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THE COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE want of a trustworthy modern work of reference on the topography of our own country is one that has long been felt and frequently expressed, and the issue of the completed results of the tenth census of England and Wales appeared to afford the most appropriate occasion for supplying it. With that object the "COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER OF ENGLAND AND WALES" was projected, and it has been the aim of the publisher to make it the most trustworthy and practically useful work of the kind, whether to the resident or the traveller, to the man of business or the man of leisure—to all, in short, who have any relations with their fellow-countrymen, and who take an interest in the wonderful development of their native country in the closing decade of the nineteenth century.

The information which the body of the work contains has been collected during a number of years by an experienced staff of compilers under the editorship of Mr. J. H. F. BRABNER, F.R.G.S. The articles on the more important cities and towns have, to secure the utmost attainable accuracy, been written on the spot, while the smaller articles, numbering of necessity many thousands, have, as a precaution against the risk of error, been submitted to local authorities specially qualified to supply the latest and most correct information with respect to the places described.

In selecting this information, particular attention has been paid to its practical value. The distances from the nearest railway stations, or the nearest large town, are noted, and special attention has been given to the postal and telegraphic connections of the places described, latest information on which is very often hurriedly sought for, and only obtained, if at all, after much loss of time and trouble. Prominence has been given to the latest statistics relating to education, commerce, shipping, manufactures, and agriculture, the figures in every case being obtained from the latest official reports, while the areas of the parishes, &c., are from the latest returns of the Ordnance Survey department. The great railways, canals, reservoirs, and other engineering works with which the prosperity of our country is so intimately associated, necessarily receive particular notice.

The populations given are the finally corrected results of the census of 1891, and where the municipal and parliamentary limits of cities and towns, or the boundaries of civil and ecclesiastical parishes of the same name, are not identical, the population of each area is stated. The churches, livings, &c., in the various parishes are the subjects of special reference, as are likewise any objects of interest to the historian or the archaeologist, noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, &c., &c.

The illustrations, which in a work of this description are not second in importance to the text, include a series of full-page etchings of typical examples of the scenery of England and Wales, and a series of maps of all the counties, specially reduced from the Ordnance Survey for this work by Mr. F. S. WELLER, F.R.G.S., and printed in colours to show with the utmost clearness their present political divisions. Such a series is of great practical value in a work of reference, as it enables the map of any district to be readily referred to under the name of the county, which necessarily appears in its alphabetical order. In these maps, besides the natural features of the country, such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and estuaries, prominence is given to the main roads, railways, and canals, which form the means of communication and highways of commerce. The whole is supplemented by street plans, printed in colours and on an enlarged scale, of the principal cities and towns, and by a general map of England and Wales.

The work is issued in Six Volumes, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt tops, price Ten Shillings each, net.



THE
COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.

EDITED BY
J. H. F. BRABNER, F.R.G.S.,
EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA.



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WILLIAM MACKENZIE, 69 LUDGATE HILL,
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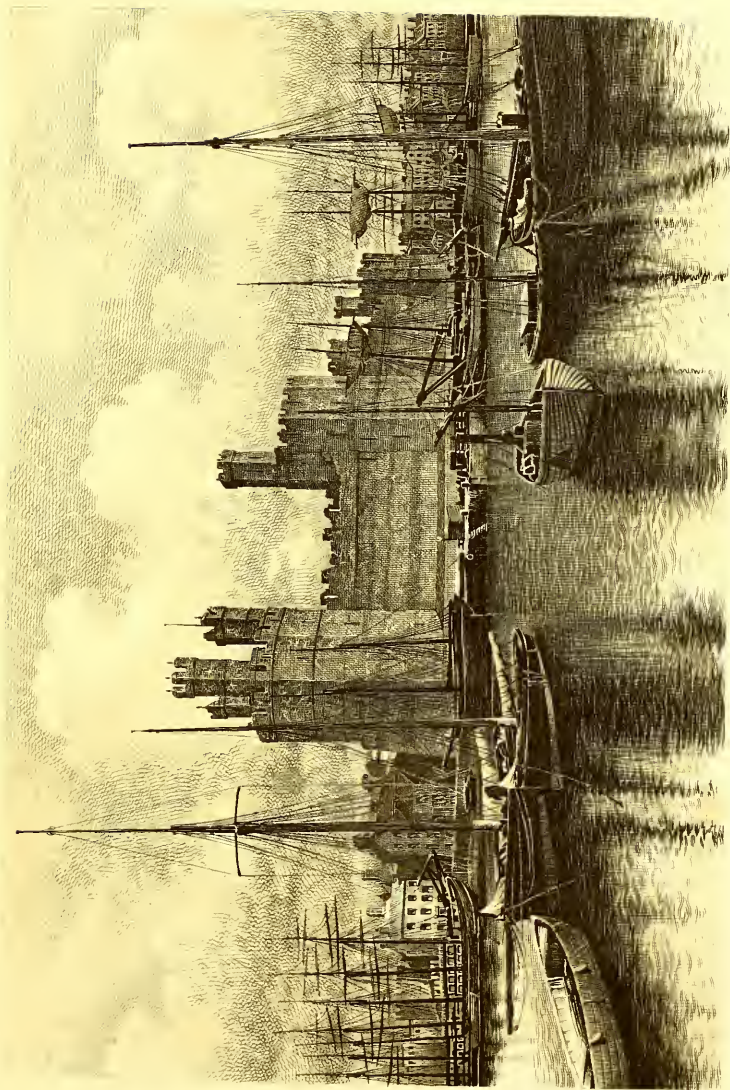
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THE CAM AT CAMBRIDGE





CARISBROOK CASTLE.



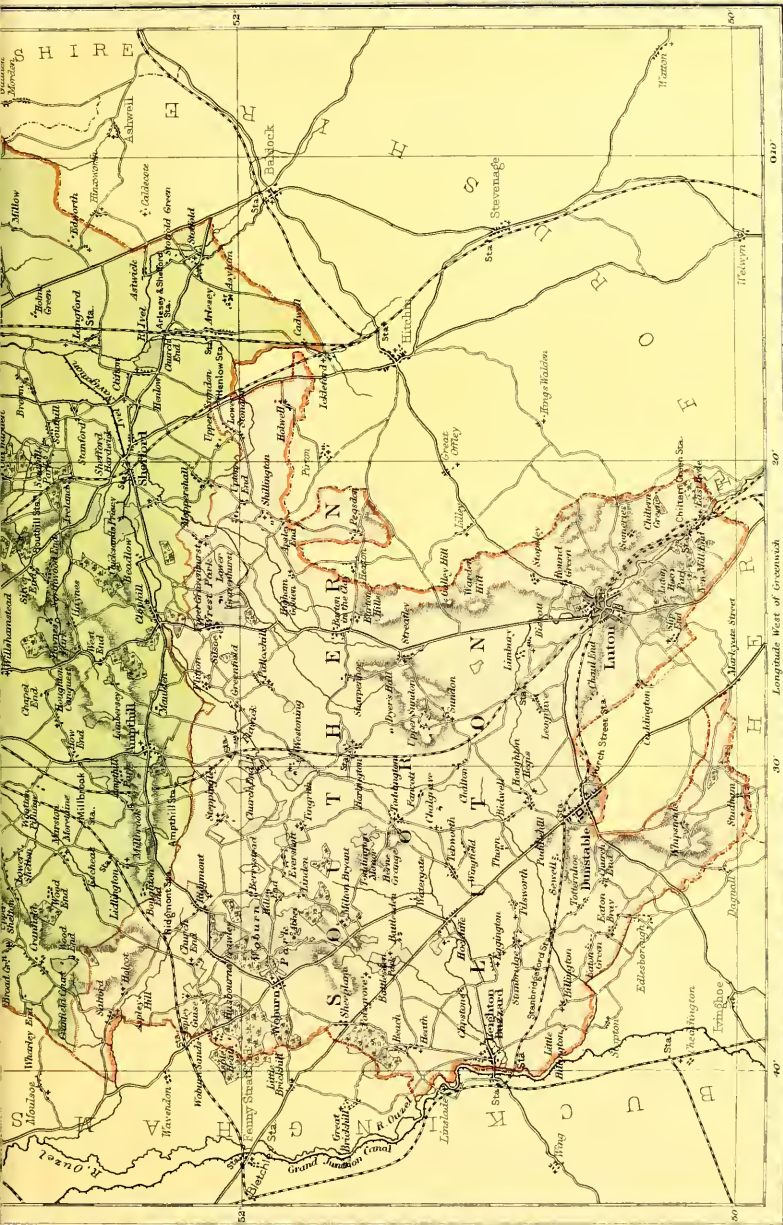
CARRONBURGH CASTLE

BEDFORDSHIRE

Scale of Miles
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Railways
Rocks
Canals





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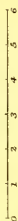
BERKSHIRE

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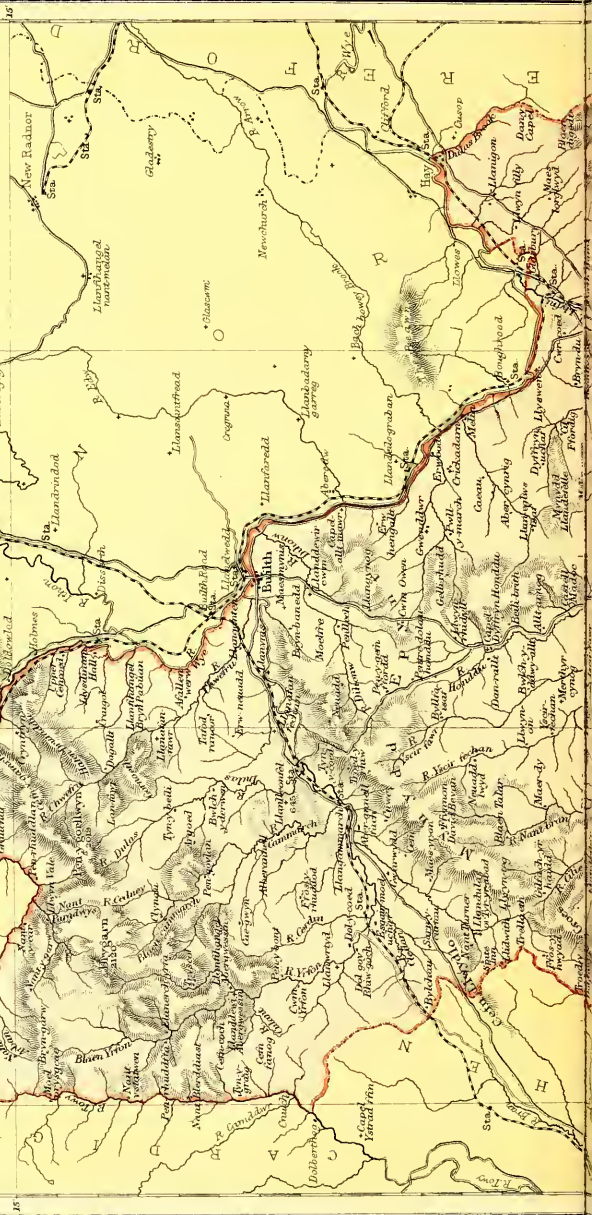
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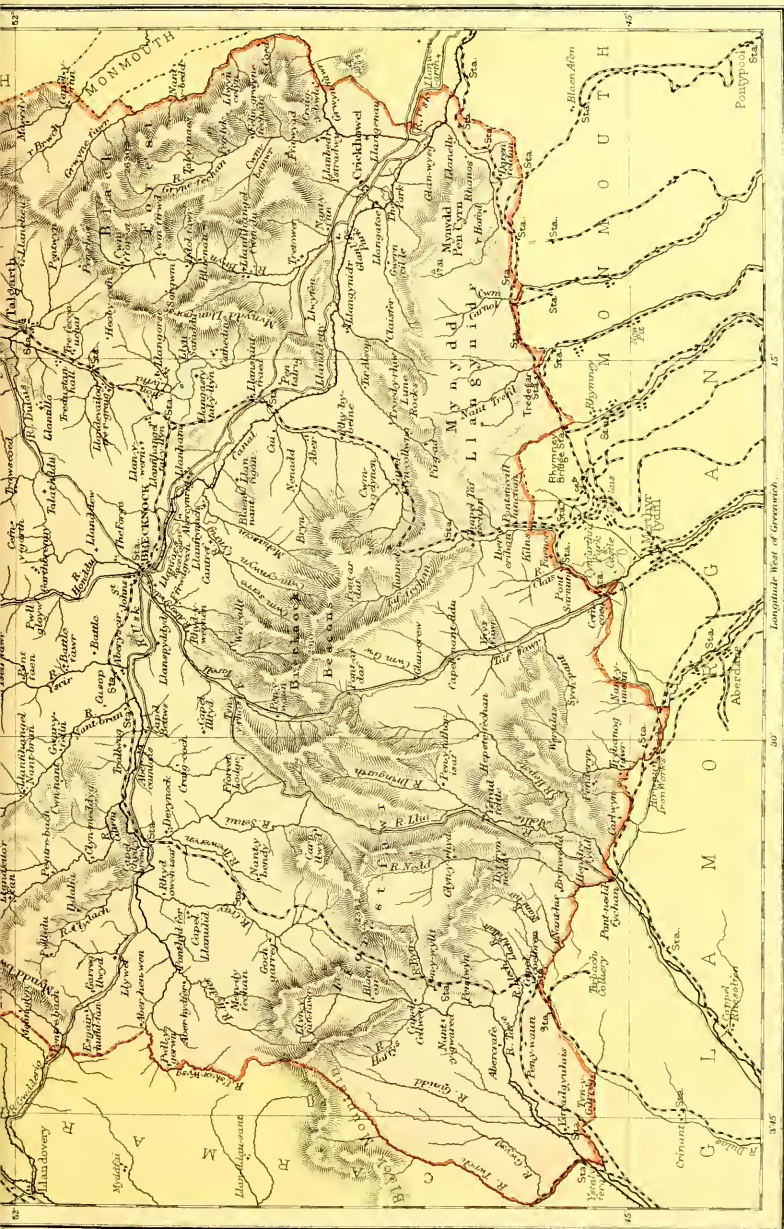
Railways
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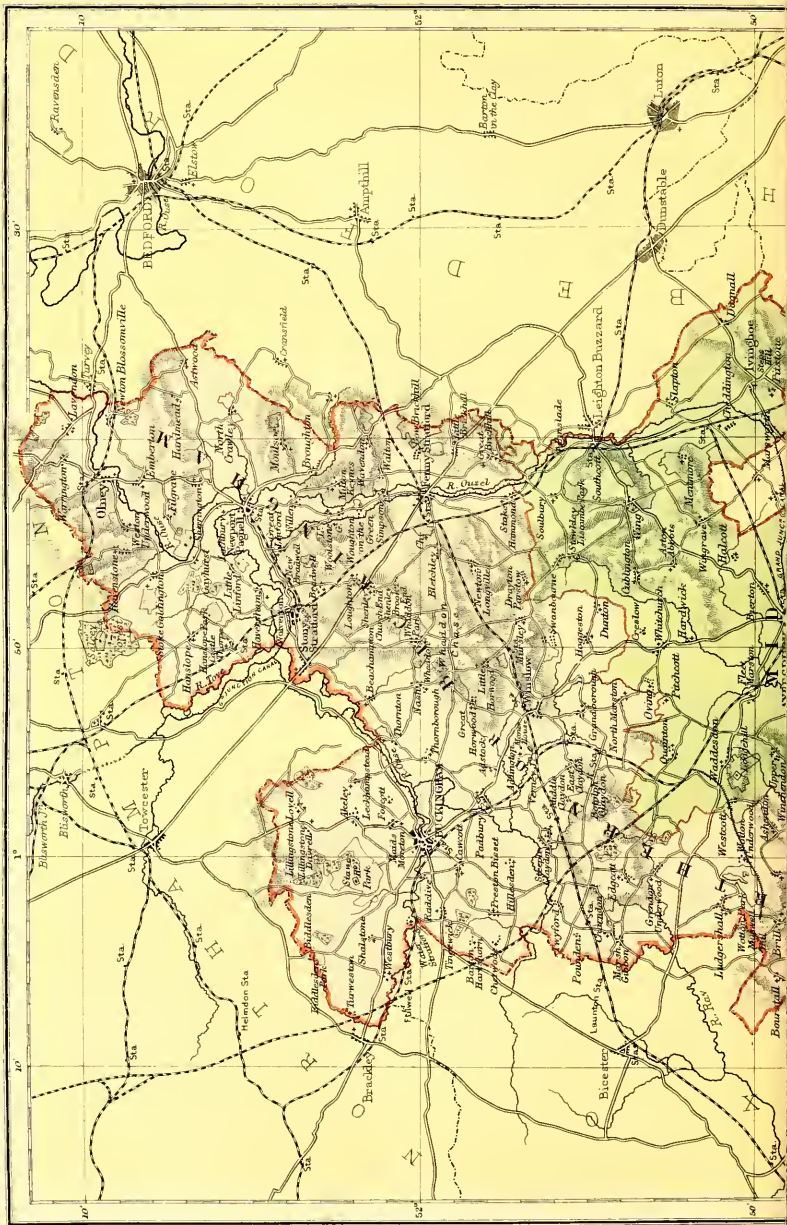
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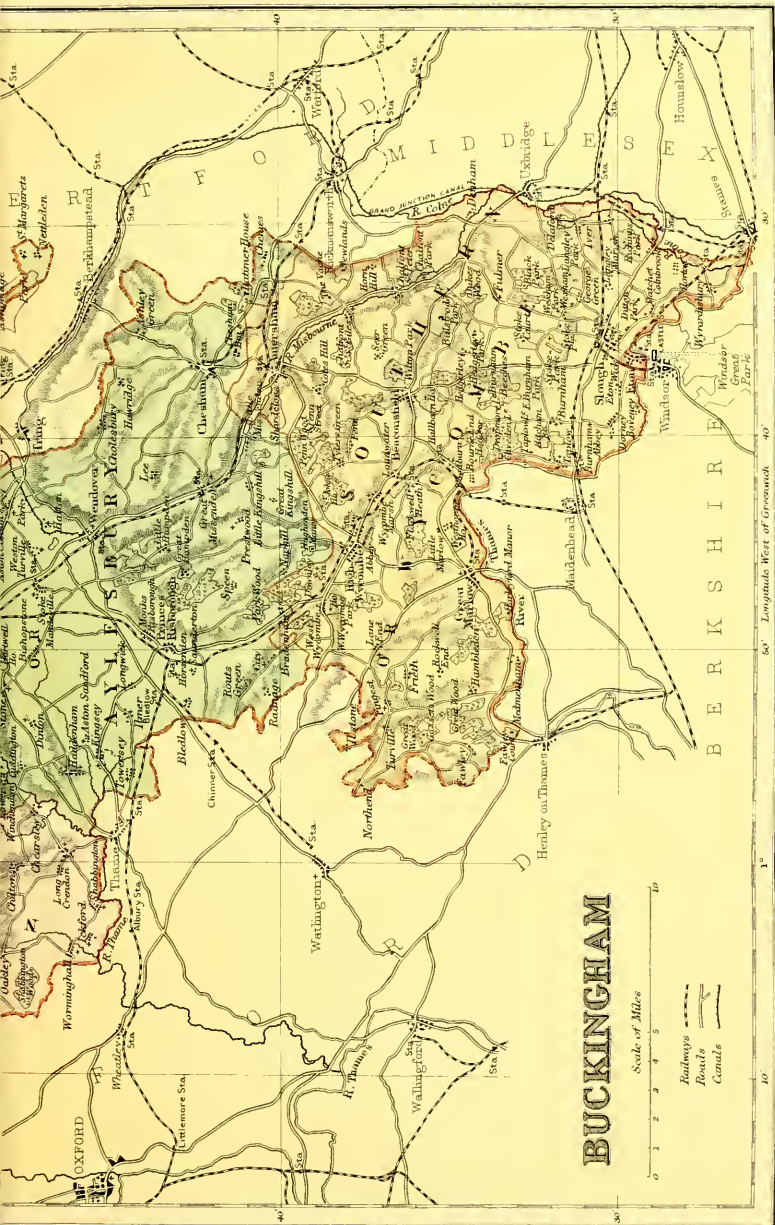


Railways *Roads* *Canals*





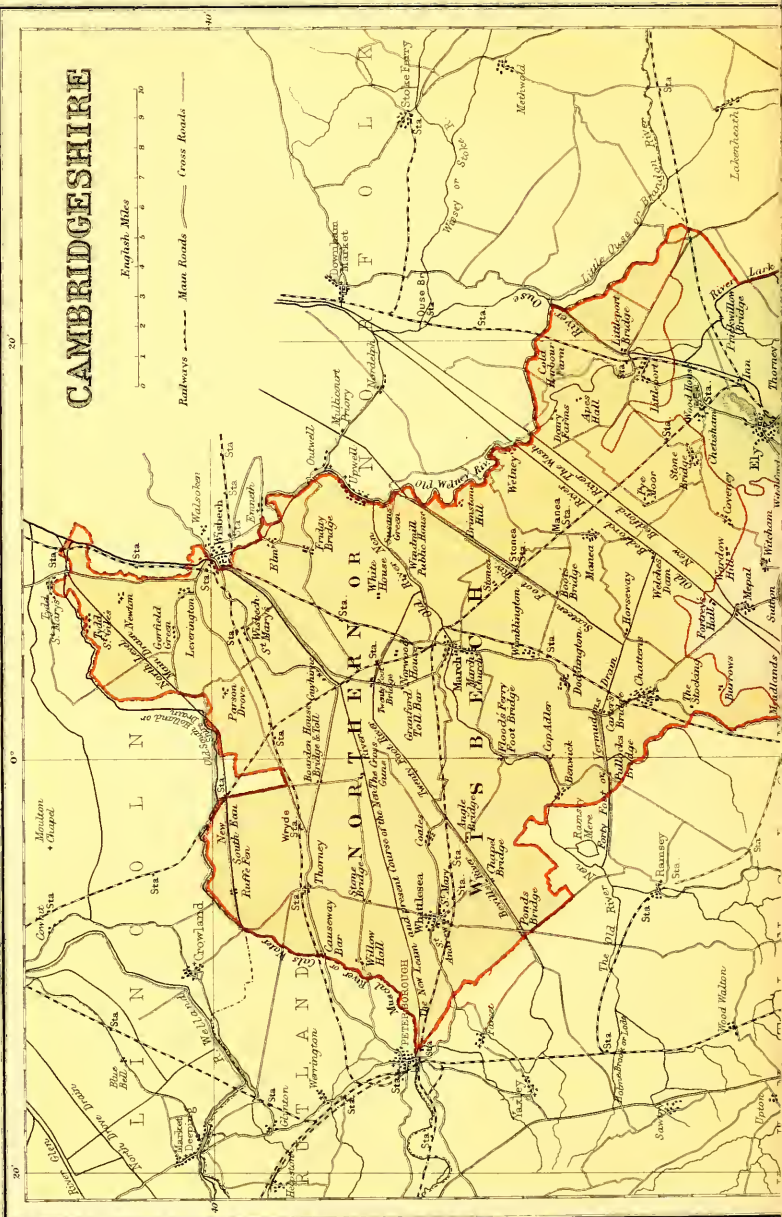


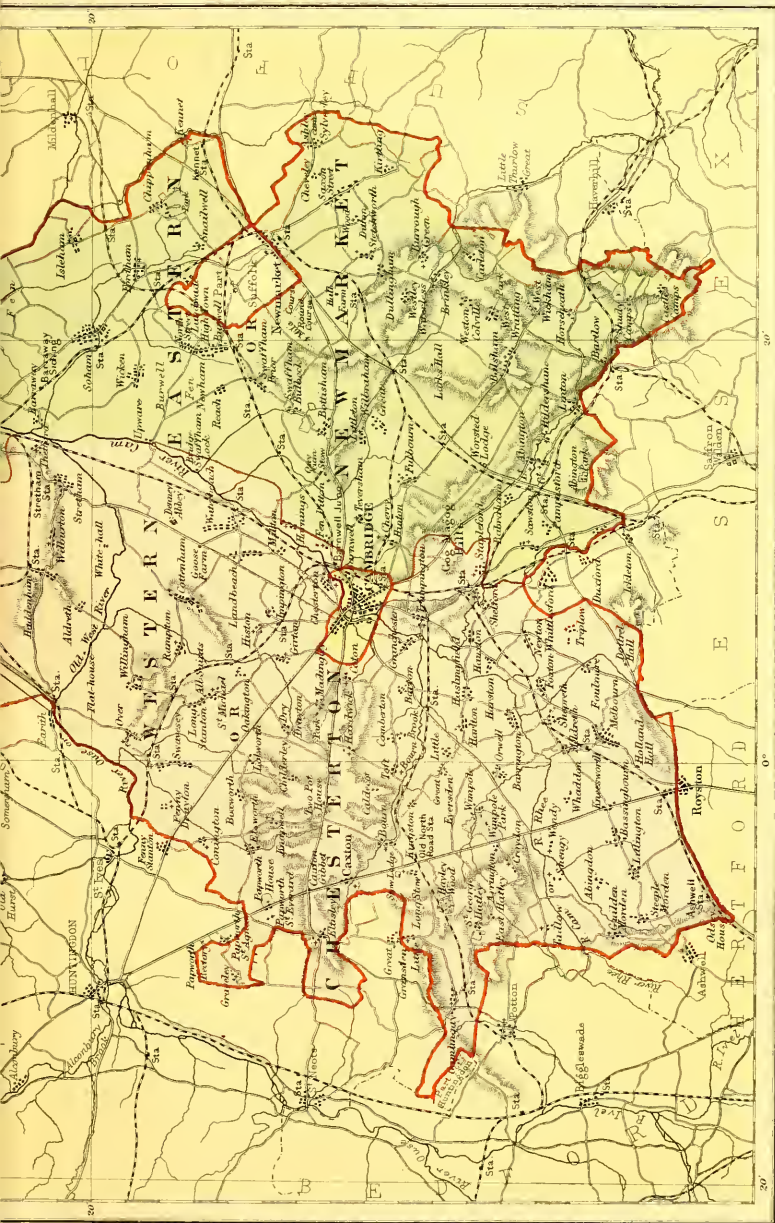


CAMBRIDGESHIRE

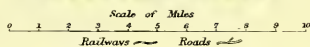
English Miles

Railways - - - - **Main Roads** - - - - **Cross Roads** - - - -





CARDIGAN



C A R D I G A N

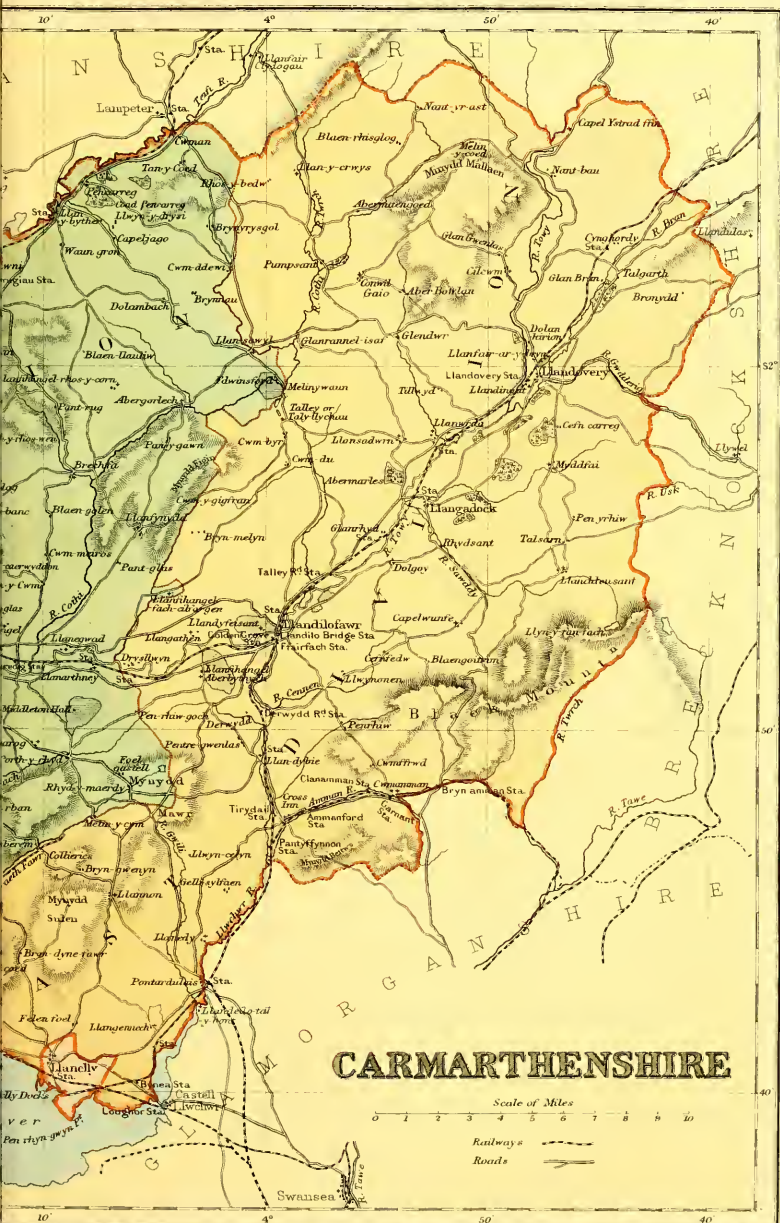
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PEMBROKE

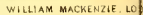
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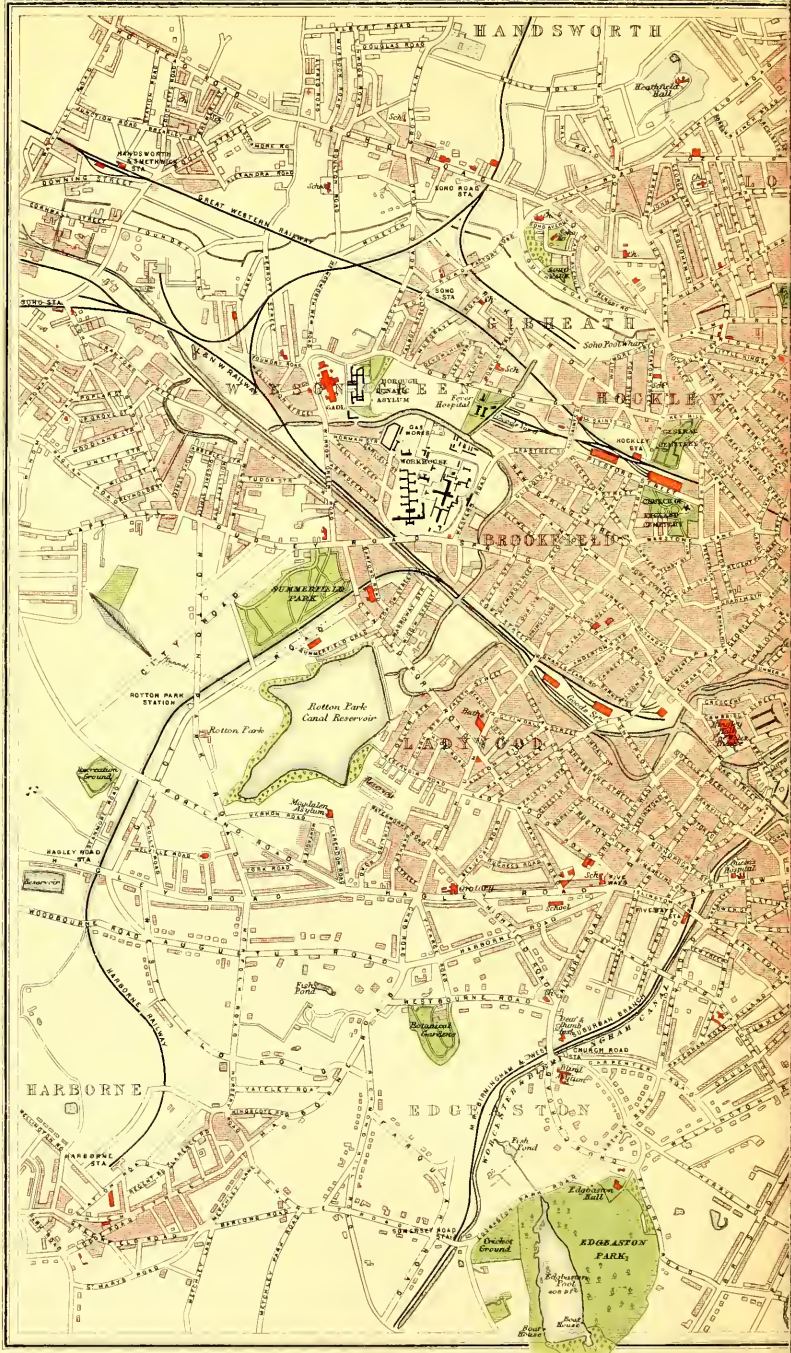




ON THE SAME SCALE



HANDSWORTH



EDGBASTON

HOCKLEY

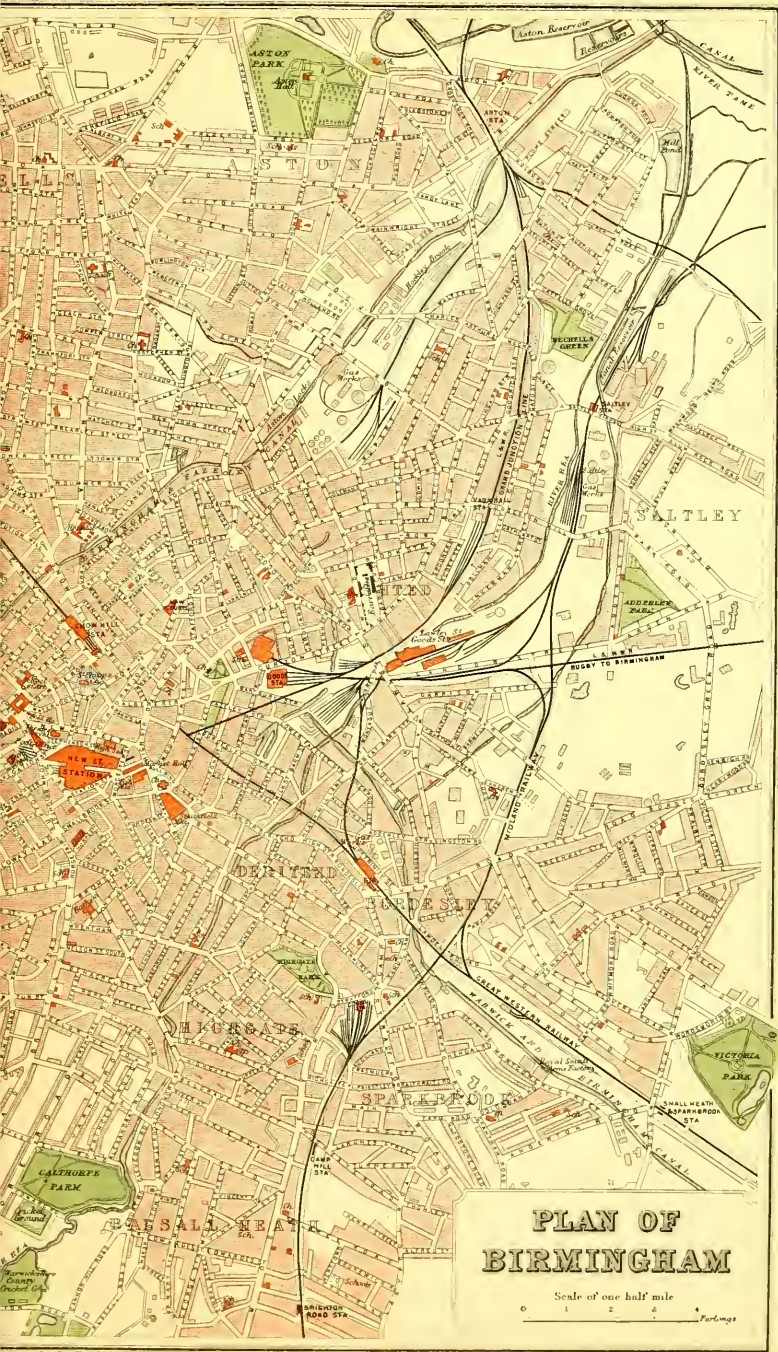
BROOKFIELD

LADYWOOD

HARBORNE

EDGE STATION

EDGEASTON PARK



PLAN OF BIRMINGHAM

Scale of one half mile

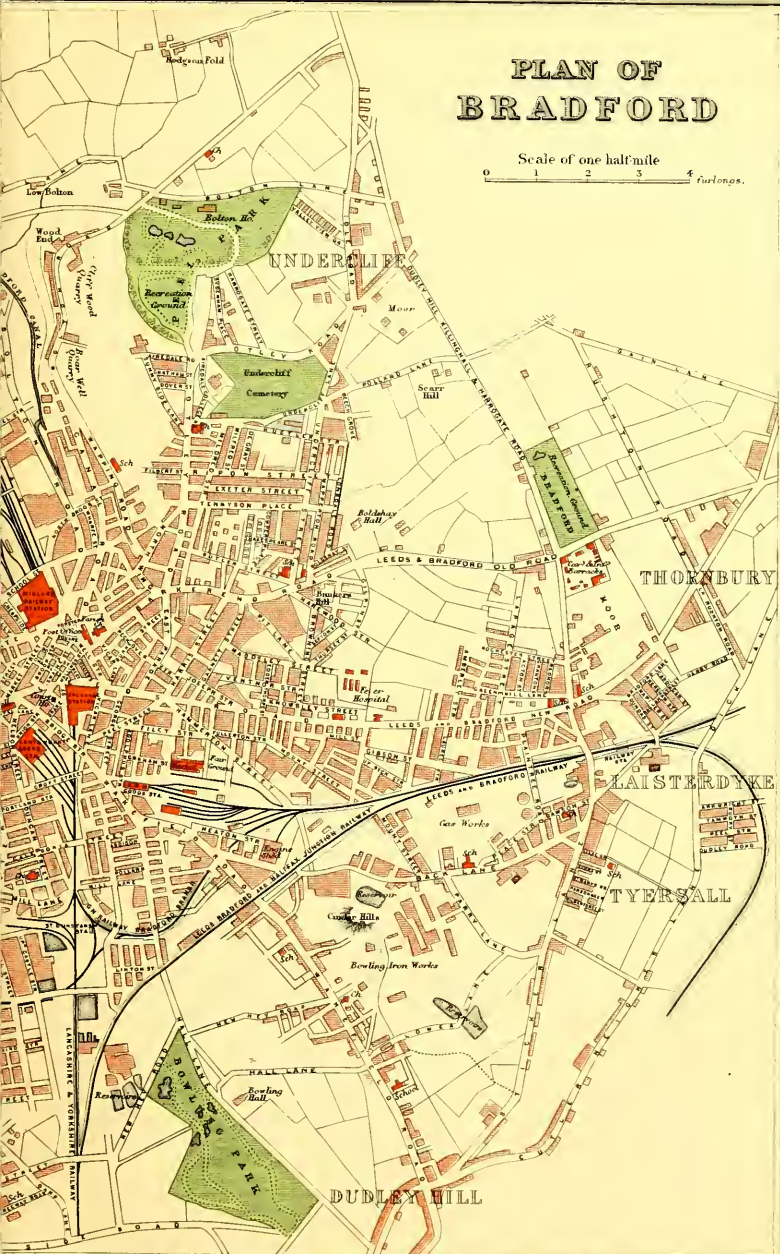
0 1 2 3 4 Furlongs



PLAN OF BRADFORD

Scale of one half-mile

0 1 2 3 4 furlongs.





PLAN of BRISTOL.

Scale of one half mile

0 1 2 3 4 *Mile-ages*

0 1 2 3 4 Furlongs



THE COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Contractions used in this Work—G.E.R., Great Eastern Railway; G.N.R., Great Northern Railway; G.W.R., Great Western Railway; L.D. & E.C.R., Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway; L. & Y.R., Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; L.B. & S.C.R., London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway; L.C. & D.R., London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; L. & N.W.R., London and North-Western Railway; L. & S.W.R., London and South-Western Railway; M.R., Midland Railway; M.S. & L.R., Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway; N.E.R., North-Eastern Railway; S.E.R., South-Eastern Railway; N.R., North Riding, &c.; R.O., Receiving Office (Post); R.S., Railway Station; R.S.O., Railway Sub-office; S.O., Sub-office.

NOTE.—*In the case of parishes, where only one population is given, the populations of the civil and ecclesiastical parishes are the same. The populations given are from the Census of 1891.*

Aaron End, a mountain on the S side of the pass from Borrowdale over Sty Head toward Wastdale, Cumberland.

Abberley, a parish in Worcestershire, 6 miles SW of Stourport station, on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Stourport; Great Witley, 2 miles distant, is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2360; population of the civil parish, 563; of the ecclesiastical, 595. Abberley Hall was long in the possession of the Walsh family, one of whom was the friend and patron of the poet Pope, but it is now the property of the Jones family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £252. The church, in the Early English style, was built in 1852. The chancel and some arches of the old Norman church still remain. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Abberley Hill, the northern end of the Malvern system, commands a fine view, and faces an ancient eocampment on Woodbury, a mile S.

Abberton, a parish in Essex, on the river Roman, 5 miles south of Colchester, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Wivenhoe station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Colchester; money order and telegraph office, Rowledge. Acreage, 1068; population of the civil parish, 252. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; yearly value, £238 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is plain but good, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Abberton, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, 6 miles NNE of Pershore. Post town, Pershore. Acreage, 999; population, 95. Abberton Hall is the chief residence. There are saline springs, similar to the waters of Cheltenham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £142. The church was rebuilt in 1881.

Abberwick, a township in Edlingham parish, Northumberland, on the river Alne, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Alnwick. Acreage, 1680; population, 88. Alnwick is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Glanton.

Abdess Roding. See **ABBOTTS RODING**.

Abbey, a station in Cumberland, on the North British railway, 317 miles from London and 17 WSW of Carlisle. See **ABBEY HOLME**.

Abbey, Norfolk, a station on the G.E.R., 88 miles from London and 1 from West Dereham.

Abbey-Cwm-Hir, a village and a parish in Radnorshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Penybont station on the L. & N.W.R., and from Pantydwr station on the Cambrian railway, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Rhayader. Post town, Penybont (R.S.O.) Acreage, 11,345; population, 452. The name signifies the Abbey of the Long Vale. The surface lies along the Clywedog, a tributary of the Ithon; and is a charming, fertile valley, environed and

overhung by picturesque wooded hills. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1143, and sacked in 1401 by Owen Glendower. The nave of the abbey church was 242 feet long and 73 feet wide, but only a few fragments of it remain. The seat of the Philips family, The Hall (rebuilt in 1868), stands adjacent. A Roman road goes up the vale past the abbey, toward the valley of the Marteg. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £173. The parish church is small but handsome.

Abbeyle, a hamlet in Ecclesall Bierlow township, W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles SW of Sheffield. The ecclesiastical parish of Abbeyle, which was formed in 1878, extends into Derbyshire, in which county the parish church is situated. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £161. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Sheffield.

Abbeyle, a village and a parish, and the head of a poor-law union, in the county of Hereford, 156 miles from London, with a station on the Golden Valley Line, which forms a junction 2 miles south at Pontrilas with the G.W. system. The village stands on the river Dore, and offers facilities for anglers. It has a post office under Pontrilas (R.S.O.), which is the telegraph office; money order office, Ewias Harold. The parish comprises 5503 acres; population, 480. Abbeyle Court is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £421. A Cistercian abbey was founded here by Robert Ewias in 1147, and passed at the dissolution to the Scudamores. The choir, transept, and five chapels remain of the old abbey church, which was restored in 1634 by Lord Scudamore, and is now a large and beautiful edifice, containing some beautiful painted windows and several ancient monuments. The workhouse will accommodate 100 inmates.

Abbey Green, a hamlet in Leek parish, Staffordshire, less than a mile N of Leek. There are remains of an ancient abbey, now used as a farmhouse.

Abbey-Holme or Holme-Cultram, a parish and a township in Cumberland. The parish comprises the several quarters of Abbey-Town, East Waver, St Cuthberts, and Low Quarter, and lies on the river Waver, and on the North British railway, near the head of Moricambe Bay, 6 miles WNW of Wigton. It has two railway stations, and a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Abbey-Town under Silloth. It was formerly a market-town; and it still has fairs on 29 Oct. and Tuesday before Whitsuntide. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in the 12th century by Henry I., and rose to such consequence that its abbots were frequently summoned

to sit in Parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II. It was partly demolished by Robert Bruce, but afterwards splendidly rebuilt. It sustained much injury in the time of Henry VIII.; but its church continued in good condition till 1600, when the steeple fell, and destroyed a great part of the chancel; and in 1604 most of the rest was ruined by an accidental fire. The area is 5235 acres; population, 906. The living of Holme-Cultram is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £280, in the gift of Oxford University. There are also places of worship for Congregationalists, Friends, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and several good schools.

Abbey-Hulton, a lordship in Burslem parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyme. It contains the hamlets of Milton and Sneyd-Green, and has remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1223 by Henry de Audley.

Abbey-Lands, a township in Alwrick parish, Northumberland, 2 miles NW of Alwrick. It contains the hamlets of Broomhouse, Heckly-House, and Heckly-Grange, and it formerly contained an abbey of canons.

Abbeystead, one of the twelve vaccaries or cattle gates into which the township of Over Wyresdale is divided, in Lancaster parish, Lancashire. The Earl of Sefton has a beautiful seat here, built in 1887, situated on the banks of a large reservoir belonging to the Lancaster water-works. There is a school with an endowment of £200 per annum.

Abbey Village, a village in Withnell parish, Lancashire. It has a post office under Chorley; railway station and telegraph office, Brinscall.

Abbey Wood, a hamlet in Erith parish, Kent, on the S.E.R., 2½ miles E of Woolwich. It was named from the abbey of Lessness, about a mile distant. It has become a metropolitan suburb, and it has a railway station with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Belvedere (S.O.)

Abbots, a tithing in Portbury parish, Somerset, 6½ miles WNW of Bristol. It had a cell of the Augustinian priory of Bromere.

Abbots-Ann, a parish in Hants, on the river Ann, 2½ miles SW by W of Andover station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Andover. Acreage, 3396; population, 589. Red Rice House, an ancient mansion, is the place where George IV. was married to Mrs Fitzherbert. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £602. The ancient church belonged to the abbey of Cormelles, in Normandy. The present church is a structure of the 18th century, exceedingly well built, but of faulty design. There is a Congregational chapel.

Abbots-Bickington, a parish in Devon, on the river Torridge, 7 miles NNE of Holsworthy station on the L. & S.W.R. Acreage, 1097; population of the civil parish, 53; of the ecclesiastical, 156. A blue limestone, used for building, is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £120. The ancient church was a cell of the abbey of Hartland. The present church is a small structure of chancel, nave, two aisles, and low tower.

Abbots-Bromley, a large village and a parish in Staffordshire. The village, 5½ miles from Rugeley station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 S of Uttoxeter, has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Rugeley. Formerly a market-town, it consists chiefly of a long street, containing some good houses and an ancient canopied market-place. The parish includes also the liberty of Bromley-Hurst and the lordship of Bagots-Bromley. Acreage, 9476; population of the civil parish, 1411; of the ecclesiastical, 1257. The manor anciently belonged to Burton Abbey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £220. The church is an ancient structure, in various styles; it was restored in 1855, and contains a small brass. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. Here also are two middle-class schools for girls in connection with Denstone College, and Elicsmere School for boys, under the Woodard foundation. These schools are fine buildings, and have their own chapel.

Abbotsbury, a large village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands in a vale, about a mile from the sea, and is the terminus of the Abbotsbury branch of the G.W.R. from Weymouth. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Dorchester. Acreage, 4872; population, 903. It was formerly a market-town. Most of its inhabit-

ants engage in fishing. The parish contains also the hamlets of Rodden, Elworth, and Luke, and exhibits picturesque features of both shore and surface. The rocks belong to the shelly Oolite. The coast commands brilliant views, and is flanked by Chesil Bank, occasioning tumultuous tides. (See CHESIL BANK.) St Catherine's Chapel, romantically situated on the crown of a hill between the village and the sea, is a very strong edifice of the 15th century, with large buttresses, a clerestory, and an octagonal tower, and serves as a landmark to mariners. A Benedictine abbey was founded at Abbotsbury in 1044 by Orecus, steward of King Canute, and passed at the dissolution to the Strangeways. The gateway of its church, the walls of a dormitory and baro, and some fragments scattered over a large area, still remain. A swannery which belonged to the abbey, and is said to have contained about 8000 swans, still exists, with over 1000 swans, and is connected with a decoy for the capture of wild fowl. A castellated seat of the Earl of Hereford, the present proprietor, is adjacent. An ancient fortification, 1½ mile to the west, occupies 20 acres, comprises very high ramparts, ditches, and redoubts, and commands a noble view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £150. The church adjoins the abbey ruins, and is an old embattled edifice with a curious weather-worn sculpture over the west door; it was resented and a new organ erected in 1886. There is a Congregational chapel.

Abbotsham, a parish in Devon, between Torridge and Barnstaple Bay, 2½ miles W of Bideford station on the L. & S.W.R. It contains the hamlets of Riccards, Down, and Buckleigh, and has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Bideford. Acreage, 1878; population, 528. Odnn, Earl of Devon, in 878 vanquished and slew the Danish invader Hubba at Kenwith Castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £233. The church is a fine structure with a square tower, and was restored in 1870. Abbotsham Cliffs are a favorite resort in summer for sea-bathing. There is a small Baptist chapel.

Abbots-Hill, a hamlet on the north border of Dorset, 5 miles SW of Yeovil.

