antique remains were discovered here, consisting chiefly of Roman coins, of several different emperors; and in a field near Weekley, two human skeletons, and a dagger and spear head were found about three years since, by men who were draining the field.

## The Town of Kettering

Is healthfully and pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, at the bottom of which flows a small stream that empties itself into the Ise brook, a branch of the river Nen, 14 miles N. N. E. from Northampton, 11 S. E. of Market Harborough, and 74 N.W. by N. from London, in the line of the projected London and Manchester railway. It consists of several streets, and the town is curiously distinguished by some of their names. One is Pudding Bag Lane, because there is no outlet at the bottom of it; two are named after public houses, Nag's Head Lane, and Swan Street; one is called Bakehouse Hill, because the old and formerly chartered bakehouse stands there; another is Parkstile Lane, but nobody knows why; two others are called Goose Pasture Lane, because the geese fed there; and Hog Leys, because there the pigs fed; an attempt is now being made to change the last two names into "Gas Street" and "Horse Market," but why should the people forego names which, though rude, are of no small historical interest, for such smoky and fetid appellations as Gas Street? A huge heap of buildings erected a few years since on the Hog Leys, illustrates the manner in which names are often given, popular wit having christened them "Gibraltar," because never taken. The town is lighted by a gas company formed in 1834, but as coals are brought by land carriage from Market Harborough or Thrapston, there being no railway communication with this town, the price per 1,000 feet is above the average of the neighbouring towns. Railways are projected and Acts of Parliament have been obtained for branch lines from Market Harborough, and from Leicester to Bedford and Huntingdon, *via* Rothwell, Kettering, and Wellingborough, which would be of immense benefit

to Kettering, the loss of such communication now being severely felt by the inhabitants. The principal trade consists in the manufacture of shoes and boots, which gives employment to a considerable number of persons; the weaving of silk plush for hats; tanning and currying leather; and the manufacture of brushes, there being two establishments for the two latter branches. Wool-stapling and combing were formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, but those branches have entirely decayed. The weekly *Market* is held on *Friday*, and *Fairs* are held on the Thursday before Easter, Friday before Whitsuntide, Thursday before October 11th, and Thursday before December 21st, for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and pedlery. The *Charter* for the market, which was granted in the 11th of Henry III., (1227) runs thus:—"Henry by grace of God, king of England, &c., &c. Know ye that we granted, and by this present confirmed to the abbot of the Burgh of St. Peter, and to the monks there serving God, that they may hold one market at their manor at Kettering, once every week, on a Friday."

*Government.*—The town is not incorporated; but the county police have a station here for the division of Kettering, which comprises 72 villages, and is the largest in the county. *Petty Sessions* are held here (at the police-station) every fortnight, and if circumstances require it, oftener, at which two or more of the following magistrates preside, viz.: Rev. John Wetherall, of Rushton (chairman); Hon. R. Watson, Rt. Hon. Rt. V. Smith, Thos. P. Maunsell, Esq. M.P., Wm. B. Stopford, Esq., Wm. de Capell Brooke, Esq., Geoffrey Palmer, Esq., Rev. Geo. Hanmer, and Sir A. de Capell Brooke. Courts Leet and Baron are held annually at the Royal Hotel, and Baron and Customary Court is also held. The *County Court*, for the recovery of debts under £20, is held. Here is a good building, in which three fire-engines are kept. There is a subscription library of upwards of 700 standard works here, and a "Useful Knowledge Society," which are indifferently supported. Here are two banks, and a bank for savings.

*The Church* dedicated to St. Peter and Paul is a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, and chancel, north and south chantry, with a lofty tower and spire of equal heights, about 88 feet each. The tower (the date of which is about 1450, whilst portions of the church are much earlier) consists of three stories, ornamented with double buttresses, and octagonal turrets at the angles, and the whole is surmounted by a handsome hexagonal crocketed spire, with three windows, diminishing in their size towards the top: round the base is an embattled parapet, connected with the angular turrets, and under that an ornamented *fascia*, with a small hexangular turret, raised at each corner. The edifice, on the whole, is an excellent specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture peculiar to the district, is very generally admired, and forms a conspicuous object from the neighbouring



country. The interior presents a very beautiful appearance: on the wall of the north aisle, the remains of a painting, *in distemper*, of St. James the greater; and the east window of the chancel has lately been restored, and filled with stained glass, executed by Mr. Ward, of London, as a memorial of respect from the parishioners to the Rev. Dr. Corrie, their late rector, who died November 12th, 1846. The window has three lights or compartments. In the centre are the armorial bearings of the late rector; the side lights contain the arms of Dr. Davys, the present bishop of Peterborough, quartered with those of the see, and the arms of the patron, quartered with those of the Hon. Mrs. Watson. "This ancient and appropriate kind of memorial," says the editor of the architectural notices of the churches of this county, "which, while it commemorates the departed Christian, adds real beauty to the church in which it is erected, is now, it may be hoped, universally taking the place of those mural tablets and sculptures to which walls, windows, piers, and all architectural symmetry and simplicity were mercilessly sacrificed, and which seldom gave any other return for the graces they destroyed, than the heathen emblems of urns and sarcophagi, and inverted torches, which have scarcely any intrinsic beauty beyond the material of which they are composed, and which mean, if they mean anything, that the body is burnt, not buried, and that the soul is not alive for ever, but has eternally perished." The living is a discharged rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K.B. at £34. 13s. 4d. The fate of the church property has been remarkable. In the year 1565 it was held under a lease by the Watson family, and to them the then rector granted two new leases, handing it over to that family till the year 1802, at a yearly rent varying from £36 to £40. A decree in chancery, in the reign of James II., affirmed the legality of the bargain. After that time the lease was wholly forgotten, nor was it suspected the living was worth more than £40 a year. The Rev. Jph. Knight, who held it when the lease expired, having discovered the document, instituted inquiries, and eventually commenced a suit which was not defended, and succeeded in obtaining possession of the property; so that he found himself suddenly raised from a poor parson of £40. per year, to a living which comprised 439 acres of excellent land. According to the return made to the ecclesiastical commissioners, the net value of the living is £786 per annum, whilst the gross value is £844 per annum. The rector has manorial rights over a part of the town, including the houses, &c., extending from the front to the back gates of the rectory premises. The patronage of the living came to the lords of Rockingham, after the dissolution of the monasteries; the present patron is the Hon. Rd. Watson, and the Rev. Thomas H. Madge, M.A., incumbent. Bridges tells us that there was a chantry in this church, "founded and maintained partly by the devotion of the inhabitants, and partly by the revenues of certain lands and tenements,

held by copy of court roll to find a stipendiary priest, called the 'morrow massy priest' to sing there for ever;" and that the Puritans, in 1591, are said to have held several meetings in Kettering and its neighbourhood.

*Chapels.*—The *Baptist Chapel* in Gold Street, erected in 1769, and enlarged in 1805, is a commodious stone building, capable of seating about 700 persons, the interior is neatly fitted up, and in connection with it are excellent school rooms, a burying-ground of considerable size, a good house and garden for the minister, and four cottages. There are endowments of limited amount for the minister and the poor. The Rev. William Robinson, author of "Biblical Researches," is the present pastor. On the evening of the 1st of October, 1792, a few gentlemen met in the house of Mr. Gotch, in Lower Street, (the room on the right as the house is entered) to discuss a project which had long been earnestly considered. The next morning they met in a house opposite (then belonging to Mrs Beeby Wallis), and formed the Baptist Missionary Society. The Revs. Andrew Fuller, John Ryland, and Wm. Carey, and other memorable characters, were amongst the founders. A jubilee was held here, in May, 1842, to commemorate the event, when upwards of 5,000 people assembled in a large camp, erected at the rear of the above-mentioned house, which is now an object of curiosity or veneration to many. The *Ebenezer Baptist Chapel*, in Silver-street, is a good stone building, erected in 1824, and will accommodate 400 hearers. Rev. John Jenkinson is minister. The *Wesleyan Chapel*, in Hogs-leys, is a neat brick building, well fitted-up, and connected with which there are Sunday-schools, and a detached burial ground. Rev. T. Mann is the present minister. The *Independent Chapel*, in Gold street, is a spacious brick building, erected in 1723. It will accommodate 900 hearers, and has a Sunday-school and burial ground attached to it. The congregation is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas Toller. The *Friends' or Quakers' Meeting-house*, in North-hall-street, is a small, compact, brick building, to which is attached a small burying ground.

*Schools.*—The free *Grammar School* in Gold-street is endowed with lands &c., now worth £170 per annum; it is free to all the boys in the parish, for latin and English. The Rev. Richard Morton, B. A., is the present master.

A *Charity School*, in which 20 girls are taught free, is endowed with £22 per annum: and a *Sunday School* was endowed with £5. 15s. per annum in 1802, by the Rev. Sir John Knightly. Mrs. Aldwinkle in 1789, left £50 for this school, the interest of which was paid up to the year 1812, but it now appears to be lost. Here are also *National Schools* and others in connection with the *British and Foreign Society*.

*Almshouse.*—An hospital or almshouse for six poor people, was erected according to the inscription on the building, by *Edmund Sawyer*, in 1688. No

writings can be found relating to the foundation or endowment of the hospital. The duke of Buccleugh, who acts as patron, nominates the six alms-people, who are usually poor widows or aged persons of Kettering or the neighbourhood; and they receive, in equal shares, the yearly sum of £6, paid as a rent-charge out of the duke's estates near Kettering; the dividends of £200 South Sea annuities, standing in the names of trustees, which stock was bequeathed for the benefit of the alms-people, in equal shares, by Mrs. Martha Baker, by will, dated the 19th March, 1782; and the sum of £12 a year under the charity of Mrs. Ann Aldwinkle. For the other charities of Kettering, which are numerous, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

*The Dispensary* for the supply of medicine and surgical attendance, was established in 1801, and is supported by subscription.

*The Union Workhouse* is capable of accommodating 250 inmates. The Union embraces an area of 77 square miles, and comprehends the following 28 parishes or townships, viz:—Barton Seagrave, Broughton, Burton Latimer, Carlton, Cranford St. Andrew's and St. John's, Cransley, Cottingham, Corby, Desborough, Geddington, Glendon, Grafton Underwood, Harrington, Kettering, Loddington, Middleton, Newton, Oakley Great, Oakley Little, Orton, Rothwell, Rushton, Stanyon, Thorpe Malsor, Warkton, and Weekley. The Union is divided into three districts for ordinary, and into four for medical relief. John Gotch, Esq., was for years and till recently chairman to the board of guardians; Rev G. P. Stopford is now chairman; and William Roberts, Esq., vice-chairman; Mr. William Marshall, clerk and solicitor; Rev. Richard Morton, chaplain; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kilby, master and matron; and the medical officers are, Mr. John Carpenter, for the Rothwell district; Mr. William Gibbon and Mr. W. S. Wyman, Kettering district; and Mr. Thomas L. Greaves, Corby district. The average weekly number of paupers admitted during the past year was 110, and the average weekly expense of each pauper was 3s. 2½d.

*Worthies.*—Dr. John Gill, a celebrated baptist divine and oriental scholar, and Mr. Brine, a contemporary divine of great excellence and much ability, both in their day well known as authors, were born in this town, about the year 1697. "It is as certain as that John Gill's in the bookseller's shop" was formerly a proverb. Both these preachers belonged to the hyper-calvinistic school of theology, and it is remarkable, that a greater than they, Andrew Fuller, who did far more than any other man in counteracting their peculiar sentiments, should have become a resident of the town in which they were born.

## Kettering Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE—*George-street*: SARAH STOCKBURN, Postmistress.

Abbott Thos., prof. of music, Swan-street  
 Adams John, banker's clerk, Little Barton  
 Ashton Wm., agent, North-hall-street  
 Baker Joseph, relieving officer & registrar,  
 Little Barton  
 Baxter T., china, glass, &c., dlr., Gold-st.  
 Bayes J., maltster and brick-maker,  
 North-hall-street  
 Borough Mrs. Ann, Market-place  
 Caldwell Mr. Jph., Little Barton  
 Carrington John, timber-mct., Hogs-leys  
 Cobbs Mrs. Eliz., Market-place  
 Cluff John, timber-mercht., Nag's-head-lane  
 Croft Sarah, china & glass dealer, Gold-st.  
 Deacon Thomas M., haberdasher, High-st.  
 Dobson Mr. Charles, Silver-street  
 Dorr Mr. William, Nag's-head-lane  
 Driscoll Mr. Joseph, Gas-street  
 Fish Rev. Henry, Rope-walk  
 Goodfellow Wm. M., Lower-street  
 Gotch & Sons, curriers, Lower-street  
 Gotch J. C., Esq., Lower-street  
 Harding William, haberdasher, Silver-st.  
 Hawkins Mrs. Jane, Silver-street  
 Hawthorn Geo., veterinary surgn., Lower-st.  
 Hawthorn Jno., veterinary surgn., Lower-st.  
 Heighton Thos., bell-hanger, Newland-st.  
 Horden J., revenue-officer, Uppingham-rd.  
 Isitt Mr. George, Newland-street  
 James William, agent, Newland-street  
 James William, banker's clerk  
 Jenkinson Rev. John, Hogs-leys  
 Jones Rev. Francis, M.A. North-hall-street  
 Keaton John, whip maker, High-street  
 Kirton Rev. Fredk., B.A., curate, Mkt-pl.  
 Lammie James, tea-dealer, Hogs-leys  
 Lancum Thomas, sen., patten-maker  
 Lancum T., jun., patten-mkr., Freestone-pl.  
 Lewin Wm., tea-dealer, Lower-street  
 Madge Rev. T. H., M.A., rector  
 Mann Rev. T. (Wesleyan), Gas-street  
 Marshall Thomas, Esq., coroner  
 Miller William, agent, High-street  
 Miller Wm., wood-turner, Gas-street  
 Mobbs Wm., news-agent, High-street  
 Morton Rev. Richard, B.A., Gold-street  
 Northen Mrs. Eliz., High-street  
 Parson Joseph, coach-builder, Gold-street  
 Pattison Miss Mary A., Newland-street  
 Percival Benjn., coal-dealer, Newland-st.  
 Pickering Mrs. Ann, Lower-street  
 Riley and Co., silk-weavers, Newland-st.  
 Robinson Rev. William, [baptist], Gold-st.  
 Rose Ann, & Co., brush-makers, brewers,  
 & maltsters, Gold-street  
 Roberts Wm., chief constable, Newland-st.  
 Simcoe William, glover, Market-place  
 Singleton Mrs., High-street  
 Smith Bryan, brick-maker, Hogs-leys  
 Smith Mrs. Fanny, Nag's Head-lane  
 Smith John, basket-maker, Gold-street  
 Smith Wm., machine-maker, Little Barton  
 Stockburn Joseph, gentleman, Tanner's-lane  
 Sudborough Mr. John, Lower-street  
 Taylor Fras., gentleman, Uppingham-rd.  
 Tansley Saml., coal-dealer, Silver-street  
 Tansley Mr. Wm., Silver-street  
 Thomas Wm., supt. of police, O Workh.-ln.  
 Tingle Eliz., corn-dealer, Hogs-leys  
 Toller Mrs. Eliz., lower-street  
 Toller Rev. Thos. (Independent), Gold-st.  
 Tomlin & Co., cutlers, &c., Market-street  
 Tordoff John, gentleman, Rope-walk  
 Turner Mr. Thomas, North-hall-street  
 Veevers Miss Ann, Little Barton  
 Walters & Sons., silk-weavers, North-hall-st.  
 Wells Jph., corn-dealer, High-street  
 Wallis Geo., gentleman, High-street  
 Whitlark Mrs., Mary, High-street  
 Wilcox Wm., stay-maker, Hogs-leys  
 Wilmot Eliz., stay-maker, Hogs-leys  
 Wilson J. & Co., brush-mrs., Newland-st.  
 Woollard Jph., postman, Lower-street  
 Wright Edmund, cutler, and shear and  
 sickle manufacturer, High-street  
 Wright Robert, rope-manfr., Hogs-leys  
 Wrigley James, par. clk., Nags Head-lane  
 Yews Robert, gentleman, North-hall-street

## Trades and Professions.

### Academies.

British, Silver-st., A. C. Fuller  
 and Harriet Tingle  
 Free Girls', Swan-street—  
 Mrs. Hircock  
 Free Grammar, Gold-street—  
 Rev. Rd. Morton, B.A.,  
 Fuller Mrs. A. (girls') Gold-st.

National Schools—Mr. Stur-  
 gess and Mr. Pendered  
 Pattison Hannah, Gold-st.

### Attorneys.

Garrard Wm., Newland-st.  
 Lamb Henry, Nags Head-lane  
 Marshall Wm., Hall-house

Marshall Thos., George-lane  
 Nettleship Hen. J., Gold-st.  
 Tomkins Gregory J. S., Gas-st.

### Auctioneers.

Bates George, Market-place  
 Bates John, High-street  
 Waddington Thos., High-st.



**Bakers.**

Marked \* are Confectioners.  
 \*Bazley Thomas, Market-st.  
 Beeby Laurence, Bakehouse-hill  
 Bell Charles, Freestone-row  
 \*Chapman G. S., Market-st.  
 Cluff Burgess, Swan-street  
 Cluff John, Nags Head-lane  
 Chater Wm., Old Works.-ln  
 Collier Richd., Newland-st.  
 Norton John B., Newland-st  
 Norton John, Lower-street  
 Perkins William, Swan-st.  
 Reeve William, Gas street  
 Peybody Robt., Little Barton

**Bankers.**

Gotch & Sons, Market-place,  
 draw on Masterman & Co.,  
 York and Eland, Market-pl.,  
 on Masterman & Co., W.  
 Smalley, manager  
*Savings Bank*, High-st., open  
 on Fridays from 10 till 3:  
 Mrs. L. Meadows, actuary

**Blacksmiths.**

Hill Wm. Newland-street  
 Lewis Harris, (& bell hanger)  
 Lower-street  
 Munn William, Gas-street  
 Smith Thomas, Freestone-rw

**Booksellers, Printers, &c.**

Dash William, Market-place  
 Toller Joseph, Market-place  
 Waddington Thos., High-st

**Boot and Shoemakers.**

Bailey James, Park-stile-ln.  
 Braines Jas., North-hall-st.  
 Carley William, Gas-street  
 Dorr William, Market-place  
 Dyson Wm., Park-stile-lane  
 Gotch & Sons (manufactory),  
 Lower-street  
 Law Joseph, Market-street  
 Law Thomas, Newland-st.  
 Munn Samuel F. Gold-st.  
 Newman Nath., Park-stile-ln  
 Smith William, High-street  
 Wright George, Newland-st

**Braziers and Tinnors.**

Nobles Jph, Bakehouse-hill  
 Salmon Thomas, market-st.

**Builders.**

Bayes William, Lower-street  
 Brown Stephen R., Silver-st.  
 Buswell and Gotch, Lower-st

Carrington John, Hogs-leys  
 Eaton Samuel, North-hall-st  
 Edey Joseph, Newland-st.  
 Henson Wm., Hogs-leys  
 Sculthorp Samuel, Hogs-leys  
 Wilson and Watts, Gold-st.

**Butchers.**

Allen John, High-street  
 Dawkins Charles, Swan-st.  
 East George, Gold-street  
 Gibson Thomas, George-lane  
 Glover John, Hogs-leys  
 Gotch John, Newland-street  
 Hall Ann, Newland-street  
 Hales John, Silver-street  
 Jacques James, Gas-street  
 Judkins Henry, High-street  
 Panter John, Tanner's lane  
 Palmer Charles  
 Reesby Thomas, Lower-st.  
 Tailby John, High-street  
 Tozeland Geo., Newland-st.  
 Schoeppler Louis, High-st.  
 Woolston James, Swan-st.

**Cabinet-makers.**

Brown Stephen R., Silver-st.  
 Clipsham Wm., Market-st.  
 Sculthorp Samuel, Hogs-leys  
 Wilson and Watts, Gold-st.

**Carpenters.**

Aldwinkle Wm., Gas-street  
 Brown Stephen R. Silver-st.  
 Buswell & Gotch, Lower-st.  
 Eaton Samuel, North-hall-st  
 Edey Joseph, Newland-st  
 Green John, Lower-street  
 Sculthorp Samuel, Hogs-leys  
 Tomlinson John, High-st.

**Chemists and Druggists.**

Miller Thomas, Market-pl.  
 Tickler Robt. P., Market-pl.  
 Wright Eliz. H. Market-pl.

**Corn Millers.**

Carrington J., Uppingham-rd  
 Miller Jph., Stamford-road.  
 Miller T., Kettering water-mill

**Drapers.**

Church Mary, Market-place  
 Fish Richard, Market-street  
 Goosey John, Market-street  
 Knibb J., & W., Market-st.  
 Stockburn J., T., High-street  
 Sturges John, market-place  
 Toller William, market-place  
 Wright Francis, E., High-st

**Dress Makers.**

Curwen M., A., C., Hogs-leys  
 Driscoll Ann, Gas-street  
 James Mary, Lower-street  
 Miller Eliza, Market-place  
 Pywell C., A., Hogs-leys  
 Reeve Elizabeth, Gas-street  
 Slow Ann, George-lane  
 Woolston Mary, High-street  
 Woolston M., Freestone-row

**Farmers & Graziers.**

Bayes J., North-hall-street  
 Carrington J., Hogs-leys  
 Cooper Amos, Newland-st.  
 Chater W., Old work-hse. la.  
 Draper Henry, Market-pl.  
 Fairy J dairy-man, Lower-st.  
 Gotch John, Newland-st.  
 Green John, Little-barton  
 Glover J., Kettering-grange  
 Hawthorn J., Lower-street  
 Hill Phillip, North-hall-st.  
 Hircock Wm., Swan-street  
 Keep Chas., Freestone-row  
 Jacques James, Gas-street  
 Lancum Rebecca, Silver-st.  
 Manning T., Tanner's lane  
 Payne M., Workhouse-lane  
 Payne John, Swan-street  
 Percival Benjn., Newland-st.  
 Pywell Ann, (dairy-woman)  
 Hogs-leys  
 Palmer Mary, Swan-street  
 Roberts Wm., Swan-street  
 Robinson J., North-hall-st.  
 Smith Bryan, Hogs-leys  
 Slow William, (dairyman)  
 Waddington T., High-street  
 Woolston Saml., High-street

**Fire & Life Offices.**

*Clerical & Medical (Life) R.*,  
 Smalley, Market-place  
*County*, Sibley & Meadows,  
 Market-street  
*Guardians*, Wm., Marshall,  
 Hall-house  
*Imperial [Fire]*, Joseph Wells  
 High-street  
*Norwich*, John Stranger, Sil-  
 ver-street  
*Phoenix*, Thos. Waddington,  
 High-street  
*Professional [Life]*, Joseph  
 Toller, Market-place  
*Provident*, Sibley & Meadows  
 High-street

*Royal Exchange*, L. C. Smith,  
Hogs Leys  
*Star*, Richard Fish, Market-  
street  
*Suffolk*, W. R. Smalley, Mar-  
ket-place  
*Sun*, John Bates, High-street

**Gardeners, &c.**

Jenkinson Edward, Gold-st.  
Tebbutt Jonathan, Gas-st.  
Turner Thomas, [Spring  
Gardens] North-hall-st.  
Turner William, Swan-street  
Willis Jonathan, Silver-st.  
Willis John, George Lane

**Grocers and Tea Dealers.**

Chettle Robert, Market-st.  
Falkner Agur, Lower-street  
Gill George, [and seedsman]  
Market-place  
Meadows William, High-st.  
Sibley John, Market-street  
Wells Joseph, [and bacon  
dealer and baker] High-st.  
Sturges Joseph, [proprietor  
of the "Farmer's True  
Friend." Market-street

**Hairdressers.**

Fleming Wm., High-street  
Robinson James, High-st.  
Rains Jph., [and cigar dlr.]  
High-street

**Hotels, Inns, &c.**

*Angel*, Morris Palmer, [mail  
contractor] Little Barton  
*Duke's Arms*, John Johnson,  
Pig-market  
*Fleur de Lis*, John Bannard,  
Newland-street  
*George Hotel*, (and posting  
house) Bryan Smith, Nor-  
thampton-road  
*Half Moon*, James Shortland,  
Market-place  
*King's Arms*, John Waterfield  
Lower-street  
*New Inn*, Thomas Lansbury,  
Market-place  
*Peacock*, Thomas Hubbard,  
Lower-street  
*Robin Hood*, John Bamford,  
North-hall-street  
*Royal Hotel*, Henry Draper,  
Market-place

*Sun Inn*, Wm. Brown, Market  
street  
*Swan*, Chas. Dawkins, Swan  
street  
*Three Cocks*, John Craddock,  
Lower-street  
*Talbot*, Morris Palmer, Gas-  
street  
*White Horse*, [new] William  
Miller, High-street  
*White Horse*, [old] Jno. Mar-  
riott, High-street  
*Woolpack*, Benjamin Milton,  
Hogs-leys

**Beer Houses.**

Brains James, North-hall-st.  
Cattle Thos., Newland-st.  
Howe Joseph, Silver-street  
Jenkins Hannah, High-st.  
Langley Saml., Nag's Head  
Lane  
Spriggs Benj., Swan-street  
Thompson Geo., Old Work-  
house-lane  
Toseland, Geo., Newland-st.  
Willis John, George-lane

**Ironmongers.**

Gill George, Market-place  
Leech Thos., Market-place  
Salmon Thos., (and cutler)  
Market-place  
Wright David, (& seedsman)  
High-street

**Plumbers, Glaziers, and  
Painters.**

Busswell Charles, High-st.  
Cooper Wm., High-street  
Nixon Thos., (zinc wire wor.)  
Hogs Leys  
Pebardy George, Gold-st.  
Roughton, Wm., High-st.

**Saddlers, &c.**

Hart John, High-street  
Messenger Thos. High-st.

**Shopkeepers.**

Abbott John, Newland-st.  
Alderman Mary, Lower-st  
Barton Robert, Lower-street  
Bell Charles, North-hall-st.  
Burton Rebecca, Swan-st.  
Carley William, Gas-street  
Cooper Sarah, Newland-st.  
Croft Sarah, Gold street  
Green John, Lower-street

Hall Edwin, Newland-street  
Harris John, Gold-street  
James Geo. B., High-street  
Letts Jph., (& tallow chdrl.)  
High-street  
Loasby Elisha, Swan-street  
Payne James, Swan-street  
Toon John, North-hall  
Wade John, Newland-street

**Stone Masons.**

Bayes William, Lower-street  
Horner Edwin, Newland-st.  
Law James, Silver-street  
Margetts Wm., Swan-street

**Straw Hat Makers.**

Bazley Maryann, Market-st.  
Tomlinson Eliz., High-st.  
Woolston Mary, High-street

**Surgeons.**

Gibbon Wm., George-lane  
Roughton Wm., George-lane  
Wyman W. S., High-street

**Tailors.**

Thus \* are Drapers also.

\*Aldwinkle Wm., Market-st.  
Ashby Thos., Market-street  
\*Chapman Geo., Market-st.  
\*Crump Saml., High-street  
Eyet Benj., Bakehouse-hill  
Goodfellow John, Lower-st.  
Hawthorn Thos., Newland-st  
\*Hobbs Jonathan P., High-st  
Munn Thos., Park-stile-lane  
\*Spence John, Lower-street  
Spriggs Benj., Swan-street  
\*Wright Francis E. High-st.

**Tanners and Curriers.**

Gotch L. C. & Sons, Lower-  
street

**Watchmakers.**

Bates John, High-street  
Davison Wm., Market-st.  
Wheeler John, (and silver-  
smith) High-street

**Wheelwrights.**

Green John, Lower-street  
Jessop William, Hogs-leys  
Wilson & Watts, Gold-st.

**Wine and Spirit Merchants**

Eldred George, High-street  
Rose Ann & Co., Gold-street  
Sibley John, Market-street

**Coaches.**

"Royal Mail," from the *Royal Hotel*, to & from the Wellingborough Station, daily.

The "Wonder," from Up-pingham, passes through the town, to and from the same Station, daily.

**Carriers.**

To Northampton.—Saml. Palmer Mon., Wed., and Sat. Pollard, Mon., Wed., & Sat. Worster & Co., daily

From New White Horse.

Weldon:—Amsy, on Fri.

Finedon:—Chapman, Fri.

Wellingborough Station:—Chaplin & Horn, daily

Leicester & Wellingborough:—

Thompson, Mon. and Fri.

Rothwell:—West, Fri.

Walgrave:—York, Fri.

From Old White Horse.

Rothwell:—Brown, Fri.

Caldicot:—Barrow, Fri.

Weldon:—How. Thur. & Sat.

Loddington:—Mattison, Fri.

Corby:—Ralph, Fri.

Titchmarsh:—Shaw, Fri.

Rockingham:—Vickers, Fri.

From New Inn.

Finedon:—Roberts, Fri.

Brigstock:—Woodhams Fri.

From Duke's Arms.

Woodford:—Beeby, Fri.

Old:—Penns, Fri.

Brigstock:—Thompson and Woodhams, Fri.

From Sun.

Stanion:—Bell Fri.

## LILFORD PARISH,

Locally situated in the hundred of Polebrook, about 3 miles S. by W. from Oundle, is bounded on the N.W. by the river Nen, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, with fluted pilasters, erected in 1796, which divides it from Pilton and Wadenhoe, by Achurch on the S.W., Clopton on the S.E., and Barnwell on the east. It includes the hamlet of Wigsthorpe, and contains 1,940 acres; the population, including the hamlet in 1801, was 97; in 1831, 127; and in 1841, 133 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,960; and the amount of assessed property is £2,421. This parish gives the title of *baron*, to the noble family of Powys, who have long been lords of the manor. The soil on the western side of the lordship is very good, but east of the turnpike road, it is cold and inferior. In Bridges time, (1721), Lilford consisted of a village of 12 houses, and a church dedicated to St. Peter. An act was obtained in 1778, for a consolidation of the livings of Lilford and Achurch, when Lilford church was taken down, and the monuments, &c., removed to the latter church. The village was also levelled to the ground at the same time, and the inhabitants removed to other houses. The Peterborough railway passes through  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of the parish.

*Manor.*—Five hides of land in *Lilleforde*, were held by Walter of the countess Judith, at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 24s., and 50 acres of meadow, and the whole was then valued at £8. *Turchill* was the Saxon proprietor. In the reign of Henry II., these 5 hides were held by *William Olyfart*, of the fee of David, king of Scotland. In the 24th of Edward I. (1295), *William de Murres* was lord of Lilford, and from his family it passed to Anthony de Beck, bishop of Durham, who settled it on the family of *Willoughby*, with which it continued till the 15th of Henry VI. (1436), when Robert lord Willoughby confirmed the possession of it with other manors, on *Rd. Yerburgh*, and others. In the 5th of Henry VII. (1490), *Wm. Browne*, of Stamford, died seized of it, and left it to Elizabeth his daughter,

the wife of *John Elmes, Esq.*, whose descendants sold it to *Mr. Adams*, "a money scrivener," whose estate being afterwards invested in chancery, for payment of his debts, this manor was bought in 1711, by *Sir Thomas Powys, Kt.*, one of the judges of the queen's bench. His grandson, *Thomas Powys, M.P.* for this county, was created lord Lilford, on the 26th of October, 1797. *Thos. Atherton Powys*, the present lord Lilford, is son of the 2nd baron, by the eldest daughter of *Robert Vernon Atherton, Esq.*, of Atherton Hall, Lancashire. He was born in 1801; married in 1830, the daughter of the 3rd lord Holland; succeeded his father in 1825; was a lord in waiting to the queen, and resigned in September, 1841. *Residences*, 10, Grosvenor-place, London; Lilford park, Northamptonshire; Besway Hall, Lancashire. The Hon. *Thomas Lyttleton*, born in 1833, is his heir.

*Lilford Hall*, the seat of lord Lilford, is situated in a beautifully diversified park, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The mansion which is handsome and extensive, was erected by *Arthur Elmes, Esq.*, in 1635, but enlarged and improved since that time. The principal front, which is tastefully preserved in its original state, consists of a body with a handsome vestibule, and square headed windows, two wings having semi-circular ones; and the roof presents three ornamental gables, with a venetian window in each, connected together by a balustrade, the chimneys forming a fine arcade in the centre. Extensive additions and reparations have lately been made, both for ornament and convenience.

*A School*, for the poor children of this and the neighbouring villages, is supported by lady Lilford.

*Charities*.—*William Lassells*, a servant to *Thos. Powys, Esq.*, in 1770, left £100 for the apprenticing of poor boys of this parish. The principal sum has increased by the investment of arrears or accumulations of interest. The sum of 20s. out of *Ragsdale's* gift is distributed to the poor annually: and two fat oxen are annually given to the poor of the neighbouring villages at Christmas.

*WIGSTHORPE*, is a hamlet in this parish, containing in 1841, 18 houses, and 97 inhabitants. There was anciently a chapel here.

*Directory*.—*Rt. Hon. Lord Lilford*, *Lilford park*, *Wm. Godwin*, gardener, *John French*, groom, *Wm. Odell*, game-keeper, and *Samuel Walton* and *John Baker*, farmers, *Wigsthorpe*. Letters are received through *Oundle* post-office.

#### LOWICK PARISH.

*Lowick* or *Luffwick*, is bounded on the north by *Sudborough*, on the west and south by *Slipton* and *Twywell*, and on the east by *Islip*. It contains 2,200 acres, of the rateable value of £2,160; the amount of assessed property is £2,740; and its population in 1801, was 353; in 1831, 394: in 1841, 480



souls. The soil is principally a strong clay ; there is a great quantity of lime-stone in the lordship, and W. B. Stopford, Esq. is lord of the manor and principal owner.

*Manor.*—*Edwin* and *Algar* held 2 hides, less 1 virgate, here of the bishop of Constance, at the general survey. *Sibold* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates here of the crown at the same time. In Henry II.'s time the lordship was in the hands of several possessors. In the 17th of Edward III. (1343), *John de Nowers* levied a fine of the manor. It subsequently came into the possession of the family of *Greene*, one of which, Sir Henry Greene, obtained a grant of a weekly market here in the 9th of Richard II. (1385), to be held on Thursday, and an annual fair for three days, beginning on Whit-sunday eve. Henceforth *Luffwick* continued as a member of Drayton manor, which, in the reign of Henry II., contained half a hide of the fee of the crown, and was in the possession of *Aubrey de Vere*, from whom it descended to his posterity. It subsequently came into the possession of the *Mordaunt* family, afterwards earls of Peterborough, in the reign of Henry VII., and passed from them in marriage to *Sir John Germain*, about the year 1705. Sir John dying in 1718, the manor of Drayton came to his second wife, lady Betty, daughter of Charles, 2nd earl of Berkeley. After this lady's decease, in 1769, she bequeathed this estate to lord George Sackville, the youngest son of the duke of Dorset, and in this family it continued till 1843, when, by the death of the late duke, the title became extinct, and this estate descended to his niece, who brought it in marriage to *William Bruce Stopford, Esq.*, the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Lowick is small, and situate about 2 miles N.W. by N. of Thrapston.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is a large and handsome edifice, in the Norman style, with a tower containing five bells, said to be the handsomest village tower in the county. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the K. B. at £16. 8s. 11½d., but now worth about £352 *per annum*. W. B. Stopford, Esq. is the patron, and the Rev. John Stoddart, D.D., rector. The tithes were commuted in 1771. The church contains several ancient brasses, and a tomb for Edward, lord Stafford, *ob.* 1499, as well as splendid monuments to the memory of Sir Walter de Vere, Knt., founder of the church, and his wife ; Sir John Germain and family, and a beautiful marble monument erected about two years since to Charles Sackville, the 5th and last duke of Dorset, who died in July, 1843. A chantry for two priests was founded in this church, in 1498, by Edward, earl of Wiltshire.

*The Green Coat School* was endowed in 1725, by Sir John and lady Elizabeth Germain, with £90 *per annum*, for the education and clothing of 20 poor boys. There are also 10 girls clothed and educated, and a 2 lb. loaf of bread is given to each girl every Sunday by Mrs. Stopford. For the other *Charities*, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

*Drayton Hall*, the seat of Wm. B. Stopford, Esq., is situated about a mile to

the south-west of the village, and is a fine antiquated structure; it is built on the ruins of an ancient castle, and consists of a noble front, with lofty towers at each end, surmounted by turrets and lantern cupolas. The north front retains the characteristic features of the Tudor style of domestic architecture; but the entire structure has undergone great alterations, chiefly about the time of queen Anne, and it now ranks as one of the finest houses in the county. It is supposed to have been erected about the latter end of Henry VI.'s reign, by Henry Green, Esq., who was twice sheriff of this county. Here is a considerable collection of pictures and portraits, by some of the most eminent masters.

Abbott George, turner	Freeman Wm., shoemaker	Stopford William Bruce, Esq.,
Brown John, shoemaker	Garton Thomas, tailor	<i>Drayton Hall</i>
Bugley Joseph, baker	Harper John, tailor	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Burton C., vict., <i>White Horse</i>	Hatfield David, shopkeeper	Burton Charles
Burton Mr. Charles, jun.	and butcher	Gadsbey John
Crawley Thomas, shoemaker	Knibb John, coach maker	Jervis John [and miller]
Creswick W. J., master of	Smith John, shopkeeper and	Jervis William
free school	beer retailer	Jervis William, sen.
Elmor Amos, joiner	Stoddard Rev. J., D.D., rector	Linnell William

Letters received through the Thrapston post-office.

#### SLIPTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Lowick and Islip, on the north by Brigstock, on the west by Cranford, and on the south by Twywell. It contains 720 acres, of the rateable value of £678; the amount of assessed property is £915; and the population in 1801, was 128; in 1831, 155; and in 1841, 159 souls. The soil is principally a cold clay, and W. B. Stopford, Esq. is lord of the manor, and principal owner.

*Manor.*—The abbot of *Burgh* had 1 hide and 1 virgate here at the general survey, which was valued at 5s. In the time of Edward IV., this manor was in the possession of the family of *Walgrave*, from which it passed, in the 24th of Henry VIII. (1532), to *William Wales*, clerk, but in the reign of Elizabeth it was in the possession of the *Mordaunts*, and descended in the same manner as Drayton to the present proprietor. The hospital of St. John, at Northampton, had possessions here, which were valued, in 1535, at £4. 5s. 4d.

*The Village* of Slipton, which is very mean, is about 3 miles W. of Thrapston.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small building. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the K. B. at £5. 12s. 3½d., and returned at £100 per annum. W. B. Stopford, Esq. is patron, and the Rev. Wm. Williamson, incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1771, for land.

*The School*, free to all the children of the parish, from 2 to 7 years of age, who have each the use of a pinafore during school hours, is supported by Mrs. Stopford.

*Directory.*—John Smith, vict., *Plough*, Alice Taylor, schoolmistress; and the farmers are, Thos. Agutter, (and bailiff to W. B. Stopford, Esq.), Joseph Leete, and William Rayson. Letters are received through the Thrapston post-office.

## SUDBOROUGH PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Brigstock, on the south by Lowick, and north-west by Slipton. It contains 2,730 acres, of the rateable value of £2,043; the amount of assessed property is £2,005; and the population in 1801, was 241; in 1831, 346; and in 1841, 332 souls.

*Manor.*—The abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster, had 3 hides here at the general survey, which were given to it by Edward the Confessor, when he rebuilt and endowed it. In the 24th of Edward I. (1295), *Reginald de Waterville* held the lordship of the abbey; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), Robert de Veer, Robert de Arderne, and John de Tichemershe, were lords of *Sudburgh*, at that time accounted a member of Lowick lordship. In the 4th of queen Mary (1556) the manor of Sudborough was restored to the abbey of Westminster, but in the 2nd of Elizabeth (1560), it was given to the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of Westminster. In the reign of James I. it was in the possession of the *Mordaunt* family, and was sold by one of the earls of Peterborough to the *Torringtons*.

*The Village* of Sudborough, which is small, is about 3 miles W. of Thrapston.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is a plain edifice; the living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the K. B. at £10. 5s. 10d., and now valued at £357 per annum. The bishop of London is the patron, and the Rev. Wm. Duthy, M.A., rector.

*Charities.*—The marchioness of Bath, in 1788, endowed a school here, with the sum of £366. 13s. 4d., 3 per cent reduced annuities; and the church land, 10a. 3p. lets for £16 per annum.

Bell Wm., vict., <i>Cleveland Arms</i>	Height Anne, butcher	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Duthy Rev. W., M.A., rector	Howe William, shopkeeper	
Eyles Mrs. Charlotte, <i>Sud-</i>	Ingram James, schoolmaster	
<i>borough House</i>	Julyans Henry, beer retailer	
Fox Rachel, miller	Spendlove John, carpenter	
Goodman J. R., Esq.	Tebbutt John C., brewer, &c.	
Hatfield John, cooper	Tebbutt Mrs. Sarah	Ayres Joseph
		Betts Joseph
		Bulymore John
		Perkins Joseph
		Southwell William

Letters received through the Thrapston post-office.