Abbotside, High and Low, two townships in the parish of Aysgarth, N. R. Yorkshire. The former lies 2 miles NNW of Hawes, and the two are separated from each other by Whitfield Gill. Hawes is the nearest railway station, post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of High Abbotside, 6289; population, 412; of Low Abbotside, 2066; population, 143. Much of both townships is high moorland and lofty fell, intersected by ravines and deep narrow vales, all within the upper basin of the river Ure. A remarkable waterfall, called Hardraw Force, occurs in one of the ravines, and a picturesque waterfall, called Whitfield Force, in another.

Abbots-Isle. See ISLE-ABBOTS.

Abbots-Kerswell or Abbots-Carswell, a parish in Devon, 2 miles S of Newton-Abbot station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Newton-Abbot, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1486; population, 431. The minerals comprise limestone, potter's clay, and alum. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £276. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The ancient church was a cell of Montacute Abbey. The present church is a neat small edifice of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square tower. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Abbots-Langley or Chiltern Langley, a parish in Herts. It lies on the Grand Junction Canal and the L. & N.W.R., 1 mile SE of King's Langley station, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under King's Langley. The parish was the birthplace of Nicholas de Breakspere, Pope Adrian IV., and was given to the abbots of St Albans "to find them in clothes." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £218 with residence. The church is partly Norman, partly of later date, and contains an ancient font and some handsome monuments. There is also a small iron church at Bedmont, and Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. Cecil Lodge, Manor House, and Langley House are country residences here. A pleasure fair is held here on 1 May. The parish, which includes the hamlets of Bedmont, Sleeppeys, Kitters Green, and Trolley Bottom, has an area of 5255 acres of land and 26 of water; population of the civil parish, 3230; of the ecclesiastical, 1861.

Abbots-Leigh, a parish in Somerset, on the left bank of the Avon, 3½ miles WNW of Bristol, and 2 from Pill station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Bristol; money order and telegraph office, Pill. Area of the parish, 2276 acres; population, 312. Limestone is quarried. Leigh Court, the seat of the Miles family, is an elegant structure, with Ionic porticoes, built by P. J. Miles, Esq., early in the 19th century, and contains a splendid collection of pictures. The old Court, near the site of this mansion, belonging to the family of Norton, gave concealment to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, as recorded on the tablet of the Nortons in the church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £186. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Leigh, under the title of "Lege," is mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) and also in the Gheld Inquest (1084).

Abbotsley, a village and a parish in Huntingdon, 5 miles SE from St Neots station on the G.N.R., and 5 NW from Gamlingay station on the L. & N.W.R., with a post office under St Neots, which is the money order and telegraph office. Area, 1723 acres; population, 365. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; yearly value, £170. The church, which dates from the 14th century, is in the Early English style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Abbotston, a hamlet and a parish in Haats. The hamlet lies 2½ miles NW of Alesford, and 7 ESE of Micheldever railway station. The parish is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Ichin-Stoke, in the diocese of Winchester. It contains a ruined church and part of an old mansion of the Paulets. See ICHIN-STOKE.

Abbotts-Morton, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, 5 miles SW of Alcester. Post town, Redditch; money order office, Inkberrow; telegraph office, Alcester. Acreage, 1474; population, 153. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £159. The church is a stone edifice in the Perpendicular style, with a pinnacled tower.

Abbotts-Ripton, a village and a parish in Hunts, 5 miles N of Huntingdon, with a station on the G.N.R. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; yearly value, £468. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style. Abbotts-Ripton Hall is a seat of the De Ramsay family. The parish, which includes the hamlet of Wennington, 1 mile NE of the village, has an area of 4191 acres; population, 391. There is a post office under Huntingdon, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Abbotts Roding or Abbess Roding, or Roothing, a village and a parish in Essex, on the river Roding, 6 miles N from Ongar station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Ongar; money order office, White Roding; telegraph office, Matching Green. Acreage, 1618; population, 240. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value £323. This parish forms one of a group of agricultural parishes which are collectively styled the Rodings or Roothings.

Abcott, a township in Clangunford parish, Salop, on the river Clun, 8½ miles WNW of Ludlow.

Abdon, a parish in Salop, under the Cleve Hills, 5 miles SE of Roshbury station on the G.W.R., and 9 NNE of Ludlow. Post town, Craven Arms (R.S.O.), which is the telegraph office; money order office, Manslow. Acreage, 2189; population, 172. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £236. Patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The church has been enlarged and will seat 100. Abdon Burf is a large enclosure on Brown Cleve Hill, containing Druidical remains, and a Roman camp can be traced close at hand.

Abenbury-Fawr, a township in the part of Wrexham parish within Denbighshire. Acreage, 1263; population, 265. See WREXHAM.

Abenbury-Fechan, a township in the part of Wrexham parish within Flintshire. See WREXHAM.

Abenhall. See ABINGHALL.

Aber, a local name of the ancient Britons designating any place of a marked character near the mouth of a stream, whether on the coast or inland. It occurs seldom by itself, but often and prominently as a prefix.

Aber, a small village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The village stands ½ mile inland, 6 miles E of Bangor. It has a post office under Bangor, and a station on the L. & N.W.R., 234 miles from London. The full name of the

village is *Abergwyngregyn*, which means "the stream of white shells." It is charmingly situated at the mouth of a beautiful glen, and is much frequented by tourists. The views all round, and in the neighbourhood, over sea and land, are rich and varied; and some of them are panoramic and extensive. The Lavan sands extend in front, dry for nearly 4 miles at low water; and in former days they were often crossed on foot to the ferry of Beaumaris. The glen, narrow and romantic, strikes about 2 miles inland, flanked on one side by the lofty wooded hill of Maes-y-Gaer, and on the other by Fridd Ddu, the northern shoulder of Moel Wuion, and is blocked at the head by the precipices of Llwydmoor and Bera, over which falls the famous cataract Rhayadr Mawr. The cataract is fringed by ash trees, and first breaks on the cliffs into three or four parts, then makes a sheer leap of more than 60 feet. An artificial conical mound, near the village, is said to be the site of a castle of the Welsh princes, where Llewelyn the Great received the summons to surrender his rights to Edward I. of England. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £414. It is in the gift of Lord Penrhyn. The church is ancient, but has been rebuilt. There are chapels for Calvinistic Methodists and Wesleyans. The river is free to anglers. There is an annual fair held here on 2 October for the sale of sheep, cattle, and ponies. Acreage, 7306; population of the parish in 1881, 442, and in 1891, 422. On both occasions the sexes were equal.

Aberaman, a village and railway station on the Taff Vale railway, 1 mile SW of Aberdare, Glamorgan, with a handsome church in the Early English style, built in 1883. Aberaman is the residence of the Bailey family.

Aberavon, a market-town, municipal borough, and a parish at the mouth of the river Avon, Glamorgau, 1 mile NW of Port Talbot, 6 miles SSE of Neath, 32 WNW of Cardiff, and 196 from London. Aberavon proper is a little inland, and has a station on the Rhondda and Swansea Bay railway. Port Talbot, formerly called Abermouth or Aberavon Port, is about a mile from the town, in the parish of Margam, and comprises the harbour and docks. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, with a branch post office at Aberavon. Aberavon has grown rapidly in connection with neighbouring mines and collieries and the export of their produce. At Cwm-Avon, in the vicinity, are extensive copper, iron, and tinplate works. The municipal borough was incorporated under the Municipal Corporation Act in 1861, and is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The corporation is the urban sanitary authority, and owns the gas and waterworks and markets. There is a good system of main drainage. Population of municipal borough, 6300. The parish comprises 1331 acres of land and 728 of water; population, 6086. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £235. The Church of St Mary, an edifice in the Early English style, consists of nave, chancel, south aisle, and porch, with a tower, and was built in 1861 on the site of the old parish church. It has a beautiful reredos containing figures representing the Good Shepherd and the four evangelists, which were exhibited in the Academy in 1889—the work of H. H. Armstead, M.A. Baglan, which was formerly united to Aberavon, is now a separate benefice; net value, £210. It was severed in 1891. There are chapels for Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians. Aberavon is a centre for an intermediate and technical school under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act. Some interesting localities are in the neighbourhood.

Aberayron, a small seaport town in Cardiganshire. The town stands in the parishes of Henfynyw and Llanddewi-Aberarth, at the mouth of the Ayrn river, 16 miles SSW of Aberystwyth, and 13 NW of Lampeter station on the Manchester and Milford railway. It has a small harbour, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) It was long a retired village, but has become a market-town and a watering-place. The views around it are delightful; and the climate is bracing. The parish church of St David's, Llanddewi-Aberarth, about a mile distant, dates from the 13th century. The church of Holy Trinity is a chapel of ease under Henfynyw, and there are Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels. The living

of Llanddewi-Aberarth is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's. A market is held every Wednesday in the town-hall. The chief imports are coal, limestone, timber, and slates. Petty sessions are held on the fourth Wednesday in each month; and fairs on 14 March and 13 November. A circular camp, called Castell Cadwgan, and believed to have been formed in 1148 by Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, is on the shore. Population of the local government district, 1273.

Aberbaidan. See LLANELLY.

Aberbeeg, a village in the parish of Llanbilleth, Monmouthshire, with a station at the junction of the Nant-y-glo and Ebbw Vale lines on the G.W.R., distant 15½ miles from Newport. It has a post and money order office (R.S.O.) under Abertillery; telegraph office at railway station.

Aberbran, a station on the Swansea, Brecon, and Hereford branch of the M.R., 4½ miles SW of Brecon, and 189 from London.

Abercanaid, a hamlet in Glamorgan, 1 mile S of Merthyr-Tydvil, with a station on the G.W. and Rhynnydd Joint railway, 175 miles from London. It has a post and money order office under Merthyr-Tydvil, which is the telegraph office.

Abercarn, a town in Mynyddyswyn parish, Monmouthshire, on the G.W.R., 10 miles NW of Newport. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newport, a railway station, chemical works, iron and tinplate works, and extensive collieries. There are several chapels. Population, 10,464.

Abercastle, a village in Mathry parish, Pembrokeshire, on the coast, 6½ miles NNE of St David's. It has a small harbour. On the farm of Longhouse, above it, is a cromlech, comprising a massive capstone 16 feet long, four supporting stones 5½ feet high, and two other stones.

Abercrombie, one of the parliamentary divisions of Liverpool, formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885. Population, 55,530.

Aberdare, a market-town and parish in Glamorgan. The town stands at the confluence of the Dare and the Cynon, 5 miles SW of Merthyr-Tydvil, and 24 NNW of Cardiff. It has stations on the G.W. and the Taff Vale railways, and the Glamorgan Canal also connects it with Cardiff. The scenery around it is picturesque. Extensive collieries and ironworks are adjacent; and these have raised the place, since about the year 1835, from the condition of a village to that of a large and flourishing town. The parish church of St John the Baptist, a plain stone building, consisting of nave and chancel, dates from the 11th century, and was rebuilt in 1859. St Eivran's, a handsome church in the Decorated style, situated on rising ground near the centre of the town, was built in 1850; it has a beautiful peal of eight bells, and a very good choir, and the services are entirely in English. St Mary's, in Pembroke Street, a beautiful church in the French Gothic style, was built in 1865; the services are in Welsh. There are numerous dissenting chapels. A fine park of 49 acres was opened in 1869. The principal public buildings are the town-hall, which contains the offices of the local board, school board, &c.; the police station, which also contains the petty sessions room and an armoury for volunteers; the temperance hall, in which the sittings of the county court are held; the Conservative Club, opened in 1893; and the market-place, in which markets are held on Saturdays. There are three annual fairs on 1st and 16th April, and on 13th Nov. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. The town is well lighted and the water supply is good. The coal obtained from the collieries in the district is considered the best steam coal in Wales, and is largely used in the navy and the great steamship lines. Population, 38,431.

The parish contains the hamlets of Aberaman, Abernant, Cap Coch, Cwmaman, Cwmdare, Hirwain, Llwydcoed, and Treecyn, and is all within the parliamentary borough of Merthyr-Tydvil. Acreage, 16,619; population of the civil parish, 40,917; of the ecclesiastical, 25,811. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapels of St Eivran, Hirwain, and St Mary, in the diocese of Llandaf; net value, £173. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. The Welsh poet Owen was a native, and the dissenting theologian E. Evans died here.

Aberdare-Junction, a station on the Taff Valley railway, in Glamorgan, 7¼ miles SSE of Aberdare.

Aberdaron, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The

village stands on the sea coast in a vale overhung by lofty cliffs, at the head of a small bay of its own name, near the extremity of the peninsula of Llyn, 7 miles N of Bardsey Island, and 16 SW of Pwllheli. It is a primitive little fishing village. It has a post office under Pwllheli; money order and telegraph office, Nevio. The parish comprises 7236 acres of land and 142 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 1170; of the ecclesiastical, 1353. Bodvrdra, a large, well-constructed mansion, dating from the time of Charles I., now a farmhouse, stands about a mile from the village. There is a large circular ancient camp at Castell Odo, 1½ mile NE. At Braich-y-Pwll, the extremity of the promontory, is the site of an ancient chapel, Eglwys Fair; in a cave below the cliff, and only accessible at low water, is Ffynnon Fair, Our Lady's Well. The scenery here, and at other parts of the coast, is wild and grand; at Parwyd, opposite Bardsey Island, the cliffs make a sheer descent of 600 feet to the sea. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor, and includes the vicarage of Llanaelrhys; net value, £143 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The old church is an ancient structure of different styles, with a beautiful Norman door and a good Perpendicular east window; it has been restored through the liberality of Lord Penrhyn and Col. Wynne Finch, and services are now regularly held in it. The church is dedicated to St Hywyn, a British saint of the 5th century. The new church is a recent tasteless structure. Richard Robert Jones, called Dick of Aberdaron, a carpenter's son with an extraordinary genius for the acquisition of languages, was born here in 1788. He was patronized by Mr William Roscoe of Liverpool, and was buried in St Asaph.

Aberdovey or Aberdyfi, a small town and seaport in Merionethshire. It stands on the Dovey estuary, 4 miles S of Towy, with a station on the Cambrian railway, 233 miles from London. It is a quiet little watering-place, and the mildness and salubrity of its climate render it suitable as a winter residence. There is a wide expanse of firm sands, which afford good bathing, a golf club, with an unusually fine link; and excellent boating in the estuary. The scenery is amongst the most beautiful in N Wales. The Dovey or Dyfi here is about a mile wide, and is crossed by a ferry to the Borth sands, leading towards Aberystwyth, which is 11 miles distant. Wooded banks extend on either side of the estuary, and behind them rise high ranges of hills. The town consists of a long straggling street close to the shore. Some fishing is carried on, and there is an export trade in slate, minerals, &c. It has a post office (R.S.O.) The parish is 8 miles in length, extending in one direction as far as Pennal. Population, 1317. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £250, in the gift of the Church Patronage Society. The church of St Peter is modern. There are four dissenting chapels.

Aberdulais or Aberdylais, a village at the influx of the Dulais river to the Neath, 2 miles NE of Neath, Glamorgan. It has a post and money order office under Neath, which is the telegraph office, and a station on the G.W.R. Extensive tinworks are in the neighbourhood.

Aberdyfi. See ABERDOVEY.

Aberedw, a small village and a parish in Radnorshire, at the influx of the Edw to the Wye, with a station on the Cambrian railway, 4 miles SE of Builth. Post town, Builth. Acreage, 4861; population of the civil parish, 195; of the ecclesiastical, 344. Aberedw Castle, now reduced to mouldering walls, much hidden by foliage, on the summit of a mound, was the hunting-seat of Llewelyn-ap-Griffith, the last native prince of Wales. The adjacent scenery, up the glen of the Edw, is highly picturesque. Prince Llewelyn was slain in the vicinity; and an excavation in the rock, about 6 feet square, still bears the name of Llewelyn's Cave. The living is a rectory, united with Llanfared, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £303. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is an old edifice, in good condition, on an eminence a short way above the castle.

Abererch, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire, on the river Erch, 2 miles from Pwllheli, with a station on the Cambrian railway. It has a post office under Pwllheli, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 5731, of which 342 are foreshore and water; population, 1701. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value,

£150 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church, a picturesque, ivy-covered building, is partly Early English. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Baptists. It is a purely agricultural parish.

Aberffraw, a seaport village and a parish in the county of Anglesey. The village stands at the mouth of the Ffrw rivulet, on a creek of Carnarvon Bay, 3 miles from Bodorgan and Ty Croes stations on the L. & N.W.R., and 12 SE of Holyhead. It has a post office under Ty Croes (R.S.O.), and was formerly a market-town. It is now a poor place, inhabited chiefly by fishermen and farm-labourers; but it anciently, for four centuries, till the death of Llewelyn-ap-Griffith, was a capital of the Princes of Wales. No remains of the palace exist, but a garden at the S end of the village still bears the name of Gardd-y-Llys or "palace-garden." The eisteddfodau, or assemblies of the bards, were anciently held here. The parish comprises 5664 acres of land and 173 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 959; of the ecclesiastical, 983. A lake, called Llyn Coron, about 2 miles in circumference, lies a little east of the village, and is much frequented by anglers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £669. Patron, the Crown. The old church, which contains a very interesting doorway of the 12th century, is in good condition. There are two dissenting chapels.

Aberford, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the rivulet Cock, 3 miles NNE of Garforth railway station, and 5½ SW of Tadcaster. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. It was formerly a market-town. A famous pin manufacture once flourished in it, but has disappeared. Coal, limestone, and a fine white building-stone are worked in its neighbourhood. Acreage, 1580; population of the civil parish, 612; of the ecclesiastical parish of Aberford St Recarius, 857. Watling Street bisects the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £325 with residence. Patron, Oriel College, Oxford. The church is excellent. There are a Methodist chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, and charities £300.

Aberford, Sherburn, W. R. Yorkshire. See LOTHERTON-CUM-ABEFORD.

Abergavenny, a market-town and a parish in Monmouthshire. The town stands at the confluence of the Gaveny with the Usk, 17 miles W of Monmouth, 18 N of Newport, 20 SE of Brecon, and 167 from London. Population, 7743. Its environs comprise a picturesque reach of the Usk's valley, amid a near amphitheatre of mountains, with the Skyrriid-Vawr (1601 feet), the Blorege (1908), the Sugar-Loaf (1954), and other summits, and are covered with woods and studded with mansions. Its site was occupied by the Roman Gobannium, and has yielded coins and bricks and other Roman relics. The place, owing to its position on the verge of the hill-country, was long an important post in Border warfare, and witnessed many a strife between the Normans and the Welsh. The town was described by Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., as "a fair walled town, well inhabited," and one of its gates, called Tudor's gate, stood till recent times, and was then needlessly destroyed. The present streets are chiefly three, leading out to Monmouth, Hereford, and Brecon, and they are, for the most part, narrow and irregular, and show a mixture of old and new buildings. A castle on an eminence near the S end was built by the Norman, Hammeline de Baladun, soon after the Conquest, and passed successively to the houses of Braose, Cantilupe, Hastings, Valence, Herbert, Grey, Beauchamp, and Neville. Although fragmentary and shattered it is still a picturesque and interesting ruin, much frequented by visitors. The poet Churchyard in 1587 sang of its "most goodly towers," and a more modern poet speaks of it as

"The rent Norman tower that overhangs
The lucid Usk."

Some remains of a Benedictine priory of early date stand on the SE side of the town, but now form part of a private residence. The priory church, called St Mary's, was formerly a very fine cruciform structure, and, although injured by modern alterations, still attracts the antiquary and artist by many curious monuments, especially knightly effigies, in the Herbert Chapel. It dates from the beginning of the

14th century, no portions of the earlier Norman chapel now remaining. There is a fine fragment of a Jesse genealogical tree of the 15th century in the S aisle or Herbert Chapel. St John's, the original parish church, was converted by Henry VIII. into a free grammar school, and this has an endowed income of £279, and a fellowship and exhibitions at Jesus' College, Oxford. Trinity Church, a stone building in the Late Perpendicular style, was erected and endowed by Miss Rachel Herbert, by whom also the adjacent almshouses were built and endowed. The Roman Catholic chapel of Our Lady and St Michael is an edifice in Decorated style, with Bath stone dressings, erected in 1860. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian chapels. An old stone bridge of 7 arches takes the public road across the Usk, and adjacent is a fine iron bridge, on a higher level, over which the L. & N.W.R. crosses. The town hall is a fine Gothic building in grey stone, erected in 1873; attached to it are the spacious market-house and the Corn Exchange. The Inebriate asylum for the counties of Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor is a handsome stone building in the Early English style, situated on an eminence overlooking the town. It was erected in 1851, and has since been considerably enlarged. The town was formerly famous for fine Welsh flannel, and for fashionable Welsh wigs, made of goats' hair, but is now notable chiefly for the traffic of neighbouring coal and iron works, and especially for crowded markets. The markets are held on Tuesday, and a fruit and vegetable market on Friday; and fairs are held on the third Tuesday in March, on 14 May, on the third Tuesday in June, on the Tuesday before 20 July, on 25 Sept., and on 19 Nov. There are three railway stations, the G.W. in Station Road, the L. & N.W. (Brecon Road), and Abergavenny Junction (G.W. and L. & N.W.), about a mile to the north. There are four banks, a post and telegraph office, a dispensary, breweries, corn mills, iron foundries and engine works, and brick works. The town is well paved and lighted, and has an excellent water-supply and an efficient system of drainage. It is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place, and headquarters of the county constabulary; it was anciently a corporate town, governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and 27 councillors, but it forfeited its charter in the time of William III. It is now governed by the Abergavenny Improvement Commissioners. Bishop Cantilupe, who died in 1267, and Baker, the Benedictine historian, were natives. The town gives the title of Marquis to the family of Neville. The Marquis of Abergavenny is lord of the manor and one of the chief landowners.

The parish includes the town, and contains the hamlets of Hardwicke and Llwynda. Acreage, 4251; population, 9036. A large proportion of the surface is hill-sheepwalk. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £450. Trinity Church is a separate benefice, a perpetual curacy. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff.

Abergele, a market-town and a parish partly in Flintshire and partly in Denbighshire. The town stands on the coast, 7 miles WNW of St Asaph, 34 W of Chester, and 213 from London. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R. Population, 1981. It consists chiefly of one wide street, along the highway, about a mile from the shore. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs are held on 12 Feb., 2 April, on the day before Holy Thursday, on 18 June, 20 Aug., 9 Oct., and 6 Dec. It has a post office (R.S.O.) The beach is excellent bathing-ground, and the surrounding scenery, of coast and mountain, is good. As a watering-place it has been eclipsed by a modern rival, Pensarn, close to the station and sea. Castell-y-Cawr, on a high rock about a mile inland from the church, is one of the most perfect camps in Wales; and Coddyn-Mawr, on Copp'r Wylla, or "the mount of the watch-tower," a mile farther W, is a large, strong, British hill-fort. Gwrych Castle, under a high hill on the coast, about a mile W of the town, is a modern castellated edifice, with a frontage of 480 yards, a tower 93 feet high, and 17 turrets, and the grounds around it command delightful views. Cefn-yr-Ogof, in the vicinity of Gwrych, is a calcareous rock, pierced with several curious caverns. Near Gwrych Richard II. was betrayed to Bolingbroke by Percy. Bryoffanigl, in the parish of Abergele, was the residence of Marchudd ab Cynon, Prince of North Wales, and an old mansion, now demolished, was the home of some

of the early life of the poetess, Mrs Hemans. Acreage, 9428 of land and 1074 of water; population of the civil parish, 3186; of the ecclesiastical, 2711. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £381. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church, which has been restored, has two equal aisles and a square tower. In the churchyard is a granite monument commemorating a terrible railway accident that occurred in 1868, when the Irish mail ran into some trucks laden with petrol; the oil ignited, and thirty-three passengers were burned to death, and are buried in a common grave in the churchyard. Here is also the grave of seven persons who perished by the burning of the *Ocean Monarch* in the bay in 1848. There are Congregational, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Aberglaslyn, a pass in the southern vicinity of Beddgelert, 8 miles S of Snowdon, on the boundary between the counties of Cararvon and Merioneth. It is traversed by the road from Beddgelert to Port Madoc, and is one of the grandest and most romantic passes in Wales. It is a deep gorge, the cliffs, almost perpendicular on one side, approaching so closely as to barely leave room for the road and river. Through it flows the Glaslyn, a mountain torrent, whirling its clear waters over its boulder-stream bed, and forming a fall at the extremity of the pass, where an ivy-clad stone bridge of one arch, called Pont Aberglaslyn, stretches from rock to rock. A rock in the pass is said to have been the favourite haunt of the poet Rhys Goch O'ryri, who flourished in the time of Owen Glendower.

Abergorlech, a village and a chapelry in Carmarthenshire, at the confluence of the Gorlech with the Cothi, 8 miles N of Llanarthney station on the Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction branch of the L. & N.W.R. It has a post office under Nantgaredig (R.S.O.); money order office, Llan-sawel; telegraph office, Nantgaredig railway station. The chapelry is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St David's; net value, £158. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Abergwessin. See LLANDEWY ABERGWESSIN and LLANFANGEL ABERGWESSIN.

Abergwily or Abergwili, a village and a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen. The village stands at the confluence of the Gwili with the Towy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Carmarthen. It has a station on the Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction of the L. & N.W.R., and a post office (R.S.O.) under Carmarthen. Cattle fairs are held on 4 May and 2 and 27 Oct. The palace of the Bishop of St David's, an edifice in the Tudor style, is adjacent. Merlin's Hill, an eminence on the side of a dell, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the village, is said to have been the birthplace and the favourite haunt of the sorcerer Merlin, and a rocky cavity near its summit still bears the name of Merlin's Chair. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £340, including the proceeds of the curacy of Llanfihangel. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The present church is a handsome edifice in the Early English style, with a spire. A small sub-parochial church stands at Llanfihangel-Uwchgwili, and is served by a perpetual curate. A new church was erected in 1888 at a cost of £1300, on the site of an old pre-Reformation chapel, and is called Capel-y-groes, the Church of the Holy Cross. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. Acreage, 8395; population, 1640.

Abergynolwyn, or Abergwynolwyn, a village in Merionethshire, 7 miles NE of Towy, with a station on the Taly-llyn narrow-gauge railway. It is situated partly in the parish of Taly-llyn and partly in that of Llanfihangel, and is chiefly occupied by quarrymen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor, united with Llanfihangel-y-Pennant; net value, £260. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. It has a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Towy (R.S.O.).

Aberhafesp, a parish in Montgomeryshire, at the confluence of the Hafesp with the Severn, near the Cambrian railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Newtown, which is the post town. Acreage, 4707; population 352. Aberhafesp Hall and the parsonage command fine views of the Severn. Traces exist of a Roman road, and there is a medicinal spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £232. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is Early

English, but has been rebuilt and restored. There are chapels for Congregationalists and Baptists.

Aberhonddu. See BRECON.

Aberkenfig, a village in Newcastle parish, Glamorgan, 3 miles NNW of Bridgend. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and a station (Kentig Hill) on the Llywri and Ogmore branch of the G.W.R. There is a chapel of ease under Newcastle, and also chapels for Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and other denominations.

Aberlunwy, formerly a parish, but now a hamlet in Glasbury parish, Brecon, at the confluence of the Llnunwy with the Wye, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Hay, and 1 mile from Three Cocks railway station. Acreage, 658; population, 152. The chapel is now in ruins, but has a graveyard attached.

Abermanai, the contraction at the SW end of the Menai Strait, between Carnarvon and Anglesey.

Abermule, a village at the influx of the Mule to the Severn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Newtown, Montgomeryshire. It has a station on the Cambrian railway, and a post office (R.S.O.); the telegraph office is at the station.

Abernant, a village and a parish in the county of Carmarthen. The village stands near the river Cywyn, 5 miles WNW of Carmarthen. It has a post office under Carmarthen, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Talog. The parish comprises 6458 acres; population of the civil parish, 645; of the ecclesiastical, 2212. The living is a vicarage, united to the vicarage of Convil, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £209. The church is good.

Abernant, a village in Glamorgan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Aberdare, with a station on the G.W.R., 179 miles from London. Extensive ironworks and collieries are adjacent.

Aberpergwm, an ecclesiastical parish in Glamorgan, formed in 1861 from the civil parish of Cadoxton, 2 miles from Glyn Neath railway station. Post town, Neath. Population, 1592. The scenery of vale and mountain, with the vale of the Pergwm rivulet, a waterfall, and the fine grounds of Aberpergwm House, is very charming. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £115. The Church of St Catwg is a small stone building in the Early English style.

Aberporth, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands on the coast, at the mouth of the Howny rivulet, 7 miles NE of Cardigan, and is partly in the parish of Blaenporth. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cardigan, and is a seaport, a fishing station, and a watering-place. Acreage, 2253; population, 422. A great portion of the surface of the parish is bare hill, and one of the summits is within view of the coast of Ireland. Plas, belonging to the Morgan family, is an ancient cruciform mansion. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £150. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Aberrhiew. See BERRIEW.

Abersoch, a small fishing village, with a harbor, on St Tudwall Bay, in the parish of Llanengan, Carnarvonshire, 7 miles SW of Pwllheli. It has a post office under Pwllheli, which is the telegraph office. In the neighbourhood are some lead mines.

Abersychan, a town and an ecclesiastical parish in Trevelin parish, Monmouthshire, at the influx of the Sychan to the Avon, 2 miles NNW of Pontypool. It has a post and telegraph office under Pontypool, and two railway stations, one on the G.W., 163 miles from London, and the other on the L. & N.W. line. It is a straggling populous place, connected with the works belonging to the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company. Population, 15,296. In the neighbouring hamlets of Glynolys and Varteg are ironworks and collieries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £296. Patron, the Vicar of Trevelin. The church, situated in the adjoining hamlet of Talywain, is a building in the Early English style. There are chapels for Roman Catholics, Baptists, Wesleyans, and other denominations. A literary and scientific institution was founded in 1864 in connection with the Society of Arts, and here the local board hold their meetings. Population of the parish, 8843.

Abertanat, a township in Llanyblodwel parish, Salop, on the river Tanat, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Oswestry.

Aberthaw, a seaport village in Penarth parish, Glamorgan, at the mouth of the Ddow or Thaw river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Cowbridge. Lime, obtained from lias pebbles on the beach, is shipped. The ruins of Penmark, Castleton, and East and West Orchard castles are near. The latter were built by some Flemings, who supplied Henry I. with fruit from this place.

Aberthaw, a hamlet in Llanblethian parish, Glamorgan, 1 mile NE of Cowbridge. It has a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Ty-mawr, a 17th century high-gabled house, is in the vicinity.

Aberthaw, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Aberystwith parish, Monmouth, 5 miles N of Crumlin, and 9 SE of Tredgar, with a station on the G.W.R., 168 miles from London, and a post office (R.S.O.). It is a populous village, dependent on the tinplate works and collieries, and is governed by a local board of nine members. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £200 with residence. The church is a stone building in the Gothic style, erected in 1854. There are three Baptist, and also Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. In the Tillery Valley are the collieries of the Tillery and South Wales Colliery Companies. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 9138.

Aberystwith, a parish in Breconshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Brecon, the post town. Acreage, 1945; population, 158. The Yseir river falls here into the Usk, and has, on the right bank, the parish church, surrounded with yew—on the left bank the Gaer, a rectangular camp and several ramparts, together with substructions of walls, supposed to be identical with the British town of Bannion or Gaer Benni, which was adopted as a station by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £114. The church belonged anciently to Malvern Priory.

Aberystwith, a parish in Monmouth, 1 mile from Blaiza station on the G.W.R., 9 miles WSW of Abergavenny. Post town, Blaiza. Acreage, 11,753; population of the parish, 25,913; of the ecclesiastical district of Aberystwith St Peter, 8283. The surface is chiefly upland round the higher reaches of the Ebbw river. Collieries and iron and tin works, round Nant-y-glo, the Tillery Valley, and other centres, employ a great proportion of the inhabitants. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £300. The parish church of St Peter, a cruciform structure in the Norman style, was rebuilt in 1857. There is no village of Aberystwith, but the parish includes Blaiza, Nant-y-glo, Aberthaw, Cwmtillery, &c.

Aberystwith, a seaport, municipal borough, market-town, ecclesiastical parish, and watering-place on the coast of Cardiganshire. The town stands on both banks of the river Rheidol, 38 miles NE of Cardigan, and 243 from London by the L. & N.W.R. and 251 by the G.W.R. The part of it on the right bank of the Rheidol might more appropriately be called Aberrhaidol; the part of it on the left bank is called Trefechan. The Rheidol is crossed by a fine three-arched bridge, forms a sort of inner harbour, is united there by an artificial channel with the Ystwyth, and then scours the outer harbour to the sea. The town chiefly occupies a gentle eminence, declining all round from the centre, and commands extensive views of sea and coast and mountains. Some of the older streets are uneven and steep, but the newer ones are broad and well made; and the Marine Terrace forms a fine crescent, upwards of half a mile in length, with many handsome houses. Constitution Hill, or Pen Glais, to the north, is about 450 feet high, and commands a fine view of Cardigan Bay, Plinlimmon, Cader Idris, and the Snowdon range. Two heights, at the end of the terrace, are pleasantly laid out in public walks. The remains of a castle, consisting of a gateway and fragments of towers and walls, crown the south-western height, overlooking the sea. The original castle was built in the time of Henry I. by Gilbert de Strongbow, and destroyed by Maelgwyn Gwynedd; and the present castle was built by Edward I. as a means of securing his conquest of Wales, and dismantled by the Parliamentarians after the defeat of Charles I. A private mint was established at the castle from 1638 to 1642, with the king's permission, by Mr. Bushel, the owner of the lead and silver mines in the neighbourhood; and the coins struck here, marked

with the Prince of Wales feathers, are valued by collectors. At the south end of the Marine Terrace is the Promenade Pier, about 300 yards long. Between the pier and the castle stands the University College of Wales, an extensive and handsome building, partly Gothic and partly modern. The central portion was originally built by Nash for Sir Robert Price, Bart. Subsequently it was converted, with the addition of two wings, into a hotel, but this proving a failure, it was purchased for the purpose of a college in 1872. In 1885 the north wing was burnt down, but was rebuilt and extensive alterations were made on the rest of the building to adapt it more completely for its present use. The college has received a charter, and has an annual grant from Government of £4000. Until 1861 Aberystwith was in the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr. The present parish church of St Michael and All Angels, erected in 1890, stands near the castle grounds, the old church close by being still left standing; St Mary's, in Gray's Inn Road, was built in 1866 from designs by Butterfield; Holy Trinity Church was built in 1883. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The town hall, built in 1854, is a handsome edifice with a tetra-style Ionic portico; it is used for meetings of the town council and borough magistrates, and also for the monthly sessions of the county court. The assembly-rooms, built in 1820, have Grecian features, concert and reading-rooms, and a free library. Other public buildings are the infirmary, police station, market-house, custom-house, public baths, and public slaughter-houses, the clock-tower, the gasworks, and the workhouse. There are a grammar and several other schools.

The town is governed, under a charter granted by Henry IV., by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The exports include minerals, timber, bark, and corn; and the imports include all kinds of goods from Liverpool, Bristol, and other places. The harbour was much obstructed by a bar, but has been greatly improved by artificial cuttings of the river, by a pier 260 yards long, and other works. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1893 was 98 (16,168 tons). The entries and clearances each average 400 (25,000 tons) per annum. The town has a head post office, a station on the Cambrian and Manchester and Milford railways, three banks, markets on Monday and Saturday, and a cattle market on the first Monday in every month. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on 10 May and in September. The water supply is excellent, being brought from Llyn Llygad Rheidol, on the summit of Plinlimmon. Two newspapers are published in the town. The Royal Cardiganshire Artillery Militia have their headquarters here. There are iron-foundries and slate works, and some lead and silver lead mines in the neighbourhood. Aberystwith has a well-deserved popularity as a watering-place. The bathing beaches are excellent, and bathing-machines are plentiful; hot salt-water baths are at hand, recreations in variety are abundant, and the walks and drives in the vicinity are charming. Cornelians, jaspers, agates, and other precious pebbles are often picked up on the beach. Plas-Crug, a ruined castellated edifice, in the environs, on the banks of the Rheidol, is said to have been the residence of Owen Glendower; it is now part of a farmhouse. The reputed grave of the poet Taliesin, who flourished in the sixth century, is 8 miles distant. Amongst other places of interest in the immediate neighbourhood are Llanbadarn, a little over a mile distant, where there is a very fine and ancient church and picturesque village, once forming an episcopal see; Elysian Grove, close by the town; Devil's Bridge, 12 miles distant; Plinlimmon, 16 miles; Monk's Cave, 6 miles; Llynant Valley; Strata Florida Abbey; Borth, noted for its sands; and the seats of Gogerddan, Crosswood, Nanteos, and Hafod. Population of borough and parish, 6725.

Abingdon, a municipal borough and market and union town in Berks. It stands on a rich flat plain, at the influx of the Ock to the Thames, at the junction of the Wilts and Berks Canal with the Thames, and at the terminus of a sub-branch railway of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Oxford branch of the G.W.R., 6 miles by road S of Oxford, and 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles by railway W by N of London. It was called originally Scheovesham, softened into Shovesham. Cissa, king of the West Saxons, built an abbey in the seventh century, after which, says Camden, it began to lay aside its old name and to be called

"Abhaddon" or "Abbington"—that is, Abbot's town. Synods were held at it in 742 and 822; and the royal courts of Mercia and Wessex made it long a seat of state assemblies. Some foundations of its royal palace can still be traced in a meadow on the E side of the bridge. A manuscript in the Cottonian Library, called "the old book of Abendon," describes it as "in ancient times a famous city, goodly to behold, and full of riches." The town was visited by William the Conqueror, by Henry III., and by Henry VIII. It was garrisoned for Charles I.; made the headquarters of his horse, and the temporary retreat of all his family; and became the scene of sharp struggles and great excesses before he was conquered. A sharp practice of its Parliamentary garrison, of hanging all Irish prisoners without trial, gave rise to the proverb "of Abingdon law." A graceful gateway, in the Perpendicular style, adjoining St Nicholas' Church, and part of a refectory behind, and containing a beautifully decorated window, are the chief remains of the mitred Benedictine abbey of St Mary, which was one of the richest in England. The original abbey, founded in Bagley Wood, in the neighbouring parish of Sunningwell, was totally destroyed in the time of Alfred by the Danes. The subsequent edifice was founded at Abingdon by King Edred, and completed in the reign of King Edgar. The nave was 180 feet long; the choir 65 feet long; the Lady Chapel, 36 feet long; the transept, 156 feet long; the western tower, 100 feet high.

The town consists of several wide streets diverging from a spacious market-place. It is well lighted, and has an excellent supply of water. It is also well drained, the sewage being utilized in the cultivation of a farm situated some distance S of the town, and belonging to the corporation. The borough received a charter in the year 1555, during the reign of Queen Mary, under which it was governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, and 9 aldermen. It has now a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, the corporate body acting also as urban sanitary authority. Population within the municipal limits, 6557. The borough sent one member to Parliament from 1337 until the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, when the representation was merged in that of the county. It is the head of a petty sessional division and county court district; but the assizes, formerly held here in the summer, were removed to Reading by an Order in Council in 1868.

The chief industry of Abingdon is the manufacture of ready made clothing, the large manufactory of Messrs Clarke affording employment to many hundreds of persons from the town and the surrounding villages. Brewing, malting, milling, and the making of sailcloth and sacking are also carried on. A weekly market for corn and cattle is held on Monday; horse fairs on the first Monday in Lent, May 6, June 20, September 19, and December 11; and on Monday before old Michaelmas Day there is a fair for hiring servants and pleasure. The town is a head post and telegraph office, has two banking offices, several good hotels, and a weekly newspaper. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Bertie, and it numbers among its natives or celebrities Archbishop St Edmund, Archbishop Newcome, Sir John Mason, Sir T. Smith, Abbot the Speaker, Moore who wrote the "Gamester," and W. Stevens the poet.

Among the principal buildings of the town are the County Hall, a curious edifice of ashlar and rough freestone, erected in 1677 from the designs of Inigo Jones; the Grammar School, erected in Albert Park in 1869; the County Chamber, situated on the south side of the abbey gateway; and the Corn Exchange, which stands at the NW angle of the market-place. Christ's Hospital, founded in 1553 by Sir John Mason, is a curious cloistered edifice of brick and timber, with turret and dome; contains an oak hall with pictures and stained glass; shows, at the E end of its cloister, a representation of a famous octagonal market-cross which was destroyed in 1644, and has an income of more than £3000 a year. There are also several other charities and a well endowed grammar school. The bridge across the river is a picturesque structure with six pointed arches, erected in 1416; was regarded, at the time of its erection, as a grand boon to all the surrounding country; and is the subject of some quaint old verses preserved in Christ's Hospital. Prince Albert's cross is an elegant erection of 1864, after designs by Gibbs. It has a quadrangular base, with medallions; a central octagonal shaft, with rich entablature;

side columns, with carved capitals supporting heraldic lions; and a surmounting pyramidal pedestal, crowned by a statue of the Prince. In the centre of the market-place there is a white marble statue of the Queen, which was erected in commemoration of Her Majesty's jubilee in 1887.

St Helen's Church occupies the site of an ancient nunnery, and was restored in 1873. It has a nave, three aisles, and a south chapel, and forms altogether a spacious rectangle. The north aisle has rich timber ceilings of the time of Henry VI., and the south aisle was built in 1539. A tower, in the Early English style, rises at the NE corner, and is surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire, in the Perpendicular style, which figures conspicuously for miles. St Nicholas Church was built about the year 1300, on the site of an earlier edifice; and it has a good Norman doorway and a tower; it was thoroughly restored in 1881. The Church of St Michael, erected in 1867 as a chapel of ease to St Helens, is a building of stone, in the Decorated style. There is also a small iron church in the union grounds. The Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St Mary and St Edmund of Canterbury, is an edifice of stone in the Decorated style. There are also Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a place of meeting of the Salvation Army.

The parish of St Helen comprises 3255 acres, and includes the farms of Barton and Pumney, the hamlets of Northcourt and Cholswell, and the townships of Sandford and Shippon. Population, 6233. The parish of St Nicholas comprises 148 acres; population, 532. The living of St Helens is a vicarage, that of St Nicholas a rectory, in the diocese of Oxford, and the two are conjoined. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The vicarages of Drayton, Sandford, and Shippon are separate benefices. The net yearly value of St Helens is £138 and residence, and that of St Nicholas £56.

Abingdon Parliamentary Division, or Northern Berkshire, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 49,082. The division includes the following parishes: Abingdon—Abingdon (St Helen, without the borough), Abingdon (St Nicholas, without the borough), Appleford, Appleton and Eaton, Bagley Wood, Besselsleigh, Chaddings, Cumner, Draycott Moor, Drayton, Frilford, Fyfield, Garford, Grandpoint, Hinksey (North), Hinksey (South), Kingston Bagpuize, Lyford, Marcham, Milton, Radley, Seacourt, Stevenston, Sunningwell, Sutton Courtney, Sutton Wick, Tubney, Wootton, Wytham, Wittenham (Long), Wittenham (Little); Faringdon—Ashbury, Baulking, Bourtton, Buckland, Buscot, Charney, Coleshill, Compton Beauchamp, Coxwell (Great), Coxwell (Little), Eaton Hastings, Faringdon, Fernham, Hatford, Hinton, Kingston Lisle, Longcote, Longworth, Pusey, Shellingford, Shrivernham, Stanford, Uffington, Watchfield, Woolstone; Wantage—Ardington, Chaddleworth, Challow (East), Challow (West), Charlton, Childrey, Denchworth, Fawley, Goosey, Grove, Hanney (East), Hanney (West), Harwell, Hendred (East), Hendred (West), Letcomb Bassett, Letcomb Regis, Lockinge (East), Lockinge (West), Sparsholt, Wantage; Wallingford (or Moreton)—Aston Tirrild, Aston Upthorpe, Blewbury, Brightwell, Cholsey, Didcot, Hagbourn (East), Hagbourn (West), Moreton (North) Moreton (South), Moulsoford, Sotwell, Upton; Wallingford—All Hallows and Clapcot, St Leonard's, St Mary-the-More, St Peter, Castle Precincts; Wallingford, municipal borough; Abingdon, municipal borough (the part in Berks); Oxford, municipal borough (the part in Berks).

Abinger, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village is 2½ miles SE of Gomshall and Shere station on the S.E.R., and 4½ SW of Dorking, under which it has a post and money order office named Abinger Common; telegraph office, Holmbury St Mary. Acreage, 7577; population of the civil parish, 1394; of the ecclesiastical, 555. It was for many years the residence of Hoole, the translator of Ariosto; and it gives the title of Baron to the family of Scarlett. The parish is overhung on the SE by Leith hill, and drained westward by a tributary of the Wey. Abinger Hall is in the neighbourhood, and was long the residence of the Countess of Donegal, Swift's "Glory of the Granard race." The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £466. The church is an ancient edifice, partly in the earliest Norman, partly in Early English; was restored in 1880, and contains some beautiful stained glass windows and a good organ. In 1877

the remains of a Roman villa were discovered close to Abinger Hall, and some coins of Constantine and a quantity of broken tiles were found.

Abinghall or **Abenhall**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 miles SSW of Longhope station on the G.W.R., and 5 N of Newnham. Post town, Mitcheldean (R.S.O.) Acreage, 763; population of the civil parish, 231; of the ecclesiastical, 238. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £138. The church is an old Early English edifice, and is in good condition, having been restored in 1874; it contains a sepulchral brass, dated 1609, and an hour-glass. Abenhall Lodge is a modern mansion in the Gothic style, situated on an elevation.

Abington, a parish in Northamptonshire, near the river Nen, and 1½ mile NE of Northampton, which is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1133; population, 121. A spot here was the grave of Shakespeare's favourite granddaughter, and is marked by a mulberry tree planted by Garrick. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value from tithe rent charge, £263 with residence, in the gift of Lord Wantage. The church is Early English, and contains tombs of the Berhards.

Abington, Great, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire, 1 mile E of Pampisford station on the G.E.R., and 2½ miles NW from Linton. Post town, Cambridge; telegraph office, Linton. Acreage, 1588; population, 317. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £98. The church is an ancient building of flint and rubble in the Early English style. Abington Hall and Abington Lodge are country seats in this parish.

Abington, Little, a parish in Cambridgeshire, adjoining the N side of Great Abington, and 1 mile NE from Pampisford station on the G.E.R. Acreage, 1309; population, 268. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; yearly value, £85 with residence. The church belonged to Pentney Abbey, was restored in 1885, and contains tombs of the Daltons. Post town, Cambridge; telegraph office, Linton.

Abington-in-the-Clay or **Abington-Pigotts**, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 5 miles NW from Royston, and 4 from Royston station on the G.N.R. Post town, Royston; money order and telegraph office, Bassingbourn. Acreage, 1237; population, 169. The manor has been held by the family of Pigott since the Conquest. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £312 with residence. The church is an ancient edifice of clunch and rubble in the Early English and Decorated styles.

Ab-Kettleby, a township and a parish in Leicestershire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Wreak, at Broughton Hill, 2½ miles from Grimston station on the M.R., 2½ from Sealford station on the G.N. and L. & N.W. joint lines, and 3 NW by N of Melton-Mowbray, and has a post office under Melton-Mowbray, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Grimston. Acreage, 870; population of the civil parish, 242; of the ecclesiastical, 472. The parish contains also the township of Holwell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £300 with residence. The church, an old building of stone in the Norman style, belonged anciently to Laund Priory, was restored in 1883, and has a tower and spire. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Ablington, a tithing in Bibury parish, Gloucestershire, on the river Colne, 1 mile NW of Bibury, and 5½ NW of Fairford.

Abingdon, a hamlet in Figheldean parish, Wilts, on the river Avon, 4½ miles N of Amesbury.

Abney, a hamlet in Bradwell parish, Derby, on a tributary of the river Derwent, 4 miles NE of Tideswell, and 7 from Miller's Dale station on the M.R. Acreage, 1350; population, 53.

Abney Park, a suburb of London, 3½ miles N of St Paul's. A mansion on its site was the seat of Sir Thomas Abney and the residence of Dr Watts; and a cemetery now here has a chapel in the centre, and contains a monument to Dr Watts.

Above-Sawthe, a hamlet in the parish of Llangadock, Carmarthenshire.

Abram, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Wigan parish, Lancashire, on the Wigan Junction railway and Wigan and Leigh Canal, 3½ miles SSE of Wigan, and 1 mile from

Bickershaw and Abram station on the M.S. & L.R. The parish comprises the townships of Abram and Hindley Green, the village of Bickershaw, and the hamlets of Dover and Bamfurlong. Post town, Wigan. Acreage, 1982; population, 4309. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Liverpool; net value, £200. The church was built in 1838, and is an edifice of brick, with accommodation for about 420.

Abridge, a hamlet in Lambourne parish, Essex, on the river Roding, 5 miles S of Epping. It has a post office under Romford; and it forms a curacy with the rectory of Lambourne.

Abson or **Abston**, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village is 3 miles SE of Mangotsfield station on the M.R., and 7 NW of Bath, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Kingswood. The parish contains also the villages of Bridgegate, Holbrook, and Wick; the last-named was made a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1880. Acreage of Abson and Wick, 2521; population of Abson, 223; of Wick, 752. The living is a chapelry, annexed to Pucklechurch, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church at Abson is an ancient stone building in the Early English style. There is a church at Wick, built in 1850, and Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Roman relics are found from time to time at Wick, which is supposed to be the site of a Roman pottery; a Roman camp is adjacent.