## TWYWELL PARISH,

Is bounded on the east and south by Woodford, on the north by Slipton, Islip, and Lowick, and on the west by Cranford. It contains 1,400 acres, its population in 1801, was 230; in 1831, 199; and in 1841, 232 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,380; and the amount of assessed property, £1,105. The soil is in general a strong clay, and the principal proprietors are, the duke of Buccleugh, (the lord of the manor), Capt. Purvis, the Rector, and Miss Hunt.

*Manor.*—The abbey of Thorney had 3 hides, less  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, at the time of the Domesday survey. In the reign of Henry II., *Albericus* the king's chamberlain held them, and from him they descended to *Sir Robert de Vere*. In the 9th of Edward II., (1315) the abbot of Thorney, the master of St. John's hospital, and John de Lewkenor, were lords of Twywell and its members. After the dissolution of the monasteries it was given to William lord Par. It was subsequently resumed by the crown and given to John Dudley and John Ascoughe in exchange for other lands. There was another manor here which was in the possession of the *Walgraves* for centuries.

*The Village* of Twywell, which is small, stands on high ground about 3 miles west of Thrapston.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small edifice, the living is a rectory rated in the K. B. at £9, but now worth about £300 per annum. The Rev. William Allington, M. A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes, moduses, &c., were commuted for land in 1765.

*The Charities* are, an annual rent-charge of 20s. left to the poor in 1709, by Thomas Ekins, the interest of £10. left for the same purpose, in 1753, by John Harris, the interest of £40, which is given in bread to the poor, left by Thomas Archer, a baker, and the church land, which yields only 8s. per annum.

*Mrs. Chapone*, the authoress, was a native of this parish.

*Directory.*—Rev. Wm. Allington, M.A., rector; John Archer, baker, &c.; Wm. Brampton, beer-retailer and mason; Wm. Blackwell, machine-maker and blacksmith; Thomas Dicks, tailor; William Hughes, shoemaker; Benju. Lawson, vict., *Queen's Head*; Charles Panter, shopkeeper; Jph. Wallis, vict., *Old Friar*; and the farmers are—Messrs. Knight, Sanders Leete, Jonathan Manton, and Miss Moore. Letters are received through the Thrapston post-office.

## WARKTON PARISH

Is bounded by Grafton on the east, Geddington on the north, Weekley on the west, and Kettering and Barton Seagrave on the south. It contains 1,810 acres of the rateable value of £1,765; the amount of assessed property is £1,805; and the population in 1801, was 220: in 1831, 300; and in 1841, 313 souls. The soil is generally a strong black clay, and the duke of Buccleugh is lord of the manor and principal proprietor. Bridges tells us that, in a close which abounds with stone, is a remarkable petrifying spring, and that here was formerly found a petrified human skull, which was preserved in Sidney college, Cambridge. "In Warkton," writes the same author, "is a long deep trench, not improbably the remains of some Roman work. A coin of the emperor *Nerva*, well preserved, has been found in some neighbouring grounds."



*Manor.*—At the time of the general survey, *Werketun* contained  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides, which belonged to the abbey of Suffolk. There was a mill of the yearly value of 12s., 20a. of meadow, and a wood, and the whole was rated at £8. The manor of Warkton continued with this abbey till the general dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was granted with other lands to *Sir Edward Montague*, and his heirs, to be held by the 20th part of a knight's fee, and the yearly rent of 60s. From Sir Edward it descended to his posterity, and is now in the hands of the representative of the noble family of Montague.

WARKWORTH is a small, mean village, on a hill about 2 miles E.N.E. of Kettering.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Edmund, comprises a nave and side-aisles, chancel, south-porch, and embattled tower, containing four bells. The tower is a complete and untouched specimen of the Perpendicular of the 15th century. The chancel is remarkable for the very sumptuous monuments to the Montague family, that of John duke of Montague, ob. 1794, and Mary duchess of Montague, ob. 1751, are by *Roubilliac*, and Mary duchess of Buccleugh, ob. 1775, by *Peter Matthias Van Gelder*. Another splendid monument was erected, about three years since, to the memory of Elizabeth Montague, duchess dowager of Buccleugh. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K.B. at £18. 16s. 3d., but now worth £310 per annum. The duke of Buccleugh is the patron, and the Rev. G. P. Stopford, M.A., incumbent. The tithes, &c., were commuted for land in 1807.

An *Infant School*, free to all the children of the parish under 8 years of age, is supported by the duchess of Buccleugh; and children from this parish are entitled to instruction at the endowed school at Weekley.

Bagshaw John, butcher	Kirk William, beer retailer	Hull John, <i>Warkton Grange</i>
Fletcher John, game keeper	Meadows John, joiner	Isitt William
Fletcher Thomas, joiner	Potter W., baker & shopkpr.	Malkin John
Harris John, blacksmith and shopkeeper	Stopford Rev. G. P., M.A., rector	Lancum John
Ingram —, endowed school	Farmers & Graziers.	Panther George (and tanner and currier)
Hinman Thomas, currier	Gilbert Junia	Ward Charles (and miller)

Letters received through the Kettering post-office.

#### WOODFORD PARISH.

The boundaries of Woodford are formed by the river Nen on the east, Denford and Islip on the north, Cranford on the west, and Ringstead on the south. It contains 1,750 acres; its population in 1801, was 491, and in 1831, 639, and in 1841, 680 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,385, and the rateable valuable £3,203. The land is principally a stiff clay, and W. B. Stopford, Esq., (lord of the manor), and the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, are the principal proprietors. In the vicinity of the village are three tumuli,

near which Roman tiles, fragments of tessellated pavements, and an urn have been discovered.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey *Ralph* held 1 hide and 1 virgate in *Wodeford*, of the bishop of Constance; the abbey of *Burgh* had 7 hides, which were held by *Roger*; and *Roger, Hugh* and *Seward* had 3 virgates here, of the abbey at the same time, and the whole was valued at £3. 10s. In the reign of Henry II. there were 8 hides here of the fee of *Burgh*; and in the 9th of Edward II., (1315) *John Spigurnell, Roger de Boys, and Alice Traylly*, were lords of *Woodford*. In the 19th of Henry VIII., (1503) *John Norwich, Esq.*, died seized of a manor here, which had been previously held by the families of *Trayly* and *Holt*, and left it to his posterity; and in the following year *Thomas Lenton* died seized of a manor here, held of the abbot of *Peterborough*, and which he left to his descendants. In the 2nd of Elizabeth, (1559) *William Vaux* lord *Harrowden* levied a fine of a manor here, which subsequently passed to the family of *Malory*. *William* lord *St. John* baron *Bletso*, succeeded his father in the possession of the manor of *Woodford* with about half the parish in 1708.

*The Village* of *Woodford*, which is pretty large, is situated on high ground, sloping to the river, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. by W. of *Thrapston*.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave with side aisles and porches, a clerestory, chancel, and western tower surmounted by a handsome spire. This edifice is remarkable for the beauty of its execution, and the peculiarities of its construction and arrangement. In the north aisle lie two effigies, supposed to represent *Sir William Traylly* and *Alionora*, his wife. The living is a rectory in the deanery of *Higham Ferrers*, rated in the K. B. at £22. 9s. 7d. but now worth about £540 per annum. Lord *St. John* is the patron, and the Rev. *William Lashmere Batley, M. A.*, rector. The tithes were commuted for land in 1763. On the north side of the churchyard is an ancient farm house, which presents some features similar in style and date to parts of the church.

*Woodford Lodge*, the seat of the Right Hon. *Charles Arbuthnot*, is a plain but handsome building, situated on a beautiful lawn, and surrounded by tastefully arranged pleasure grounds. The present proprietor of this estate is son of *John Arbuthnot, Esq.*, by the daughter of *J. Stone, Esq.*, banker in London, and niece to archbishop *Stone* primate of Ireland; is grandson of *George Arbuthnot*, who held a commission in queen *Anne's* guards, and was descended from an ancient Scottish family.

There is a *Baptist Chapel*, a neat stone building, in the village; and a *Charity School* here in which 12 poor children are educated and clothed free, by the Hon. Miss *Arbuthnot*.

The *Charities* of the parish are the *Charity Estate* 38a. 1r. 31p. left to the poor in 1577, by Peter and Edward Grey, and which lets according to the commissioners report, for £55 per annum; the *Church Land* 14a. 3r. 5p. which yields £28 per annum; and a rent-charge of 13s. 4d. called *Whalley's Money* which is given to the poor.

Arbuthnot Rt. Hon. Charles, <i>Woodford Lodge</i>	Fletcher Elizabeth, charity school mistress	Ragsdell Rev. W. (baptist)
Armsby William, shoemaker and shopkeeper	Fisher Geo., vict., <i>Duke's Arms</i>	Kempton Geo., rope maker
Bales Thomas, blacksmith	Furnell J., vict., <i>Coach &amp; Horses</i>	Spencer Mr. William
Barnes Matthias, shopkeeper	Gunn Samuel, stone mason	Summons Mr. Daniel
Barnes Andrew, shoemaker	Gunn John, gardener	Thompson James, bailiff
Batley Rev. W., M.A., rector	Gunn Joseph, shoemaker	Wadsworth Thomas, miller
Beeby W., carrier & beer rtlr.	Hicks Jane, beer retailer	Wadsworth T., junr. baker
Bird Mary, shopkeeper	Hicks John, baker	Wells Mr. Lewis
Blott Mr. Jon., road surveyor	Hughes Samuel, shoemaker	
Bonsam Mr. James	Jones William, butcher	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Brawn John, butcher	Knapp Miss Louisa	Freeman Thos. [and miller]
Coles Mr. Eusebius	Lovill Mr. John	Hill Henry, [and miller]
Eaton John, machine maker and timber merchant	Mastin Robt., baker & grocer	Ivens William
	Neall Wm., tailor & draper	Mitchell John
	Percival Mr. James	Walker Joseph

Letters received through the Thrapston post-office.

Carrier—William Beeby, to Thrapston Tuesday; Wellingborough. Wednesday; Oundle, Thursday; and Kettering, Friday.

## HIGHAM FERRERS HUNDRED,

Situate on the eastern side of the county, is bounded on the east by the counties of Bedford, and Huntingdon, on the south by Buckinghamshire, on the west by the hundreds of Wymersley, Hamfordshoe, and Huxloe, and on the north by Navisford hundred. Its shape is narrow and irregular, and extends along the border of the county for nearly 16 miles, covering an area of 30,730, statute acres. It takes its name from the principal town in it. *William Peverel*, the Conqueror's natural son, possessed this hundred, then called *Hecham*, at the time of the Domesday survey. It afterwards passed through the *Ferrers*, earls of Derby, and the earls of Lancaster, and came to the possession of the crown, with which it still continues, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. The hundred comprises the borough-town of Higham Ferrers, and 13 parishes, of which the following table is an enumeration:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Bozeat .....	2,400	180	424	421	845	1,929
Chelveston .....	1,730	56	138	133	271	1958
Caldecot, hamlet .....		17	53	48	101	
Easton Maudit .....	2,070	49	105	109	214	1,516
Farndish (part of) .....	300					
Hargrave .....	2,400	51	146	113	259	1,271
Higham Ferrers .....	2,260	206	511	519	1,030	4,167
Higham Park ( <i>ex-par.</i> ) .....	640	1	8	4	12	
Irchester .....	1,980	187	424	441	865	5080
Knuston, hamlet .....		8	25	17	42	
Newton Bromshold .....	1,740	34	80	81	161	687
Raunds .....	3,680	354	837	816	1,653	4,922
Ringstead .....	2,140	137	311	329	640	3,997
Rushden .....	2,770	279	647	664	1,311	4,030
Stanwick .....	1,830	117	288	289	577	2,438
Strixton .....	1,150	11	29	26	55	1,071
Wollaston .....	3,640	266	553	567	1,120	5,118
Total .....	30,730	1,953	4,579	4,577	91,56	38,185

## Charities of Higham Ferrers Hundred.

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports, (See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c.)

Date.	Donor and nature of Gift.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual Value.
	Stephen Cox (£20)	... Bozeat Parish ... bread to poor	£1 0 0
	— Dexter (rent)	... ditto ... 10 poor men	0 5 0
	Town Land (13a.)	... ditto ... church	20 7 6
1760	Abigail Bailey & Ann Levitt (£260, for which land was purchased)	Chelveston cum Caldecott, school	24 0 0
1765	Thomas Neale (£20)	... ditto ... poor	1 0 0
1699	James Sawyer (rents)	... Chelveston & Raunds Par., 4 poor widows	18 10 0
	In lieu of the herbage of the green lanes, Easton Maudit Par., poor		4 8 0
1422	Archbishop Chicheley	... Higham Ferrers Par. ... school	10 0 0
	Earl Fitzwilliam	... ditto, voluntary gift ... ditto	10 0 0
1422	Archbishop Chicheley	... ditto ... 13 poor bedesmen	3 9 7
	Corporation	... ditto ... ditto	2 10 0
	John Dewberry	... ditto ... 20 poor widows	1 0 0
1619	Rev. Nicholas Latham (rent), ditto	... 6 poor persons	3 0 0
1715	Eliz. Freeman (£20)	... ditto ... minister & 10 poor widows	1 0 0
1708	Hon. Lewis Watson (£50), ditto	... ditto ... poor	4 0 0
Carried forward .....			£104 10 1



Brought forward.....				£104	10	1
1747	Richard Wagstaff	... ditto	... bread to poor	1	0	0
	Ditto	... ditto	... minister, for preaching a sermon	0	10	0
1790	Ann Glasbrook (£50)	... ditto	... gowns for 4 poor widows	2	10	0
1804	Ann Saunders (£50)	... ditto	... poor	2	5	0
	Mrs. Maskell (£20)	... ditto	... ditto	0	19	0
	Mrs. Wylde (£30)	... ditto	... ditto	1	7	0
	Mrs. Rowlet (rent)	... ditto	... ditto	0	10	0
	Feoffee estate	... Irchester Parish	...	61	2	0
1611	Thomas Jenyson	... ditto	... bread 12 pr. widows	5	4	0
	Mrs. Peaps (£100)	... Raunds Parish	... school	18	0	0
	John Blaise (18a.)	... ditto	... poor	18	0	0
	Commissioners of inclosure (10a.), ditto	...	... church	9	0	0
1720	Robert Nicholls (tenements, &c.), ditto	...	... poor	16	0	9
	Charity Estate (33a. 2r. 11p.), Ringstead Parish	... ditto	...	30	3	0
	The Drayton and Lathams' dole, ditto	...	...	1	16	0
1619	William May (£100)	... Rushden Parish	... poor &c.,	20	0	0
1619	Rev. N. Latham	... ditto	... 6 poor people	3	0	0
	Mary Greaves	... ditto	... poor	3	0	0
	Church Land (15a.)	... Stanwick Parish	...	21	0	0
	Rev. Peter Needham, D.D., (£10), ditto	...	... poor	3	7	0
1674	Thomas Neale (rent)	... Wollaston Parish	... bread to poor	10	8	0
1730	Charles Neale (£120)					
1732	James Hazelden (rent)	... ditto	... poor	1	19	0
1800	Jonathan Bettle (£306. 13s. 4d., 3 per cents.), ditto	...	bread to poor and books for the choir	9	4	0
Total .....				£344	14	10

## BOZEAT PARISH.

Bozeat, or Bôziate is bounded on the east by Bedfordshire, on the north by Strixton and Grendon, on the west by Easton Maudit, and on the south by Buckinghamshire. It contains 2,400 acres; its population in 1801, was 680; in 1831, 812: and in 1841, 845 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,928. 16s.: and the amount of assessed property, £2,402. The soil is various; there are some good springs in the lordship, one of which, called *Sandwell Spring*, is excellent, and about to be analyzed. The Rev. Dr. Cotton, is lord of the manor, and the marquis of Northampton, and Mr. Charles Talbot are the principal proprietors.

*Manor.*—The countess Judith possessed 2 hides of land here, which were held by *Lanzelin*, and *Winemar*; and *Turstin* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates in *Boziete*, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. In the reign of Henry II, David, king of Scotland, had 2 hides, and William Peverel, 3 small virgates. In the 3rd of Edward I. (1272), this manor was in the hands of the crown, and in the 13th of the same reign, it was in the possession of *Robert de Twengh*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Wm. de Latimer* and the abbot of St. James, near Northampton, were

lords of *Bozeat*. With the Latimer family this manor continued till the 9th of Elizabeth, (1576) when it descended to *Dorothy*, daughter of John lord Latimer, and wife of *Sir Thomas Cecil*, who sold it to John Wiseman, Esq., to whose posterity it descended. The manor belonging to the abbey of St. James, was valued at the dissolution at £10, and granted to Philip Meredith, William Woodleys and others, and in the reign of James I., was in the possession of John Wiseman, Esq.

*The Village* of Bozeat stands on the London road, about 6 miles S. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, and tower, from which rises an octagonal broach spire. In the chancel is a decorated rood screen, which still retains marks of painting and gilding; the staircase of the rood loft still remains on the north side; and there are brackets, canopies, and piscinas at the end of each aisle, shewing the former existence of altars at those places. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with part of Strixton, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K. B. at £8., but now worth £210 per annum. The patronage is vested in the earl Spencer, and the Rev. Wm. C. Wilson, M.A., is incumbent.

*The Vicarage House*, stands near the church. The tithes were commuted in 1798, for land.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1844, a *Wesleyan Chapel*, in 1834, and a *Parochial School*, supported by the inhabitants.

*Charities*.—The town land, 13a. yields £20 a year, and 25s. left by Cox and Dexter, is annually distributed to the poor.

Allin George, vict., <i>Chequers</i>	Sanders Mr. Thomas	Wykes Mr. Thomas, junr.
Battle James, butcher	Skevington Dexter Thomas,	
Birrell William, stonemason	shopkeeper and baker	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Corby John, blacksmith	Skevington Nancy, beer retlr	Boddington Edward
Haughton Thomas, butcher	Skevington William, baker	Faucott William
Hooton Thomas, carpenter	Squires Thomas, tailor	Faulkner William
Daxter Cath., beer retailer	Walker John, tailor	Hensman Henry
Mallows John, shoemaker	Wallis Thomas, grocer, dra-	Hensman Mary
Monk John, baker	per and blacksmith	Hensman John
Partridge Frs., parish clerk	Warner Thomas, baker	Robinson James Charles
Pearson Robt., schoolmaster	Wilson Rev. Wm. C., M.A.,	Sanders Mary
Pettit John, cattle dealer	vicar	Skevington Richard
Risely Richard, shoemaker	Wooley Jane, vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	

Letters are received through the Wellingborough post-office.

*Carriers*—to Northampton, John Nichols, Sat.; Luke Smart, Tues. & Sat.; to Wellingborough, both on Wed.

#### CHELVESTON-CUM-CALDECOT PARISH.

Is bounded by Hargrave on the east, Raunds and Stanwick on the north, the river Nen on the west, and Newton Bromswold on the south. It contains 1730 acres, including the hamlet of Caldecot; their united population in 1801,

was 266; in 1831, 332; and in 1841, 288 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,957. 18s.; and the assessed property £1,907. The soil varies from a strong clay, to a light sand, and in Caldecot there is some black marl. The principal proprietor is Sir Edward Cromwell Desbrowe, G. C. H., lord of the manor of Chelveston, and her majesty's envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the courts of Wurtenburg, Sweden, and the Netherlands, and the manorial rights of Caldecot are exercised by earl Fitzwilliam, in virtue of his lease of that manor from the crown.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, there was 1 hide and 3 virgates in *Celvestone*, and *Caldecote*, which was a member of Higham Ferrers manor. In the 32nd of Henry III. (1247), William, earl of Derby, was lord of the manor of Chelveston. In the 1st of Edward IV. (1461), Chelveston and Caldecot were granted to Anne, duchess of Exeter, the king's sister, and it afterwards passed through several families, viz: the Lovells, Somersets, Pickering and Ekins. Sir E. C. Disbrowe, the present proprietor of Chelveston manor, is descended maternally from the family of Cromwell.

*The Village*, which is small and scattered, is about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles E. by N. of Higham Ferrers, 7 N. E. of Wellingborough, and 6 S. by W. from Thrapston.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John Baptist, stands in a field  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile S. E. of the village. It is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, south aisle and porch, chancel, and north tower containing five bells, and a fragment of a north aisle, connecting the tower with the church. The edifice having fallen into a delapidated state, and being also too small to accommodate the population, the vicar and churchwardens have undertaken the substantial repair of the fabric, and, at the same time, its enlargement, by building a new north aisle; thus affording seventy-eight additional free-sittings for the poor. The estimated cost of the work is £726. Towards this expenditure, the parishioners provide £410; an amount which is equivalent to a rate of 4s. in the pound. Amongst the subscribers are the names of Earl Fitzwilliam, His Excellency, Sir E. C. Disbrowe, and the church building society of the archdeaconry of Northampton, for £50 each; and the Rev. G. Malim, vicar, for £20. The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Higham Ferrers. The tithes were commuted at the inclosure for land.

*The School*, founded in 1760, and bearing date 1820, is endowed with 23a. of land, and a dwelling house, &c., the annual rent of which is £28. less the land-tax of one guinea; the master receives the rent, and in aid of his salary, a donation of £10 per annum, from Sir E. C. Disbrowe, and another donation of £5 from Earl Fitzwilliam.

*Almshouses* for four poor persons, (2 from Raunds, and 2 from this parish), were founded in 1699, by James Sawyer, and Thomas his son, and endowed with £10 per annum. The inmates receive 2s. 9d. each per week, but are

charged 21s. per annum rent for their tenements. Neale's charity consists of 20s per annum to the poor.

*Bidwell-water* is a small brook, having its source in a spring near the church.

CALDECOT is a hamlet containing 3 farm houses, and a few cottages, and is situate  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Chelveston.

Bonfield W., vict., <i>Star &amp; Garter</i>	Page Joseph, wheelwright	Eady Robert
Burrows J., boot & shoemkr.	Tressler Sarah, milliner and dressmaker	Gross Thomas
Farrow James, shopkeeper	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	Marchant John
Jellis Thomas, blacksmith	Browning James	Martin Joseph
Knight W., baker & shopkr.	Chettle Joseph	Martin Nathaniel
Leighton Andrew, land agent	Chettle Thomas (& maltster)	Rogers John
Morris J., mastr. of free schl.		Shepherd Charles

Letters are received through the Higham Ferrers Post-office.

### EASTON MAUDIT PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Bozeat, on the north by Grendon, on the west by Yardley Hastings, and on the south by Buckinghamshire. It contains 2070 acres of the rateable value of £1516, the amount of assessed property is £1939; and the population in 1801, was 135; in 1831, 210; and in 1841, 214 souls. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light stony land, and the marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor and owner of the whole parish, except the rectorial lands. There is a large quantity of wood-land in the lordship.

*Manor.*—William Peverel, the Conqueror's natural son, and the countess Judith, his niece, held in Estone  $2\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, at the general survey. In the reign of Henry II., there were  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides and 1 great virgate here and in Strixton, of the fee of *Michael de Hanslape*, which are not mentioned in Domesday book. In Henry I's time, *William Malduith*, or *Maudit*, the king's chamberlain received certain lands here, from Michael de Hanslape, which descended to his posterity, and from this family the parish is called Easton Maudit. In the reign of Henry VI., this manor was in the possession of the family of *Trussell*, and in the reign of Henry VII., Elizabeth Trussell carried it in marriage to the earl of Oxford, by whom it was sold to *Christopher Yelverton, Esq.*, who in the 21st of Elizabeth, (1578), levied a fine of it. This gentleman descended from an ancient family, at Rougham in Norfolk; and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was made a serjeant at law, speaker of the house of commons, and a judge of the queen's bench. He died in the 11th of James I. (1613), and was succeeded by Henry his son, who received the honour of knighthood, and in 1617, was appointed attorney-general, and in 1625, a judge in the court of common-pleas. His son Christopher was created a baronet in 1641; and *Sir Charles Yelverton*, who succeeded to this manor in 1670, was called to the house of lords by the title of *Lord Grey of Ruthen*, upon his decease without issue, in 1679, Henry his younger brother became his heir, and in 1690 he was raised to the dignity of



*Viscount Langueville.* His eldest son, *Talbot*, was created *earl of Sussex*, by George I. in 1717, a title which is now extinct. Here was formerly a large mansion, the seat of the Yelvertons, which was taken down about 40 years since, when the estate passed by purchase to the marquis of Northampton. This house contained a large collection of ancient portraits, which were disposed of by public sale.

*The Village* of Easton Maudit, which is small and secluded, is about 7 miles south of Wellingborough. From foundations of houses, dovecots, and walls of wells, which have been discovered here, it is supposed to have been a much larger place, and tradition says that there were once many weavers' shops here. The manorial residence of the earl of Sussex stood near the church, and the handsome trees which remain near the site, bespeak its former grandeur.

The *Church* dedicated to Sts. Peter and Paul, is a neat structure consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel, south porch, and a tower surmounted by a beautiful spire. The latter was partly rebuilt in 1832. This church contains the ashes and monuments of many illustrious personages who once resided here, amongst whom may be mentioned Dr. Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham, who died here in 1659; and Charles Longueville lord Grey of Ruthin who died in 1643. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K. B., at £6., endowed with £200. private benefaction, and £200. royal bounty, and now worth about £170. per annum. The vicarial tithes were commuted in 1840, for about £128. The patronage is vested in Christ's College Oxford, and the Rev. Henry Smith, M.A., is incumbent. Dr. Percy bishop of Dromore in Ireland, was sometime vicar of this parish: during his residence here, that great giant of literature, Dr. Johnson, spent part of a summer at the vicarage.

The Vicarage house a neat building, stands near the church.

*Directory.*—Rev. Henry Smith, M. A., vicar, George Walker, Esq., Joseph Corby, shopkeeper, James Munro, forester to the marquis of Northampton, Eliz. Silsby, shopkeeper, Ann Silsby, beer retailer; and the farmers are Thos. Allebone, John Church, George Coles, and Charlotte Davison. Letters received through Northampton post-office. *Carrier* to Northampton, Samuel Silsby, Sat.

#### FARNDISH (PART OF) PARISH.

About 300 acres of this, and part of one house, are situate in this county, and the remainder of it is in Bedfordshire.

#### HARGRAVE PARISH

Is bounded by part of the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon on the south and east, on the north by Raunds, and west by Stanwick. It contains 2,400 acres of the rateable value of £1,270. 11s.; the amount of assessed property is

£1402.; and the population in 1801, was 158; in 1831, 203; and in 1841, 257 souls. The soil is a strong clay, and the principal landowners are the Rev. Wm. L. Baker the rector, who is lord of the manor, earl Fitzwilliam, Sir Edward Langham, and Mr. Frederick Yorke.

*Manor.*—Eustachius held of William Peverel half a hide of land in Hargrave at the general survey, which was valued at 68d. In the reign of Henry III., the prior of *Chicksand* was certified to be possessed of an eighth part of a knight's fee, of the fee of William, earl Ferrers. After the dissolution of the monasteries the *manor*, which belonged to the priory was given to Anthony Browne and Richard Weston, from whom it passed to the Catlyn family.

The *Village* of Hargrave which is very scattered, stands about 5 miles E. by N. of Higham Ferrers. About half a mile from the village, the counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Huntingdon join.

The Church dedicated to All Saint's, is an ancient edifice consisting of a tower and spire, (in which are four bells), nave and side-aisles, north transept, chancel and south porch. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K. B. at £13. 6s 8d., but now worth £260 per annum. The Rev. Wm. Lake Baker, M.A. is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land, about the year 1800.

An eccentric old farmer, named Dunham, residing at Three-shire house, in this parish, kept the body of his wife, who died about 11 years since, for some years in his room, and it, together with that of his daughter, who died six years since, are now deposited in a small house adjoining his own. The cause assigned for this singular whim, is that of not being allowed to inter his wife's remains within the church.

Baker Rev. Wm. L., M.A., vicar	Pettit Abraham, blacksmith	Dunham David Dix, <i>Three</i>
Bateman Thos., beer-retailer	Trasler Spencer Hall, post- man to Kimbolton	<i>shire House</i>
Beaumont Wm., harness mkr		Fisher Benjamin
Cox Thos., vict., <i>Nags' Head</i>	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Flown William
Cox Wm., shopkeeper	Bateman Edward	Harris Sarah
Fisher Thos., carpenter	Baxter John	Lovell John Charles
Marchant Jerh., cattle-dealr.	Cox William	Newton Thomas
		Ramsey William

Letters are received through the Kimbolton post-office.

#### HIGHAM FERRERS PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Chelveston on the east, Stanwick on the north, the river Nen which divides it from Irthlingborough on the west, and Rushden on the south. The town and parish contains 2,260 acres; its population in 1801, was 726; in 1831, 965; and in 1841, 1030 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,047; and its rateable value is £4,166. 13s. The soil varies from a strong clay to a gravelly or sandy soil, and the earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Hecham* contained 6 hides of land, which were held by *William Peverel* of the king. There was a market of the annual value of 20s, a mill of the same value, 10 acres of meadow, and a small wood, and the whole was rated at £18. *Gilda*, was the Saxon proprietor. Several of the present neighbouring manors were then members of this lordship. In the 1st year of king John, (1199), William Ferrers, earl of Derby, who in right of his great grandmother, was heir to the lands of Peverel, (William de Ferrers having married the daughter and heiress of William Peverel), obtained this lordship with the hundred and park of *Hecham*, and upon the attainder of Robert earl Ferrers, in the 50th of Henry III. (1265), this lordship, with his other possessions fell to the crown, and was granted to *Edmund* earl of Lancaster, the king's younger son. Henry, earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward III., was advanced to the dignity of earl of Lincoln, and in the 25th of the same reign, (1551), raised to the title of duke of Lancaster. In the 35th of this reign, (1361), he died of the plague in Leicester, and his inheritance devolved upon his daughters and heirs. In the partition of the estates, this manor with its members of Raunds, Rushden, and Irchester, were assigned to Blanch, wife of *John of Gaunt*, 4th son of Edward III., duke of Lancaster, and Aquitain; earl of Richmond; earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester; High steward of England, and Constable of France; who sat in parliament with the title of John, king of Castile and Leon. After the death of Constance his wife, this nobleman withdrew to Lincoln, where, finding Catherine Swinford, by whom he had previously four children, who, by an act of parliament, were legitimated, the year following he honourably married her, and died in the 22nd of Richard II. (1398), leaving *Henry*, from the place of his birth, surnamed De Bollingbroke, his son and heir, successor. This Henry afterwards created duke of Hereford, ascended the throne, by the title of Henry IV., and thus the lordship of Higham came to the possession of the crown. The manor with the castle and hundred of Higham Ferrers, as part of the duchy of Lancaster, was settled in the 5th of Henry V. (1417), on the archbishop of Canterbury, bishop of Durham, and others, and in the 5th of Edward IV. (1465), William, lord Hastings obtained a grant of them. In the reign of Edward VI., the earl of Worcester possessed them, and returning to the crown by Charles II., the manor was granted to Catherine, the queen dowager, with reversion to Lewis, earl of Feversham, of whom it was purchased by the *Hon. Thomas Wentworth*, with whose descendants it still continues, the earl Fitzwilliam being the present lord.

*The Castle* stood northward of the church; the date of its erection cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to have been built by one of the family of Ferrers. The situation it occupied is plainly indicated by earthworks, from which an idea

of its great strength and extent may be conceived. When Leland wrote, about the year 1540, he noticed the "Castel, now of late faullen and taken doune;" William lord Hastings, who obtained a grant of it in 1465, is the last constable on record; and Camden who finished his 'Britanica,' in 1607, speaking of it observes, "the ruins whereof are yet to be seen near the church."

## The Town of Higham Ferrers,

Which was a borough by prescription, is ancient and irregularly built, on a considerably elevated rocky substratum, abounding in springs, a short distance from the river Nen, 5 miles E. of Wellingborough, 8 S. W. from Thrapston, 10 S. E. from Kettering, 16 N. E. from Northampton, and 65 from London. The town is plain, and consists of a market-place, and one line of spacious street, nearly a mile in length. Its general appearance is healthy, cheerful and respectable. It returned one member to parliament previous to the passing of the reform bill, in 1834; and here were formerly three weekly markets, on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, which have all fallen into disuse. The shaft of the ancient market cross, 16 feet in height, and composed of one entire stone, still remains opposite the *town hall*, which is a neat stone building, erected in 1808, at a cost of £755. *Fairs* are held on the Wednesday before February 5th; March 7th; Thursday before August 5th, October 11th, and December 6th. Boot and shoe making is now the principal employment of the inhabitants. The town is on the line of the Peterborough branch of the London and North-western railway, the station of which is about a mile distant. It is also a corporate town; the charter of incorporation, is dated 14th March, 2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary, 1554-55; but this was probably a new charter, for Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII, tells us that "Ther is a mair at Hyham Ferrers." The corporation consists of a mayor, 7 aldermen, 13 capital burgesses, a recorder, and deputy-recorder, and the style of the corporation is the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough and parish of Higham Ferrers. The aldermen are chosen out of the burgesses and the mayor out of the aldermen. The property of the corporation consists of 53a. 3r. 27p. some houses, the interest of money, and tolls of fairs, and amounts to about £150 per annum. The mayor's salary is £30 per annum. The seal of the borough contains within a circle, circumscribed *Sigillum municipii, de Higham Ferrers*, a dexter hand *coupe* at the wrist, and a base of 9 human heads, 5 and 4. The following are the members of the corporate body of the present year, (1849), viz: Wm. H. Pope, Esq., mayor, George Burnham, deputy-recorder; the aldermen are Griffith Roberts, Walter Spong, Hy. Greene, John Thos. Starling, Elias C. Bridgman, Owen Parker, Jas. Spong, jun.; and the councillors are Richard Sargent, Thos. Burgess, Jeremiah Fisher, Charles



Wyman, Wm. Spong, Edmund Lamb, James Spong, sen., John Sanders, Joseph Lamb, Joseph Darbyshire, Fred. J. Cox, John Sanderson, and Wm. Adcock.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was formerly collegiate, and is one of the finest in itself, and richest in its monuments in a district remarkable for the splendour of its ecclesiastical buildings. It consists of a nave and choir, or chancel, north and south aisles, the latter terminating in a lady chapel, an additional north aisle, western tower and spire, and south porch. The western front of the tower, which is 71 feet in height, is curious in its architecture; the beautiful hexagonal spire is 99 feet high, and replaced the former one which was blown down, in 1631. The porch or doorway contains two openings; the mouldings surrounding it are charged with sculpture; and over these are ten circular compartments, representing passages from the New Testament, in bas relief, which were originally painted. The aisles at the east end are divided from the chancel by carved screens; and on each side of the chancel are stalls, with carved subsellæ. Under an arch on the north side of the altar, is a slab, inlaid with brass, to the memory of St. Maur, rector, in the reign of Henry VI., and the church is remarkably rich, in monumental brasses. Here is also a monument, consisting of a Latin decorated cross, to the memory of Thomas Chichele, and Agness his wife, the parents of archbishop Chichele, dated 1400. At the west end of the church yard is a sepulchral cross, which was at some period a very elegantly sculptured pillar, but now considerably mutilated. The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of Chelveston, in the deanery to which the parish gives name, rated in the K. B. at £33. 4s. 4d., but now worth £365 per annum. The patronage is vested in the earl Fitzwilliam, and the Rev. George Malim, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted at the inclosure for land.

*Henry Chicheley*, archbishop of Canterbury, founded here, under a license from the crown, in 1422, a college, for a warden, 7 fellows, 4 clerks or chaplains (one of whom was to teach grammar, and another chanting or singing) and 6 choristers; and he founded, or annexed to the foundation of the college, an hospital or *bedehouse*, for 12 poor men, and one woman to attend on the men; and he granted and settled certain lands and real estates in Higham Ferrers, Denford and Stanwick, in the county of Northampton, and elsewhere, for the support of the college, and the maintenance of the members of the institution. On the dissolution of religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., the possessions of the college, which were valued at £856. 2s. 7d. per annum, were surrendered to the crown; and granted to Robert Dacres, Esq., in fee, subject to the proviso and condition that the said Robert Dacres, his heirs and assigns, should for ever find and maintain two chaplains, to be nominated by the king, his heirs and successors, to pray for his and their souls, and to perform divine offices in the church at

Higham Ferrers, and have the care of souls of the parishioners of the said parish; and that the said Robert Dacres, his heirs and assigns, should also maintain a schoolmaster, well learned, who should freely instruct the boys and youths of Higham Ferrers in the art of grammar, such schoolmaster to be nominated by the king, and should also maintain 13 poor men called bedesmen, to be nominated also by the king, to pray for his and their souls; and that the said Robert Dacres should yearly pay to one of the chaplains, for his salary, £10, and the other £8, and to the schoolmaster for his salary, £10, and to the superior chaplain, for the maintenance of the said 13 bedesmen, £24, in order that they might have each of them a salary of 7d. a week, and five yards of frieze, at 8d. a yard, once a year, on the feast of St. John Baptist, and that they should have 8 cart-loads of wood delivered to them, and also 10s. at Easter, for fuel-money, and 5s. a year for shaving-money, and 5s. a year to provide a lamp to burn in their dormitory; and that the said Robert Dacres, should for ever keep or maintain the hospital or bedehouse in repair. In the charter of incorporation of the borough of Higham Ferrers, after reciting that after the dissolution of Higham College, Henry VIII. had reserved to himself, the election and nomination of 2 curates, 1 schoolmaster, 12 poor people, and 1 woman, their Majesties granted to the mayor and aldermen power to elect and nominate the said curates, schoolmaster, and poor persons in the almshouse, as often as any of them should die, or for reasonable cause be removed.

About the year 1734, Thomas Dacres, esq., the then proprietor of the estates, which had belonged to the college, sold the same to the Earl of Malton, subject to the several charges mentioned; and the same now form, part of the family estates of Earl Fitzwilliam. The stipends of the two chaplains have for some time been paid to the vicar of Higham Ferrers, in augmentation of the vicarage. The master of the grammar-school is appointed by the corporation, and receives the stipend of £10. a year from Earl Fitzwilliam, together with a voluntary addition from his Lordship of £10, and the use of a house, and the children of the place and neighbourhood, are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, the learned languages not being in requisition. The remains of the college, which are in a very ruinous condition, stand in the main street of the town. N.W. of the church. When Bridges wrote it was used as an inn, called the Saracen's Head, but it is now used for domestic or agricultural purposes. The *Bede House* with a chapel annexed, on the south side of the churchyard, is also ruinous and not habitable; and has not for a length of time been used by the bedesmen; it is a handsome perpendicular building, of an oblong form, with a high pitched roof; and the chapel, now roofless, is a small but graceful building. The bedes-people are still appointed by the corporation, and they each receive the weekly stipend of 7d., with 10s. divided amongst them for shaving

and lamp money, and each of the men has a coat and the women a gown provided once in two years; the expense of the clothing being about £10. A supply of wood for fuel used to be given when the poor resided in the bedehouse, but it has been discontinued since they ceased to dwell there.

The bedesmen also receive the rents of some small gardens belonging to the bedehouse, which are collected and paid to them by the chamberlains of the corporation, amounting at present to £2. 2s. per annum. There is also an annual customary payment to the bedesmen of £2. 10s. per annum made by the corporation.

*The School-house* in the churchyard, near the west end of the church, is a beautiful perpendicular structure of three bays, with a window of three lights in each, and one of five lights, at the east and west. There are two cottages or *Almshouses* also in the churchyard, which are usually occupied by two poor persons. (*For the other charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.*)

The *Methodists* and *Baptists* have each a chapel here. An out-building to one of the houses in the town has been a *Baptist Chapel*, where it is said John Bunyan was in the habit of preaching; and afterwards, about 1716, when the Rev. Dr. Gill first became a preacher, he officiated to a congregation in this chapel, from whence, in 1719, he was removed to London.

*Antiquities.*—Roman baths having been discovered in the easterly part of the Castle ground, it is conjectured that the northerly portion may have been the site of a small Roman camp, particularly as it possesses so considerable a rampart and fosse. About a mile from Higham, on the western extremity of the lordship of Stanwick, is an extensive tumulus, about 120 yards in circumference. An antique alabaster lamp, somewhat similar to the lamps of the Romans, was discovered in the crypt below the chapel of the bedehouse, about 46 years since. Anterior to the foundation of the college or bedehouse, it appears that an hospital dedicated to St. James, existed here, as two presentations to the wardenship are recorded in the Lincoln registers. The site of this house is unknown.

*Biography.*—Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, was born of an obscure family in this town, in 1360. Tradition tells that when a boy keeping his father's sheep near Higham, he was noticed by William of Wykeham, who was so pleased with the talent displayed in his answers that he took him under his patronage, and promoted him in his college; he afterwards held several church preferments, including the rectory of Brington, in this county, which he held from 1400 to 1408, the chancellorship of Sarum, the bishopric of St. David's, to which he was consecrated at Sienna, in 1409, by the Pope's own hands, and finally the archbishopric of Canterbury, from 1414 to his death in 1443. Besides the college and bedehouse here, he built St. John's and All Souls' colleges, at Oxford; he spent a large sum in repairing the library at Canterbury,

and he gave to the church many rich ornaments and valuable jewels, and built a great part of the tower called the Oxford tower, in the same church. Archbishop Chicheley was one of the ablest men of the age in which he lived; a thorough politician, an eminent negociator, a great patron of learning and learned men, and was esteemed a fine speaker. In 1442 he petitioned the Pope for permission to resign his archbishopric on the ground of extreme old age and infirmity, and a desire to devote the remainder of his days to the care of his own soul. The petition, which was couched in very beautiful and touching language, was not successful, although the King joined in the prayer. He died in 1443.