Abthorpe, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands on the river Tove, 3 miles WSW of Towcester, and 1 mile SW of Wappenham station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Towcester, which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish includes the hamlet of Foscoate. Acreage, 1973; population, 433. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; yearly value, about £200. Patron, alternately the Bishop of Peterborough and the Trustees of Leeson's charity. The church, which was rebuilt in 1870-71, is a building of stone in the Early English style. Lace-making and the manufacture of boots and shoes are the chief employments.

Abury. See **AVEBURY**.

Aby, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 miles S from Ays station on the G.N.R., and 3 NW of Alford. Post town, Alford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1493; population, 315. The hamlet of Greenfield is included. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Belleau, in the diocese of Lincoln. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here about 1150, but all remains have long since disappeared.

Acaster-Malbis, a township and parish and scattered village in the Ainsty of York, but for parliamentary purposes included in the North Riding. The township lies on the river Ouse, 2 miles E of Copmanthorpe railway station, and 5 S of York, under which it has a post office; money order office, Copmanthorpe. Area of the township, 1874 acres; population, 243. It derived its name from the Malbysse family, who flourished here for several centuries after the Conquest. This was formerly a Roman station. There is an excellent salmon fishery here, the property of Lord Wenlock, who is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £74. Patron, Lord Wenlock. The church is an interesting specimen of 14th century architecture. There are an endowed school and a Wesleyan chapel.

Acaster-Selby, a scattered township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, though for parliamentary purposes it is included in the North Riding, on the river Ouse, 3½ miles E of Bolton Percy railway station, and 8 S of York. Post town, Bolton Percy (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1573; population of the civil parish, 100; of the ecclesiastical, 493. The property belonged anciently to the abbey of Selby, and now belongs to the Wiler family, who are lords of the manor. A college for a provost and two or three fellows was founded on it by Robert Stillington. The church was built in 1850, and the living is a vicarage, joined to that of Appleton Roebuck, in the diocese of York; net value, £397 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is very good.

Accott, a hamlet in Swimbridge parish, Devon, 5 miles E of Barnstaple.

Accrington, a municipal borough and an important manufacturing town in Whalley parish, Lancashire. It was incorporated in 1878, and a commission of the peace was granted

in 1880. The borough includes the townships of Old and New Accrington, and the greater part of Baxenden. The town adjoins the E Lancashire railway, near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 4 miles by road and $5\frac{1}{2}$ by railway E of Blackburn, and is 211 miles from London by the M.R. It is large and thriving; has sprung up within the present century; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; publishes three weekly newspapers; carries on industry in calico print-works, extensive turkey-red dye-works, several large chemical works, foundries, heweries, collieries, and quarries. It is well supplied with water from reservoirs; has a head post and telegraph office, four banks, and several good hotels; a market-hall, opened in 1869 at a cost of about £22,000; a town-hall, which is a handsome building in the Italian style, erected in 1857; a mechanics' institute, with reading and news-rooms, library, and laboratory; and also a free library for the blind, established in 1878; Conservative and Liberal clubs, and a dispensary. A cemetery of 20 acres was opened in 1864, and is under the control of a Burial Board, which is the town council. New almshouses, which cost £15,000, were opened in 1891. The borough is divided into the five ecclesiastical parishes of St James', Christ Church, St John's, St Peter's, and St John's, Baxenden. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Manchester, of the respective values of £620, in the gift of Hulme's trustees, £298 in the gift of five trustees, and £400 and £118 in the gift of the Vicar of St James'. St John's, Baxenden, value £335, is in the gift of the Bishop of Manchester. There are also other churches, seventeen dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic church, and several schools. The market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays, and two annual fairs are held in the months of April and August. There is a large Industrial Co-operative Society, formed by the inhabitants of this place and of Church, consisting of nearly 7000 members. Part of the profits are devoted to the maintenance of science and improvement classes. The society has besides nine news-rooms, with two libraries containing over 6000 volumes. Broad Oak and Spring Hill are the chief residences in the neighbourhood. Tramways belonging to the corporation connect this place with Church, Clayton, and Baxenden. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleugh, K.T. Population of the municipal borough, 38,603; area of the borough, 3425 acres.

Accrington Parliamentary Division was created under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 75,712. It includes the following parishes:—Accrington—Altham, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Huncoat, Oswaldtwistle (part); Blackburn (Lower, part of)—Rishton, Oswaldtwistle (part); Blackburn (Higher, part of)—Hapton; Accrington, municipal borough.

Ackenthwaite, a hamlet in Haversham parish, Westmoreland, adjacent to Milnthorpe and to the Lancaster and Carlisle railway.

Ackhampstead, a hamlet consisting of three farms and a few cottages in the Wycombe union, Bucks. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW from Great Marlow, to which, for poor law purposes, it was annexed in 1885, and about 3 miles NE from Hambleton, to which it is attached ecclesiastically. Post town, Great Marlow; money order office, Hambleton.

Acklam or East Acklam, a township, a parish, and a village in the E. R. Yorkshire. The township is called Acklam-with-Barthorpe, and lies 5 miles ESE of Kirkham railway station, and 7 S of Malton. Acreage, 2360; population of Acklam-with-Barthorpe, 282; of Leavening, 339. The parish is called East Acklam, and contains also the township of Leavening. There is a post office at Acklam under York; money order office, Leavening; telegraph office, Malton. The surface is on the Wolds, and commands a very extensive view. The manor belongs to the Crown. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £287 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was rebuilt in 1868. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Some ancient entrenchments and other works, British or Roman, are on the hills.

Acklam, West, a township, a village, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles from Middlesboro', and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Stockton station on the N.E.R. Post town, Middlesboro', which is also the money order office. Acreage, 1169; population of the civil parish, 155; of the ecclesiastical, 170.

Acklam Hall is the seat of the Hustler family, who are also lords of the manor and principal landowners. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £140. The church is good.

Ackleton, a township in Worfield parish, Salop, 4 miles NE of Bridgnorth. It has a post office under Wolverhampton; money order office, Worfield; telegraph office, Bridgnorth.

Ackley, a township in Fordon parish, Montgomeryshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Montgomery.

Acklington, a township and a parish in Northumberland. The township lies on the N.E.R. and the river Coquet, 12 miles N of Morpeth, and has a station on the railway, and a head post office. The parish also comprises the townships of Acklington-Park and Guzyance, and the hamlet of Brains-haugh. Acreage, 2122; population of the civil parish, 235; of the ecclesiastical, 474. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £225 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor and sole landowner. The church is in the Early English style, and was erected in 1861, after designs by Deason, at the Duke of Northumberland's expense.

Acklington-Park, a township in Acklington parish, Northumberland, on the river Coquet, adjoining Acklington. Acreage, 795; population, 76. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

Ackthorpe, a hamlet in South Elkington parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles W of Louth.

Ackton-with-Loscoe-Grange, a small village and a township in the parish of Featherstone, W. R. Yorkshire. It is 3 miles from Pontefract, and 2 from Featherstone station on the L. & Y.R. Pontefract is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Purston. Area, 968 acres; population, 729. Acton Hall, the seat of the Bradley family, is an ancient mansion. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Ackworth, a large village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Pontefract. It contains High and Low Ackworth, Moor Top, and Brackenhill, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Pontefract, and a station on the Swinton and Knottingley Joint railway. It is a polling station for the Osgoldcross division of the Riding. Acreage, 2643; population of the civil parish, 2647; of the ecclesiastical, 2526. Ackworth Park, Ackworth House, Ackworth Court, Moor Top House, and Rhyddings House, and several good villas, are chief residences. Stone is largely quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £420 with residence. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is in the Early Decorated style, and rich in carved oak and stained windows, and contains a font dating from 1663. There is also a new district church at Moor Top. There are chapels for Quakers, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, a large and famous Quakers' school and training college for masters, two endowed schools, two other schools, and charities amounting to £200.

Acle, a small town and a parish in Norfolk. The town stands near the river Bure, with a station on the Yarmouth, Acle, and Norwich line, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W from Yarmouth, and 11 E from Norwich. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Norwich, and was formerly a market-town, and had a fair on Midsummer day, now abolished. There are, however, weekly cattle sales on Thursdays. The parish lies chiefly around the town, but part of it is at some distance, in the Marshes. Acreage, 3554; population, 935. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; yearly value, £580. The church, which dates from the 14th century, is a building of flint and stone, consisting of chancel, nave, N and S porches, and a circular embattled western tower. An Augustinian priory anciently stood at Acle.

Acoman or Akeman Street, an old Roman road from Aque Solis (Bath) to Cornium Castrum (Gloucester), whence it was continued by the Fosse Way.

Acock's Green, an ecclesiastical parish in Yardley parish, Worcestershire, 4 miles E of Birmingham, of which it is practically a suburb. It was constituted in 1867, and has a station on the G.W.R., 125 miles from London, and a post office under Birmingham. The Church of St Mary's, in the Gothic style, was erected in 1866 at a cost of nearly £5000, and the nave, completed in 1882, cost an additional £3000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net

value, £200. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Population, 2874.

Acold or Wood, a village in Thanet, Kent, 3 miles SW of Margate, and 1 mile from Birchington station on the L.C. & D.R. A mission church was erected here in 1876, and there is also a Wesleyan chapel. The money order and telegraph office is at Birchington. Acreage, 1434; population, 365.

Acomb, a large village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. For parliamentary purposes it is included in the North Riding. The township lies 2 miles W of York, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under that city. The parish includes also most of the township of Knapton, and is traversed by the N.E.R. Acreage, 1580; population of civil parish, 2181; of ecclesiastical, 2241. An eminence called Severus' Hill is traditionally said to have been the place where the body of the Emperor Severus was consumed to ashes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £165 with residence. The church is old, but good. There are Wesleyan, Primitive and United Free Methodist chapels. Brickmaking is carried on. The waterworks supplying York are in the parish. The great majority of the inhabitants are artisans employed by the N.E.R. Co.

Acombe, East, a township in the parish of Bywell St Peter, Northumberland, on the Tyne, 2 miles from Stocksfield station on the N.E.R. Post town, Stocksfield, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Acombe, West, a township in St John Lee parish, Northumberland, on the Tyne, 2 miles NNW of Hexham station on the N.E.R. It has a post office under Hexham, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Acreage, 2837 of land and 60 of water; population, 900.

Aconbury, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands 2½ miles WSW of Holme-Lacy station on the G.W.R., and 4½ SSE of Hereford, and is an old-fashioned sequestered place, surrounded by woods. The parish comprises 1692 acres; population, 124. Its post town is Hereford. The governors of Gny's Hospital are lords of the manor, having purchased the property of the Duke of Chandos. Aconbury Hill, to the S of the village, 719 feet high and well wooded, commands an extensive and very fine prospect. An Augustinian nunnery, founded in the reign of King John, anciently stood in Aconbury Forest; its remains have been converted into a farmhouse, called Aconbury Court. The living is annexed to the rectory of Little Birch; net value, £196. The church is a small ancient Gothic building, restored by Scott in 1863.

Acrefair, a village in Denbighshire, 2 miles SSW of Ruabon. It has a post office under Ruabon, and a station on the G.W.R. It is a mining and quarrying district, and there are extensive ironworks.

Acrise, a parish in Kent, 5 miles NNW of Folkestone station on the S.E.R. Post town, Folkestone; money order and telegraph office, Elham. Population, 195. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £240. Acrise Place, a fine brick mansion situated in an extensive park, is in the vicinity.

Acton, a name signifying "oak-town," and designating a seat of population which anciently was occupied by oak trees.

Acton, a village and a township in Weaverham parish, Cheshire, 4½ miles WNW of Northwich, lying on the North-western railway and on the Weaver river, and having a railway station called Acton Bridge, 173 miles from London. Post town, Weaverham under Northwich. Acreage, 1177; population, 531. A bridge on the Weaver here was built of stones from Vale Royal Abbey. There is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

Acton, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. The township lies on the Shropshire Union Canal, 1 mile WNW of Nantwich, and has a post office under Nantwich, which is the money order and telegraph office. Population, 247. The parish, called Acton St Mary, comprises the townships of Acton, Coole Pilate, Burland, Edleston, Austerson, Baddington, Faddiley, Brindley, Henhull, Hurleston, and Stoke. Area of the civil parish, 771; population, 247; area of the ecclesiastical, 10,645; population, 1996. Dorfold Hall, the seat of the lord of the manor, was built in 1616, and contains some good oak panelling. The manor belonged to the Saxon earl Morcar, and passed, through the Lovels, Ardens, and Wilbrahams, to the Tollemaches. The

living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £400. Patron, Lord Tollemache. The registers date from 1653. The principal occupation is cheese-making. The parish church of St Mary's is a handsome Early English structure, with chancel, nave, and aisles, tower, chapel, and a peal of six bells; it contains several ancient monuments, and there is a piscina in the south aisle, and a piscina and stall in the chancel. During the Civil War the Royal forces were driven into Acton Church and there captured.

Acton, a metropolitan suburban parish in Middlesex, about 8½ miles W of St Paul's, London. It has stations on the North London, Great Western, and Metropolitan District railways, and has a head post office in the Western Metropolitan postal district. It is governed by a local board of twelve members, formed in 1886. Old Oak Common, traversed by the Great Western railway and by the North and South-western junction, was anciently a thick oak forest. Acton Wells, on the common, were in much repute, about the middle of the 18th century, for their medicinal waters. Berrymead Priory was once the seat of the Savilles and the Evelyns. Sir P. Skippon, Richard Baxter, Sir Matthew Hale, Bishop Lloyd, Provost Rous, Thicknesse the traveller, and Ryres the author of "Mercurius Rusticus," resided in Acton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London; net yearly value, £114 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is a modern structure of red brick in the Decorated style. There are also Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. The parish includes the ecclesiastical parishes of South Acton and East Acton, and the ecclesiastical district of Acton Green. Area of the parish, 2305 acres; population, 24,206. The living at South Acton is a vicarage; yearly value, £120, in the gift of the Bishop of London. The church, consecrated in 1872, is a building of red brick in the Florid Gothic style. There is also a Catholic chapel. South Acton has a station on the North London railway. East Acton was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1879. The living is a vicarage; net yearly value, £500, in the gift of the Goldsmiths' Company. The church, which was built in 1879 at the cost of the Goldsmiths' Company, is a structure of red brick in the Gothic style. The living of Acton Green is a vicarage in the gift of the Bishop of London. The church is a building of red brick in the Early English style. Acton Green has a station on the Metropolitan District railway.

Acton, a parish in West Suffolk, near the river Stour, 3 miles E from Long Melford station on the G.E.R., and 3 from Sudbury. It has a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Sudbury. Acreage, 2885; population, of the civil parish, 619; of the ecclesiastical, 607. Acton Place, which has been rebuilt, contains some old paintings and other interesting objects. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; yearly value, £375 with residence. Patron, Earl Howe, who is the chief landowner. The church has been restored, with the exception of the tower. It contains the oldest perfect brass in the kingdom, that of Sir Robert de Bures, 1302.

Acton, a township in Wrexham parish, Denbigh, 1 mile NNE of Wrexham. Acreage, 890; population, 432. Acton Park is the seat of the Cunliffe family, and occupies the site of the house in which the notorious Judge Jeffreys was born.

Acton, a hamlet in Laughton-Matravers parish, Dorset, 3½ miles SE of Corfe Castle.

Acton, a township in North Lydbury parish, Salop, 2 miles SSW of Bishop's Castle.

Acton and Bednall, a township in Swinnerton parish, Staffordshire, 3½ miles SW of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Acreage, 2594; population, 490.

Acton and Old Felton form a township in Felton parish, Northumberland, near the river Coquet, 2 miles from Felton, 2½ from Acklington railway station, and 7½ S of Alnwick. Acreage, 1528; population, 87. Acklington is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Felton. Acton House commands extensive views.

Acton-Beauchamp, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, 4 miles SE of Bromyard. It has a post office under Worcester; money order and telegraph office, Bromyard. Acreage, 1544; population, 216. The property belonged anciently to the Beauchamps. The village is somewhat

scattered, and is situated on the borders of Herefordshire. There is no intermittent mineral spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £256. The church, dedicated to St Giles, is a stone edifice in the Norman style.

Acton-Burnell, a village, a township, and a parish in Salop. The township lies 4 miles ENE of Dorington station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and 8 SSE of Shrewsbury, and it has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Shrewsbury. Population, 228. The parish contains also the townships of Ruckley and Langley, and the hamlet of Acton-Pigott. Acreage, 1656; population, 306. Acton Park is the seat of the Smythes, in whose family it has remained since the time of Charles II. It is a fine Grecian mansion of white stone, with a spacious wooded park, well stocked with deer; and on the suppression of the religious houses in France at the time of the Revolution, it was the refuge of several communities of monks. A ruin on Acton Hill, with very thick walls and curiously carved pointed windows, is part of a castle which was built in the 13th century, and belonged to the family of Burnell. The lords of Edward I.'s Parliament of 1283, which passed "Statutum de mercatoribus," sat in a hall of an older castle (of which a couple of gables still remain), while the commons sat in an adjacent barn. The founder of the estate was Sir Robert Burnell, who was made Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lord Treasurer and Lord Chancellor by Edward I., to whom he had been tutor. In the 15th century the property passed to the Lovells, was forfeited to the Crown on the accession of Henry VII., and was granted by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Surrey. The Church of St Mary, an ancient and very beautiful building in the Transitional style, contains some good monuments and brasses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £297.

Acton-Grange, a township and a village in Raneorn parish, Cheshire, 2½ miles SW of Warrington. Acreage, 969; population, 453.

Acton-Pigott, a hamlet in Acton-Burnell parish, Salop, 1 mile NE of Acton-Burnell.

Acton-Reynold, a township in Shawbury parish Salop, near the river Roden, 2 miles from Hadaul station on the L. & N.W.R., and 7 NNE of Shrewsbury. The Hall is the seat of the Corbet family, and is beautifully situated.

Acton-Round or Round Acton, a township and a parish in Salop, 3 miles S by E of Much Wenlock, and 6½ WNW of Bridgnorth. Post town, Bridgnorth; money order and telegraph office, Much Wenlock. Acreage, 2245; population, 162. Lord Acton is lord of the manor and the principal landowner. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £478. The church is ancient and cruciform, has a small tower, contains three fine monuments to the Acton family, and was restored in 1850. The Hall, which dates from Queen Anne's time, is now a farmhouse. The township includes the hamlet of Muckley.

Acton-Scott, a township and a parish in Salop, 1 mile E of Marsh Brook station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and 3½ miles SSE of Church-Stretton, which is the post town. Acreage, 1934; population, 189. Acton-Scott Hall, the seat of the lord of the manor, is an Elizabethan mansion, said to have been built in 1567. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £210. The church contains a beautiful oak screen and some ancient monuments. The parish also contains the township of Aleaston.

Acton-Stone or Stone Acton, a township in Rushbury parish, Salop, 1½ mile from Rushbury station on the G.W.R.

Acton-Trussell and Bednall, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Staffordshire, on the river Penk and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 3½ miles SE of Stafford, and 3½ NE of Penkridge station on the L. & N.W.R. There is a post office under Stafford; money order and telegraph office, Penkridge. Population, 490. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £300. It is in the gift of the Hulme trustees. The church at Acton was restored in 1870. It is an ancient stone building in the Early Decorated style, and contains many fine stained windows. The church at Bednall was rebuilt in 1844. The Earl of Lichfield is lord of the manor.

Acton-Turville, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, near the Fosse Way and under the Cotswold Hills, 6 miles E by S of Chipping-Sodbury, and 7 E of Yate station on the M.R. It has a post office under Chippenham; telegraph office, Badminton. Acreage, 1015; population, 266. The manor belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £117. The church was rebuilt in 1853 in the Early English style. There is a Baptist chapel.

Adbaston, a township and a parish in Staffordshire. The township lies near the Shrewsbury Canal, 5 miles W by S of Eccleshall, and 6 from Newport (Salop) station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Newport (Salop); money order and telegraph office, Eccleshall. At Knighton, which is included in the township, are 1000 acres bequeathed to the grammar school at Newport. The parish contains also the townships of Flashbrook, Bishops-Offley, and Tunstall. Acreage, 4638 (including 28 of water); population, 568. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £286. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is very good, and has been restored.

Adbeer, a hamlet in Trent parish, Somerset, 4 miles NE by N of Yeovil.

Adbolton, a hamlet, formerly a parish, on the river Trent, near Grantham Canal, 3 miles SE of Nottingham. It is now included in Holme-Pierpoint parish.

Adcot, a township in Little Ness chapelry, Salop, 2½ miles from Baschurch station on the G.W.R., and 6½ NW of Shrewsbury.

Adderbury, a village, two townships, and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands near the Oxford Canal and the river Cherwell, 3 miles NW of Aynho station on the G.W.R., and 3½ S of Banbury, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Banbury. Its church is cruciform, and chiefly Early English and Decorated, with a lofty Decorated spire. The chancel was built by William of Wykeham, and has his arms on the outer wall. The church was thoroughly restored in 1886 at a cost of £3000. The ancient parsonage and the old tithe-barn are adjacent. A Norman castle, and afterwards a palace of the Dukes of Beaulench, stood at Adderbury. The former is extinct, but the latter has been converted into a modern residence. A impostor, who pretended to be the Saviour, was crucified here in 1219, by order of an Episcopal synod. Wilmot, the witty, profligate Earl of Rochester, took from Adderbury the title of Baroa, and lived and died in the mansion near Adderbury Green; and Pope the poet afterwards made a visit there to the great Duke of Argyll, and wrote—

"With no poetic ardour fired,
I press the bed where Wilmot lay."

The townships of Adderbury are called East and West. The church, previously described, is in East Adderbury. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford, with the chapelry of Milton annexed; joint net value, £380, in the gift of New College, Oxford. Area of East Adderbury, 2022 acres of land and 36 of water; population, 846. West Adderbury has an area of 1159 acres; population, 331. At Milton there is a chapel of ease, erected in 1856. Area of the hamlet, 810 acres; population, 136. There is a Wesleyan chapel at East Adderbury, and at West Adderbury a Congregational chapel and Friends' meeting-house. Adderbury House, which belonged in succession to the Earl of Rochester and the families of Argyll and Beaulench, is now the property of the Larnach family.

Adderley, a township and a parish in Salop. The township lies on the Duker brook, a tributary of the Weaver river, 4 miles N of Market-Drayton, and has a station on the G.W.R., 181 miles from London. The parish includes also the townships of Shavington and Spoonley. Acreage, 2870 (including 24 of water); population of the civil parish, 361; of the ecclesiastical, 468. Adderley Hall is the seat of the Corbet family, and Shavington Hall that of the Heywood-Lonsdale family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £666. The church was rebuilt in 1801; it has a chapel and several monuments and brasses. Adderley has a post and telegraph office.

Adderley-Park, a station on the L. & N.W.R., between Stechford and Birmingham.

Adderstone, a township in Lucker parish, Northumberland, 1 mile W of Lucker railway station, and 3 miles SSE of Belford. Acreage, 2693; population, 247. Post town, Belford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Adderstone Hall, a fine mansion, and Twizell House are in the neighbourhood. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

Addingham, a parish in Cumberland, on the river Eden, 2 miles from Little Salkeld railway station, and 6½ NE of Penrith. It contains the townships of Hunsonby and Winskill, Little Salkeld, Glassonby, and Gamblesby. Post town, Langwathby (R.S.O.) Population, 777. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £330. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is good, and there are chapels for Congregationalists and Wesleyans. There is an endowed school at Hunsonby. Dr Paley was vicar from 1792 till 1795. The Roman Maiden way runs through the parish, and a remarkable Druidical monument, called Long Meg and her Daughters, with a splendid view from the Crossfell Mountains to Helvellyn, occurs on an eminence about a mile ENE of the church. The monument comprises sixty-nine enormous unheaven stones, most of them in a circle of about 350 feet in diameter, and a predominant upright block 14 feet in girth and 12 feet high. Wordsworth pronounces this "family" of Druid stones unrivalled in singularity and dignity of appearance, and says—

"A weight of awe not easy to be borne
Fell suddenly upon my spirit—cast
From the dread bosom of the unknown past,
When first I saw that family forlorn."

The Lacy caves, consisting of five large rooms cut out of the solid rock, are near here.

Addingham, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Wharfe, 6 miles ESE of Skipton, and has a station on the M.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. It formerly carried on a large industry in cotton, worsted, and woollen factories, but began to suffer great reverses about 1835. The inhabitants are now chiefly occupied in agriculture and in silk manufacture. Fairs are held on 22 March and 23 Oct. Acreage, 3198; population, 2225. The parish also includes the hamlets of High House, Low Mills, and Small Banks. Area of the parish, 3515 acres; population, 2256. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £190. The church is partly Norman, was restored in 1858, and again in 1875, and stands in a beautiful situation. There are three dissenting chapels, three schools, a mechanics' institute and reading room.

Addington, a parish in the county of Buckingham, on a tributary of the Ouse, 1½ mile WNW of Winslow station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Winslow, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1303; population, 100. Addington Manor, the property of Lord Addington, is a fine modern residence, standing in a park of 300 acres. Addington House, a residence of Lord Addington, also stands in the park. Gallows Gap was a place of feudal capital punishment by the ancient proprietors, the Monlins. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; value, £200. Patron, Lord Addington. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style.

Addington, a parish in Kent, 2 miles from Malling station on the L.C. & D.R., and 7 WNW of Maidstone. It has a post office under Maidstone; money order and telegraph office, West Malling. Acreage, 1119; population of the civil parish, 273; of the ecclesiastical, 235. Two ancient stone circles occur in the grounds of Addington Park, and seem to have had connection with other neighbouring Druidical monuments. A nailbourne spring in the parish breaks out at intervals of seven or eight years, and sends off its waters to the Leybourne rivulet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £230. The church is ancient and is in good condition. It contains several brasses, and stands on a finely picturesque wooded eminence. It was restored in 1856, and an organ was erected by subscription in 1883.

Addington (in Domesday called *Edintone*), a village and a parish in Surrey. Acreage, 3605; population, 670. The village stands on the verge of the county, 4 miles ESE of Croydon railway station, and has a post and telegraph office

under Croydon. Tradition asserts it to have been anciently a place of some note. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to his cook Tezelin, to be held on the tenure of presenting a mess of pottage to the king at his coronation; and it passed, with its curious tenure, in 1807, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The mansion on it was built about 1780 by Alderman Trecothick, and improved in 1830 by Archbishop Howley; it is still the country seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The higher grounds of the park, and the hills above them, command fine views. About twenty-five tumuli, or remains of tumuli, altered by having been opened, occur on a common above the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £276. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is ancient, but was restored and a north aisle and vestry added in 1876. It shows the Norman and Early English styles in the interior, and contains monuments and brasses. In the church are the monuments of Howley and Manners-Sutton, Viscount of Canterbury, G.C.B., Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 to 1834, and in the churchyard of Archbishops Sumner, Langley, and Tait, and of the latter's wife and son.

Addington, Great, a parish in Northamptonshire, on the river Nen, near Ringstead station on the L. & N.W.R., 4½ miles SW of Thrapston. It has a post office under Thrapston, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Woodford. Acreage, 1261; population, 299. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is a small but ancient building containing some interesting tombs and monuments.

Addington, Little, a parish in Northamptonshire, immediately S of Great Addington, and also near Ringstead railway station. Post town, Thrapston; telegraph office, Irthlingborough; money order office, Woodford. Acreage, 1143; population, 298. The manor belonged anciently to Sulby monastery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £220. The church is a small but ancient building in the Early English style, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Addiscombe. See CROYDON.

Addle. See ADEL.

Addlestone, a village and a chapelry in Chertsey parish, Surrey. The village stands 2 miles SSE of Chertsey, and has a station on the Chertsey branch of the L. & S.W.R., 21 miles from London. It is noted for a very large oak tree, called the Crouch Oak, beneath which tradition asserts Wickliffe to have preached and Queen Elizabeth to have dined. The Church of St Paul was consecrated in 1838, and restored in 1844; it will seat 800 people. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £342. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The iron church of St Augustine was opened in 1891; it will seat 200 people. In the hamlet of New Haw there is also a licensed mission church. The Princess Mary Village Homes, an institution for the reception of the female children of prisoners, and other children in destitute and dangerous circumstances, was erected in 1871. The Chertsey Union House is in the parish. There is a Workmen's Reading Room and a village hall, capable of holding 500 persons, erected in 1887. Addlestone has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) Population, 5119.

Addlestrop or Adlestrop, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, near the river Evenlode, 3 miles E of Stow-on-the-Wold, with a station on the G.W.R. Post town, Chipping Norton; money order and telegraph office, Stow-on-the-Wold. Acreage, 1306; population, 164. The manor belonged to the abbey of Evesham, passed at the dissolution to Sir Thomas Leigh, and is now the property of Lord Leigh. Addlestrop House is a large and interesting mansion, partly of considerable antiquity, amid beautiful grounds laid out by Adey Repton. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Broadwell, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was built in 1764, and is in good condition.

Addlethorpe, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the coast, 6 miles NE of Bargh station on the G.N.R., and 9½ SE of Alford. Post town, Burgh (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Skegness. Acreage, 2293; population of the civil parish, 224; of the ecclesiastical, 210. The

living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £146 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is rich Perpendicular English, and has several oak stalls and a chancel wooden screen. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Adel, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township is 2 miles from Horsforth railway station, and 5 NNW of Leeds; and it is joined to Eccup, forming Adeln-cun-Eccup, and also includes the hamlet of Cookridge and part of East Breary. Post town, Leeds. Acreage, 4890; population of the civil parish, 1161; of the ecclesiastical, 1104. There is a large reservoir in connection with the Leeds water-works. Remains of a Roman camp and villa are in a field a mile N of the church. There is a museum at the churchyard gate containing Roman altars, stone coffins, and other antiquities. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £751. The church is a very fine Norman edifice, erected about 1140 A.D. There are two schools, the Leeds Boys' Reformatory, a cemetery, and some bleach-works. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Eccup, and a Con-valescent Hospital at Cookridge, founded by John Metcalfe Smith, Esq., in 1868, with accommodation for 100 inmates.

Adeney or **Adney**, a township in Edmond parish, Salop, 1 mile SW of Edmond, and 3 miles from Newport station on the L. & N.W.R.

Adforton, a township with Stanway, Paytoe, and Grange, in the parish of Leintwardine, Herefordshire, 2 miles NW of Wigmore, and 5 from Buckoall station on the L. & N.W.R. Acreage, 1592; population, 183. There are a chapel of ease and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Adgarley with Stainton, a township in Urswick parish, Lancashire, 2 miles from Dalton station on the Furness main line, and 4 SSW of Ulverstone. Urswick is the post town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron mines and stone quarries.

Adgeton, a hamlet in Brading parish, a mile SW of Brading, Isle of Wight. It was a frequent scene of Leigh Richmond's labours.

Adhelm's Head, St. See ALBAN'S HEAD, ST.

Adisham or **Adsham**, a parish in Kent, on the L.C. & D.R., 68 miles from London, and 6 SE of Canterbury. It has a station on the railway, and its post town is Dover; money order and telegraph office, Cootham. Acreage, 2082; population, 441. The manor was given in 616 to Christ Church, Canterbury, and is now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury, and till 1864 was united with the perpetual curacy of Staple; net value, £735. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is cruciform, and Early English, with a central tower, and was restored in 1870. There is a Baptist chapel.

Adlestrop. See ADDESTROP.

Adlingfleet, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the confluence of the Ouse and the Trent, 8 miles E of Goole railway station, and has a post office under Goole. Acreage, 1848; population of the civil parish, 211; of the ecclesiastical, 373. The parish includes also the townships of Fockerby and Haldenby. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £322 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built about 1260. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Adlington, a township in Prestbury parish, Cheshire, 5 miles N of Macclesfield. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R., 170 miles from London, and a post office under Macclesfield; money order office at Prestbury. Valuable mines of coal and flagstone are in the neighbourhood. Acreage, 3899; population, 819. Many of the inhabitants are silk-weavers. Adlington Hall is an old seat, the great hall dating from the time of Elizabeth, and in 1645 was taken by the Parliamentary forces after a fourteen-days' siege. It is now the residence of the Gubbins-Leigh family. There are chapels for Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists.

Adlington, a township, a village, and a parish in Lancashire, with stations on the L. & Y.R. and L. & N.W.R., and near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 3 miles SE of Chorley, and with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chorley. Cotton manufacture is carried on, also calico printing and bleaching. Acreage of the township, 1064;

population of the whole parish, 5975; of the township of Adlington alone, 4190. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The present parish church was built in 1883, and will seat 700 persons. The old church, erected in 1839, is used as a chapel of ease. There are Wesleyan, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and two schools. The parish also comprises the townships of Adderton, Duxbury, and Heath Charnock.

Admaston, a hamlet in Blithfield parish, Staffordshire, 4 miles N of Rugeley. It has a post office under Rugeley; money order and telegraph office, Abbots Bromley.

Admaston, a village and a township in Wrockwardine parish, Salop, 1½ mile NW of Wellington, with a post office under Wellington. The G.W.R. and L. & N.W.R. have a joint station here. There are two springs, chalybeate and sulphur, now inclosed in the grounds of the Spa Hotel.

Admington, a hamlet in Lower Quinton parish, Gloucestershire, 6 miles NE of Chipping-Camden. Acreage, 997; population, 118. Admington Hall is the seat of the Holland-Corbet family.

Admiston or **Athelhampton**, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the river Piddle, 4 miles NW of Moreton station on the L. & S.W.R., and 6 NE of Dorchester. Post town, Piddletown. Acreage, 477; population of the civil parish, 71; of the ecclesiastical, with Burleston, 149. This place is said to have been at one time the principal residence of the kings of Wessex. The living is a rectory, united to the rectory of Burleston, in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £171. The church is Perpendicular English, and was built in 1860.

Admiston, Berks. See ALDERMASTON.

Adney. See ADENEY.

Adrian's Wall. See ROMAN WALL, THE.

Adstock, a village and a parish in Buckinghamshire, midway between Buckingham and Winslow, and 1½ mile E from Padbury station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Winslow; money order and telegraph office, Padbury. Acreage, 1166; population, 330. The market for Buckingham and Winslow was held here during the plague of 1665. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £318 with residence. The church is ancient but good. It was restored in 1876, and the chancel in 1892, when a memorial stained window was added to the nave. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Adston, a township in Wentnor parish, Salop, 4½ miles W of Church-Stretton.

Adstone, formerly a chapelry in Ashby-Canons parish, but which was made a separate parish for all purposes in 1865, in Northamptonshire, 1½ mile E from Moreton Pinkney station on the East and West Junction railway, and 6½ WNW from Towcester, which is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1430; population, 138. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, about £90 with residence. Patrons, the Sons of Clergy Corporation. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Adur or **Alder**, The, a river of Sussex. It rises in St Leonard's Forest, in the neighbourhood of Horsham, and runs about 20 miles southward, past Ashurst and Steyning, to the English Channel at Shoreham. It affords good trout fishing above Bolney, and is noted for its mullet farther down.

Advent (anciently called *St Adven* and *St Tathen*), a parish in Cornwall, on the Camel river, 2 miles S of Camelford station, on the L. & S.W.R. There is a post office at Camelford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 4091; population, 200. The living is a rectory, annexed to Lanteglos, in the diocese of Truro; net value, £500. Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church was restored in 1873. An ancient weather-worn granite cross, about 9 feet high, stands in a field a short way from the church.

Adwalton or **Adderton**, a hamlet in Drighlington township, Drighlington and Adwalton parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 5½ miles SW of Leeds. It has a joint station with Drighlington on the Shipley and Bradford extension of the G.N.R. The post, money order, and telegraph office is at Drighlington. It was formerly a market-town, and it still has fairs on 6 Feb., 9 Mar., Easter Thursday, Whit-Thursday, 5 Nov., and 23 Dec. Adwalton Moor, in the neighbourhood, was

the scene in 1643 of the defeat of Fairfax by the Earl of Newcastle.

Adwell, a parish in Oxfordshire, near the Chiltern Hills, 2 miles SSE of Tetsworth, and 3 NE from Aston Rowant station on the G.W.R. Post town, Tetsworth, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 434; population of the civil parish, 68; of the ecclesiastical, with South Weston, 161. Adwell House is the chief residence. Adwell Cop is an ancient entrenchment supposed to have been constructed by the Danes when they burnt Oxford in 1010. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, annexed to South Weston; joint net yearly value, £272. The church, a building of flint and stone in mixed styles, was restored very thoroughly in 1865. Adwell House is the seat of the Reynardson family.

Adwick-le-Street, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on Ermine Street and near the West Riding and Grimsby railway, 4 miles NW of Doncaster, and has a railway station. It has a post office under Doncaster, and a telegraph office at the railway station. Acreage, 2067; population of the civil parish, 290; of the ecclesiastical, 430. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £330 with residence. The church is good, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Adwick-upon-Deane, a township, a village, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Deane, 1 mile from Mexborough station on the M.S. & L.R., and 6½ miles NNE of Rotherham. Post town, Mexborough under Rotherham. Acreage, 1142; population, 246. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Wath, in the diocese of York; joint yearly value, £330, in the gift of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is ancient.

Aff-Puddle, a parish in Dorset, on the river Piddle, 3½ miles N of Moreton station on the S.W.R., and 8 ENE of Dorchester. It contains the hamlet of Pallington and the tithing of Bryants-Puddle. Post town, Dorchester. Acreage, 3630; population, 434. The manor anciently belonged to Cerne Abbey. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Toners-Puddle, in the diocese of Salisbury; value, 196. The church is ancient but good, and was restored in 1878.

Afon. See AVON.

Afonwen, a railway station in Carnarvonshire, 4 miles E of Pwllheli, and 4 W of Criccieth, forming a junction of the L. & N.W. and the Cambrian railways.

Afton, a village 2 miles S of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. Afton House adjoins it, on a pleasant slope toward the Yar. Afton Down rises in the south-eastern neighborhood, overhangs the English Channel, has an altitude of about 600 feet, and is crowned by tumuli.

Agar-Town, a metropolitan district in St Pancras parish, Middlesex. It formerly consisted of small tenements of the lowest class, so dreary and dirty that the district was styled by Charles Dickens "the English Connemara;" but it was almost swept away in 1866 by the Midland Railway Company, who acquired the ground from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for their London terminus.

Agbrigg, a village in Warrfield-with-Heath township, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile E of Wakefield. It gives the name to a wapentake.

Agbrigg and Morley, a wapentake of three divisions, Lower, Upper, and Morley, in the W. R. Yorkshire.

Agden, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire, 2½ miles SE of Malpas. Acreage, 547; population, 73. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Agden, a township in Bowden and Rostherne parishes, Cheshire, 3½ miles SW of Altrincham, and 3 from Dunham Massey station on the L. & N.W.R. Acreage, 607; population, 106. Agden Hall is a modern Elizabethan house, built on the ruins of the old hall, the former seat of the Agden family. It is situated on an elevation, commanding a fine view.

Agglestone, a large isolated block of ferruginous sandstone, about a mile NW of Studland village, in the parish of Studland, Dorset. It crowns a hillock nearly a mile from the shore; measures 37 feet in length, 19 feet in breadth, and 15 feet in height; and is regarded by some persons as merely a boulder, by others as a Druidical monument. The

common people allege it to have been thrown by the Devil from the Isle of Wight, to demolish Corfe Castle, and call it the Devil's Nightcap.

Agglethorpe, a joint township with Coverham, in Coverham parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire. See COVERHAM.

Aglionby, a village and a township formerly in Warwick parish, but now included in that of Scothy, Cumberland, near the river Eden and the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, 3½ miles E of Carlisle.

Agmondesham. See AMERESHAM.

Agnes, St, formerly called *Breanick*, a town and a parish in Cornwall. The town is a seaport, on a small bay of Bristol Channel, 4 miles N of Chacewater station on the G.W.R., and 9 NW by W of Truro. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Scorrier (R.S.O.) It is the centre of a rich mining district. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and an annual fair on 1 May. The harbour is small, and can be entered only near high water, and by vessels of not more than 100 tons burden. Most of the inhabitants are connected with neighbouring mines. The parish comprises 8437 acres of land and 112 of water; population of the civil parish, 4249; of the ecclesiastical, 2495. Granite is the prevailing rock, and copper, tin, and iron are worked. The scenery of coast and surface is picturesque. St Agnes Beacon, 621 feet high, immediately NW of the town, shows remarkable deposits of sand and clays at heights of from 300 to 400 feet, and was a beacon station during the French war, and a chief station of the Trigonometrical Survey. Harmony Cot, 2 miles from the town, on the road to Perran Porth, was the birthplace of the painter Opie. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; value, £308. The church was built in 1482, has been restored, and shows interesting features. Chapels for Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists are in the parish. There are an Oddfellows' Hall and a Mechanics' Institute. Ruins of ancient chapels are at Mawla and St Agnes' Well.

Agnes, St, one of the Scilly Islands, near the southern extremity of the group, separated on the NE from St Mary's by St Mary's Sound. It consists of two parts, St Agnes proper and the Gugh, divided from each other by high water of spring tides. The former measures about 1 mile by ½, the latter about ¾ of a mile by ½. Much of the land is fertile and well cultivated. Acreage, 447; population, 130. St Agnes proper displays some interesting features, contains a church, and is crowned by a lighthouse, 72 feet high. The Gugh has a curious rock pillar, 9 feet long, and several stone-covered barrows.

Agricola's Wall. See ROMAN WALL, THE.

Aighton, one of three hamlets forming a township in the registration district of Clitheroe, Lancashire. It lies near the rivers Hodder and Ribble, under Longridge Fell, 3 miles from Langho railway station, and 5 WSW of Clitheroe. It contains bobbin factories, several almshouses, and the Roman Catholic college of Stonyhurst. The other hamlets of the township are Bailey and Chaigley. These three, together with Bradhurst, Hurst Green, and Stonyhurst, form a civil parish, whose acreage is 6286; and population, 1370.

Aike, a village and a township in the parishes of Lockington and St John Beverley, E. R. Yorkshire, near the river Hull, 2 miles E of Lockington railway station, and 6 N of Beverley, which is the post town. Acreage, 540; population, 63.

Aikton, a village and a parish in Cumberland. The village lies E of the Wampool river, 4 miles from Cuthwaite railway station, and 4 NNE of Wigton. The parish includes also the villages of Wampool, Wiggonby, Biglands, and Gamelsby. Post town, Wigton. Acreage, 6172; population, 753. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £500. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is small and old.

Ailby, a hamlet in Rigby parish, Lincoln, 1 mile NW of Alford.

Ailisbury. See AYLESBURY.

Ailesworth, a hamlet in Castor parish, Northamptonshire, near the river Nen, 5 miles W of Peterborough. Acreage, 1571; population, 286.

Ailstow, a village in Atherstone-on-Stour parish, Warwickshire, 3 miles S of Stratford-on-Avon.

Ainderby, a station on the Bedale and Leyburn branch of the N.E.R., adjacent to Ainderby Steeple, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Northallerton, in the N. R. Yorkshire.

Ainderby-Myers-with-Holtby, a joint township in Hornby parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Bedale. Acreage, 953; population, 77. Post town Bedale, which is the money order and telegraph office. There is an endowed school to provide for the free education of 24 scholars.

Ainderby-Quernhow, a village and a township in Pickhill parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile from Sinderby station on the N.E.R., and 7 miles NNE of Ripon. Acreage, 532; population, 88.

Ainderby-Steeple, a township, a village, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Swale, adjacent to Ainderby railway station, 3 miles W of Northallerton, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Northallerton. The parish includes also the townships of Warlaw, Morton-upon-Swale, and Thrintoft. Acreage, 1158; population of civil parish, 224; of ecclesiastical, 635. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is an excellent specimen of Early English, and has been very successfully restored.

Ainsdale, a hamlet in Formby chapelry, Lancashire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Southport. It has a station on the Liverpool and Southport railway. The church, erected in 1886-87 at a cost of £1600, is a cruciform building of brick and terracotta. There are also Wesleyan and Congregational chapels and a Roman Catholic school here. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, under Southport.

Ainstable, a village and a parish in Cumberland, between the Croglin and the Eden rivers, 2 miles from Armathwaite railway station, and 11 N by E of Penrith. It is divided into the High and Low quarters, and includes the hamlet of Ruckcroft. It has a post office under Kirkoswald (R.S.O.); Armathwaite is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 4483; population, 439. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here by William Rufus, and its site, on high ground, is now marked by a stone pillar. Nunnery, a mansion taking name from it, stands on lower adjacent ground, amid scenery which is highly picturesque, and has been sung by Wordsworth. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; value, about £320. The church was built from the Plumpton Walls, contains a tomb of John de Deutorem, and is in good condition. Dr John Leake, the founder of the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, was a native.

Ainsty, a wapentake bounded by the rivers Ure, Ouse, and Wharfe, in Yorkshire. It was originally a forest; was annexed, by Henry VI., to the city of York, as the county of the city; and was made in 1837 a wapentake of the West Riding. It is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions. Total area, 50,151 acres.

Ainsworth, a township, a village, and an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1867 from Middleton parish, Lancashire, 1 mile from Bradley-Fold railway station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Bolton, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office at Brightmet. Acreage, 1309; population, 1821. The Earl of Wilton is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Cotton manufacture is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester, in the gift of the rector of Middleton; value, £265. The church is good, and there are Unitarian and Methodist chapels.

Aintorpe, a hamlet in Danby parish, N. R. Yorkshire.

Aintree, a township, which was formed into a parish in 1878 from the civil parishes of Sefton and Walton on the Hill, in Lancashire, on the Alt river and the Leeds Canal, 6 miles NNE of Liverpool. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.O.) under Liverpool, and stations on the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Cheshire Lines Committee railways. Acreage, 850; population of the civil parish, 263; of the ecclesiastical parish of Aintree St Peter, 2719. A church was erected in 1876-77, at a cost of £6000, in the Gothic style. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Liverpool; net value, £140 with residence, in the gift of the rector of Sefton. It contains, with a grand stand built in 1830, a race-course, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile round, where the Liverpool races are run in March, July, and November. The Earl of Sefton is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

Air, Point of, a headland in Flintshire, at the W side of the estuary of the Dee.

Aira or Airey, The, a rivulet running 5 miles eastward to Ullswater, on the boundary between Westmoreland and Cumberland. It rushes along a wooded rocky ravine, and makes a very romantic fall of 80 feet, called Aira Force. A castellated shooting-box, called Lylph's Tower, stands at its mouth on the site of an ancient tower of the same name. The present structure was built by a Duke of Norfolk, and the ancient one perhaps took its name from L'Ulph, the first baron of Greystoke. A pathetic old legend respecting Lylph's Tower and Aira Force is embodied in Wordsworth's poem of the "Somnambulist":—

"List ye who pass by Lylph's Tower
At eve;—how softly then
Doth Aira Force, that torrent hoarse,
Speak from the woody Glen."

Aire, The, a river of Yorkshire. It rises in wild moors near Malham, in the north-west quarter of the West Riding; runs about a mile underground to Malham cove; then goes ESE, past Skipton and Bingley, to Leeds; then assumes a more easterly direction, till below Snaith; then turns to the NE and goes to the Ouse, a little below Armin, 3 miles SW of Howden. Its entire length is about 70 miles. It is joined at Leeds by the Liverpool Canal, which follows it thither from Gargrave, at Castleford by the river Calder, and at Birkin by the Selby Canal.

Aire and Calder Canal. See LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL.

Airton, a township in Kirkby-in-Malhamdale parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Aire, 6 miles SE of Settle. Acreage, 2558; population, 212. It has a post office under Leeds. The telegraph office and station is Bell Busk on the M.R.

Aisby, a hamlet in Corrhingham parish, Lincolnshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Gainsborough.

Aisby, a hamlet in Haydor parish, Lincolnshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Folkingham.

Aisholt or Asholt, a parish in Somerset, 8 miles from Bridgewater station on the Bristol and Exeter section of the G.W.R. It has a post office under Bridgewater; money order and telegraph office, Nether Stowey. Acreage, 875; population of the civil parish, 82; of the ecclesiastical, 127. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £223. The church is good. It contains two new stained glass windows, and a new organ was erected in 1893. Detached parts of this parish were amalgamated with Spaxton in 1885.

Aiskew, a village and a township in Bedale parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE of Bedale station on the N.E.R., containing Little Leeming hamlet, and Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic chapels. Acreage, 2035; population, 847.

Aislaby, a village and a township in Eaglescliffe parish, Durham, on the Tees river, near the Stockton and Darlington railway, 2 miles W by N of Yarm station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 1836; population, 95.

Aislaby, a township in Middleton parish, N. R. Yorkshire, near the Whithy railway, 2 miles WNW of Pickering station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 757; population, 112. The post town is Pickering, which is also the money order and telegraph office.

Aislaby, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Whithy parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the Esk river and the Whithy railway, 1 mile from Sleights station on the N.E.R., and 3 miles SW of Whithy. Post town, Sleights, under Whithy. Acreage, 1072; population, 340. A building limestone is quarried here, and was the material of Whithy Abbey and of several great modern works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; value, £110.

Aismunderby-with-Bondgate, a township in Ripon parish, partly within Ripon borough, W. R. Yorkshire. Acreage, 1083; population, 852.

Aisthorpe or East Thorpe, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, near Ermine Street, 6 miles NE of Saxelby station on the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint railway, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Lincoln, which is the post town; money order office, Igham; telegraph office, Lincoln and Stow Park (R.S.O.) Acreage, 828; population, 108; including

West Thorpe, 147. The living is a rectory, united to the vicarage of West Thorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint net yearly value, £273 with residence. The church, which was rebuilt in 1868, is an edifice of stone in the Early English style.

Aits or Eyoets, The, picturesque islets in the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Henley and of Richmond. They occur sometimes singly, sometimes in groups, and being generally planted with osiers, are sometimes called the Osier Islands.