**POST AND MONEY-ORDER OFFICE, Mr. ROBERT GRINDELL, Postmaster.**

Abbott John, grocer, &c.	Malim Rev. Geo., M.A., vicar	<b>Boot &amp; Shoe Manufacturers</b>
Allen Mrs. Mary	Miller Wm., carpenter	Parker & Co., (and curriers,
Allestre T., coach-mkr., &c.	Noble Robt., brazier &c.	and in London)
Ashby David, tailor, draper,	Pack James, hair dresser	Sanders George, and currier
and bookseller	Pack Samuel, butcher	Shelton George
Bridgman Elias C., baker &	Parker Mary, grocer, &c.	Spencer Charles
maltster	Parker George, beer retailer	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Brown Charles, stonemason	Parker Samuel, tailor	Adock William
Brown James, stonemason	Parker Terence, shopkeeper	Blott Abraham, Lodge
Brown Joseph, mason, and	Parker Thos., rush matting	Burgess Thomas
brick and tile maker	manufacturer	Chambers Thomas
Brown George, mason, and	Pope and Starling, surgeons	Chown Robt., (& corn-miller)
brick and tile maker	Roberts Mr. Griffith	Chapman William
Brown Wm., tailor & draper	Sanders John, grocer and	Curtis William
Burgess Mr. Thos., sen.	ironmonger	Lamb Edward
Cooke Wm., butcher	Sanderson J. M., blacksmith	Sargent James
Cox Frederick J., linen and	Sanderson John, master of	Slater Thomas
woollen draper	free school	Spong James, jun.
Darbyshire Jph., painter, &c.	Sanderson J., coal merchant	Wyman, Charles
Denton Thos., beer retailer	Sargent J., coach maker &c.	<b>Inns, &amp;c.</b>
Doswell Geo. Hy., druggist	Shelton Edward, butcher	<i>Anchor</i> , James West, wharf
Downham Theophs., tailor	Shelton Thos., shopkeeper	<i>Bell</i> , Thomas Poole
Duncombe Jane, schoolmrs.	Smith John, butcher	<i>Chequers</i> , Susan Groome
Fisher Jerh., grocer &c.	Smith Wm., cooper	<i>Green Dragon</i> , W. Chapman
Green Henry, solicitor and	Spencer John, hair-dresser	<i>Griffin</i> , Wm. Miller
agent to the Atlas & Nor-	Spencer Samuel, saddler	<i>Queen's Head</i> , Joseph Lamb
wich Union Fire &c. office	Spong Jas., linen and wool-	<i>Swan</i> , John Sanderson
Haines Thomas, baker	len draper	<i>White Hart</i> , Jas. Brown
Hewett Levi, watchmaker	Spong Mr. William	<i>White Horse</i> , Jas. Sargent
Hawkes Christian, coal dlr.	Wingell John, grocer, &c.	<i>Carrier</i> :—John Patenhall, to
Holt Rev. John H., curate	Wilkins Mrs. Mary	and from Wellingborough
Johnson Joph., carpenter	Wyman Mary, shopkeeper	Tue., Wed., Fri. and Sat.
Marriott Wm., blacksmith		

**HIGHAM PARK (EXTRA PAROCHIAL).**

This is an extra-parochial district, within the liberty of Rushden, from which it is distant about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It contains one farm-house, now in the occupation of Mr. John Dearlove, and 640 acres. The tithes, which are impropriated, were commuted, in 1839, for a rent charge of £120. The park (now disparked) was originally formed in the reign of Henry II.



## IRCHESTER PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Rushden, on the north by the river Nen, which divides it from Wellingborough, and on the west and south by Wollaston. It includes the hamlet of Knuston, and contains 1,980 acres; the population, in 1801, was 523; in 1831, 797; and, in 1841, 907 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5,080. 2s. 6d., and the amount of assessed property £4,051. The Peterborough railway passes through the parish, and the Wellingborough station of that line is at the N.W. boundary, on the bank of the river Nen, about 2 miles N.W. of Irchester. The land here is very fertile, and mostly arable; the soil is principally a red loam or marl, on a substratum of limestone, and the principal proprietors are L. Loyd, and Quintus Vivian, Esqrs. The river here abounds with rushes, which are made into matting for churches, &c., and give employment to several of the inhabitants.

*Manor.*—At the general survey *William Peverel* held 1 hide and 3 virgates of the soke of Higham, in *Irencestre*. These lands passed afterwards as a member of Higham to the family of Ferrers. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the earl of Lancaster and Margery Kriell were lords of Irchester. It subsequently passed through the family of Pabenharn, and, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. it was possessed by the *Cheyne*s. The manor of Irchester, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster is now in the hands of the crown.

*The Village* of Irchester, which is rather long, is seated on rising ground, about 3 miles S.E. of Wellingborough, and the same distance south of Higham Ferrers. Agriculture and shoemaking are the principal pursuits of the inhabitants.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Catharine, stands on an eminence, and consists of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, south porch, and western tower and spire, in which are five bells. The steeple is very handsome, and forms a conspicuous object among the noble group of spires of which it is a member. The interior has been recently repaired, and the pulpit and reading-desk are of carved oak, in good preservation, and of exquisite workmanship. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Wollaston, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers. The tithes were commuted, in 1769, for land. The Rev. Rd. Wood, is both patron and incumbent. *The Vicarage House*, an ancient plain building, stands in the village.

*The Methodist Chapel* is an old plain building.

A new *School* was erected by subscription in 1848, at a cost of about £450.

CHESTER, so named from the adjoining Roman encampment, or *Castro*, consists of one house and farm, which is a manor in itself, and the only one in this hundred that is not part of the duchy of Lancaster.

*Chester House*, an ancient building, formerly the seat of the Ekins family, and now the property of the Misses Smith, of Olney, is in the occupation of

Mrs. Martha M. Goosey, and stands about 1 mile N.W. of Irchester. Here are the remains of an encampment or fortification, called the Burrow. It was in form a parallelogram, containing about 18 acres, situated upon a declivity, the longest diameter being parallel with the course of the river. Mr. Morton thinks it was a Roman summer station, the winter one being probably at Irchester; and this conjecture is borne out by the fact that among the ruins have been found two stone pillars, resembling sepulchral altars, and fragments of Roman pavement and bricks, have been thrown up by the plough. Coins of Faustina, Adrianus, Gratianus, Antonius, and Constantinus, have been found here, and in an orchard, an urn containing 45 brass coins, with a ring and chain attached to it, have been also discovered.

KNUSTON is a hamlet, picturesquely disposed, about 1 mile N. E. of the village, and the same distance from Rushden.

*Knuston Hall*, the seat of Quintus Vivian, Esq., is a large square mansion of some beauty, standing on an elevated spot in the centre of a well-wooded park, overlooking a vast area of country. A fine stream of water crosses the park, over which a light bridge is thrown, and the stream passing under, forms a waterfall.

*The Charities* are the feoffees' estates, yielding an annual rent of £85, which, after keeping the premises in repair, is expended on the poor, and the reparation of two bridges; and an annuity of £5. 4s. to provide for 12 poor widows who should attend divine service in the parish church regularly.

*Marked 1 reside at Knuston.*

Abbott Wm., coal-dealer  
Bailey William, beer-retailer  
Bayes William, mason  
Cooper Henry, station-mstr.  
Cooper James, carpenter  
Cooper John, carpenter  
Flanders William, blacksmith  
and agricultural implt. mr.  
Frost M., vict., *Queen's Head*  
Green Eliz., shopkpr. & bkr.  
Godfrey J., beer retailer,  
Railway-station  
Gregory J., beer retailer  
Hill Wm. F. shopkeeper  
Parsons Thomas, butcher &  
shopkeeper  
Parsons Edw., vict., *Red Lion*

Partridge J., wheelwright  
and timber merchant  
Partridge John Colston,  
wheelwright.  
Partridge Rev. Chas. F., M.A.,  
curate  
Saxby Henry, tailor & hatter  
Sparks Geo., carpenter  
Spencer Charles, shopkeeper  
and beer retailer  
Smith John, vict. *Crown &*  
*Anchor*, and coal and salt  
merchant, railway station  
Ward Richard, carpenter  
Watkins George, shoemaker  
Wells Kisia, blacksmith  
Woolston John, shopkeeper

**Farmers and Graziers.**

1 Battams Sarah  
1 Cook William  
1 Dickins Alfred, (and  
miller, Ditchford mill)  
Frost Elizabeth  
Goosey Martha Maria, Ches-  
ter House  
Kimbell Samuel Eaton  
Mather James  
1 Mather John  
Parsons Edward  
1 Turnell George  
Turnell Thomas  
1 Ward John (yeoman)

Letters are received through the Wellingborough Post-office.

**NEWTON BROMSHOLD PARISH.**

Newton Bromshold, or Bromswold, is bounded on the east and north by Bedfordshire, on the west by Rushden, and on the south by Higham Park. It contains 1,740 acres, of the rateable value of £687. 9s. the amount of assessed

property is £761; and the population in 1801, was 101; in 1831, 122; and in 1841, 161 souls. The soil is a strong cold clay, and Mrs. Bedford, and the warden and fellows of All Souls' college, Oxford, are the principal landowners.

*Manor.*—The bishop of Constance held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land here at the general survey. In the reign of Henry II., they were in the possession of the family of *Bidun*; and in the reign of Henry III., the family of Newton held  $\frac{1}{2}$  a knight's fee here. In the 12th of Henry VII. (1496), *John Druell*, or *Drewell*, died seized of this manor, and it descended to his posterity. It is now in the possession of the crown, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster.

*The Village*, which is very small, is on the edge of the county,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. E. from Higham Ferrers.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small rural edifice, consisting of a nave, north aisle, south porch and chancel, and a tower and spire. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K. B. at £8. 3s. 4d. but now worth £180 per annum. All Souls' college, Oxford, possesses the patronage, and the Rev. Wm. Taylor, M. A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1800.

*Directory.*—Rev. Wm. Taylor, M.A., rector, Henry Smart, vict., *Swan*; and the farmers are, Johnson Allen, Thos. Browning, Thos. Eades, John Harrison, Thos. Rootham, Joseph Ward, and Thompson Wyldes.

Letters are received through Higham Ferrers post-office.

# RAUNDS PARISH.

Raunds is bounded on the east by Hargrave, and Keston, in Huntingdonshire, on the north by Denford-Wold, on the west by Ringstead and the river Nen, and on the south by Stanwick. It contains 3,680 acres; its population in 1801, was 800; in 1831, 1370; and in 1841, 1653 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4,922. 10s.; and the amount of assessed property, £5,015. The soil is principally a strong clay, on a substratum of limestone; the lordship possesses some excellent springs, one of which is petrifying, and the principal proprietors are Sir James Langham, Mr. John Jeffkins, Mr. Wm. Nichols, and a few resident yeomen. This lordship is famous for its quarries of rag-stone. "The stone raised here," writes Bridges, "from the beauty of its grain, and firmness of texture, is usually called *Raundes* marble. It is generally set with a great variety of shells; and seemeth to be that kind of marble which the *Italians* have named *Nephiri*. In many of the best seats of the county are chimney-pieces, and window-slabs of this stone."

*Manor.*—At the Norman survey, the bishop of Constance had 6 hides and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, which, with a mill of the yearly value of 34s. 8d., 100 eels and

20a. of meadow, were valued at £5. *William Peverel*, held  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hides here at the same time, of the soke of Higham, which were rated at £18. In the reign of Henry II., *Robert Fitz-Roger*, held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides, and *Gilbert Fitz-Richard*, 4 small virgates here. These were the lands which formerly belonged to the bishop of Constance; and the lands which *William Peverel* held, appear to be contained in the 33 hides which were certified to be in the hundred of the demesnes of *Peverel*, and which passed with Higham to the Ferrers family. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the king and the earl of Lancaster were lords of Raunds. We subsequently find a third manor in Raunds, and the whole of them passed through several intermediate hands, to the present possessors, *Sir James Langham, Bt.*, and the crown. The former possessing 2 manors called *Furnell's* and *Gage's* manors, one of which (*Gage's*) was purchased by *Sir John Langham, Bt.*, in the 12th of Charles II. (1660), and the other by *Sir Wm. Langham*, for £4,600, in 1675. The third manor is now in the possession of the crown.

*The Village* of Raunds, which is large, and scattered, is distant 6 miles west from Thrapston, and is a place of considerable importance for the manufacture of shoes.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is a large handsome edifice, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, south chantry, west tower, and spire, and south porch. The whole is in the Early English or decorated style of architecture. The spire was rebuilt, it having been struck with lightning, on the 31st of July, 1826, when about 30 feet were thrown down, and much damage done to the church, the repairs of which cost £1,731. 15s. 3d. This tower and spire, which are 180 feet high, are celebrated as amongst the finest even in this district of spires, which contains some of the best in England. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Higham, rated in the K.B. at £11. 9s. 7d., but now worth about £200 per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord chancellor, and the Rev. Edward B. Lye, is the vicar. The tithes were commuted for land in 1797.

*The Vicarage House*, stands near the church. On the southern side of the churchyard, is the shaft of an ancient stone sepulchral cross; and near the church is a fine barn of the 13th century, having a very high pitched roof.

Here is a neat *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1812; and a *Baptist Chapel*, built in 1837.

*The National School* is supported partly by subscription, and partly by an endowment of £16 a year. The other charities of the parish are £18 a year, the rent of 18 acres of land, left to the poor in 1725, by John Blaise; £16, the rent of the property left to the poor in 1720, by Rt. Nicholls; and 10 acres of church land, which lets for £9 per annum, according to the commissioners' reports.



Adams Josiah, saddler	Haseldin John, butcher	Wingell J., tailor & beer rtr.
Allen Joseph, carpenter	Haseldin Thomas, butcher	Young William, carrier
Allen Wm., wheelwright	Herbert John, mason	York Alexander, baker
Arnsby William, baker	Holmes Samuel, registrar	York William, blacksmith
Atkinson Rev. Israel, (Baptist)	Knighton Mr. John	Farmers and Graziers,
Bass Th., watch & clock mkr.	Knighton Wm., beer retailer	Thus * are yeomen.
Bass Robert, shoemaker	Knighton Wm., tailor	Ainge Richard
Bell Henry, beer retailer	Lot William, butcher	Arnold John
Bird William, shopkeeper	Lovell Saml., builder & vict.,	Arnsby William
Blott John, vict., <i>Cock</i>	<i>George and Dragon</i>	*Arnsby Lot
Blow Wm., vict. and butcher	Loweth Wrt., brick & tile mkr.	Beeby Richard
<i>Robin Hood.</i>	Lye Rev. Edward B., vicar	Bird Thomas
Brawn William, baker	Marlin Geo., shoe manufr.	*Brawn Thomas
Brawn Samuel, lime burner	Maynard Robert, tailor	Eady Robert
Burgess John, tailor	Nichols Mr. Henry	Eakins John
Chambers Mr. James	Nichols Wm., shoe mfr., cur.,	*Eakins Richard
Chapman Frederick, tailor	and grocer, and at 136 St.	French Edmund
Clark William, shoemaker	John's, London.	Green John
Colston Eakin, baker and	Pentelow James, miller	Harris John
beer retailer	Rooksby Henry, clicker	Harrison William
Curtis Henry, blacksmith	Sanders John, shoe manufr.,	Hill Jonas
Eakins George, butcher	currier and grocer	*Knighton Hy., Higham End
Eakins Mr. Robert	Shelton Thos., Nat. schoolmr.	*Knighton Henry
Eakins Thos., shopkeeper	Smith Wm., wheelwright &c.	Marchant Mary & William
Eakins Thos., jun., butcher	Smith Michael, beer retailer	Pentelow Jno., Manor House
Elliott Mr. William	Storie T., shopkpr. & butcher	Seal Stephen
Gostick James, shopkeeper	Streather Wm., mason and	Spicer John
Groom Sus., Nat. school mrs.	lime burner	White John
Haseldin Edward, last maker	Thomas David, surgeon	Wilkinson Robert

Letters received through the Thrapston post-office.

## RINGSTEAD PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Denford on the N.E., the river Nen on the W., and Raunds on the S.E. It contains 2,140 acres, of the rateable value of £3,997; the amount of assessed property is £2,133; and the population in 1801, was 454; in 1831, 620; and in 1841, 640 souls. The soil varies from a strong clay to a red caley earth. Thomas Burton, Esq., is lord of the manor, and George Capron, and W. B. Stopford, Esqrs., are the principal landowners. "Here," writes Bridges, "are good pits of red and white building stone, of which the red will best endure the weather. The pits are scarce three feet asunder."

*Manor.*—Ringstead not being mentioned in the Domesday survey, appears to have been comprehended in the manor of Raunds, as a member of Higham. In the reign of Edward III., a portion of it was in the hands of the family of *Broune*, and so it continued for several generations; and in the reign of James I., Henry Lord Mordaunt died seized of a manor here. The *Tresham* family possessed considerable property here, which, in the reign of Henry VIII., passed to the *Pyckering*s. When Bridges wrote, more than a century since, Mrs. Creed, of Barnwell, was lady of the manor. The Peterborough railway passes through, and has a station in this parish.

*The Village* of Ringstead, which is large, and irregularly built is seated

about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. by W. of Thrapston. Here are a few good family residences, amongst which is that of Thomas Wilkins, Esq., J.P. The inhabitants are principally occupied in shoemaking and agriculture.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, north aisle, and chantry, chancel, vestry, and tower steeple, containing six bells. The spire is a very pretty object from the opposite side of the river, forming one of a series, embracing Thrapston, Denford, Raunds, Stanwick, and Higham Ferrers, all visible at the same time. The living is a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Denford, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, patronage of Thomas Burton, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. John Watson, D.D. The tithes, great and small, have been commuted for land.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, a neat stone building, erected in 1848, on the site of an old one, built in 1720. A blacksmith's shop has lately been converted into a *Methodist Chapel*.

*The Charities* of Ringstead, according to the commissioners' reports, are the *charity estate*, consisting of 33a. 2r. 11p., which lets for £30. 3s. per annum; and £1. 16s. called the *Drayton*, and Latham's dole.

**COTTONS.**—There were formerly three several inclosed *innships*, or demolished hamlets, in the liberties of Raunds and Ringstead. In Raunds was *West Cotton*, and a part of *Mallows Cotton*, and in Ringstead is *Cotton House*, or *Mill Cotton*, and the other part of *Mallows Cotton*. At Mill Cotton are some remains of an intrenchment, consisting of a high bank of earth, enclosed within a deep ditch. From an urn with ashes in it, which was found within the ditch, it is supposed to have been a Roman work. Several Roman coins have been found in the fields above Mill Cotton; and at Mallows Cotton is a knot of small closes on the bank of the river, where are vestiges of a town, as appears from fragments and foundations which have been discovered. The family of Chamberleyn formerly possessed the manor of Cotes, and from them it passed to the Pickeringings. There was a chapel at Cotton, in which the minister of Shelton, in Bedfordshire officiated once a month.

Abbington Herbert, grocer  
Allen James, paper manufr.  
and coal merchant  
Barker John, shopkeeper  
Ball Wm. Weekley, butcher  
Bradshaw Wm., blacksmith  
Bull William, tailor  
Colbott Jabez, vict., *Swan*  
Coleman Thomas, baker  
Dicks William, shopkeeper  
Farrington Saml., carpenter  
and wheelwright  
Figges Samuel, carpenter  
Forscutt Henry, beer retailer

Green John, butcher  
Green Noah, grocer & draper  
Green Thos., shoemaker and  
vict., *Axe and Compass*  
Gunn Alfred, tailor  
Hill James, beer retailer  
Hill Lot, flour dealer &c.,  
Knowles Mr. John  
Kitchen Rev. Wm. (Baptist)  
Lee Thomas, baker  
Leveratt Wm., station mstr.  
Major Thomas, shopkeeper  
Mercer Thomas, butcher  
Tilley Jph., plumber & brzr.

Tomlin John blacksmith  
Weekley Henry, grocer  
Whiteman James, shoemaker  
Wilkins Thos., Esq., J. P.

**Farmers and Graziers.**

Beeby William  
Brawn James  
Flitton Wm., *The Cottons*  
Freeman Richard  
Freeman Thomas  
Green Edward  
Green Lot (and maltster)  
Knight Robert  
Williamson John [yeoman]

Letters received through the Thrapston post-office.

## RUSHDEN PARISH

Is bounded on the south and west by Bedfordshire, on the north by Higham Ferrers and the river Nen, and on the east by Newton and Chelveston. It contains 2,770 acres; its population, in 1801, was 818; in 1831, 1,245; and, in 1841, 1,311 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4,030; and the amount of assessed property £4,703. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light sandy land, and Charles Hill, Esq., Fred. U. Satoris, Esq., John Cooke, Esq., Earl Fitzwilliam, and Mr. George Franklin, are the principal proprietors. The lordship is well watered with excellent springs.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, *Risdene*, which contained 6 hides, was a member of Higham manor, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Richard Faber* held the manor of Rushton of the earl of Lancaster. With the Lancaster family it came to the crown, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, in the person of Henry IV. In Charles II.'s time it was settled on the queen dowager *Catherine*, but reverted, at her decease to the crown, where it still continues. George Burnham, Esq., is steward for the several manors of Rushden, Raunds, and Irchester, and holds courts baron annually in each place.

*The Village* of Rushden, which is large, straggling, and irregularly built, but rather handsome, stands on elevated ground, 1 mile south of Higham Ferrers. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in boot and shoemaking, for the manufacturers at Higham Ferrers and Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, was formerly collegiate, and consists of a nave and side aisles, transepts, choir or chancel, north, south, and west porches, an octangular turret at the north angle of the east end, and a beautifully proportioned tower in the Perpendicular style, surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire, with pierced crockets up the several angles, the whole being 192 feet in height. The boldness, loftiness, and perfect elegance of the magnificent steeple, surpasses that of Higham, in the greater elegance of its taper spire, which is 96 feet high. In it is a peal of six bells. The general aspect of the interior is very striking; the accompaniments of the three altars at the ends of the chancel and its aisles, remain in good preservation, the sedilia and piscina of the high altar being of singular beauty. The wide and lofty chancel-arch is very effective; the rood screen, which is good Perpendicular, is in fair preservation, and another screen, with a very rich cornice, fills the northern arch. The whole fabric exhibits a mixture of the Early English and Decorated styles, and the date of the earliest part of it is stated to be about 1270; though the church did not assume its present form till about the beginning of the 16th century. Amongst the monuments there are two, which are very beautiful, to the Pemberton family, who resided in this parish for several generations. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K. B. at £12. 16s. 3d., but now worth about £400 per annum. The

lord chancellor is patron, and the Rev. George E. Downe; B.A., rector. The tithes were commuted for land in 1778.

There are two good *Baptist Chapels* here, and a place of meeting for the *Methodists*.

*Rushden Hall*, the seat of F. U. Satoris, Esq., is situated near the village, on an elevation, surrounded by fine plantations, gardens, &c. The house is quadrangular, and principally consists of a retreating centre, and two projecting wings. On the south side is a square embattled tower, presenting much the appearance of a castellated edifice. This mansion once possessed one of the finest old halls in the county, but it has of late years been incorporated with other apartments, and thus entirely swept away. There is also here a curiously-constructed dark-lantern, traditionally stated to have been that which Guy Vaux or Fawkes used when he meditated his design to blow up the parliament house. Norden tells us that "there was in Rushden an ancient house of the dukes of Lancaster." This house is supposed to have been built by the renowned John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster; and upon its site the present mansion in the Elizabethan style has been erected.

The *Charities* of this parish are £20 per annum, derived from property purchased with £100 left to the poor, &c., in 1619, by William May; £3 per annum given to 6 poor persons, which was left in 1619, by the Rev. Nicholas Latham, and £3 per annum, left to the poor by Mary Greaves.

Achurch Amos & Hy., millers  
Baker H., shopkr. & beer ret.  
Baker Mrs. Eleanor  
Bolton Mr. Thomas  
Bolton Geo., rush matt mkr.  
Boyes Jph., msn. & lime brn.  
Burgess William, tailor  
Clark William, carpenter  
Chapman Thos., woolstapler  
and beer retailer  
Clettels Benjamin, baker  
Clements John, carrier  
Cooke J. Esq. *Bencroft Grange*  
Corby John, beer retailer  
Curtis John, wheelwright  
Darnell Frederic, butcher  
Darnell James S., butcher  
Denton Benj., boot & shoe-  
mfr. and currier  
Downe Rev. Geo. Edw., B.A.,  
rector  
Elston Wm., vict., *Coach and*  
*Horses*  
Facey William, blacksmith  
Green Joseph, miller  
Hewitt James, watchmaker  
Higgins J. baker & beer ret.  
Knight J., shopkr. & baker

Knight Ann, dressmaker  
Knight James, clothier  
Knight Samuel, carpenter  
Lenton Henry, cornfactor  
Lewis Charles, blacksmith  
Linnett Wm., shopkeeper  
Maddock Whitebread, shoem.  
Margetts John, stone mason  
Margetts T., stonemsn. & ctr.  
Moore Thos., carpenter  
Moore Louisa, dressmaker  
Packwood George, tailor  
Packwood Jph., parish clerk  
Packwood T., letter receiver  
Parker Joseph, shopkeeper  
Pasilow Richd., beer retailer  
Presland Wm. druggist  
Radburne Jno., grocer & drp.  
Rice Dan. vict., *Wheat Sheaf*  
Rite Eliz., ladies' board. sch.  
Rite William, fellmonger  
Robinson John, corn dealer  
Rootham James, baker  
Sargeant Mr. Charles  
Satoris Frederic U., Esq.,  
*Rushden Hall*.  
Smith Mrs. Mary  
Smith John, shoemaker

Smith William, tailor  
Sharp Daniel, shoemaker  
Sherwood Wm., shoemaker  
Skinner George, butcher  
Skinner Morris, shopkeeper  
Sykes Owen, butcher  
Sykes Thos., cattle dealer  
Tirrell Samuel, blacksmith  
Whiting Morris, vict., *Wag-*  
*gon and Horses*  
Whittemore Rev. J. (Baptist)

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Thus \* are yeomen.

Adcock James, *Rushden Hill*  
Baker Henry  
Day George  
Dickins Daniel  
\*Franklin George  
Gross John  
\*Manning Alfred  
\*Mason Michael (& malster)  
Marshall William  
Odell William  
Roice William  
Rooksby Walter  
Somes James  
Tailby George

Letters received through Higham Ferrers post-office.



## STANWICK PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Shelton, in Bedfordshire, on the north by Raunds, by the river Nen on the west, and on the south by Chelveston and Caldicott. It contains 1830 acres, of the rateable value of £2,437 14s.; the amount of assessed property is £2,111; and the population in 1801 was 332; in 1831, 503; and in 1841, 577 souls. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light gravelly land on a limestone bottom, and the principal owners are Mr. William Nichols, and the rector, and Miss Drayson possesses the manorial rights. The Peterborough railway passes through the parish. The lordship is well supplied with springs, one of which possesses petrifying qualities; and fragments of Roman tessellated pavement have been found, according to Bridges, at "the further end of Meadow-furlong."

*Manor*—The Abbey of Burgh had 1 hide and 1 virgate in *Stanwige* at the general survey, but the whole manor consisted of 3 hides, two of which lay within the limits of Bedfordshire. With the abbey the manor continued till its dissolution, when it was seized by the crown and given to the dean and chapter in the 33d of Henry VIII. (1541), but was resumed by the crown in the same reign. It was sold in the reign of Charles I. to Mr. Atkins, one of whose descendants sold it to the family of Ekins, who possessed it for several generations.

*The Village* of Stanwick which is rather scattered, is pleasantly situated on a declivity about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. by N. of Higham Ferrers. Here are some good family residences and an excellent Inn, amongst which may be noticed the residence of John Young, Esq., which is a handsome square building, commanding extensive prospects; and that of Stephen E. Eland, Esq., which is an ancient mansion, enveloped in trees, a little east of the church.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, side aisles, south porch, and a beautiful octagonal western tower and spire. The total height of the tower and spire is 156 feet, and the date of the edifice is about 1230. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £6. 13s. 4d., but now worth about £440 per annum. The patronage is vested in the crown, and the Rev. John Sargeant, M.A., is rector. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure for land.

*The Rectory House*, a little west of the church, is a large square building.

*The National School*, built by subscription, aided by grants of £54 from the Council of Education, and £30 from the Northampton National Society, is a neat stone building, having separate rooms for boys and girls, and apartments for the teachers.

Here are two small *Chapels* belonging to the *Baptists* and *Methodists*.

*Charities*—The Church land consists of 15a., and lets for £21 per annum.

The Rev. Peter Needham left £10 to the poor, which was expended in the purchase of land, for which the Commissioners of Inclosure allotted 1a. 0r. 7p., now yielding an annual rent of £3. 7s. Miss Proby gives £5 per annum to an elderly female in the village, for educating four poor children.

*Worthy.*—*Richard Cumberland*, the celebrated Dramatist, was born in this parish in 1732.

Ashby William, miller	Loudon James, farm bailiff	Sharman Wm., farm bailiff
Brown Geo. carpenter and beer retailer	Litchfield Wm., coal dealer	Shields Jackson, vict., <i>Duke of Wellington</i> , and farmer and butcher
Brown William, carpenter	Maddison Wm. shopkeeper	Warwick Thomas, blacksmith
Coleman Charles, baker	Marchant Robert, carpenter	Young John, Esq.
Cox John, baker	Marchant Thomas, tailor	
Dickinson Jas., shopkeeper	Partridge Henry, blacksmith	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Denton Mr. Joseph	Poole John, shoemaker	
Denton S., farm bailiff	Poole John beer retailer	Denton William
Eaton Thos., butcher	Poole Susan, school mistress	Gascoyen G. (& lime burner)
Eland Stephen E., Esq.	Radborne Mary, Nat. school mistress	Gascoyen Green
Harris John, shopkeeper	Radborne, Richard National School master	Harrison James
James William, farm bailiff	Sargeant Rev. J., M.A., rector	Morris Job, (& stonemason)
Lilley Joseph, shoe maker		

Letters are received through the Higham Ferrers post-office.

#### STRIXTON PARISH

Is bounded by Wollaston on the north, by Grendon and Bozeat on the south and west, and Bedfordshire on the east. It contains 1150 acres of the rateable value of £1071; the amount of assessed property is £997; and the population in 1801 was 57; in 1831, 69; and in 1841, 55 souls. The soil is various; and the Earl Spencer is lord of the manor and owner of the whole.

*Manor.*—This lordship was named after the Saxon proprietor *Stric*, and is not mentioned in the general survey. In the reign of Richard I., it was in the hands of *William de Pratelis* or Prayers, who in 1192 was taken prisoner by the Saracens in the Holy Land. With his posterity it continued till the reign of Henry V., when it passed in marriage to the *Draytons*. In the 19th of Edward IV. (1479) upon the decease of *Richard Drayton* it fell to *Anne* the wife of *Thomas Lovett*, his sister and heir. In Queen Elizabeth's time it passed from the *Lovett's* to the *Shirleys*, and through several intermediate possessors to the present lord.

*The Village* of Strixton which is very small, is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. by E. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John Baptist, or St. Romald is in the early style of English architecture, and consists of a nave and chancel. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Bozeat in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's book at £7. The patronage is vested in the earl Spencer, and the Rev. William C. Wilson, M.A., is the incumbent.

*Directory.*—Mr. William Wykes, and William Stevens, William Walker and Thomas Wykes, Greenfield-lodge, farmers. Letters are received through the Wellingborough post-office.

## WOLLASTON PARISH

Is bounded on the north by the river Nen, on the west by Grendon and Strixton, and on the east and south by Irchester, and a part of Bedfordshire. It contains 3,640 acres; its population in 1801 was 761; in 1831, 975; and in 1841, 1120 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5,118 7s.; and the amount of assessed property is £5,335. \*The soil varies from a strong clay to a gravelly land. Samuel Somes, Esq., the lord of the manor, and Messrs. Joseph Keep, and John Ward are the principal proprietors.

*Beacon-hill*—Formerly called Mill-hill, is an eminence in circumference about half-an-acre, supposed to have been a Roman *Specula*. It is now the property of Mr. John Laughton, and from it no less than 27 church spires may be seen on a clear day with the naked eye.

*Manor.*—Gunfrid de Cioches held 5 hides of land in *Wilavestone* at the Doomsday survey, which with a mill of the annual value of 5s. and 48 acres of meadow, were then rated at £10. Corbelin held two hides here of the Countess Judith at the same time, which with a mill was rated at 40s. *Stric* was the Saxon proprietor of the latter estate, and the former was held by 4 *thanes*, with sac and soc. Amongst the earliest possessors of this manor were the *de Brays*, one of whom, *William de Bray* in the 44th of King John (1242) obtained a grant of a weekly market here on *Tuesday*, and an annual fair on the eve of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and two following days. From this family the manor passed to Thomas, son of Maurice Lord Berkeley, whose descendants held it till the 20th of Edward III. (1346) when it was seized into the hands of the crown. The other part of this lordship which formerly belonged to the Countess Judith, was in the possession of the family of *de Wollaston* at an early period; and in *Norden's* time, Wollaston, as part of the duchy of Lancaster was in the crown. Thomas Wentworth, Esq., of Harrowden, purchased it of the earl of Bridgewater, and from him it passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Wollaston, which is pretty large, but scattered, is about 3 miles S. by E. of Wellingborough. Here are some very good houses, and near the church is the handsome residence of Samuel Somes, Esq.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a handsome cruciform structure, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The greater part of the edifice having fallen down in 1737, there is only the tower and spire with the north transept of the original fabric remaining. The living is a discharged vicarage,

to which is annexed that of Irchester, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the K.B. at £13. 6s. 8d., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, but now worth about £440 per annum. The Rev. Wm. W. Dickins, is the patron, and the Rev. Rd. Wood incumbent. The tithes were commuted at the inclosure, in 1788, for land.

*The Vicarage House*, stands at the top of the village, near the church.

*The Independent Chapel*, erected in 1752; and the *Methodist Chapel*, built in 1840, are good stone buildings.

Arnold Miss Elizabeth D.	Pell Mrs. Ann	Walker Frncs. tailor & grocer
Brawn Benjamin, carpenter	Packwood James, tailor	Walker Joseph, butcher
Bason Thomas, blacksmith	Panther S. grocer & butcher	
Charlton Daniel, draper	Pettit Edward, carpenter	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Charlton John, carpenter	Pettit William, baker	thus * are yeomen
Charter John, blacksmith	Partridge John S., wheelwrt.	Adcock John
Cooper George, carpenter	Partridge Thomas, vict., <i>Mar-</i>	Battles Thomas
Cook Isaac, vict., <i>Nag's Head</i>	<i>quis of Granby</i>	Bazeley John
Crawley George, whip mfr.	Pratt T. beer retlr. & shoe mr	Chapman Mary
and vict., <i>Bell</i>	Purdy, H. veterinary surgeon	*Compton Wm. J., <i>Wollaston</i>
Denton Joseph, grocer	Robinson Wm. B. sadlr & grcr	<i>Lodge</i>
Finch Rev. — (Independent)	Sanders John, baker	*Keep Adam Currie
Griesbach Rev. A. W., curate	Sanders Wm., junr. butcher	Pratt John
Murry J., beer retlr. & mlstr.	Shelton George, butcher	Sanders John
Jones J. Porter, schoolmastr.	Sibley T. grocer & shoemakr	*Sanders John, (& maltster)
Laughton J. plumber, glazier.	Somes Samuel, Esq.	Shelton George
marblemsn., auctioneer &c	Tye James, grocer	Walker Joseph
Luddington John, grocer	Walker George, saddler	Whitehead William
Lucy Wm. & Crisp, butchers	Walker Thomas, baker	

Letters received through the Wellingborough post-office.

*Carriers.*—To Wellingborough, Saml. Smart, daily. Northampton, Thos. Jones, Sat.

## HAMFORDSHOE HUNDRED.

This hundred, called in Doomsday book, *Hanfordsheo*, is bounded on the east by the hundred of Higham Ferrers, from which it is divided by the river Nen, on the south by those of Huxloe and Orlingbury, on the west by Spelhoe, and on the south by the Nen, which separates it from the hundred of Wymersley. It contains 16,530 statute acres. Hamfordsheo appears to have been always held by the lords of Yardley-Hastings, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *John de Hastings*, was lord of it. In the 20th of Henry VIII. (1528), *Sir Wm. Compton, Kt.*, died seized of it, and from him it descended lineally to the marquis of Northampton. It is divided into 8 parishes, including the market-town of Wellingborough, of which the following is an enumeration:—



PARISHES.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateabl. Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Ashby Mears .....	1,890	122	234	262	496	2,654
Doddington, Great .....	1,310	110	226	248	474	1,541
Earls Barton.....	1,760	239	521	558	1,079	5,159
Ecton .....	1,790	122	287	315	602	3,932
Holcot .....	1,670	105	231	225	456	2,108
Sywell .....	2,500	46	111	100	211	2,591
Wellingborough .....	4,490	1,062	2,504	2,557	5,061	12,500
Wilby .....	1,120	85	231	197	428	1,716
Total. ....	16,530	1,891	4,345	4,462	8,807	32,201

## Charities of Hamfordshoe Hundred.

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports. (See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c.

Date.	Donor and nature of Gift.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual Value.
1744	Poors' and Church Land (9a.), Ashby Mears Parish	... ..	17 0 0
	Town Estate (14a. 12p., 5 cottages & garden), ditto	... ..	34 10 0
1710	Sarah Kinlock (£200 laid out in land), ditto	... school	61 0 0
	Poors Land (2a. 1r. 28p.) Doddington Gt. Parish	poor	5 0 0
1680	Rev. Wm. Farron	... Earls Barton parish	0 10 0
1750	William Farron	... ditto	1 10 0
1719	Rev. Thomas Medbury	... ditto	0 10 0
1700	William Whitworth (£10), ditto	... 10 poor widows	...
1814	Elizabeth Whitworth (£500 and rent)	ditto, the interest of £600 to the clergyman, 20s. per annum to Sunday-sch., 30s. to poor, and £5. 4s. bread to poor	...
1823	Mary Whitworth (£200)		37 14 0
1821	William Whitworth	... ditto, coats to 6 poor men & bread to poor	7 0 0
	Palmer's Charity (12a.), ... Ecton Parish	... aprentg. children & school	24 0 0
1729	John Barker (4a.)	... ditto	2 10 0
1801	Rev. Peter Whalley (£116. 16s. 4d., 3 per cent. consols), do., bread to pr.	...	3 10 0
1636	Rev. Wm. Campion (rent), Holcott Parish...	... 18 poor people	0 6 0
1735	Rev. Christopher Crouch (2a.), ditto	... 10 poor people	5 0 0
	Poors' and Church Land ditto	...	20 0 0
1684	John Clark (rent)	... ditto	1 0 0
1687	Elias Groom (rent)	... ditto	0 6 0
	Customary payment	... ditto	0 15 0
1735	Ambrose Marriott (rent), Sywell Parish	... ditto	2 0 0
	Church and Poors' Land Wellingborough Parish	...	50 0 0
	Town Estate	... ditto, Grammar school & parochial purposes	470 9 6
1711	John Freeman (house &c.), ditto	... charity school	...
1711	Richard Fisher (land)	... ditto	206 0 0
Carried forward .....			£950 10 6

Brought forward .....						£950 10 6
1728 Samuel Knight (£100) .. ditto	...	...	...	Freemans' charity sch.	}	9 4 0
1715 Mary Roane (£100) ... ditto	...	...	...	ditto		
1791 John Robinson (£100) ... ditto	...	...	...	ditto		5 0 0
1596 William Peake [rent] ... ditto	...	...	...	poor		5 4 0
1665 John Orlebar (£100) } Unknown (£100) }	with which land was purchased, ditto, poor					22 0 0
1662 Edward Cheney [rent] ... ditto	...	...	...	bread to poor		0 6 0
1693 John Pulley [rent] ... ditto	...	...	...	24 poor people		5 4 0
1728 Samuel Knight ... ditto	...	...	...	bread to poor		2 0 0
1733 Thos. Sheppard (£20 invested in stock), ditto	...	...	...	ditto		0 17 0
1790 Ann Glasbrook ... ditto	...	...	...	4 poor widows		16 16 0
1728 Elizabeth Goodman [rent] ditto	...	...	...	educating 4 poor children		3 0 0
Church Land [2a. 4p.] ... Wilby Parish	...	...	...			6 10 0
Poors' Land [ $\frac{1}{2}$ a.] ... ditto	...	...	...	poor		3 0 0
Robert Granborough (£20) ditto	...	...	...	ditto		0 16 0
Total .....						£1,030 7 6

## ASHBY MEARS PARISH.

Ashby Mears is bounded by Wilby and Sywell on the east and north, Overston on the west, and Ecton and Earls Barton on the south. It contains 1,890 acres; its population in 1801, was 339; in 1831, 466; and in 1841, 496 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,654; and the amount of assessed property, £2,446. It is called Ashby Mears, or Mares, from the family of Mares, who possessed the principal manor for several generations, and whose name in old writings, is written fifteen different ways. The soil is various, and the land is chiefly arable. The principal landowners are, Lewis Loyd, Esq., and Thomas Mercer, lords of the manor.

*Manor.*—The countess *Judith* had 4 hides of land in *Asbi* at the time of the Conqueror's survey; and in the reign of Henry II., they were held of the fee of David, king of Scotland. In the 9th of Edward I. (1280), *John de Mares*, accounted for half a knight's fee here, and in the 24th of the same reign, *John de Mareys* was lord of a manor here. At the same time, *William Fitz-Warine* held a third part of the township of the king of Scotland, by the service of lifting up his right hand towards him on Christmas day. From the family of *Mares* this lordship passed to *Sir Henry Greene, Knt.*, a judge of the king's bench; and the other estate passed to the *Askebys*. In the division of *Sir Thomas Green's* estate, in the reign of Edward IV., it was assigned to his eldest daughter Anne, wife to Sir Nicholas Vaux, with whose posterity it continued. It was subsequently divided, and descended through several intermediate hands to the present possessors.

*The Village* of Mears Ashby, which is very straggling, stands  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, south porch, and a square tower in which are four bells. The chancel has been recently repaired, and three new windows erected by Sir James Langham, Bart. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £4. 13s. 9d., and now worth about £240 per annum. Sir James Langham and others are the patrons, and the Rev. Wm. Stockdale, M.A., is incumbent.

*The Vicarage House*, is an ancient building.

Here is a small *Baptist Chapel*, which is seldom used; and a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, was built in 1843, with the sum of £140, left by the late Jph. Phillips, shoemaker, of this parish.

*The School* is endowed with lands purchased with £200, left by Mrs. Sarah Kinloch, in 1710, and which now lets for £61 per annum. The schoolmaster receives a salary of £50 per annum, for which all the children of the parish are taught free.

The other *Charities* of the parish are, the *Town estate*, consisting of 14a. 12p. 5 cottages, and a garden, which lets for £34 per annum; the church land, 4a., yielding £7; and the *Poor's land*, 5a., yielding a rent of £10 per annum.

Baker Richard, shoemaker	James I., tailor, drpr. & grer	Valentine Miss Srh. milliner
Barker Richard, beer retailer	James J., police constable	Wilby John, whlwrt. & carptr
Berrell John, stonemason	Jolly Mrs. Ann	
Callis Mrs.	Marriott Ambrose, blksmith	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Chapman W., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Maxey Mr. Richard	Marked * are yeomen.
Childs Arthur, letter receiver	Morris Joseph, vict., <i>Boot</i>	Callis William
Cory George, baker	Munden J. master free school	*Gillett Thomas
Gillett Mrs. Martha	Phillips Mrs. S., shopkeeper	Lovell Arthur
Hall John Slater, esq., <i>Ashby Hall</i>	Pratt Thomas, wheelwright	*Lovell John A.
Halford Norton, shoemaker	Stockdale Rev. Wm., vicar	Pell Mrs. Sarah
Hardwick James, baker	Stockdale Rev. Robt., rector of Wilby	Watts Richard Yorke
		*Watts Thomas, (& butcher)

Letters received through Wellingborough post-office.

Carrier—Joseph Thompson, Wed. and Fri.; and Northampton, Sat.

## DODDINGTON GREAT PARISH

Is bounded by Wellingborough on the east, Wilby on the north, Earls Barton on the west, and the river Nen, which divides it from Wollaston on the south. It contains 1,310 acres, of the rateable value of £1,541; the amount of assessed property is £3202; and the population in 1801, was 311; in 1831, 442; and in 1841, 474 souls. The land is principally arable, the soil a stiff black clay; and the lord of the manor and principal owner, is the marquis of Northampton.

*Manor.*—At the Domesday survey, the countess Judith, held 4 hides of land here, which were valued at £4. In the reign of Henry III., John earl of Huntingdon, gave this manor to the family of Champayne, from which it passed in marriage to *Sir John Sulne, Kt.* It subsequently came to the *Daundelyn* family, and was carried from them in marriage to the Barnards.

*The Village* of Doddington, which is small, is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. by W of Wellingborough. The Peterborough railway passes through here.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, south porch, and a western tower, containing five bells. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £8. 13s. 4d., but now worth about £160 per annum. The patronage is in the crown, and the Rev. John Watson, D.D. is the present incumbent.

Here is a small *Independent Chapel*; and the only *Charity* for the parish is 2a. 1r. 28p. of poor's land, which lets for £5 per annum.

Allebone W., blacksmith	Knight J., vict., <i>Stag's Head</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Carter William., bailiff to	(and maltster)	
Mr. Woolston	Perkins Samuel, shoemaker	Arch William, [& miller]
Chambers Mr. John	and grocer	Brafield John C.
Gibson A., shoemaker and	Pettit Mr. Hugh	Chambers John, [yeoman]
beer retailer	Pratt J. butcher & shopkepr	Longstaffe William C.
Gibson John, shopkeeper	Spencer John, butcher	Pettit Joseph, [and miller]
Johnson Charles, carpenter	Townsley Sml., wheelwright	Woolston David

Letters received through the Wellingborough post-office.

#### EARLS BARTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Doddington, on the north by Mears Ashby, on the west by Ecton, and on the south by the river Nen, which separates it from Whiston, and Grendon. It contains 1,760 acres: its population in 1801, was 725; in 1831, 977; and in 1841, 1,079 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5,159. 8s. and the amount of assessed property, £5,932. The parish is crossed by the river Nen, through which the Northampton canal communicates with the German ocean, and the Peterborough railway is distant only  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles. The soil is various, and the principal landowners are, Wm. Whitworth, Esq., (the lord of the manor), John S. Hall, Esq., and T. R. Thornton, Esq. The parish is named Earls Barton, from the earls of Huntingdon, who were formerly superior lords of the fee.

*Manor.*—The countess Judith had 4 hides in *Bartone*, at the Domesday survey, which, with 3 mills of the yearly rent of 28s. 8d., and 34a. of meadow, was rated at £4. This lordship then included those of Doddington, Wilby, and Mears Ashby; and from the countess Judith it passed to the royal line of Scotland. David, king of Scotland, having been created earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Henry I., this manor was afterwards considered as parcel of that honour. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *John de Hastings*, was lord of Barton; and in the 18th of Edward III. (1344), *Wm. Carvaile*, levied a fine of it. In the reign of Edward IV., *Wm. Daundelyn*, was possessed of it, and his daughter carried it in marriage to *John Barnard*, with whose descendants it continued for several generations.

*The Village* of Earls Barton stands on the slope of a hill,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. of



Wellingborough. In a house here resides a family named Barker, consisting of a brother, two sisters, and one of the sister's husband, whose united ages are 307 years.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel, south porch, and a broad embattled tower in which are six bells. The tower which is saxon, is very singular both in design and construction, the south porch is a specimen of highly ornamented Anglo Norman workmanship, and the whole fabric, which with the exception of Brixworth, is considered the oldest in the county, contains specimens of the styles of ecclesiastical architecture from Saxon and Norman to the Perpendicular. It is said to occupy part of the area of an ancient castle, or a Roman *specula*. The ditch, or excavation adjoining the church yard has been apparently filled in from the mound, and assimilated to the west of the churchyard. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £10 but now worth about £200 per annum. The patronage is in the crown, and the Rev. David Thomas Knight, M. A., is the incumbent. A neat organ was erected in this church by subscription, in September last, at a cost of £110.

*Earls Barton Hall* is the seat of William Whitworth, Esq.,

*The Methodists* and *Baptists* have each a chapel here.

*The National School* was built by subscription in 1844, at a cost of nearly £400.

*Charities*.—William Whitworth bequeathed the interest of £10 to ten poor widows; Eliz. Whitworth, in 1810, left £1 a year towards the support of the Sunday school; and £500, to which her sister Mary Whitworth added £100, the interest to be paid to the officiating clergyman of the parish church, on consideration that he resided in the parish and preached two sermons every Sunday; the rent of the *Clock Close* of 9 acres was left for the repairs of the church clock and dial; though this land yields £30 per annum yet the clock dial is so neglected as to be scarcely perceptible. (*For the other Charities of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.*)

Abbott John, jobber	Dunkley F. boot & shoemkr.	Morris W., blacksmith, beer
Abbott Charles, tailor	Dunkley Wm., boot & shoe	retailer & letter receiver
Armsby G. E. shoe mr. & grcr	manuactr. bakr. & butchr	Rogers George & Elijah
Austin C., vict., <i>For &amp; Hounds</i>	Hart James, shoemaker	boot & shoe manufacturs
Austin Mr. Charles	Haycock William, draper	Sage John, parish clerk
Austin W., hat manufacturer	Houghton Benjamin, baker	Simcoe Thomas, <i>Stag's Head</i> ,
Barker Jas., vict., <i>Boot</i> , (and	James Mrs. Sarah, shopkpr.	and plumber
carrier)	James Mr. George	Simpson John, carpenter
Barker John, wheelwright	James Jalford, clock maker	Smith Samuel, barber
Bassford Miss Srh., mistress	Knight Rev. David T., M.A.	Spicer J., harness maker
of british school	vicarage	Towley Thomas, cooper
Cooper E. mrsts. of nat. schl	Knight James, draper	Ward John, baker
Compton Thomas, tailor	Knight James, carpenter	Warner J. H., tailor
Copson Thomas, shoemaker	Knight Samuel, carpenter	Whitworth Mrs. Sophia
Cornish C. mat mr. & beer rtlr	Lines W., mat manufacturer	Whitworth William Esq.,
Daniels Charles, horsejobber	Mash W., baker & shopkpr.	<i>Earls Barton Hall</i>

Wilkinson Rev. J., (Baptist)	Earls John (and butcher)	James Samuel
Woodhams William, blksmith	Gaudern John	Kimble Samuel
Wright Benjamin, tailor	Gaudern D. H., (and fell-	*Sharman W. B.
Wright Richardson, tailor	monger)	Warren Joseph
<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	James Elizabeth	Whitworth James
Marked * are yeomen.	*James James (and butcher)	
Craddock Agnes, (& miller)		

Letters received through the Northampton post-office.

### ECTON PARISH.

Ecton or *Eketon* is bounded on the east by Earls Barton, on the north by Mears Ashby, Sywell, and Overston, on the west by Great and Little Billing, and on the south by the river Nen, which separates it from Cogenhoe and Whiston. It contains 1790 acres of the rateable value of £3932; its population in 1801, was 474; in 1831, 570; and in 1841, 602 souls. The land is principally arable, the soil is light and sandy, and Ambrose Isted, Esq., the lord of the manor, is the largest owner. In levelling the ground about 200 yards eastward from the church, several human bones and skulls, lying in order from west to east, together with two silver Saxon coins were found.

*Manor.*—At the Norman survey, *Henry de Ferrieres* had 4 hides in *Echenton*, which with two mills and 32 acres of meadow were rated at £5. In the reign of Henry II. they were in the hands of *William de Mungomery*, who held them of the earl of Ferrers, and with this family the manor of Ecton continued till 1595. The *Catesbys* were the next possessors, and from them it passed in marriage to *Ralph Freeman, Esq.*, whose successor sold it in 1712 to Thomas Isted, Esq., of the Middle Temple, whose lineal descendant is the present possessor.

*The Village* of Ecton, which is neat and compact, is about 5 miles S.W. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a handsome structure, with nave, side aisles, porches, and a square tower containing six bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £21. 8s. 8d., but now worth £700 per annum. The Rev. John C. Whalley, M. A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1759.

*The Baptists* and *Methodists* have each a chapel here.

*The National School*, built in 1752, by Mr. John Palmer, is supported by subscription.

*Ecton House*, the seat of Ambrose Isted Esq., is delightfully situated on rising ground, commanding an extensive view over a finely wooded country. Here is said to have been formerly a nunnery or cell to the abbey of Delapre, near Northampton; a yard at the rear of the house still retains the name of Nuns Court. In 1756 a handsome front of fine yellow stone from Mears

Ashby quarry, was erected, and the lawn enlivened by a fine sheet of water in the centre, is very beautiful.

*For the Charities of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.*

Barrit J., mstr. of free-schl	Johnson Geo., tailor	Wilson John, tailor
Blason George, baker	Jolly Mary, shopkeeper	Watson Margt, <i>Boarding-schl.</i>
Blason Thomas, farrier	Langdell Eliz., beer retailer	Wright J., builder & joiner
Blunt Mrs. Ann	Langley John, shoemaker	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Bradshaw Charles, butcher	Langley Thos., blacksmith	Childs Anthony
Brown E., milliner & dressmk.	Parker William, gardener	Childs Arthur East
Chambers Eliz., shopkeeper	Roe Sarah, baker	Tascutt Mrs.
Gammage Jph., shopkeeper	Swainson Rev. J., M.A. curate	Gaudern Hugh
Halsall E. Mrs., infant-schl.	Wake Miss Georgiana, <i>Ecton</i>	Hawkes Steph., <i>North Lodge</i>
Isted A. Esq., <i>Ecton House</i>	<i>Cottage</i>	Pell Samuel
Johnson John, watchmaker	Wills Jph., vict., <i>Worlds End</i>	Walton Thomas A.

Letters received through the Northampton post-office.

*Carriers to Northampton*:—Richard Downes, daily; and Thos. Pettit and Jolly, Wed. & Sat.

### HOLCOT PARISH.

Holcot is bounded on the east by Hannington, on the south by Scaldwell, on the west by Pisford, and on the south by Sywell and Moulton. It contains 1,670 acres, of the rateable value of £2,108. 5s.; the amount of assessed property is £2,278; and the population in 1801, was 343; in 1831, 433; and in 1841, 456 souls. The land is generally arable, and consists of a fine red loam, which is very successfully cultivated: and the principal proprietors are, Messrs. Samuel Marsh, jun., Wm. Hamshaw, John Marsh, Binyon Drage, Wm. Ekins, and the rector. The marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor.

*Manor.*—This lordship at the Conqueror's survey, contained 3 hides, and 4 virgates; 2 hides and 2 virgates of which belonged to the crown, and 1 hide  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, to the countess Judith. In the reign of Henry II., *Adam de Holecote*, held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of the fee of *William de Curcy*, which formerly belonged to the crown, and *David*, king of Scotland, 1 hide and 4 small virgates. In the 20th of Edward III. (1346), *John Smith*, of *Holcote*, accounted for the 4th part of a knight's fee here, of the fee of *John de Verdoun*. In the reign of Henry VIII., this manor was in the possession of *Thomas Chipsey*, founder of the grammar school at Northampton, who endowed it with certain lands here, and in other places; and it subsequently came into the hands of lord Northampton.

*The Village* of Holcot, which is neat and compact, is seated on a slight elevation, about 7 miles W. N. W. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, chancel, porch and tower. The interior is neatly pewed, and has a new organ. The chancel was renovated, the roof raised, and a new vestry built, about 4 years since. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £13. 6s. 8d., but now worth about £370 per annum. The Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A., is both patron and incumbent.

*The Rectory House*, a plain building, stands near the church.

Here is a small *Baptist Chapel*.

*Charities*.—The poor's and church land lets for £20 per annum; 2a. left in 1735, by the Rev. Charles Crouch, to 10 poor people, lets for £5 per annum; and there are 3 other charities (see table), which yield £2. 7s. per annum.

*Worthy*.—Robert Holcot, a Dominican Friar at Northampton, esteemed one of the greatest scholars of that age, and a very eloquent preacher, is supposed to have been born in this parish. He died at Northampton, in 1349.

Gammage Smith, stone msn.  
Houghton J., vict., *Chequers*,  
builder, wheelwrgt, black-  
smith, & timber merchant  
Houghton Wm., carpenter,  
joiner, and shopkeeper  
Howe Jph., vict., *White Swan*  
James Geo., shoemaker  
Montgomery Rev. R., M. A.,  
rector

Pell Mr. John  
Poole Samuel, shoemaker  
Reeve John, shopkeeper  
Sharrock Jas., shopkeeper  
Steward John, butcher  
Sapcote Eliza, shopkeeper  
Warner James, tailor  
Wright Joseph, baker

**Farmers & Graziers.**  
Marked \* are yeomen.

Blunt Stephen  
\*Drage Binyon  
Drage William  
Hanshaw John  
Hipwell Daniel (and miller)  
\*Marsh John  
\*Marsh Samuel  
Marsh Samuel, senior

Letters received through the Northampton post-office.

Richardson, carrier to Northampton, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

### SYWELL PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Mears Ashby, by Hardwick and Holcot on the north, Moulton on the west, and Overstone and Ecton on the south. It contains 2,500 acres; its population in 1801, was 199; in 1831, 216; and in 1841, 211 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,591. 9s.; and the amount of assessed property, £3,180. The soil is principally a red and black clay, and Lewis Loyd, Esq., and Mr. George Woolley, are the largest landowners.

*Manor*.—The earl of Morton had 4 hides in *Snewelle*, at the general survey: upon the forfeiture of his estates to the crown, this lordship was granted to *Nigel de Mandevill*, whose daughter *Maud*, bestowed it, together with the church, to the priory of St. Andrew, at Northampton; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315) the prior of St. Andrews was lord of the manor. The profits of the priory manor were rated at £24 per annum, in 1535, and upon the suppression of the monasteries, it fell to the crown. In the reign of James I., *Robert Wilmer, Esq.*, died seized of Sywell manor, and the advowson of the church, which were held of the crown by knight's service. Here was anciently another estate or manor, belonging to the family of *Tresham*.

*The Village* of Sywell, which is small, but picturesque, being seated in a hollow, and surrounded by woodland, is distant  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles west from Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, south-aisle, porch, and large square tower, containing



three bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £11. 1s 5½d, and now valued at £600 per annum. The Earl of Brownlow is the patron, and the Hon. and Rev. Henry C. Cust, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1845, for a rent-charge of £540. 10s. ; and there are also 70 acres of glebe land.

The only *Charity* belonging to this parish, is a rent-charge of £2. per annum, left to the poor in 1735, by Ambrose Marriott.

Ager Rev. Thos., M.A., curate	Nobles John, carpenter and	Hipwell Thomas
Ager Rev. Wm., officiating minister	timber merchant	Pell James
Barker Richard, shopkeeper	Pell Mr. James Alfred	*Pell Mrs. A., <i>Sywell Hall</i>
Green Edwin, vict., <i>Horse Shoe</i> , bldr, wheelwrgt, &c.	Wilson, Mr. Wm., bailiff to Mrs. Pell.	Martin J. B. (and miller)
Hipwell Mrs. Sarah Lodge	Farmers & Graziers.	Underwood George
Marriott Thos., blacksmith	Thus *are yeomen.	*Worley George
	Ashby James, <i>Lodge</i>	

Letters received through the Northampton post-office.

## WELLINGBOROUGH PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Great Harrowden and Hardwick on the north, Doddington Great, Wilby, and Mears Ashby on the west, the river Nen, which divides it from Irchester, on the south, and the Ise, which separates it from Irthlingborough and Finedon on the east. The soil is various : that on the northern part of the lordship is principally clay ; on the east it is a fine rich red loam, and in other parts it is of a sandy nature. The pasturage is well adapted to the fattening of cattle, and the arable land produces excellent crops of corn. The parish contains 4490 acres ; its population in 1801, was 3,325 ; in 1831, 4,688 ; and, in 1841, 5,061 souls. The rateable value is about £12,500 ; and the amount of assessed property £11,877. The principal proprietors are Quintus Vivian, Esq. (lord of the manor), John Corrie, Esq., C. George Thornton, Esq., Charles Hill, Esq., and Joseph Keep, Esq. The lordship derives its name, we are told, from a medicinal spring named the *Red Well* formerly of considerable note. "This *Red Well*," writes Bridges, "rising at the foot of a hill, about half-a-mile N.W. of the town, was a water of some distinction in 1626. About this time Charles I. and his queen, according to a received tradition, for the benefit of drinking it, resided a whole season, in tents erected on the side of the hill, above the spring. In the extreme hard frost, in 1763, it ran with a more plentiful stream than ever." This well, which is on the vicarage farm, is little noticed in the present day, and even the public foot-way leading to it is stopped.

*Manor.*—*Ædred*, king of Mercia, gave 6½ hides in *Wedlingburgh*, with the advowson of the church, and other privileges to the abbey of Croyland, Lincolnshire, in 948 ; the gift was confirmed by King Edgar, in 996 ; and afterwards

by a charter of William the Conqueror. At the time of the Domesday survey, the abbot of Croyland had  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hides here, which with 2 mills of the yearly rent of 16d. and 30a. of meadow, was valued at £6. The Countess Judith had half a hide, and the bishop of Constance 1 virgate here at the same time. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), the abbot was certified to hold this township of the king, *in capite*; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), he was lord of it. In the 2nd of King John, the abbot obtained the privilege of a weekly market here on Wednesday. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the possessions of Croyland were seized by the crown, and the manor of Wellingborough given to the princess Elizabeth, and after her accession to the throne, this lordship was divided into two manors, and granted to *Robert*, earl of Leicester, and *Sir Christopher Hatton*. In the 39th of this reign (1596), Sir Christopher died seized of a manor here, formerly belonging to the abbey of Croyland, and a second manor here, part of the possessions of the late dissolved college of Irthlingborough. In the reign of Charles I., *Fulk*, lord Brooke, died seized of these manors, and left them to his sister, wife to Sir Richard Verney, Knt. The priory of St. Andrew, and the hospital of St. John, at Northampton, had each possessions here. Quintus Vivian, Esq., the present lord, holds a court baron here annually, in November, for the manors of Wellingborough.

The *Grange*, formerly belonging to Croyland abbey, is an ancient but commodious farm-house, partly moated, adjoining the town, at the back of the Hind Inn.

## The Town of Wellingborough.

Wellingborough is a compact market-town, situated near the junction of the Ise and Nen, about 10 miles N. E. by E. of Northampton, 12 from Bedford,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  from Kettering, and 66 N. W. of London. The town has been rebuilt since 1738, when a destructive fire took place; it stands on the declivity of a hill, contains some well-built houses, good shops and inns, is well lighted with gas, cleansed and purified by every shower, and consists of 4 principal streets, diverging from the market-place in the centre, and forming the roads to Thrapston, Higham Ferrers, Northampton, and Kettering. Until the invention of the machine lace, this town carried on an extensive trade in the pillow lace. The shoe trade is still the staple manufacture of the place, several thousand pairs being made weekly, and during the last two or three years, a considerable number of hands have been employed in the manufacturing of Messrs. Smith and Gibb's patent euknemida, which appears to have an extensive sale. If however the town of Wellingborough has lost the fame of its once celebrated Red-well spring, as possessing water of highly medicinal virtues, at the present time it is noted as being the place where the well-known Whitten's embrocation

is manufactured, from whence is distributed to all parts of the kingdom, its healing and beneficial effects, both to the human and brute creation.

The Peterborough branch of the London and North-western railway has a principal station, about 1 mile south of the town, and another line is projected from Market Harborough *via* Kettering, which, when accomplished, will give a direct communication to all parts of the kingdom. The town feoffees lately formed a beautiful walk, in some parts 40 feet wide, parallel with the road from the town to the station, at a cost of £670. This promenade is lined with young trees, which in a few years will enhance the beauty of this approach to the town. An attempt was made by some enemy to improvement, to injure and destroy several of these trees, and the indignation felt at so wanton an act was rather facetiously expressed in a small but witty pamphlet, published at the time by Mr. A. Wilkin, of this town. The "Genius of Wellingborough" in a supposed express from Olympus, by the "Aerial Electric Telegraph," delivers himself thus: All honour then, to the projectors and finishers of your NEW WALK. Tell your feoffees that the Gods of Olympus deign to walk upon it. Tell them that their children's children will bless them, and that heaven especially delights in those who endeavour to add to the comforts of their fellow-mortals, and to increase the dignity of their native town. An anathema rest upon that Goth—that double-distilled Vandal—that brutal iconoclast, who dared to destroy those trees which imaged forth, as it were, the good intention of the planters;—those trees which would have been the pride and comfort of the future sons of Wellingborough—under whose shade the tales of lovers yet unborn would have been told. I say again, accursed be the destroyer! The Olympian fiat is, that the wretch shall wander forth a second Cain, and every twig and every tree shall become to his sight a hideous monster, and every branch and every arm shall seem to threaten him with destruction, and the viewless "wanderer" that once wooed their branches shall hiss like a concealed serpent, for ever in his ears!"

The Market is on Wednesday, and is generally well supplied and attended; and fairs are held on Wednesday in Easter week, for horses and hogs; on Whit-Wednesday, for horned cattle, horses and sheep, and for do. and cheese on the 29th of October. There is no Market-house, but a neat Town Hall was erected at the top of Sheep-street, in 1821, in which petty sessions are held by the magistrates of the district, every alternate Monday. The magistrates who usually preside here, are Thos. Wilkins, Esq., (chairman), Wm. Whitworth, Esq., Chas. Hill, Esq., W. M. Doben, Esq., and the Rev. Wm. Stockdale. The Police Station and lock-up, for the Wellingborough division, comprehending 32 parishes, adjoins the town-hall. Mr. Luke Knight is superintendant. The town is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants; it is supposed to contain more persons above the age of 80, than any other in this or the adjoining counties. The air is salubrious, and the water particularly good.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Luke and All Saints, is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, side-aisles and porches, north vestry, and south chantry chapel, an octangular turret rising from the vestry, and a tower (containing six bells), surmounted by a lofty hexagonal spire, 165 feet in height; several portions of the exterior are elaborately wrought from skilful designs. The edifice was repaired in 1843, when the spire was newly pointed and the top rebuilt. The interior is spacious, elegant, and well pewed; the east window which is richly decorated, is one of the finest in the county; the chancel, which is large, and beautiful, is separated from the nave by a richly carved oak screen, and in it are six elaborately carved ancient stalls. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £24. 1s. 8d., but now worth £400 per annum. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1765, except some small tithes which have been commuted for £30; the patronage is vested in Q. Vivian, Esq., and the Rev. Hy. Vivian Broughton, M. A., is the incumbent.

*The Vicarage House*, a good substantial building, is adjacent to the church.

In the year 1829, the several paths which lead through the church-yard were inclosed by the parishioners with iron palisades, at a cost of about £500.

*Chapels.*—The *Independent Chapel*, in Cheeselane, is a plain but neat brick-building, capable of seating about 600 persons. The Rev. James Ford Poulter, is the minister. *Salem Chapel*, (independent or congregational), is another neat commodious building, in Salem-lane, erected in 1812. Here is accommodation for 700 hearers. The Rev. Thomas Thomas, author of "The Analogies and Anomalies of the Hebrew Language considered," is the present pastor. Adam Corrie, Esq., in 1846, left the interest of £100 to be distributed amongst the poor of this congregation; and the interest of £200 towards the support of the minister. There are sick and clothing clubs connected with the Sunday-school.

*The Independent Chapel*, West-street, is a large brick edifice, erected in 1791. The Rev. C. C. Tytes, is the minister.

*The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, built in 1791, is situate in Church-street; The *Calvinistic Baptists* have a small chapel, erected in 1808 at the back of Herriot's lane; and the Friends' meeting-house, in St. John's-street, is a plain substantial stone building, erected in 1819. Besides these chapels, a section of the Baptist congregation have a temporary place of worship, in which the Rev. Chas. Drawbridge, author of several excellent pamphlets, officiates.

*Schools.*—The *Free Grammar School*, in the church-yard, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, has an upper and under school; the former to teach latin, and the latter reading, writing, and accounts. The *Upper School* is free to the inhabitants of Wellingborough, for instruction in latin only, and no boy is considered eligible until he is considered capable of commencing that language. The lower school which is connected on the national system, is free to the inhabitants in reading, writing, and accounts; but a charge of 2s. per quarter is



made for the use of books, &c. The Rev. Thomas Sanderson, M.A., curate of Mears Ashby, is head master, and Mr. Hy. J. Gale, second master. The head master has accommodation for about 30 boarders. The school was originally endowed with revenues belonging to a guild of the Blessed Virgin, attached to the church. Since then, however, it has received many bequests at different times, amongst which may be noticed, the sum of £130, left in 1680, by Edward Pickering, Esq., with which land was purchased. The funds now yield about £150 per annum, and are apportioned by feoffees, who act as trustees. The masters are appointed by all the inhabitants paying assessed taxes.

*Freeman's School*, in Oxford-street, is a good substantial building, re-built in 1812. John Freeman, in 1711, devised a copyhold house to the trustees, to be used as a charity school, and Richard Fisher, in 1711, gave £20 a year. for the benefit of such poor children as should be put into this charity-school, and also £10 yearly to the head-master of the free-school in Wellingborough, and his successors, and £5. yearly to the under master, and £5. a year to the bede-house or hospital of Higham Ferrers, upon condition that the feoffees of this town should send a poor inhabitant to the said hospital, to be kept there. By an order of the Court of Chancery, made soon after his death, it was ordered that certain lands part of his estate, instead of being sold to raise money to provide for the annual payment of the charities, should be conveyed to proper trustees for the support of the charities. At the enclosure in 1767, an allotment of 55a. 1r. 13p., was awarded in lieu of these lands, which now yield an annual rent of £206.; half of which is applied to these schools; one quarter to the head master of the grammar school; one-eighth to the undermaster, and one-eighth to 2 decayed tradesmen of Wellingborough.

The endowment was subsequently increased by a bequest of £100. by *Mary Roane*, in 1715; a legacy of £100. bequeathed by *Samuel Knight* in 1728, to provide for the teaching of 15 male children of poor parents, to read, till they should be made fit for the grammar school; and a further legacy of £100. bequeathed to the charity-school by John Robinson, in 1791.

The *British School* in Church-lane; and *Infant School* in a part of the old workhouse, are supported by subscription, and well attended.

The *town estate* consists of certain lands and houses in the parishes of Wellingborough, Bozcat, and Burton Latimer, which now yield an annual rent of £470. 9s. 6d.; and the income after providing for the repair of the houses, the masters of the *free school*, and the expenses of the trust, is applied at the discretion and under the order of the feoffees for purposes of public utility in the town, and the relief or assistance of the poor.

For the charities of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

The Northamptonshire Union bank, and the Northamptonshire Banking Co.,

have branch establishments here, and a Savings Bank is held in the town-hall on Wednesdays.

Here are several friendly benefit societies, sick, and clothing clubs, &c., and nearly 100 acres of land are let to the working classes. There is also an *Agricultural Society*, of which the neighbouring gentry and farmers are members.

The *Mechanics Institute*, which is held in a room in the old workhouse, was established in 1840: attached to it is a reading room, and library, well supplied with periodicals, and standard works. A debating class meets here once a fortnight to discuss useful and interesting subjects. There are about 80 members of the institute, Mr. Thos. S. Curtis is secretary, and Mr. Wm. Rubbra, librarian.

The *Union workhouse* which stands near the south end of the town, off the London road, was erected at a cost of £500, and will accommodate 250 persons. The union extends over an area of 84 square miles, and comprehends the following 27 parishes, viz: Wellingborough, Irthlingborough, Finedon, Isham, Orillingbury, Great Harrowden, Little Harrowden, Hardwick, Mears Ashby, Sywell, Overstone, Ecton, Earls Barton, Great Doddington, Wilby, Higham Ferrers, Rushden, Irchester, Wymington, Newton Bromshold, Poddington, Farndish, Grendon, Bozeat, Strixton, Wollaston, and Easton Maudit.

The principal officers are R. L. Orlebar Esq., Winwick House, chairman, Jph. Keep Esq., vice do., Rev. John Watson M. A. chaplain, Mr. and Mrs. Bellars master and matron; and the medical officers are, Mr. Thos. Clark for the Wellingborough district; Mr. A. Fernie, Earls Barton district, Mr. B. Dulley, Wollaston district, and M. W. H. Pope, for the Higham Ferrers district; Mr. Henry M. Hodson, is clerk to the board of guardians. The average weekly cost of each pauper, for the past year was 2s. 7½d.

*Hatton House* is situated on an elevated plot of ground at the top of the town, but free from all connection with it. It is a handsome building, in the Tudor style of domestic architecture, possessing several bold triangular pediments.

*Worthy.*—Sir Paul Pindar, Kt. a famous merchant, and consul and ambassador to Turkey in the reign of James I., was born in this town, and remained at school here till he was sixteen, when he was bound to an Italian merchant, who sent him at 18, as his factor to Venice. In 1611, he was sent as ambassador to the Grand Seignior at Constantinople, where he continued 9 years. Three years after his return in 1623, King James having knighted him, offered, as a reward of his services, to make him his Lieutenant of the Tower; but this honour Sir Paul humbly refused, and the rather, in regard his Majesty desired to purchase Sir Paul's diamond-jewel of £30,000 value, upon credit. Sir Paul brought home this diamond-jewel from Turkey, and lent it to King James to wear at divers times on days of great solemnity, on opening parliaments, and when audiences were given to foreign ambassadors. It was afterwards sold to

King Charles I. Sir Paul expended £2,000 in repairing the entry porches and front of St. Paul's Cathedral, and on being appointed for his skill in commerce one of the farmers of the custom-house, he expended £17,000 on the repairs of the south aisle of the same church. He supplied King Charles at different times with large sums of money; the communion plate of Wellingborough church, was presented by him in 1634; and the first bell in 1640. He died in London, in 1650, and was buried in St. Botolph's church.

## Wellingborough Directory.

POST AND MONEY-ORDER OFFICE—Market-street, Miss ELIZ. SPONG, postmistress.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Abbey Ed., gunsmith & cutler, Market-pl.           | Meadows Mrs. Mary Ann, Silver-street        |
| Abbey John, Esq., <i>Wellingborough Grange</i>     | Mee Mr. Jph., Herriott's-lane               |
| Adnit James, coach-builder, High-street            | Milton John, wood-turner, Church-street     |
| Aris Benj. B., veterinary surgeon, Silver-st.      | Pettit Wm., London-salesman, London-rd.     |
| Beale Thos. Oliver, gent., <i>Spring-hill Cot.</i> | Pettit Samuel, broker, Silver-street        |
| Bellamy Wm., periodical dealer, High-st.           | Poulter Rev. James F. [Independent],        |
| Bevan Benjamin, Esq.,                              | Broad-green                                 |
| Boudier the Misses, Oxford-street                  | Pettit Thos., sign-painter and gravestone-  |
| Broughton Rev. H. Vivian, M. A., (vicar)           | cutter, Church-street                       |
| Brown Mr. Joseph, Cambridge-street                 | Phipps Rev. G. W., M.A., curate, Vicarage   |
| Bryan Joseph, fruiterer, &c., Silver-street        | Renals Rev. John, Broad-green               |
| Butcher John, cooper, Gloucester-place             | Reynolds C., clog & patten-mkr., Market-st  |
| Caucutt, Jph., china & glass dlr., Mkt-st.         | Rogers Thos., general-dealer, Silver-street |
| Cleaver Wm., agent to Chaplin & Horne              | Salmon Sarah, basket-maker, High-street     |
| market-street                                      | Sanderson Rev. Thos., M.A., head-master     |
| Corrie Mrs., High-street                           | of the grammar-school, Oxford-street        |
| Corrie Mrs., Eliz. E., Oxford-street               | Sears Wm., lace-dealer, High-street         |
| Coles Mr. Amos, London-road                        | Smith Benjn., gardener, &c., Skitterdine    |
| Collier Wm., cooper, Sheep-street                  | Smiths and Gibbs, patentees, and sole       |
| Cullen Rev. J., (Wesleyan), Church-street          | manufacturers of the Euknemida, &c.,        |
| Drawbridge Rev. C., [Baptist], Sheep-st.           | Burystead-place                             |
| Dudley Dd., gentleman, Rose Hill Cottage           | Sharman W. B., maltster, h., Earls Barton   |
| Ette Hen., auctioneer, &c., Gloucester-pl.         | Swannell, Mrs. Sarah, Oxford-street         |
| Freeman Thos., gardener, Sheep-street              | Thomas Rev. Thomas, (Independent min-       |
| Gale Hen. J., 2nd master of grammar-sch.           | ister), Broad-green                         |
| Gibbons Mrs. Ann, Silver-street                    | Thompson Wm., gentleman, Market-street      |
| Gibbs Rev. Haynes, B.D., curate of Hard-           | Tinston Wm., cap-maker, Cambridge-st        |
| wick, Cheese-lane                                  | Trolly John, lace-dealer, Church-street     |
| Grandon Mr. Frederick, Church-street               | Turner Henry, maltster, High-street         |
| Harrington Mary Ann, organist, Sheep-st.           | Tyte Rev. Cornelius Curtis [Independent     |
| Harrington Wm. Rd., organist, and profes-          | minister], Cambridge-street                 |
| sor of music and dancing, Sheep-street             | Turnell Thomas Battams, miller              |
| Harrington Wm., gentleman, sheep-street            | Wallington Thomas, agricultural imple-      |
| Harwick Thomas, gentleman, Market-st.              | ment maker, Cambridge-street                |
| Hawkins D. King, Esq., Skitterdine Villa           | Watson Rev. John, M.A., curate of Great     |
| Hobson, J. T., corn-mcht., Burystead-pl.           | Doddington, Oxford-street                   |
| Humfries Harold, furniture-brok., Sheep-st.        | West, Mr. Benjamin, High-street             |
| Jacox Rev. Fras., B.D., curate, Vicarage           | Whitaker Richard, lace-dealer, Oxford-st.   |
| Keep Joseph, Esq., Church-street                   | Whitworth Mr. James, Cambridge-street       |
| Kilburn Thos., sen., corn-miller                   | Whitworth Mrs. Lucy, High-street            |
| Kimbell Nath. P., agricultural implement           | Williamson William, hatter and clothier,    |
| maker-Oxford-street                                | Market place                                |
| Lewin Benjamin, letter-carrier, Sheep-st.          | Willis Thomas, gardener, High-street        |
| Macworth Mrs. Jessie, The Poplars                  | York John, coach-builder, Oxford-street     |

# Grades and Professions.

## Academies.

Marked \* take Boarders.

*British*, Church-ln., Eliz. Lee  
Butt Catherine, Silver-street  
*Infant*, Church-ln., Wm. and  
Jane Strong

*Freemans' Charity*, Oxford-st.,  
Jas. Cheatter & E. Dally  
\*Renals Eliza, Broad-green  
*Free Grammar*, Church-yard,  
Rev. Thomas Sanderson,  
M.A., head master, H. J.  
Gale, second master  
\*Sanderson Rev. Thos., M.A.  
Oxford-street  
Williamson Eliza, Market-pl.

## Attorneys.

Burnham George, Oxford-st.  
Hodson Hy. M., Church-st.  
Murphy Wm., Oxford-street  
Robinson George, Market-st.  
Sherwood Rd. W., Sheep-st.

## Bakers.

Marked \* are Confectioners.

\*Abbey Edmund, Market-pl.  
Askham Wm., Cambridge-st.  
Bearn Wm., Silver-street  
Brown Robert, High-street  
Clipston Wm., Market-street  
Luckhurst Chas., Broad-gr.  
Martin John, Oxford-street  
Mee John, Cambridge-street  
Mitton John, Sheep-street  
Moore Chas., Broad-green  
Smith William, Knight-st.  
Vickers Chas., Broad-green  
\*Woolston Samuel, Silver-st  
Wright Joseph, Broad-green

## Bankers.

*Northamptonshire Union Bank*,  
Market-pl., draw on Den-  
nison and Co.—S. Per-  
cival manager, W. Rubra,  
agent

*Northamptonshire Banking Co.*,  
Market-pl.; draw on the  
London and Westminster  
Bank, Alfred Hollister,  
manager

*Savings Bank*, Town Hall—  
open every Wednesday  
evening—acting managers  
Joseph Keep, Mark Shar-  
man, Cuthbert Curtis, and  
Wm. Bearn, Esqrs.

## Blacksmiths.

Hustwaite Wm., Angel-pl.  
Lilley Thomas, Broad-green,  
Simco Samuel, Market-st.  
Sprigg William, Butcher-row

## Booksellers, Printers, &c.

Bearn and Son, Silver-street  
Chesterton John (and cir-  
culating library) Silver-st.  
Sanders John, Silver-street  
Sharman Edw., Market-place  
Whitten John (and sole pro-  
prietor of Whitten's em-  
brocation), Sheep-street  
Wilkin & Potter, Messrs. (and  
auctioneers) Sheep-street

## Boot and Shoemakers.

Marked \* are Wholesale only.

\*Beale John, St. John-street  
Cleaver Fred., Market-street  
Coles Charles, West-street  
Dykes Wm., Cambridge-st.  
Hacksley John, Market-st.  
\*Kingston T., Broad-green  
Matthews Wm., London-rd.  
\*Perrin William, St. John-st.  
Pratt John, Broad-green  
Pratt Wm., St. John-street  
\*Sharman Mark, Sheep-st.  
Simonds Richard, Oxford-st.  
Stanton William, West-street  
Watkins Lucas, Broad-green  
Webster Edward, Silver-st.  
\*Woodruff Saml, Pebble-ln.  
\*Wright Joseph, High-st.  
\*Wright Thomas, West-st.