Akebar or Aikbar, a township in Finghall parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile from Finghall Lane Station on the N.E.R., and 4 miles NW of Bedale. Acreage, 778; population, 32.

Akeld, a township in Kirk Newton parish, Northumberland, near the river Glen, 2 miles NW of Wooler, with a station on the N.E.R. The post town is Wooler (R.S.O.) Acreage, 2268; population, 173.

Akeley-cum-Stockholt, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles N of Buckingham railway station. Post town, Buckingham, 2½ miles distant, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1325; population, 380. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £171 with residence. The church, a building of stone in the Early Decorated style, was entirely rebuilt in 1854. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. Akeley Wood is a country residence standing in 200 acres of well-wooded grass land.

Akenham, a parish in Suffolk, near Gipping River, 2 miles E of Claydon station on the G.E.R., and 4 N by W of Ipswich. Post town, Claydon, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1017; population, 116. The living is a rectory, annexed to Claydon, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £460. The church is old but good.

Alan or Camel, The, a river of Cornwall. It rises near Davidstow; runs southward past Camelford, Michaelstow, and Helland, to Bodmin; then goes west-north-westward past Wadebridge to the Bristol Channel below Padstow. Its entire length is about 27 miles, and its lowest reach is an estuary, which forms Padstow Harbour.

Alaw, The, a stream of Anglesey, running 9 miles south-westward to Holyhead Bay.

Albans, St, an episcopal city, market and union town and municipal borough in Hertfordshire, 21 miles NNW of London, on the main line of the M.R. from London to Bedford, and at termini of branches of the G.N.R. and L. & N.W.R. Its site is the summit and the northern declivity of a hill, the abbey church being placed on the south side of the town, at the back of the High Street. It is skirted by the rivulet Ver, a tributary of the Colne, near the vestiges of the ancient town of Verulam and the line of the Roman Watling Street. Verulam or Verulamium, according to the Roman historians, was founded by the Britons at an earlier period than London. According to Camden, it is the city or fortress of Cassibelan or Cassivelaunus, which was forced by Cæsar. Milton calls St Albans "jugera Cassibelanni." In Nero's reign it ranked as a municipium or free city, enjoying the privileges of Roman citizenship. Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, surprised it in the reign of Claudius, and put the chief part of the inhabitants to the sword; but it soon recovered from this calamity. In A.D. 293, Alban, a citizen of Verulam who had embraced the Christian faith, was beheaded on a hill in the neighbourhood. In 429 Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, and Lupus, bishop of Troyes, held a synod here, to confute the Pelagian heresy. Verulam fell not long after into the hands of the Saxons, but was retaken by the Britons, and again reverted to the Saxons. While yet in ruins after these successive contests, Offa, king of Mercia, founded an abbey here in honour of St Alban, whose remains had just been discovered on the spot of his martyrdom. Matthew Paris—who was himself a monk in the abbey of St Albans—says that Ulsinus, the sixth abbot, about 950, built a church on each of the three principal roads leading from the monastery, and that around these the present town of St Albans gradually arose. Pope Adrian IV. constituted the abbot of St Albans first abbot in England in order and dignity, and Pope Honorius in 1218 exempted the abbot from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln, his diocesan. A sanguinary battle was fought here in 1455, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, in which the Lancastrians were defeated. Money is said by Camden to have been coined here in the time of the Romans. On the introduction of printing

into England a press was put up in the abbey of St Albans, from which issued some of the earliest English specimens of the art. Giles the physician, Sir John Mandeville the traveller, Alexander Neckham the poet, Sir John King the lawyer, Chief Justice Pemberton, and Humphry the nonconformist, were natives. Bacon the philosopher resided at the neighbouring seat of Gorbamby, and had the titles of Baron Verulam and Viscount St Albans. Verulam now gives the title of Earl to the family of Grimston, and St Albans gives that of Duke to the family of Beaulieu.

St Albans was incorporated in 1554 by Edward VI. It sent two members to Parliament till 1852, and was then disfranchised. It is governed by a corporation which consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, who also act as the urban sanitary authority. Wells situated in the NE and SW parts of the city furnish an abundant supply of water. Courts of quarter sessions are held here four times a year for the trial of prisoners, and petty sessions for the city every Wednesday, and for the liberty division every Saturday. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of strawplait, hats, and trimmings; but there are also a silk mill employing about 300 persons, three breweries, some maltings, boot factories, and a brush factory. The principal buildings after the abbey and churches are the Corn Exchange, erected in 1857, and used also as a public hall; the Court House, a building in the Italian style, erected in 1826; the Abbey gatehouse, a fine Perpendicular edifice, formerly used as a prison, but now occupied by the Grammar School; H.M. Prison, in Victoria Road, erected in 1866, at a cost of £20,000; and a public library and reading-room, erected by subscription in 1880. The city also possesses a clock-tower, built between 1400 and 1427, in the Early Perpendicular style, similar to those found in many Continental cities, but the only one of the kind in England. It was restored in 1866, and it still contains the curfew bell. There are several well-endowed almshouses, an hospital and dispensary erected by subscription in 1888, a public park and recreation ground, presented by Sir John Blundell Maple, and numerous charitable trusts and institutions. A cattle market is held every Wednesday, and a general market every Saturday. St Albans is a head post and telegraph office, has two banking offices, several good hotels, and publishes two weekly newspapers.

The original abbey, founded by King Offa, became ruins about the time of the Conquest. The subsequent abbey was of vast extent and great magnificence; but most of it, except the church, has fallen. The church, however, with enormous nave, pinnacled transept, graceful choir, lofty square tower, and grand, ornate, rich interior, is an imposing object, inferior to no minister in the kingdom, either as a feature in the landscape or for its own attractions. It comprises a nave of thirteen bays with aisles; a choir, with aisles; a transept without aisles; a presbytery and ambulatory to the east; and a Lady Chapel, of three bays, with vestibule. The nave is 276 feet long, 65 feet broad, and 65 feet high; the choir is 175 feet long; the transept, 175½ feet; the entire edifice, 548½ feet. Three noble towers, in fine symmetry, formerly rose above it; but only the central one, without spire or pinnacles, now stands; and this is 32½ feet long, 30½ feet broad, and 144 feet high. The church was chiefly built in 1077-93, by Abbot Paul of Caen, but was extended and altered at subsequent periods by other abbots; and it exhibits specimens of every style from the Saxon, through the Norman, to the Perpendicular of the time of Edward IV. This edifice, remarks Lady Morgan, "though but a fragment of the once magnificent, mitred, parliamentary abbey, attests the grandeur of the whole, and the perfection of ecclesiastical architecture in England during the middle ages. There is still extant, in the interior, specimens of genuine Saxon architecture, a part of the original building, the rounded arch, the massy tower, and enormous pillar, whose rude but noble simplicity is forcibly contrasted with the elaborated elegance of the Gothic style. Screens of the most minute tabernacle work, pointed arches, feathery shafts, and a profusion of richly-sculptured tracery, display all the characteristic beauty of that most picturesque and fanciful epoch of the art. The high altar, the after-part of the choir, the chapel of Abbot Ramryge, and that of St Alban, are the most remarkable. There are also existing beneath the fretted roof of this beautiful abbey church monuments and tombs well-suited to revive remote associations

with great events, and to awaken a poetic nationality in the most phlegmatic temperament. Of these, the tomb of the Protector, Duke of Gloucester, familiarly called the good Duke Humphry, stands on the southern side." The church, which had been for a long time neglected, was repaired in 1832, under the superintendence of Mr. Cottingham, and in 1870-78, when such work as was necessary for securing the buildiing was carried out, by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. The repair of the structure was afterwards undertaken at the cost of the Right Hon. Baron Grimthorpe. A part of the south wall of the chapter-honse, situated on the south side of the transept, is standing. The Abbey Church is now the cathedral of the diocese. The gatehouse, which formed the original grand entrance to the abbey court, and is now used by the Grammar School, stands parallel with the west end of the church, at the distance of about 150 feet.

St Michael's Church was founded about the middle of the 10th century, underwent careful restoration by Scott in 1866; and contains the tomb of Bacon, with a beautiful sitting statue of him erected by Sir T. Meantys. St Peter's Church was rebuilt on the site of a Saxon one, where many of the slain in the two battles of St Albans had been buried; and it contains a tomb of Dr. Cotton. St Stephen's Church was founded by Abbot Ulsinus in the 10th century, and portions of this building still remain along with work of the 13th, 15th, and 16th centuries. It contains a very ancient brass lectern, and some interesting brasses and monuments. Christ Church, in Verulam Road, is a modern structure, which was commenced in 1847 for a Catholic church, but completed in 1856 for the Church of England. It is a building of Bath stone in the Lombardic style. The ruins of a nunnery, founded in 1140, stand at Sopwell in the south-eastern vicinity of the town. Lady Juliana Berners, who wrote treatises on hunting, hawking, and heraldry, was one of the superiors of this nunnery; and Henry VIII. is said to have been married to Anne Boleyn in its chapel. Other places of worship at St Albans are a Catholic chapel dedicated to St Alban and St Stephen, two Baptist, a Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, a Salvation Army barracks, and a meeting-house for the Brethren.

The living of the abbey is a rectory; gross yearly value, £350 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans. The living of St Michael's is a vicarage; gross yearly value, £305 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Verulam. That of St Peter's is a vicarage; yearly value from tithe-rent charge, £247 with residence, in the gift of the Crown. The living of St Stephen's is a vicarage; yearly value from tithe-rent charge, £391 with residence, in the gift of a private patron. Christ Church is a vicarage; net yearly value, £180 with residence, in the gift of trustees.

The area of the city, which includes the abbey parish and parts of the civil parishes of St Peter's, St Michael's, St Stephen's, and Sandridge, is about 997 acres; population, 12,898. The entire area of St Michael's parish, which includes the hamlets of Childwick Green, Gorbamby, and Westwick Row, is 6558 acres, of which 18 are water. St Peter's, which includes the hamlets of Smallford and Sleaf, has an area of 6656 acres of land and 17 of water. St Stephen's includes the ecclesiastical parish of Frogmore and the hamlets of Smug Oak, Windridge, Bricket Wood Common, Colney Street, and Park Street, and has an area of 7387 acres, of which 37 are water. The living of Frogmore is a vicarage; yearly value, £186 with residence. The church, one of the early works of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., is a building of brick and flint in the Early Norman style, and was erected in 1842. There is a station on the L. & N.W.R. for Park Street and Frogmore.

Among the chief country residences in the vicinity of St Albans are Gorbamby, the seat of the Earl of Verulam, a fine mansion erected on a hill in the centre of the extensive park bearing that name, which contains a fine library, many valuable paintings, and some extremely interesting historical relics; Batch Wood, a spacious mansion of red brick, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Grimthorpe, Q.C., LL.D.; and Oaklands, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, which stands in a park of 333 acres.

Albans, St. Diocese of.—The first bishop of St Albans was enthroned in 1877. The see comprehends all Essex, except parts of the ecclesiastical parishes of Bartlow, Bures, Haverhill, Kedington, Sudbury, with Balingdon-cum-Brun-

don and Great and Little Wrattling; all Hertfordshire except parts of the ecclesiastical parishes of All Saints Caddington, Stndham and Whipsnade, Northwood, Edlesborough with Northall, and Latimer with Flaunden; and parts of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and of the county of London. It has a population of 1,006,648. There is a bishop suffragan at Colchester, and three archdeacons—one at Essex, one at Colchester, and one at St Albans. The income of the bishop is £3200 per annum.

Alban's Head, St., a promontory in the parish of Worth Matravers, 4 miles S. of Corfe Castle, Dorset. Its skirt is pierced with the subterranean workings of Winspit quarry. Its face exhibits, in section, three beds of the Portland oolite. Its summit has an altitude of 441 feet, is crowned by an ancient chapel, with Norman doorway, and commands a brilliant and extensive view. This curious little edifice seems to have served the double purpose of chantry and beacon. It is sometimes called *St Adhelm's* or *Adhelm's Head*.

Alberbury, a township and a village in Salop, and an extensive parish partly in that county and partly in Montgomeryshire. The township lies near the Severn, 3 miles N. of Westbury station on the Shrewsbury and Welshpool line (G.W. & L. & N.W.R.), and 9 W by N of Shrewsbury, and has a post office under Shrewsbury; telegraph office, Westbury railway station. Loton Park, the seat of the Leighton family, is adjacent. It is a handsome Jacobean mansion with an extensive and well-wooded deer park; in the grounds are scanty ruins of Alberbury and Wattleborough castles. A priory for Benedictine monks was founded at Alberbury by Fulke Fitzwarine about 1225, and was given by Henry VI. to All Souls' College, Oxford. The site is now occupied by a farm called White Abbey. The parish of Alberbury comprises the townships of Alberbury, Eytton, Little Shrawardine, Benthall, Rowton, Amaston, and a portion of the township of Ford, in Shropshire, and Bauseley in Montgomeryshire. Acreage, 7908; population, 832. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £280. Patron, All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, erected on the site of a Saxon collegiate church, is an ancient stone edifice, and contains monuments, brasses, and memorial windows to the Leighton and Lyster families, and others. Glyn, a hamlet, was the birthplace of old Parr. Rowton Castle, with a fine park, formerly a seat of the Lyster family, is now the property of Lord Rowton. On Bauseley Hill are the remains of a Roman camp. The township of Winnington, formerly a part of this parish, is now part of the parish of Great Wollaston.

Albert Bridge, a grand tubular viaduct, on the line of the West Cornwall railway, over the estuary of the Hamoaze, between Devon and Cornwall. It was designed by Brunel, and opened on 2nd May, 1859, by Prince Albert. The bridge is 2240 feet long by 30 feet broad, and rises 260 feet from the foundations to the summit, so that line-of-battle ships can sail under it. It consists of 19 spans—double chains, composed of 15 bars; 17 of them are wider than the arches of Westminster Bridge; and the two central spans cross the Tamar with a leap of 900 feet. The latter rest upon the main central pillar, built into the solid rock, which was reached through 70 feet of sea and 20 feet of mud and gravel, by means of a coffer-dam; on this are four octagonal columns, 10 feet in diameter and 100 feet high. The great spans are composed of two bows: the lower, with a curve of 28 feet, carries the roadway; the upper, a tube of wrought iron, is attached to the lower by supports. Each span was floated out and lifted into its place by hydraulic presses. The main columns, on either side of the river, are built of solid masonry, 11 feet square, which rest on granite piers, measuring 29 feet by 17 feet. They are 190 feet from the foundation to the summit. In the construction of this wonderful structure, 2700 tons of wrought-iron, 1300 of cast-iron, 17,000 cubic yards of masonry, and 14,000 cubic yards of timber were used. It is 300 feet longer than the Britannia Bridge and 60 feet higher than the Fire Monument, London.

Albion, the ancient Roman name of England, derived from Lat. *albus*, "white," in allusion to the white cliffs first seen on the approach from the Continent.

Albion, a station on the L. & N.W.R., 6 miles WNW of Birmingham, and 119 from London.

ALBOROUGH

Albourn. See ALDBOROUGH.

Albourne, a parish in Sussex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Hassock's Gate station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 8 SW of Cuckfield. It has a post office under Hassocks (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Hurstpierpoint. Acreage, 1763; population, 305. Albourn Place is said to have been built by Archbishop Juxon, who attended Charles I. on the scaffold; and was the residence of the eccentric Sir R. Fagge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £235. The church is good, and contains a brass.

Albrighton, a village and a parish in Salop, 5 miles SE of Shifnal, with a station on the G.W.R., 149 miles from London, and with a post office under Wolverhampton. The Institute Reading-rooms were opened in 1884. The parish comprises 3472 acres; population, 1147. The manor anciently belonged to Dore Abbey, and belongs now to the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £471. Patrons, alternately the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital. The church is Early English, some portions dating from the end of the 12th century; it consists of chancel, nave, aisles, west porch, and a Norman western tower containing 6 bells; it has a Decorated eastern window with a transom; in the chancel is a fine altar tomb. The church was restored in 1853. Albrighton Hall is the seat of the Barker family. The Wolverhampton waterworks are at Cosford in this parish.

Albrighton, a parish in Salop, 4 miles N of Shrewsbury, and 2 from Leaton station on the G.W.R. With Perrill and Broad Oak it forms an ecclesiastical parish. It has a post office under Shrewsbury; money order and telegraph office, Hadnall. Acreage, 771; population, 96. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £58. The church is a stone edifice in the Early Norman style. Albrighton Hall is the seat of the lord of the manor.

Alburgh, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on an affluent of the river Waveney, 1 mile N from Homersfield station on the Waveney Valley railway, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Harleston, with a post office under Harleston, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Deaton. Acreage, 1585; population, 556. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £350 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church has a large Norman porch.

Albury, a parish in Herts, on the river Ash, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Braughing and Standon stations on the G.E.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Bishop-Stortford. It has a post office under Moch Hadham (S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Puckeridge. Area, 3238 acres of land and 10 of water; population, 663. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; yearly value from tithe rent charge, £250 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans. The church contains a brass of Sir R. Verney, and a tomb of Sir Walter De la Lee of Albury Hall. The parish contains the hamlets of Burby End, Church End, Clapgate, Patmore Heath, Upwich, and Gravesend. Albury Hall, a country seat here, has a fine park of about 200 acres.

Albury or Aldbury, a parish in Oxfordshire, near the river Thame, 3 miles NW of Tetsworth, and adjoining Tiddington station on the G.W.R. It includes Tiddington township. It has a post office under Oxford; money order and telegraph office, Great Milton. Acreage, 674; population of the civil parish, 53; of the ecclesiastical, 203. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, and its yearly value £246. Patron, the Earl of Abingdon. The church is a modern building in the Perpendicular style, and was restored in 1892.

Albury, Aldbury, or Alderbury, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands on a tributary of the river Wey, under the North Downs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Chilworth and Albury station on the S.E.R., and 5 ESE of Guildford, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 4418; population of the civil parish, 1321; of the ecclesiastical, 1270. The parish church at it is an edifice of red brick, in the Norman style, after the model of a church at Caen. The author of "Proverbial Philosophy" resided at the village. The adjacent country abounds in charming walks and rides, and a spot called Newlands Corner commands a most extensive view. Albury estate belongs to the

ALCISTON

Duke of Northumberland. The grounds of its park possess interesting artificial features. The mansion was modernized from designs by Pugin. The old parish church, in Early Norman, with a tower, adjoins the mansion. The cathedral of the "Catholic Apostolic Church," a cruciform edifice in the Perpendicular style, built by Mr. Drummond at a cost of £10,000, stands in the park. The living of Albury is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £500. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. Brook and Farley Heath are in this parish. Many Roman coins and antiquities have been found here.

Albury Hatch. See ALDBOROUGH HATCH.

Alby or Aldby, with Thwaite, a parish in Norfolk, near the river Bure, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Aylsham, and 4 NE from Ganton station on the G.E.R. Post town, Hanworth (under Norwich), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1437; population, 875. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £132 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Orford. The church is a building of cut flint and stone in the Early English style. Alby was united for civil purposes with the parish of Thwaite (All Saints') in 1884.

Alcester, the vestige of the Roman *Ælia Castra*, on Akeman Street, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Bicester, Oxford. The place shows faint traces of a square inclosure divided by four ways.

Alcester, a town and a parish in Warwickshire, near the borders of Worcestershire. The town stands at the confluence of the Alne and the Arrow, 7 miles SE of Redditch, and 8 W by N of Stratford-on-Avon; it has a station on the G.W.R. and M.R., 119 miles from London. The Roman station *Alauna* is believed to have stood on or near its site, and the Roman road (Icknield Street) may still be traced in the vicinity. Roman pavements, substructions, coins, and urns have been found. The place had great importance in the times of the Saxons, and was a royal residence at the period of the Conquest. A Benedictine abbey was founded in 1140 on an island about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the N, but it fell into decay, became a cell of Evesham Abbey, and has long disappeared. Alcester was made a borough by Henry I., and it continued to be of note in the 16th and 17th centuries, but it is now within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. It is a quiet little town, pleasantly situated amid softly wooded hills. The town-hall, a wooden building supported on stone pillars, was built in 1641; in the basement (formerly the market-place) the county court and petty sessions are held. The Corn Exchange, built in 1857, is used for the corn market, which is held on Tuesdays, and also for concerts, &c. Cattle sales are held on Wednesdays, instead of the old fairs; but hiring-fairs are still held at Michaelmas. Alcester was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of needles and fish-hooks, but the bulk of that industry has been removed to Redditch; needle drilling, stamping, and scoring are still largely carried on. The Hertford Memorial Hospital was opened in 1886. There are eight almshouses, a branch of the Birmingham Banking Co., and a local weekly newspaper. The parish church was rebuilt in 1732, and enlarged and restored in 1870. It originally belonged to the priory of Alcester, then to the monastery of Cokehill, and passed at the dissolution of the monasteries to the Greville family, from whom it was purchased with the manor by the Marquis of Hertford. It contains a good Decorated western tower of three stages, with crocketed pinnacles, a well-preserved altar-tomb of Sir Fulke Greville and his wife, and a splendid monument of the second Marquis of Hertford; also, a carved pulpit and an old oaken chest. Beauchamp Court, N of the town, now a farmhouse, was formerly the residence of the Beauchamps and Grevilles. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) The parish of Alcester comprises 1782 acres; population of the civil parish, 2406; of the ecclesiastical, 2443. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Hertford, whose seat, Ragley Hall, is about 2 miles SW of the town. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £220. Patron, the Marquis of Hertford. Admiral Beauchamp Seymour was raised to the peerage in 1882 with the title of Baron Alcester.

Alciston, a parish and a hundred in Sussex, 2 miles S of Berwick station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Lewes.

ALCOMBE

The money order office is at Alfriston; telegraph office at Berwick railway station. Acreage, 2090; population, 204. The manor belonged anciently to the Abbot of Battle. The village lies at the foot of the Downs. The living is a vicarage, united to Selmeaton, in the diocese of Chichester. The church shows features of Norman and of Early English, and is in tolerable condition. The hundred of Alceston is in the rape of Pevensey, and comprises the parishes of Alceston, Alfriston, and Lallington. Some remains of a monastic house may be traced in the buildings of the Court House farm. The large barn near the church deserves attention—also the Columbarium of the monastery, which stands in the farmyard.

Alcombe, a hamlet in Dunster parish, Somerset, 1 mile NW of Dunster.

Alconbury or Alkmundbury, a parish in Huntingdonshire, on the Alconbury brook, near Ermine Street, 3 miles from Abbots Ripton station on the G.N.R., and 5 NW from Huntingdon, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 3797; population, 654. Alconbury Hill commands a fine view. Alconbury brook rises on the confines of Northamptonshire, and runs about 3 miles south-eastward to the Ouse at Huntingdon. The living includes Alconbury-Weston, and is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £230 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is an ancient building of Barnack rag and rubble in the Early English style. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. Alconbury-Weston is a parish about 1 mile W of Alconbury, united to Alconbury ecclesiastically and forming the parish of Alconbury-cum-Weston. Acreage, 1735; population, 337. Here is a Mission room, built in 1879, and a Baptist chapel. There is one church for the two parishes, restored in 1877, when the tower was entirely rebuilt.

Aldborough, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Bure, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Aylsham station on the G.E.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Norwich. Acreage, 795; population, 323. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £202. The church was restored in 1849. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. A fair for stock is held here on 21 and 22 June, or when these days fall on Saturday or Sunday, on the following Monday and Tuesday. New Hall is a country residence near Aldborough.

Aldborough, a decayed ancient town, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Ure and on Watling Street, near the Boroughbridge and Pilmoor railway, 1 mile E by N of Boroughbridge, and it has a post office under York; money order office, Boroughbridge. It was the capital of the Brigantes, the Isurium of the Romans, and the Ealdburg of the Saxons. It became a borough in the time of Queen Mary, and sent two members to Parliament till disfranchised in 1832. It anciently covered about 60 acres, within defensive walls about 12 feet thick, but it is now a mere village, irregularly built. Some vestiges of the walls remain, and many Roman coins, urns, utensils, and other relics have been found. A Roman citadel is supposed to have stood in its centre; a Roman bridge crossed the Ure contiguous to it; and Roman works of art, including sculptures, wall-paintings, baths, and fine pavements, have left sufficient remains to show that it must have been a scene of luxury and power during a considerable period of the Roman occupation. Many of the relics have been preserved. The parish church, which adjoins the site of the supposed citadel, is an edifice of some antiquity, and was partly built with materials from the ancient town. It was restored in 1865. A statue of Mercury occurs in the outside of the vestry wall, and a gravestone, believed to be Saxon, is in the churchyard. Aldborough Hall is near the site of the east gate of the ancient town, and Aldborough Manor, the property of the Lawson family, who are lords of the manor and chief landowners, marks the site of the west gate. The township includes the village. The parish includes also the townships of Boroughbridge, Rocliffe, Minskip, Ellethorpe, Higher and Lower Dunforth, Branton Green, and part of the township of Humberton-with-Milby. Acreage, 2241; population of civil parish, 507; of ecclesiastical, 881. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £370. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York.

ALDBROUGH

Aldborough or Aldeburgh, a municipal borough, a parish, and a bathing-place in Suffolk. The town stands at the terminus of a branch of the G.E.R., 7 miles SE of Saxmundham, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ NE of London. It occupies a pleasant site in Sloughden Valley, on the river Alde, between Aldborough Bay and Aldborough Mere, overlooked by a steep hill, which commands a fine prospect. The beach adjacent to it consists of fine firm sand, slopes gradually to the sea, and is well suited for bathing. A shoal in the vicinity, 2 miles long, called Aldborough Knappe, causes strong breakers in easterly winds. The sea has made great encroachments on the shore within the last two centuries. The town is yearly gaining favour as a watering-place, and though containing many old houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, has also handsome new ones and villas for the accommodation of fashionable visitors. It has also one of the finest golf links in England. The parish church, on the summit of the hill, is Perpendicular English, has a tower with an octagonal turret, contains six brasses and a Tudor pulpit, and presents a good landmark to mariners. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels, and a public library. The town hall is a half-timbered edifice, restored in 1853. The Moot Hall was erected about the commencement of the 16th century. The town was made a borough by Elizabeth, and it sent two members to Parliament till 1832. The old corporation was abolished in 1882, and a new charter was granted in 1885. The borough is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, who also act as the Urban Sanitary Authority. The corporation has a revenue of £600 yearly, derived from land, and no rate is levied for borough or sanitary purposes. There are a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a coastguard station, a lifeboat, and a small harbour for vessels engaged in fishing and the coasting trade. An extensive fishing trade is carried on, and there is a large brewery. Crabbe, the poet, was a native. The title of Viscount Aldborough was borne by an ancestor of the Wentworth family, who are lords of the manor. The parish comprises 1608 acres of land and 210 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 2159; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2300. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £286 with residence. Aldeburgh Lodge, Adair House, North Lodge, and the Great Casino are country residences.

Aldborough, N. R. and E. R. Yorkshire. See ALDBROUGH.

Aldborough Hatch, a chapelry in Ilford parish, Essex, 2 miles NE of Ilford station on the G.E.R., and 9 miles ENE of Bishopsgate. The famous Fairlop oak stood near it, 36 feet in girth of bole, and 300 feet in circumference of head. Hainault Forest, adjacent on the N, was part of the old great forests of the country. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £100 with residence. Patron, the Crown. A church was built in 1863. The post town is Ilford.

Aldbourne, a large village and a parish in Wiltshire. The village stands 5 miles from Ogbourne St George station on the L. & S.W.R., and 7 from Hungerford on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (Aldbourne, R.S.O.), and was formerly a market-town; but it suffered great devastation by fire in 1760, and has never recovered its old prosperity. Aldbourne Chase, adjacent to it on the W, was a favourite hunting-ground of King John, given by Henry VIII. to the Duke of Somerset, and the scene of the defeat of the Parliamentarians under the Earl of Essex, by the Royal forces under Prince Rupert, but it is now inclosed and cultivated. The parish comprises 8490 acres; population, 1319. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £309. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is ancient, has Norman features and brasses, and has been restored. The church was built chiefly by John of Gaunt, has a noble tower, and a full ring of bells. Part of the parsonage is supposed to be a remnant of the ancient royal hunting-seat. Remains of an ancient British encampment occur near a farmhouse called Pierce's Lodge. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and some good schools.

Aldbrough, a township and a village in the parish of Stanwick St John, N. R. Yorkshire. The township, on a tributary of the Tees, is 7 miles N by E of Richmond, and

3 from Piercebridge station on the N.E.R.; it has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Darlington. Acreage, 1807; population, 369. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. A fair is held annually in the second week of August.

Aldbrough or Aldburgh, a township, a parish, and a large village in the E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the coast, 8 miles NNE of Hedon, 12 NE of Hull, and 4 from Barton Constable station on the N.E.R.; has a post and money order office under Hull; and includes the hamlets of Berwick, Carlton-with-Fosham, Etherwick, and Tanstern. The parish includes also the townships of East Newton, West Newton, and Little Cowden. Acreage, 4904; population, 666. The Talbot Clifford-Constable family are lords of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £450. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, and has a curious stone with a Saxon inscription. Towrie's charity, founded in 1653 for the benefit of poor parishioners, has an income of £150, and is applied to the education of poor children and the maintenance of poor widows. Tymperon's charity maintains three poor widows. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and the Towrie endowed school; also extensive brick and tile works.

Aldbury, a parish in Herts, under the Chiltern Hills, 1 mile E of Tring station on the L. & N.W.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Berkhamstead. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Tring. Acreage, 2027; population, 894. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans, yearly value from the tithes rent charge, £292 with residence. Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church is Early English, with a square embattled tower, and contains some ancient tombs. On Aldbury Hill, there is a granite column, nearly 200 feet high, erected in 1832 in memory of the third Duke of Bridgewater.

Aldcliffe, a township in Lancaster parish, on the estuary of the Lune, 2 miles SSW of Lancaster, which is the railway station and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 679 land and 337 water; population, 106. Aldcliffe Hall is the seat of the Dawson family, who are lords of the manor and chief landowners.

Alde, The, a river of Suffolk. It rises near Haxted, runs south-eastward to the vicinity of Aldbrough, and goes thence southward to the sea at Oxford Haven. Its entire length is about 30 miles, and its lower reaches, to the extent of 10 miles, are narrow winding estuary, past the Lantern marshes.

Aldeby, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village lies on the Waveney river, 3 miles NE of Beccles; it has a station on the G.E.R., and a post office under Beccles, which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish comprises 3083 acres; population, 605. The manor belonged anciently to the cathedral of Norwich, and was made the site of a Benedictine cell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £290. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is ancient and good, and has a fine Norman door.

Aldenharn, a village and a parish in Herts, near the Colne river, 3 miles NE of Watford, and 2 W from Radlett station on the M.R., with a post and money order office under Elstree (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Radlett station. Area, 6023 acres of land and 80 of water; population of the civil parish, 2085; of the ecclesiastical, 1260. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £567 with residence. The church, which is interesting and beautiful, is Early English, of cemented flint stones, in very good condition. Platt's almshouses are well endowed, and his grammar school has an income of £2200. The parish includes the hamlets of Kemprow and Patchet's Green, and the villages of Letchmore Heath and Radlett. The latter was made an ecclesiastical parish in 1865. The living is a vicarage; net yearly value, £210 with residence, in the gift of the Vicar of Aldenharn. The church, a building of flint and stone, was erected in 1864. The hamlet of Theobald Street is included in Radlett. One of the chief landowners is Lord Rendlesham.

Alder, The. See ADUR.

Alderbury, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Wilts. The village stands on the river Avon, near the Salisbury branch of the South-western railway, 3 miles SE of Salisbury.

It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Salisbury. The parish comprises 2242 acres of land and 23 of water; population of civil parish, 678; of ecclesiastical parish of Alderbury St Mary, 877. Alderbury House, in the vicinity of the village, was built of materials from the ancient belfry of Salisbury Cathedral. Ivy Church, some remains of which exist on an eminence near the village, was an Augustinian priory founded by King Stephen. The living of Alderbury is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is excellent. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Alderford, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Wensum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E from Leawade station on the Eastern and Midland railway, and 8 miles NW of Norwich, which is the post town; money order office, Great Withingham; telegraph office, Leawade. Acreage, 443; population, 43. The manor belonged anciently to Norwich Cathedral. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Attlebridge, in the diocese of Norwich; gross joint yearly value, £191 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Early English style.

Alderholt, a tithing and a chapelry in Cranborne parish, Dorset. The tithing lies on the verge of the county, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Cranborne, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N of Ringwood railway station, and has a post office under Salisbury; money order office, Fordingbridge; telegraph office, Daggens Road (R.S.) Population, 696. The chapelry includes the tithing, but is larger, and was constituted in 1849. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £123. The church was built by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Alderley, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. The village lies on an affluent of the river Bollin, 6 miles W by NW of Macclesfield. It has a station (Alderley Edge) on the L. & N.W.R., about a mile distant, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Manchester, and 175 from London; also, a post office under Crewe; money order and telegraph office, Chelford. The parish includes the townships of Nether Alderley, Over Alderley, and Great Warford. Acreage of Nether Alderley, 2852; population of the civil parish, 517; of the ecclesiastical, 895. Alderley Edge has a height of 650 feet, commands an extensive view, and yields excellent sandstone. Alderley Park is the seat of Lord Stanley of Alderley. The park is extensive and finely wooded, containing some magnificent beech trees and a large lake, called Radnor Mere. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £750. Patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley. The parish church is an ancient stone edifice, and was restored in 1855 and 1878; it contains a fine monument in Caen stone to the first Lord Stanley.

Alderley, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands on a hill of the Cotwolds, above the confluence of two rivulets, 9 miles NE of Chipping Sodbury, and 4 ESE of Charfield station on the M.R. It has a post office under Wotton-under-Edge, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Hillesley. The parish comprises 818 acres; population, 78. The hill on which the village stands has yielded many curious fossils. The parish was formerly the boundary of Kingswood Forest. The estate of Alderley was the birthplace of Sir Mathew Hale, and is still in the possession of the Hale family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £158. The church is a handsome building, conspicuously situated on the hill. It was rebuilt about 1802, with the exception of the western tower, which dates from 1458, and contains a clock, the gift of Sir Mathew Hale. In the churchyard is the tomb, in black and white marble, of this distinguished judge, who was buried here in 1676.

Alderley Edge. See CHORLEY.

Alderley, Over, a village and a township in Alderley parish, Cheshire, 4 miles NW of Macclesfield. Acreage, 2204; population, 385. Hare Hill is the chief residence. There is a Methodist New Connexion chapel.

Aldermaston or Admiston, a village and a parish in Berks. The village stands at the influx of the Emboroe to the Kennet, 8 miles E of Newbury; and it has a station $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant on the G.W.R., and a post and money order office under Reading; telegraph office at the railway station. It was formerly a market-town, and it had fairs in May, July, and October. Brewing and malting are carried on,

and there is also some trade in coals, timber, and wooden hoops. The Earl of Essex occupied it in 1644. The parish comprises 3691 acres of land and 515 of water; population, 655. Much of the surface is heath. The park of Aldermaston Court includes 1000 acres, and is one of the wildest and most diversified in the south of England. The mansion on it is a Tudor edifice, built in 1851, and contains many interesting relics of a remarkable structure which preceded it, the seat of the Forsters and Congreves; but the old lodges, with spired tower and roof, are still standing. An ancient camp occurs near Aldermaston Soak. The living is an endowed vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly income, £150. The church is an ancient building of flint and rubble, with fine Norman doorway and interesting monuments.

Alderminster, a parish in Worcestershire, on the river Stour, 5 miles SSE of Stratford-on-Avon. It has a post office under Stratford-on-Avon, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Ealington. Acreage, 3229; population, 433. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £309. The church is cruciform, with a low tower, and partly Norman; it was partially restored in 1873, and the nave in 1885.

Aldermoor, an eminence commanding a grand prospect, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Alderney, one of the Channel Islands. It lies 10 miles W of Cape La Hogue in France, 15 NNE of Guernsey, and 57 S by E of Portland Bill, the nearest part of the English coast. Its length is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, a little more than 1 mile; its circumference about 8 miles. It was the Riduna of the Romans, and is called Arinigy by the French. It is surrounded by rocks, islets, and conflicting currents, so that the approach to it is often dangerous. Small bays indent its coast; and that of Braye, on the NW, affords good anchorage. Communication is maintained twice a week, by a small steamer, with Guernsey. The surface is variously high and low, all destitute of trees; but contains some fertile land, in good cultivation. The Alderney cow, a small, straight-backed animal, has a world-wide fame for its milking properties; but it is supplied to the English market from Jersey and Guernsey, very rarely from Alderney, and is of much smaller size in Alderney than in Jersey, and smaller in Jersey than in Guernsey. Many Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found in Alderney. Celtic monuments were formerly numerous; but only one, a damaged cromlech, now remains. A castle of the Earl of Essex and a nunnery stood on the coast, but are now represented by a modern fort and barracks. Vast works, comprising forts, a capacious harbour, and a breakwater, recommended by the Duke of Wellington, were once commenced by the British Government, to check the great French works at Cherbourg, and maintain command of the English Channel. They were originally estimated to cost £600,000; but they had actually cost £1,000,000 at a point in 1860, and were then computed to require about £300,000 more. The harbour turned out a failure, principally from the reason that the engineer failed to make himself acquainted with the soundings, and he placed the breakwater in 120 feet of water, although close by there was a much less depth, with the advantage of a large mass of rock to abut upon. These vast operations were afterwards stopped, and a more thorough waste of British money was never known. The town of St Anne stands within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the harbour, nearly in the centre of the island, and contains the dwellings of nearly all the inhabitants. It has two main streets, a government house, a court house, a parish church, and chapels for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The parish church is an elegant cruciform edifice, in the semi-Norman style, with central tower, built in 1850, at a cost of £8000. The island is governed by a judge nominated by the Crown, six jurats, a procurer, a greffier, and a sheriff, the jurats being elected by the ratepayers and holding office for life. These, together with twelve douzeniers, the representatives of and chosen by the people, form the states, though the latter have only a deliberative voice. The Court of Justice has jurisdiction in all civil cases when the sum in dispute does not exceed £10, and also in police cases within certain limits, but none in criminal cases, which are transmitted to the Royal Court of Guernsey. Population, 1843. Alderney has a post office under

Guernsey, and it forms a parish in the diocese of Winchester. The living is a vicarage, of the value of £300, in the patronage of the Governor of Guernsey. Both English and French are spoken by the inhabitants, but English more than French. The strait between the island and France is swept by a tidal current of 6 miles an hour, and bears the name of the Race of Alderney. The French fleet escaped through it in 1692, after the battle of La Hogue; and Admiral Balchen was lost in it in 1774. Alderney gave the title of Baron to a son of George II. See CASKETS, THE.

Aldersbrooke, a locality in Epping Forest, Essex, near the river Roding, 1 mile WNW of Ilford railway station, and 6 miles NE of St Paul's, London. Here is the city cemetery, and here was the seat of the antiquary Lethieullier.

Aldersey, a village and a township in Coddington parish, Cheshire, on an affluent of the river Dee, 4 miles SW of Tattonhall station on the L. & N.W.R., and 8 SSE of Chester. Acreage, 803; population, 114. Aldersey Hall is the seat of the lord of the manor.

Aldersholt. See ALDERHOLT.

Aldershot, a town, a camp, and a parish in Hants, 34 miles from London, and 3 from Farnham. The town stands near the Basingstoke Canal, with stations on the L. & S.W.R. and S.E.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office, with a sub-office at Aldershot Green, and also two banking offices. It suddenly rose from seclusion to importance by the formation of the neighbouring military camp. The town was made a Local Government District by the Act 20 and 21 Vict. c. 22, and is under the management of a Board of 12 members, 9 chosen by the ratepayers and 3 by the Secretary of State for War. The Aldershot Gas and Water Co. supplies both town and camp. There are two brick and tile works. Races are held here in the spring. There are several churches, and chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, and a Soldiers' Home. The parish church of St Michael contains several monuments of the Tiebourn family, who formerly resided in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy of the annual value of about £300. Holy Trinity Church, in Victoria Road, was erected in 1878; it is a fine building in the Early English style. There are 800 sittings. The living is a vicarage; value, about £400. A vicarage house was erected in 1884. Under the Local Government Act Aldershot parish was separated from Farnham union, and became a contributory union, using the Farnham workhouse as heretofore. The parish is divided into two wards for County Council purposes, and comprises an area of 4178 acres; population, 25,595. The camp is situated close to the town, on Aldershot Heath, which consists of the Basingstoke sand, and stretches away to the downs of Surrey. It was formed in 1854, covers an area of 7 square miles, and is divided by the Basingstoke Canal into two parts, containing accommodation for upwards of 20,000 men. The North and South camps and permanent barracks, which were erected at a great cost, contain the usual accessories to a military camp, such as churches, libraries, schools, hospitals, &c. Quarters for the commanding officers are on a rising ground overlooking it from the SW; the Queen's Pavilion, built at a cost of £5000, is beyond these quarters. A large volunteer meeting is held at the camp every year, which is attended by a considerable number of volunteer corps. On a hill overlooking the camp is the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington which formerly stood at the top of Constitution Hill, near Hyde Park, London. The average number of troops in the camp is about 10,000, though this number is largely exceeded at times. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office at the camp.

Alderton, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 miles SE of Beckford station on the M.R., and 10 NNE of Cheltenham, with a post office under Winchcombe (R.S.O.); money order office, Beckford; telegraph office, Beckford station. The parish contains the hamlet of Dixon. Acreage, 1579; population, 472. The marlstone quarries on the surrounding hills yield numerous fossil fish. At Dixon is a large manor-house, dating from 1555, and for many generations the seat of the Higford family; hard by are remains of a Saxon camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £338. The church is an ancient stone Gothic edifice, and has been recently restored. During the

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progress of the work a pure Saxon font was discovered in the fillings of the north wall, and a Saxon wheel cross; a piscina was also found in the excavation of the chancel wall, besides several other interesting relics. An image of the patron saint St Margaret was likewise found, and has been placed over the south door. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Alderton, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire, near Watling Street, the Tove river, and the Grand Junction Canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Road station on the L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ SE of Towcester, which is the post town and the telegraph office; money order office, Paulerspury. Acreage, 882; population, 123. Lace-making is carried on. The living is a rectory, annexed to Grafton-Regis, in the diocese of Peterborough; joint gross yearly value, £262 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is modern, and in the Perpendicular English style. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

Alderton, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the coast, between the Deben river and Hollesley Bay, 8 miles SSE of Woodbridge station on the G.E.R., with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Woodbridge. Acreage of the parish, 2575; population, 527. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £650 with residence, in the gift of the Archer family (three turns) and the Bishop of Norwich (one turn). The church is a modern flint edifice, and a previous church is in ruins, and serves as a landmark. There is also a Congregational chapel. Coprolites are found here in considerable quantities. Giles Fletcher, the poet, was rector of Alderton, and died here in 1623.

Alderton, a parish in Wiltshire, near Akeman Street, 9 miles NNW of Chippenham station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Chippenham; money order and telegraph office, Badminton. Acreage, 1637; population, 136. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, about £150. Gore the antiquary, who flourished in the 17th century, was a native of Alderton, and was buried in the church.

Alderton, a township in Great Ness parish, Salop, near the river Severn, 8 miles WNW of Shrewsbury. The Earl of Powis is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

Alderton, a township in Hadnall ecclesiastical parish, Salop, 6 miles NNE of Shrewsbury.

Alderwasley, a township-chapelry in Wirksworth parish, Derbyshire, near the Derwent river, the Cromford Canal, and the Whastlandwell Bridge railway station, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles ESE of Wirksworth, the post town. Acreage, 3156; population, 337. The scenery is picturesque. Alderwasley Hall is a beautiful seat. The church is a handsome stone building in the Early English style. The living is a donative in the diocese of Southwell; value, £140 with residence. There are brick, tile, and drain-pipe works, and wire mills, and also furnaces for smelting lead ore.

Aldfield, a village and a township in the parish of Aldfield-cum-Studley, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, and on the rivulet Skell, 4 miles SW of Ripon station on the N.E.R. Post town, Ripon. Acreage, 1269; population, 116. The Marquis of Ripon, K.G., is lord of the manor and sole landowner. A sulphuretted spring exists here, in a picturesque spot, and, but for being so near Harrogate, would probably be in great request. A church for the parish was built in Studley Park, and consecrated in 1878. The living (net value, £176) is consolidated with that of Studley Roger, Studley Royal-cum-Lindrick, and Fountains, and is in the gift of Earl de Grey.

Aldford, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. The village stands on an affluent of the Dee, 4 miles SSW of Waverton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 S by E of Chester, under which it has a post office; telegraph office, Eccleston. A bridge here crosses an "old ford" on the line of a Roman road into Wales. Remains of a castle are in the neighbourhood, erected in the reign of Henry II., and garrisoned by Brereton in the civil war. The parish includes also the townships of Edgerley, Buerton, and Churton-by-Aldford. Acreage, 1276; population of civil parish, 457; of ecclesiastical, 713. The manor belongs to the Duke of Westminster, whose seat, Eaton Hall, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; value, £310. Patron, the Duke of Westminster. The church

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was rebuilt in 1866. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Aldham, a village and a parish in Essex, near Colne river, 1 mile N of Marks Tey station on the G.E.R., and 5 miles ENE of Coggeshall, with a post and money order office under Colchester; telegraph office, Marks Tey. Acreage, 1865; population, 419, entirely agricultural. The manor belonged to the De Veres. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £303 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Margaret and St Catherine, and possesses a perfect 14th century porch, which is much admired. The parish includes the hamlet of Ford Street. Morant the historian was rector of Aldham.

Aldham, a parish in Suffolk, near the river Bret, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N of Hadleigh station on the G.E.R. Post town, Hadleigh, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1755; population, 228. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; yearly value, £264. The church is very ancient, and has a Norman round tower. A priory cell stood at Priory Farm. Dr. Rowland Taylor was burned, in 1555, on Aldham Common, where a monument has been erected as a memorial.

Aldingbourne, a parish in Sussex, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles from Barnham station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 4 E of Chichester, under which it has a post and money order office; the telegraph office is Barham Junction. Acreage, 3098; population, 798. It contains the hamlets of Norton-Lidsey and Westergate. Aldingbourne Honse was a seat of the Howards. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £225. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. There was a Saxon church, and there are traces of Saxon work in the walls. The present church was built in 1180, and restored in 1889. The chancel is Early English. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Westergate.

Aldingham, a parish in Lancashire, on Morecambe Bay, 4 miles from Dalton railway station, and 5 S by W of Ulverstone. It includes the villages of Gleaston, Leece, and Dendron, and the hamlets of Baycliff, Scales, and Newbiggin with Roosebeck. The first three now form a separate parochial district with church at Dendron, formerly a chapelry of Aldingham. Post town, Ulverstone; money order office, Dalton; telegraph office, Bardsea. Acreage, 4812; population, 1151. The manor belongs to the Crown. Much land formerly in the parish has been carried off by the sea. Gleaston Castle, now a ruin of three towers, with connecting walls, was a seat of the Le Flemings, and of the Duke of Suffolk, the father of Lady Jane Grey. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; yearly value, £750 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church is very good. The living of Dendron is a separate benefice. There is a Congregational chapel at Gleaston. Aldingham Hall is a mansion in the Tudor style of architecture, and commands fine views of Morecambe Bay. There are stone quarries in the parish.

Aldington, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on the quarry hills above the Grand Military Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Smeeth station on the S.E.R., and 6 miles SE of Ashford, with a post and money order office under Hythe; telegraph office, Mersham. Acreage of parish, 3445; population, 658. Aldington Knoll was a Roman beacon; between it and the church is the site of a Roman town or station. The Roman road from Lynne to Pevensey went through the parish. Court-at-Street, on the line of that road, about a mile E of the village, was the scene of the imposture of Elizabeth Barton, the nun of Kent, who made so great a figure in the political party of Queen Catherine. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £720. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is Early English, with a tower in Late Perpendicular, and formerly had a brass of 1475. There is a Friends' Christian Mission Room at Clap Hill. The celebrated Erasmus of Rotterdam, and Richard Master, who suffered death for aiding the imposture of Elizabeth Barton, were rectors of Aldington; as was Thomas Linacre, physician, also rector of Mersham.

Aldington, a hamlet and a parish in Worcestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Littleton and Badsey station on the G.W.R., and 2 miles E of Evesham. Acreage, 675; population, 173. There is a Baptist chapel.

Aldmonbury. See ALMONDBURY.

Aldon, a township in Stokesay parish, Salop, near the river Onny, 2 miles from Onibury station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Ludlow.

Aldon, a hamlet in Addington and Ryarsh parishes, Kent, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Maidstone.

Aldreth, a hamlet in Haddenham parish, Cambridge.

Aldridge, a village and a parish in Staffordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Walsall, with a station on the M.R., and a post office under Walsall. The collieries of the Aldridge Colliery Company and several other collieries are situated here, and also brick and tile works. Acreage, 2939; population, 2206. A height called Barr-Beacon is said to have been a place of Druidical sacrifices; and a pool called Druid Mere makes an occasional overflow, and was formerly popularly imagined to possess some supernatural quality. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £378 with residence, in the gift of St John's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient stone edifice, rebuilt in 1853; it contains some good monuments.

Aldringham-cum-Thorpe, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands near the coast and 1 mile S of Leiston station on the G.E.R., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Aldborough. It was formerly a market-town, and it still has a pleasure fair on 11 Dec. The parish contains also the hamlet of Thorpe. It has a post office under Saxmundham; money order and telegraph office, Leiston. Acreage, 1692, with 51 of water; population, 577. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich, and includes the curacy of Thorpe; gross yearly value, £84 with residence. The church is transition Norman, and has an octagonal font. There is a Baptist chapel. Aldringham House is a country residence here.