## Eraziers and Tanners.

Blunsom Chas., Silver-st.  
Gill Charles, Sheep-street  
Jones Joseph, High-street  
Wallis Owen, High-street

## Brewers and Maltsters.

Dulley William, Sheep-street  
Woolston John (and corn  
and seed mct.), Sheep-st.,  
h. Market-street

## Ericklayers.

Burgess John, Market-street  
Burkit John, Skitterdine  
Henson John, Herriotts-lane

## Brick and Tile Makers.

Butcher John, Church-street

Butcher Thomas, Sheep-st.  
Jones Easton, Hemmings-  
well Farm  
Sanderson John, Sheep-st.

## Builders.

Abbot John, Market-place  
Boddington John, Oxford-st  
Leete Benjn., Market-st  
Pettit and Son, Angel-place  
Slinn Thos., Oxford-street

## Butchers.

Adams John, Church-street  
Blott William, Silver-street  
Dykes John, Gold-street  
Hustwait Thos., High-street  
Kingston John, Broad-green  
Partridge Fras., Market-sq.  
Payne Chas., Sheep-street  
Payne William, Oxford-st  
Sheffield Wm., Market-sq.  
Smith Rd., Silver-street  
Wallis Thomas, Oxford-st.  
Ward James, Church-lane  
Wright Sarah, (pork) High-st

## Cabinet-makers.

Balaam Chas., Market-street  
Maule Thomas, Sheep-street  
Pendered Joseph, (and rope  
maker), Market-square

## Carpenters.

Abbott James, London-road  
Abbott William, Market-pl.  
Orton Thos., Sheep-street  
Scott J. Collins, Broad-green  
Spencer Wm., Skitterdine  
Valentine Wm., Broad-green

## Chemists and Druggists.

Dulley David, Silver-street  
Hensman Chas., Market-st.  
Poole James, Silver-street

## Coal Merchants.

Marked \* are dealers only

\*Cobley John, Oxford-street  
\*Chamberlain Wm., High-st  
Sanderson John B. (& tim-  
ber), Sheep-street  
\*Tomkins Jas., [and pipe-  
mfr.], Jackson's-lane

## Curriers.

Cooper Wm. Hen., Church-st  
Rands Wm., Cambridge-st.  
Skinner Wm., Oxford-street



**Smeathers Mary**, Pebble-ln.  
**Walker Stephen** Pebble-ln.  
**Engravers.**

**Whitten John**, Sheep-st.  
**Whitten William**, (and civil engineer & land surveyor) Sheep-street

#### Farmers and Graziers.

**Buttlin Saml.**, Broad Green  
**Capell James**  
**Chambers Wm.**, *Crowland Hall*  
**Dyer William**  
**Hobson Wm.**, *Burystead Place*  
**Jones E.**, *Hemmingswell Farm*  
**Kilburn Thomas, jun.**, [and miller] *Vicarage Farm*  
**Partridge Francis**, Markt-sq.

#### Fire & Life Offices.

**Atlas**, W. Warren, London-rd.  
**Birmingham**, [Fire,] William Steane, Market-place  
**Church of England**, [Fire & Life] John Abbot mrk-pl.  
**County**, [Fire] Cuthbt. Curtis Sheep-street  
**County**, [Fire and Provident Life] Jno. B. Saunderson, Sheep-street

**Clerical and Medical**, Andrew Fernie, Oxford-street  
**Crown** [Life] Wm. Murphy, Oxford-street

**Family Endowment Life Society** Rd. W. Sherwood, Sheep-st.  
**Farmers**, [Fire & Cattle] J. Chesterton, Silver-street  
**Globe**, J. B. Tuck, Market-pl.  
**Indisputable**, [Life] Hy. Ette, Gloucester-place.

**Legal & Commercial**, [Fire & Life] Jas. Poole, Silver-st.

**Metropolitan Counties**, [Life] John Chesterton, Silver-st.

**National Loan Fund**, [Life Assurance Society] Thos. Williamson, Market-place

**Phoenix**, [Fire] Joseph Mee, Herriots Lane

**Protestant Dissenters**, [Fire & Life] J. Sanders, sil.-st.

**Royal Exchange**, W. Woolston, Silver-street

**Sovereign**, (Life) John Read & co., Silver-st.

**Standard**, [Life] T. Williamson Market place

**Suffolk**, C. Curtis, Sheep-st.

**Sun**, (Fire & Life) John M. Hodson, Church-st.

**Union**, T. S. Curtis Sheep-st.  
**Grocers, Tea, and Provision Dealers.**

Thus \* are tallow chandlers.

**Bird Robert**, Oxford-st.  
**Bland Jno.**, [China & c. dlr.] Silver-st.  
**Burditt Robert**, Sheep-st.  
**\*Capell Messrs.**, Silver-st.  
**Cryer A.** (and pawnbroker) Church-lane  
**Denby Mary**, Church-st.  
**Ette Hy.**, Gloucester-place  
**Harlock William**, High-st.  
**Scott James**, Oxford-st.  
**\*Sibley John D.** Mkt.-st.  
**Steane William**, Market-pl.  
**\*Tuck J. B.**, executors of Market-place  
**Wright Frank**, & agent for Guinness' porter, Mkt.-pl.

#### Hairdressers.

**Balaam Thos. B.** Market-pl.  
**Fleming John**, High-st.  
**Garrod Jas.**, Gloucester-pl.  
**Redley James**, Oxford-st  
**Simco Geo.**, Market-sq.  
**Smart John**, Market-sq.

#### Inns and Taverns.

**Angel Commercial Inn**, Mary Leete, Silver-street  
**Axe and Cleaver**, John D. Clutterbuck, High-street  
**Beeswing**, J. Castle, Sheep-st.  
**Boot**, J. Bryant, Herriott's-ln.  
**Chequers**, James Page, Cambridge-street  
**Crispin Arms**, Thomas Ward, Cambridge-street  
**Cross Keys**, John Stevens, High-street  
**Crown**, W. Heseltine, Mkt-pl.  
**Dog and Duck**, Eliza. York, London-road  
**Duke of York**, Thos. Colson, Oxford-street  
**Fountain**, Martha Freeman, Oxford street  
**George**, William Harding, Oxford-street  
**Globe**, Henry Howard, Gloucester-place  
**Golden Lion**, Thomas Coles, Sheep-street  
**Half Moon, and Eating-house**, Wm. Cleaver, Market-sq.  
**Hind Commercial Inn, & Posting-house**, Jno. Wallis, Mkt.-pl.  
**Horse-shoe**, H. Tiley, Sheep-st.

**Mason's Arms**, Joseph Knutt, St. John's-street

**New Inn**, John Jones, Broad-green

**Queen's Head**, William Burr, Broad-green

**Rose and Crown**, Thomas Butcher, Sheep-street

**Rule and Compass**, John Thompson, High-street

**Sow and Pigs**, Cathe. Horn, Cambridge-street

**Sun**, J. Butcher, Skitterdine  
**Swan and Nest**, George Bird, Cannon-street

**Three Tuns**, George Chaloner, Market-square

**White Hart Commercial Inn**, Martha Wells, Market-st.

**White Horse**, Richd. Beetles, Pebble-lane

#### Beer Retailers.

**Arch Ann**, Cambridge-street  
**Bettles Rd.**, Pebbles-lane  
**Bryant James**, Herriott's-lane  
**Colson Thomas**, Oxford-st.  
**Dykes John**, Gold-street  
**Joyce Charles**, Silver-street  
**Leech Thomas**, Gold-street  
**Orton Thomas**, Sheep-street  
**Smith William**, Knight-st.  
**Thompson John**, High-st.  
**Ward James**, Church-lane  
**Waters John**, Oxford-street

#### Ironmongers.

Marked \* are Seedsmen.

**Gill Charles**, Sheep-street  
**\*Longman Fred.**, Silver-st.  
**\*Sharman J. W.**, Market-pl.  
**Tuck J. B.**, Exors. of, Mkt.-pl.  
**Wallis Owen**, High-street

#### Linen & Woollen Drapers, &c.

**Cheetham Henry**, Sheep-st.  
**Curtis Cuthbert**, Sheep-st.  
**Gray William**, Market-place  
**Lewin Henry**, Silver-street  
**Scrivener Josh.**, Market-st.  
**Williamson Thos.**, Mkt.-pl.  
**Woolston William**, Silver-st.

#### Milliners, &c.

**Coleman Sarah**, Sheep-street  
**Compton Melicent**, Mkt.-sq.  
**Cooper Amelia**, Market-sq.  
**Gibbins Mary**, Silver-street  
**Mayes Eliza**, Cambridge-st.  
**Pettit N. & R.**, London-road  
**Stanton Eliz.**, Market-st.  
**Wright Sarah Ann**, High-st.

**Plumbers, Glaziers, and Painters.**

Chaloner George, Oxford-st.  
Cheetham John, Market-st.  
Freeman Thos., Market-st.  
Langdale Chrstr., West-st.  
Odell George, Sheep-street  
White George, Church-street

**Saddlers, &c.**

Birchall Thomas., Market-st  
Butt Catherine, Silver-street  
Clarke John, High-street  
Frogget Thos., Market-sq.

**Shopkeepers.**

Barron Robert, Broad-green  
Collins Mary, Broad-green  
Day Josiah, Pebble-lane  
Deer Rt. St. John's-street  
Dykes John, Gold-street  
Keller Thos., Herriott's lane  
Mayes Wm., Cambridge-st.  
Payne Charles, Sheep-street

Plackett Thos. Cambridge-st.  
Tompkins J., Jackson's- ln.  
Wright Thomas, West-street

**Surgeons.**

Clark Thomas, West-villa  
Dulley Benjamin, Oxford-st.  
Fernie Andrew, Oxford-st.  
Outlaw Andrew, Broad-green

**Tailors and Drapers.**

Marked thus \* are Drapers.

\*Brown John, Sheep-street  
Bryant Wm., Angel-place  
Bushby Thomas, West-street  
Cleaver Geo., Oxford-street  
Cleaver John, High-street  
Cleaver William, Market-sq.  
\*Compton S., Market-square  
Cooper John, Gloucester-pl.  
Crick Jesse, Oxford-street  
Dunmur Jph., Market-street  
Johnson Wm., Broad-green  
Naylor Wm., Broad-green  
Pettit Edward, Silver-street

**Tobacconists.**

Balaam T. B., Market-place  
Simco G., Market-square  
Stanton Saml. (& tea dealer)  
Market-street

**Upholsterers.**

Abbott John, Market-place  
Balaam Chas., Market-place  
Maule Thomas, Sheep-street  
Pendered Joseph, (and auctioneer, Market-square

**Watchmakers.**

Bearn & Son, (& jewellers)  
Silver-street  
Butcher H. S. Market-street  
Gatward Thos., Sheep-street  
Hervey Moses, Market-street

**Wine and Spirit Merchants.**

Dulley Wm, Sheep-street  
Leigh T. (& porter) Mkt-st.  
Pendred Jph., Market sq.  
Warren Wm., London-road

**Public Officers.**

*Clerks to Magistrates*, George Burnham and Henry M. Hodson.  
*Clerk to Union*, Henry M. Hodson  
*Clerks to County Court*, John Parrott of Stony Stratford, and Henry M. Hodson  
*Clerk to Commissioners of Property and Income Tax*, Henry M. Hodson  
*Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*, Henry M. Hodson  
*Registrar of Marriages*, T. Curtis, Sheep-st.  
*Registrar of Births and Deaths*, Thos. Clarke Oxford-street

**Public Establishments.**

*Stamp Office*, Sheep-street, John B. Sander-son, Sub-distributor  
*Excise Office*, (Hind Inn) Rd. Tucker Oxford-street, Supervisor  
*Gas Works*, London-road, Thomas Sharp, Esq., proprietor. Chas. Gill, Sheep-st. agent  
*Police Station*, Silver-st. Luke Knight, Superintendent  
*Railway Police*, Thos. Cole, Church-st. Superintendent

**Coaches.**

*Uppingham*, to and from daily, Sundays excepted, to meet the trains at Wellingborough Station  
*Omnibuses* from the Hind Inn, and also from Kettering daily, to meet the trains at the Station

**Carriers.**

Chaplin and Horne, to London and all parts daily by Railway, Wm. Cleaver, agent. Market-street

**BY VAN AND CART.**

*Addington*, Gibbins, Angel, Wed. and Sat.  
*Bedford*, Thompson, Rule & Compass, Sat.  
*Bozeat*, Nichols, Horse-shoe, Wednesday, and Smart, from Bee's Wing, Wednesday  
*Brigstock*, Woodhams, White Hart, Wed.  
*Finedon*, Roberts, Sow and Pigs, Wed. Sat.  
*Harrold*, Johnson, White Hart, Wednesday  
*Harrowden*, Bollard, Angel, Wednesday  
*Higham Ferrers & Irthlingborough*, Patenal, daily, Pack, Monday, Wednesday, Sat.  
*Irthlingborough*, Roe, Chequers, Wed. & Sat.  
*Kettering*, Draper's Van, from Railway Station, daily, and Thompson, Rule and Compass, daily  
*Mears Ashby*, Thompson, Fountain, Wed. and Friday  
*Northampton*, Bird, Swan and Nest, Mon., Wed., and Sat. John Sears, [from his house], Tues., Thurs., and Sat. James Sears, [from his house, Mon., Wed., Sat. Cobley, [from his house], Tue., Th. Sat.  
*Pitchley*, Mobbs, Angel, Wednesday  
*Podington*, Darker, Horse-shoe, Wed., Sat.  
*Rushden*, Clements, Dulley's Druggist, daily  
*Stanwick*, Pentelow, White Hart, Wed.  
*Titchmarsh*, Shaw, Sow and Pigs, Wed.  
*Walgrave*, Beeby, White Hart, Wednesday  
*Wollaston*, Smart, Dulley's Druggist, daily

## WILBY PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Wellingborough, on the north by Hardwick, on the west by Earls Barton, and on the south by Doddington. It contains 1120 acres of the rateable value of £1715. 12s.; the amount of assessed property, is £3727.; and the population in 1801, was 95; in 1831, 123; and in 1841, 428 souls. The soil is principally a red and black clay, and the principal land-owners are John Corrie Esq., (the lord of the manor), the rector, Mr. John Hall, and Mr. George Jones.

*Manor.*—The Countess Judith had 4 hides of land in *Wilebi*, at the general survey; and in the reign of Henry II. they were held of the fee of David, King of Scotland. The manor of Wilby, at an early period, formed part of the possessions of the family of *Fitz Warine*; in the 16th of Edward III., (1342) *Richard Maundevyll* levied a fine of it; and in the 32nd of the same reign he gave it up to *Sir William de Wileby, Knt.*, and his heirs. In the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth, this manor was possessed by the family of *Vaux*, of Harrowden. The family of *Pentlow* afterwards had it, and about 1706 William Pentlow, Esq., sold it to John Freeman, Esq.; after the decease of Mrs. Freeman, relict of John Freeman, it descended to her daughters.

*The Village* of Wilby is small but pleasantly situated, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. W. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient building, consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle and porch, and a handsome tower surmounted by a lofty spire, containing three bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £13. 19s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., but now worth about £380 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1801 for land. The Rev. Septimus Stockdale, M. A., is both patron and incumbent.

*The Rectory House*, lately built by the present rector, stands pleasantly on an elevation east of the church; it is in the late gothic style, with a high-pitched roof, and quite ecclesiastical in character. The cost exclusive of stables and out-offices, was about £1600.

*For the Charities of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.*

Coleman Christopher, machine proprietor	Pratt John, brick-maker	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b> Hall Thomas [yeoman] Hardwick James, <i>Willy Hall</i> Jones George, [yeoman] Hollis Lovell Twitchell John Warren Matthew
Clever George, tailor	Skeving Mercer, blacksmith	
Gibson Eli, wheelwright &c.	Tassell Charles, wheelwright, blacksmith, & beer retailer	
Gough Chas., vict., <i>George</i>	Thompson Rd., shoe-maker	
Hall Mr. Richard	West Geo., parchment mkr.	
Hayes J., baker & shopkpr.	Willis J., gardener	
Morris John, blacksmith		

Letters received through the Northampton post-office.

## ORLINGBURY HUNDRED.

The boundaries of Orlingbury, or as it is called in Domesday book *Ordinbars*, are formed by the hundred of Rothwell on the north, that of Guilsborough on the west, Spelhoe and Hamfordshoe hundreds on the south, and Huxloe on the east. It is situated near the centre of the county, and extends over an area of 29,600 acres. At the time of the Norman survey, *Houghton, Langport, Scaldwell, Walde, Faxton, Waldegrave* and *Bricklesworth* were comprised in the hundred of *Maleslea*. This division subsisted till the reign of Edward I., when the 15 parishes which at present compose it, constituted the hundred of Orlingbury. The fee of it is in the crown, and the following is an enumeration of the parishes with the number of acres, houses, together with the population in 1841, and the rateable value of each.

PARISHES.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateabl. Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Brixworth .....	3,410	240	630	572	1,202	£ 5,197
Broughton .....	2,560	137	301	292	593	2,344
Cransley ..	2,510	45	125	116	241	} 3,065
Cransley Little, <i>Hamlet</i> }		15	42	36	78	
Hannington.....	1,270	48	100	101	201	1,494
Hardwick .....	1,780	17	40	42	82	1,080
Harrowden Great .....	1,160	27	79	89	168	1,830
Harrowden Little .....	1,480	142	328	345	673	2,289
Isham .....	1,150	92	196	201	397	2,106
Lampport .....	1,440	21	54	73	127	2,046
Hanging Houghton, <i>ham.</i> }		25	49	58	107	1,819
Faxton, <i>Chapelry</i> .....	2,120	22	54	54	108	2,400
Old or Wold .....	1,650	116	242	255	497	2,452
Orlingbury .....	1,990	66	161	190	351	2,290
Pytechley .....	3,980	120	308	302	610	3,639
Scaldwell.....	1,060	90	214	202	416	2,057
Walgrave .....	2,040	136	302	291	593	2,817
Total .....	29,600	1,359	3,225	3,219	6,444	38,925



## Charities of Orlingbury Hundred.

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports. (See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c).

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donor and nature of Gift.</i>	<i>To what place and purposes applied.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>
	Poors' Land (13a.1r.13p.)	Brixworth Parish ... ..	£39 10 0
	Church Land (7a.)	... ditto ... ..	18 5 0
1601	Thomas Lelam ...	... ditto ... .. poor	0 8 0
1665	Thomas Roe (21a. 31p.)	... ditto, and Scaldwell ... school	50 0 0
1674	Edward Hunt (61a.), Broughton, Kettering, Rothwell, Pyghtsley, Week-	ley, Warkton ... .. poor	96 1 6
	Poors' and Town Land (14a.), Broughton Parish...	... ..	28 16 0
1777	Elizabeth Henchman (£40), ditto	... .. poor widows	2 0 0
	Church Land (18a.)	... ditto ... ..	12 10 0
	Mr. Holled (£10)	... Cransley Parish ... bread to poor	0 10 0
1729	John Warner ...	... ditto ... ..	0 10 0
1823	Rev. Geo. Anderson, (rent), ditto	... .. school	26 0 0
	The Wentworth Charity...	Harrowden, Great, Par. poor	16 13 0
	Poors' Land (2a. 23p.)	... Harrowden, Little, Par. ...	3 0 0
	Church Allotment (40a.9p.)	ditto ... ..	55 0 0
1661	William Aylworth ...	... ditto ... .. school	20 0 0
	Church and Charity Land (36a.23p.), Isham Par., church & apprenticing	...	34 6 0
1670	Sir Justinian Isham (£120)	} with which land was purchased, ditto ap- prenticing children }	66 0 0
	Lady Denton (£40)		
1762	Sir Edward Isham ...	... ditto ... .. school	30 0 0
	Ditto ...	... ditto ... .. poor	5 0 0
1730	Susannah Danvers ...	... ditto ... .. 4 poor persons	2 0 0
1750	Robert Bushby (£10)	... Orlingbury parish ... poor	0 10 0
1818	Joseph Manning (£11)	... ditto ... .. ditto	0 18 0
1668	Rev. John Townson (33a. 8p.), Old Parish	... school and poor	60 0 0
1707	John Ward (cottage) ...	... ditto ... .. poor	1 0 0
	Advice Lucas (£40)	} with which 1a.1r. was purchased, ditto, poor }	7 10 0
	Added from Townson's Charity		
1768	Poors' Allotment (24a) ...	... ditto ... .. school	10 0 0
	Church or Town Land [11a. & tenements], ditto,	... ..	51 13 6
1774	James Parr (£100) ...	... ditto ... .. school and poor	5 0 0
	Francis Baxter [rent] ...	... ditto ... .. bread to poor	0 15 0
	Rev. Dr. Napleton ...	... ditto ... .. bibles, &c., to poor	2 10 0
1661	William Aylworth [rents]	Pythchley Parish ... school	20 0 0
1674	Hunt's Charity ...	... ditto ... .. poor	4 4 4
	Church Allotment [14a.], ditto	... ..	25 0 0
1685	Edward Palmer (£100), expended in land, Scaldwell Parish, poor	...	25 10 0
1665	Thomas Roe ...	... ditto ... .. school [See Brixworth]...	
	Ditto [rent] ...	... ditto, bread to poor, & preaching a sermon	1 10 0
1775	Poors' Allotment [4a. & an annual payment of 10s], ditto, poor	...	15 10 0
1738	Town Estate ...	... ditto ... ..	2 10 0
	Town Land (35a.2r.15p.)	Walgrave Parish ... poor	50 0 0
	Poors' Allotment [8a.] ...	... ditto ... ..	6 0 0
	Francis Baxter [rent] ...	... ditto ... ..	0 15 0
1812	John Sheldon (£12) ...	... ditto ... ..	0 8 6
1670	Montague Lane (£100) ...	... ditto ... .. school	12 0 0
Total .....			£839 13 10

## BRIXWORTH PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Scaldwell and Old, on the north by Lamport, on the west by a brook which rises at Naseby, and joins the Nen at Northampton, and on the south by Pisford and Moulton. It contains 3,410 statute acres; its population in 1801, was 718; in 1831, 973; and in 1841, 1,202 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5,197; and the amount of property as assessed for the property tax in 1815, is £6,344. The soil is various; and the principal proprietors are William Wood, Esq., Messrs. Joseph Weston, Joseph E. Goode; and Sir Chas. E. Isham, Bart., Wm. Wood, Esq., and Mrs. Locock, are the possessors of the manorial rights. The lordship is well supplied with springs.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the lordship of *Briclesworde* contained  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hides of land, which were in the hands of the crown. To this manor pertained the lordship of Holcot, and a wood, and the whole was valued at £36. In the reign of Henry II., *Simon Fitz-Simon* held  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hides here, of the fee of *Curey*; and Alured 1 hide and 1 virgate of the fee of *Salesburi*, Simon, son and successor of the above-named *Simon Fitz-Simon*, obtained a grant of a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair for 3 days, beginning on the eve of St. Boniface. The family of De Verdon possessed a large estate here in the reign of Edward I., and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *John de Verdon* was lord of Brixworth. In the 8th of Henry IV. (1396), *John Pykington* levied a fine of the manor, and it descended to his posterity. About the reign of Henry VIII., it became divided into 3 manors, one of which was called *Wolfage*, and so continues.

*The Village* of Brixworth which is large and scattered, contains several very good houses, and is situate 6 miles north of Northampton. Bartlet's Well was made in 1631 by Margaret Bartlet, for the use of travellers. Bridges tells us that "to the north of the church are *vestigia* of trenches, and to the east of it butts or hillocks." Here is an annual fair on the 5th of June. The celebrated Pytchley hounds have been kept here for some time by lord Alford, and the kennels and stables are near to the village.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, stands on an elevation in the village, and is perhaps the most ancient sacred edifice in the kingdom. It now consists of a spacious nave or body, south aisle and porch, chancel, and tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The tower contains a peal of 5 bells. The chancel was rebuilt about 6 years since, when a vault or crypt was discovered. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £14. 15s. 10d.; endowed with £200. Queen Anne's bounty to meet a donation of £200. from Sir Justinian Isham Bart. in 1726; and now worth about £312. per annum. The chancellor of Salisbury cathedral is the patron, and the Rev. Charles Frederick Watkins M. A. incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1780, for land.

There was formerly a chantry chapel here, which was founded by *William Curteys* in 1331; and in the manor house of *Wolfsage*, which stood S.W. of the village, was likewise a chantry, founded and endowed by Sir James Harrington. Here was also a gild or fraternity in honor of St. Boniface.

"In the vicarage house" says Bridges, "are old arches, and dead bodies have been dug up in the brewhouse and cellar. From these circumstances, it is supposed to have been formerly a chapel."

A neat *Methodist* chapel was erected here in 1811 by subscription.

The *School* is endowed with £25. per annum, arising from land left by Thomas Roe gent. in 1665. This land now consists of 24a. 31p., which lets for £58. per annum; and was originally left for the education of 10 poor children of this and 10 from Scaldwell parish. The school of the latter parish receives £20. per annum. Here is also an *Infant School* erected in 1844, by Miss L. Andrew, who supports it. (For the other charities see the table prefixed to this hundred).

*Brixworth Hall*, the property of W. Wood, Esq., and occasional residence of lord Clifden, is situated in a beautiful lawn, in which there is a fine fish-pond.

*The Union Workhouse*, a handsome stone building, is pleasantly situated, about a quarter of a mile S. W. of the village. It was erected at a cost of £5,800, and will accommodate 250 persons. The union comprehends 33 parishes and townships, embracing an area of 87 square miles. The following are the parishes, viz;—Broughton, Brampton Chapel, Brampton Church, Brington, Brixworth, Creaton Great, Creaton Little, Cold Ashby, Coton, Cottesbrooke, Draughton, East Haddon, Faxton, Guilsborough, Hanging Houghton, Harlestone, Haselbeech, Holcot, Holdenby, Hollowell, Lamport, Maidwell, Moulton, Naseby, Old, Pitsford, Ravensthorpe, Scaldwell, Spratton, Teeton, Thornby, Walgrave. The principal officers are, the earl Spencer, chairman to the board of guardians, John Nethercote, Esq., and Mr. Thos. Wright, vice-chairman. Mr. Hewitt, clerk, Rev. C. F. Watkins, chaplain, and Mr. Wm. Sharp, master. The medical officers are, Messrs. Cox, Dicks, Faircloth, Marshall, Morris, and Williams. The average weekly number of paupers received during the past year, was 160, and the average weekly expence of each, was 3s.

Adnitt Samuel, builder, &c.	Cook J., vict., <i>Fox &amp; Hounds</i>	Fox William, saddler &c.
Allen Mrs. Sarah	Drage Samuel, gent.	Gammage Francis, shoemaker
Allen Thomas, butcher	Eady Edward, watch maker	Gage S., vict., <i>Coach &amp; Horses</i>
Andrew R. C., solicitor	Eady Mrs. Elizabeth	Goode Edward, stonemason
Bray Richard, cooper	East Mr. James	Green Miss Frances
Brown Richard, baker	Ekens William, gent.	Henson John, blacksmith
Burgess Thomas, shoemaker	Ekens J., master of free schl.	Hipwell Richard, grocer
Burgess William, saddler &c.	Eduitt E. mistress of infant school	Holt Thomas, stonemason
Carr Mrs. Mary	Faulkner Samuel, shopkpr.	Holt William, carpenter
Catell Wm., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Fisher William, carpenter	Holt William, brick manufr.
Clarke George, tailor	Flood William, saddler &c.	Ireland J. gents' boardg. schl
Clements Thomas, shopkpr.		Knight Mr. John

Knight John, grocer & drapr	Stephens Charles, blksmith.	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Knight Saml., vict., <i>George</i>	Walter Wm., blacksmith and	Allen William
Leach William, tailor	agil. implement maker	Bates Samuel
Mallin Thos., baker & miller	Ward John, baker	Bonham Mrs.
Mickley Richard, stonemsn.	Watkins Rev. Charles F.,	Eady Henry
Morris Robert R., surgeon	M. A., vicar	Goode Joseph Edward
Payne Charles, huntsman to	Wood John, plumber & glazr	Ireland Joseph
Lord Alford	Wood William, esq.,	Richardson George
Payne Eli, shopkpr. & tailor	Woodford Joseph, butcher	Richardson William
Pooley Misses, board. school	Woodford Jph., vict., <i>Hare</i>	Price John, (and butcher)
Smith J. U., grocer & draper	& <i>Hounds</i>	Tunnell — <i>Brixworth Lodge</i>
Snelling John, surgeon	Worsdale Thomas, miller	Underwood Francis
		Weston Joseph

Letters are received through the Northampton post-office.

*Carriers*—To Northampton, Johnson & Sykes, Mon. Wed. & Sat.; to Market Harborough, Sykes, Tues., and Worster & Co., to all parts daily.

### BROUGHTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Kettering, on the north by Cransley, on the west by Faxton, and on the south by Pytchley. It contains 2,560 acres; its population in 1801, was 374, in 1831, 533, and in 1841, 593 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,344. 10s., and the amount of assessed property £2,291. The land is chiefly arable, the soil various, and the principal owners are the duke of Buccleugh, (lord of the manor), Lewis Loyd, Esq., and Mr. John C. Tresham.

*Manor.*—*Walchelin* held 2 hides and 3 virgates here, at the general survey. In the Confessor's reign, *Burred* was the proprietor, and it then was advanced in value from 20s. to 40s. In the 9th of Edward II., (1315) *William de St. German* was lord of the manor, and with his descendants it continued till the reign of Henry VII., when it was carried in marriage to *Thomas Agard*. In the 7th of James I., (1609) *Stephen Agard* conveyed it to *Sir Augustin Nicholls*, who sold it to *Henry Cotton, Esq.*; it subsequently passed to the family of *Montague*, and descended lineally to the present lord.

*The Village* of Broughton contains several good houses, and stands on the Northampton and Kettering road, about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles S.W. of the latter town.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is situated on an eminence at the south end of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and porches, chancel, tower and spire containing a peal of five bells. The chancel was rebuilt in 1828, at the expence of the Hon and Rev. J. Douglas, the late rector, now lord Douglas. The interior is well fitted up, with a large gallery and new organ. The font, which stands in the centre of the chancel, is ancient and interesting. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £21. 9s. 7d., and valued at £480 per annum; the duke of Buccleugh is patron, and the Rev. Granville Montague Forbes, B. A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1786 for land.



*The Rectory House*, near the church, is a handsome building surrounded by pleasure grounds and a fine lawn.

This parish possesses the privilege of sending children to a free school at Pytchley.

*Charities*.—Edward Hunt in 1674 left certain lands, in lieu of which an allotment of 61a. was awarded at the inclosure, to the poor of Broughton, Pytchley, Weekly, Warkton, Kettering, and Rothwell; this land now yields an annual rent of £120, which is distributed according to the intention of the donor. The church land, 18a., now lets for £26 per annum. In 1772, Mrs. Eliz. Henchman left £40, the interest to be given to poor widows who attend church regularly. The poor's or town land consists of 14a. Mrs. Keyston, in 1841, left the interest of £10 to the poor.

*Worthy*.—Edward Bagshaw, a learned polemic of the 17th century, was a native of this parish.

Baines H., vict., <i>Three Tuns</i>	Horsepoole Mrs. Diana	Thompson Daniel, joiner &c
Baker Edwin, saddler &c.	James Thomas, blacksmith	Tilly Joseph, tailor
Burdett Rev. Alfred, curate	Lea Samuel, carptr & joiner	Woolston Joseph, shoemkr.
Busby Sarah, baker	Leake Isaac, shopkeeper	Woolston R., schoolmistress
Dale Charles, joiner &c.	Lilley Samuel, basket maker	
Dainty Mrs. Susan	Matthew Robert, vict., <i>White Horse</i>	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Dawkins George, builder, &c.	Mander John W. R. shoemkr	Bird William
Cattell Geo. machine propr.	Panther John, baker	Dainty William
Channon Robt. brush manu- facturer, & vetrnry. surgn.	Penn Stephen, blacksmith	Luchley Ben. [& farm bailiff]
Coleman John, tailor	Plumb Benjamin, jobber	Perhins Rchd., (& maltster)
Frisby John, carpenter	Shalford William, saddler	Pulver Mrs. Jane
Forbes Granville Montague, M.A., rector	Shalford J., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Pulver Thomas
Harris Thomas, shopkeeper	Smith J. vict., <i>Green Dragon</i>	Shalford John
	Taylor J. C. shopkeeper	Tresham J. C., <i>Lodge</i>
		Worters William

Letters are received through the Kettering post-office.

*Carriers*.—The Grand Junction Canal Comps. Van passes through daily, from Northampton to Kettering.

### CRANSLEY PARISH.

Cransley or Cranesley is bounded by Kettering on the east, Loddington and Thorp Malsor on the north, Walgrave and Old on the west, and Broughton on the south. It includes the hamlet of Little Cransley, and contains 2,500 acres of the rateable value of £3,065. 5s. Its population in 1801, was 217; in 1831, 308; and in 1841, 319 souls. The soil is various, and the principal proprietors are W. S. Rose, Esq., (lord of the manor), and Messrs. Wm. Garratt, Thomas Houghton, and David Leake.

*Manor*.—At the Domesday survey *Gunfrid de Cioches*, and the *Countess Judith* had each 1 hide in *Craneslea*; and there were 2 hides and 1 virgate here at the same time, belonging to Rothwell manor, in the hands of the crown. At an

early period this manor was in the possession of the family of Cranesley, and it was subsequently divided into several manors, which were in the hands of several proprietors. In the reign of queen Elizabeth *Sir Thomas Cecil, Kt.*, son and heir of William lord Burghley, was possessed of three manors here, called Merton's or Dallison's, Newark, and Pullon's manor; and in the 37th of the same reign, (1584), he sold them to Mrs. Alice Elkin, from this lady they passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Cransley is distant about 3 miles S.W. of Kettering.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient building consisting of a nave, side aisles, and porches, tower and spire containing six bells. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K.B. at £8. 5s. but now worth £95 per annum; W. S. Rose, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. John Routledge, M. A., vicar.

*The School* was erected in 1822, and endowed in 1823, by the Rev. George Anderson, the late vicar, with £26 per annum. It is free to all the children of the parish between the ages of 6 and 14, whose parents cannot afford to pay for their education, and according to the will of the donor, the girls are to be taught separately by a mistress. The other *Charities* are 20s. per annum, left by Mr. Mollod and John Warner, to be distributed in bread to the poor.

*Cransley Hall*, the seat of W. S. Rose, Esq., is a handsome mansion, a short distance from the church.

CRANSLEY LITTLE is a hamlet in this parish, containing a few scattered houses, which nearly adjoin the village of Broughton.

*Directory*.—W. S. Rose, Esq. Cransley Hall, Rev. John Routledge, M.A., vicar, Wm. Moore, schoolmaster, John Moore, vict., *Red Lion*, Geo. Carter, vict., *White Horse*, Wm. Frisby, shopkeeper; and the farmers are, John Benford, Thos. Hopkins, (and miller), Thos. Houghton, Thos. Lea, Eliz. Marriott, (and miller), and D. Leake. Letters are received through the Kettering post-office.

#### HANNINGTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east and north by Orlingbury and Walgrave, on the west by Scaldwell, and on the south by Holcot. It contains 1,270 acres of the rateable value of £1,494. 10s.; the amount of assessed property is £1,495; and the population in 1801, was 144; in 1831, 196; and in 1841, 201 souls. The soil varies from a black loam to a red clay and gravel; and the principal owners are T. R. Thornton, Esq. and Rev. H. Gibbs: the former is lord of the manor.

*Manor*.—The earl of Morton had half a hide here, held of him by *William de Hanitone*; and the countess Judith 3 virgates and 1½ carucates, at the time of the Domesday survey. In the 9th of Edward II., (1315) *William de Wardeden* and *Ralph de Hannington* were lords of this manor. In the 1st of Richard II.,

(1377), Edward and Elizabeth Davinbridge levied a fine of it. In the reign of James I., the Wilmer family was possessed of it; and from them it passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Hahnnington, which is small, contains several excellent houses, and is pleasantly situated about 6 miles N.W. by W. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to Sts. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure in the centre of the village, with a tower in which are two bells. The living is a rectory annexed to that of Walgrave, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £10. 11s. 3d., in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln, and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Prettyman, the Rev. John Cox, M. A., curate, officiates here and at Walgrave, alternately once on Sunday.

*Worthy*.—Francis Godwin, bishop of Hereford, was born in this parish in 1561.

*Directory*.—Mrs. Sarah Faulkner, Mrs. Mary Drage, Thos. Brown, carpenter, Smith Grammage, vict., *Old Millstone*, (and grocer), Thomas Marsh, vict., *Green Man*; and the farmers are John C. Barber, William Drage, Henry Harris, James Holliday, James Knight, (and maltster), and George Judkins.

Letters are received through the Northampton post-office.

#### HARDWICK PARISH.

Is bounded by Great Harrowden on the east, Little Harrowden and Orlingbury on the north, Mears Ashby on the west, and Wellingborough on the south. It contains 1,780 acres of the rateable value of £1,080; the amount of assessed property is £1,263; and the population in 1801, was 68; in 1831, 86; and in 1841, 82 souls. The soil is chiefly a cold black clay, and John Thornton, Esq., the lord of the manor, is the principal land owner.

*Manor*.—Here were 2 hides which belonged to the countess Judith, and were valued at £3 at the Domesday survey, at an early period the families of *de Barry* and *de Seymour* had large possessions here, which descended to their posterity. In the 5th of Henry V., (1417) *Sir Thomas Greene* died seized of Hardewyk manor, and was succeeded by his son. In the 10th of Elizabeth, (1567) *Wiston Broune, Esq.*, conveyed a third part of this manor to Thomas Nicholls, Esq., who then levied a fine of it. *Sir Edward Nicholls, Bart.*, who died in 1717, devised lands here and in other places, for augmenting the eight following livings with £30 each yearly, viz:—All Saints, in Northampton, Oundle, Kettering, Rothwell, Hardwick, Moulton, Guilsborough, and Spratton. In the reign of James I., the other part of the manor was in the possession of the Mordaunt family; and about a century since, William Ward Esq., of Little Houghton, was lord of Hardwick.

*The Village* of Hardwick, which is small and sequestered, is 3 miles W. by N.W. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small ancient building with a square tower. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £6. 17s. 6d. but now valued at £280 per annum; the patronage is in the Hughes' family, the Rev. W. W. Greenway, M. A., is incumbent, and the Rev. H. Gibbs, B. A., curate. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent-charge of £230. 2s.

The house occupied by Mr. Archibald Sharman is said to have been the abode of the Knights Templars.

*Directory*.—Mr. John Sharman, Job Curtin, carpenter, William Spencer, parish clerk; and the farmers are John Bradshaw and Archibald Sharman.

Letters received through the Wellingborough post-office.

#### HARROWDEN GREAT PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Little Harrowden, on the west by Harrington, on the south by Hardwick, and on the east by the Ise brook, which divides it from the hundred of Huxloe. It contains 1,160 acres; its population in 1801, was 95; in 1831, 148; and in 1841, 168 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,830. 5s., and the amount of assessed property £1,785. The soil is very rich and productive, and the earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

*Manor*.—At the Conquerors' survey, the bishop of Constance had 2 hides and 3 virgates here, which with a mill of the yearly rent of 8s. was valued at £5. Before the conquest it was the freehold of *Edwin*, and rated at £3. *Norgiot* held 1 hide here of *Wido de Reinbudeurt* at the same time, and this with a mill of the same value as the other was rated at 20s., *Algar* was the saxon proprietor, and then it was valued at 5s. In the reign of Henry II., the lands held by the bishop were of the fee of Huntingdon, and consisted of 2 hides less 1 bovat; and Nicholas de Cugenho had 1 hide here of the fee of the crown. In the 9th of Edward II., (1315) John de Lewkenor was lord of *Harwedon*. In the 34th of Edward III., (1360) *John de Lewknore* conveyed the manors of Great and Little Harrowden to *Simon Simeon*, who levied a fine of them in fee simple, and died in the 11th of Richard II., (1387); in the following year a fine was levied of it by *John la Ware* and Elizabeth his wife; by him it was afterwards settled on *Thomas la Ware*, and his brother conveyed it by the name of Lewkenor's manor, in Great and Little Harwedon; and from him it passed to *Sir William Vaux, Kt.*, this gentleman was a descendant of Robert de Vaux, who in the reign of king Stephen founded the abbey of Lanercost, in Cumberland. *Sir William Vaux, Kt.*, son and successor of the above named Sir William, was created a baron of the realm in the 15th of Henry VIII., (1523). In 1694 Thomas Wentworth, Esq. purchased it, and from him it descended lineally to the present lord.



*The Village* of Great Harrowden, which is small, is distant 2 miles N. N. W. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a tower, (containing 3 bells), nave, chancel, and north aisle. The chancel was re-built about four years since, by earl Fitzwilliam. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with that of Little Harrowden, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £13. 3s. 8d., and now worth about £450 per annum. The earl Fitzwilliam is patron, and the Rev. Wentworth Chas. Roughton, M. A., incumbent.

The male children of this parish have the privilege of attending an endowed school, at Little Harrowden.

*Harrowden Hall*, the seat of Chas. Hill, Esq., is a fine mansion, east of the church.

*Charities*.—A customary charitable payment of 6s. per week, is made on behalf of earl Fitzwilliam, to the poor of this parish, and the sum of 21s. per annum is also paid to the poor on lord Fitzwilliam's account, in lieu of a treat or entertainment which was formerly given to the poor widows at Christmas, who were the recipients of the first-mentioned dole.

There are four *Alms-houses* or tenements here, occupied by poor persons.

*Directory*.—Chas. Hill, Esq., Harrowden Hall, Rev. W. C. Roughton, M. A., vicar, George Craddock, letter carrier, Isaac Halford, baker and shopkeeper, Samuel Knight, machine maker and carpenter, Thos. Walter, carpenter and vict., *Royal Oak*, Martha Youle, mistress of free-school; and the farmers are, Henry Burr, (and miller), Jane Freestone, Rd. Garratt, John Sanders, Henry Widowson, and Chas. Panter, bailiff to Mrs. Freestone.

Letters received through the Wellingborough post-office.

#### HARROWDEN LITTLE PARISH.

This parish lies northward of Great Harrowden, and contains 1,480 acres. Its rateable value is £2,289; the amount of assessed property is £2,019; and the population in 1801, was 284; in 1831, 465; and in 1841, 673 souls. The land is chiefly arable, the soil gravelly, with a mixture of stiff black clay; and the principal proprietors are, A. A. Young, Esq., (the lord of the manor), earl Fitzwilliam, and Mr. Thomas Alderman.

*Manor*.—The bishop of Constance had 1½ hides here, at the Conqueror's survey, which was valued with Harrowden Great; and *Hardewin*, a tenant to *Walchelin*, held 1 hide and 1 virgate, of the fee of the bishop here, at the same time. This was valued at 40s. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *William de Raunds*, was lord of Little Harrowden. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, it was in the possession of the family of *Vaux*, and from them it passed through several intermediate possessors, to the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Little Harrowden, which is long and straggling, is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. N. W. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, south-aisle and tower, the sides being picturesquely entwined with ivy. The tower was formerly surmounted by a spire, which was destroyed by a great storm, in 1703. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with that of Harrowden Great. Thomas Wentworth, Esq., augmented it with £200 in 1725. to meet a grant of a similar sum from queen Anne's bounty.

*The School*, for the parishes of Great and Little Harrowden, and Orlingbury, is endowed with £20 per annum, left by Wm. Aylworth, in 1661. The other *Charities* of the parish are 40a. 9p. of church land, and 2a. 23p. of poor's land.

Abbott William, stonemason  
Brown T., baker & beer-ret.  
Cauwarden Jno., shoe-manu-  
facturer and currier  
Chapman Wm., shoemaker  
Hobbs Saml., tailor & postmr.  
Hodson E., wheelwgt. & carptr  
Page Charles, shoemaker  
Prune Rev. Hudson Boyce,  
M.A., curate

Reynolds John, blacksmith  
Robinson Thos., baker  
Tebbutt John, carpenter  
Walker Mr. Austin  
Walker J., schoolmstr. [free]  
Walter George, machine-mr.  
& blacksmith  
Walton David, butcher  
Walton W., baker & shopkr.  
Waples Eliz., butcher

Waples R., vict. *Red Lion*  
Wallis James, beer-retailer  
Walpole Owen, miller

#### Farmers and Graziers.

Alderman Thomas [yeoman]  
Higgins Joseph, [& butcher]  
Somes T. Arth. [& brick mr.]  
Waples Richard  
Walker Elizabeth

Letters received through the Wellingborough post-office.

### ISHAM PARISH,

So named from its situation on the Ise brook, is bounded by Pytchley on the north, Orlingbury and Little Harrowden on the south and west, and the Ise brook separates it on the east from the hundred of Huxloe. It contains 1,150 acres, of the rateable value of £2,106; the amount of assessed property is £2,314; and the population in 1801, was 247; in 1831, 318; and in 1841, 397 souls. The soil is various, and the principal owners are, the Hon. E. S. Perry, (the lord of the manor), the rector, and Mrs. Green.

*Manor.*—At the general survey, there was 1 hide,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of land here, which was held by *Eustachius*, who dispossessed the abbey of Ramsey of it by force; and a similar quantity was held by *Ralph de Isham*, of *Wido de Reimbuedcurt*. In the reign of *William Rufus*, the moiety which formerly belonged to the monks of Ramsey, was restored to them; and in the reign of Henry II. *Thomas Pyel* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  small virgates, of the fee of Ramsey: *Henry de Isham*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides of the fee of *Daundeville*, and one *Geoffrey*, 6 virgates of the fee of Huntingdon. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *William de Lisle*, was lord of Isham, and in the year following, William Isham and Alice his wife, levied a fine of the manor, and it descended to their posterity. In after times, this lordship was divided into three manors, one of which was a member of Great Harrowden.

*The Village* of Isham, which is small, is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. S. E. of Kettering.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, south porch, and tower. The living is a rectory, in two portions, inferior and superior, each rated in the K. B. at £7. 10s. It is in the deanery of Rothwell, patronage of the bishop of Lincoln, incumbency of the Rev. Jas. Mellor Brown, and worth about £450 per annum.

*The Wesleyan Chapel*, a neat stone building, was erected in 1828, by Mr. Benjamin Ireland. For the *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Bayes Mr. Thomas	Lewis Samuel, stonemason & shopkeeper	Walpole John, carpenter
Bettles Jonathan, butcher	Lewis William, blacksmith	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Brown Rev. Jas., M., rector	Maudson Rev. T., B.A., curate	Dicks John
Coles Benjamin, beer retailer	Reynolds Sarah, vict., <i>Red Lion</i> , and shopkeeper	Harper John (yeoman)
Harper Mr. Augustine	Roddiss James, shoemaker	Johnson Thomas (butcher)
Lewis George, stonemason	Sauston Mary, mistress of infant-school	Maunton Joseph
Lewis J. Jelly, stonemason and shopkeeper	Talbott Wm., carpenter &c.	Nickson Jas., farm-bailiff
Lewis John, shoemaker		Saunders William
		Wallis George

Letters are received through the Kettering post-office.

#### LAMPFORT PARISH,

Including the hamlet of Hanging Houghton, is bounded on the east by Faxon, on the north by Maidwell, by Cottesbrook on the west, and on the south by Brixworth. It contains 1,440 acres; its population in 1801, was 148; in 1831, 250; and in 1841, 234 souls. The rateable value is £2,046. 5s., and the amount of assessed property £3,305. The soil is various; and Sir Chas. E. Isham is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

*Manor.*—Lampfort, or as it is called in Domesday book, *Langeport*, that is, *Langton*, or *Longtown*, contained 4 hides and 1 virgate at the general survey, which were held by *Fulcherius*, of *Walterius Flandrensis*. There were 4 acres of meadow and a grove of ash trees, and the whole was valued at £4. There were also here at the same time 1 virgate and 1 bovate belonging to the abbey of St. Edmund, and one bovate the property of the countess Judith. In the reign of Henry II., *Simon Malesoures* held 4 hides here, of the fee of Wahul, and half a hide of the socage of St. Edmund. These lands passed afterwards into the Trussell family; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *William Trussell* was lord of Lampfort. From this family it passed in marriage, in the time of Henry VIII. to *Sir John Vere, Kt.*, who succeeded to the title of earl of Oxford, in the 18th of that king's reign (1526). His son John, earl of Oxford, sold it together with the advowson of the church of Lampfort, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's time, to *Robert Isham*, clerk, and *John Isham*, sons of Euseby Isham, Esq., of Pytchley. Upon the decease of Robert Isham, without issue, in the 6th of the

same reign, (1560), his moiety of the manor and advowson fell to John Isham, Esq., his brother, who thus became possessed of the whole rectory and manor. His grandson, John, was knighted in the reign of James I., and in the 3rd of Charles I. (1627), was advanced to the dignity of a baronet. The lordship still continues in the possession of this family. *Sir Charles Edmund Isham*, the present lord of Lamport, is second son of the 8th baronet, by the eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Close, of Drumbanagher, and Elm Park, county of Armagh. He was born at Lamport, in 1819; married in 1847, the youngest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Vaughan; and succeeded his brother, in 1846. John Vere Isham, Esq., is his *heir presumptive*.

*The Village* of Lamport is picturesquely situated, about 9 miles N. of Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, stands on an eminence in the village, and has a large square tower. The east window restored a few years since, is filled with elegantly stained glass. The living is a rectory, with the curacy of Faxton, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £42. 8s. 6d., and now worth £1,129 per annum. The patronage is vested in Sir C. E. Isham, and the Rev. Robert Isham, M.A. is rector. The tithes were commuted in 1794. The Isham chapel, in this church, contains many memorials of the family,

*The School*, free to the children of Lamport, and Hanging Houghton, was founded in 1762, by Sir Edward Isham Bart., who endowed it with £45 per annum. For the other *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

*Lamport Hall*, the seat of Sir C. E. Isham, Bart., is a handsome mansion, erected from a design by Webb, son-in-law of *Inigo Jones*; the distant views over a tract adorned with woods, contribute much to the beauty of the diversified grounds.

HANGING HOUGHTON, so called from the declining situation of the houses on the side of a hill; a short distance from Lamport, is a hamlet containing several scattered dwellings. Its rateable value is £1,819, and Sir C. E. Isham, is lord of the manor, it having been purchased of lord Manchester, by his ancestor, Sir Justinian Isham, Bart., in 1670. Here was anciently a chapel, out of the ruins of which, the manor house is said to have been built.

FAXTON is a chapelry in this parish, situate on an elevation, about 1 mile N. from Old. It contains 2,120 acres, of the rateable value of £2,400; the amount of assessed property is £3,903; and the population in 1801, was 54; in 1831, 103; and in 1841, 108 souls. Sir James Langham, Bt., is lord of the manor, and principal owner.

*The Church or Chapel*, dedicated to St. Dennis, is a plain low structure, and the living is annexed to the rectory of Lamport.



Here are 4 tenements or *Alms-houses*, erected in 1736, by Mrs. Jane Kemsey, for 4 poor widows, and dame Susannah Danvers her sister, in 1730, left £2 per annum, which is distributed to them.

MAWSLEY, which formerly gave name to the hundred of *Maleslea*, is an extra-parochial district, included in this chapelry,

*Marked 1 reside at Hanging Houghton, 2 at Faxton.*

1 Dickins Edward, shoemaker	Isham Rev. Robert, rector	1 Eaton Elizabeth
Dodson Thos., postmaster	Leach Charles, cooper	2 Eaton William
Eady Fras., vict., <i>Swan Inn</i>	Treadgold G., vict., <i>Fox Hall</i>	1 Francis Elizabeth
Fisher Thomas, carpenter	Tyrrell Chas., blacksmith	2 Hales William
Gardner William, master of free-school, & parish clerk	Tyrrell William, carpenter	Markham John
Isham Sir Charles, Bart., <i>Lampport Hall</i>	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Treadgold George
	Eady Francis	Watson —, farm bailiff
		Watson Langton

Letters are received through the Brixworth post-office.

# OLD, OR WOLD PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Walgrave on the east, Loddington on the north, Lampport on the west, and Holcot on the south. It contains 1,650 acres, of the rateable value of £2,452. 10s.; the amount of assessed property is £3,288; and the population in 1801, was 369; in 1831, 458; and in 1841, 497 souls. The parish is about equally divided between arable and pasture land; the soil on the north side is a cold black clay, on the south a red clay and gravel; and the principal proprietors are—the Rector, Mr. Joseph Tomlin, W. W. Andrews, Esq., Sir Chas. E. Isham, Bart., Mrs. Davy, and the trustees of Rothwell hospital.

*Manor.*—A part of this lordship, with Walgrave, consisting of 2 hides, 3½ virgates, pertained to Faxton manor. In the reign of Henry II., the earl of *Albemarle* held in *Walde* 4 hides and 4 virgates, of the fee of Oxford. These lands in subsequent times were divided amongst 4 possessors, and continued to be so held for several generations. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *John Landwath*, or *Landwade*, and *James de Audele*, were lords of *Wolde*. It was afterwards divided into several, and still continues a divided manor.

*The Village* of Old, which is neat and pleasantly situated, is about 8 miles N.W. by W. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands on a slight elevation in the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, side aisle, north porch, and tower, in which is a peal of five bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £18. 12s. 8½d., and now worth about £400 per annum. The patronage is vested in Brasenose College, Oxford, and the Rev. George Casson, M.A., is incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767.

*The Independent Chapel*, a neat brick building, was erected in 1809.

*The School* is endowed with £40 per annum, derived from the charities of the parish, the poor rates, and a voluntary gift by the rector. It is very well conducted, and all the children of the parish are taught free.

*For the other Charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.*

Arrington John, tailor	Hobbs E., mastr. of free sch.	Bale Samuel
Bale John, beer-retailer	Lovill Captain William	Bamford John
Blakesby William, shopkpr.	Moody Rev. W., (Independt.)	Bamford Henry
Browning John, shoe-maker	Norton Bonham, butcher	Cleaver John
Busby William, baker	Palmer Mr. Thomas	Drage William
Casson Rev. G., M.A., rector	Ponton Thomas, wheelwgt.	Dunkley Edward
Clayson Mrs. Hannah, baker	Penn Sarah, carrier	Everett James
Cleaver John, butcher	Roleston Eliz., shopkeeper	Henley John
Davis Ed., vict., <i>Old Chequers</i>	Stephens G., carpentr. & joinr	Palmer Bounce
England William, shoemaker	Tomlinson Fras., blacksmith	Leake Samuel
Francis William, miller	Ward W., blacksth. & shopkr.	Plumb Benjamin
Gammage Thos., stonemason	Whiting Wm., general dealer	Roe Miss Mary
Halford Mrs. Sarah	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>	Yorke William
Harris Mr. Samuel	Abbott Abraham	

Letters are received through the Brixworth post-office.

#### • ORLINGBURY PARISH.

This parish is bounded by Isham on the east, Pytchley on the north, Walgrave and Hannington on the west, and Little Harrowden on the south. It contains 1,990 acres; its population in 1801, was 268; in 1831, 336; and in 1841, 351 souls; the amount of assessed property is £2,952; and the rateable value £2,290. 5s. The land is principally arable, the soil excellent, and the principal land owners are Allen Allicock Young, Esq. (the lord of the manor), earl Fitzwilliam, and John Manning, Esq.

*Manor.*—*Fulcherius* held 3 virgates of land here, of the earl of Morton, at the Domesday survey, which were rated at 10s. In the reign of Henry II., *Fuchorius Malesoures* had 1 hide of the fee of Wahul, in *Orlinberge*; and there were also 1½ hides of the fee of *William de Curcy*. In the 9th of Edward II., (1315) *Hugh de Orlingbury* was lord of this manor, and it was afterwards divided and passed through several hands. In the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., the family of *Lane* possessed it; in the following reign it was in the *Vaux* family; and in the 39th of the same reign (1596), *William Toft* died seized of it, and left it to Elizabeth his sister, wife of *Godfrey Chibnall*. With this family it continued for several generations, and was sold by them to *Brooke Bridges, Esq.*, of whom it was purchased by *Richard Young, Esq.*, whose lineal descendant is the present possessor. *Wythemale*, commonly called Wilmer-park, within the limits of this lordship, was enclosed and made a park about the year 1614, and dis-parked in 1658. Earl Fitzwilliam is the present possessor.

*The Village* of Orlingbury, which is small, is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, about 4 miles N.W. by W. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a handsome edifice, rebuilt and enlarged by subscription, in 1843, on the site of the old one. It consists of a nave and side aisles, transepts, and a lofty square pinnacled tower at the intersection, in which are five bells. The eastern window is circular, and very effective. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £20. 7s. 3½d., and now worth nearly £300 per annum. Sir Brooke Bridges, Bart. is the patron, and the Rev. Brooke George Bridges, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1808. The church contains several tablets to the family of Young, and an ancient freestone tomb with the effigy of a man in armour. The tradition of the place is, that this is the tomb of a person of large stature, named Jack, of Batsaddle, who formerly resided at Batsaddle-lodge, in this parish, and that he died from the effects of drinking cold water from a spring, now called Jack of Batsaddle's spring, after a dreadful encounter with a wolf and wild boar, which he slew in the meadow adjoining the house.

*Batsaddle-lodge* and estate, formerly a manor-house surrounded by a moat, is the property of Lewis Loyd, Esq.

Here is a small neat *Dissenting Chapel*, erected in 1830.

Near the church is the *National School*, in the modern Gothic style of architecture.

*Orlingbury Hall*, the seat of A. A. Young, Esq., the Rectory, and the seat of John Manning, Esq., are all pleasantly situated near the village.

*Worthy*.—Rev. Owen Manning, the historian of Surrey, was born here in 1721.

*Charities*.—Robert Bushby, in 1750, left £10; and Joseph Manning, in 1818, £18, to the poor of this parish.

*Directory*.—A. A. Young, Esq., *Orlingbury Hall*, Rev. B. G. Bridges, rector, John Manning, Esq., William Bamford, baker and vict., *Queen's Arms*, William Coleman, blacksmith, Selina Fennell, school-mistress, Edward Ivans, wheelwright &c., William Humphrey, beer retailer and gardener, John Reynolds, shoe-maker, Richard Warner, poulterer, John W. Watts, farm bailiff to A. A. Young, Esq.; and the farmers are Charles Alderman, Mrs. Hull, John Walker, William Wilson, *Batsaddle Lodge*, and John Watts.

Letters received through the Wellingborough post-office.

#### PYTCHLEY PARISH.

Pytechley or Pycheley is bounded on the east by Isham, by Broughton on the north, Walgrave on the west, and Orlingbury on the south. It contains 3,980 acres; its rateable value is £3,639; the amount of assessed property £4,831; and the population in 1801, was 361; in 1831, 558; and in 1841, 610 souls. The land is chiefly arable, the soil various, and the principal proprietors are Lewis Loyd, Esq., Mr. Henry Hensman, and Mrs. Dyer.

*Manor*.—The abbot of Peterborough had 5 hides and 1 virgate in *Pihteslea*,

at the general survey, which was held of him by *Azo*, who had also of the abbot here,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides, to which there were 4 socmen. This manor was rated at £5. *Fulcherius* held 3 virgates here of the earl of Morton, and one William 2 hides of the crown at the same time; in *king Edward's* time these last were held by *Alwin* the huntsman. In the reign of Henry II., the abbot of *Burgh* had  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hides here, *Richard Engayne* 3 hides, and *William Fitzgery* half a hide. In the 9th of Edward II., (1315) *Ralph Basset* and *John Engayne* were lords of *Pightesley*. The manor which before the conquest was held by *Alwin* the huntsman, in Henry the second's time, consisted of 3 hides and 1 virgate, and was in the hands of *Richard Engayne*. It was held of the crown down to the time of Charles II., by the service of finding certain dogs for the destruction of wolves, foxes, and other vermin, within the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Oxford, Buckingham, Essex, and Huntingdon, thus it will be seen that the celebrated Pytchley hunt may date its origin from before the conquest. Here were three manors called Basset's, *Engayne's*, and *Isham's* manors, from the families who possessed them for a long period. They afterwards passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

*The Manor-house, or Hall*, once so celebrated in the annals of sporting for its fox hunts, was erected by Sir Euseby Isham, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and used as a club-house, by the members of the celebrated hunt, for several years, was an elegant mansion, and was taken down in 1828. The gateway, which is in the same style as those at Holdenby, the houses being built by the same architect, was removed in 1843 to Overston park. The hunt is now held at Brixworth, having been removed about 50 years since.

*The Village* of Pytchley, which is rather straggling, is about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles S. by W. of Kettering. Here is one of the best race-courses in England, and Pytchley was once also noted for its annual races and steeple-chases, which have been discontinued for many years. The "Pytchley hunt races," however, have been revived this present year.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, of Norman date with an Early-English tower, to which the upper story was erected about the year 1422. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, transepts, chancel, and tower. The north aisle is remarkably broad, the north transept was partly restored, the chancel-arch and north-east corner of the church rebuilt, and the edifice generally repaired, in 1845. Several human skeletons were found, during the repairs of the church, in rude stone cists or coffins, laid on their sides, with their feet to the east and faces to the south. The living is a vicarage not in charge; in the patronage of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and incumbency of the Rev. Abner W. Brown, M.A. The tithes have been lately commuted, and the living is worth about £100 per annum.



*A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* was erected here, in 1825.

*The School*, endowed with a house, garden, orchard, a close of 2 acres, and a rent charge of £20, in 1661, by Wm. Aylworth, is free to all the children of Pytchley, Isham, and Broughton, to be instructed conformable to the doctrines of the Church of England.

The share of Hunt's Charity (for which, see Broughton parish) received for the poor of this parish is about £4. 4s. per annum. The church land consists of 14 acres.

*Antiquities*.—Roman Barrows have been found here, and the present vicar has several Roman coins, pieces of British and Roman pottery, Druidical beads, fragments of a silver necklace, and other ancient curiosities found in the parish.

Brown Rev. Abner, M.A., vicar	Shrives John, parish clerk	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Busby Henry, baker	Simpson George, builder,	Bryan James
Gillam William, shopkeeper	carpenter, &c.	Cox Elizabeth
Linnell Joseph, blacksmith	Skellam William, shopkeeper	Emerson Thomas
Marsh Mary, vict., <i>Fox and Hounds</i>	and carrier	Freeman John
McMain Samuel, shoemaker	Tomlinson Robert, master of	Hensman Henry
Mobbs George, shoemaker	free school	Higgins William
Mobbs John, carrier	Trasler George, butcher	Lane Richard
Panter Jane, shopkeeper	Wilson Owen, beer retailer,	Wallis William
	tailor, and shopkeeper	Watts James, <i>Pytchley Grange</i>

Letters received through the Kettering Post-office.

*Carriers*.—Mobbs to Wellingborough, Wednesday; Kettering, Friday; and Northampton, Sat., Skellam, Wellingborough, Wed., Kettering, Friday, and Northampton Sat.

## SCALDWELL PARISH

Is bounded by Walgrave on the east, Old and Brixworth on the north and west, and Holcot on the south. It contains 1,060 acres, of the rateable value of £2,056. 15s.; the amount of assessed property is £2,177; and the population, in 1801, was 276; in 1831, 387; and, in 1841, 416 souls. The soil is chiefly a red loam on a gravelly subsoil, and the principal owners are Messrs. Wm. and Jas. Langley, Wm. Watts, Sir C. E. Isham, Bart., Messrs. Wm. Wood, John Manning, E. H. Francis, and Wm. Hamshaw. The Duke of Buccleugh, and Sir C. E. Isham, are lords of the manor.

*Manor*.—The Countess Judith, to whom Hugh was under-tenant, had 2 hides and 1 virgate in *Scaldeswelle*; the abbot of St. Edmund, at Bury, by gift of the king, for the soul of *Maud*, his queen, had 1 hide and 3 virgates; and *Albericus* held 3 virgates here of the bishop of Constance, pertaining to the manor of Wadenhoe, at the time of the Domesday survey. In the reign of Henry II., these 3 virgates were in the hands of *Alberic de Vere*; the fee of the abbey of St. Edmund consisted of 1½ hides and 1 great virgate; and David king of Scotland, successor to the countess, had 2½ hides and 1 virgate. In the reign of Edward III., the manor of Scaldwell was in the possession of the

family of *Trussell*, with which it continued for several successions, and from which it passed to the *Isham* family. The lands here, belonging to St. Edmund's abbey were granted, after the dissolution, to *Sir Edward Montague, Kt.*

*The Village* of Scaldwell, which is very picturesque, is situate about 8 miles N. by E. of Northampton, and commands some pleasing views of the surrounding country.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, stands on an eminence in the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K.B. at £14. 0s. 10d., and now worth £357 per annum. The duke of Buccleugh is the patron, and the Rev. W. W. Hume, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted, in 1775, for land.

There is a small *Dissenting Chapel* on the premises of Mr. Wm. Watts, which is occasionally used by the dissenters of the parish.

*The School* is endowed with £20 per annum, out of Thomas Roe's charity, bequeathed in 1665, for the education of the children of the parishes of Brixworth and Scaldwell. It is a substantial stone building, erected in 1836. For the other charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Brown Saml, vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Hume Rev. W. W., M.A. rect.	Dradge Binyon
carpenter and joiner	Kitely J., bldr. & bricklayer	Eaton Peter
Brown Wm. carpenter wheel-	Langley Miss Sarah	Goode W. & [cattle-dealer]
wght. blksmth. & plgh mr	Norton William, shopkeeper	*Hamshaw William
Clarke George, artist	Payne Thomas, wool-comber	*Francis Edward H.
Compton John, tailor & drpr	Seales J., mastr. of free-sch.	*Langley J., [wool-stapler]
Cox Thomas, baker	Taylor Richard, miller	*Langley William
Cox Elizabeth, grocer	Timson S., tailor & draper	*Sharman Thomas
Cox Sarah, shopkeeper	Walton William, salesman	Watts William
Everet George, butcher	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	
Hardwicke Muns, beer retail-	Marked * are Yeomen.	
er and shoemaker	Bradshaw Wm. & [maltster]	

Letters are received through the Brixworth post-office.

*Carrier.*— John Dawson to Northampton, Wednesday & Sat., & to Harborough on Tues.

### WALGRAVE PARISH

Is bounded by Orlingbury on the east, by Pytchley, Scaldwell, and Old on the west, and Hannington on the south. It contains 2,040 acres; its population in 1801, was 424; in 1831, 575; and, in 1841, 593 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,817. 12s.; and the amount of assessed property £3,878. The soil is various, and the principal proprietors are Sir Jas. Langham, Bart., the Rector, and Messrs. Stephen Sheldon and John Marsh.

*Manor.*—*Fulcherius* held 3 hides and 3 virgates here, of the Countess Judith, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, which were valued at £3.; and one, Robert, held half a hide here of the Earl of Morton, at the same time, which

was rated at 10s. The former estate was the freehold of *Alsi*, and the latter of *Martin* before the conquest. A part of this lordship also pertained to the manor of *Faxton*, in the hands of the crown. In the reign of Henry II., *Henry Malesoures* held 3 hides and 1 virgate, of the fee of David king of Scotland; the earl of Leicester had half a hide; and Henry de Tracey 3 virgates of the socage of *Faxton*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *John Fitz-walter de Walgrave* was lord of Walgrave, and in this family it continued till the reign of Henry VII., when it passed to the family of Lane. In the 20th of Elizabeth (1577), *William Lane* sold it to William Saunders, who levied a fine of it. In the 32nd of the same reign (1589), it was conveyed to *Thomas Paget*. In 1655, it was purchased, with other lands, by John Langham, Esq., for £8,630. From this gentleman it descended lineally to the present proprietor. The lands formerly of the fee of Leicester, formed another manor, which was sold to John Langham, Esq., in 1657, for £760. *Walgrave Hall* (the manor-house), lately the seat of the Langham family, and now in the occupation of Mr. Rd. Knight, is an ancient stone building, S.E. of the village.

*The Village* of Walgrave, which is of good size, very pretty and compact, is seated in a hollow, about 7 miles N.W. of Wellingborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, stands on elevated ground in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave and chancel, north and south aisles and porches, a square tower containing five bells, and a lofty spire of considerable beauty: but the whole is in a dilapidated state, though it has been recently roofed. Beneath the south aisle is a vault, extending as far as the porch. The living is a rectory, to which that of Hannington is annexed, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K.B. at £22. 4s. 7d., and now worth about £800 per annum. The bishop of Lincoln is the patron, and the Rev. Rd. Prettiman, incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776.

*The Vicarage House*, near the church, is prettily mantled with ivy.

Here is a good-sized *Baptist Chapel*, with a small burying-ground attached, erected in 1786; and a *Calvinist Chapel*, built in 1838.

*The National School*, erected in 1828, at a cost of £500, is a handsome brick building, with a neat residence for the master. It is supported by subscription, very well attended, and endowed with a rent charge of £12 per annum, bequeathed, in 1670, by Montague Lane. It is free to poor children of Walgrave and Hannington. The other charities of the parish are the *town land*, which is let to the poor in allotments, and yields an annual rent of £68; the poor's allotment for £14 per annum; a rent charge of 15s. per annum, left by Francis Baxter, to be distributed in bread to the poor; and the interest of £12 left by John Sheldon, in 1812, to the poor.

Barritt S., grocer & dairyman	Knight William, butcher	Jacquest Samuel
Britten E., mast. of free-sch.	Knight J., shopkr. & carptr.	Jaquest William
Cose Rev. John, M.A., curate	Linnel Samuel, shopkeeper	Knight Rd., <i>Walgrave Hall</i>
Gammadge Hen., shoemaker	Love William, blacksmith	Knight William Hills
Gilling Thomas, butcher	Norton Stephen, tailor	Knight William
Jacquest J., boot & shoemkr.	Peach William, beer-retailer	Lowick Wm., <i>Red Lodge</i>
Jolly John, baker	Ringrose Mary, beer-retailer	Munden Sml., sen., (& baker)
Kimbell Richd., wheelwright	Smith Sarah, shopkeeper	Orland Wm. (& miller)
carpenter, & joiner	Smith William B., shoemkr.	Pentelow John
Kimbell Wm., wheelwright,	Walker William, shopkeeper	Sherman William
carpenter, and joiner		Sheldon Stephen (yeoman)
Knight Anthony, jobber, and	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	
machine proprietor	Deacon Thomas	

Letters are received through the Northampton post-office.

*Carriers*—to Northampton, Mondays and Saturday; Wellingborough, on Wednesdays; and Kettering, on Fridays—Thomas Gibson and Daniel York.

## ROTHWELL HUNDRED.

Is bounded by Huxloe and Corby hundreds on the east and north, on the north-west by the river Welland, which separates it from Leicestershire, on the west by Guilsborough hundred, and on the south by the hundred of Orlingbury. Its length from east to west, is about 16 miles, its greatest breadth from north to south, about 9 miles, and it covers an area of 42,640 statute acres. When the Domesday survey was made, Rothwell was divided into two distinct hundreds, viz: *Stotfald*, comprising the western, and *Rodewelle* the eastern part of it. Each of these divisions contained in Henry II's reign thirteen townships, and in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), the whole occurs under the name of Rothwell hundred. In the 35th of Edward I. (1307), *Gilbert de Clare*, earl of Gloucester, died seized of this hundred, which he had held of the king *in capite*, by an unknown service. His son *Gilbert*, was the next heir, after whose decease, without male issue, in the 7th of Edward II, (1314), this hundred was assigned to his second daughter *Margaret*, who carried it in marriage to *Piers de Gaveston*; and afterwards by a second marriage, to *Hugh de Audley*, earl of Gloucester. From this nobleman it passed with his daughter in marriage to Ralph, earl of Stafford, in which family it continued till the time of Henry VIII., and in the 13th year of this reign, it was forfeited to the crown, upon the attainder of *Edward, duke of Buckingham*.

Rothwell hundred contains 19 parishes, 4 hamlets, 3 extra-parochial places, and 1 hamlet; the following is an enumeration, shewing the number of acres and houses, together with the population of each parish, hamlet, &c. in 1841:—



PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses	POPULATION.			Rateabl. Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Arthlingworth.....	2,030	56	130	112	242	£ 2,500
Bowden Little.....	1,670	96	203	232	435	} 3900
Oxenden Little, <i>Hamlet</i> ...	740	1	3	1	4	
Braybrook .....	3,060	95	227	193	420	4,357
Clipston .....	2,800	195	401	458	859	4,157
Desborough .....	2,410	260	711	677	1,388	3,336
Draughton .....	1,360	39	103	105	208	1,742
Farndon East .....	1,070	64	131	119	250	1,456
Glendon .....	1,490	7	22	22	44	1,456
*Barford, <i>Extra Parochial</i> }		1	3	6	9	
Harrington .....	2,000	41	134	104	238	3,600
Haselbeech .....	1,790	35	100	94	194	2,120
Kelmarsh.....	3,750	32	76	87	163	4,464
Loddington.....	1,020	46	114	112	226	1,745
Maidwell.....	1,650	54	131	127	258	1,560
Marston Trussell.....	1,640	49	122	114	236	} 1700
Thorpe Subbenham <i>ex-par</i> }		1	5	6	11	
Oxendon Great.....	1,620	59	112	122	134	2,522
Rothwell .....	3,130	466	1,478	1,330	2,808	5,754
Orton <i>Chapelry</i> .....	940	22	54	56	110	1,290
Thorpe Underwood, <i>Hamlet</i>	360	3	12	9	21	400
Rushton All Sts. & St. Peter }	2,960	79	233	201	434	} 3746
Pipwell (part of) <i>Ham.</i> }		11	30	33	63	
Sibbertoft .....	2,620	105	227	210	437	2,900
Sulby, <i>Extra-parochial</i> .....	700	13	38	32	70	780
Theddingworth (part of).....	1,150	3	9	7	16	1,200
Hothorpe <i>Hamlet</i> .....						
Thorpe Malsor.....	680	64	174	192	366	840
Total .....	42,640	1,897	4,983	4,761	9,644	57,525

\* The area of Barford is included with that of Glendon.

## Charities of Rothwell Hundred,

As abstracted from the last Parliamentary Reports of Public Charities.

Date.	Donor and nature of Gift.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual Value.
1733	Wm. Marriott, (23a.3r.27p.)	Arthingworth Parish ... school ...	£36 0 0
1600	Thomas Langham, (£50)	ditto ... poor ...	2 2 0
	Town land ...	Little Bowden Parish ...	72 19 0
1630	Christphr. Coniers, (£10)	Braybrook Parish ... school ...	18 0 0
1722	Rev. Samuel Hawes, (£50)		
1684	Rev. J. Mapletoft, (£50)		
	Carried forward.....		£129 1 0

Brought forward.....				£129	1	0
Church & Constable's land, (4a.), Braybrook Parish ...				12	0	0
1667	Sir Geo. Buswell, (lands, &c.), Clipston Par., free gramr. schl. & almsh.	360	0	0		
1781	Mrs. Fras. Horton, (£200) } with which £688, 3 per } Euse Horton, Esq. (£100) } cents., were purchased }	ditto	ditto	20	8	0
1776	Commrs. of inclosure (15a.), ditto ...	poor	...	0	15	0
1762	Rev. Jph. Peppin, (£20), ditto ...	ditto	...	0	16	0
Church & Poor's land (19a. 3r.), Desborough Par., ...				24	0	0
1695	James Sewell, (£20) ... ditto ...	poor widows	...	1	0	0
1742	Lewis East, (£20) ... ditto ...	bread to poor	...	1	0	0
1763	William Cave, (£10) ... ditto ...	poor	...	0	10	0
	Ann Craddock, (£5) ... ditto ...	ditto	...	0	5	0
	William Buckby, (£10) ... ditto ...	10 poor widows	...	0	6	0
1820	William Cave, (£100) ... ditto ...	poor	...	5	0	0
1826	Mrs. Mary Chapman, (£50), Draughton Parish ...	bread to poor	...	2	10	0
Church land (11a.) ... East Farndon Parish ...				16	0	0
Rndph. Middlemore (£40), ditto ...				6	6	8
1640	Margaret Halford (£50, laid out on land), ditto ...	apprentg. children	...	11	11	0
	Thomas Lee (rent) ... ditto ...	bread to poor	...	1	4	0
1732	Grace, Countess of Dysart, (£100), Harrington par. poor	...	...	5	0	0
Church charity ... ditto ...				5	0	0
Lord of the manor (a cust. paymt.), Haslebeach par. bread to poor				3	0	0
1704	Mrs. Judith Bathurst ... Hothorpe Chapelry ...	poor	...	6	12	1
Poor's land (10a.) ... Loddington Parish ...				10	0	0
1684	Frances Syers, (rent) ... ditto ...	bread to poor	...	2	12	0
1705	Sarah Wykes, ... ditto ...	school	...	2	10	0
	Mrs. Mary Payne ... Maidwell Parish ...	4 poor widows	...	0	10	0
*	Benefactn. fund, (£48. 6s.), Marston Trussell Par., poor	...	...	2	10	0
1697	Richard Turner, (rent) ... ditto ...	poor	...	0	4	0
	Eliz. & Simon Barwell, (£100), ditto ...	ditto	...	4	0	0
1671	William Quarles, (£50) ... Rushton Parish ...	ditto	...	0	11	4
1809	Hon. W. Cockayne, (£100), ditto ...	ditto	...	3	16	4
1726	Mrs. Mary Maunsell, (£5.), Thorpe Malsor Parish ditto	...	...	0	5	0
	Ditto ... Rothwell Parish ...	school	...	29	4	2
1590	Owen Ragsdale ... ditto ...	Jesus' hospital	...	431	0	0
	Hunt's charity ... ditto ...	poor	...	36	10	0
1728	Agnes Hill, (£700) ... ditto ...	6 poor widows	...	28	0	0
1727	— Cooper, (rent) ... ditto ...	bread to poor	...	3	0	0
	Rev. Joseph Bentham ... ditto ...	ditto	...	0	10	0
	Poor's land ... ditto ...	ditto	...	8	0	0
1714	T. Ponder, (cottages & land) ditto ...	6 poor widows	...	6	2	6
1730	Samuel Tebbutt, (rent) ... ditto ...	6 bibles to poor chil.	...	1	10	0
1653	Rd. Andrews, Esq. (£160), ditto ...	poor	lost.			
Total.....				£1,183	0	1

## ARTHINGWORTH PARISH.

In Domesday book, this parish is called *Arningworde*, *Arniworde*, and in later records, *Aringworth*. It is bounded on the east by Desborough, by Bray-

brook and Oxendon on the north, and by Kelmarsh and Harringworth on the west and south-west. The parish comprises 2,030 statute acres, of the rateable value of £2,500; and the amount of property, as assessed by the Commissioners for the property tax, in 1815, was £2,830. Its population in 1801, was 207; in 1831, 225; and in 1841, 242 souls. The land varies in quality from a deep clay, to a light soil, and the principal proprietors are, the Rev. H. R. Rokeby, B.A., (lord of the manor), lord Bateman, T. Wood, and J Nethercote, Esq.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the *earl of Morton* held 2 hides here which were valued at 20s., and there was half a virgate pertaining to the manor of Rothwell at the same time. This lordship at an early period was divided amongst several possessors, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Alice Raboz*, and the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem were lords of the manor. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the family of Catesby held a manor here, which formerly belonged to the hospitallers, and from the Catesby's it passed to the Stanhopes'. From the family of Stanhope, it passed into the hands of the Langhams', and was carried in marriage to *Mr. Benjamin Rokeby*, a Spanish merchant, from whom it descended lineally to the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Arthingworth which is small, is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. by E. of Market Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave, south aisle, chapel and porch, and a tower containing five bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the King's books at £12. 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but now worth about £380. per annum. The Rev. H. R. Rokeby B. A. is both patron and incumbent.

*The National School* is endowed with £40. a year arising from land left by William Marriott in 1733.

*Arthingworth House*, the property of Thomas Wood, Esq., and residence of the Hon. Captain Cust, is a fine substantial mansion, well situated.

*Directory.*—Hon. Captain Cust, *Arthingworth House*, Rev. H. R. Rokeby, B. A., *Arthingworth Hall*, John Wilson, shoemaker, George Payne, blacksmith, Henry Lewin, shopkeeper, Joseph Willson, vict., *Bull's Head*, (and farmer); and the farmers are John Hews, (and schoolmaster), John Horspool, John Newton, Mrs. Simons, William Smalley, and Thomas Yeomans.

Letters are received through the Market Harborough post-office.

#### BOWDEN (LITTLE) PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlet of Little Oxenden, is bounded on the E. by Dingley, on the W. and S. by Marston and Farndon, and on the N. by the river Welland, which separates it from Leicestershire. It contains with its hamlet, 2,410 acres; its population in 1801, was 327, in 1831, 346; and in

1841, 439 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3,909; and the amount of assessed property, £3,087. The greater part of the parish is grazing land, of excellent quality, and the arable land produces fine crops of wheat and beans. The principal proprietors are, S. Taylor, Esq., the Rector, Rev. T. Barlow, and H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq., the lord of the manor.

*Manor.*—The earl of Morton held 2 hides, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates here, at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a mill of the annual rent of 16d., and 8s. of meadow, and the whole was valued at 30s. In the reign of Henry II., this estate was in the hands of *Robert Fitz-Hugh*, who held it of the fee of Berkhamstede. David, king of Scotland, held 1 hide and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates here, at the same time, and between the successors and descendants, of these possessors, the lordship was henceforth divided. One manor was afterwards in the hands of the family of *Latimer*, from which it passed to the *Griffins*, who held it for several generations; and the other in the reign of Edward IV., was in the possession of *John Beaumont*, and descended to his posterity. The manor of Little Bowden subsequently came into the hands of *Thomas Halford*, gent., who died in 1684, and the widow of whose son sold it to the Griffin family. "The lands here are divided amongst several freeholders," says Bridges, "but the lord of the manor hath the privilege enjoyed by his predecessors of keeping a bull and brawn upon the river as far as Stamford.