Aldrington or **Atherington**, a parish in Sussex, on the coast, near the South Coast railway, 3 miles W of Brighton, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Hove. Acreage, 761; population of the civil parish, 2238; of the ecclesiastical, 2222. A village here, which antiquaries suppose to have been the Portus Adurni of the Romans, which some also suppose to have been given by King Alfred to his younger son, and which came to bear the same name as the parish, was destroyed at no very late period by encroachment of the sea. So much of the parish also was carried away that not an inhabitant was found in it at the censuses of 1801-31. The church, after having been in ruins for 800 years, was rebuilt in 1878 by the Ingram family, to whom the estate formerly belonged. Parts of the old church, especially the east wall and tower, are incorporated in the present building. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £215. The Hove Cemetery, formed in 1882, is in this parish. There is a canal and floating basin. The population has largely increased since last census, and is still increasing.

Aldsworth, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, near the river Leach, 7 miles N of Fairford station on the G.W.R., and $10\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Cirencester, with a post office under Northleach (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Sherborne. Acreage, 3350; population, 372. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £120. Patron, Christ's Church, Oxford. The church stands on a hill, and commands an extensive view.

Aldsworth, a tithing in Westbourne parish, Sussex, near Stanstead Park, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Chichester.

Aldwark, a township in Bradbourne parish, Derbyshire, 4 miles from Cromford station on the L. & N.W.R. and M.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Wirksworth. Acreage, 967; population, 40. Post town, Wirksworth; money order and telegraph office, Parwich.

Aldwark, a township, a chapelry, and a pleasant village in Aline parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, 3 miles SW of Aline station on the N.E.R., and 12 NW of York. Acreage, 2314 of land and 23 of water; population, 215. Lord Walsingham is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The church is a pretty building in the Perpendicular style, erected about 1846 by Lady Frankland Russell, who endowed it with £30 per annum. The living is annexed to that of Aline. Aldwark has a post office under Easingwold; money order and telegraph office, Great Ouseburn.

Aldwinkle All Saints and Aldwinkle St Peter, for-

merly separate parishes, but which were amalgamated for civil and ecclesiastical purposes in 1885, in Northamptonshire, are situated on the river Nen, near Thorpe station on the L. & N.W.R., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Thrapston. They have a post and money order office under Thrapston; telegraph office, Wadenhoe. Area, 2886 acres; population, 455. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; value, £547, in the gift of Lord Lilford. The church shows beautiful features of Decorated English, and has a handsome tower. There is a Baptist chapel. The father of the poet Dryden was rector of Aldwinkle All Saints, and the poet was born in the parsonage. Thomas Fuller, the historian, was a native of Aldwinkle St Peter.

Aldworth or **Alder**, a village and a parish in Berks, in a high hilly tract, near Ickoild Street, 3 miles WSW from Goring station on the G.W.R., 4 E by S from East Ilsley, and 2 E of Compton station on the Didcot, Newbury, and Southampton railway, with a post office under Reading; money order office, Goring; telegraph office, Compton. Acreage, 1806; population, 266. The manor belonged to the family of De la Beche, one of whom was tutor to the Black Prince; and a farm called Beach was the site of their baronial castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £320 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church contains eight tombs (one of which has two figures on it, and each of the others one) of the De la Beches, and all so interesting that Queen Elizabeth made a journey on horseback to see them. A yew tree, 27 feet in girth, is in the churchyard. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel in the parish.

Aled, The, a stream of North Wales. It rises at Llyn-Aled, in the SW of Denbighshire, and runs 10 miles northward, past the seat of Dyffryn-Aled, to a confluence with the Elwy, 2 miles NE of Llanfair-Talhaiarn. The upper part of its course is through a narrow and beautifully wooded glen, in which it forms two waterfalls.

Altheorpe, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish, in Norfolk, 2 miles ENE of Fakenham. Acreage, 243; population, 9. It consists of one farm only.

Alex's Tor, a peak near Brown Willy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Camelford, Cornwall.

Alextou or **Allextou**, a village and a parish in Leicestershire, on the river Eye, 3 miles W by N of Uppingham, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NE from Hallaton station on the G.N.R. Post town and money order office, Uppingham; telegraph office, East Norton station. Acreage, 1027; population, 64. Alextou Hall, now a farmhouse, was formerly a seat of Lord Berners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £135 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone, in the Norman and Early English styles.

Alfold, **Aldfold**, or **Awfold**, a parish in the counties of Surrey and Sussex, on the Wey and Arundel Canal, 4 miles from Baynards station on the L.E. & S.C.R., and 8 SSE of Godalming. It has a post and money order office under Billingshurst; telegraph office, Baynards railway station. Acreage, 3001; population, 558. Several French refugees from the massacre on St Bartholomew's Day settled here and erected a glass manufactory. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £243. The church is Norman. There is a Baptist chapel.

Alford, a market-town and a parish in Lincolnshire. The town stands on a rivulet, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Louth, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Boston, and has a station on the E Lincolnshire branch of the G.N.R. It took its name from an "old ford" on the rivulet, and gives the title of Baron to Earl Brownlow. It comprises three main streets and a market-place; is a seat of petty sessions; carries on agricultural implement making, brewing, tanning, rope-making, brick-making, and other employments; and has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, three banks, several good inns, a police station, a handsome corn-exchange, a neat mechanics' institute, with lecture hall and library, a grammar school with about £350 a year from endowment, six almshouses, some other charities, a weekly market on Tuesday, and stock fairs on Whit Tuesday and 8 Nov. In 1867 three additional fairs were instituted, one on 31 July for lambs; one on 24 Aug. for sheep; and one on 17 Sept. for cattle, sheep, and horses. The area of the parish is 1138 acres; population of the civil parish, 2843; of the ecclesiastical, with Rigby, 2938. The living

ALFORD

is a vicarage, united to the curacy of Rigsby, in the diocese of Lincoln; yearly value, £430 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is an ancient structure in the Decorated style, with a massive western tower. It was restored in 1869. There are also Congregational, Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Alford, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands on the river Brue, near Castle Cary station on the G.W.R., and 8 miles SE of Glastonbury. It has a post office under Castle Cary (S.O.), the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of the parish, 720; population of the civil parish, 95; of the ecclesiastical, with Horoblotton, 208. A chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood of the village, known as Alford Well, formerly much resorted to, is now neglected. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells, united with Horoblotton; net value, £330. The church is Early Perpendicular of the time of Henry VI., with very fine features of structure and carving, and containing mural monuments to the families of Harvey and Thring. A beautiful preaching cross stands in the churchyard.

Alfred's Tower, a monumental edifice in Stomhead Park, on the confines of Wilts and Somerset, 5 miles NNE of Wincanton. It stands on Kingsettle Hill, 800 feet high, 3 miles WNW of Stourhead House, and commands an extensive view over the circumjacent counties. It is a triangular structure of red brick, 150 feet high, with turrets at the corners, and surmounted by a colossal statue of Alfred the Great. It bears an inscription commemorating the achievements of King Alfred. There is a local tradition that the king, on issuing from his retreat in the Isle of Athelney, raised his standard here against the Danish invaders; hence the name Kingsettle given to the hill. A huge mound, called Jack's Castle, occurs a mile S of the tower, and was long believed to have been formed for beacon fires, but is now known to have been sepulchral. See STOUTON.

Alfreton, a market-town, a parish, and head of a petty sessional division and county court district in Derbyshire. The town stands on the brow of a hill, about a mile from its station, which is on the Erewash line of the Midland railway, and 14 miles NNE of Derby. It is said, but without good reason, to have got its name and origin from a residence of King Alfred. The town is governed by a local board, and is well paved. The parish church is variously Early English, Decorated, and Early Perpendicular, was restored and enlarged in 1869, and contains a handsome reredos of Derbyshire alabaster. The town has a railway station, a head post office, two banks, a market-hall, and two weekly newspapers. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries and ironworks in the neighbourhood. A weekly market is held on Friday, and a horse and cattle fair on 31 July, a cheese fair on 7 Oct., and statutes for hiring servants on 24 Nov. The parish contains also the townships of Somercotes, Swanwick, Riddings, and Ironville. Area of the parish, 4626 acres; population of the civil parish, 15,355; of the ecclesiastical, 6091. The manor of Alfreton belonged successively to the De Alfretons, the Chaworths, the Babingtons, and the Zouches, and now belongs to the Palmer-Morewood family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £314 with residence. The ancient parish church belonged to Beanchief Abbey. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, Primitive and United Free Methodists. Alfreton Park is a handsome residence, beautifully situated near the town. The parish is represented on the Derbyshire County Council by an alderman and 2 councillors.

Alfrick, a township-chapelry in Suckley parish, Worcestershire, near the river Teme, 7½ miles W of Worcester. Acreage, 1648; population, 375. The living is a chapelry annexed to the rectory of Suckley. The church is a small plain stone edifice, and was restored in 1885. Alfrick is pleasantly situated amid woods and hills. Old Storridge Hill, in the vicinity, is 732 feet high.

Alfriston, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands on the Cuckmere river, 2½ miles S of Berwick station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 8 SE of Lewes. It has a post and money order office under Polegate; telegraph office, Berwick station. Area of the parish, 2445 acres; population, 585. The name is a corruption of Alfred's Town, and points to ancient entrenchments in the neighbourhood formed

ALKHAM

by King Alfred. Alfriston formerly had two fairs. The Star Inn, a building about 360 years old, contains some curious sculptures. The manor belonged anciently to Michelham Priory. Two fine varieties of apples, one of them called the Alfriston apple, are grown. Roman coins and Anglo-Saxon sceattas have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £150. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, cruciform of 14th century, is Perpendicular in style, and has stone sedilia, piscina, and an ancient tomb. There is a Congregationalist chapel, and in the centre of the village a market cross. Near the church is a 14th century half-timbered cottage, known as the old pre-Reformation vicarage, which has been restored, and is used as the village reading-room.

Algarkirk, a parish in Lincolnshire, near Fosdyke Wash, 6½ miles S by W of Boston. It has a station, with Sutterton, on the G.N.R. Post town, Boston; money order and telegraph office, Sutterton. Acreage, 2740; population of the civil parish, 469; of the ecclesiastical, with Fosdyke, 902. Algarkirk Hall is a spacious modern dwelling, pleasantly situated in a well-wooded park. The living is a rectory, united with Fosdyke, in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £1728. The church is cruciform, with a low central tower; shows successive characters from traces of Norman to Later English; has a beautiful reredos; and contains sedilia and an octagonal font. A stone in the churchyard is said to mark the grave of Algar, Earl of Mercia, who fell in battle against the Danes at Threkingham in 870. Hence the name Algarkirk.

Alhampton, a tithing in Ditcheat parish, Somerset, near the river Brue, 3 miles NNW of Castle Cary.

Alice Holt Forest, a royal forest on the E border of Hants, near the Alton railway, between Binstead and Farnham. It measures about 2 miles by 2, was formerly stocked with fallow deer and kept thickly wooded, and still contains many stately trees. Much rude ancient pottery found in it is supposed to have been manufactured on the spot by the aboriginal Britons.

Alkborough or Aukborough, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, at the mouth of the river Trent, 8 miles N from Frodingham station on the M.S. & L.R., and 10½ W of Barton-upon-Humber, with a post office under Doncaster; money order office, West Halton; telegraph office, Burton-upon-Stather. The parish includes the hamlet of Walcot. Acreage, 3034, with 682 of foreshore and water; population of civil parish, 427; of ecclesiastical, with Whitton, 684. A high ground, with cliff overhanging the Trent, commands a brilliant view of the basins of the Trent, the Ouse, and the Humber, and forms a strong, natural, military post for over-awing great part of the coast of England. A camp, said to be Roman, occurs here, of square outline, 300 feet each side, with vallum and ditch nearly entire, and now bears the name of Countess Close, from a tradition that it was inhabited by a Countess of Warwick. Alkborough is said by Stukeley to have been the Roman Aquis. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Whitton, in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £250 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln and a private patron alternately. The church is an ancient building of stone in mixed styles. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. Walcot Hall is an ancient mansion with modern additions, surrounded by very beautiful grounds.

Alkerton, a tithing and a village in Eastington parish, Gloucestershire, 4 miles W of Stroud. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Alkerton or Awkerington, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire, on the verge of the county, 6 miles WNW of Banbury railway station. Post town, Banbury; money order office, Tysoe; telegraph office, Wroxton. Acreage of parish, 742; population, 119. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £120 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Jersey. The church contains, in its external courses, some curious figures of acolytes censing, and was completely restored in 1890. The learned but unfortunate mathematician, Thomas Lydiat, who lived 1572-1646, was a native of the parish, and for some time its rector.

Alkham, a parish in Kent, 2 miles from Kearsney station on the L.C. & D.R., and 4 W of Dover, under which it has a post office. A nailbourne here breaks out occasionally with

such "store of water as would carry a vessel of considerable burden." The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Capel-le-Ferne, in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £280. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is partly Norman, partly Early English, and in very good condition. Part of Poulton and St Redgund's Abbey, contiguous to Alkham, are extra-parochial. Acreage, 3213; population of the civil parish, 593; of the ecclesiastical, with Capel-le-Ferne, 825.

Alkington, a tithing and a parish in Gloucestershire, 1 mile E of the town of Berkeley. Acreage, 4114; population, 818.

Alkington, a township in Whitchurch parish, Salop, 2 miles SSW of the town of Whitchurch. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor.

Alkmonton, a township and a village formed in 1819, with the liberty of Hungry Bentley, into a parish called the chapelry district of Alkmonton, in Derbyshire. The township lies 5 miles from Tutbury railway station, and 6 S by E of Ashborne. Post town, Longford, under Derby; telegraph offices, Tutbury and Ashborne. The area of the township is 715 acres; population of the civil parish, 60; of the ecclesiastical, 142. A chapel and an hospital were founded here in 1474 by Lord Mountjoy, but are now extinct. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £110 with residence, in the gift of the Evans family, who are lords of the manor and sole landowners. The church, which was thoroughly restored in 1878, is very good.

Alkrington, a township and a parish in Lancashire, 1 mile W of Middleton Junction railway station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Manchester, forming part of the ecclesiastical district of Tongue-cum-Alkrington. Acreage, 798; population, 446. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring cotton factories.

Allaleigh, a hamlet in Cornworthy parish, Devonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Totnes.

Allannings, a tithing and a parish in Wilts. The tithing lies on the Avon Canal, 2 miles S of Wans Dyke, and 4 from Woodborough station on the Great Western railway. There is a post and money order office under Devizes; telegraph office, Woodborough. Acreage, 2354; population of the civil parish, 509; of the ecclesiastical, with Etchilhampton, 788. The manor house is a building of the 14th century, and is now used as a farmhouse. The living is a rectory, and was formerly a prebend, in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £800. Patron, Lord Ashburton. The church was partly built in the 17th century. The chancel was beautifully restored in 1889. St Ann's Hill (now called Taa Hill) fair for cattle and sheep is held on 6 August.

Allen, The, the name of three streams—one of Cornwall, which runs 6 miles southward to the Fal at Truro; one of Dorset, which runs 9 miles eastward to the Stour in the vicinity of Wimborne-Minster; and one of Northumberland, which rises, in two head-streams E and W, on the confines of Durham and Cumberland, and runs 14 miles northward to the South Tyne, 3 miles above Haydon-Bridge.

Allen, St, a parish in Cornwall, on the Allen rivulet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Truro station on the G.W.R. Post town, Truro, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Newlyn East. Acreage, 3506; population, 468. Many of the inhabitants are miners. An old edifice, now a farmhouse, was the seat of the Bevills. An ancient camp, with triple ditch, occurs at Gwamike. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; net value, £174. Patron, the Bishop of Truro. The church is good. The township of Zelah is about 2 miles from St Allen, on the main road to Truro; it consists of a straggling village extending a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels here, and a mission church was erected in 1883.

Allendale, a township and a parish in Northumberland. The town stands on the Allen rivulet, and on the Allendale railway, 9 miles SW of Hexham, and 1 mile from Catton Road station. It has a head post office. Letters should have added to the address R.S.O. (Northumberland). Fairs are held on the last Friday in April, 22 August, and first Friday after October 29, for cattle and hirings on the latter date, and also on the first Friday in May. There is an Agricultural Society which holds a show annually in August. The parish is cut into seven divisions called grieveships:

Allendale town, Catton and Broadside, High Forest, Low Forest, Keenley, Park, and West Allen. The area of the parish is 51,807 acres; population, 3009. Much of the surface is moorland, bleak, hilly, and mountains. Lead mines are worked to a considerable extent. Coal is also worked; and some silver and rock crystal are found. Allen-heads, at the sources of the Allen, 7 miles S of the town of Allendale, is in the neighbourhood of the lead mines, and has a post and money order office of its own name under Allendale. An ancient camp, supposed to have been a Roman station, occurs at Old Town. The living of Allendale is a rectory in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £300 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1807, and again in 1873. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, a cemetery formed in 1889, under the control of a Burial Board, and charities producing about £100 per annum.

Allensmore, a parish in Herefordshire, 2 miles from Tram-Inn station on the G.W.R., 4 SW of Hereford. It has a post office under Tram-Inn (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish includes the townships of Allensmore and Hungerstone, with the hamlets of Winnall and Cobnall. Acreage, 2024; population, 520. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £266. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church, an ancient stone edifice, was restored in 1880; it has a Norman doorway and some good monuments. There is a Wesleyan Methodist and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Allensmore Court is a fine old country seat, situated in a finely-wooded park.

Allenton or Alwinton, a village and a parish in Northumberland. The village lies on the Coquet river, at the jolux of the rivulet Allen or Alwin, 10 miles NW of Rothbury railway station, and 19 WSW of Alnwick. The parish contains also the townships of Farnham, Sharperton, Peels, Clennell, Burradon, Biddlestone, Linbridge, Fairhaugh, Nether-ton-North-Side, and Nether-ton-South-Side, also five townships in the Holystone parochial chapelry. Acreage, 1181; population of the civil parish, 60; of the ecclesiastical, 1034. It is the largest ecclesiastical parish in England. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Alwinton, under Rothbury. Much of the surface is moor and hill, rising towards the Central Cheviots. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Holystone, in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £205 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly Norman, Early English, and Transitional, possessing a very remarkable chancel, raised by a flight of fourteen steps above the nave. It was restored in 1853.

Aller, a hamlet in Hilton parish, Dorset, on an affluent of the Trent, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Blandford.

Aller, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands near the river Parret, and the Durston and Yeovil branch of the G.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Langport; and has a post office under Langport, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3605; population of the civil parish, 444; of the ecclesiastical, 429. This is said to be the place where Guthrum and his Danes were baptized after their defeat by Alfred at Edington. The parish includes also the tithing of Oath. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £480. Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church was restored in 1861. There is a Congregational chapel. Dr Ralph Cudworth, the author of the "Intellectual System of the Universe," was a native, and his father was rector. A detachment of Goring's army was defeated, in 1645, on Aller Moor.

Allerdale, two wards in Cumberland. The one is called Allerdale-above-Derwent; the other, Allerdale-below-Derwent. The former contains Cockermouth and Ravenglass, and is bounded mainly by Bassenthwaite Water, Derwent-water, Lancashire, and the Irish Sea; while the latter contains Maryport and Allerby, and extends continuously with the former from the Irish Sea to the E. For magisterial purposes Derwent Ward has been taken out of the two Alleredales, and Bootle Ward out of Allerdale-above-Derwent.

Allerford, a tithing in Selworthy parish, Somerset, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Minehead. It has a post and money order office under Taunton; telegraph office, Porlock.

Allerston, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The parish lies near the river Derwent, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Wilton station on the branch of the N.E.R., and 6 miles E of Pickering, the post town and telegraph office; Thornton-le-Dale, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, is the money order office. Acreage, 10,043; population, 373. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Ebberston, in the diocese of York; joint gross yearly value, £293 with residence, in the gift of the Archbishop of York. The church, which is ancient and in the Norman style, was thoroughly restored in 1882. Cross-cliff is a hamlet in this parish.

Allerthorpe, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, lying near the Pocklington Canal and the Market-Weighton railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Pocklington station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 1580; population, 139. About 500 acres of the area is common land. The Duncombe family are lords of the manor and chief landowners. The parish includes also the township of Waplington. It has a post office under York; money order and telegraph office, Pocklington; population, 59. The living is a chapelry annexed to the vicarage of Thornton, in the diocese of York; joint yearly value, £270, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Allerton, a township in Lancashire, with a railway station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Liverpool. Acreage, 1586; population, 944. Here are Allerton Hall, Allerton Priory, the famous Allerton oak, and the ancient monument of Calder Stone, supposed to be Druidical. Allerton Hall was at one time the seat of Mr Roscoe, author of the "Life of Lorenzo de Medici."

Allerton, a railway station in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the Knaresborough railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Knaresborough. See ALLERTON-MAULEVERER.

Allerton-Bywater, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the Aire navigation, 5 miles NNW of Pontefract, with a post office under Normanton; money order and telegraph office, Castleford. Acreage, 981; population of the civil parish, 2305; of the ecclesiastical, 2919. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross yearly value, £220 with residence, in the gift of the Vicar of Kippax. The church was built in 1865, and is a fine building in the Early English style. There are also a Wesleyan chapel and a Church mission-room. The neighbourhood is famous for its excellent beds of coal. Mating is also carried on.

Allerton-Chapel or Chapel-Allerton, a parish in Somerset, 3 miles from Axbridge station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Weston-super-Mare; money order and telegraph office, Wedmore. Acreage, 1437; population of civil parish, 318; of the ecclesiastical, 232. It contains the hamlets of Ashton, Ecton-Allerton, and Washbrook. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £270. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church was restored in 1860. In this parish stood "the hundred stone," which marked the hundred of Bempstone, and portions of it still exist.

Allerton-Chapel or Chapel-Allerton, a township and chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Chapel-Allerton, under Leeds, and it contains the hamlet of Gledhow. Acreage, 2811; population, 4377. The property is much subdivided, and there are many handsome residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Leeds. The church is in the Italian style, and contains a number of stained windows. There are a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1874, in the Early English style, at a cost of £12,000, Conservative and Liberal clubs, several quarries of good stone, and some charities.

Allerton-Mauleverer, a township, a parish, and a small village in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on an affluent of the Nidd, 1 mile from Allerton railway station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Knaresborough. The parish includes the townships of Claretton and Hopperton. Post town, Knaresborough, which is the money order office. Area of the parish, 2281 acres; population, 222. The property is all in one estate. It belonged anciently to the family of Mauleverer, passed to Lord Galloway, and was sold, since 1785, successively to the Duke of York, Colonel Thornton, and Lord Stourton. The mansion on it, the seat of Lord Mowbray and Stourton, is a superb structure, and was called

for some time Thornville-Royal, then Allerton Hall, and now Stourton Castle. Claro Hill, on the estate, is a remarkable eminence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; value, £60. Patron, Lord Mowbray and Stourton. The church is an old cruciform building in the Norman style. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, a school, and a cemetery. An alien Benedictine priory was founded here in the time of Henry II., and given by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge.

Allesley, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Coventry, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Coventry. Acreage of the parish, 4267; population, 910. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £565. The church was originally a chapel belonging to the priory of Coventry; it was restored and enlarged in 1863. There is an endowed school. Allesley Hall, a country seat, is in this parish. At Eastern Green, a little to the SW, which was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1876, is a handsome church with a spire, built in 1875. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the rector of Allesley; net value, £198.

Allestree, a parish in Derbyshire, near Derwent river and the M.R., 2 miles N of Derby, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Quarndon. Acreage, 1163; population, 571. The chief residence is Allestree Hall, standing in a park of 100 acres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £245. The ancient church of St Edmund, which was rebuilt and enlarged in 1866-67, contains tombs of the Mundys, and is very good. There is a Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapel.

Allhallows, a village, a township, and a parish in Cumberland, on the river Ellen, 2 miles SE of Brayton railway station, and 7 SW of Wigton. Post town, Aspatria (R.S.O.) Acreage of the parish, 1692; population, 832. The property includes the manors of Baggrow, Harby-Brow, Umpauby, Whitehall, Lees Rigg, and Priestcroft. The Lawson family are lords of the manor and sole landowners. Coal, lime, and freestone are worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £370. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is good.

Allhallows or Hoo-Allhallows, a parish in the hundred of Hoo, Kent, on the Thames, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sharnal Street station on the S.E.R. Post town, Rochester; money order office, Stoke; telegraph office, Sharnal Street. Acreage, 2407; population, 388. The coastguard station of Yaotlet Creek is on the shore, and Slough Fort, one of the defences of the Thames, is in the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £180. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is ancient, partly Saxon and partly Norman work; and the chancel was restored in 1891. This is one of the few instances in which the name of the hundred as distinctive of the various parishes therein has survived; hence Hoo-St-Werburgh, Hoo-Allhallows, Hoo-St-Mary's, meaning St Werburgh's parish in the hundred of Hoo, &c.

Allington, a township in Gresford parish, Denbighshire, 3 miles N of Wrexham. Acreage, 3578; population, 940.

Allington. See BRIDFORD.

Allington, a tithing in South Stoneham parish, Haots, near the river Itchin, 2 miles from Bishopstoke station on the L. & S.W.R.

Allington, a parish in Kent, on the river Medway, 2 miles from Aylesford station on the S.E.R., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Maidstone, which is the post town. Acreage, 608; population, 157. The manor was granted to William de Warrene at the Conquest; passed to the family of Allington, to Sir Stephen de Penchester, to the Cobhams, the Brents, and the Wyatts; was the birthplace of Sir Thomas Wyatt the poet, and of his son, Sir Thomas, who headed the insurrection against Queen Mary; was given, at the confiscation of manors, to Sir John Astley; and passed in 1720 to the Earl of Romney. A castle was built on it by Warrene, rebuilt by Penchester, extended by the Wyatts, and abandoned to ruin by Astley. A considerable part of the structure still stands, and presents interesting features. The exterior is a long parallelogram, with projecting circular towers, and the interior is divided by a range of low buildings, with archway, into two distinct courts. A wide moat, fed from the Med-

way, nearly encircles the pile, and a farmhouse, of picturesque character, built out of fallen parts of the castle, stands adjacent. Gentle hills, mostly covered with wood, rise in the vicinity, and irregular mounds, which probably were ornamental features in the once-noble park, lie between the castle and the river. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £154. Patron, the Earl of Romney. The church is Decorated English, in very good condition.

Allington, a tithing and a parish in Wilts, near the Kennet and Avon Canal, 4 miles ENE of Devizes. Acreage, 1195; population, 96.

Allington, a tithing in Chippenham parish, Wilts, 2½ miles NW of Chippenham.

Allington, a parish in Wilts, on the Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester, 2½ miles NE of Porton station on the L. & S.W.R., and 3½ ESE of Amesbury. Acreage, 957; population, 70. Post town, Salisbury; money order and telegraph office, Winterbourne Gunner. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £100. Patron, the Earl of Craven. The church is very good. There is a small Methodist chapel.

Allington, East, a parish in Devonshire, 4½ miles NW of Start Bay, and 11 from Kingsbridge Road station on the G.W.R. Allington has a post office under Monats; money order and telegraph office, Kingsbridge. Acreage, 3702; population, 469. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £380. The church has a screen, contains monuments of the Fortescue family, and is good; it was restored in 1875. There is a Methodist chapel. Fallapit, in the vicinity, is a noble mansion in the Elizabethan style.

Allington, East and West, two parishes in the county of Lincoln, separated for ecclesiastical, but united for civil purposes, 1 mile N from Sedgebrook station on the G.N.R., and 5 miles NW of Grantham. They have a post office, of the name of Allington, under Grantham; money order office, Barrowby and Bottesford; telegraph office, Sedgebrook station. Area, 2066 acres; population, 291. Allington Hall is an edifice in the Tudor style. The livings are in the diocese of Lincoln, and that of East Allington is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Sedgebrook, while that of West Allington is a rectory of the yearly value of £130 with residence, in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The church of East Allington is a small plain structure of stone, partly in the Early English and Perpendicular styles; that of West Allington is a small edifice of stone in the Norman Transition style.

Allington or Alvington, East, a hamlet in Chivelstone parish, Devonshire, 5½ miles SE of Kingsbridge.

Allington or Alvington, West, a parish in Devonshire. It lies on the Marlborough creek, 1 mile SW of Kingsbridge. The terminus of the new Kingsbridge railway is in the village. It has a post office, of the name of West Alvington, under Kingsbridge, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2712; population of the civil parish, 780; of the ecclesiastical, 888. It contains the hamlets of Woolstone, Easton, Sorley, and Bawcombe. Allington Manor belonged anciently to the Bastards. Garston gardens were famous for producing, on wall-trees, oranges and lemons of as fine a quality as any in Portugal. The right to a weekly market was granted to West Allington in 1270, but went into disuse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £414. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church has a screen, contains tombs of the Bastards, and is very good. The vicarages of Salcombe and Marlborough and South Milton are now separate benefices. Bowingsleigh, an ancient mansion belonging to the Ilbert family, is in the parish, as also the historic mansion of Combe Royal.

Allithwaite, an ecclesiastical district (St Mary's), being a portion of the civil district of Lower Allithwaite in North Lancashire. The nearest station is at Kent's Bank, on the Furness line. It has a post office under Grange-over-Sands (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Kent's Bank. The church is a modern building in the Gothic style. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £300 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop. There is an endowed school. Population, 631.

Allonby, a village, a chapelry, and a township in the

parish of Bromfield, Cumberland. The village stands on a wide open bay of its own name, opposite the Robin Rigg light-vessel, is 3½ miles N of Bull Gill railway station, and 5 NNE of Maryport, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It carries on a fishing trade, and is a fashionable summer resort for sea-bathing. It was the birth-place of the distinguished hydrographer, Huddart, who died in 1816. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £160. Patron, the Vicar of Bromfield. There is a church, a Congregational chapel, and Friends' meeting-house in the village. With the township of West Newton it forms the civil parish of West Newton and Allonby, comprising 1339 acres; population, 497.

Allostock, a township in Lower Peover parochial chapelry, Great Budworth parish, Cheshire, on an affluent of the river Weaver, 5 miles S by W of Knutsford. Acreage, 3017; population, 501. Hulme Hall, formerly a seat of the Grosvenor family, but now a farmhouse, is in this township. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Allow, The, a stream of Durham, running 6 miles northward to the Tyne, in the vicinity of Swallow.

Allowenshay, a hamlet in Kingston parish, Somerset, 2 miles NNW of Ilchester.

Allscot, a township in Wrockwardine parish, Salop, on the river Tern, 3 miles WNW of Wellington.

Allscote, a township in Worfield parish, Salop, near the Severn, 2 miles NNE of Bridgnorth.

All-Stretton, a township in Church-Stretton parish, Salop, 1½ mile N of Church-Stretton. It has a post office under Church-Stretton (R.S.O.), which is the telegraph office.

Alltgrug, a hamlet in Llangoek parish, Glamorgan, 5½ miles NW of Neath.

Alltmawr, a small parish in Breconshire, on the river Wye, 3½ miles SSE of Builth, which is the post office (R.S.O.). Acreage, 676; population, 28. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £90.

Alltwen, a hamlet in Cilpeyll parish, Glamorgan, 1 mile S of Pontardawe. It has a post office under Swansea; money order and telegraph office, Pontardawe.

Alltygar, a hamlet in Llangathen parish, Carmarthenshire, 3 miles W of Llandeilo-fawr.

Allweston, a hamlet in Folke parish, Dorsetshire, 2 miles SE of Sherborne.

Almeley, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, 4½ miles SE of Kington, with a station on the G.W.R. The parish includes the township of Hopley's Green and Logaston, and has a post office under Eardisley (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3449; population, 527. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £237. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is ancient, dating from the 14th century, had once a chantry, and was restored in 1870.

Almer, a parish in Dorsetshire, on an affluent of the Stour, 3 miles S by W of Spettisbury station on the Somerset and Dorset railway, and 7 W by S of Wimborne-Minster. It contains the hamlet of Mapperton. It has a post office under Blandford; money order and telegraph office, Spettisbury. Acreage, 1170; population, 133. The living is a rectory; net value, £240. The church is an ancient building of stone.

Almer-Combe, a tithing in Sturminster-Marshall parish, Dorset, on the river Stour, 4 miles W of Wimborne-Minster.

Almes Cliff, a griststone crag 5 miles SW of Harrogate, W. R. Yorkshire. It crowns a hill 716 feet high, and commands a brilliant and extensive panoramic view. Numerous hollows are on its summit, whether formed naturally or artificially is doubtful; and a fissure of great length, called the Fairy Parlour, is on its west side. Another crag, called Little Almes Cliff, 121 feet higher than this, is about 3 miles to the NW.

Almholve, a hamlet in Bentley-with-Arksey parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Don, 3½ miles NNE of Doncaster.

Almington, a township in Drayton parish, Staffordshire, on the river Tern, 1 mile E of Market-Drayton.

Almington, Warwickshire. See **AMINGTON**.

Almodington, a tithing in the parishes of Earnley and Siddeham, Sussex, near Pagham harbour, 4½ miles SSW of Chichester. It was formerly a parish, and contains the ruins of a church.

Almondbury, a town, a township, and an extensive parish and ward in the borough of Huddersfield, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands near the Colne river, and is 1 mile E of Feenbybridge station on the L. & N.W.R., 2 miles SE of Huddersfield. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Huddersfield, and was anciently called Albanbury. It is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the *Campodunum* of the Romans; and it seems certainly to have been a seat of the kings of Northumbria. An ancient castle crowned an eminence here, strongly fortified by double wall and trenches, and interiorly disposed in outer and inner courts; and a few traces of this still exist. The township includes also the hamlets of Lowerhouses, Feenbybridge, Castlehillside, Oaks, Newsome, and Thorpe. Acreage, 2636; population of the civil parish, 14,855; of the ecclesiastical, 6157. A large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in woollen factories, and in the making of mohair, sealskin, and fancy vestings. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £250 with residence. The church is in the Perpendicular English style. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Free Methodists. A free grammar school was founded in the time of James I., and has an endowment of £250; there are other charities amounting to £300.

Almondsbury, a village, a tithing, and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands at the foot of a ridge of limestone rocks, 2 miles from Patchway station on the G.W.R., and 8 N of Bristol. It has a post office (R.S.O.) The heights above it, and the grounds of Knote Park, a beautiful country seat adjacent on the SW, command a very noble and extensive view, embracing the estuary of the Severn and the hills of Monmouth and Wales. Over Court is another fine seat in the vicinity; here are remains of a Roman camp. The parish comprises 7009 acres; population of the civil parish, 2047; of the ecclesiastical, 1543. Some lands bequeathed anciently to the priory of St Augustine in Bristol. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £325. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is cruciform and Early English, with tower and spire at the intersection of the nave and transept; it contains some interesting monuments and a good stained-glass East window, in memory of Dr. Gray, Bishop of Bristol.

Alne, The, a river in Northumberland. It rises a little west of Alnham, and runs about 16 miles eastward, past Whittingham, Hulne Abbey, and Alnwick, to the sea at Alnmouth. It is a fine fishing stream.

Alne, The, a river of Warwickshire. It rises near Beardmore, and runs 15 miles southward, past Great Alne and Alcester, to the Avon at Salford-Priors. It is joined by the Arrow at Alcester.

Alne, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on an affluent of the Ouse, and on the N.E.R., 13 miles NW by N of York; it has a post and money order office under Easingwold; telegraph office at railway station. Acreage, 2262; population of civil parish, 439; of ecclesiastical, with Aldwark, 1449. The parish includes also the townships of Yonlton, Aldwark, Tollerton, Flawith, and Tholthorpe. A chief residence is Alne Hall, the seat of the Swainston-Strangways family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York, and includes the curacy of Aldwark; value, £400. The church is Norman, and has a carved oaken pulpit and a Norman font. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Alne, Great, a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Alne, 2 miles NE of Alcester, with a station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Redditch; money order and telegraph office, Alcester. Acreage, 1764; population, 358. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the rectory of Kinwarton, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is a small plain stone edifice.

Alne, Little, a hamlet in Aston-Cantlow parish, Warwickshire, on the river Alne, 2 miles NE of Great Alne.

Alnesbourne Priory, a township in Nacton parish, Suffolk, near the river Orwell, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ipswich. A small Augustinian priory anciently stood here, and was annexed in the 13th century to the monastery of Woodbridge. Acreage, 923; population, 52.

Alney, Isle of, an islet in the Severn, in the vicinity of Gloucester. Edmund Ironsides and Canute concluded a treaty here in 1016 for the division of the kingdom. A nunnery was established on Alney Island in the latter part of

the 7th century. The railway is carried on arches across the island.

Alnham, a township and a parish in Northumberland. The township lies near the source of the Alne river, under the southern spurs of the Cheviots, 9 miles NW of Rothbury, and 7 W of Whittingham. Post town, Whittingham (R.S.O.), which is the money order office; telegraph office, Glanton. Acreage, 10,346; population of the civil parish, 105; of the ecclesiastical, 201. The parish includes also the townships of Frendwick, Unthank, and Scrainwood. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. A considerable area in the eastern part of the parish is under cultivation, the land being fertile, but the land in the west is chiefly moor. A semicircular ancient camp, 300 feet in diameter, with encircling double rampart and deep trench, is on a hill about a mile W of the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £210. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church was built about 1135, and contains seven ancient tombs. The vicarage was built in the time of Edward III., and restored in 1844, and includes an embattled peel tower.

Alnmouth, a seaport village, a township, and a parish in Northumberland. The village stands on a small bay at the mouth of the river Alne, 1 mile E of Alnmouth railway station, and 5 ESE of Alnwick. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Its harbour admits vessels of from 50 to 150 tons, and is used for coasting trade. A chapel anciently stood adjacent on an eminence near the shore, and a burying-ground in connection with it was in use till about the year 1815, but has been washed away by the sea. Area of township, 283 acres of land and 250 of water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 593; of the ecclesiastical, 607. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £150. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church was built in 1876, and there is a Wesleyan chapel, and a reading-room and library. It is a coastguard station, and the National Lifeboat Institution stationed a lifeboat here in 1888.

Alnwick, a town, a castle, a township, and a parish in Northumberland. The town stands on the river Alne, and has a station on the N.E.R., 3 miles from Alnmouth Junction. It is 34 miles by road, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, N by W of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Acreage, 4777; population of town, 6746. Its name signifies "the town on Alne." The town probably dates from the time of the Romans; or, at least, grew up as a dependency of a strong baronial mansion, the original castle, in the time of the Saxons. The barony belonged to Gilbert Tysen, who fell at the battle of Hastings. It was given by the Conqueror to Ivo de Vescei, the ancestor of the De Vesceis; and it passed in 1310 to the family of Percy, the ancestors of the Dukes of Northumberland. Malcolm III. of Scotland besieged the town in 1093, and was killed before its walls in 1098. David of Scotland captured it in 1135. William the Lion besieged it in 1174; but was surprised by Ralph de Glanville, and taken prisoner to London. King John burnt it in 1215. Gualo, the Pope's legate, convoked a meeting of the Scottish bishops at it in 1220. Robert Bruce's nobles, Douglas and Randolph, besieged it without success in 1328. Additional fortifications of both the town and the castle were made in 1411. The Scots took the town and burnt it in 1448, in revenge for the burning of Dunmies. The Earl of Warwick laid siege to the castle in 1463, after the battle of Hexham; and Sir George Douglas, with a considerable force, came to its relief, and enabled its garrison to retire unmolested.

The town stands chiefly on a declivity on the south bank of the Alne. It is well laid out, and has a spacious marketplace in the centre. The streets are wide and well paved. The houses are chiefly modern, mostly built of freestone, many of them of considerable elegance. Four gates formerly pierced the town walls, and one of them, Bondgate, is still standing, and gives name to a street. Handsome stone bridges take the highway over the Alne. The town-hall, on one side of the market-place, is a large edifice, surmounted by a square tower. Another building, on another side, is a modern structure, disposed below in meat and fish market, and containing above an elegant assembly-room and a spacious reading-room. The cora exchange was opened in 1862. The parish church is a large edifice, of the 14th century,

with a richly arched chancel and carved stalls, and was restored by the fourth Duke of Northumberland, at a cost of £6000. St Paul's Church was built in 1846, at a cost of £20,000. It is a handsome edifice, in the Decorated English style; has a memorial window to the third Duke of Northumberland, produced at Munich in 1856, and contains an effigy of the Duke in Caen stone by Carew. The English Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Wesleyan Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have places of worship; and there are a mechanics' institute, a dispensary, and infirmary.

Alnwick has a head post and telegraph office, and several banks. A weekly market is held on Monday, and a lamb and wool fair is held on the first Monday after July 5, and fairs for hiring servants on the first Saturday in March, first Monday in May, and the first Saturday in November. Trade in corn and cattle is extensive; brewing is carried on, and there are tobacco and snuff manufactories. Two weekly newspapers are published. The town gives the title of baron to the Northumberland family. The Friar Martin of Alnwick and the Bishop William of Alnwick were natives.

Alnwick Abbey, beautifully situated on the north bank of the Alne, was the first house of the Premonstratensian canons in England. It was founded in 1147 by Eustace Fitz-John, and dedicated to the Virgin; and at the dissolution of monasteries it had about 13 canons, and was valued at £190. It became the seat of successively the Brandlings and the Doubledays, and then was sold to the Duke of Northumberland. A gateway tower of it still stands, and has armorial shields of the Percys, crosses, and a niche richly canopied with open Gothic work.

Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, situated on an eminence on the south side of the Alne, is a most imposing pile. It retains some vestiges of Norman architecture, part of the original castle; and after having passed almost to ruin by the shocks of war and the wear of time, it was reconstructed and embellished in 1750 to 1766. The Prudhoe tower was built in 1854, and in the ten years from that date the castle underwent extensive renovations, after designs by Mr. Salvin of London and the Commendatore Montifiori of Rome. It consists mainly of freestone or moorstone, covers or encloses about five acres, is disposed in three courts, exhibits sixteen towers and turrets, and is altogether a most noble and magnificent specimen of a great baronial seat. The grand staircase forms the approach to the vestibule, the frieze of which is filled with illustrations of the ballad of Chevy Chase. Satin damask hangings line the walls of the domestic apartments. The drawing-rooms have a ceiling of carved wood, gilt and coloured. The dining-room, 60 feet by 24, stands on the site of the old banquetting-hall. The high-roofed chapel, Early English, has a stone vault and an apsidal west end, and is furnished with marbles and mosaics from Rome. In the state apartments are exquisite carvings; copies, by Nucci, of slaves from Constantine's Arch and the Greek Canephora, and coloured friezes by Mantovani; inlaid wood, pure white marbles, and carved walnut panels contribute to the magnificence of these rooms. A vaulted kitchen has been built on the SE side. The octagonal Donjon tower contains a square dungeon, 11 feet by 9½. The grounds connected with the castle lie along both sides of the Alne, are upwards of 5 miles long, exhibit great wealth and variety of both natural and artificial beauty, and contain the remains of Alnwick and Hulne abbeys, a picturesque cross on the spot where King Malcolm of Scotland fell, a monument on the spot where William the Lion was taken prisoner, and the tower of Brislee, 66 feet high, erected in 1762, and commanding a superb and extensive view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; value, £318 with residence. The church of St Paul's is a vicarage; value, £339, in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland. The parish comprises 16,749 acres; population of the civil parish, 7428; of the ecclesiastical—St Michael, 3405, and St Paul, 3448.

Alperton, a hamlet in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, near the river Brent and the Paddington Canal, 1 mile S of Sudbury station on the L. & N.W.R., and 8 miles WNW of St Paul's, London. It has a post office under Harrow; money order and telegraph office, Wembley. There is a Baptist chapel here.

Alphage, St. See CANTERBURY.

Alphamstone, a parish in Essex, near the river Stour, 3 miles WNW of Bures station on the G.E.R., and 5½ S of Sudbury. Post town, Bures St Mary (under Colchester), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1709; population of the civil parish, 231; of the ecclesiastical, 214. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £348 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is a structure with a very deep chancel built of flint and stone. The walls of the other parts of the church are built of rubble and brick, and are very thick. There are two piscinae, a Lady chapel, a leper window, and three bells, all having Roman Catholic inscriptions.

Alpheton, a parish in Suffolk, on an affluent of the river Stour, 7 miles N of Sudbury, 3 NW from Lavenham station on the G.E.R., and 2½ from Cockfield, which is the money order and telegraph office. Post town, Long Melford (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1222; population, 234. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; yearly tithe rent charge, £275 with residence. The church is a building of flint and stone in the Decorated style.

Alphington, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village is near the river Exe, 1½ mile S of Exeter station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It was one of the headquarters of Fairfax's army, in 1646, at the blockading of Exeter. The parish comprises 2736 acres; population, 1048. It has a post and money order office under Exeter; telegraph office, St Thomas, Exeter. The manor was acquired in the reign of Richard II. by the family of the Earl of Devon, and the greater part of it continues still in their possession. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £650. The church contains a Norman font with interlaced arches, scroll ornaments, and grotesque figures over the arches; has a red turreted tower in Perpendicular English; and was thoroughly restored in 1879. The Exeter Ship Canal passes through this parish.

Alpington, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 4½ miles SE from Trowse station on the G.E.R., and 6 SE of Norwich. Post town, Norwich *via* Bergh Apton; money order office, Brooke; telegraph office, Trowse Newton. Acreage, 537; population, 177. The living is a rectory, annexed to Yelverton, in the diocese of Norwich; joint gross yearly value, £288 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. There is no church.

Alraham, a township in Bunbury parish, Cheshire, near the Shropshire Union Canal, 1 mile N of Calverley station on the L. & N.W.R., and 3½ miles ESE of Tarporley, under which it has a post office. Acreage, 1624; population, 404. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

Alresford, a village and a parish in Essex, 5 miles SE of Colchester, under which there is a post office (money order and telegraph office, Wivenhoe), and a station on the G.E.R. Area, 1436 acres of land and 81 of water and foreshore; population, 245. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £252 with residence, in the gift of Hulme's Trustees. The church is an ancient building of stone. Alresford Hall, the seat of the Hawkins family, is a chief residence.

Alresford or New Alresford, a small town and a parish in Hants. The town stands along a hill, contiguous to the Arle river, with a station on the L. & S.W.R., 57 miles from London, and 7 ENE of Winchester. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The tract around it was given by Kynewald, second Christian king of Wessex, to the church of Winchester, and was thenceforth much controlled by the bishops. The town seems to have been soon formed by them, and, falling into decay, was restored in the time of King John by Bishop Godfrey de Lucy. A pond was then excavated adjacent to it, along the course of the Itchen, 1½ mile in length and about 200 acres in area, with the view of bringing up navigation hither from the sea; but failed eventually to serve the purpose, and is now reduced to about 25 acres. The embankment on the north side, to the extent of nearly 500 yards, is said to have been originally a Roman causeway. The town was incorporated at an early period, and is said to have sent a member to Parliament in the time of Edward I., but this privilege has long since been lost. The corporation was abolished in 1886. It had at one time a considerable cloth manufacture and

many falling-mills, but it is now merely a market centre for country produce. It was burned by the Royalist troops in 1644, and again suffered severely from fire in 1689 and in 1736. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thursday, the last Thursday in July, the first Thursday in Sept., 17 Oct., and the last Thursday in Nov. Miss Mitford, the author of "Our Village," was a native. Many silver coins of the reign of William I. were found in 1833 in a leaden box in a neighbouring field. The parish comprises 692 acres; population, 1464. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £231. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was built in 1690, and has a square embattled tower. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels, a fire brigade and engine-house, two branch banks, a savings bank, and a brewery.

Alresford, Old, a parish in Hants, adjoining the W side of Alresford parish. Post town, New Alresford. Acreage, 3671; population of the civil parish, 469; of the ecclesiastical, 482. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £580. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was built in 1753, but has an ancient tower. There are some almshouses and a home for the orphans of Primitive Methodists.

Alrewas, a village and a parish in Staffordshire. The village stands on the Grand Trunk Canal, near the rivers Trent and Tame, 5 miles NE of Lichfield. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile distant, and a post office under Burton-upon-Trent. The parish includes also the townships of Orgrave and Fradley, and the hamlet of Overley. Acreage, 6115; population, 1512. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £250. The church was founded in 820, and has been partially restored from time to time; the pinnacled western tower was restored in 1887. It has a Norman doorway, and contains an ancient font, very ancient oak carving, and some traces of mural painting of the 15th century. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Basket-making is carried on.

Alsager, a township chapelry in Barthomley parish, Cheshire, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SSE of Sandbach. It has a station on the North Staffordshire railway, about a mile distant, and a post office under Stoke-upon-Trent. Acreage, 2241; population, 1912. The living, a chapel of ease to Barthomley, is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester; net value, £260. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church was built in 1789. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Congregationalists.

Alsop-en-le-Dale, a village and a chapelry in Ashbourne parish, Derbyshire, near the river Dove, 6 miles N by W of Ashbourne railway station. Post town, Parwich under Ashbourne. Population, 66. It includes the hamlet of Cold Eaton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £32. Patrons, the Freeholders. The church is Early Norman, and was restored in 1883. Lord Hindlip is the principal landowner, and his family take their name from Alsop.

Alston, a township in the ecclesiastical district of Longridge, Lancashire, $\frac{6}{5}$ miles from Preston, and 2 from Longridge station. Acreage, 2040; population, 1816. A chief residence is Alston Lodge. Post town, Longridge. New Town is a hamlet in this township.