*The Village* of Little Bowden, or Bowden Parva, so called to distinguish it from Great Bowden (a neighbouring village in Leicestershire) is seated in the valley, and the cottages are scattered so as to divide it. It is distant 1 mile, S. W. of Market Harborough. The parish consists of the consolidated parishes of St. Mary, and St. Nicholas.

*The Church* of St. Nicholas, that in which divine service is performed, is in the early English style, and consists of a nave and north aisle, south porch and chancel, and a wooden tower in which are three bells. An early English window filled with stained glass from the manufactory of Messrs. Powell, London, has been placed in the chancel by the present rector, at a cost of £30. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £15. 4s. 2d., but now worth about £370 per annum. The Rev. T. W. Barlow, M. A., is the patron, and the Rev. Thomas W. Barlow, M. A., junior, is the present rector. The tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Oxford, were commuted in 1779 for 146 acres of land.

*The Church* of St. Mary's, in Arden, is in the county of Leicester, but its endowment, 85 acres of land, impropriate to Christ church, Oxford, is in this parish. No service, except the burial service, is performed in it.

The most important *Charity* in the parish is the *Town Estate*, consisting of about 20 acres of land and 14 cottages, half the rents and profits of which are



expended in apprenticing poor children, and the other half in providing fuel, medical relief, &c., for the poor not receiving parochial relief.

*Little Oxenden* is a hamlet in this parish, 2 miles S.W. of Market Harborough, containing 1 farm of 740 acres, the property of — Paget, Esq. There is a modus of 4s. per annum upon this division of the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, built about the year 1398.

Barlow Rev. Thos. W., M.A.	Lester J., agent, Royal Ex-	West Mrs. Sophia
Barnes W., stone-mason	change Fire &c., office	Wilson T., civil engineer
Bird John, baker	Marshall Mr. Charles	Williams J., vict., <i>Greyhound</i>
Busgard Mr. James	Monk J., vict., <i>Cherry tree</i>	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Carling Wm., solicitor	Maxey Miss Eliza	Barker William
Cox Mrs. Elizabeth	Newham J., wife & spirit	Biddle Jacob & William
Darnell T., classical commer-	merchant, coach mkr. &c.	Falkner Edward & Thomas
cial and french academy	Sheppard S., gardener &c.	Foster C., [brick & tile mnfr.]
Firbank Mr. Joseph	Smith J., brewer & spirit met	Flavell George
Foster Mr. John	Symington W., coffee-roaster	Flavell John
Granger Mrs. Alice	and tea-dealer	Flavell John, sen.,
Hefford W., carpnt'r & buildr	Ward W., carpentr & builder	Wade Robert, <i>Lodge</i>
Holloway W., sen., gent.	West Mrs. Jane	

Letters are received through the Market Harborough post-office.

## BRAYBROOK PARISH

Is bounded by Desborough on the east, Dingley and Brampton on the north, Oxenden on the west, and Harrington and Arthingworth on the south. It contains 3,060 acres of the rateable value of £4,357; the amount of assessed property is £4,122; and the population in 1801, was 378; in 1831, 366; and in 1841, 420 souls. The soil is clayey; and the principal proprietors are the Rev. John Marriott, (the lord of the manor), E. J. Rudge, Esq., Miss Marriott, and the Rev. John Field. Eastward of the town stood an ancient castle, built, according to Camden, by Robert de Braybroc, in the reign of king John; it stood in a low situation, and was encompassed with a double ditch.

*Manor.*—Robert de Veci had 1 hide, Hugh half a hide of Robert de Buci, the abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, 2 hides, Chetelbert 1 hide and 1 virgate, of the countess Judith, and St. Edmund's Bury Abbey half a virgate, at the general survey; the 2 hides which were held of the abbey of Grestein passed afterwards to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, who possessed them in the reign of Henry II., at the same time Wydo Cook had 1 hide here, Peverel a third part of a hide, Ivo 2 hides and 2 virgates of Peverel's land, with half a virgate of the fee of St. Edmund. At an early period the family of *de Braybrooke* had large possessions here, which passed to the *Latimers*. In the 7th of Edward IV., (1467), Edward Latimer settled the castle and manors of Braybrook on himself and his wife, and dying without issue, in the 12th of the same reign this estate descended to John Griffyn, grandson of his sister, wife to Sir Thomas Griffyn; this castle and estate continued with the Griffyns for many generations.

Sir John Griffyn, K. B., lord Howard of Walden, was created lord Braybrook on the 5th of September, 1788; he was a descendant of Edward, lord Griffin, of Braybrook, which title became extinct in 1742. The castle above mentioned was the principal seat of this family. The abbey of Pipwell had large possessions here, which afterwards came to the *Griffins*.

*The Village of Braybrook* is seated in a valley about 3 miles S. E. of Market Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine edifice, which with its spire has recently been repaired. It contains a monument of Sir Nicholas Griffin, *ob.* 1509. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £23. 6s. 10d., but now worth £600 per annum, the Rev. John Field, M. A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1778. Bridges tells us that it was customary here to strew the church with straw for three weeks, at St. Thomas's day; and for the rector to give 90 eggs, and the clerk 30 eggs, on Good Friday, to the parishioners. Here was formerly a chapel, called the Chapel of Westhall, or of the Blessed Virgin, on the green, in which was a chantry founded and endowed by *Peter de Rales*.

*The Rectory House*, a large substantial building, has been much improved by the present rector. Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, rebuilt in 1815; and a *National School*, endowed with £18 per annum, arising from £110 left by the parties named in the table.

*Worthy*.—Robert de Braybrooke, bishop of London in 1381, and afterwards for six months lord chancellor of England, was born in this village. He died in 1404, was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, and on pulling down the stonework after the fire in 1666, his body was found whole and incorrupt.

Atkins Ann, wheelwright	Swingler Job, baker	Everitt W., sen., & (butcher)
Bindley Wm., carpenter	Tongue W. P., grocer	Fowler Alfred
Cooper G., junr., baker	Underwood Mrs. Amy	Hardin David
Fellows Christopher, tailor	Underwood J., jr., shoe-mkr.	Kesting Thomas
Field Rev. J., rector M.A.	Underwood T., sen. shoe-mr	Kirby G., ( <i>Flitwell Lodge</i> )
Fowler Mrs. Rachael	West Mr. Thomas	Laxton Thomas
Haynes George, vict., <i>Sun</i>		Loake John
Illiff Mark, gardener	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	Payne J., <i>Lower Lodge</i>
Laxton J., blksmith & farrier	Attenborough Robert	Payne T., <i>Upper Lodge</i>
Loake William, baker	Buswell David	Phillips Mrs.
Pain Robert, basket-maker	Cooper George, sen.,	Tebbutt William, grazier
Phillips John, vict., <i>Swan</i> ,	Everitt William, jun.,	Underwood Samuel
(& grazier)		Wilford William

Letters are received through the Market Harborough post-office.

#### CLIPSTON PARISH.

Clipston is bounded on the north by Farndon and Marston Trussell, on the west by Naseby and Haslebeech, and on the south and east by Kelmarsh. It

contains 2800 acres; its population in 1801, was 731; in 1831, 807; and in 1841, 859 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4157. 14s., and the amount of assessed property £4867. The soil is chiefly clay, and the principal proprietors are Thomas Caldecott Esq. (the lord of the manor), Lady Horton, Rev. Thomas Walker, John Nethercoat Esq., William Wartnaby Esq., John Wartnaby Esq., Mrs. Mary Lovell, and Messrs. John Brown and Thomas Goodill.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, this lordship was divided amongst several possessors. *Wachelin* held half a hide and three parts of a virgate of the bishop of Constance; the convent of St. Edmund's-Bury had 2½ virgates, and in a part of the lordship, then called *Calme*, but since *Comb*, half a hide of the soke. Besides these estates, *William Peverel* held 3½ hides in *Clipstone*; and there was 1½ virgates pertaining to the manor of Rothwell. In the reign of Henry II., there were here 3½ hides of the fee of Peverel, half a hide and 3 small virgates of the fee of David, king of Scotland, in the hands of *Adam de Clipston*; 5 small virgates of the socage of *Geytington*; 10 small virgates of the fee of St. Edmund; and 1 small virgate of the socage of *Rowell*. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Roger Pedwardyne* was lord of Clipston, and from him the manor descended to his posterity. The next possessor of this manor was *James Deens, Esq.*, who died seized of it in the 12th of Henry VII. (1469), and it was afterwards divided amongst several possessors. In the 1st of Queen Elizabeth (1558), *Sir Thomas Tresham*, late lord prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, died seized of two parts of the manor of Clipston, which were held of *lord Vaux* as of his manor of Harrowden. John Tresham his grandson was his successor. The other lands passed through numerous possessors, and about a century since, Sir Justinian Isham was lord of Clipston manor.

*The Village* of Clipston is large, handsome and respectable, situate about 4¼ miles S.S.W. of Market Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice consisting of a nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel, tower and short spire containing four bells; it was repaired and painted by the parishioners in 1847. The living is a rectory in three portions in the deanery of Rothwell, two of the portions are valued in the K. B. at £11. 12s. 8d., and the third at £6.; it is now worth about £800 per annum; the master and fellows of Christ's college, Cambridge, are the patrons, and the Rev Thomas Walker, M. A., incumbent. Allotments in lieu of tithes were set out at the enclosure; the land apportioned to the living is free from church rates, the rector repairing and keeping the chancel at his expence. Within this church was a chantry in honor of the Blessed Virgin, founded and endowed by Agnes, daughter of Adam de Clapston. Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, rebuilt in 1803.

*A Free Grammar School and Hospital* was founded here in 1667, by Sir George Buswell. The school is open for the admission free of charge, to the children of six parishes, viz:—Clipston, Kelmarsh, Oxendon, Great Marston, Trussell, Haslebeech, and East Farndon. The schoolmaster, according to the will of the donor, is to be a graduate in one of the universities, and of the church of England, and the children are to be instructed to read and write, and in the grammar and Latin tongue when capable, and catechised and instructed in the doctrines of the church of England, and the common prayer is to be read morning and evening in the school. The school is conducted on the Madras system, the scholars receive a sound commercial education together with Latin if required. *The Hospital* or Alms Houses attached to the foundation for the reception of 12 poor aged persons, each of which receives £15. 12s. and a suit of clothes annually, together with firing and a portion of garden ground. If fit objects cannot be found in Clipston, they are eligible from any of the other five parishes. The Rev. Edward Bates, M. A., is chaplain of the school and hospital, and Mr. Edward Ludlam, master of the school. The endowment consists of about 102 acres of land, which lets, according to the last parliamentary report, for £360 per annum, £130 of which is applied to the purposes of the school; and £688, three per cent consolidated annuities, which was purchased with a legacy of £200, given by Mrs. Fras. Horton, in 1781; £100 bequeathed by Eusebius Horton, the late patron, and dividends accruing from the former legacy. The owner of the Clipston and Newbold estate, formerly possessed by the founder of this charity, is the patron, and appoints the masters upon the nomination of the trustees. Mrs. Horton of Catton Hall, is the present patroness. Besides building the school and hospital, the founder erected a gallery in the church for the 12 alms-people.

*Clipston House*, a good substantial building near the centre of the village, is the residence of Mrs. Lovell.

*Newbold* or *Nobold* is a hamlet and manor in this parish, adjoining the west end of Clipston. About half a mile westward is *Old Newbold*, where according to probable tradition stood anciently a town and church. Every indication of a destroyed village is here, and foundations, hearth stones, &c., have been frequently turned up, and part of the manor house is said to have been built out of the ruins of the church. In the reign of Phillip and Mary, this manor was in the possession of the family of Buswell, one of which *Sir George Buswell*, founded the grammar school and hospital at Clipston. From the Buswells it passed to the Horton's.



Bassett John, tailor & draper	Lee David, baker	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Bates Rev. E. M.A., chaplain to hospital, and curate of Kelmarsh	Ludlam Edward, master of free grammar school	Marked 1 are graziers only.
Bollard T., tailor & draper	Ludlam Mrs. Harriett, ladies boarding school	Marked * are yeomen.
Bollard Wm. tailor & draper	Lovell Mary, gentlewoman	1 Buswell E. (& plmbr & glazr)
Bonsor W., brick manufactr	Clipston House	1 Buswell Mary, (& vict., <i>Old Red Lion</i> )
Bonsor Wm., land surveyor	Moreton Charles, butcher	1 Buswell Wm. (& butcher)
Brown Miss Ann	Newcomb J. boot & shoe mr.	1 Brown David, (& baker)
Buswell Jph, cooper & vict., <i>Rose &amp; Crown</i>	Patrick David, baker	*Brown John
Buswell Mrs.	Patrick T., tailor & draper	Ellis David, (& tup breeder)
Buswell Nathaniel, baker	Perkins William, blacksmith	Foster John
Buswell T., miller & baker	Randell Thomas, blacksmith	Foster Joseph, <i>Grange</i>
Carvell J. grcr drpr. & grazr	Sharman Alfred, painter, gla- zier, and paperhanger	*Goodhill Thomas
Chew Mrs. Ann	Walker Rev. T., M.A. rector	1 Green William
Foster Mr. William	Ward Mary, grocer	1 Haddon Thos. J. (salesman)
Fox Chas., vict., <i>Bull's Head</i> (& saddler)	Ward I. shoemkr. & lace agt.	1 Jarman George
Goodman Thomas, carpentr.	Wartnaby John, esq.	1 Main Robert
Gough Misses, ladies board- ing school	Watkin Rebecca, grocer, mil- liner and dressmaker	*Oldacres Ralph
Gough Rev. T. T., (Baptist)	Watkin H., carptr. whlgt. &c	1 Palmer John, (& butcher)
Haddon J., grocer, & agent to Northampton Fire and Life Office	Wilford G., boot & shoemkr	Palmer William
	Wormleighton J., carpenter and builder	Pell Walter, senior
		Pell Walter, junior
		Potterton Thomas Benjamin
		*Wood John, maltster, corn- factor and coal merchant

Letters are received by Mr. Wm. Bonsor, through Northampton.

Carrier—John Kendall to Harborough, Tues.; Northampton, Wed. and Sat.; and during the Summer months to Lutterworth, Thurs.

# DESBOROUGH PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Brampton and Stoke Albany on the north, Braybrook, Harrington, and Pipwell on the east, and the Ise or Isebrook, which divides it from Rothwell on the south. It contains 2,410 acres; its population in 1801, was 831; in 1831, 988; and in 1841, 1388 souls, including 163 persons attending Rothwell fair. The rateable value of the parish is £3,336. 11s. and the amount of assessed property, £3,383. The soil is various, but generally very productive; and the principal proprietors are, Mrs. Lane, (the lady of the manor), Mr. James Biggs, and J. Douglas, Esq.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, *Robert de Toden*, to whom *Hugh* was undertenant, held half a hide of the crown, in *Deisburg*; *Ambrose* held 1 hide and 1 virgate, of William Peverell; and *Alan*, 1 virgate, of the earl of Morton, at the same time, and the whole, including a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., was valued at 65s. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315) the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, — *Burdon*, *Nicholas Latymer*, and John de Hotot, were lords of Desborough. The principal estates here continued for many generations in the families of *Burdon* and *Latimer*, and afterwards passed through the *Holls*, to the family of *Pulton*. In the 2nd of Edward VI. (1548), *Giles Pulton* died seized of a manor, which he held of Francis Pigot, Esq., as of

his manor of Harrington; the manor called Burdon's manor, held of the honour of Peverel, and several other possessions here. In Bridges' time, (about a century since), the manor, with the greatest part of the lordship, was still in the Pulton Family, who had inherited their estate here, fourteen descents successively.

*The Village* of Desborough was formerly a considerable place for the manufacture of silk plush for hats, usually employing about 500 hands, but for some time past, this branch has been in a depressed state. The village is seated on an eminence, about 6 miles N. W. of Kettering.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Giles, consists of a nave, side-aisles, and porches, chancel, tower and spire, containing five bells. Part of the spire was struck down by lightning, on the 9th of August, 1843, but was soon restored by the parishioners. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £8, returned at £113. 16s., but the gross income is £156 per annum. Mrs. Lane, is the patron, and the Rev. Wm. Wilson, M.A., incumbent.

*The Baptists, Calvinists, and Methodists*, have each a *Chapel* here; and here is a *British School*, which is well attended; and a *National School*, for both sexes, erected in 1841.

In addition to the *Charities*, (for which see the table prefixed to this hundred) Mrs. Biggs, of this parish, left the sum of £226 to the church and Sunday-school, which, in 1843, was invested in the funds.

Biggs James, Esq.	Foster S., national schoolmr.	Wilson Rev. Wm., vicar
Bosworth Samuel, grocer	Fox George, shoemaker	Yeomans Jas., grocer & drpr.
Burditt Ebenezer, British schoolmaster	Fox William, butcher	Yeomans Joseph, blacksmith
Buswell Richard, blacksmith	Kilburn Mrs. wheelwright	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Clarke Charles, wheelwright and builder	Lantsbury John, baker	Thus * are yeomen.
Clements Rev. Ths., (Baptist)	Loake Thomas, grocer draper	*Bains William, (and baker)
Coe Nathaniel, grocer	Monk Thomas, shoemaker and druggist	*Chater James,
Coe William, tailor	Moore Sarah, grocer	Cheney William,
Coker John, railway contr.	Page George, shoemaker	*Driver William.
Crick Wm., foreman at the silk plush factory	Panter James, grcr. & drapr.	Harris John, (and maltster)
Dawkins Joseph, builder	Perkins Jhn., tailor & draper	*Iliff William Morris,
Dawkins Wm., jun stonemsn.	Robinson Geo., beer retlr.	Kilburn Robert, junior
Dawkins Mr. Wm. senior	Salmon Wm., cpntr & buildr.	Kilburn Saml, junr. (builder & vict. <i>The George</i> )
Deacon Jnthn., carpenter & c.	Smith Thomas Dexter, vict.	Kilburn Thomas, senior
Essam Mr. Joseph, gent.	<i>Black Horse</i>	*Loake Thomas,
Essex Wm., baker and vict.	Swain James, miller	Michael Richard,
<i>King's arms</i>	Tailby George, butcher	*Summer George,
Foster Robt., tailor & draper	Thompson Mr. Alfred, jun.	Tailby J., (butch. & vict. <i>Swan</i> )
	Thompson Samuel, sen. draper and grocer	Wilford Ebenezer, (and vict. <i>New Inn</i> )

Letters are received through the Kettering post-office

*Carriers*.—John Aprice to Market Harborough, Tuesday, and Northampton Saturday. Charles Manton to Market Harborough, Tuesday, and Kettering, Friday.

#### DRAUGHTON PARISH

Is bounded by Loddington on the east, Harrington on the north, Maidwell on the west, and Lamport on the south. It contains 1,360 acres; of the rateable

value of £1,742 ; the amount of assessed property is £2,183 ; and the population, in 1801, was 179 ; in 1831, 176 ; and in 1841, 208 souls. The soil is various, and H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq. is lord of the manor, and principal owner. This lordship is well supplied with springs.

*Manor.*—The king had 1 hide and half a virgate, in *Dractone* ; and *Malno* or *Mainfelin* had 1 virgate. In the reign of Henry II., there was 1 hide and 1 virgate of the fee of *Rowell* ; 1 virgate of the fee of *Menfelin de Wolsington* ; and half a hide of the fee of David, king of Scotland. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Simon Mallore* was lord of Draughton. The principal estate here subsequently came into the possession of the family of *Seyton*, from which it passed in the reign of Henry VIII., to *John Haslewood, Esq.*, who levied a fine of it in 1526. From the Haslewoods it passed in marriage to lord Hatton, who sold it to *James lord Russell*, whose relict married Sir Henry Houghton, for her second husband, about a century since.

*The Village* of Draughton, situate on rising ground, is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. by S. of Kettering.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower, in which are five bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £12. 2s. 11d., returned at £118 ; but the gross income is £346 per annum. H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Thomas Holdich, M.A., incumbent.

*The National School*, in the village, was erected in 1841.

*Charity.*—The sum of £2. 10s. per annum, the interest of £50 left in 1826, by Mrs. Mary Chapman, is distributed in bread to the poor, on the first Sunday in Advent.

*Directory.*—Rev. J. S. Hall, curate, Mr. John Bayes, Wm. Corby, school-master, Samuel Corby, beer-retailer ; and the farmers and graziers are, Thomas Wiggins, Wm. Wiggins, sen., Wm. Wiggins, jun., Rt. and G. Horspool, and Rt. Hewitt. Letters are received through the Northampton post-office.

#### FARNDON EAST PARISH

Is bounded by Oxenden Great on the east, Little Bowden and the river Welland which divides it from Leicestershire on the north, Marston Trussell on the west, and Clipston on the south. It contains 1,070 acres, of the rateable value of £2,456. 10s. ; the amount of assessed property is £2,426 ; and the population in 1801, was 279 ; in 1831, 250 : and in 1841, 250 souls. The soil is various, and H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq., (the lord of the manor), and the Rev. George Adams, are the principal owners of it. Here is a mineral well, called Caldwell spring.

*Manor.*—The abbot of St. Edmund's Bury held half a hide ; the Earl of

Morton,  $3\frac{1}{3}$  virgates; the Countess Judith, 1 virgate, and William, one of the king's thanes,  $3\frac{1}{3}$  virgates, at the general survey. In the reign of Henry II., *Farndon* lordship contained 1 hide of the fee of Huntingdon, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  virgates of the fee of St. Edmund, in the hands of Robert Fitz-Hugh. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Ralph de Stanlowe*, was lord of the manor; in the 11th of the same reign, *John Longeville* levied a fine of it, and with his descendants it continued till the reign of James I., when it passed to the Craddocks. A little more than a century since, Mr. John Griffith was lord of it, and from him it descended, through intermediate possessors, to the present proprietor.

*The Village* of East Farndon is distant about 2 miles S.W. of Market Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of a nave, south aisle, and porch, chancel, and tower, in which are four bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K.B. at £13. 1s. 0½d., but now worth £400 per annum. The patronage is vested in the president and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford, and the Rev. George Adams, B.D., is incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1780.

*The Rectory House*, a good commodious residence, is pleasantly situated.

*Farndon Hall*, the seat of Rd. Herbert, Esq., is a handsome building, commanding a good eastern prospect.

Here is a *National School*, supported by subscription.

For the charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

*Directory*.—Richard Herbert, Esq., *Farndon Hall*; Mr. William Whiteman; Mr. Essam; Eliz. Eagle, vict., *Three Horse-shoes*; Rt. Eagle, baker; John Tirrell, carpenter, &c.; Mary Scott, vict., *The Bell*; Wm. Scott, shoemaker; Thos. Stirges, shopkeeper; and the graziers are—Geo. Bland, Thos. Coleman, Job Pollard, Wm. West, Wm. Ed. Whiteman (& maltster), and Thos. Wilford.

Letters are received through the Market Harborough post-office.

#### GLENDON PARISH.

This parish lies north of Thorpe Malsor, and joins Rothwell on the west. It contains 1,490 acres, including the extra-parochial district of Barford; its population, in 1801, was 48; in 1831, 44; and in 1841, 44 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,156; and the amount of assessed property £1,803. The soil varies from a red loam to a black clay, and John Booth, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

*Manor*.—Half a hide and a third part of a hide in *Clendone* pertaining to the manor of Rothwell were in the hands of the crown; and the abbey of *Grestein*, in Normandy, held a similar quantity here at the general survey. This manor was in the possession of the family of de Clendon; in the 4th of Henry IV.



(1402), *Andrew de Newbottle* was seized of it: and in the reign of Henry VIII., it was in the possession of *Edward Griffin, Esq.*, the attorney-general. In the reign of Edward VI., the manor of Glendon was conveyed by Edward and Elizabeth Griffin to *Robert Lane, Esq.*, in exchange for other lands, and with the family of Lane it continued for several generations.

There is neither village or church in this parish, which is situate about 3 miles N.N.W. of Kettering. It contains only a few scattered houses.

*The Church or Chapel*, which stood in Bridges time, was dedicated to St. Helen, and consisted of a body and chancel. The living is a rectory, rated in the K.B., at £8; in the patronage of John Booth, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. J. Wetherall, of Rushton.

*Glendon Hall*, the seat of John Booth, Esq., is a fine mansion, situate rather in low ground about 3 miles N.N.W. of Kettering. It contains several family portraits, and a full length one of Katherine Parr, queen of Henry VIII., by Holbein.

BARFORD, an extra-parochial district, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from Glendon, contains 1 house and farm, which belongs to John Booth, Esq.

*Directory*.—John Booth, Esq., *Glendon Hall*; and George Booth, Charles Richards, and Thos. W. Richards, farmers and graziers.

Letters are received through the Kettering post-office.

#### HARRINGTON PARISH.

Harrington, otherwise Hetherington, is bounded by Rothwell on the east, Arthingworth on the north, and Kelmarsh and Orton on the west and south. It contains 2,532, or according to the parliamentary report, 2,000 statute acres, of which between 300a. and 400a. are under tillage; the rateable value of the parish is £3,685. 8s. 6d.; the amount of assessed property, £4,617; and the population, in 1801, was 140; in 1831, 191; and, in 1841, 238 souls—although at present it does not exceed 192 souls. The soil; for the most part, is a rich red loam; much of the pasture land is of the most excellent description, and considerable quantities of cattle are fed for the London markets. In some few parts the surface is a stiff retentive clay. There are abundant quarries of limestone, beneath which beds of sand run to a great depth.

*Manor*.—Mention is made of this lordship in Domesday book, from which it appears that in Edward the Confessor's time it was valued at 30s. per annum; that at the period of the Conqueror's survey it was rated at £6 annually; and that it was then in the possession partly of *Roger Montgomery*, earl of Shrewsbury, father-in-law of Robert, earl of Morton, half-brother to the Conqueror, and partly of *Grestein* abbey, a Norman monastery. In Henry II.'s time, *Fitz-Alured* was a principal proprietor, and about the year 1209, *John Montacute*, or *Montague*, was seized of a considerable estate in this parish. At his death, in

1231, he bequeathed his property here to the military order of St. John of Jerusalem, better known in later times as the order of Malta. The family of Saunders probably owned property here at a very early period. They were certainly settled here in the beginning of the 15th century, and their estate, augmented in extent by every successive proprietor, seems to have descended in regular order from father to son, until the year 1602, when, on the failure of the male line of the Saunders family, it was inherited by *Sir John Stanhope*, as representative of one of the female branches. Sir John was created a peer by James I., by the title of *Lord Stanhope*, of Harrington. He was succeeded, in 1620, by his only son Charles, lord Stanhope, at whose death in 1665, the title became extinct, but the mansion and estate at Harrington fell to his eldest sister *Elizabeth*, who had married *Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart.*, of Helmingham, in the county of Suffolk. From that time the estate has continued in the hands of the Tollemaches (who subsequently became earls of Dysart) until the present day. On the death of *Louisa*, countess (in her own right) of Dysart, in 1840, it came (under the will of earl Wilbraham, who died in 1821), into the possession of her youngest son, the *Hon. Chas. Tollemache*, who is the present proprietor and lord of the manor.

*Antiquities.*—The site of the ancient mansion and gardens, belonging successively to the families of Saunders, of Stanhope, and of Tollemache, is evidently indicated by the remains of terraces and avenues of trees, in a meadow to the north of the village, which is now known by the name of *the Falls*. Another meadow of 60 acres adjoining, is still designated *the Park*. No trace of any building, however, is now in existence. It had long ceased to be the residence of any member of the Tollemache family, and was pulled down by Lionel, earl of Dysart, in 1745.

On the north side, separated from Harrington by the Ise brook, which flows through this lordship in an easterly direction to the Nen, lies the hamlet of NEWBOTTLE, containing at present only one farm-house; and at the N.E. corner of Newbottle is Loatland wood, comprising about 59 acres. On the east side is the hamlet of THORPE UNDERWOOD.

*The Village* of Harrington, which is small, stands on the brow of a hill, near the centre of the parish, is distant 6 miles N. by W. from Kettering, 7 from Market Harborough, and 78 N. by E. from London. It is built on a limestone rock, which abounds with springs of excellent water.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, stands about a quarter of a mile N.E. of the village. It is in the later English style, and consists of a nave and side aisles, north and south transepts, chancel, south porch, and a tower, which adjoins the south transept. The nave is supported by four pairs of clustered columns, connected by pointed arches. The chancel is separated from the nave by a carved oak screen, which exhibits remains of considerable elegance, though much mutilated by age. The staircase still remains, which led to the

rood loft. The present tower was built in 1809, by Wilbraham, earl of Dysart, on the site of the former one, which fell down in the year 1802. At the same time he presented to the church a set of six bells. In 1827, the old leaded roof of the church, being much decayed, was removed, and the present slated roof substituted. The chancel is still leaded. An organ was erected in 1840. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £15. 9s. 7d. The tithes were commuted, in 1839, for a rent-charge of £530, and there are 18 acres of glebe land. The rector is the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Fras. Tollemache, B.A., brother of the earl of Dysart. The patron is the Hon. Chas. Tollemache.

*The Rectory House* (with the exception of a small part, now chiefly used as offices) was built at different periods, during the incumbency of the late rector, and is a commodious residence. It is situated at the east end of the village and is surrounded with shrubberies and pleasure-grounds.

There is a *Dame School* supported by the rector, and a *Sunday School* maintained by subscription. The school was built in 1825.

*Charities.*—Grace, countess of Dysart, in 1732, bequeathed the sum of £100. for apprenticing poor children of the parish. The yearly sum of £5 is paid by the lord of the manor, for the repairs of the church, in compensation for the herbage of certain head-lands, now belonging to the manorial estate. The Rev. Wm. Wilson, formerly rector of this parish, left £50, in 1831, to the poor. The money is vested in the 3 per cent. consols, and the interest is applied to the use of the poor at Christmas.

Tollemache Hon. and Rev.	Perkins My., vict., Tollemache	Sibley Samuel
Hugh Francis, B.A. rector	<i>Arms</i>	Turner Mary
Cross John, grocer	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	Turner Richard
Glanister J. groom to rector	Bamford William	Turner William, L.
Nichols Eliz. B., schlmstress	Kendall James	Underwood William
Nichols John, B., weaver and parish clerk	Perkins George, (& game keeper to the rector)	

Letters are received through the Kettering Post-office.

## HASELBEECH PARISH

Is bounded on the E. by Maidwell and Kelmarsh, on the N. and N. W. by Clipston and Naseby, and on the S. by Cottesbrook. It contains 1790 acres of the rateable value of £2,411; the amount of assessed property is £3,226; and the population in 1801, was 118; in 1831, 140; and in 1841, 194 souls. The soil is of a mixed nature; nine-tenths of the parish is in permanent pasture, and the directors of St. George's hospital, London, Sir C. E. Isham, Bart., and Mr. John J. Slater, are the largest owners.

*Manor.*—The earl of Morton had 3 hides of land here, at the general survey, which were valued at 40s. At an early period the family of *Burnell* possessed this manor, and with them it continued till the 8th of Henry V., (1417), when it fell to the two daughters of Sir Edward Burnell. In the reign of Henry VI.

it was in the possession of the Tresham family, from which it passed to *John Haselwood, Esq.*, one of whose successors sold it to *William Saunders, Esq.*, The family of *Wykes* held it more than a century since; and the late proprietor *Sir Thomas Apreece*, left it with all his property, by will, to St. George's hospital, London. Lady Peacock, his sister, is at present at law with the trustees of the hospital for the recovery of the said property.

*The Village* of Haselbeech is distant about  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Welford, and  $12\frac{1}{4}$  N. by W. from Northampton.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower, in which are four bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £13. 14s. 9½d., but now worth £323 per annum. The Rev. Henry Robinson, is both patron and incumbent.

*The Rectory House*, a neat building, stands west of the church.

*Directory*.—Rev. Henry Robinson, rector, Joseph Lilley, tailor, William Irons, baker, John Letts, beer retailer; and the farmers and graziers are, George James Slater, George Hewitt, John Jerome Slater, sen., John J. Slater, jun., Mary Andrew and Son, and John Everett.

Letters are received through the Northampton post-office.

*Carrier*.—William Irons to Northampton, Sat., & Market Harborough, Tues.

#### KELMARSH PARISH.

This parish is bounded by Harrington on the east, Oxenden on the north, Clipston on the west, and Maidwell on the south. It contains 3,750 acres. Its population in 1801, was 131; in 1831, 159; and in 1841, 163 souls. The rateable value of the property is £4,464; and the amount of assessed property £5,997. The soil is various, the greater part of the parish is in grass, and lord Bateman, (the lord of the manor), and Mrs. Wartnaby, are the principal landowners.

*Manor*.—The crown held 2 hides, and *William Peverel*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides in *Keilmerse*, at the Norman survey. In the reign of Henry II., *Eudo Fitz-Haschul* held the greater part of the lordship, and *Adam de Kelmers* the remainder. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), *Simon de Kelmersh* was lord of the manor, and it descended to his posterity. In Edward IV.'s time, this lordship was in the hands of *Richard Osborne Esq.*, and in the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, *Edward Osborne*, died seized of four several manors here, Osborne's, Pulton's, Tiffeld's, and Pilkinton's manors. From the Osborne's this lordship appears to have passed to *Sir John Hanbury, Kt.*, *Wm. Bateman Bateman Hanbury*, the 2nd baron Bateman, and present proprietor of this lordship, is son of the first baron by the daughter of Lord Spencer Chichester. He was born in 1826, and succeeded his father, in 1845. This family is descended paternally from the Hanburys of Kelmarsh a younger branch of the Hanburys, of Hanbury, Worcestershire. The great-



grandfather of the present peer married Miss Western, whose uncle, William Bateman, was created an Irish viscount, in 1725: the title became extinct on the death of that peer's son in 1802, and the estates passed to Wm. Hanbury. The descendants of Miss Western, who assumed the name of Bateman, obtained a new barony by the same title, and was father of the present peer. Residences, 33, Portman-square, London: Shobden Court, Leominster, Herefordshire, and Kelmarsh Hall, Northamptonshire. The Hon. Chas. Spencer Bateman Hanbury, his brother, is his heir presumptive.

*The Village* of Kelmarsh, which is small, is 5 miles south of Market Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Dennis, consists of a nave, side-aisles, porch, chancel, tower, and spire containing a peal of six bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K.B. at £23. 1s. 5½d., but now valued at about £700 per annum. Lord Bateman is the patron, and the Rev. George Hanbury, M.A., incumbent. Rev. Edw. Bates, M.A., is the curate.

*Kelmarsh Hall*, the seat of Lord Bateman, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, a short distance from the village.

*Directory*.—Rt. Hon. lord Bateman, *Kelmarsh hall*, Stephen Randall, parish clerk, Aquila Smith, groom to lord Bateman, Martha Wiggins, grocer: and the farmers and graziers are, Joseph French, Jacob Mutton, Thomas Orton, John Smith, (and vict., *Fox and Hounds*), Geo. Underwood, and Eliz. Walpole.

Letters are received through the Northampton post-office.

## LODDINGTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Thorpe Malsor, on the north by Orton and Rothwell, on the west by Maidwell, and on the south by Cransley. It contains 1,020 acres of the rateable value of £1,745; the amount of assessed property is £906; and the population in 1801, was 183; in 1831, 218; in 1841, 226 souls. The soil is principally a cold clay, the greater part is arable, and the principal proprietors are A. A. Young, (the lord of the manor) and J. C. Higgins Esq., the parish is well supplied with springs, two of which are petrifying. The lordship was enclosed, in the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, and thence called the *Godly Enclosure*.

*Manor*.—There was 1½ hides in *Lodintone* belonging to Rothwell manor in the hands of the crown at the Domesday survey. In the 4th of Edward II., (1310) *Henry de Lacy*, earl of Lincoln, died seized of the manor of *Lodington*, which he held of the king by the service of one knight's fee, and in the 9th of the same reign (1315) *Peter de Dalderby* and the earl of Gloucester were lords of *Lodington*. In the 11th of the same reign (1318) *Peter de Dalderby* levied a fine of the manor, and it descended to his heirs. In the 18th of Richard II., (1394) *John de Knighton* possessed it, and it soon after passed to Kynnesmans,

*Simon Kynnesman* being lord of it in 1420, in which year he obtained license of the bishop to have mass celebrated in his mansion-house here. In Bridges' time Benjamin Allicock, Esq. was lord of the manor: *Allen Allicock Young, Esq.*, is the present possessor.

*The Village* of Loddington is rather neat, and distant  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. of Kettering.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Leonard, consists of a nave, side aisles, porch, chancel, and spire steeple in which are three bells. The living is a rectory in the patronage of the crown, and incumbency of the Rev. George Edward Hanmer, M. A.: it was valued in the K. B. at £10. 4s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., but now worth £500 per annum. The tithes were commuted for £384, and there are 40 acres of glebe land.

There is a dissenting place of worship near the centre of the village.

*Loddington Hall*, the property of A. A. Young, Esq., but now in the occupation of Mr. John Pell Dainty, farmer, is a good stone building

*Charities*.—The poor's land consists of 10 acres; Frances Syers, in 1684, left an annual rent charge of £2. 12s. to be distributed in bread to the poor: and Sarah Wykes, in 1705, bequeathed the sum of £2. 10s. per annum to the school.

Andrew J., bakr. & shoemkr.	Sharp John, parish clerk	Dainty William
Browning Wm., builder &c.	Farmers and Graziers.	Garrett William
Humphrey D., tailor, draper,	Bates Thomas	Higgins Charles
and grocer	Dainty Frederick	Higgins Daniel
Harris Mr. Samuel	Dainty J. P., <i>Loddington Hall</i>	York William

Letters are received through the Kettering post-office.

*Carrier*.—Henry Mattson, to Northampton, Sat.; Harborough, Tues.; & Kettering, Fri.

#### MAIDWELL PARISH,

Called in Doomsday book *Medewell*, and in later records *Maydenwell*, is bounded by Draughton on the east, Kelmarsh on the north, Cottesbroke on the west, and Lamport on the south. It contains 1650 acres: its population in 1801, was 208; in 1831, 278: and in 1841, 258 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1,560; and the amount of assessed property, £2,595. The soil is generally a deep clay, and H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal owner.

*Manor*.—*Berner* held of *Maino* 4 hides here, at the Norman survey: in the reign of Henry II., *Alen de Maydwell* held here 4 hides of *Hamon* or *Fitz-Hamon*, son of *Maino*, at the same time, 2 hides of the fee of *Ranulph de Baieux*, by *Rabas*: and henceforth this lordship contained two distinct manors. In the 9th of Edward II., (1315), *Sir Nicholas Szyton, Kt.*, was lord of Maidwell, and from him it descended to his heirs. This part of the lordship, which in Henry II's time was in the possession of the family of *Rabas*, continued with them till the 9th of Richard II. (1385), when *Agnes*, relict of *Robert Rabas*, levied a fine of it to the use of *Robert Fordinge*. Henceforth no mention is to be found of the lordship till the 16th of Edward IV. (1486), when *Everard Seyton, Esq.*,

died seized of two manors here. From this family they passed in the reign of Henry VIII. to *John Hazelwood, Esq.* About the year 1683, the lordship of Maidwell was carried in marriage to the Hatton family, and it was afterwards sold by lord Hatton, to lord James Russell, 6th son of the 1st duke of Bedford. H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq., is the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Maidwell stands low, and is situated about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. of Northampton, and 7 S. of Market Harborough. Near the church is a quick flowing spring, called Maidwell, from which the parish is supposed to have taken its name.

Here were anciently *two Churches*, one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin (now standing), to which the chapel of Kelmarsh was annexed; the other dedicated to St. Peter (long since destroyed), stood N.E. of the present church, in St. Peter's Close, but when it fell to decay, does not appear. The present edifice consists of a nave, chancel, porches, and tower, containing a peal of five bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K.B. at £16. 5s. 2½d., but now worth £220 per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Thomas Holdich is the rector. In the chancel are two old battered figures of men in armour, one of which is supposed to be the effigy of Sir John Seaton, Kt., who died in Jerusalem, in 1396, and whose remains were interred here.

*The School*, in the village, is supported by subscription.

*Maidwell Hall*, the property of the lord of the manor, and residence of J. B. Beale, Esq., was formerly the seat of Lord James Russell. It is a plain, commodious, stone mansion, erected in 1637.

Austin William, tailor	Ravens Thomas, vict., <i>Goat</i>	Church William
Beale J. B., esq., <i>Maidwell Hall</i>	Watkins J., carpnt., bldr. &c.	Everett Edmund
Gulliver Wm., shoemaker	Farmers and Graziers.	Johnson John, (& shopkpr)
Heeps John, blacksmith.		Johnson William
Heeps Jeremiah, blacksmith	Bradshaw John, (& baker)	Knight Thomas
Holdich Rev. Thos., rector	Bradshaw James	Norton Charles
Lucas Samuel, schoolmaster	Britton Richard	Norton T., <i>Berry-dale Lodge</i>

Letters are received through the Northampton post-office.