Alston, a town and a parish in Cumberland. The parish is also designated Alston Moor. The town stands on the South Tyne river, a little W of Middlefell, not far from the boundaries with Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland, at the terminus of a branch of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, 26 miles by road and 35 by railway ESE of Carlisle. Its site is a declivity, near the influx of the Nent to the South Tyne, amid a region of high, moorish uplands, and its appearance is relieved and beautified by the vales of the streams and by the neighbouring woods. Its houses are irregular, but consist chiefly of stone. The chief public buildings are a town-hall, the parish church, several dissenting chapels, grammar and other schools, a mechanics' institute, a workhouse, and a stone bridge. The chief employments are connected with the manufacture of clogs and pottens and an extensive mineral traffic. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on the last Saturday of March, the last Thursday of May, the Friday before 27 Sept., and the first Thursday of Nov. The town has a post, money

order, and telegraph office under Carlisle, and a banking office. It is a seat of petty sessions.

The parish includes also the chapelries of Garrigill and Nenthead. Acreage, 36,968; population, 3384. Much of the property belonged to the Earls of Derwentwater, and, after the attainder and execution of the last earl, was given to Greenwich Hospital. The land is chiefly moor and mountain, either utterly sterile or grazed by sheep, but the rocks abound with rich ores, and the hills in some parts are pierced with spar caves. The lead ore generally contains so much silver as to yield from 8 to 10 ounces per ton, and that of Yadmoss mine has yielded 96 ounces per ton. Copper ore and a little gold have been found in the same mines as the lead. Some of the caves in the hills make both a beautiful and an opulent display of minerals, and one, called Tutman's Hole, has been explored to the extent of a mile from the entrance. Traces of the Roman Maiden Way are seen about a mile W of the town, and remains of Whitley Castle, consisting of earthworks, substructions, and a moat, occur on Hall Hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle, and includes the curacy of Garrigill; value, £330, in the gift of the Admiralty. The living of Nenthead is a separate benefice. The grammar school in the town has a small endowment, and there are various charities.

Alstone, a township and a chapelry in Gloucestershire, belonging to the parish of Overbury, in Worcestershire, 2 miles S of Beckford station on the M.R., and $\frac{4}{5}$ NW of Winchcombe. Post town, Tewkesbury; money order office, Beckford; telegraph office, Beckford railway station. Acreage, 626; population, 62. The living is a curacy, united to the vicarage of Overbury, in the diocese of Worcester. The church was restored in 1880.

Alstone, a hamlet, partly in Bradley parish and partly in Gnosall parish, Staffordshire, 1 mile from Gnosall.

Alstonfield or **Alstonefield**, a village, a township, and a parish on the NE border of Staffordshire, contiguous to Derbyshire. The village stands on the river Dove, 7 miles NNW of Ashbourne station on the North Staffordshire railway, and has a post office under Ashbourne; telegraph office, Hartington. The township contains the hamlets of Stanshope, Mill Dale, Hope and Narrowdale. Acreage, 2938; population of the civil parish, 476; of the ecclesiastical, 522. The parish contains also the townships of Heathliffe, Quarford, Hollingsclough, Longnor, Fawfieldhead, and Warslow and Elkstone. The scenery is wild and romantic; the neighbouring streams afford good sport to anglers, and it is recorded that Isaak Walton and his friend Cotton fished here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £305. The church is a beautiful structure, with a pinnacled tower, mainly in the Late Tudor style, but with remains belonging to earlier styles; it contains a finely carved oaken pulpit. In the churchyard is an ancient stone font, and a stone coffin. The restoration of the church extended from 1875 to 1886. Quarford, Longnor, and Warslow and Elkstone are separate benefices.

Alt, The, a small river of Lancashire. It rises near Knowsley Park, a little W of Prescott, and runs about 12 miles north-westward to the Irish Sea, in the vicinity of Formby.

Altbach, a township in Hentland parish, Herefordshire, 4 miles NW of Ross.

Altcar, a parish in Lancashire, on the river Alt, 2 miles SE of Formby station, and 2 from Altcar and Millhouse station on the Southport and Cheshire Lines Extension railway. It includes the hamlet of Little Altcar. Post town, Formby under Liverpool. Acreage, 4083; population, 599. The surface includes some marsh. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Liverpool; gross value, £240. Patron, the Earl of Sefton. The church is very good.

Alternon or **Altarnun**, a parish in Cornwall. It lies round the head-streams of the rivers Inny and Lynher, 8 miles WSW of Launceston station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Launceston, which is the telegraph office; money order office, North Hill. Acreage, 15,017; population of the civil parish, 1078; of the ecclesiastical, 904. Much of the land is very poor or barren. The minerals include granite, hornblende, and stream-tin. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £238. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Truro. The

church is a fine building, and has the highest tower in Cornwall, except that of Frobus and Fowey. It was restored in 1888. St Nnan, the mother of St David of Wales, is said to have been buried here. There are chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Bible Christians. Cattle fairs are held on the first Monday in July and the last Thursday in October.

Altham, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire, on the Calder river, near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 1 mile N of Hucoat railway station, and 5 W of Burnley. It includes the village of Sykeside, and its post town is Accrington. Acreage, 1440; population, 427. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; value, £180. The church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1859. There are large brick works, collieries, and stone quarries.

Althorne, a village and a parish in Essex, near the river Crouch, 8 miles SE of Maldon, with a station on the G.E.R., and a post office under Maldon; money order and telegraph office, Latchingdon. Area, 2237 acres of land and 234 of water; population, 313. Part of the land lies lower than the spring-tide mark, and is protected by embankments constructed by Dutchmen, whose descendants remain here. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Creeksea, in the diocese of St Albans; value, about £250 with residence. The church is a structure of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style. It was restored in 1888. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. A portion of Bridgemarsh Island is in this parish.

Althorp, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 miles NW of Northampton. It gives the title of Viscount to Earl Spencer, and Althorp park here is the Earl's seat. "The domain of Althorp," says Dibdin, "has been possessed by the Spencer family upwards of three centuries; but the exact period of the erection of the house seems to be unknown. There is, however, no question of its having received its principal improvements during the time of the first Earl of Sunderland (1636-43), who was the son of the second Baron Spencer. The lady of this earl (daughter of Robert Sidney, second Earl of Leicester, and better known as the Saccharissa of Waller the poet) erected and covered in the great staircase, which had been formerly an interior courtyard, in the fashion of the times. From that period to the present, both the house and park have continued to receive improvements. The family of the Spencers became possessed of the park at Althorp about the year 1512. This originated in a license from the king to John Spencer, afterwards Sir John Spencer. At that time the park is described as containing 300 acres of land, 100 acres of wood, and 40 acres of water in 'Oldthorpe'; but this seems to have been only an extension of some property previously acquired there, for it is certain that Althorp, so called, was purchased by Sir John Spencer as early as the year 1508." The great attraction of Althorp House was formerly its noble library, which was one of the finest collections of books in the world. It was purchased in 1892 by Mrs Rylands, and presented to the city of Manchester as a memorial of her husband. The collection of pictures is very rich. The queen and son of James I., when on their journey from Scotland to London in 1603, rested some days at Althorp; and a mask, composed by Ben Jonson, was exhibited for their entertainment. The mansion underwent extensive alterations in 1877. Area of the parish, 808 acres; population, 110. Post town, Northampton; money order and telegraph office, Great Brington.

Althorpe, a village and a parish in the county of Lincoln, on the river Trent, 5 miles ESE of Crowle, and with a station on the M.S. & L.R. The parish includes the townships of Althorpe and Keadby, and the hamlet of Derrythorpe. Area, 1352 acres; population of the civil parish, 467; of the ecclesiastical, including Keadby, 1059. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church is of the time of Edward IV. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Althorpe enjoys advantages of the Trent navigation. Lansdowne House is a chief residence.

Altofts, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the North Midland railway, at its transit over the Calder river and the Aire and Calder Canal, about a mile from Normanton station, and 3½ miles NE of Wakefield. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Normanton,

and is governed by a Local Board of Health. Acreage, 1837; population, 3791. The church is a fine building in the Gothic style, erected about 1878, contains a handsome reredos, a pulpit of Caen stone, &c. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; value, £242, with residence. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

Alton, a small town and a parish in Hants, on the L. & S.W.R., 47 miles from London. The river Wey rises close to the town, which dates from the time of the Saxons; was the scene of a meeting with the Danes in 1001; sent a member to parliament in the time of Edward I.; and was taken, in 1643, by the Parliamentarian forces of Sir William Waller from the Royalist force of Colonel Boles. It consists chiefly of one long steep street, contains some handsome houses, is a seat of petty sessions, and has two banks. It formerly had a considerable manufactory of bombazines, and afterwards manufactures of silk, druggets, serges, and other fabrics. It now has extensive breweries of much note, and a large paper mill. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and fairs on the Saturday before 1 May, 11 July, and 29 Sept. The market-house has been enlarged, and other aids to the market effected. The parish church is a spacious edifice, variously Saxon, Norman, and Later English, with square embattled tower and spire, and contains some wall paintings of the 15th century; it has been restored and much improved. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £320. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The Church of All Saints is situated at the west end of the town. The living is a vicarage; net value, £300, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. There are a grammar school, mechanics' institute, an extensive museum, a cottage hospital, assembly rooms, a Constitutional Club, and workhouse. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Quakers, also a Roman Catholic church. A popular adage makes the town noted for its Quakers, and Bernard Bartoo has embalmed them in his verse. The Dominican friar William de Alton, of the time of Edward II., the biographical author John Pitts, born in 1560, and the botanical writer William Curtis, born in 1746, were natives. The parish comprises 3925 acres; population, 4671. A chief residence is Theddes Grange. Hops are extensively grown. Alton has two post and money order offices, and a telegraph office.

Alton, a hamlet in Rock parish, Worcestershire, near Wyre Forest, 4 miles W of Bewdley.

Alton or Alveton, a village, a township, and a parish in Staffordshire. The village and township is most charmingly situated on the Churnet river. It has a station on the North Staffordshire railway, and a post office under Stoke-upon-Trent. Acreage, 2243 (including 16 of water); population, 1089. The parish includes also the townships of Farley, Denstone, and Cotton. Acreage, 7534; population, 2064. The manor belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl, is a splendid edifice in a variety of styles, built in 1814 and subsequently enlarged, and contains a magnificent hall, an armoury 120 feet long, a picture gallery 150 feet long, a chapel by Pugin with stained windows, and other rooms. The gardens connected with it are richly ornate, and contain a Choric temple, a Chinese conservatory, an imitation Stonehenge, a pagoda 95 feet high, and a Gothic temple commanding an extensive view. The ruins of a castle of the De Verduns, of the time of Henry II., stand on a rock by the Churnet, 300 feet high. The Roman Catholic chapel of St John's, convent, and school, are situated near the castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £240. Patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. The church was partly rebuilt in 1830, restored in 1862, and again in 1885. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a working men's club and reading room. There is a Roman Catholic college at Cotton and a Protestant college near Denstone.

Alton-Barnes or Alton-Berners, a parish in Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, near Wans Dyke, 7 miles E of Devizes station on the G.W.R. Post town, Oare under Marlborough; money order and telegraph office, Woodborough. Acreage, 608; population of the civil parish, 143; of the ecclesiastical, 147. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £235. Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is good.

Alton-Pancras or **Alton St Pancras**, a parish in Dorset. It lies in a fertile and well-wooded valley under the downs, 2½ miles NE of Cerne-Abbas, and 9 from Dorchester on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. Post town, Cerne under Dorchester. Acreage, 2280; population, 229. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £200. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church has been rebuilt.

Alton-Priors, a township and chapelry in Overton parish, Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, contiguous to Alton-Barnes, 7 miles E of Devizes. It includes the tithing of Stowell, and its post town is Pewsey; money order and telegraph office, Woodborough railway station, 2 miles distant. Acreage, 1909; population, 178. The manor belonged anciently to Winchester monastery. The living is a curacy, annexed to Overton vicarage, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church has a curious brass of 1528.

Alton-Towers. See ALTON, Staffordshire.

Altrincham (formerly *Altringham*), a market-town, a township, and the head of a poor law union in Cheshire. The town is in the parish of Bowdon, at an intersection of railways, adjacent to the Bridgewater Canal, 8 miles SSW of Manchester. It has three stations, Altrincham and Bowdon, on the Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham railway; Peel Causeway, on the Cheshire lines; and Broadheath, on the L. & N.W.R. It is a clean and pleasant town, with good streets and some handsome villas; is a seat of petty sessions and county court; publishes three weekly newspapers; carries on iron-founding, cabinet-making, and timber-sawing; has much trade from neighboring market-gardens and traffic transit, and a head post office and three banks. The town obtained many privileges from Hamon de Massey in the reign of Edward I. The chief public buildings are the town-hall, erected in 1849, the market-hall, the literary institution, with library and reading rooms, Lloyd's Hospital and Dispensary, the general hospital, and the eye institution. The workhouse is at Knutsford. The town is governed by a local board. There is a market on Tuesdays, and three annual fairs for cattle, &c. There are two ecclesiastical parishes, that of St George's and that of St John the Evangelist. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Chester. Patron of St George's, the Vicar of Bowdon; value, £397. Patron of St John's, the Bishop of Chester; value, £400. St George's Church is a plain brick building, erected in 1799, and St John's is a steeple edifice with tower and spire, erected in 1866. St Peter's (Peel Causeway), All Saints, St Elizabeth's Mission Church, and St Albans are other churches in the town. There are chapels for Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Unitarians. A public park, called Stamford Park, of 16 acres, was opened in 1880, the land being the gift of the late Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The township comprises 662 acres; population, 12,440.

Altrincham Parliamentary Division of Cheshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 63,392. The division includes the following:—Altrincham—Agden, Altrincham, Ashley, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Baguley, Bollington, Bowdon, Carrington, Dunham Massey, Hale, High Legh, Lymm, Millington, Partington, Rostherne, Sale, Thelwall, Tunperley, Warburton; Stockport (part of)—Bramall, Briaington (the part included in the borough of Stockport), Cheadle Bulkeley, Cheadle Moseley, Etchells-in-Northern, Etchells-in-Stockport, Handforth, Norbury, Northen; Stockport, municipal borough (the part in Cheshire).

Alum Bay, a semicircular bay about 7 furlongs wide, on the N side of the western extremity of the Isle of Wight, near the Needles, and 2½ miles WSW of Freshwater Gate. Cliffs of snowy chalk overhang it on one side; cliffs of bright variegated colours, streaked like a ribbon, overhang it on the other; and these combine with green turf above them, and with the fine bold headland of Headon Hill on the E to form a scene of uncommon force and beauty. "The chalk," says Sir H. Englefield, "forms an unbroken face, everywhere nearly perpendicular, and in some parts formidably projecting; and the tenderest stains of ochreous yellow and greenish moist vegetation vary, without breaking, its sublime uniformity. This vast wall extends more than a quarter of a

mile, and is about 400 feet in height. Its termination is by a thin edge of bold broken outline, and the wedge-like Needle Rocks, rising out of the blue waters, continue the cliff, in idea, beyond its present boundary, and give an awful impression of the stormy ages which have gradually devoured its enormous mass. The pearly hue of the chalk is beyond description by words, and probably out of the power of the pencil. Deep rugged chasms divide the strata in many places, and not a vestige of vegetation appears in any part; all is wild rain. The tints of the other cliffs are so bright and so varied that they have not the appearance of anything natural. Deep purplish-red, dusky-blue, bright ochreous yellow, grey nearly approaching to white, and absolute black succeed each other as sharply defined as the stripes in silk; and after rain the sun, which from about noon till his setting in summer, illuminates them more and more, gives a brilliancy to some of these nearly as resplendent as the high lights on real silk." Copperous stones, lignite, alum, pipe-clay, shells, and fossils are found on the shore; and a silicious silvery-looking sand, long in high request for the glass and porcelain works of London, Bristol, and Worcester, abounds at the sea-base of Headon Hill. Landslips sometimes occur of considerable extent, and one, some years ago, fell with a depth of between 200 and 300 yards, and carried off to the sea the tools and works of the diggers at the sand-pits. A cavern, called Mother Larges' Kitchen, pierces the chalk cliffs at a part which can be reached by the shore. A strong fort, called Victoria Fort, mounting 52 guns, has been constructed at Cary's Sconce where the cliffs decline. There is a good pier in the bay for the accommodation of visitors, who frequent it in large numbers in the summer months.

Alum Green, an extra-parochial tract in New Forest district, Hants, contiguous to Lyndhurst parish, 9 miles NNW of Lymington.

Alum Pot, a deep pond ½ a mile SW of Selside, and 3½ miles NNE of Kendal, Westmoreland. Its circumference is at least 150 feet; its depth, from the rim, at least 165 feet, and from the surface of the water, after a drought, 130 feet.

Alvanley, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire, near Delamere Forest, 1½ mile S of Helsby station on the L. & N.W. and Birkenhead railways, and 3 miles SSW of Frodsham, with a post office under Warrington; money order and telegraph office, Helsby. Acreage, 1513; population, 328. The manor belonged for many generations to the Arderne or Arden family, and gave them the title of Baron. The title became extinct in 1857. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; value, £141 with gift from the Patron, the Earl of Haddington, of £105. The church was built in 1860 near the site of a chapel erected in the reign of Henry VI.

Alvaston, a township in Nantwich parish, Cheshire, 2 miles NE of Nantwich. Acreage, 621; population, 30.

Alvaston, a township and a parish, formed from the civil parish of St Michael, Derbyshire, on the Derwent river, near the M.R., 3 miles SE of Derby, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 2154; population of the civil parish of Alvaston and Bolton, 3116; of the ecclesiastical parish of Alvaston, 2144. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £170 with residence. Patrons, the Parishioners. The church, which is in the Early English style, was rebuilt in 1856. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Alvechurch, a village and a parish in Worcestershire. The village stands adjacent to the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, 3 miles N of Redditch, with a station on the M.R., and a post office (S.O.) It was formerly a borough, and had a palace of the Bishops of Worcester, the last occupant of which was Bishop Latimer. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in May and the first Wednesday in October. There are a Baptist chapel, a reading-room and library, a grammar school, and a Convalescent Home for children. The parish is divided into the Yields or hamlets of Rowae-Green, Barnt-Green, Forrill, Hopwood, and Lea Ead. Acreage, 6800; population of the civil parish, 1774; of the ecclesiastical, 1633. The Bishop of Worcester is lord of the manor. Bordesley Park is 1½ mile SE of the village. A tunnel of the canal, nearly 3 miles long, begins at Hopwood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £500. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church, excepting the Per-

pendicular tower and part of the N aisle, was rebuilt in 1861 at a cost of £3200, portions of the old Norman structure being incorporated and the Norman doorway retained; the chancel was restored in the Early English style, has lancet windows, an alabaster reredos, a beautiful east window, and is divided from the nave by a fine Gothic arch. The church contains a beautiful font of Caen stone, and some ancient monuments and brasses. Dean Hickes, the author of "Thesaurus," was rector of this parish at the Revolution of 1688, and was deprived for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William III.

Alvecote, a hamlet in Shutfington parish, Warwickshire, less than a mile S of Shutfington, on the river Anker. Alvecote Priory, now a picturesque ivy-clad farmhouse, was formerly portion of a Benedictine priory, founded in 1159; there are remains of a chapel adjacent.

Alveley, a village and a parish in Salop. The village lies on the river Severn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Highley station on the G.W.R., and 7 miles SSE of Bridgnorth, under which it has a post office; telegraph office, Highley railway station. Acreage, 5462; population of the civil parish, 848; of the ecclesiastical, 755. The parish includes also the township of Norley-Regis and the liberty of Romsley. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; value, £170. The church is an ancient edifice in various styles, and was restored in 1879. It has a pinnacled western tower and a chantry, the latter containing remains of frescoes. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Alverdiscott or Alscott, a parish in Devonshire, 4 miles from Bideford station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Bideford, the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2364; population, 269. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £158. The church is old, and has an interesting monument and some very good stained glass, especially in the east window. A small Methodist chapel stands at Stone-Cross.

Alverstoke, a village, a parish, and a liberty in Hants. The village stands adjacent to Stoke Bay station on the L. & S.W.R., opposite Spithead, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Gosport. It is a pleasant place, with charming environs. The parish includes also the town of Gosport, the villages of Forton, Hardway, and Elson, the watering-place of Anglesey, the villas of Alverbank, the Royal Marine Barracks, the Haslar Barracks, the Royal Naval Hospital, Blockhouse Fort, and Forts Rowner, Gomer, Brockhurst, Monckton, and Grange. Acreage, 3783, of which 1223 are water and foreshore; population of civil parish, 25,452; of ecclesiastical, with Anglesey and Newtown, 10,734. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Gosport. The manor was given by the noble Saxon lady Alwara to the church of Winchester, and it still belongs to the Bishop of Winchester as superior. Many excellent mansions, villas, and other residences, with gardens and terraces, adorn the surface and the shores, and a rich extensive prospect is enjoyed of the Solent and the Isle of Wight. Stoke Bay is now a noted roadstead, where all the steam war-ships when newly fitted with their engines test their speed at the measured mile. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester, and includes the curacy of Anglesey; value, £1050. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The vicarages of Trinity-Gosport, St Matthew-Gosport, St John-Forton, and St Thomas-Elson are separate benefices. The parochial church is Saxon, built in 1130, repeatedly restored, and now chiefly modern. Christ Church, in the Decorated English style, was opened in 1865. Dr. Wilberforce, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, was once rector here, and Dr. Trench, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, was his curate.

Alverston, an ancient manor in Brading parish, Isle of Wight, on the Yar river, 2 miles SW of Brading. Its Saxon proprietor, Tovi, was allowed to retain possession at the Conquest. A free chapel was founded on it by the Strangers, but has gone to ruin.

Alverthorpe, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Wakefield, and has a station on the G.N.E., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Wakefield. The township bears the name of Alverthorpe-with-Thornes; lies partly within the borough boundaries of Wakefield, and contains the hamlets of Floushaw, Kirkham-Gate, and Sil-

coates, and part of the hamlets of Newton and Snapthorpe. Acreage, 3300; population of the civil parish, 11,680; of the ecclesiastical, 3586. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; value, £240, with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Wakefield. The church is large, modern, and handsome. There are two Methodist chapels, a Congregational chapel, and the Northern Congregational school, for the education of sons of ministers and laymen.

Alverton, a hamlet in Kilvington and Staunton parishes, Notts, 7 miles S of Newark.

Alverton, a hamlet in the western vicinity of Penzance, Cornwall.

Alvescott, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire, with a station on the G.W.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW from Bampton, and a post office (S.O. Oxon); money order office, Filkies; telegraph office, Bampton. Acreage, 2081; population, 390. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £225 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone, in mixed styles, with plain Perpendicular tower. There is a Particular Baptist chapel and some small charities.

Alvesdiston or Alvediston, a parish in Wiltshire, on an affluent of the Avon, under Whitesheet Hill, 4 miles SSE of Tisbury station on the L. & S.W.R., and 8 E of Shaftesbury. Post town, Salisbury; telegraph office, Donhead St Andrew. Acreage, 2534; population, 195. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £136. Patron, the Vicar of Broad Chalk. The church is good.

Alveston, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the Gloucester and Bristol road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Thornbury, with a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Thornbury. Acreage, 2563; population, 759. Vestiges of Roman camps occur in the vicinity. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £300. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is an ancient stone edifice in the Early English style, and contains an ancient Norman font. A new church has been erected about a mile distant. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. The parish also includes the hamlets of Eartheott and (part of) Endgway.

Alveston, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands near the Avon, under Welcome Hills, amid charming environs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Stratford-on-Avon. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stratford-on-Avon. The parish contains also the hamlets of Tiddington and Bridgetown. Acreage, 2886; population, 954. There are several gentlemen's residences in the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; value, £190. Patron, the rector of Hampton Lucy. The church formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and is an ancient stone edifice with transepts and a pinnacled western tower. It was restored in 1876, at a cost of £4000.

Alvingham, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, in the vale of the river Lud and on the Louth Canal, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Louth station on the G.N.R., with a post office under Louth. Acreage, 1794; population of the civil parish, 251; of the ecclesiastical, 477. A Gilbertine priory stood here, dedicated to the Virgin and St Adelwold, and was given at the dissolution to the Clintons. The chapel of this priory still remains and serves as a church for North Cockerington. The living is a vicarage, united with Cockerington, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint net yearly value, about £350 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Norman style. There are also Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Alvington, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the estuary of the Severn, and the Newnham and Chepstow road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Woolstone station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Lydney station on the G.W.R., with a post and telegraph office under Lydney, which is the money order office. Acreage, 1582, of which 8 are water; population, 408. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Woolstone, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The ancient church was a cell to Llaathony Abbey, and was restored in 1858. Clanna Falls, about a mile distant from the village is the seat of the lord of the manor.

Alvington, a hamlet in Brimpton parish, Somerset, 2 miles W of Yeovil.

Alvington, Devon. See ALLINTON.

Alwalton, a village and a parish in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nen, 2 miles SW of Overton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 WSW of Peterborough, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, New Flitton. Acreage, 974; population, 286. It contains the mansion of Alwalton Hall, the seat of the Fitzwilliam family. The manor was given anciently to the monks of Peterborough, and transferred by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. It now belongs to the Fitzwilliam family, who exchanged another parish for this in 1868. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £150 with residence. The church is partly Norman. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Alwen, The, a stream of North Wales. It issues from Llyn-Alwen, a small lake about 5 miles N of Pentre Voelas, and runs 14 miles south-eastward, falling into the Dee near Corwen.

Alwington, a parish in Devon, on the river Yeo, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Bideford station on the L. & S.W.R. It contains the hamlets of Fairy-Cross, Ford, and Woodtown. Acreage, 2746; population, 348. There is a post office at Fairy-Cross; money order and telegraph office, Horn's Cross. The Coffin family have held the manor since the Conquest, and have a handsome residence on it called Portledge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £245. The church is a very ancient pile, with lofty pinnacled tower, and contains several monuments. Remains of an ancient chapel occur at Yeo vale, and there is a small Wesleyan chapel at Ford.

Alwinton. See ALLENTON.

Alwoodley, a township in Harewood parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Leeds. Acreage, 1510; population, 175. The Leeds Corporation Water-works have a large reservoir here.

Alyn or Alun, a river in North Wales, which rises in Denbighshire, and flows N through Flintshire to Hesp Alun, where it turns southwards, flows underground for about a mile, emerging near Mold, and falls into the Dee near Holt.

Amaston, a township in Alderbury parish, Salop, 8 miles W of Shrewsbury, and 3 N of Westbury station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway.

Amber, The, a streamlet of Derbyshire, about 4 miles long, falling into the Derwent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Belper.

Ambergate, a junction-station on the M.R., near the mouth of the Amber rivulet, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Derby, under which there is a post, money order, and telegraph office. There are extensive lime works. St Anne's Church was built in 1892, and accommodates 200 persons. The railway, which diverges north-north-westward to Matlock and Rowsley, traverses one of the most grandly picturesque districts in England.

Amberhill, a parish in Holland Fen, Lincolnshire, 4 miles from Hubbert's Bridge station on the G.N.R., and 7 W from Boston, under which it has a post office; money order office, Swineshead; telegraph office, Hubbert's Bridge railway station. Acreage, 5439; population, 562. This parish was formed in 1880 by the union of Algarkirk Fen allotment, Sutterton Fen allotment, and a detached portion of the township of Dogdyke, the name of Amberhill having previously been given to an extra parochial tract of some 30 acres.

Amberley, a township and a chapelry in Marden parish, Herefordshire, 4 miles ENE of Moreton station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway. Population, 30. The chapel has been restored.

Amberley, a hamlet in Minchinghampton parish, and an ecclesiastical parish in Minchinghampton and Rodborough parishes, Gloucestershire. The hamlet stands near Woodchester station on the Stonehouse and Nailsworth section of the M.R., 3 miles S of Stroud, and has a post and money order office under Stroud; telegraph office, Woodchester. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1840. Population, 1494. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £330. The church was erected in 1836, and a day school for 270 scholars was built in 1887. Amberley Court, Moor Court, Highlands, and the Culver House are the chief residences. Earl Russell takes the title

of Viscount from this place. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and in the neighbouring hamlet of St Chloe an endowed school. There are remains of a large Saxon camp in the neighbourhood.

Amberley, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands on the river Arun, under the South Downs, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Arundel, and has a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 55 miles from London. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Arundel. It is a quaint, old-fashioned, picturesque place. A palace at it, now used as a farmhouse, was a residence of the Bishops of Chichester, originating soon after the Conquest, castellated in 1379, forming a parallelogram, with square towers at the corners and round towers at the gateway, and seized and dismantled by Waller in 1643. The parish church is variously Norman and Early English, and has a fine Norman chancel arch, and a very rich Early English south door. The Wild Brook marsh adjacent is flooded in winter, but yields profusion of turf and cranberries in the summer. The river Arun runs through it, and contains here choice salmon peel, which have long been noted as Amberley trout. The parish includes also the hamlet of Rackham. Acreage, 1941; population, 525. The living is a vicarage, united with that of Houghton, in the diocese of Chichester; value, £420. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. There is a Congregational chapel.

Ambersham, North and South, two townships and tithings in Sussex, on the river Rother, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Midhurst station on the L.B. & S.C.R. They belong to Steep parish, but lie detached from the rest of it, and prior to 1844 they were in Hampshire. Acres of North Ambersham, 1169; population, 179; of South Ambersham, 1502; population, 186.

Amberwood, a small extra-parochial tract in the New Forest district, Hants, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Romsey.

Amble, with Hauxley, a parish in Northumberland, on the coast, with a station on the N.E.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Warkworth. It comprises the townships of Amble, Hauxley, Gloster Hill, and part of Togston. The village of Amble is well-built, and chiefly modern, and is governed by a local board; it has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Acklington, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, a cemetery, and extensive coal-mines, and a considerable shipping trade in coal and brick is carried on. During the season many boats are engaged in the herring fishery. Acreage, 1216 of land and 228 of water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 2975; of the ecclesiastical, with Hauxley, 4257. The Church of St Cuthbert, in the Early Decorated style, was consecrated in 1870. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Newcastle; value, £230 with residence, alternately in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Newcastle.

Amblecoat or Amblecote, a township and an ecclesiastical parish, in Old Swinford parish, Staffordshire. The former stands on the southern verge of the county, at the river Stour; and is suburban to Stourbridge, being separated from it only by the river. Post town, Stourbridge. Acreage, 665; population, 2876. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in glass-works, collieries, and iron-works. There is an extensive bed of fireclay in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; value, £260. The church stands on an eminence, was opened in 1842, and is a pleasing structure of fire-brick in the Early English style.

Amble Thorn, a village in the ecclesiastical parish of Queensbury, W. R. Yorkshire. It has a post office under Halifax, which is also the nearest railway station.

Ambleside, a small town, a township, and a parish in Westmoreland. The town stands on a central spot of the Lake country, at the mouths of Stockill Glen and Rothay Vale, between Wausell and Loughrigg Hills, 1 mile above the head of Windermere Lake, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Windermere railway station, and is a splendid centre for visitors to the Lake district. It presents an irregular appearance, but it has of late years been much extended and improved; and it contains several hotels with good accommodation, some comfortable lodging-houses, and many good shops. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a town-hall, a bank, a library, a mechanics' institute, and Kelsick Endowed School, and is a seat of petty sessions. Coaches run from it daily to Windermere and Grasmere, and in summer to Keswick, Conistone,

and Patterdale; and frequent steamers on the lake from Waterhead to Low-Wood Hotel, Bowness, and Lake-side. Fairs are held on Whit-Wednesday, and on 13 and 29 Oct. A church, built in 1812, stands within the town, and is still used; and a new church, built in 1854, in the Decorated style, with a memorial window to Wordsworth and a handsome lofty spire, stands in the vale to the west. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. The Roman station *Dictis* was in the neighbourhood, near the head of Windermere, and can still be faintly traced. Many Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found there, and some of them have been preserved at Oxford. Ambleside dates from remote times; and was called first *Amelsate*, and afterwards *Hamelside*. A peculiar ceremony, which originated in the time of Pope Gregory IV., and includes a procession of school children bearing flower-garlands to the church, is observed annually on the eve of the last Sunday in July. Hence the lines of Wordsworth—

"Forth by rustic music led,
The village children, while the sky is red
With evening light, advance in long array
Through the still churchyard, each with garland gay,
That, carried sceptre-like, o'ertops the head
Of the proud wearer."

The township of Ambleside is partly in the parish of Windermere, partly in that of Grasmere. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. Acreage, 4366, with 18 of water; population, 2360. Many parts are adorned with fine residences, and with gardens, lawns, or woods. The chapelry is co-extensive with the township, and is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £126. There are several charities.

Ambleston, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on an affluent of the river Cleddau, 5 miles NNW of Clarbont-road station on the G.W.R., and 7 NNE of Haverfordwest. It has a post office under Trefgarne (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Letterstone. Acreage, 4072; population, 443. The Roman station *Ad Vicesimum*, on the *Via Julia Maritima*, occurs about a mile NE of the church, and bears popularly the name of *Castle Flemish*. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Ambresbury. See AMESBURY.

Ambresbury Banks, an ancient earthwork in Epping Forest, very near to the town of Epping, supposed by some to be the place where the Britons under Boadicea made their last stand against the Romans.

Ambrosden, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands near the river Ray, 2½ miles SE by S of Bicester, which is the nearest railway station. Its name is supposed to have been derived from Ambrosius Aurelius, the British Merlin, who encamped here during the siege of Alcester by the Saxons. Deuton was the name of the lord of the manor at Ambrosden in the 16th century. In the year 1604, the manor having been some time previously purchased by Margaret Whethill, it was left by her to Sir Thomas Mildmay, of Chelmsford, Essex. In 1673 Sir William Glyne, first baronet of that name, purchased the estate, abandoned the old manor house, and built Ambrosden House on the rising ground near the church. The estate after this was bought by the Turners (later the name became Page-Turner). Sir Edward Turner, Baronet, was "of Ambrosden House, Oxfordshire," when created a baronet in 1733. The second baronet, Sir Edward Turner, erected a larger house on the site of that built by Sir W. Glyne, and laid out Ambrosden Park, which is situated in the NW portion of the parish. Ambrosden House was taken down entirely in 1777 by Sir Gregory Page-Turner. The parish includes also the hamlets of Blackthorn and Arncoft. It has a post office under Bicester, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 605; population of the civil parish, 168; of the ecclesiastical, 653. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; yearly value, £350 with residence. The church (which stands on the site of a smaller one which dated probably from early in the 12th century) was begun in the 13th and completed in the 15th century. When dedicated it was named after the Virgin Mary. The style of architecture is Decorated Early English. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Arncoft, and a Congregational chapel at Blackthorn. Bishop Kennet, the author of "Parochial Antiquities," was for some time vicar of Ambrosden.

Amcotts, a township, a village, and a parish in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, on the river Trent, 5 miles E by N of Crowle, and 3 SW of Althorpe station on the M.S. & L.R. Post town, Doncaster; money order and telegraph office, Keadby. The parish comprises 2106 acres; population, 332. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln, and was formerly annexed to the rectory of Althorpe; gross yearly value, £360 with residence, in the gift of the Crown. The church, an edifice of stone in the Early English style, was erected in 1853. A former church, dedicated to St Thomas à Becket, fell in 1849. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Amerdale, an upland vale in the parish of Arncliffe, W. R. Yorkshire. The Skirfare rivulet runs along its bottom on a rocky bed, and in dry seasons alternately merges and reappears.

Amersham, a market and a union town, and a parish in Bucks. The town was formerly called *Agmondesham*. It stands in a pleasant valley near the Misbourne tributary of the river Colne, surrounded by wood-crowned hills, 29 miles from London by the Metropolitan railway, 7 ENE from High Wycombe, and 8½ SSW from Berkhamstead. It consists chiefly of a long street crossed by a shorter one. The town-house was erected in 1682 by Sir William Drake, and is a substantial brick edifice, with arched and pillared basement, used as a market-place, and a surmounting clock lantern. The parish church is a Gothic edifice of brick coated with stucco; has a fine east window, filled with ancient stained glass; and contains monuments of the Drakes, the Dents, and the Cnrvens. The living is a rectory with the chapelry of Coleshill annexed, in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly original value, £1500 with residence. There are also General Baptist, Particular Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. There are a free grammar-school, founded in 1620, almshouses, and other charities with aggregate about £400, and a workhouse. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and fairs on Whit-Monday and 19 Sept. Manufactures of straw-plait and wooden chairs are carried on, and there are three flour mills and a large brewery and malting establishment. The town has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, and some good hotels. It was a borough from the time of Edward I., sending two members to parliament, but was disfranchised in 1832. The Drakes represented it for upwards of two centuries, the poet Waller in the reign of Charles I., and Algernon Sydney in 1679. Several of its inhabitants were burnt at the stake as martyrs in the times of Henry I. and of Mary, and John Knox preached in its church.

The parish includes also the hamlet of Coleshill, 1½ mile S of Amersham. It has a chapel of ease to St Mary Amersham. Area of the parish, 7969 acres; population of the civil parish, 2613; of the ecclesiastical, with Coleshill, 3129. Coleshill has an area of 1850 acres, and a population of 516. The manor belonged to the Nevilles, to Warwick the King-maker, and to the Tothills, and passed to the Drakes. Shardeoles, the manor house, stands about a mile NW of the town, in a park of 700 acres, and is a fine edifice, designed by Adams.

Amerton, a hamlet in Stowe parish, Staffordshire, 1 mile W of Stowe, 1½ E of Weston station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 5½ miles NE of Stafford.

Amesbury, a small town and a parish in Wilts. The town stands in the valley of the Avon, 4 miles NW of Porton station on the L. & S.W.R., and 7½ N of Salisbury. It was formerly called *Ambrosbury*, *Amblesbury*, and *Amblesberie*; and it probably derived its name from the ancient British chief Ambrosius Aurelius. It dates from a high antiquity, and in the time of King Edgar was the meeting-place of a synod for settling disputes between the regular and the secular clergy. A densely-wooded hill in its western vicinity bears the name of *Vespasian's camp*, and is marked by military defences round an area of 39 acres, which are believed to have been first formed by the ancient Britons, and afterwards strengthened and held by the Romans. Stonehenge and Cursus are only 1½ mile beyond this hill, and several other ancient monuments are near. A monastery for 300 monks was founded at the town either by the British Ambrosius or by a contemporary churchman, and this was succeeded, about the year 980, by a Benedictine nunnery, founded by

Queen Elfrida, on account of the murder of her son-in-law Edward at Corfe Castle. The nunnery was converted by King Henry II. into a cell to the great convent of Font Everault in Anjou; became the retreat of several royal and noble ladies—particularly Mary, daughter of Edward I., and Eleanor, queen of Henry III.; and rose again to be an independent monastery, one of the richest non-mitred abbeys in England. The ancient abbey is identified with "the holy House of Amesbury" of Tennyson's "Guinevere." A noble mansion now occupies the site of the abbey, and bears its name. This was the seat of the Duke of Queensberry, built by Webb from designs by Inigo Jones, and subsequently improved by the Earl of Burlington; it was also the retreat of the poet Gay, where he wrote the "Beggars Opera," and it passed in 1824 to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., and was afterwards in great measure rebuilt, and adorned with a Corinthian portico. The parish church belonged originally to the abbey, was restored in 1853, and contains rich features of the Early Pointed style. The town has fallen greatly into decay, but still possesses interest for the sake of the attractions around it, and it has a hotel, a Methodist chapel, and a workhouse. A free grammar school was founded and endowed by John Rose in 1677, and there are other charities for apprenticing lads of the town, &c. A weekly market was formerly held on Friday, but has been discontinued. The immediate environs along the Avon are wooded and charming, while the country beyond is bleak and dreary, but celebrated for coursing. Prime pipe-clay is sometimes found in diggings.

The parish contains also the hamlet of Little or West Amesbury. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 5936; population, 981. The property belongs chiefly to the estate of Amesbury Abbey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £300. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

Amicombe Hill, a mountain on the NW of Dartmoor, Devon, 5½ miles SSW of Okehampton. It has an altitude of 2000 feet, and commands an extensive view.

Amington and Stonydelph, a joint township in Tamworth parish, Warwickshire, on the river Anker and the Coventry Canal. Amington is a village, 2 miles E of Tamworth, and has a post office under that town, where is the money order and telegraph office. Stonydelph is a hamlet, 1½ mile S. Acreage of the township, 2318; population, 713. Amington Hall is the chief residence. There is a chapel of ease to Tamworth parish church.

Amlwch, a market-town, a parish, and a port in Anglesey. The town stands on a small bay, 17 miles NW of Beaumaris, and is at the terminus of the L. & N.W.R. It was a fishing hamlet of only six houses in 1766, but it speedily acquired bulk and importance by the working of the mines in the Parys Mountain. The neighbourhood contains very fine coast scenery, and commands some noble views, the coast of the Isle of Man and the mountains of the Cambrian range being visible on clear days. The harbour was cut out of slate rock, is protected by a breakwater, and has capacity for thirty vessels of 200 tons burden. A fixed light is on the north pier, 26 feet high, visible at the distance of 8 miles, and a number of rocks or small islets, one of them serving as a seamark, lie off the entrance. A coast-guard station has been built on an eminence on the coast, commanding a sweeping view of the Irish Sea. A small steamer plies occasionally to Liverpool and Holyhead. The town has a post office (R.S.O.), a parish church, and a chapel of ease, six dissenting chapels, several good schools, two political clubs, and a scientific and literary institution. The parish church is a large and handsome edifice, built by the Parys Mine Company at a cost of £4000. Many of the inhabitants are miners, ship-carpenters, and sailors. There are manufactures of tobacco, and brewing and malting are carried on. Shipbuilding is also extensively carried on. Chemical works for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and artificial manures were established here 50 years ago, and are in a very flourishing condition. Markets are held on Saturdays. Amlwch was formerly a parliamentary borough united in the franchise with Beaumaris, Llangefni, and Holyhead, but in 1885 its representation was merged in that of the county.

The Parys Mountain, 480 feet high, is situated 2 miles S

of the town. The Romans are believed to have obtained copper ore on it, and various vestiges of ancient workings have been observed, and some very ancient stone utensils found. Trials in quest of ore began to be made in 1761, and resulted in splendid discoveries in 1768. Rich lodes were found at a depth of only 7 feet from the surface, and two great mines, called the Parys mine and the Mona mine, were worked most productively, chiefly in the manner of quarries, till 1800. The Mona mine then became unprofitable, and the Parys fell off greatly; but in 1811, by means of sinking and improved management, they again became valuable. The ore is chiefly a sulphate of copper, and the bed of it in the Mona mine was 300 feet broad, and in some parts 72 feet thick. A lead ore, yielding from 60 to 1000 pounds of lead and 57 ounces of silver per ton, occurs occasionally in a stratum of yellow saponaceous clay above the copper ore. The produce of copper at the richest period of the workings was worth £300,000 a year. The deepest shaft sunk is about 200 fathoms.

The parish of Amlwch includes the borough of Amlwch, the chapelry of Llanwllwlyto, and most of the town and chapelry of Llanerchymedd. It also includes Bull Bay, a fishing hamlet about 1 mile out of the town, which is rapidly becoming a favourite sea-side resort. A number of commodious houses were recently built here, and it has a large and well-appointed hotel. A chapel for the convenience of visitors and the inhabitants was erected in 1893. The Lifeboat Institution, too, has one of its boats stationed here. Area of parish, 9271 acres; population of civil parish, 4443; of ecclesiastical, 3212. The living of Amlwch is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; value, £296. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The vicarage of Llanerchymedd is separate.

Ammam, The, a streamlet of Carmarthenshire, rising in the Black Mountains, and running 10 miles WSW to the Loughor, in the vicinity of Bettws.

Amney. See AMPNEY-DOWN.

Amoril, a village in Batheaston parish, Somerset, 2 miles NE of Bath.

Amotherby, a township and a village in Appleton-le-Street parish, N. R. Yorkshire, with a station on the Thirsk and Malton section of the N.E.R., near the river Rye, under the Cleveland moors, 4 miles WNW of Malton. Acreage, 1831; population, 270. It has a post and money order office under Malton. The parish church is at All Saints, Appleton. There is a chapel of ease at St Heleus, Amotherby. The Thellusson-Thellusson family, of Brodsworth Hall, are lords of the manor. The township comprises the hamlets of News-ham, Sleights, Swinton and Broughton.

Amounderness, a hundred in Lancashire. It extends from the coast to Yorkshire, and contains Fleetwood, Garstang, Lytham, and parts of Lancaster and Ribchester.

Ampfield, a district parish forming part of the civil parish of Hursley, Hants. The village stands 4 miles ENE of Romsey, and 3 from Chandler's Ford station on the Salisbury branch of the L. & S.W.R., and has a post office under Romsey; money order office, Hursley; telegraph office, Chandler's Ford railway station. The district parish was constituted in 1841, and is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £200. The church is a neat Gothic structure, erected at the expense of the late Sir William Heathcote, Bart., and surrounded by a model burying-ground. Population, 457.

Ampleforth, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The village lies near the Thirsk and Malton railway, 4 miles SW of Helmsley. The parish consists of the townships of Ampleforth-St Peter, Ampleforth-Birdforth, and Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk, which were amalgamated in 1887, and it has a station on the N.E.R., and a post and money order office under York; telegraph office, Oswaldkirk. A Roman Catholic college was established at Ampleforth Lodge, in Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk, in 1802; grew from a small commencement to great size and consequence; received the addition of a church in 1856, and of new college buildings in 1861, and will now accommodate about 120 students. It is a massive quadrangular pile, in the Pointed style of the 14th and 15th centuries, and numbers among its pupils many members of the English Roman Catholic aristocracy. Acreage, 2418; population, 764. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £240. Patron,

the Archbishop of York. The church is good. There are two Methodist chapels, and on the hills above the village an ancient encampment called Studfold Ring. The surrounding country is exceedingly beautiful.

Ampney-Crucis, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on Ampney brook, near Ermine Street, 2½ miles E of Cirencester. The parish contains the hamlet of Alcott-Ead, and has a post office under Cirencester, the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3097; population of the civil parish, 490; of the ecclesiastical, 488. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £130. The Church of the Holy Cross (Sanctæ Crucis) is an ancient structure in the Early English style, with an embattled western tower, and has been carefully restored. It contains a white marble monument to Viscount Downe, and to members of the Pleydell family, to whom the manor once belonged, and also stained memorial windows. A free school, founded and endowed in 1722 by Sir Robert Pleydell, has an income of £80.

Ampney-Down, Down-Ampney, or Down-Amney, a parish in Gloucestershire, on Ampney brook, the Thames and Severn Canal, and Ermine Street, 2½ miles NNE of Cricklade, and 6 ESE of Cirencester. It has a post office under Cricklade, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2541; population, 304. The manor belonged at Domesday to Ralph du Todini, and passed to the Duchy of Lancaster, to the Villiers family, to Speaker Hungerford, to Secretary Craggs, and to the Eliots. A mansion built on it in the time of Henry VIII., by Sir Anthony Hungerford, still stands, but has been much altered by modern additions. The Earl of St Germans is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £227. Patron, Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is Early English, built about the year 1260 by the Knights Templars, and was partly rebuilt about 1845, partly repaired in 1863. It consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, south transept, south porch, and a massive embattled western tower, with pinnacles and a spire. In the south transept is a fine tomb, with effigies of Sir Nicholas de Villiers in mail and surcoat (1294) and his wife.

Ampney St Mary or Ashbrook, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on Ampney brook, 3½ miles E of Cirencester, the post town. Area of parish, 1371 acres; population, 113. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Ampney St Peter, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a small ivy-clad, quaint-looking, very ancient edifice, and is now disused.

Ampney St Peter, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, contiguous to Ampney St Mary, 4 miles E of Cirencester. Area of parish, 618 acres; population, 189. The living is a rectory united with the vicarage of Ampney St Mary, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £140. The church is a small edifice, dating from the early portion of the 12th century, and was enlarged in 1879. There is a Norman north door, and a small rose window in the western tower. Half a mile from the village is Ranbury Camp, the remains of an extensive encampment, either of British or Roman origin.

Amport, a parish in Hants, 1½ mile from Weyhill and 4½ miles from Andover stations on the L. & S.W.R. It includes the tithings of Sarson and East Cholderton. It has a post and money order office under Andover; telegraph office, Weyhill. Acreage, 3963; population, 603. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Winchester, and has descended to him from the Norman house of De Port, the common ancestors of the Panfets and the St Johns. Amport House, the seat of the Marquis, built in 1857, in the Tudor style, after designs by Mr Barnes, stands in a pleasant undulating park much marked with single trees. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £630. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is chiefly in the Late Decorated style, with a central tower. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. There are also an endowed elementary school and almshouses.

Amphill, a market-town, head of a union and a county court district, and a petty sessional division, in Beds. The town stands on a pleasant spot, overlooked by hills, with a station on the Midland main line, 1 mile N of the town, 2½

miles SE of the Amphill or Marston station on the L. & N.W.R., and 7 S by W of Bedford. It is neat and regular, and has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, bank, market-place, parish church, Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, workhouse, and almshouses for nine men and sixteen women. The parish church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel; is in the Later English style, with a tower at the west end; and contains a mural monument to the memory of Governor Nicholl, who fell in the sea-fight off Solebay in 1672. Most of the inhabitants are agricultural, but some are employed in an extensive brewery, others in a large iron-work, and many in straw-plaiting and bonnet-sewing. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and fairs on 4 May and 30 Nov. for cattle, and a statute fair on 29 Sept.