#### MARSTON TRUSSELL PARISH.

This parish, including the extra-parochial district of Thorpe Lubbenham, contains 1640 statute acres. It is bounded by Farndon on the east, Lubbenham, in Leicestershire, on the north, Hothorp on the west, and Clipston and Sibbertoft on the south. The rateable value of the parish is £1,700; the amount of assessed property £1,830; and the population in 1801, was 212; in 1831, 223; and in 1841, 247 souls. It is called Marston Trussell from the Trussells, who were lords of it soon after the conquest. The soil is principally a strong clay and loam; and B. A. Bennett, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

*Manor.*—At the general survey *Hugh de Grentmaisnil* had 2 hides in *Mersitone* and *Torp*, which were valued at 4s. In the reign of Henry II., *Osbert Trussell* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides and half a virgate here, of the earl of Leicester; and in the 9th of Edward II., (1315) *William Trussell* was lord of the manor. With the family of Trussell it continued till the reign of Henry VII., when it was carried in marriage to John Vere, earl of Oxford, and descended to his posterity. B. E. Bennett, Esq., is the present proprietor.

*The Village* of Marston Trussell is about 3 miles W. by S. of Market Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, comprises a nave, side aisles, porches, and a tower containing five bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £15. 2s. 11d., but now worth about £450 per annum; the Rev. William Law is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1813.

*Marston Hall*, the seat of B. E. Bennett, Esq., is a handsome mansion pleasantly situated on rising ground at the west end of the village.

**THORPE LUBBENHAM** is an extra parochial district containing 1 house, situate 1 mile east of Marston. The acreage is included with the parish, and Hugh Stratford Stratford, Esq., is the owner.

Bennett B. E., Esq. <i>Marston Hall</i>	Spriggs Martha, grocer	Fox John,
Clarke William, shoemaker	Spriggs Joseph, carpenter	Goodman John,
Coleman Benjamin, butcher	Wignell Richard, tea dealer	Hart William,
Ednit William, carpenter	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>	Mareton William,
Harrauld Alexander, tailor	Bennett Thomas,	Spencer Samuel,
Harrauld Martha, vict. <i>Swan</i>	Deverill Charles,	Stacey Thomas,
Perkins Thomas, blacksmith and beer retailer	Flint Stephen,	Warin John, and Sons

Letters are received through the Market Harborough post-office.

#### OXENDEN GREAT, PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Braybrook and Arthingworth, on the north by Bowden Little, by Clipston and Oxenden Little on the west, and on the south by Kelmarsh. It contains 1,620 acres, of the rateable value of £2,522: the amount of assessed property is £2,660: and the population in 1801, was 281: in 1831, 239: and in 1841, 234 souls. The bounds of Rockingham forest formerly extended to a bridge over the rivulet which divides this parish from Kelmarsh. The soil is of a deep black loamey nature: the greater part of the lordship is in grass, and Thomas Paget, Esq., (the lord of the manor), George Harrison, Esq., the rector, and John Nethercoat, Esq., are the principal proprietors.

*Manor.*—There was 1 hide and 1 virgate belonging to Rothwell manor in the hands of the crown, and *Ulf* held 1 hide here of the countess Judith, at the general survey. This division of the lordship subsisted for some time: but in the 14th of Richard II., (1320), the king, who then possessed it, granted it to



Sir John Holt and others. In the time of Henry VII. a moiety of it was in the hands of the *Pulteney* family, one of whom sold it in the reign of queen Elizabeth, for £200 to Edward Griffin, Esq., the other moiety subsequently came to the same family.

*The Village* of Great Oxenden, which is rather handsome and respectable, is seated on the declivity of a small hill about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles south from Market Harborough. The ancient hall or manor house is supposed to have stood in the centre of it, in Lord's close, which bears vestigia of demolished buildings.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Helen, is a neat edifice, standing a quarter of a mile from the village, and consisting of a nave, side aisles, porch, chancel, and tower containing four bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £13. 8s. but now worth about £423 per annum. The Rev. Edward Parker is the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1767 for land. Within the town was formerly a *chapel*, the church standing at some distance from it. *The Rectory House* is a good substantial building, recently enlarged.

*Oxenden Hall*, the seat and property of George Harrison, Esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated a short distance from the village, and commanding extensive prospects.

For the charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

*Worthy.*—The Rev. John Morton, author of the "Natural History of Northamptonshire," which was printed in London, in folio, 1712, was instituted rector of this parish in 1706. He died, and was buried here, in 1737. Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., at present residing here, is author of "Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas," "Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau," "The Emigrant," "Life of Bruce, the Traveller, &c."

*Directory.*—George Harrison, Esq., *Oxenden Hall*, Rev. Edward Parker, M.A., rector, Sir Francis B. Head, Bart., Benjn. Warburton, vict., *George*; Mr. John Wright; Jph. Flint, shoemaker; Wm. Sumpter, carpenter; Fras. B. Kendall, shoemaker; Isaac Wakin, vict., *White Horse*; and the graziers are—Rd. Ward, (and butcher), William Lee, John Buswell, David Burditt, and John Bland.

Letters are received through the Northampton post-office.

#### ROTHWELL PARISH.

Rothwell, popularly called Rowell, including the chapelry of Orton, and the hamlet of Thorpe Underwood, is bounded on the east by Rushton, on the north by Desborough, on the west by Harrington, and on the south by Loddington and Thorpe Malzor. It contains altogether 4,430 acres; its population in 1801 was 1,409; in 1831, 2,002; and in 1841, 2,939 souls, including 522 persons attending the fair, and 37 persons in Jesus' hospital. The rateable value of the parish is £5,754. 9s., exclusive of the chapelry, which is £1,290; and the amount

of assessed property is £8,205. The land is chiefly arable, the soil various, and the principal proprietors are, Thos. Philip Maunsell, Esq., M.P., Capt. Maunsell, and Henry Turville, Esq. The lordship is well supplied with springs, one of which, *Shotwell*, is petrifying.

*Manor.*—At the time of the Domesday survey, this lordship, with its several members in various lordships, was in the hands of the King, and valued at £50. In the reign of Henry II., *Eudo de Haschall* held 9 hides in *Rowell*, *Overtou*, and *Lodington*. *Roger*, earl of *Clare*, the superior lord, granted, in this reign (1154) the monks of *Sulby* an exemption from toll on all articles bought or sold by them at the market of *Rowell*. In the 5th of King John (1204), the manor was confirmed to Richard, earl of *Clare*, with the weekly market, formerly kept on Sunday, to be held on Monday, and an annual fair on Trinity eve and four following days. His successor was Gilbert, his son, the first earl of Gloucester and Hertford, who, in the 9th of this reign (1208), gave the king a palfrey to hold the weekly market upon Sunday, as had been formerly done. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the King was lord of the hundred and manor of Rothwell and Orton, and partition being afterwards made of the late earl of Gloucester's estate, they were assigned to *Margaret*, his sister, the wife of *Hugh de Audley*, afterwards earl of Gloucester. From this family Rothwell passed to that of *Stafford*. In the 23rd of Henry VI. (1444), Humphrey, earl of Stafford, was created duke of Buckingham, and was beheaded at Salisbury without trial or sentence at the command of Richard III., whom he had been greatly instrumental in raising to the crown. His son *Edward*, duke of Buckingham, obtained possession of his maternal inheritance in the 14th of Henry VII. (1498), but being attainted of high treason in the next reign, he met with the same fate which befel his father, and was beheaded, in 1521, upon Tower Hill. By the death of this nobleman the hundred and manor of Rothwell became forfeited to the crown. In the 38th of this reign (1546), the manor was granted for life to *lord Par*, of Horton, at whose death it devolved on the family of *Tresham*. Reverting again from the Treshams to the crown, the manor and hundred were purchased in the reign of James I., by the family of *Hill*, from which it descended through intermediate possessors to Thos. P. Maunsell, Esq., the present proprietor. Here was also a smaller manor, which formerly belonged to the abbot or prior of Cirencester, and which also came into the possession of the Hill family.

*The Town or Village* of Rothwell is situated about 4 miles N. W. by W. of Kettering, and 75 from London. It was formerly a market town of considerable size and importance; and it is said to have been once surrounded with a wall, in which were several gates, two of them being distinguished by the names of *East-bar* and *West-bar*. A laudable attempt to restore the disused market was made a few years since, which, perhaps for want of unanimity, was a complete failure. In the centre of the town stands the beautiful but unfinished

*Market House*, which is a fine specimen of the architecture of the 16th century, "and remains an elegant monument of the interest taken in the prosperity of the inhabitants of Rowell, by the pious and accomplished Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushden Hall." It is a large square stone building, erected in 1577, as we learn from the following inscription, sculptured on the frieze:—*Thome Tresami militis fait hoc opus in gratium dulcis patriæ fecit suæ tribusque Northamptoniæ vel maxime hujusque vicinis ibi pagi. Nihil præter bonum commune quæsit nihil præter decus pepenne amicorum. Male qui interpretatur dignus haud tanto est bono. Ao. Domini millesimo Quingentesimo Septuagesimo Septimo.* - Around the cornice are the arms of a great number of the nobility and gentry then living in the county. Sir Thomas Tresham is said to have had great taste in architecture, and to have designed and begun several public and private buildings; but a fatality which attended most of his architectural undertakings is most remarkable; one only, it is supposed, attained completion, viz. the triangular lodge at Rushton. Among other structures the "New Building," at Liveden, (*see page 773*), another unfinished monument, attests his architectural taste and skill. This interesting building (the market house) being in a delapidated state, a subscription was set on foot among the gentlemen of the county, by means of which it was repaired in 1827, and a surplus having remained, it was appropriated to the presentation of a fine engraving of the building to Mr. Baker's excellent history of the county. A *fair* is held on Trinity-monday and four following days. The manufacture of silk plush for hats is carried on here to a considerable extent. Here was a small *Priory* of nuns, of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; it was probably founded by the Clare family, whose successors in the manor were patrons of it. It was valued at £10. 10s. 4d. per annum at the dissolution, and was granted, together with the lands, demesnes, &c. belonging to it, to Henry Lee. The residence, now called the *Nunnery*, with its out-buildings, occupies the site of the conventual edifice, erected in 1631.

*The Church*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient but beautiful structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, (at the ends of which are chapels), chancel, and a broad embattled tower containing a peal of six bells. It is the longest parish church in the county. The chancel, which is very fine, has been lately restored and re-roofed, under the superintendence of the Architectural Society. In 1660, the spire of the church fell down, carrying before it in its descent six bays of the church, and in 1673 the transepts were taken down. In the churchyard may still be seen an elaborately sculptured tomb, which formerly stood at the further extremity of the south aisle. "Upwards of six centuries have elapsed," says a recent local writer, "since this once superb structure received its completion at the hands of its pious Architects. It has not indeed descended to us unscathed by time, nor unmutilated by accident. Many of the sepulchral chapels, with the elaborately sculptured transepts, have suffered by the former

and the total destruction of the lofty spire in 1660, from lightning, is a melancholy instance of its deterioration by the latter cause. There seems little doubt that, originally, this edifice must have held high rank in an age, which, more than any other, was characterized by the number and beauty of its sacred edifices. Without pretending to Cathedral magnificence, the Church of Rothwell was evidently constructed on the most liberal scale; and affords an additional proof to the already convincing evidence, of the former importance of a district, in which such ample provision was made for the spiritual welfare of its inhabitants. Despite of the dilapidations of time, the ruinous effect of casualty, and, worse than all, the disfiguring metamorphosis of injudicious repairs; it is still an easy task to trace the extent of the original edifice. Entering the west door, some three centuries since, probably the eye of the spectator would have embraced the whole space from the portal even to the high altar, chequered only by the varied dyes which, in those days of monastic magnificence, streamed through the richly painted windows, faintly reproducing their faded legends on the cold marble of the echoing aisles. And beautiful indeed must have been the clustering pillars, with their capitals of drooping foliage, and the lofty arches reaching into darkness, when viewed in that dim mysterious light. On the right of the altar, opposite the lowly portal of the vestiary, and the Chapel of our Lady of Sorrows, may still be seen the triple piscina, and the quadruple sedile. The finely carved oaken stalls with their anti-somniferous seats, minutely sculptured quatrefoils, and grotesque finials, are in all probability not far removed from their ancient situation. Above these, looking westward, was then the rood-loft; from which the image of Him who died to save an universe, gazed downward on the kneeling multitude with that expression of silent agony, it was the principal, and generally successful endeavour of the sculptor to portray. Stretching north and south were the transepts, each probably terminated by its own peculiar altar, and here and there, at intervals along the aisles, would be the altar tombs of the Clares, the Andleys, and the Staffords, each with its recumbent effigy of the stalwart warrior at rest beneath, the gauntleted hands clasped in prayer, and pointed heavenward; whilst from the lofty rereward wall would silently depend the empty suit of mail, the rusted weapon, and the tattered banner. Of the many Chapels, which, from the traces against the main walls, appear to have been once annexed to the buildings, two only remain. That of Saunders, now used as the Vestry, and that of the Mater-doloris. Beneath the South aisle, is all that remains of the funeral crypt, which possibly may once have extended under the entire circumference of the building." The living is a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Orton, in the deanery to which it gives name, rated in the K.B. at £7. 8s. 11d., and returned at £148 per annum. E. A. Sandford, Esq., and others, are the patrons, and the Rev. Allan Macpherson, B.D., is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1812.



Here was formerly a *Chapel*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and subordinate to the parish church; and in the church was a *Chantry*, founded by Edward Saunders, in honour of St. Nicholas.

*Charnel House*.—Under the south aisle of the church, is a vault or charnel house, accidentally discovered by some workmen about 150 years since. The descent to it is by a flight of seventeen steps from the west end of the church. When discovered, it was found to contain human bones (chiefly the larger bones) piled very carefully, in alternate strata of skulls, arms, legs, &c., from the ground to the roof, down the two sides, and at the end opposite the entrance, so that the visitor walks between heaps of human remains, which, however, owing partly to the admission of the air, have mouldered down to half their former height. The room is by some thought to have been originally intended for, and used as a private chapel, and afterwards into a bone vault; but we know of no good reason for doubting that it was constructed for the purpose to which it is now applied. At the end is a much defaced picture of the Resurrection, which has been regarded as proof that the place was a chapel, but seems at least as appropriate to a charnel-house as to a chapel. A similar collection of bones may be seen at Hythe, in Kent, and at Ripon, in Yorkshire. There is also a charnel-house at Stratford-on-Avon, which Shakspeare seems to have regarded with no comfortable feelings :—

“If charnel-houses, and our graves, must send  
Those that we bury back, our monuments  
Shall be the maws of kites.”

A curious and mournful account of a charnel-house now in use may be seen in a description of the convent of Mount Sinai, given in “Robinson’s Biblical Researches,” vol. i. p. 146. The popular opinion that the bones at Rothwell were collected from the battle field at Naseby, seems to rest on no better foundation than the similar notion that the bones at Hythe are the remains of persons slain in a battle between the Britons and an invading army, in the 5th century.

*The Independent Chapel*, built in 1735, is a large substantial erection, at the west end of the village. The protestant dissenters of this place entered the congregational covenant in 1656. In connexion with this religious body is the *British School*, an establishment well conducted and numerous attended; an auxilliary Bible Society; and a Tract distribution Society.

*The National School*, partly supported by subscription, is well conducted and attended.

Here is also a small but neat *Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1833.

*Charities*.—*The Free School*. By a decree of the commissioners of Charities, in the 36th of Charles II. (1684), it was ordered that *St. Mary’s Chapel*, in Rothwell, should be used as a free school, and that the yearly rent of £3. 4s. 11d., with which queen Elizabeth had endowed the said chapel, should be paid for the use of the school, together with the rents and profits of divers messuages,

or tenements, left by Owen Ragsdale, Esq., for the same purpose. The chapel is now the residence of the master, and the endowment amounts to about £30 per annum, for which 20 boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, free.

*Jesus Hospital.*—In the 33rd of Elizabeth (1590), Owen Ragsdale settled his manor in Old, and certain other lands, &c., in 5 feoffees, on trust for the use of himself for life, and after his decease, with the rents and profits to build an hospital for a master and 24 poor men. The hospital contains 4 common halls, or sitting-rooms, with 4 bedrooms adjoining to each of them, and a chamber over a part of the building, and it has a garden and orchard, divided into plots, for the separate use of the principal and almsmen, attached to it; and about 60 years since, a separate house was built for the use of the principal. The establishment now consists of 18 almsmen; the principal has an allowance of £25 a year, and each of the almsmen a stipend of £15. 12s. a year, paid quarterly, besides a customary gift of 2s. 6d. to each at Christmas, and on the 7th of August; and the almsmen are also provided with an annual suit of clothing and a gown, with fuel and medical assistance. They have also the attendance of 2 nurses, who occupy a cottage belonging to the charity, and have a pension of £22 a year. The annual income of the charity, according to the commissioners' report is £431.

For the other charities of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred. In addition, Francis F. Turville, Esq., of Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire, left, in 1829, the interest of £100, which is invested in the 3 per cent. annuities, to be distributed in coals to the poor at Christmas.

ORTON is a hamlet and chapelry, pleasantly situated on an elevated locality, about 1 mile S. W. from Rothwell. It contains a few good houses; and 940 statute acres; its population in 1841, was 110 souls; its rateable value £1,290; and the amount of assessed property £1,584. Bridges tells us, that Orton is a hamlet, pertaining to the manor of Rothwell, having been always held by the same possessors. Though it is united to Rothwell for ecclesiastical purposes, it enjoys within itself all other parochial privileges, and is generally considered a separate parish. The land is arable; the soil varies from a light to a very stiff clay; the lordship is well watered by excellent springs; and H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat edifice, in the Early English style, consisting of a nave, with clerestory, south-aisle, small chancel, and a low embattled tower. The nave is divided from the chancel by a massive Saxon arch. The church was repaired in 1842, and the burial ground consecrated so that the inhabitants have now their own registers, which date from 1846. The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Rothwell. The great tithes, £105 per annum, form part of the endowment of Jesus hospital; and the small tithes, amounting to £17 per annum, are the property of the vicar of Rothwell.

THORPE UNDERWOOD, is another hamlet, in Rothwell parish, containing 3 houses, and 360 acres, and situate about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles N. W. of Rothwell. This manor anciently belonged to the family of *Belet*, from which it was called *Thorp-Belet*. *Michael Belet* founded the priory of Canons regular of St. Augustine, at Wroxtton, and endowed it with this manor, and other possessions. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the lands, &c., in Thorpe, belonging to the priory, were granted to *Thomas Pope, Esq.*, treasurer of the court of augmentations.

Aldwinckle Vincent, vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Essex Morris, stonemason	Sharp John, cooper
Ashby John, saddler, &c.	Essex Stephen, stonemason	Sharman Wm. shoemaker
Ashby William, saddler &c.	Fifield John, grocer & draper	Shaw Samuel, basket maker
Ashton David, shoemaker	Foster Joseph, carpenter	Shortland S. vict. <i>Blue Bell</i>
Austin Mrs.	Fox J. national schoolmaster	Smart C. builder & wheelwrt
Ballard Charles, shoemaker	Gillson Jacob, beerseller	Smith Geo. vict. <i>Chequers</i>
Ball W. iron & brass founder, plough maker & general agricultural implementmr	Gostick W. grocer & ironmr	Smith James blacksmith
Barker Thos. tailor & draper	Gray Wm., druggist	Speed Wm. glazier
Bamford Thomas, gardener	Green Mrs. Mary	Slow John, vict. <i>Sun</i>
Bassett John, baker	Gregson Ann, schoolmistress	Taylor William, tailor
Beeby Thomas, cooper	Gruecock John, butcher	Taylor Samuel, Esq.
Bollard Thomas, shoemaker	Gude James, shoemaker	Terry Jesse, tinman & brazier
Botterill J. baker & confctr.	Gue Palemon Morgan, regis- trar of births and deaths	Tongue Mr. Jerard
Bottomer John, shopkeeper	Hafford Mrs. Elizabeth	Tye Joseph, sawyer
Bradshaw John, shoemaker	Hancock E. James, carpenter	Vialls William, butcher
Bradshaw William, shoemkr	Hodgkin Thos. draper	Walpole David, butcher
Brighton John G. physician	Higgins Charles, tailor	Ward Benjamin, sawyer
Broom Anne, grocer & draper	Humphrey W. baker &c.	Watkins Mrs. Anne
Broom John, junior, tailor	Islip Thos. wheelwright &c.	Watts Catherine, ladies schl
Buckby J. cabinet-mr & joinr	Jessop Catherine, shopkeepr	Willis Henry, shoemaker
Bull Benjn. vict., <i>Wool Pack</i>	Jessop Rev. R. (independent)	Willis Thos. H. shoemaker
Bull John, baker	Jones Daniel, carpenter	Wilson Philip, yeast monger
Burford G. British schl mstr	Kilsby George, shoemaker	Wilson John, sawyer
Burnham Thos., shoemaker	Kilsby Samuel shoemaker	Witt Isaac, watch maker
Carpenter John, surgeon	Liner Timothy brickmaker	Wright William builder
Carpenter L. ladies seminary	Loake Ann, grocer & draper	Ginns J. booksr. & chemist
Clark Mrs. Susan	Loake Mrs. Judith	
Clarke Robert, carpenter	Macpherson Rev. A. B.D.vr.	<b>Farmers and Graziers.</b>
Cook Mrs., baker	Maddock J. boarding school	Austin Joseph
Cook William, schoolmaster	Marriott T. butch & vic. <i>Crown</i>	Austin William
Cook W., tailor & tea-dealer	Marriott Thos. maltster, mil- ler, and baker	Baker Robert
Corby W. vict., <i>Horse &amp; Groom</i>	Mason Richard, manager for	Blythe Layton [drap. & groc.]
Crick baker & miller	Mr. Gotch of Kettering	Brown Chas., <i>Rowell Grange</i>
Dawkins John, builder	Moore John. blacksmith	Brown Thos., [miller]
Dawkins W. stonemason and stone-cutter	Needham Joseph, builder, upholsterer & cabinet mr	Bryan John
Daulby William, master of Jesus Hospital	Norton John Pooley, br. mr	Chater Wm. Rowell, <i>Debdale</i> <i>Lodge.</i>
Dawn R., bailiff to J. M. Cole	Parker Henry, agent to Mr. Clark, saddler. Mt. Harbro.	Cheney Benjn. [and baker]
Dimbleby Phillip, sawyer	Richards A. grocer & cotton manufacturer	Cole Jas. Montague [& wool- stapler]
Dines J., plmbr glazr & grcr	Riley & Co. silk plush mrs. and at London	Cooke W., Manor-h., Orton
Dyke C., draper & perfumer	Sargeant J. plough mkr. and blacksmith	Hafford Chas. (and baker)
Essex John, baker & vict., <i>Bull's Head</i>		Hafford Robert
		Hayes Anne
		Hayes William
		Newham Thomas
		Oswin Wm., Orton
		Thompson S., <i>Rowell-lodge.</i>

Turner Laurence, (& butch.)	Wallis Rt. Rowell, Ripton-	Wiggins Rt., Dropshort-lodge,
Waldram John, Thorpe Under-	lodge	Orton
wood-lodge	Wiggins John	Yeomans William

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Carriers—To Kettering, Thos. West, Friday, and Market Harboro', Tuesday. Rd. Brown, to Northampton, Saturday, Kettering, Friday, and Market Harbro', Tuesday.

### RUSHTON PARISH.

Rushton, or *Rishton*, comprises the consolidated parishes of All Saints, and St. Peter's, and part of the hamlet of Pipwell, and is bounded by Wilbarston on the north, Rothwell on the south, Great Oakley on the east, and Desborough and Braybrook on the west. It contains 2,960 acres; its population in 1801, was 434; in 1831, 405; and in 1841, 497 souls, including 63 persons attending Rothwell fair. The rateable value is £3,746; and the amount of assessed property, £4,787. The soil is various; there are 4 limestone quarries in the parish, and W. W. Hope, Esq., is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor.

*Manor.*—Robert de Toden, to whom Hugh was under-tenant, had  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides in *Ristone*, at the Domesday survey; William held half a hide of Robert de Buci; and Eustachius  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides here of the countess Judith, at the same time. In the reign of Henry II., the principal proprietors were Andrew de Riston, who had  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hides of the fee of David, king of Scots; Robert Basset,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides, of the fee of William de Aubeny, and Vitalis Engayne, half a hide, which were held by Vitalis Lovet. These estates passed through various hands, and in the reign of Henry VI. (1439), the greater part of them came into the possession of William Tresham, Esq., afterwards knighted. Sir Thomas Tresham, who died in September, 1605, was the builder of the incomplete market-house, at Rothwell; the magnificent but unfinished structure, now in ruins at Liveden; several other unfinished edifices; and the *Triangular lodge* at the extremity of the grounds at Rushton. The latter is a very curious stone structure, its three sides being covered with carved work. The purpose for which it was built can only be guessed at. On carefully looking round it, the observant visitor will perceive that almost everything about it is *trine*. Was it designed for an emblematical representation of the Trinity? Popular rumour affirms the existence of an underground passage, from the lodge to the mansion. There is not, as far as we can learn, any other ground for this rumour, than an excavation running a few yards from the lodge: no evidence whatever appearing of its having been ever carried beyond this short distance. Sir Thomas Tresham, was originally a protestant, but had been converted to the ancient faith by Campion and Parsons, two catholic missionaries. He was cruelly persecuted, because he would not swear that Campion had not been in his house; and was sentenced to pay a heavy fine, and to be imprisoned until he should swear as required. Under



this and other sentences passed on him as a catholic, he suffered imprisonment several times :\* and for more than 20 years he constantly paid into the treasury £260 a year, as the penalty for not going to church. Writing to lord Howard, about two years before his death, he said that he had completed his triple apprenticeship in direct adversity, and that the years seemed to him but a few days, for the love he bore his beloved beautiful and graceful Rachael; meaning his church. Can it create surprise, that some of the catholics began to think "killing no murder?" He died in September 1605, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Francis Tresham*, the conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot. "This Francis," says Bridges, "was very strenuous in the Roman Catholic cause, and though a principal person in the projected gunpowder treason, was in effect the instrument of its discovery. It was he that sent the letter to lord Montegle, who married Elizabeth Tresham, his sister, which gave the first suspicion of the plot. Being attainted, and with the other conspirators apprehended, he afterwards died of the strangury, or as some say of poison, in the tower." It is however said, that government was well aware of the plot, and that had not the letter been written, it was prepared for the event. There seems strong reason for believing that Tresham revealed the project to his brother-in-law; and that the letter which the king's superhuman wisdom is said to have unriddled, was a mere feint. Tresham was a double-minded man: his hesitancy ruined him, and has left an indelible stain on his memory. He had not the resolution either to reject the murderous proposal that was made to him, or be faithful to his accomplices, or so to reveal the project as to save either them or himself. From the Treshams this lordship passed to *Sir William Cockayne, Kt.*, alderman of London, who died seized of it, in the 3rd of Charles I. (1627). From him it descended to his posterity; and when Bridges wrote, *lord Cullen*, his descendant, was possessed of it. Wm. Williams Hope, Esq., is the present owner.

\* The laws passed against "recusants" in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, were extremely severe. By these laws catholics were not only forbidden to use the rites and ceremonies of their own faith, but were required to attend upon the services of a church, which if conscientious and consistent, they were bound to abhor as heretical. If they neglected to attend a Protestant church on the sabbath, they were liable to a penalty of twenty pounds for every lunar month, during which they absented themselves [23 Eliz. c. 1, s. 5.]. When a person professing the Catholic religion was convicted in a court of law of absenting himself from a Protestant church, he was termed a "Popish recusant convict;" such a person was liable by the 35 Eliz. c. 1. to be committed to prison without bail, until he conformed and made submission,—and if he did not within three months after conviction submit and repair to the established church, he must adjure the realm, and if he returned without license,—he was guilty of felony,—and might suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy, &c., &c., &c. "With such laws in force," adds the learned author of *Criminal Trials*, "we can be at no loss to comprehend the bitter feelings of discontent which prevailed amongst the English Catholics under Elizabeth, and which produced a constant succession of plots and rebellions, more or less important and alarming during the last twenty years of her reign."

*The Village* of Rushton, which is dispersed, but neat, stands about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.N.W. of Kettering.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower containing five bells. The living is a rectory, with that of St. Peter, in the deanery of Rothwell, the former rated in the K.B. at £10. 12s. 10d., the latter £11. 13s. 4d., and the gross income is now worth £705 per annum; W. W. Hope, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. John Wetherall, M.A., rector. The church contains a marble monument of Sir Thos. Tresham, and another monument to a female member of the family, who was a nun in Zion monastery, near Isleworth, Middlesex, and had a yearly pension of £6. 13s. 4d. allowed her at the dissolution. The *Rectory House* stands near the church. In this church was a chantry, founded in honour of the blessed Virgin, in 1267. The church of St. Peter was standing when Bridges wrote, about a century since.

*The National School* is supported by subscription.

*Rushton Hall*, the seat of W. W. Hope, Esq., was commenced by Sir Thomas Tresham, about 1595, but appears to have been carried on and finished by the Cockayne family, at different periods, to 1630. It is a fine building, surrounding three sides of a quadrangle, having upon the front a Doric screen. The mansion contains one of the finest collections of pictures in the kingdom. Amidst the delightful shades of the wilderness, Dryden passed much of his time, and is said to have written the "Hind and Panther," published in 1687, at this seat. In 1832, this mansion was undergoing some repairs, and on the removal of a lintel, over an ancient doorway, a handsomely bound breviary fell out. On further search, an opening was discovered in a thick stone wall, of about 5 feet long, and 15 inches wide, containing about 20 Catholic books, in excellent preservation, and several bundles of MSS., consisting of historical notes by Sir Thomas Tresham, building bills, and a portion of the domestic correspondence of the family. There is nothing in the papers specially relating to the Gunpowder Plot, but they contain much valuable information upon the condition and domestic history of the Catholics at that period, their expectations from James I.; their grievous disappointments on his accession; and they throw great light upon the causes which led to the conspiracy.

*The Charities* of the parish are £50, which was left to the poor in 1671 by William Quarles, and partly lost by the failure of the person in whose hands it was, in 1811. The sum of £15 was received for dividends on the £50, and invested in the purchase of 3 per cent. annuities. The *Hon. Wm. Cockayne*, who died in 1809, bequeathed £100, which was expended in the purchase of £105. 17s. 8d., 4 per cent. (now  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) annuities, and the dividends, £3. 16s. 4d., are distributed amongst the poor at Easter.

PIPWELL, or PIPEWELL, is an extra-parochial district, within the precincts of Rockingham forest, and now lying in the several parishes of Rushton St. Peters,

Great Oakley, and Wilbarston. It took its name from a neighbouring spring. Here was anciently a small village which fell to decay on the foundation of the abbey.

*Pipwell Abbey*, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated in honour of the blessed Virgin, was founded about the latter part of the reign of king Stephen, by *William Butevileyn*. In the earliest charters after its foundation it is called *St. Mary de Divisis*, either because it stood on two distinct fees, *Wahul* and *Geytlington*, or because its demesnes lay on both sides of Harper's brook, which divides the hundred of Rothwell and Corby. Ranulph, earl of Chester, Robert Fitz-Hugh de Pipewell, and several others, endowed it with lands here and in other places. There were two granges called East and West Granges, connected with the abbey. By the survey of its estate and possession, in 1535, the annual profits arising from the monastery were valued at £347. 8s.; and after paying the various rents resolute, fees, &c., the clear annual value was £283. 1s. 7d. In the 1st of Edward VI. (1547), William, marquis of Northampton, obtained a grant of the possessions of the abbey here; and, in the 17th of Elizabeth (1575), the site of the monastery and granges were given to John Dudley and John Ascoughe, for lands in other places. Pipwell is situated about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles north of Rushton.

Marked 1 are at Pipwell.

	Farmers and Graziers.	
Bamford Ann, grocer baker		Dalby W. R., <i>Stonefield-lodge</i>
Bamford George, baker		1 Essam Francis
Coe Samuel, grocer	1, Ashby Samuel, P.	1 Ginns Humphrey
Cockin Samuel, school mr.	Asher Robert,	1 Lale Benjamin
Hambrough Oscar, W. Esq	Burditt Charles	1 Pulver B. S.
Sharman John, shoemaker	Burditt Abery	1, Rayson James
Wetherall Rev J. M.A, rect	1 Burnaby Frederick	1 Stiles William
Stiles J., wheelwrgt. & carpt.	Dalby John	1 Tirrell Adam

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### SIBBERTOFT PARISH

Is bounded by Clipston on the east, Marston Trussell on the north, Leicestershire on the west, and Naseby on the south. It contains 2,620 acres of the rateable value of £2,901. 12s. 6d.; the amount of assessed property is £3,308; and the population in 1801, was 330; in 1831, 402; and in 1841, 437 souls. The greater part of the lordship is in grass, the soil is chiefly a mixed loam, and the principal landowners are George Payne, Esq., Sir James H. Langham, Bart., (the lord of the manor), Messrs. William Smeeton and John Scott. Of this lordship Bridges says, "Its situation is high, several hills lying about it; of these the most remarkable is *Fox Hill*, to the N. E. of the town, where on the ground now called the castle yard, anciently stood a castle. In the lower part is a promontory shooting northward into a deep valley formed by a steep hill on each side; on the point of the promontory is raised a round mount, entrenched on the south side

and with a natural precipice on the other sides; southwardly below this mount is a semicircular bank encompassed with a trench, and inclosing an area of about half an acre; and upon the borders of this trench have been dug up the remains of a stone wall. The entrance to this fortress is from the north very narrow, and so defended with hills that it could not from that quarter be attacked without great difficulty; and it appears to have been designed to repel the inroads of a northern enemy. At the battle of Naseby, king Charles I.'s standard was erected on *Moot Hill*, about half a mile eastward of the town. The river Welland hath its rise here from a fine spring near the vicarage house, and flows through the town to Hothorpe."

*Manor.*—The earl of Morton held 3 hides here at the general survey, which were afterwards with the remainder of his estate forfeited to the crown. In the reign of Henry III., the manor of Sibbertoft was held of the family of *le Archer*, in capite of the crown, by the serjeanty of finding one foot soldier with a bow and arrows to serve in the king's army, within the bounds of the realm, for 40 days at his own expense. From this family it passed to *Roger Brabazon*, who in the 38th of Edward I. (1309), obtained a grant of a weekly *Market* here, on Saturday, and an annual *Fair*, on the eve and festival of the Invention of the Holy Cross; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), he was lord of the manor. The next possessors of it were the Staffords, from whom it passed through intermediate hands to the family of Smith, who held it in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and it was carried in marriage in the following reign to *William Alicock*. In the 3rd of Charles I., (1627) John and Thomas Alicock conveyed the manor of *Sibbertoft* and *Westhorpe* to *William Halford, Esq.*, in fee, and in 1661, Roger Halford sold them with other lands here, to Sir John Langham, Bart., for £3,897. The income of the estate is appropriated to the support of Cottesbrook hospital and the free grammar school at Guilsborough. The Knights Hospitalers and the abbey of Sulby had each possessions in this parish.

*The Village* of Sibbertoft, which is scattered, is distant 5 miles S. E. of Market Harborough.

*The Church*, dedicated to St. Helen, is a neat structure consisting of a nave, north aisle, south porch, chancel, and tower containing five bells. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, patronage of the bishop of Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas James, M. A. In Sibbertoft was formerly a *Chapel* dedicated in honor of the Blessed Virgin. The value of the benefice is about £400 per annum.

*The Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1824, is a plain brick building, and the *National School* was built in 1847.



Barker Andrew, grocer &c.	James Rev. Thos. M.A. vicar	Ellis John
Brown Jno., brick & tile mfr.	Linsay Rev. Henry, curate	Ellis Richard
Burditt John, tailor	Ore John, carpenter, bldr. &c.	Jannaway Thos., <i>Dust Hill</i>
Burditt Samuel, tailor	Perkins James, wheelwright	Manton John
Cheney Edward, shoemaker	Steane Thomas, butcher	Manton Thomas
Gilbert Ebenezer, blacksmith	Steane J., vict., <i>Black Swan</i>	Smeeton Job
Hames Rd., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Taylor Mary, shopkeeper	Smeeton Saml., (and London salesman)
Holman Ann, shopkeeper	Farmers and Graziers.	
	Bates Thomas and Son	

Letters are received through the Welford post-office.

## SULBY.

Sulby is an extra parochial district partly in the hundred of Guilsborough and partly in this hundred. It contains 700 acres; the amount of assessed property is £2,728; the rateable value is £2,375; and its population in 1801, was 43; in 1831, 78; and in 1841, 70 souls. It contains 13 dispersed houses, and is situate 1 mile W. from Welford, and 6 miles S.W. from Market Harborough. The land is principally in grass, and the Hon. Frederick Villiers, and lord Willoughby de Broke, are the proprietors.

*Sulby Abbey* was founded by William de Wideville about 1115, for monks of the Premonstratensian Order. Sir Robert de Paveley was also a great benefactor to this monastery; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and at the dissolution was valued at £305. 8s. 5d. per annum. In 1567 it was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton; its site is now occupied by farming buildings, and is the property of lord Willoughby de Broke.

*Sulby Hall*, the seat of the Hon. Frederick Villiers, is a fine mansion about 1 mile N. E. from Welford. It was erected about the year 1795, after a design by *Soane*. In the grounds is a very fine piece of water, and the celebrated field of Naseby is comprised in the views.

*Directory*.—The Hon. Frederick Villiers, *Sulby Hall*, Miss Sarah Walker, John F. Bentley, coal merchant and farmer, Alexander Frazer, gardener at *Sulby Hall*, Gabriel Evans, farm bailiff to William Williams, Esq., *Sulby Abbey*; and the farmers are Samuel Berridge, William Linnell, Thomas Clay, and Isaac Varnam. Joseph Foster, vict., *George Inn*, (and farmer, corn, salt, slate, and coal merchant), *Bosworth, Leicestershire*.

## THEDDINGWORTH (PART OF) PARISH.

The parish of Theddingworth is mostly situated in the hundred of Gartree, Leicestershire, and partly in this hundred. The whole parish contains 2,220 acres, and 270 inhabitants; and the hamlet of *Hothorpe*, which is the part lying in this county, contains 1,150 acres, and only 3 houses. *Hothorpe* is about a quarter of a mile S. of Theddingworth, and John Cooke, Esq., is lord of the manor.

*Hothorpe House*, the property and seat of John Cooke, Esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly seated in a valley  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. of Market Harborough.



## THORPE MALSOR PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Kettering on the east, Rothwell on the north, Loddington on the west, and Cransley on the south. It contains 680 acres of the rateable value of £1,473; the amount of assessed property is £1,505; and the population in 1801, was 230; in 1831, 297; and in 1841, 366 souls, including 40 persons visiting Rothwell fair. About two thirds of the parish is arable; the soil is chiefly a red loam, and T. P. Maunsell, Esq., M. P., is lord of the manor. Thorpe Malsor or Malsover is named from the *Malesoures* who were formerly lords of it. The parish contains several excellent springs, one of which, at the end of the town, is walled in, and a square stone in the wall bears date 1589; there is also an abundance of building stone in the parish.

*Manor.*—There is no mention of this lordship in the Domesday book, but in the reign of Henry II., *Fuchorius Malesoures* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides here of the fee of *William Avenel*, and at what time the estate passed from this family is not known, but in the 4th of Edward I. (1275), *William de Trussell* held it. With the *Trussells* the lordship continued till the reign of Henry VII., when it was carried in marriage to *John Vere*, earl of Oxford. In the 20th of Elizabeth (1577), *Edward*, earl of Oxford, sold it to *John Watkyn, gent.*, who resold it in the 20th of James I. (1619), to John Maunsell, Esq., of *Chicheley*, in Buckinghamshire, and in this family it still continues.

*The Village* of Thorpe Malsor is distant about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. by N. of Kettering.

*The Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is principally in the decorative and perpendicular styles, and consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, north chantry chapel, porches, tower and spire containing five bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the K. B. at £11. 14s. 2d., but now worth about £320 per annum. Thomas Phillip Maunsell, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. George Edmund Maunsell, B. A., chaplain to the earl of Westmorland, incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1777 for land.

*Thorpe Malsor Hall*, the seat of T. P. Maunsell, Esq., M. P., is a substantial mansion, erected in the reign of James I.

Maunsell Thomas Philip, Esq., M.P., <i>Hall</i>	Willis Richard, baker
Maunsell Rev. G. E., B.A., rector	<b>Farmers &amp; Graziers.</b>
Andrew Charles, shoemaker	
Collier Miss	Cheney Josiah
Dainty John, vict., <i>Rose and Crown</i>	Jones Samuel
Davis William, grocer	Jones William
Hayes Mr. Thomas	Mawby John
Moore Henry, blacksmith	Stonton Richard Garrett
Stevens Solomon, carpenter	Willis Samuel, <i>Lodge</i>

Letters are received through the Kettering post-office.

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