Amphill Park adjoins the town on the NW, and is united to Houghton Park on the NE. It was the seat of the Lords Upper Ossory and Holland, and is now the property of the Duke of Bedford. A castle was built on it in the time of Henry VI. by Sir John Cornwall, afterwards Lord Fanhope, and was the residence of Catherine of Araggon during the process instituted against her by Henry VIII. A cross, in commemoration of this event, was erected in 1770 by the Earl of Ossory, then proprietor of the estate, and bears an inscription from the pen of Horace Walpole. The present mansion stands on lower ground than the site of the ancient castle, yet commands an extensive view of the vale of Bedford, and is a magnificent edifice, built by Lord Ashburnham, and containing some valuable paintings and a museum. The estate was constituted by Henry VIII. a royal domain, under the name of the Honour of Amphill. The park is spacious, well diversified with picturesque scenes, and much studded with venerable oaks. Houghton Park contains the pear tree under which Sir Philip Sidney is said to have written part of his "Arcadia," and remains of the house built by "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." A beautiful alcove of lime trees, called the Alameda, was planted by Lord Holland for the recreation of the townspeople. Lord Odo Russell took his title of Baron from this town. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

The parish of Amphill comprises 1904 acres; population, 2294. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Ampton, a village and a parish in Suffolk, 4½ miles N of Bury St Edmunds, and ¾ of a mile E by N of Ingham station on the G.E.R., with a post office under Bury St Edmunds, which is the money order office. There is a telegraph office at Ingham station. Acreage, 736; population, 136. Ampton Hall, a fine country seat of the Paley family, is situated in the midst of an extensive park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £140. The church is massively built of flints, with chantry and a short square tower. There are several brasses and ancient monuments.

Amroth, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The parish lies on Carmarthen Bay, 6 miles SE of Narberth, and 3 from Kilgetty station on the Pembroke and Tenby railway. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Begelly (R.S.O.) Acreage, 2690, of which 209 are water; population, 731. Coal is worked, and fishing is carried on. Amroth Castle, delightfully situated on the coast, was formerly a grand feudal residence, and is now a fine modern mansion. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £150. The church, about a mile from the village, is Early English, and has a curiously formed tower.

Amwell, Great, a village and a parish in Herts. The village stands near the sources of the New river and the G.E.R., 1½ mile SE by S of Ware, and has a post and telegraph office, of the name of Amwell, under Ware, which is the money order office. Its name is supposed to have been derived from Emma's Well, a fountain which issues from a hill and forms one of the sources of the New river. The parish comprises 2469 acres, of which 35 are water; population of the civil parish, 1975; of the ecclesiastical, 1084. Woolen's Brook and Hertford End are hamlets of Great Amwell. Amwell End, in this parish, is a suburb of Ware. Amwell Place was the seat of the Quaker poet Scott, who

described the picturesque beauty of the neighbourhood, and wrote the lines, "I hate the drum's discordant sound." Amwell Bury, near Barrow Hill, has yielded some ancient relics. Haylebury College belonged to the East India Company, and is now a first-class school similar to Marlborough. A monument stands on an islet in the New river, erected in 1800 by Mr Mylne the architect to the memory of the ill-requited Sir Hugh Myddleton, who impoverished himself by the formation of that work to which London owes a large supply of water. Isaak Walton was a frequent visitor at Amwell, and Hoole, the translator of Tasso, was a resident. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; yearly value, £320 with residence. The church, which is an ancient building of flint and brick in mixed styles, stands on an eminence, and dates from the 14th century. The churchyard contains the graves of Reed, the editor of Shakespeare, and of the poet Warner, the contemporary and friend of Shakespeare, who wrote "Albion's England."

Amwell, Little, a parish in Hertford, 1 mile W by S of Ware. Acreage, 525; population of the civil parish, 843; of the ecclesiastical, 916. The living is a vicarage; net value, £86. The church was built in 1863.

Ancaster, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village contains the Grantham and Boston branch of the G.N.R., on the line of Ermine Street, 8 miles NE of Grantham. It has a station on the railway, with telegraph office, and a post and money order office under Grantham. It gave the title of Duke, now extinct, to the Berties of Uffington. The title has been revived, and Lord Aveland is now Earl of Ancaster. A Roman station, either Causennæ or Crocolana, occupied its site, and many Roman coins, bricks, and other relics have been found. A spot in the neighbourhood was the scene of a victory in 1613 over the Parliamentarians. The parish contains also the hamlets of Sudbrooke and West Willoughby. Acreage, 2869; population, 600. The chief residences are Ancaster Hall, the seat of the Lucas Calcraft family, and West Willoughby Hall, the seat of the Allix family. A tract which formerly was a common, wild and barren, is now enclosed and fertile. A fine oolitic building-stone is extensively quarried; has been used for Belvoir Castle, Wollaton Hall, the Midland Railway terminus at St Pancras, and other great edifices; and is well exemplified in the parsonage, which was built in 1842. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; yearly value, £190 with residence. The church is a building of Ancaster stone in the Norman, Early English, and Decorated styles. There are Wesleyan and Wesleyan Reform chapels.

Ancholme, The, a river of Lincoln. It rises in the Wolds near Market-Rasen, and runs about 22 miles northward, past Brigg, to the Humber near Ferryby. The Caistor Canal joins it at Kelsey, and an artificial cut, called New Ancholme river, goes in nearly a straight line along its whole course. It is navigable from the Humber to Brigg.

Anchor-Church, a rocky bank overhanging the river Trent, 6½ miles SSW of Derby. It has an outline somewhat resembling that of a Gothic church, and contains a series of chambers.

Anchor-Head or Weston-Head, a headland in the Bristol Channel, between Sand Bay and Uphill Bay, adjacent to Weston-super-Mare, Somerset. Worle Mill on it is a sea-mark, and Bream Rock and Weston Ledge are in front.

Anchor-Stone, a rock in the river Dart, a little S of Dittisham, Devon. It rises steeply from a depth of fully 10 fathoms, and is visible at low water. It is said to have been frequented by Sir Walter Raleigh, from his adjacent seat of Greenway, for the purpose of smoking.

Ancoats. See MANCHESTER.

Ancoft, a village and a parish in Northumberland. The village lies in a pleasant vale, 4 miles E of Windmill railway station, and 5½ S of Berwick, and has a post office under Beal (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish, which comprises the villages and hamlets of East and West Allerdean, Cheswick, and Haggerston, lies along the coast, and is traversed by the N.E.R. Acreage 11,427 of land and 1359 of water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 1526; of the ecclesiastical, 617. Earl Grey, K.G., is lord of the manor. The chief residences are Haggerston Castle and Cheswick House. The castle was thoroughly restored in 1893. The living is a vicarage in

the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £300 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is a 12th century edifice. It belonged formerly to Holy Island, was restored in 1870, and is in good condition. There is also an English United Presbyterian chapel at Allerdean.

Anderby, a village and a parish in Lincoln. The village stands within a mile of the coast, 1½ mile E of Mumby Road station on the G.N.R., and 5 miles E by S of Alford. A rivulet flows past it to the sea, and forms a small harbour; and a canal, cut in 1828 at a cost of £37,000, connects it with Alford. The parish comprises 1437 acres of land; population of civil parish, 230; of ecclesiastical, 423. Post town, Alford; telegraph office, Mumby Road station, money order office, Hogsthorp. The living is a rectory, united with Cumberworth, in the diocese of Lincoln; value, £500. Patron, Magdalene College, Cambridge. The church is an ivy-covered structure of brick. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Anderida, an ancient strong Roman town or great fortress, at the end of Ermine Street, on the coast of Sussex. It was attacked and destroyed, in the latter part of the 5th century, by the Saxons. Its site has been claimed by seven places in Sussex and one in Kent, but is now fixed by the best antiquaries at Pevensey. The tract around it was called Sylva Anderida, signifying the "uninhabited forest;" and continued to be known by the Saxons as Audredswald.

Anderson or Winterbourne-Anderson, a parish in Dorset, on an affluent of the river Stour, 7 miles S of Blandford, and 5 from Bailey Gate station on the Somerset and Dorset railway. Acreage, 597; population, 66. Post town, Blandford; money order and telegraph office, Bere Regis. The chief residence is Anderson House. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £90.

Anderton, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire, on the river Weaver and the Trent and Mersey Canal, 2 miles NW of Northwich. Acreage, 526; population, 369. There are some salt works.

Anderton, a small agricultural township in Adlington parish, Lancashire, under Rivington Pike, near the Bolton railway and the Manchester and Leeds Canal, 4 miles SE of Chorley. Acreage, 1229; population, 454. Part of the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks are in this township, and extend for about 7 miles along the base of the Bolton Hills, forming a chain of lakes of some beauty. There is a Roman Catholic church (enlarged in 1890) and school, and charities amounting to about £170 yearly.

Andover, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish in Hants, on the river Anton, with two stations on the L. & S.W.R., 66½ miles by rail from London. A canal, 22½ miles long, with a fall of 179 feet and 24 locks, formerly commenced at the town, and went down the line of the Anton river, past Stockbridge and Romsey, to Southampton Water at Redbridge. The Andover, Romsey, and Southampton railway was constructed principally by transmutation of that canal down to Redbridge, and was connected there with the Weymouth and Southampton railway. Andover is also a station on the M. & S.W. Junction railway, which runs to Marlborough, Swindon, and Cheltenham. The vale of the Anton is for the most part beautifully wooded, and presents a striking contrast to the bare downs which flank and overlook it. Bury Hill, about 1½ mile W of the town, commands a picturesque view of the vale, together with an extensive prospect toward the borders of Berks and Wilts; and is crested with a large, strong, ancient camp, which probably was first formed by the aboriginal British, and afterwards occupied by the Romans and the Saxons. The town stands on the Roman road from Salisbury to Silchester, and possibly occupies the site of a Roman station; and it took its name from a ford of the Anton, called Andovera by the Romans and Andovera by the Saxons. It is probably indicated by the letters AND O, on some Celtic gold coins in the British Museum; and it was a royal manor, and the place of several witenagemots in the times of the Saxons. Ethelred concluded a peace here in 988 with the Norse king Olaf Tryggvason; and many a conflict must have taken place, at tryg periods, among the neighbouring chalk hills.

The town is compactly built, and extends on either side about a third of a mile from the market-place. The town hall, with a corn market below, is a handsome stone edifice, with Grecian front, supported on arches; and was built in

1825, at a cost of £7000. The parish church is a spacious structure, in the Early English style, surmounted by a lofty tower, with crooked pinnacles; and was built in 1849, at a cost of £30,000, by the Rev. Dr. Goddard, headmaster of Winchester College, and afterwards vicar of Andover. The previous church was an edifice of the time of William the Conqueror, subsequently altered, and in various styles; and a very rich Late Norman doorway of it now forms one of the entrances to the churchyard. The church was long a cell to the abbey of St Florence in Anjon, and afterwards was given to the College of Winchester. The other noticeable buildings are four dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, two other schools, two sets of almshouses, a workhouse, and a fine cottage hospital built in 1876. The town has a large trade in agricultural produce; it shares much in the business of the great Weyhill fair, held in October, 3 miles to the NW; it carries on malting, and is much frequented during the sporting season by parties following the hounds over the extensive neighbouring downs. It has post, money order, and telegraph offices, two banking offices, and two chief inns; and it publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Fridays, cattle markets on Mondays, a sheep fair on 17 November, and a wool fair about the end of June. The town was incorporated under King John; it sent two representatives to parliament in the times of Edward I. and II., and from the 27th year of Elizabeth till 1867; but by the Reform Act of that year it was reduced to the right of sending only one; and again, by the Redistribution of Seats Act in 1885, its representation was merged in that of the county. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, who also act as the urban sanitary authority, and is the union town and seat of petty sessions. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Area of the borough, 8662 acres; population, 5852.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Charlton, Knights Enham, Enham-Kings, Little London, Smanuel or Swanhill, Wildhern, Woodhouse, and part of Hatherden. Acreage, 9456; population, 6048. The living is a vicarage, conjoined with the curacy of Foxcote, in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £434. Patron, Winchester College. The vicarage of Hatherden is separate, while the rectory of Enham and vicarage of Smanell are held together separate from Andover.

Andover Parliamentary Division, or West Hants, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 51,225. The division includes the following parishes:—Andover—Abbott's Ann, Amport, Appleshaw, Barton Stacey, Bullington, Chilbolton, Foxcote, Fyfield, Goodworth Clatford, Grately, Hurstbourne Priors, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Kimpton, Knight's Enham, Leckford, Linkenholt, Longstock, Longparish, Monxton, Nether Wallop, Over Wallop, Penton Grafton or Weyhill, Penton Mewsey, Quarley, St Mary Bourne, Shipton, South Tidworth, Stockbridge, Taagley, Thruxton, Upper Clatford, Vernham's Dean, Wherwell; Kingsclere—Ashe, Ashmansworth, Baughurst, Burghclere, Coombe, Crux Easton, East Woodhay, Ewhurst, Facombe, Freefolk Manor, Hannington, Highclere, Itchingswell, Kingsclere, Laverstock, Litchfield, Newtown, Overton, Sidmington, Steventon, Tadley, Tafton, Whitechurch, Woodcut, Woolverton; Winchester (except the parishes belonging to the Alresford Union)—Ashley, Avington, Bishopstoke, Chilcomb (part of), Compton, Crawley, Easton, East Stratton, Farley Chamberlayne, Headbourne Worthy, Hanton, Hurley, Itchen Abbas, King's Worthy, Lainston, Little Somborne, Littleton, Martyr Worthy, Mitcheldever, Morestead, Otterbourne, Owslebury, St Bartholomew Hyde (part of), St Faith (part of), St John (part of), St Peter Cheeshill (part of), Spars-holt, Stoke Charity, Twyford, Weck (part of), Winnal (part of), Wonston; Bossington, Houghton, Kingsbourne, Upper Eldon, Broughton, Frenchmoor, East Tytherley, West Tytherley, East and West Buckholt, Crown Farm; Andover, municipal borough.

Andoversford, a village in Dowdeswell parish, Gloucestershire, on the river Isborne, under the Cotswolds, 6 miles ESE of Cheltenham. It has a station on the G.W.R., and a post office (R.S.O.)

Andreas or Kirk-Andreas, a village and a parish in the Isle of Man. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ramsey,

and has a post office under Douglas. Population, 1239. The land is very fertile. Many barrows, and a camp, near Ballacurry, are to be found in the parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Sodor and Man; value, about £600. Patron, the Crown. The rectory is always held in conjunction with the archdeaconry of the isle. The church was rebuilt in 1802, on the site of the preceding one. Eight runic monuments, or fragments of monuments, are to be seen in the south porch of the church.

Andredswald, a quadrang great forest round the ancient Roman Anderida, over much of Sussex and Kent, and westward to Privet, in Hants. It was 120 miles long and 30 broad. Sigehert, king of Wessex, was slain in it by a swine herd. Fragments of it remain in Woolmer Forest, Alice Holt, and the forest of Bere.

Andrew, St, a village and a parish in Glamorgan, 3 miles W of Penarth, and 6 SW of Cardiff. The parish contains the village of Dinas-Powis, with a post office under Cardiff. Acreage, 3186; population, 1149. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; value, £460. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. There are chapels of the Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists at Dinas-Powis.

Andrew, St, a parish in Guernsey, 2 miles WSW of St Peter's Port. It contains a village of the same name. There are some exceedingly pretty houses at St Andrews, including the residences of Vanxeteles, St Hélène, and others. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £150. Patron, the Governor. The church is a handsome Gothic edifice, with an embattled tower and a spire. There is a small dissenting chapel embosomed in trees.

Andwell, a small village and a parish in Hants, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hook station on the L. & S.W.R., and 3 E of Basingstoke, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Old Basing. Acreage, 148; population, 43.

Anerley or Annerley, a village on the L.B. & S.C.R., 8 miles from London, and very near the Crystal Palace, and a mile SSW of Sydenham, Surrey. It is within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court and Metropolitan Police, and within the parliamentary borough of Camberwell, as created under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and is also now included in the County of London as constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The area and population are included with Penge. Holy Trinity is an ecclesiastical parish, formed 1 Nov., 1873, out of St John's, Penge. The church was built in 1878, and is a fine red-brick building, with stone dressings. The living is a vicarage; value, £500. There is a Congregational church, with sittings for 1300 persons.

Angel-Road, a station on the G.E.R., $\frac{7}{8}$ miles from London, on the NE border of Middlesex.

Angersleigh, a parish in Somerset, on the verge of the county, under Black Down Hills, 4 miles SSW of Taunton station on the G.W.R. Post town, Wellington, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 425; population, 27. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £125.

Angerton, a parish in Lancashire, about 1 mile from Foxfield station on the Furness railway. The greater part of the land is moor and waste, the remainder arable and pasture. Moss Houses, Waltham Hill, Marsh Field, and Angerton Hall are places in the parish. Kirby-in-Furness is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2195; population, 28.

Angerton, High and Low, two townships in Harthurn parish, Northumberland, on the Wansbeck river and railway, with a station, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Morpeth. Acreage of High Angerton, 1293; population, 71; of Low Angerton, 1069; population, 50. There are tile works in High Angerton. Angerton Hall is a handsome Elizabethan mansion.

Angle or Nangle, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on a nook or "angle" of the south side of Milford Haven, 9 miles W of Pembroke. It is now a small port and fishing village, but bears marks of having been a place of some importance in former ages, and contains some interesting ruins. There is an ancient fortified house, consisting of a square tower, known as the Old Rectory; it is roofless, but otherwise in excellent preservation. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant is the East Blockhouse, built in the reign of

Henry VIII. Angle has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Pembroke. The parish comprises 2319 acres of land and 695 of water and foreshore; population, 502. The chief residence is Angle Hall. Limestone is quarried. Angle Bay affords good anchorage. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; value, £84. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient, and has been rebuilt; it has a detached chapel for sailors in the graveyard. The living was once held by Giraldus Cambrensis, the historian.

Angle Tarn, a mountain lakelet on the fell on the E side of Patterdale, a short way N of Hartop, Westmoreland. It has an area of about 5 acres and a curious outlet, contains two rocky islets, and abounds with good trout. A stream from it descends rapidly westward through Patterdale to Ullswater.

Angle Tarn, a mountain lakelet in a hollow high up Bowfell, 10½ miles S of Keswick, Cumberland. It contains fine trout, and sends down a streamlet north-eastward into Borrowdale.

Anglesey or Anglesea, an insulated county of North Wales. It is separated on the SE, by the Menai Strait, from Carnarvonshire, and is surrounded elsewhere by the Irish Sea. It consists chiefly of the island of Anglesey, but includes also the island of Holyhead and the islets of Skerries, Priestholm (or Puffin), and Llanddwyyn, with some others. Its length south-eastward is 20 miles; its breadth south-westward, 17 miles; its circumference, 76 miles; its area, 175,836 acres. Its outline is indented by several considerable bays. The coast is very rocky, and presents some fine scenery in the north and west; but in the south is partly desolated with sand. The general surface is uninteresting, not much diversified with hill and dale, and quite devoid of lofty mountains or deep glens, flat in the S and in the centre, and rising into only moderate hills in the N. The climate is mild, but foggy. Geologically Anglesey is important from the presence of extensive formations of pre-Cambrian rocks. Mona marble, a beautiful green rock quarried near Holyhead, is a variety of serpentine. Some coal exists, but of most uncertain character—sometimes in alluvial boulders of a ton or upwards. The coal-field stretches for about 9 miles, from near Gaerwen to Mallaeth Bay, and there is a small patch opposite Carnarvon; it is but little worked. Peat fuel is obtained in inexhaustible plenty. Gritstone, limestone, coloured marble, lead ore, and copper ore are worked; and serpentine, soapstone, fuller's earth, potter's clay, magnesia, calamine, sulphur, alum, silver, and zinc are found. Much of the land is pastoral and unenclosed. The arable soils are chiefly a sandy loam, a stiff reddish earth, and a blackish vegetable mould; all fairly fertile, and receiving improvement by means of shell sand from various parts of the shore. Wood occurs along the banks of the Menai, but is elsewhere scarce. The enclosures are not quickset hedges, but stone or turf walls; and they combine with the bleakness of the surface to render the general aspect tame and cold. Oats, barley, rye, and potatoes are the chief crops. The black cattle are of the kind called runts, and are much esteemed for the flavour and tenderness of their flesh. The native sheep are the largest breed in North Wales. Not a few sheep also of the mountain districts are sent hither to fatten. The following are the agricultural statistics for 1892:—

Crops.	Acres.	Live Stock.	No.
Corn Crops,	25,010	Horses—Used solely for	
Green Crops,	9,799	Agriculture, . . .	4,777
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 34,905		" Unbroken, . . .	2,154
Permanent Pasture, . . .	80,317	" Mares kept for	
Bare Fallow,	69	Breeding, . . .	204
Orchards,	12	Cows and Heifers in Milk	
Market Gardens,	3	or Calf,	16,833
Small Fruit,	—	Other Cattle,	35,791
Nursery Grounds,	—	Sheep,	74,602
Woods and Plantations, 1,254		Pigs,	13,646

The chief streams are the Braint, the Cefni, and the Alaw, but all are small. Numerous kinds of fish, some of them not common in other parts, are plentiful along the coast. Shell-fish also abound. Coarse woollen fabrics, for home use, are manufactured. The main road to Holyhead runs through Anglesey, crossing the Menai Strait near Bangor, by a magnificent suspension bridge, erected by Telford, in 1826, with a headway for ships of 100 feet. The Chester and

Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R. goes through the southern part of the county, from the Britannia Bridge to Holyhead; and the Anglesey Central branch goes from a junction at Gaerwen northward to Amlwch.

The towns and chief villages are Beaumaris, Amlwch, Llanegfni, Holyhead, Llanerchymedd, Newborough, and Aberffraw. The ports are Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Holyhead. The county council consists of 56 members, of whom 14 are aldermen. The administrative county of Anglesey is co-extensive with the ancient or geographical county, which is not divided for parliamentary purposes, and contains no parliamentary borough. The county contains only one municipal borough—namely, Beaumaris. It has one court of quarter sessions, is divided into two petty sessional divisions, and contains 76 civil parishes. The ancient county contains 44 ecclesiastical parishes and districts, and is included entirely in the diocese of Bangor. Anglesey is in the North Wales circuit and the Western military district. It sends one member to Parliament. Population of the county, (1801) 33,806, (1821) 45,063, (1841) 50,891, (1861) 54,609, (1881) 51,416, (1891) 50,098.

Anglesey was called by the ancient natives Ynys Fon, or Mon, signifying "remote," and by the Romans Mona. Its present name was given by the Saxons, and signifies "the Englishman's island." This is generally believed to have been the chief seat of the Druids. In A.D. 61 Anglesey was invaded by the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus, who cut down the groves ("sævis superstitionibus sacri") and suppressed the order of Druids. Their complete extirpation, however, was not effected till some years after by Julius Agricola. From that period Anglesey remained under the dominion of the Romans till they withdrew from Britain. A sovereignty was established here in 450 by Caswallon Llawhir, a British prince, who was sent hither to expel invaders. Aberffraw was the royal residence, and Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, is said to have been a descendant of this family. In the reign of William Rufus, Hugh, Earl of Chester, and Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury, are said to have assisted the inhabitants to repel an invasion of Griffith-ap-Conen, Prince of Wales, and about the same time the island was invaded by Magnus, King of Norway. From this period it became a part of the kingdom of Wales, and was even regarded as the seat of government, till the final extinction of Welsh independence by Edward I. After the subjugation of the island by that king, he built a castle at Beaumaris to intimidate the inhabitants, and fortified the town with a wall. Anglesey was afterwards incorporated with England, and in the reign of Henry VIII. was constituted a county. The chief antiquities are eight or nine standing cromlechs, remains or memorials of about twenty other cromlechs, several carneddau (cairns), barrows and camps, the castle of Edward I. at Beaumaris, a priory and cross at Penmon, and a number of churches of the 14th and 15th centuries. Anglesey gives the title of Marquis to the family of Paget. For Map, see CARNARVONSHIRE.

Anglesey, a charming watering-place in Alverstone parish, Hants, ½ mile from Stokes Bay station on the L. & S.W.R., and 2 miles SW of Gosport, opposite Spithead and the Isle of Wight. It was founded in 1826 by the Marquis of Anglesey; it includes a terrace, a crescent, public gardens, marine villas, a hotel, reading-rooms, baths, and a church, and commands splendid views and has delightful environs. The church is an edifice in the Tudor style, built in 1844, and united with the rectory of Alverstone. Gosport is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Alverstone.

Anglezark, a township in Rivington parish, Lancashire, 3 miles E of Chorley station on the L. & Y.R. It is situated on the Moors, which abound in grouse. Acreage, 2793; population, 92. There are large stone quarries and a cotton mill; and lead ore, witherite, and carbonate of barytes are found. There are several small charities. Post town, Chorley, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Anglia. See EAST ANGLIA.

Angmering, a parish in Sussex, on the L.B. & S.C.R., 63 miles from London, and 4 SE of Arundel. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 4557; population of the civil parish, 1014; of the ecclesiastical, 990. Ham Manor, the seat of the Fletcher family, is the principal house in the neighbourhood. New Place, now inhabited by

work-people, was the seat of Sir Edward Palmer in the time of Henry VIII., and the birthplace of his three sons, who were all knighted. The living is a rectory and a vicarage—rectory of East Angmering, vicarage of West Angmering—in the diocese of Chichester; value, £230. East Angmering church has disappeared. West Angmering church, excepting the tower and small part of the chancel, was rebuilt in 1852. There are Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels.

Angram, a township in Long Marston parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 4 miles NE of Tadcaster, and 3 from Copmanthorpe station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 519; population, 53.

Angram, a village in Muker chapelry, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Swale, near Shunner Fell, 2 miles NW of Muker.

Angram-Grange, a township in Coxwold parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Easingwold, and 2 from Coxwold station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 445; population, 32.

Anick and **Anick-Grange**, formerly two townships in St John Lee parish, Northumberland, near the Tyne, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Hexham. They were amalgamated in 1887 with the township of Sandhoe.

Anker, the, a stream in the NE of Warwickshire. It rises near Toolvey, and runs 26 miles north-westward past Burton Hastings, Nuneaton, Caldecote, Grendon, and Polesworth to the Tame at Tanworth. Its course is mainly followed by the Coventry Canal, between Tanworth and Atherstone, and the Trent Valley railway, and it crosses Watling Street near Atherstone, and is crossed by the railway at Polesworth.

Ankerwyke or **Anderwyke**, an estate in Wraysbury parish, Bucks, on the Thames, 2 miles WNW of Staines. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, in the time of Henry II. by Sir Gilbert Montfievet, and was given by Edward I. to Sir Thomas Smith, provost of Eton. A mansion of the Harcourt family now occupies the site, and only the hall of the nunnery remains. A famous old yew tree, 28 feet in girth, is in the grounds, and tradition says that Henry VIII. had a meeting beneath it with Anne Boleyn.

Ankton, a hamlet in Felpham parish, Sussex, in the eastern vicinity of Bognor.

Anlaby, a township in Kirk-Ella and Hesse parishes, E. R. Yorkshire, 4 miles W of Hull, and 1 mile from Willerby and Kirk-Ella station on the Hull and Barnsley railway. Acreage, 1471; population, 749. It has a post office under Hull, with money order and telegraph departments. Anlaby House has been successively the seat of the Anlabys, the Legards, and the Vanses. There is a church, which is a chapel of ease to Kirk-Ella, Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and a public reading-room.

Anmer, a parish in Norfolk, near Peddar way, 3 miles W by N of Hillington station on the Eastern and Midland railway, and 11 NE of King's Lynn. Post town, Lynn; money order and telegraph office, Hillington. Acreage, 1448; population, 168. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £127. The church, an ancient building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style, was restored in 1880. Anmer Hall is an old mansion situated in a park of some 150 acres.

Anne's Hill, **St**, a hill about a mile W of Chertsey, in Surrey. It rises abruptly from the low ground of the Thames to a height of 240 feet, and looks, from some points of view, to be almost conical. An ancient camp was on it, and gave it the name of Eldebury Hill, but it is now effaced. A chapel, dedicated to St Anne, was built on it in 1334, and a dwelling-house is said to have been constructed out of the chapel by Lawrence Tomson, translator of the New Testament, but only a piled heap of the stones remains. St Anne's House, once the seat of Charles James Fox and of Lord Holland, is on the SE side of the hill, and Monk's Grove is on the NE side.

Anne's Hill, **St**, the highest summit of the Marlborough Downs, 6 miles ENE of Devizes, in Wilts. It has an elevation of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The Wans Dyke goes along its summit, and the camp of Rybury, a primitive military work of the aboriginal inhabitants, is on a southerly projection. A fair, known throughout Wilts and the neighbouring counties as Tan Hill fair, is held on St Anne's Hill on 6 Aug.

Annesley, a village and a parish in Notts, on the herder of Sherwood Forest, with a station on the M.R., 6 miles SSW of Mansfield. The parish contains a portion of Annesley Woodhouse, and has a pest and money order office under Nottingham. Acreage, 3125; population, 1374. Annesley Park was the birthplace of Mary Chaworth, the object of the early attachment of Lord Byron, celebrated in the poem of "The Dream." The manor belonged, for some time after the Conquest, to the Annesleys, now of Blebington, who built a castle in the park, and a priory in Felley. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; value, £36. There are two churches in the parish, an old one still in use, and of considerable interest, which adjoins the Hall, and a new one, built in 1874, to seat about 350, which stands well on a hill overlooking the colliery. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Methodists (Free Church), at Annesley Woodhouse. There is a colliery which affords employment to about 1000 hands.

Annet, one of the Scilly islands. It lies W of St Agnes, separated by Smith's Sound, was formerly much larger than now, and is uninhabited. Annet Head, at its north-western extremity, overlooks very whirling tides, among obstructing rocks, the "dogs" of Scilly.

Annsfield Plain, a village in the ecclesiastical parish of Collierley, Durham. It has a station for goods on the N.E.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lintz Green (R.S.O.).

Annisford, a small colliery village in the parish of Killingworth, Northumberland. It has a station on the N.E.R. Post town, Dudley (R.S.O.), which is the money order office.

Annsroft, an ecclesiastical parish in Salop, formed from the civil parishes of St Chad's, Shrewsbury, Condover, and Meole Brace. It includes the hamlets of Annsroft, Hoekagate, Lyth Bank, and Exford's Green, and the township of Great Lyth. Annsroft is 2 miles SE of Hanwood station, on the Shrewsbury and Welshpool Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and 4 SW of Shrewsbury, which is the post town. Population of the parish, 479. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £161. Patrons, the Trustees. The church was erected in 1869. There is a Free Methodist chapel, and a Primitive Methodist chapel at Hookagate.

Ansford or **Almsford**, a parish in Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Castle Cary station on the G.W.R. Post town, Castle Cary, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 841; population, 309. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £320. The church was restored in 1861, at a cost of about £1000, and in 1889 an organ was presented by the rector.

Ansley, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Bourne, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Arley station on the M.R., 5 W of Nuneaton, and 4 from Atherstone, under which the parish has a post office; money order office, Hartshill; telegraph office, Stockingford railway station. Acreage, 2930; population, 951. Coal is extensively worked. Ansley Hall, now in the occupation of the Ansley Hall Coal and Iron Company, once formed part of the possessions of the famous Lady Godiva. It stands in an extensive park, which abounds with both natural and artificial beauties, and contains a hermitage. The hermitage was formed out of an ancient oratory, and was the place where Warton wrote his lines, "Beneath this stony roof reclined." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; value, £190. The church is partly Early Norman, has a fine Norman arch dividing the chancel from the nave, also a smaller Norman arch over the north door, now stepped up. The tower of the church is of hewn stone, and measures 72 feet and upwards in height, and 18 by 17 feet square at the base, is very regular and well built, and one of the best towers for so small a village in the county, if not the whole kingdom. There is a Congregational chapel.

Anslow, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Rolleston parish, Staffordshire, near the Grand Trunk Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Tutbury station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 4 NW of Burton-on-Trent. Acreage, 1564; population of the township, 402; of the ecclesiastical parish, which includes part of the civil parish of Tutbury, 564. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £243.

The church is imitation Norman, built in 1850. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Anstey, a parish in Herts, on Ermine Street, near the river Quin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Buntingford station on the G.E.R., and 7 SSE of Royston. Post town, Buntingford, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Barkway. Acreage, 2150; population, 396. A castle stood here upon a high round hill, said to have been erected soon after the Conquest by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, but was demolished in the time of Henry III. "because it had been a nest of rebels." The moat which surrounded it still remains. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; value, £300 with residence. Patron, Christ College, Cambridge. The church was built out of the materials of the castle, and is cruciform and of mixed architecture, from Norman to Perpendicular. There is also a small Primitive Methodist chapel. Anstey Hall is a chief residence.

Anstey, a township and a parish formed in 1866, from Thurstaston parish, Leicester, on a branch of the river Soar, 4 miles NW of Leicester, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N from Glenfield station on the M.R. The parish has a post and telegraph office under Leicester. Acreage, 784; population, 1759. The manor belonged to Ulverscroft Abbey, and went to the Greys of Groby. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £200. The church was rebuilt in 1850, but retains an ancient tower. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Anstey or Ansty, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, on the Oxford Canal, near the river Sow and Shilton station on the Trent Valley branch of the L. & N.W.R., and 5 miles NE of Coventry, under which the parish has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Brinklow. Acreage, 1023; population of the civil parish, 127; of the ecclesiastical, 477. The living is a vicarage united with that of Shilton, in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £256. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient Perpendicular edifice with an embattled western tower, which has a spire erected to the memory of Major-General Adams, who fell at Inkerman. Ansty Hall is the chief residence.

Anstey, a parish in Wilts, under Whitesheet Hill, 2 miles S by E of Tisbury station on the L. & S.W.R., and 5 SSE of Hindon. Post town, Tisbury, under Salisbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1382; population of the civil parish, 247; of the ecclesiastical, 262. A preceptory of the Hospitaliers was founded here in 1210; and a barn belonging to it still remains. The living is a donative in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is the oldest in the diocese, has an ancient font, and is in good condition, having been completely restored in 1878. Dr Richard Zouch, judge of the Court of Admiralty in the reign of Charles I., was a native.

Anstey, a hamlet in Hiltan parish, Dorset, 9 miles WSW of Blandford.

Anstey, East, a parish in Devon, on the river Yeo, on the Devon and Somerset branch of the G.W.R., 188 miles from London. Post town and money order office, Dulverton, under Tiverton; telegraph office, Dulverton railway station. Acreage, 3303; population, 234. The surface is hilly. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £120. The church is fair, and was restored in 1871, and dedicated to St Michael. A revel is held in the first week in October.

Anstey-Pastures, formerly extra-parochial, now a parish in Leicestershire, contiguous to the parishes of Anstey and Glefield, 3 miles NW of Leicester. It was included within the Duchy of Lancaster, and now belongs to the proprietor of Anstey Hall. Area, 147 acres; population, 28.

Anstey, West, a parish in Devon, on the river Yeo, contiguous to East Anstey. Post town, Dulverton, under Tiverton. Acreage, 3010; population, 230. The surface is hilly. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; value, £185. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is good.

Anstiebury or Hanstiebury, an ancient circular camp with a double trench, in the eastern vicinity of Coldharbour, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Dorking, in Surrey. It comprises 10 acres, and is nearly covered with trees and brushwood. Flint arrowheads and many Saxon coins have been found in its neighbourhood.

Anstis Cove, a romantic little dell on the coast of Devon, in the southern vicinity of Babbacombe Bay, 2 miles from Torquay. Its sides consist of limestone cliffs, variously rugged, buttressed, and smooth, and partly covered with ivy or shaded with wood; and its northern promontory commands a magnificent view of the coast from Teignmouth to Portland.

Anston-cum-Membris, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Chesterfield Canal, about 1 mile N of Kiveton Park station on the M.S. & L.R., and 12 ESE of Sheffield, is divided into North and South Anston; and has a post office, of the name of South Anston, under Rotherham. Area, 3852 acres; population of the civil parish, 1378; of the ecclesiastical, 1168. There are stone quarries, and lime-burning is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £240 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is in good order, having recently been restored. There are two Methodist chapels.

Answell Tor, a hill on the left side of the river Dart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ashburton, Devon. It is skirted with a wood of firs, and commands a fine view to the S.

Ant, The, a stream of Norfolk. It rises near Antingham, and runs about 12 miles SSE, past North Walsham and Irstead, to the Bure below Horning.

Anthony-in-Meneage, St, a parish in Cornwall, on the S shore of the estuary of Helford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Falmouth, and 11 from Helston railway station. Post town, Helston; money order office, Helford; telegraph office, Maenacan. Acreage, 1419 of land and 237 of water; population, 159. Picturesque creeks branch here from Helford estuary; Dinas Promontory projects at its mouth, and commands fine views; and the Great and Little Dinas entrenchments, originally ancient British camps, command its entrance, and were held as military posts in the civil war of Charles I. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £94 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church stands on the shore, at the base of Dinas Promontory, is an old edifice, with a granite tower and a font; and was a cell to Tywardreath Priory, founded before the time of Richard I.

Anthony-in-Roseland, St, a parish in Cornwall, on the English Channel and the E side of Falmouth Harbour, 3 miles E of Falmouth, and 14 S of Truro station on the G.W.R. Post town, Grampton Road; money order and telegraph office, Porthscatho. Acreage, 753 of land and 102 of water; population, 153. St Anthony's Head projects into the sea at the mouth of Falmouth Harbour, and is crowned by a lighthouse, showing a light visible at the distance of 12 miles. The Old Wall rock, with 26 feet of water, lies off the headland. A bed of shell, 30 feet above high-water mark, occurs at Porth. Place House adjoins the church, and occupies the site of an Augustinian priory, which was founded in 1124, by Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, and was a cell to Plympton. The living is a donative in the diocese of Truro. The church is a beautiful small structure in Early English, with a Norman doorway, has been restored, and contains a monument, by Westmacott, to Admiral Sir Richard Spry. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Anthorn or Ainthorn, a township in Bowness parish, Cumberland, on Anthorn lake and the N side of the Wampool estuary, 8 miles NNW of Wigton. There is a Congregational chapel.

Antingham, a parish in Norfolk, at the source of the Ant river, 1 mile SW from Gunton station on the G.E.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of North Walsham, and 16 N of Norwich. Post town, North Walsham, under Norwich, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1514; population, 238. There are ecclesiastically two parishes, St Mary and St Margaret, and both are rectories in the diocese of Norwich. St Mary is united with the vicarage of Thorpe-Market and the donative of Bradfield; joint net yearly value, £386. Patron, Lord Suffield. The church is a structure of flint, in good condition, and has a brass of Calthorpe. St Margaret is annexed to the vicarage of North Walsham, and the church is in ruins.

Anton, The, a river of Hants. It rises among the chalk hills in the neighbourhood of Penton-Mewsey; runs 7 miles south-eastward, past Andover, to a junction with the Test

in the vicinity of Wherwell; and goes thence 17 miles southward, past Stockbridge and Romsey, to the head of Southampton Water. See ANDOVER.

Antony or West Antony, a parish in Cornwall. It is also called **Anthony St Jacob**. It lies on Lyaher Creek and the Hamoaze, 4 miles west of Devonport station on the G.W.R., and 6 SE of St Germans, and has a post office, of the name of Antony, under Devonport. Acreage, 3290 of land and 882 of water; population of the civil parish, 3681; of the ecclesiastical parish of East Antony, 1259. Antony House is a large square edifice of Pentrao stone, built in 1721 by Gibbs, and contains an interesting collection of old pictures. Torpoint, in the parish, is a pleasant place, and, owing to its proximity to Devonport and Plymouth, is a favourite residence of officers connected with the dockyards and the navy at these towns. Antony Passage, at East Antony, has a ferry to Trematon. Beggar's Island, below the passage, was named after Bamfield Moore Carew, commonly called King of the Beggars. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £195. The church was built in 1420, but has a tower of the previous century, and it contains monuments of Lady Margery Arundel, Richard Carew, who wrote the "Survey of Cornwall," and Captain Graves, R.N., who figured in the time of George II. The curacy of Merfield is united with the vicarage, and the perpetual curacy of Torpoint is a separate incumbency. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The workhouse of St Germans is in this parish.

Antrobus, a parish and a township in Cheshire. The parish lies 3 miles NE of Acton Bridge station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4½ NW of Northwich, which is the post and money order office; telegraph office, Comberbach. Acreage, 2114; population, 425. The ecclesiastical parish includes also the township of Seven Oaks, and was constituted in 1848; population, 602. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; value, £195. Patron, the Vicar of Great Budworth. The church was built in 1848, and improved in 1863. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Anwick, a parish in Lincolnshire, near the Sleaford Canal, 4½ miles ENE of Sleaford, and 2 SE from Ruskington station on the G.N.R. and G.E.R. Post town, Sleaford; money order and telegraph office, Ruskington. Acreage, 2016; population, 261. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Brancewell, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is a building of stone, in the Decorated style. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Apethorpe, or Habbleshthorpe, a parish and a small village in Notts, near the river Trent, 1 mile E of Leverton railway station, and 5½ miles E of East Retford. The parish contains the hamlet of Coates. Post town, Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Sturton-le-Steeple. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell, joined to that of North Leverton; joint net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell. There is no church now in existence, but the churchyard is still used for burial.

Apethorpe, a parish in Northamptonshire, on an affluent of the river Nen, 5 miles SW of Wansford, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, King's Cliffe. Acreage, 1784; population of the civil parish, 175; of the ecclesiastical, with Woodnewton, 524. Apethorpe Hall is the splendid seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, has a statue of James I., and was the place where that monarch first met his favourite Villiers. The living is a vicarage, united to Woodnewton, in the diocese of Peterborough; joint net yearly value, £280 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is good, and contains a splendid monument to Sir W. Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Apeton, a hamlet in Gnosall parish, Staffordshire, 5½ miles SW of Stafford.

Appleby, a parish in Lincolnshire, near Langworth river, 2½ miles SW of Wragby station on the G.N.R., and 10 NE from Lincoln. Post town, Wragby, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1670; population, 167. The manor belonged to the Tyrwhitts and descended to the Drakes, and the old mansion on it is now a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln, annexed to that of Stainfield. There is no church.

Apley, a seat on the edge of a wooded sea-cliff, ¾ of a mile E of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. It was built in the early part of last century by the noted smuggler David Boyce, and occupies one of the most enchanting spots in the island.

Apley Castle, 1 mile NE of Wellington, Salop. The present house is a modern red brick mansion, standing in a finely-wooded park of 400 acres. The old castle, of which slight remains exist, was the seat of the Charlton family; it was garrisoned for Charles I., and was besieged and captured by the Parliamentary army in the Civil War.

Apley Park, a hamlet and a beautiful seat on the river Severn, in Stockton parish, 3 miles N of Bridgnorth, Salop. The house is a fine mansion of Grinshill stone, with a lofty square tower. The grounds are richly picturesque and finely wooded, extending over 215 acres; a terrace, over a mile long, commands a superb panoramic view to the Clents, the Malverns, Clew, Wenlock Edge, and the Wrekin.

Apperley, a township in Bywell St Peter parish, Northumberland, near the Tyne, 7 miles ESE of Corbridge. Stocksfield is the post, money order, and telegraph office, and railway station.

Apperley, a hamlet in Deerhurst parish, Gloucestershire, on the river Severn, 4 miles SW of Tewkesbury, under which it has a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office. It is very flat, and subject to frequent inundation. Apperley Court stands on an eminence; it contains a large and unique collection of fossils and geological specimens. There is a chapel of ease.

Apperley Bridge, a scattered village in Eccleshill parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the Leeds and Bradford railway, 4 miles NE of Bradford. It has a station on the M.R., a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds, and a large school for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers, and it commands a fine view.

Appersett, a hamlet in Hawes parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, in Wedale, under Cam Fell, at the head of the river Ure, 4 miles SW of Hawes.

Appleby, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 miles NNW of Brigg. It includes Raventhorpe hamlet, and has a post and money order office under Doncaster. It has a station on the M.S. & L.R., which is also the telegraph office. Acreage, 5693; population of the civil parish, 584; of the ecclesiastical, 610. Appleby Hall, an ancient mansion here, is the occasional residence of Lord St Oswald. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £170, in the gift of Lord St Oswald. The church is a neat structure, with a tower. There are ironworks here, and brickmaking is also carried on.

Appleby, a village, a township, and a parish on the confines of Leicester and Derby. The village stands 1½ mile WSW of the Mease river and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, and about 2 miles from Measam railway station. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Atherstone. It is sometimes called Appleby-Magna or Great Appleby, while a hamlet a little S of it, in the same parish, is called Appleby-Parva or Little Appleby. The parish comprises 2853 acres; population, 657. Appleby Hall is the seat of the Moore family, who are lords of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; value, £800 with residence. The church is a handsome structure with a spire, and has some good painted glass. There are three dissenting chapels and an endowed grammar-school—the latter founded in 1697 by Sir John Moore, lord mayor of London. Endowed income of the grammar-school, £300 per annum.

Appleby, a municipal borough, market-town, and the chief town of Westmoreland, stands on the river Eden, and on the Eden Valley railway, 9½ miles ENE of Shap, and 13 SE of Penrith. It is 268 miles from London by road, and 276 by the M.R. The town consists of Appleby proper, in the parish of Appleby St Lawrence, on the left bank of the river, and Old Appleby or Bongate, in the parish of Appleby St Michael, on the right bank. It dates from the time of the Romans, and was long a place of similar importance to York. It gave name to a sheriffdom under Edward the Confessor; stood prominent at the Conquest; underwent surprise and demolition by William the Lion, king of Scotland; speedily re-acquired its former strength, and became the seat of a Court

of Exchequer; suffered demolition again by the Scots in 1388; recovered but partially from the blow, and was desolated in 1598 by the plague; made a heroic resistance, under the direction of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, to the Parliamentarian army in 1648, but was constrained to yield. It is supposed to have had a length or breadth of at least 2 miles, and the name Buralls, belonging to a township now $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from it, is believed to be a corruption of borough-walls. The town was made a borough by Henry II., and it sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. till disfranchised in 1832. Pitt, the famous prime minister, first sat in Parliament for Appleby, for which place he was returned three times. Appleby is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 11 councillors, under a new charter, which was granted on the 20 July, 1885, extending to the town all the privileges of the Municipal Acts. By this charter the town is divided into two wards, Appleby and Boagate. It is a seat of petty sessions, quarter sessions, and assizes, and is the headquarters of the county militia. But its ancient glory is represented mainly by antiquities and historical associations. The town is supplied with gas and water, and there is an excellent system of sewerage. It is said to have the best trout fishing in the north of England, and the proximity of the Pennine range of mountains attracts a large number of visitors in the summer season.

Appleby proper stands on a hill-slope, with the castle at its head, and the church of St Lawrence at its foot; comprises one main street and three intersecting small ones; and is irregularly built, but contains some good houses. The castle occupies the site of the Roman station *Alacum*; was built by the Saxons, and rebuilt, in the time of Henry VI., by Lord Clifford; and contains a portrait of the Countess Anne of Pembroke, many other family portraits, some valuable manuscripts, and some interesting old armour. The Church of St Lawrence is an edifice in Late English, chiefly rebuilt by the Countess Anne of Pembroke, and contains tombs of that lady, of her mother, the Countess of Cumberland, and of other Cliffords. The county-hall, in the Main Street, is a large, ancient structure. The market-house, built in 1811, after a design by Smirke, is a handsome Gothic edifice. Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-school contained some curious ancient inscriptions, recording the misfortunes of the town, found here and put up by one of the masters, the friend of Camden, but which have been removed. It possesses an endowed income of over £200, with exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, and has been rebuilt at a cost of about £4000. Countess Anne's Hospital, founded and endowed by the Countess Anne of Pembroke, is a quadrangular building for thirteen aged widows, and has an endowed income of about £800, and there are several other charities. An ancient two-arched bridge spans the Eden, and connects the two sections of the town. The Church of St Michael, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile SE of the town, is a neat edifice, and has been restored at a cost of about £3000. It has tombs of the Hiltons of Morton. A monastery for White Friars, founded in 1281 by Lord Vessey, stood in Boagate, and was given to an ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office, two banks, and a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in June, and for sheep and cheese on 21 Aug. Thomas de Viterpont of the 13th century, Thomas de Appleby, bishop of Carlisle, Roger de Appleby, bishop of Ossory, Dr Bambridge, archbishop of York, and Dr Christopher Potter, dean of Durham, were natives; and Bedell, bishop of Kilmore, Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, Addison, dean of Lichfield, and Dr Langhorne, the translator of Plutarch, were educated at the grammar school.

The population of the borough of Appleby is 1776; acreage, 1852. The civil parish of Appleby St Michael or Boagate includes the part of the town on the right side of the Eden, but also extends into the country. Acreage, 15,521; population, 1458. The ecclesiastical parish of Appleby St Michael has a population of 1160. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £324. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The parish of Appleby St Lawrence has an area of 6058 acres; population, 1235. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £332. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

Appleby Parliamentary Division, or North Westmoreland, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 31,176. The division includes the following parishes:—Ambleside—Ambleside, Applethwaite, Grasmere, Laogdales, Rydal and Loughrigg, Trontbeck, Under Millbeck; East Ward—Appleby, Asby, Bougate, Bronghs, Brough Sowerby, Crosby Garrett, Dufton, Hartley, Hilbeck, Kaber, Kirkby Stephen, Kirkby Thore, Longmartin, Mallerstang, Milhoorne, Musgrave (Great), Musgrave (Little), Nately, Newbiggen, Ormside, Orton, Ravenstonedale, Smardale, Scoulby, Stainmoor, Temple Sowerby, Walby, Warcop, Wharston, Winton; West Ward—Askham, Bampton, Barton, Bolton, Brongham, Cliburn, Clifton, Crosbyravensworth, Kings Meaburn, Lowther, Martindale, Morland, Newby, Patterdale, Shap, Sleagill, Sockbridge, Strickland (Great), Strickland (Little), Thrimby, Winder (Low), Yanwath and Eamont Bridge.

Appledore, a tithing in Burlescombe parish, Devon, near the G.W.R., the Western Canal, and the Culm river, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles ENE of Tiverton.

Appledore, a seaport village and a chapelry in Northam parish, Devon. The village stands on the bay at the mouths of the rivers Torridge and Taw, 1 mile from Instow station on the Torrington branch of the L. & S.W.R. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. Population, 2449. It has pleasant environs. Hubba the Dane landed here in the time of King Alfred, but was taken in the neighbourhood, and put to death. The chapelry includes the village, and was constituted in 1844. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; value, £300. Patron, the Vicar of Northam. The church is a neat edifice, and there are chapels for Congregationalists, Baptists, and Wesleyans. There is a dry dock, patent slip, and a quay. A fair trade is done in shipbuilding and importing timber from Norway and Sweden.

Appledore, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on the Military Canal, on a branch of the river Rother, on the W border of Romney Marsh, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of a station of its own name on the S.E.R., 64 miles from London. It formerly had a weekly market, and still has a fair on the fourth Monday in June. It was once a seaport, on the quondam estuary of the Rother, and was assailed by the Danes in the time of King Alfred, and by the French in 1380. The parish comprises 3007 acres; population of the civil parish, 595; of the ecclesiastical, with Ebony, 769. Much of the land is rich meadowy pasture. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £260. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Ebony is a distinct parish and living, but joined to Appledore. The church has a singular projection from the N side of the nave, and is a strange mixture of Norman, Early English, and Decorated. It was restored in 1890. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a post, money order, and telegraph office.

Appledram or Apuldram, a parish in Sussex, on the E side of Chichester Harbour, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Chichester station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 2 miles by road SW of Chichester, which is the post town, and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 937; population, 144. A farmhouse near the church was part of a castle which William Eyman was stopped in building in the time of Edward II., and the rest of the materials were used in erecting the Campanile or bell tower that bears his name at Chichester. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chichester; value, £154. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is Early English, was carefully restored in 1877, and is particularly worthy of notice.

Appledorf, a township in Sutton-Courtney parish, Berks, on the river Thames, 3 miles from Didcot station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ SE of Abingdon, which is the post town; telegraph office, Culham (R.S.) Acreage, 862; population, 301. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Sutton-Courtney, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is a structure of stone, in the Early English style.

Applegarth-Forest, a hamlet in Bowes township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire. It is 12 miles N of Muker, and 1 mile from Bowes station on the N.E.R.

Applesham, a locality near the river Adur and the South Coast railway, 1 mile NW of Shoreham, Sussex. It is a resort of sportsmen.

Appleshaw, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands under the Downs, 2 miles from Weyhill station on the L. & S.W.R., and it has a post office under Andover, and fairs on 7 and 8 October and 4 November. The parish contains also the hamlet of Tilly-Down, and parts of the hamlets of Appleshaw-Bottom and Dancely. Acreage, 713; population, 238. There is a money order and telegraph office at Weyhill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £215. The church is good, and there is a Methodist chapel.

Appleshaw-Bottom, a hamlet in the parishes of Appleshaw and Weyhill-with-Penton, Hants.

Appletwhaite, a township and a parish in Westmoreland. The township contains Windermere village and railway station, includes part of Windermere Lake, and extends southward from the month of Troutbeck Vale to about a mile from Bowness. Post town, Windermere. Acreage, 9121; population of civil parish, 2252; of ecclesiastical, 1926. An upland tract on the NE side, between Troutbeck and Kentmere, is Appletwhaite Common, on which is a reservoir with a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £260. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle.

Appletwhaite, a village on the ascent of Skiddaw, 2 miles N of Keswick, Cumberland. It has a post office under Keswick, and commands a splendid view of Derwentwater and the surrounding mountains. A small property adjacent to it was given by Sir George Howland Beaumont to the poet Wordsworth.

Appleton, a village and a parish in Berkshire. The village stands near the Upper Thames, 5 miles NW of Abingdon station on the G.W.R., and has a post and money order office under Abingdon, which is the telegraph office. The parish includes also the township of Eaton. Acreage, 2077; population, 532. The Fettiplace had an old seat here, which is now reduced to a fragment, with remains of a moat. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £330 with residence, in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is a plain stone building in the Early English style, the chancel being 15th century. The tower contains a fine peal of ten bells. The nave was restored in 1883. The church has a Jacobean tomb of Sir J. Fettiplace, and a brass of a skeleton (1518). There is also a small Wesleyan chapel. The manor house is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry II.

Appleton, a village in Widnes township, Farnworth ecclesiastical parish, Lancashire, near St Helen's railway, the Sankey Canal, and the river Mersey, 6½ miles NNW of Warrington. It has a station on the Widnes section of the L. & N.W.R., a post and money order office under Widnes, and Wesleyan, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels. Pinion wire, for watches and clocks, and tools are manufactured here, and there is also a quarry of red sandstone.

Appleton, a hamlet in Flitcham parish, Norfolk, 3 miles NE of Castle-Rising. It is regarded ecclesiastically as a parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich, annexed to the rectory of Sandringham. Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The church is in ruins.

Appleton or Hull and Appleton, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire, stretching from ¼ to ½ miles S and SW of Warrington, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Stockton Heath. Acreage, 3422; population, 2759. Stockton Heath, with Wilderspool, was constituted an ecclesiastical parish in 1838. The remainder of the township was made a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1887, under the name of Appleton Thorne. Population, 375. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; value, £290. It contains the hamlets of Appleton Thorne, Appleton Cross, Hill Cliff, Stockton Heath, and Wilderspool. Appleton Hall is a chief residence. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Appleton, East and West, a township in Catterick parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles from Catterick Bridge station on the N.E.R. Catterick is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 1631; population, 106. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor.

Appleton-le-Moors, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in the N. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles from Smeinton station on the N.E.R. The parish has a post and money order office under

Sinnington (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Kirby Moorside. Acreage, 1323; population, 242. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; value, £177 with residence. The church was built in 1865. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Appleton Hall is a spacious modern mansion.

Appleton-le-Street, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Roman road to Aldborough, near the river Rye, 1 mile W of Amotherby railway station. Acreage, 1633; population of the civil parish, 151; of the ecclesiastical, with Amotherby, 890. The parish contains also the townships of Swinton, Broughton, Amotherby, and Hildenley, and the hamlet of Easthorpe. Post town, Malton, which is the money order and telegraph office. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £309 with residence. The church has an Early Norman tower, and contains two recumbent effigies.

Appleton-Nun, a seat in Bolton-Percy parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, at the confluence of the Wharfe and the Ouse, 5½ miles SE of Tadcaster, and 2 from Appleton-Roebeck. It was the site of a Cistercian nunnery, founded by Adeliza de St Quinton, in the reign of Stephen. It is a fine brick mansion, situated in a large well-wooded park, and was formerly the seat of the Fairfax family, but it is now the property of the Milner family, who are lords of the manor and chief landowners.

Appleton-Roebeck, a township and a straggling village in the ecclesiastical parish of Acaster Selby, in the W. R. Yorkshire. Acreage, 2920; population, 333. The township is near Appleton-Nun, 2 miles NE of Bolton-Percy railway station, and has a post office under Bolton-Percy (R.S.O.), a church, built in 1868, and a Wesleyan chapel. The living is a vicarage, joined to that of Acaster Selby; net value, £290, in the gift of the Archbishop of York.

Appleton-Wiske or Appleton-upon-Wiske, a township and parochial chapelry in Great Smeaton parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire. The chapelry lies on the river Wiske, 3 miles NW of Welbury railway station, and 7½ NNE of Northallerton, under which it has a post office. Acreage, 1865; population, 294. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, with Great Smeaton, in the diocese of Ripon; joint net value, £419. The church is very ancient, and was thoroughly repaired in 1875. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a mechanics' institute.

Appletree, a township in Aston-le-Walls parish, Northampton, 7 miles NNE of Banbury. Acreage, 549; population, 69.

Appletreewick, a village and a township in Burnsall parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Wharfe, near Bardou Fell, 8½ miles NE by E of Skipton, and has a fair on 27 Oct. Lord-Mayor Craven was a native. The township includes also Skireholme hamlet. Acreage, 7689; population, 229. Post town, Skipton. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Appley-Bridge, a station in Lancashire, on the L. & Y.R., 4½ miles from Wigan, under which it has a post office; money order office, Parbold.

Apps-Court, a seat near the Thames, 4½ miles WSW of Kingston, in Surrey. It was the residence of "Conversation" Sharp, the author of "Letters."

Appuldurcombe or Appledurwell, a manor in Godshill parish, 2½ miles NW of Ventnor, Isle of Wight. It was given by Isabella de Fortibus, in the time of Henry III., to the Benedictine abbey of Montebourg in Normandy; suffered seizure, in the time of Henry V., in reprisal of the hostilities of France; was granted by Henry VI. to the Minors without Aldgate in London; went from them by lease to the Frys, and from the latter by marriage to the Leighs and the Worsleys; passed, at the death of Sir Richard, the last of the Worsleys, to the noble family of Yarborough; and was sold by them to Winn Williams, Esq. A priory stood on it while it belonged to the Benedictines, and was afterwards converted into a manor house, and one of the Worsleys entertained here Henry VIII. and his minister Cromwell. The present mansion was founded in 1710 by Sir Robert Worsley, and completed by Sir Richard, the historian of the island, and is a square Corinthian edifice of Portland stone, with low projecting wings. A very rich collection of pictures, statues, and antiquities was made in it by Sir Richard, and described

in his magnificent and very costly work, the "Museum Worsleianum," but has been removed to the other seats of the Earl of Yarborough. The park is extensive, picturesque, and highly diversified, and commands noble views. A granite obelisk, erected in 1774 in memory of Sir Robert Worsley, crowns the highest point, at an elevation of 685 feet above the level of the sea.

Apsley End, an ecclesiastical parish, which was formed in 1873 from the parishes of Hemel Hempstead, Abbots Langley, and Kings Langley, Herts. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE from Boxmoor station on the L. & N.W.R., and the same distance S from Hemel Hempstead. It includes most of the hamlets of Nash Mills and Two Waters, and has a post and telegraph office under Hemel Hempstead. Population, 1301. The church, which seats 400, is a building of flint and stone in the Early Decorated style, was erected in 1871. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; value, £284 with residence, in the gift of Trustees. Abbot's Hill and Nash Mills House are country seats.

Apthorpe. See APETHORPE.

Aqualate Mere, a lake on the W border of Staffordshire, 2 miles ENE of Newport, Salop. It is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, and npwards of a mile long; possesses considerable beauty, abounds in several kinds of fish of large size, and is the resort of various aquatic wild fowls. Aqualate Hall, the seat of the baronet family of Boughey, is adjacent.

Aran, a small river in Merionethshire, rising in Llyn Aran, a small lake at the base of Cader Idris, and flowing northwards to the river Wnion at Dolgelley.

Aran Mawddwy and **Aran Benllyn**, two mountains on the E border of Merionethshire, 2972 and 2902 feet high respectively.

Arborefield, a village and a parish in Berkshire, on the river Loddon, 4 miles W of Wokingham stations on the L. & S.W.R. and S.E.R. Arborefield Cross, about 1 mile to the SE, has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Reading. Acres in the parish, 1469; population, 248. The manor formerly belonged to the Bullocks, one of whom was "Hugh of the Brazen Band," and the old manor-house, called in "Our Village" the "Old House at Aberleigh," was the deathplace, in 1730, of Edward Stauden, who is alluded to in the ballad of "Molly Mogg of the Rose." The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £302. The old parish church was built in 1256, and its ruins are still to be seen in the grounds of Arborefield Hall. The present church was built in 1863, and is in the Middle Pointed style. Arborefield Hall and Arborefield Grange are chief residences.

Arbor-Low-Hill, an eminence in the vicinity of Yonlgreave, Derby. Its summit is crowned by a Druidical circle 150 feet in diameter, with 30 stones, and commands a fine view.

Arbury, a hamlet in Winwick parish, Lancashire, on the Roman road, near the Liverpool railway, 3 miles N of Warrington. Newton-le-Willows is the post town.

Arbury a Roman camp on Icknield Street, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Baldock, Herts.

Arbury or Harborough, a Roman camp near Gogmagog Hills, 2 miles N of Cambridge.

Arbury-Banks, an ancient earthwork on Watling Street, 1 mile W of Chipping-Warden, Northampton.

Arbury-Hall, the seat of the Newdegate family, in Chilvers-Coton parish, 3 miles SW of Nuneaton, Warwickshire. An Augustinian priory was built on its site in the time of Henry II.; given, in 1538, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; purchased, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Edmund Anderson; and transferred, soon afterwards, in exchange for other property, to John Newdegate, Esq. The priory was demolished, and a quadrangular mansion erected in its place, by Sir Edmund Anderson, and the mansion was transformed into a handsome Gothic pile, of four fronts in different styles, by Sir Roger Newdegate, who founded the Newdegate prize at Oxford University, and died in 1806. The interior is splendid, and possesses, among other attractions, a very curious and interesting picture of the time of Henry VI., brought hither from Astley Castle.

Arbury Hill, an eminence in Northamptonshire, between Staverton and Catesby. It is crowned by some ancient earthworks, and though it rises but 804 feet above the level of the sea, it has the local reputation of being "the highest ground in England."

Archdeacon Newton, a township in Darlington parish, Durham, 3 miles NW of Darlington. It is chiefly the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are lords of the manor. Acreage, 1063; population, 52.

Arclid, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire, 2 miles E by N of Sandbach. It contains the Congleton Workhouse. Acres, 552; population, 316.

Ard, a prefix of Celtic names, signifying "high," and commonly applied to a high point or head.

Arddleen, a hamlet in Llandrinio parish, on the eastern verge of Montgomeryshire, with a station on the Cambrian railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Welshpool. It has a post office under Oswestry; money order and telegraph office, Llany-mynech.

Arddynwent, a township in Mold parish, Flintshire, in the vicinity of the town of Mold.

Ardeley or Yardley, a parish in Herts, on the river Beane, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Buntingford station on the Great Eastern railway. Post town, Stevenage; money order and telegraph office, Walkern. Acreage, 2424; population, 464. The manor was given by Athelstane to the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's. Ardeley-Bury belonged once to the Cornwalls, then to the Chamneys, and passed to the Murrays. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; value, £180 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's. The church was repaired in 1859. Ardeley-Bury is a chief residence. The hamlets of this parish include Cromer and Woodend, in each of which there is a small chapel of ease, and at the latter a Congregational chapel, Parkers Green, Moor Green, Munches Green, and Gardeners End, with portions of Hare Street and Luffenhall.

Arden, an extensive tract of wooded country in Warwickshire, extending northward from the Avon to the vicinity of Birmingham. This was anciently a forest, and originally but part of a still greater forest, between the Severn and the Trent, to which Drayton refers in his "Polyolbion":—

"That mighty Arden held, even in her height of pride,
Her one hand touching Trent, the other Severn's side."

It was probably the type of Shakespeare's "Forest of Arden," and it gave the title of Baron to Earl Egmont. The name signifies "the high wood," and much of the tract designated by it is now called the Woodland. See HENLEY-IN-ARDEN and HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN.

Arden-with-Ardenside, a township in Hawnby parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Helmsley. Acreage, 4524; population, 96. The surface is chiefly part of Humbleton Moor. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in 1150, but has disappeared.

Ardens Grafton, a hamlet, partly in Exhall parish and partly in Temple Grafton parish, Warwickshire, 3 miles SE of Alcester.

Ardingly, a parish in Sussex, on the L.B. & S.C.R., 36 miles from London, and 3 NE of Cuckfield. It includes the hamlet of Hapsted, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 3842; population, 1280. Wakehurst Place, a short distance NE of the church, was formerly the seat of the Wakehursts and the Culpeppers. The mansion was built in 1590 by one of the Culpeppers, and is a picturesque structure, stained with lichens. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; value, £466. The church is very old, but has been restored, and contains brasses to the families of Wakehurst and Culpepper. A Congregational chapel was built in 1886. A reading-room is open during the winter, and a recreation ground has been presented by the Marchioness of Downshire and Lord Arthur Hill. The parish contains a great lower middle school, called Ardingly College. The buildings of the college were completed in 1869, are in the First Pointed style, and comprise two quadrangles.

Ardington, a parish in Berkshire, on an affluent of the Thames, near the Wilts and Berks Canal, 2 miles E of Wantage, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Wantage Road station on the G.W.R. It has a post and telegraph office under Wantage. Area of the parish, 2693 acres; population of the civil parish, 496; of the ecclesiastical, 432. Ardington House was the residence of Clarke the antiquary, and the seat of Robert Vernon, who collected here the Vernon Gallery of pictures, which he made over to the nation by deed of gift in 1847. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly

value, £209. Patron, Christ's Church, Oxford. The church is a structure of stone in the Early English style. It was restored and enlarged at the cost of Lord Wantage in 1887.

Ardleigh, a village and a parish in Essex. The parish is 5 miles NE from Colchester, and has a station on the main line of the Great Eastern railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Colchester. Acreage, 5062; population of the civil parish, 1538; of the ecclesiastical, 1322. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; value, £215, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church has been restored at a cost of about £6000. There is a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The soil is gravel, and the air exceptionally bracing.

Ardley, a parish in Oxfordshire, on the boundary ditch between Mercia and Wessex, 3 miles W of Somerton station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Bicester, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Middleton Stoney. Acreage, 1493; population, 135. Foundations exist of a Norman castle, built in the reign of Stephen, on the site of Offa's camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £285 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Marlborough. The church is an ancient edifice of stone, chiefly in the Decorated style.

Ardley, a township, a village, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Barnsley branch railway, and on the Dearne and Dove Canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Barnsley. It has a station (Stairfoot) on the M.S. & L.R., and a post and money order office; telegraph office, Stairfoot. The parish includes the hamlets of Stairfoot and Hoyle Mill. Acreage, 1259; population, 4494. A cemetery of 4 acres, with two mortuary chapels, was opened in 1885. The Oaks Collieries, where a terrible explosion occurred in Dec. 1866, by which 361 persons lost their lives, are situated in this township. There are also extensive glass bottle works. Ardsley House is the seat of the Micklethwait family, who are lords of the manor and chief landowners. The fanciful and ill-used Quaker, James Nayler, who died in 1660, was a native. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York, *pro hac vice*. The church is in the Norman style, and was built in 1841. There is a dissenting chapel at Ardsley and two at Stairfoot.

Ardley, East, a village and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, with a station on the G.N.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Wakefield. The parish has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Wakefield. Acreage, 1818; population, 3075. Coal abounds, and there are iron-smelting works and a large woollen manufactory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £369 with residence. Patron, the Countess of Cardigan. The church was entirely rebuilt and enlarged in 1881 on the site of the old one, and a mission church was erected in 1887, and there are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. Half an acre of land was given by the vicar in 1885 and added to the churchyard.

Ardley, West, or **Woodkirk**, a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the Leeds and Wakefield railway, 5 miles NW of Wakefield. Ardsley is the nearest railway station. It includes the hamlets of Tingley, Lee Fair, Westerton, and Beggarrington, and has two post offices—one at Tingley and one at West Ardsley, both under Wakefield. Acreage, 2327; population, 3709. Coal and iron are worked, and bricks are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; value, £290 with residence. Patron, the Countess of Cardigan. There are two Methodist chapels.

Ardwick. See MANCHESTER.

Areley Kings, a parish in Worcestershire, on the river Severn, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile SW of Stourport. It contains the hamlet of Danley. Post town, Stourport. Acreage, 1503; population, 731. An eminence on which the church is situated commands an extensive prospect. Areley Hall, Areley House, and Areley Court are chief residences; the two former belong to the Lloyd family, who are lords of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £325. Patron, the Rector of Martley. The church is of the Decorated period, with a Norman doorway; it was rebuilt in 1886, at a cost of £3000. A rude sepulchral monument, inscribed with a quaint rhyming distich, to the memory of Sir Harry Coningsby, who died at Areley Kings in 1703,

forms part of the churchyard fence. Layamon, author of the "Brut," an ancient British chronicle in verse, was priest here at the end of the 12th century. The base of an ancient font, inscribed with his name, was found during the church's restoration, and is now in use.

Arenig, a railway station in Merionethshire, on the Bala and Festiniog branch of the G.W.R., 8 miles NW of Bala.

Arenig-Fawr and **Arenig-Fach** are two mountains in Merionethshire, 2800 and 2264 feet high respectively. Llyn Arenig, a small deep lake, lies on the eastern slope of Arenig-Fawr, about a mile from Arenig station.

Argam or **Ergham**, a township and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the Wolds, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Speeton railway station, and 5 NW of Bridlington, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, North Burton. Acreage, 559; population, 40. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York, united to that of Sewerby-cum-Marton; value, £37 with residence.

Argoed, a village in Bedwelly parish, Monmouthshire, 6 miles S of Tredegar, with a station on the Sirhowy branch of the L. & N.W.R. It has a Baptist chapel.

Argoed, a township in Mold parish, Flintshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town of Mold.

Ark, The, a stream of the N. R. Yorkshire. It rises on Stonedale Moor, adjacent to the boundary with Westmoreland, and runs 11 miles south-eastward, through Arkengarth-Dale, to the Swale below Reeth.

Arkendale, a township, a village, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Copgrove railway station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Knaresborough. The parish has a post office under Knaresborough, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1604; population of the civil parish, 201; of the ecclesiastical, 165. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Knaresborough. The church is modern and good, and was recently restored at a cost of £1300. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Arkengarth-Dale, a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Arkle, 4 miles NW of Reeth, and 12 W of Richmond railway station. It includes the hamlets of Arkletown, Booze, Longthwaite, Eskeleth, Seal-Houses, Whaw, and High Greo, and it has a post and money order office under Richmond; telegraph office, Reeth. Acreage, 14,566; population, 761. Lead is obtained in the dale; there are also smelting-works and saw mills, and coal, slate, barytes, and witherite ores are found. The mines were worked so early as the time of King John. Much of the land is moor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £153 with residence. The church is good, and there are a Wesleyan chapel and a literary institute at Longthwaite, and an endowed Church school.

Arkesden, a village and a parish in Essex, on an affluent of the river Cam, 3 miles SW of Audley End station on the G.E.R., and 5 SW of Saffron-Walden. Post town, Newport, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Clavering. Acreage, 2181; population, 341. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Alban's; value, £70 with residence. The church, dedicated to St Mary the Virgin, is a large building of flint and stone in the Early English and Decorated styles, and has some very ancient monuments. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Arkholme-with-Cawood, a township chapelry in Lancashire. The township is in Melling parish, lies on the river Lune, 3 miles NNE of Hornby, has a station on the Carnforth and Wennington joint branch of the M.R., and a post and money order office under Kirby Lonsdale. Acreage, 3016; population, 301. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Melling. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Basket-making is carried on.

Arkley, a hamlet in Plumland parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Aspatria, Cumberland. It has a post office under Aspatria (R.S.O., Cumberland).

Arkleside, a hamlet in Carlton-Highdale township, Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{6}{7}$ miles SW of Middleham.

Arkley, formerly known as Barnet Common, is a hamlet and chapelry of Barnet parish, Herts, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Barnet. It stands on high ground commanding pleasant views of the surrounding country, and contains many good villa residences.

The Episcopal chapel here is a building of flint in the Early English style.

Arksey or **Bentley-with-Arksey**, a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the G.N.R. and the river Don, 2 miles N of Doncaster. It has a station on the railway, and includes the hamlets of Alnholme, Boddles, Doncaster-Bridgend, Seawthorpe, Shaftholme, and Stockbridge. It has a post and money order office of the name of Bentley, under Doncaster. Acreage, 5133; population, 1880. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £135 with residence. The church is ancient, and was restored under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott, in 1869-70. There are 2 Methodist chapels, 12 almshouses, and other charities. There are quarries in the neighbourhood, and traces of Roman military works.

Arle, a tithing in the parish, and within the borough of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Arle, The, a head stream of the Ithen river in Hants.

Arlecdon, a township and a parish in Cumberland, 4½ miles E by N of Parton railway station, and 5½ ENE of Whitehaven. The parish also includes the townships of Frizington and Whillimore, and has a post office under Carnforth, and a station for goods on the Cleator and Workington Junction railway. Arlecdon and Frizington are governed by a local board. Area of township, 3649 acres; population, 5596. The area of the parish is 5556 acres; population, 5697. Coal, lime, and ironstone are worked, and there is a good chalybeate spring. The living is a vicarage with Frizington, in the diocese of Carlisle; joint gross value, £230 per annum. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. There are two churches—St Michael, the parish church, and St Paul, at Frizington. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Arlescote, a hamlet in Warmington parish, Warwickshire, near Nadbury camp, 4½ miles ESE of Kineton. Arlescote manor, around the hamlet, was given at the Conquest to the Earl of Mellent, was in great part transferred by him to the monks of Preaux, and passed at the dissolution to the family of Andrews.

Arlesey or **Arley**, a village and a parish in Bedfordshire. The village stands on the river Hiz, 4 miles S of Biggleswade. The G.N.R. passes through the parish, and has two stations, Arlesey and "Three Counties." There is a post and telegraph office under Hitchin. It was formerly a market-town. The parish comprises 2344 acres; population of the civil parish, 2108; of the ecclesiastical, 2162. There are extensive cement works, and a large brick and tile manufactory here, and the making of strawplait is also carried on to a considerable extent. An ancient castle stood at Etonbury, near the road to Baldock; and appears, from an entrenchment which still remains, to have been a place of considerable strength. The living is a vicarage, united with Astwick rectory, in the diocese of Ely; joint yearly value, £300. The church is a plain stone building in the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles. There are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Arleston, a hamlet in Wellington parish, Salop, 1½ mile SE of Wellington.

Arleston and Sinfyn, a township in Barrow-upon-Trent parish, Derbyshire, 3¼ miles SE of Derby, which is the railway station. Population, 33.

Arley, a parish and a village in Warwickshire, 6 miles W by S of Nuneaton, and 9 NNW of Coventry. The parish has a station (more than a mile S of the village), called Arley and Fillogley, on the M.R. It includes the hamlets of Baillard's Green and Divet's Green, and a place called Sloley Hill. Its post town is Coventry; money order office, Fillogley; telegraph office, at the railway station. Acreage, 1946; population, 216. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; value, £267. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1873. One of the windows in the chancel has specimens of very fine ancient painted glass; there is also in the chancel a perfect recumbent figure of a priest habited in Eucharistic vestments. There are the remains of the ambury and the piscina.

Arley, a locality in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire, 4½ miles NNE of Northwich, with a post office under that town; telegraph office, Marston. Arley Hall, an Elizabethan mansion with an extensive park, is adjacent, and Arley Mere is in the park.

Arley, **Upper**, a village and a parish in Staffordshire, in the south-western projection of the county, on the river Severn, 4 miles NNW of Bewdley. The parish has a station on the Severn Valley branch of the G.W.R., and a post and telegraph office under Bewdley, which is the money order office. Population, 647. Millstones are quarried. Arley Castle was built in 1836, a portion of the old Elizabethan Hall being incorporated. It was the residence of the Lyttleton-Aonesley family, and is now that of the Woodward family. There is an ancient camp. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £305. The church is ancient and is conspicuously situated; it was restored in 1884.

Arlingham, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the left side of the Severn, within a fold of that river, nearly opposite Newnham station on the South Wales branch of the G.W.R., and 8 miles WNW of Stonehouse. The parish has a post office under Stonehouse; money order and telegraph office, Saul. Acreage, 2459, with 737 of water; population of the civil parish, 566; of the ecclesiastical, 503. Much of the land is marshy. Some spots command a fine view of the Severn and its screens. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £150. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1868, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Arlington, a parish in Devon, near East Down, 6 miles NNE of Barnstaple station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Barnstaple; money order office, Comb Martin; telegraph office, Bratton Fleming. Acreage, 2590; population of the civil parish, 238; of the ecclesiastical, with Loxhore, 430. The manor belongs to the Chichester family, and came into their possession in the time of Henry VII.; Arlington Court, the family seat, is a very handsome edifice. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £305. The church, with the exception of the tower, has been rebuilt; it is in the Gothic style, and contains many memorials of the Chichesters.

Arlington, a tithing in Bibury parish, Gloucestershire, 4 miles NNW of Fairford.

Arlington, a parish in Sussex, on the river Cuckmere, 1 mile NE of Berwick station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 4 SW by W of Hailsham. It has a post office under Polegate; money order office, Upper Dicker; telegraph office, Berwick station. Acreage, 5231; population of the civil parish, 648; of the ecclesiastical, 451. The Roman Anderida Sylva occupied all the surface, and the Roman camp of Barlow Castle is in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £208. Patron, the Bishop of London. The Dicker perpetual curacy is a separate benefice.

Armthwaite, a village, a castle, and a chapel in Hesketh-in-the-Forest parish, Cumberland. The village stands on the river Eden, 4 miles E of Southwaite, and 10 N of Penrith. It has a post and money order office (R.S.O.), a station, with telegraph office, on the M.R., and it was the site of a small Benedictine nunnery, built and endowed by King William Rufus. The castle stands adjacent; is a plain, modernized, ancient tower; was the seat of the satirical poet Skelton, noted for his attack on Wolsey, "Why come ye not to Court?" and is now the property of the Ecroyd family. The surrounding scenery on the Eden is picturesque, and includes a long wooded walk, a grand projecting crag, a cataract in the stream, and a lake-like expanse above, with the massive background of the Cooms and Baron Wood. The chapel is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £90. The church is plain but picturesque.

Armthwaite Hall, a mansion at the foot of Bassenthwaite Water, 5½ miles ENE of Cockermouth, Cumberland. The grounds are very beautiful, and a spot adjacent to them, on the road to Hesketh-Newmarket, commands one of the richest views of Bassenthwaite Water and its screens.

Armboth Fells, a range of steep high hills, overhanging the W side of Thirlmere, and confronting Helvellyn, 5 miles SSE of Keswick, Cumberland. The summit commands a magnificent view.

Armingford, a hundred in Cambridgeshire. It is bounded by Herts on the S, by Bedfordshire on the W, and it contains thirteen parishes and part of another.

Arminghall, a parish in Norfolk, near a branch of the river Yare, 2 miles from Trowse station on the G.E.R., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Norwich, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Trowse Newton. Acreage, 673; population, 145. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £151. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is very good, and belonged anciently to Norwich Priory.

Armitage, a parish and a village in Staffordshire, on the Trent Valley branch of the L. & N.W.R., and the Grand Trunk Canal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Lichfield. The parish has a station on the railway, and a post office under Rugeley, which is the telegraph office. It includes the hamlet of Hansacre. Acreage, 1948; population, 1290. Hawkesyard is a fine mansion. Armitage Lodge and The Tower are other principal residences. The Grand Trunk Canal, in its course within the parish, passes through a large tunnel. The Armitage Sanitary Earthenware Works are situated here, and there is also a large brick and drain-pipe manufactory. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £262. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church stands on a rocky eminence, has a Norman doerway, and an interior handsome arch; it was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1884. There are chapels for Congregationalists and Wesleyans.

Armitage-Bridge, an ecclesiastical parish in Almedbury township in the borough of Huddersfield, in the W. R. Yorkshire. Post town, Huddersfield. It was constituted in 1848. The church is modern, and was re-decorated in 1884. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; value, £210 with residence. There is an extensive woollen mill. Population, 3155.

Armley. See LEEDS.

Armstrong, a hamlet in Tredington parish, Worcestershire, near the river Stour and the Roman Fosse way, 3 miles NNV of Shipston-on-Stour. The quarries of white lias limestone are now closed. Armstrong is united with Newbold-upon-Stour and Talton to form an ecclesiastical parish.

Armston, a hamlet in Polebrook parish, Northampton, near the river Nen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Oundle. Acreage, 853; population, 19.

Armthorpe, a village and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles NE of Doncaster railway station. The parish has a post and money order office under Doncaster, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 2924; population, 380. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £400 with residence. The church is old but good, and was thoroughly restored in 1886. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Arncliffe, a village and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village is situated on the Skifare, a tributary of the river Wharfe, 14 miles NE of Settle railway station, and has a post office under Skipton. Acreage, 3139. The parish comprises also the townships of Hawkswick and Litton. Population, 137. Much of the land is hilly and wild, but many spots, near the streams, are low and pleasant. Manufacturing industry in textile fabrics once employed many of the inhabitants, but has entirely ceased. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £74 with residence. The church is old, and has been restored.

Arncliffe, Upper and Lower, or Over and Nether, form a hamlet in Ambrosden parish, Oxford, on the river Ray, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bicester. Acreage, 1701; population, 202. It has a church mission room and a small Wesleyan chapel. Arncliffe Wood commands a fine view.

Arne, a parish in Dorset, on the W side of Poole harbour, 4 miles E of Wareham station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Wareham. Acreage, 2668, with 2209 of water and foreshore; population, 123. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Wareham, in the diocese of Salisbury.

Arnesby, a parish and a small town in Leicestershire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Countesthorpe station on the M.R., and 8 S by E of Leicester, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Fleckney. Acreage, 1415; population, 399. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; value, £100. The church is a fine building of stone, in the Norman, Early English, and Decorated styles. A Baptist church has existed here since 1702. Robert Hall was a native.

Arnold, a village and a hamlet in the township of North

Skirlaugh in South Skirlaugh parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, 8 miles E of Beverley. Acreage, 1680. Post and money order office, Skirlaugh.

Arnold, a village and a parish in Notts. The village stands near Sherwood Forest, 4 miles N of Nottingham, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Its inhabitants are employed chiefly in lace and stocking making. The parish includes also the hamlets of Red Hill and Daybrook, the latter of which has a station on the G.N.R., and the seats of Arne Vale, Arnot Hill, Red Hill Lodge, and Sherwood Lodge. Acreage, 4612; population, 7769. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; value, £180. The church is Early English, and has a tower. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and four public schools, also a reading room and a free library. R. Bonnington the painter, born in 1801, was a native.

Arnside, a village in Beetham parish, Westmoreland, on the coast, near the Furness railway, at the influx of the river Kent to Morecambe Bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Burton-in-Kendal. It has a station on the railway, a post, money order, and telegraph office under Camforth, and a church built in 1866. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, about £80. Patron, the Vicar of Beetham. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. Arnside Knot is an adjacent eminence, commanding an extensive prospect; and Arnside Tower, on that eminence, is the ruined ancient residence of the Stauleys.

Arnwood, a titling in Hordle parish, Hants, 2 miles NW of Lynton.

Arrad Foot, a small village in the township of Egtoncum-Newland, Ulverstone parish, Lancashire. It has a post office under Ulverstone; money order and telegraph office, Green Odd.

Arram, a hamlet in Leconfield parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the river Hull, 3 miles N of Beverley, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office. It has a station on the Hull and Scarborough branch of the N.E.R. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Arram, Ergham, or Earholme, a hamlet in Atwick parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles NW of Harnsea. The manor house, called Arram Hall, is the residence of the Bainton family, and was built in the reign of James I.

Arrathorne, a small township in Hanton chapelry, in the N. R. Yorkshire. It is 6 miles NW from Bedale and 2 from Finghall Lane station on the N.E.R. Area, 671 acres; population, 71. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

Arreton or Atherton, a village and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Newport; consists of a long straggling street, leading down to the river Main; and has a post office under Newport, which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish contains also the hamlet of Briddlesford. Acreage, 9192; population of the civil parish, 1903; of the ecclesiastical, 1722. Arreton Down, adjacent to the NW end of the village, forms part of the range of chalk hills extending from Culver Cliff to the Needles, commands an extensive and very brilliant view, and is crowned by two barrows. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £280. The church stands in a vale at the foot of the Down, at the head of the village; is an ancient structure, in mixed Norman and Early English, with a low tower of Perpendicular date, and contains some fine monuments of the family of Holmes, and a curious brass of a knight of 1430. It was one of the six churches given by Fitz-Osborne, soon after the Conquest, to the abbey of Lire in Normandy; it was completely restored in 1886. There are chapels for Bible Christians and Wesleyans. Elizabeth Wallbridge, the "Daughter of the Rev. Leigh Richmond's well-known narrative, was a native. Her father's cottage is on the right of the road to Sandown, and her grave is in the churchyard, marked by a headstone.

Arrington, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands on Ermine Street, near the bridge on the Cam, 3 miles S of Old North Road station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 N of Royston, and was anciently called Erminin. It has a post and telegraph office under Royston, and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish comprises 1407 acres; population, 215. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely;

ARROW

value, £42. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient building of stone, chiefly in the Perpendicular style, and has a double piscina.

Arrow, a township in Woodchurch parish, Cheshire, 6 miles SW of Birkenhead. Acreage, 758; population, 128.

Arrow, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village lies on the Arrow river, 1 mile SW of Alcester, and 8 W of Stratford-on-Avon, and its post town is Alcester, under Redditch. Acreage, 2634; population, 397. The parish includes also the hamlet of Oversley. Acreage, 3935; population, 716. The chief feature is the Marquis of Hertford's magnificent seat of Ragley Park, situated on an eminence overlooking extensive scenery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £376. Patron, the Marquis of Hertford. The church is ancient, but has undergone repeated restorations; it has a Norman doorway, and in the chancel is a piscina; there is a fine alabaster reredos, erected to the memory of the late Marquis of Hertford, and there are several monuments to members of the Seymour family. See **RAGLEY PARK**.

Arrow, The, a river of Worcestershire and Warwickshire; it rises in the Lickey Hills, near Alvechurch, and runs 11 miles southward, past Ipsley, Studley, Sponall, and Coogleton, to a confluence with the Alne at Alcester, and thence by Wixford and Salford Priors to the Avon.

Arrow, The, a river of Radnorshire and Herefordshire. It rises in the neighbourhood of Glasowin, and runs about 25 miles eastward, past Kingston and Pembridge, to the Lug below Leominster.

Arscott, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop, 4½ miles SW of Shrewsbury.

Arth, The, a stream of Cardiganshire. It rises S of the Myrdd-Bach mountains, and runs 8 miles westward to Cardigan Bay at Aberarth.

Arthington, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Wharfe. Area of the township, 2266 acres; population, 441. Arthington is an important junction on the main line of the N.E.R. It is exactly midway between Leeds and Harrogate, being 9 miles from each place. Passengers change at Arthington for Otley and Ilkley. It is 5 miles from the former and 10 from the latter place. Arthington is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £174 with residence. The church is a very beautiful one, containing some fine windows to the memory of the late William Sheepshanks, Esq., who founded the church, and his family. The reredos, representing the Last Supper, is very fine. The church has a large and expensive organ. Several houses have been built since the census in 1891, and the population is increasing. There are three fine residences in the parish—viz. Arthington Hall, Creskeld Hall, and Rawdon Hall. There is a post office in the parish under Leeds. A Cluniac nunnery, which is still an object of interest, was founded here in the 12th century by Peter de Ardington.

Arthingworth, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire, on an affluent of the river Nene, 1 mile NE of Kelmash station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 miles S by E of Market-Harborough. Post town, Northampton; money order and telegraph office, Kelmash. Acreage, 1756; population, 206. Arthingworth Hall is the seat of the family of Rokeby. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £290. The church is of stone, and has a fine western tower. The soil is chiefly clay, and makes good bricks.

Arthur, Great and Little, two islets of the Scilly Islands. They lie near St Martin's and are of small extent.

Arthuret, a parish in Cumberland, on the river Esk, 8 miles N of Carlisle. It contains Longtowo, with a railway station and a post, money order, and telegraph office, and also the townships of Netherby, Breconhill, and Lyneside. Acreage, 12,942; population, 2439. Much of the surface is the low flat land of Solway Moss, stretching toward the head of the Solway Firth, and this, in 1543, was the scene of a famous battle in which the Scots under Oliver Sinclair were defeated by the English under Sir Thomas Wharton. Netherby Hall is the seat of the Graham family, and contains a large collection of Roman coins, tablets, altars, baths, and other relics found in the vicinity. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, about £650. The church

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was renovated in 1869. There is an endowed school. Archy Armstrong, court-jester to James I. and Charles I., was a native, and was buried in the churchyard.

Arthur's Chair. See **BRECKNOCKSHIRE**.

Arthur's Round Table, an ancient circular plot of ground on the left side of the river Lowther, 1½ mile S of Penrith, Westmoreland. It measures 87 feet in diameter, has two opposite approaches, is encompassed by a broad ditch and a high mound, and is supposed to have been used in the time of Richard III. and later for tournaments. Sir Walter Scott calls it

"Red Penrith's Table Round,
For feats of chivalry renowned."

Arthur's Stone, a cromlech on the N slope of Cefn-Bryn, in the Gower Peninsula, Glamorgan, 1 mile NW of Reynoldston, and 9 miles W of Swansea. It comprises a mass of millstone-grit, 14 feet long, 7 feet 2 inches deep, and about 25 tons in estimated weight, resting apparently on nice upright supporters, but in reality resting upon only four, and all somewhat sunk in a hollow crowded with rough stones.

Arthur's Stone or Arthur's Table, a cromlech in Moccas parish, Herefordshire, on an eminence near the village of Bredwardine. It consists of one chief stone, 18 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 2 feet thick, and was originally supported by eleven stones, some of which are fallen.

Artington or Artindon, a tithing in St Nicholas-Guildford parish, Surrey, on the river Wey, 1½ mile SSW of Guildford.

Artlebury, a township in Worfield parish, Salop, near Bridgnorth.

Arun, The, a river of Sussex. It rises in St Leonard's Forest; runs westward, past Horsham, to the vicinity of Loxwood; receives, by the way, a head-stream from Surrey; turns to the S, goes to Stopham, and receives there the Rother; and proceeds southward, past Arndel, to the English Channel at Little Hampton. Its length of course is about 33 miles. It abounds with mullets, which are much famed under the name of Arndel mullets, and it also contains trout of superior quality, but in no great quantity. It is navigable for some distance from the sea, and it opens the way for inland navigation, through the Arndel and Portsmouth Canal, with Chichester—through the river Rother, with Petworth and Midhurst—and through the Arun and Wey Canal, with Guildford and the Thames. Canoes of the ancient British appear to have plied on it, and two, formed of open trunks, were found in 1834 and 1857 at North Stoke and South Stoke, one of them 6 feet below the surface of the soil, at 150 yards from the present edge of the river, and is preserved in the British Museum. The Arun has been sung by Collins and by Charlotte Smith.

Arun and Wey Canal, a canal connecting the rivers Arun and Wey. It leaves the Arun below Stopham, goes northward past Loxwood and Bramley, and joins the Wey 2 miles S of Guildford. It is 18 miles long, and has 23 locks.

Arundel, a municipal borough, a castle, a parish, and a rape in Sussex, on the L.B. & S.C.R., 58 miles from London. The town stands on the right bank of the Arun, on the irregular ascent of a considerable hill, ½ a mile N of the station. It takes its name from the vale of Arun, Arun-dale, a word probably of ancient British origin, and it is supposed to have been influenced by the Roman station Ad Decimam at Bignor, and by the Roman Portas Adarni, which may have been within the mouth of the river; but it is first mentioned in the will of King Alfred, who bequeathed it to his nephew Adhelm. It consists of one street going steeply up from the Arun to the castle, and two others going off from this at right angles. It is a small place of little intrinsic interest, but it has always derived much consequence, in many ways, from the castle. Its houses in general are well built. A neat bridge of three arches spans the river. The town-hall was erected by Bernard, Duke of Norfolk, at a cost of £9000. The parish church is a cruciform edifice of flint and stone, 190 feet long, with a low central tower surmounted by a short leaden spire. It occupies the site of a Benedictine priory founded soon after the Conquest by Roger de Montgomery, and it was built in 1380, and made then collegiate for a master and twelve canons, under the name of the College of the Holy Trinity. It is entirely Perpendicular English.

The Fitzalan Chapel is screened off from the rest of the church, as the private property of the Duke of Norfolk. As the result of a suit instituted to recover it for the use of the parish, it was declared by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to be a distinct building, and this decision was upheld, on appeal, in 1880. The chapel contains some grand monuments of the Earls of Arundel, and several brasses; it was extensively renewed in 1886 by the Duke of Norfolk. The church was thoroughly restored in 1874. A Maison Dieu, a quadrangular edifice, with chapel and refectory, was built at the foot of the town about the same time as the church, but only some fragments of it now exist. There are two dissenting chapels. The Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St Philip Neri, is beautifully situated on the summit of a hill. It was begun in 1870, and opened in 1873. The Duke of Norfolk bore the whole cost of this splendid edifice, amounting to £60,000. It is a cruciform building of stone, consisting of chancel, nave, and transepts, with some fine stained-glass windows and figures of the Virgin and Child, and of Our Lord and the twelve apostles: the church will seat 900 persons. The new Convent of Poor Clares or Minors, situated at Cross Bush, is a structure of red brick, in a severe Domestic Gothic style. There is a club and reading-room and a fire brigade. Vessels drawing 13 feet of water come up to the town, but the custom-house is at Little Hampton, 4 miles distant, at the mouth of the river. The chief imports are coal and fruit, and chief exports corn, timber, and oak-bark. The town has a head post office and two banks, and it publishes a weekly newspaper. A fortnightly market is held on Monday, and fairs on 14 May, 25 September, and 17 Dec. Arundel is a borough by prescription, and it sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. till 1832; but it was half disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832, and wholly by the Act of 1868 for increasing the representation of Scotland. The town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, and it is a seat of petty sessions. The Duke of Norfolk has recently gratuitously provided the town with an abundant supply of water; and it is besides thoroughly well drained. The same nobleman has made a most picturesque road from the bridge at Arundel to Swanbourne Lake in his park.

Arundel Castle is the chief seat of the Duke of Norfolk. It stands adjacent to the church, at the head of the town, on the verge of a plateau which slopes precipitously, on two sides, at least 90 feet, to the low bank of the Arun. Its position is a strong one in a military view, and was well fitted in the old times to maintain high command over the surrounding country. The original pile is said to have been built, in the Saxon times, by Bevis, a hero of romance; the next pile, possessing much military strength, was built, soon after the Conquest, by Roger de Montgomery, who was related by blood to the Conqueror and led the centre division of the victorious army at the battle of Hastings; and the greater part of the present pile, 250 feet long and 250 feet broad, was built in 1791 and succeeding years, by Charles, eleventh Duke of Norfolk. The castle was visited, in 1097, by William Rufus; it was besieged in 1102 by Henry I., and taken then from Robert de Belesme, Robert de Montgomery's heir, who had rebelled against the Crown; it was inhabited by Henry I.'s widow, Queen Alice or Adeliza, and gave hospitable shelter, under her, in 1139, to the Empress Maud; it passed from Queen Alice, by marriages, to successively the De Albini, the Fitzalans, and the Howards; it was declared by Act of parliament, in the second year of Henry VI., to confer the title of Earl of Arundel without creation; and it was besieged and captured, in 1643, by the Parliamentarian forces under Sir W. Waller, recaptured by the Royalists, and again captured in 1644 by Waller. The structure in its present state covers an area of five acres. The entrance gateway is magnificent, in the Norman style, machicolated, and flanked by two imposing towers, was commenced in 1861, and leads into a quadrangle, with extensive remains of the ancient castle on the one side and the grand Gothic pile of the modern mansion on the other. A towered gateway, a raised causeway, a steep flight of steps, and a spacious courtyard with four flanking towers lead up to the keep. The towers have four stages, with dungeons below, and one of them, called the Bevis Tower, is so clad with ivy as to look like a tall green pyramid. The keep is proximately circular; stands

on an artificial steep mound, raised above a fosse; measures from 8 to 10 feet in thickness of wall, and variously 59 feet and 67 feet in diameter; and appears to be of Late Norman architecture, with Caen-stone facings, but is almost all mantled with ornamental foliage and rich ivy. The Barons' Hall was recently taken down and rebuilt, so as to complete the whole structure in the style of architecture of the 13th century. The library is 120 feet by 24, with eight tall walls; the dining-room, 45 feet by 24, with a window 20 feet by 10; the drawing-room, 54 feet by 28; the long gallery, 195 feet by 12, with groined ceiling; the barons' hall, 115 feet by 35, with a window of stained glass, representing the signing of Magna Charta, and eight other windows containing figures of the barons connected with the signing. The castle contains a splendid collection of family portraits and other pictures. The park is 7 miles in circuit, contains many hundreds of deer, and affords rich scenes and beautiful prospects. The keep and dairy are open to the public on Mondays and Fridays.

The parish of Arundel is co-extensive with the limits of the borough. Its area is 1969 acres, and most of this is within the ducal park; population, 2644. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £180.

Arundel and Portsmouth Canal, a canal westward from the river Arun to Chichester harbour, with a branch to Chichester, and another, through Langston harbour, to the Portsea. It was opened in 1823, and cost £160,000. The main line leaves the Arun, at the tideway, 2 miles from the sea; passes Barnham, Merston, and Donnington; is 12 miles long; and has a fall of 21 feet, with four locks. The branch to Chichester is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. The branch to Portsea was $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, but was partly filled up for the railway, and is now disused.

Arvans, St., a parish in Monmouthshire, near the river Wye, 2 miles NNW of Chepstow. It contains the hamlets of Portcasseg and St Lawrence, and it has a post and telegraph office under Chepstow. Acreage, 2160; population of the civil parish, 503; of the ecclesiastical, with Penterry, 540. Piercefield is a handsome mansion situated in a fine park, and commanding beautiful views of the Wye. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with that of the neighbouring parish of Penterry, in the diocese of Llandaff; value, £210. Patrons, the Bishop of Llandaff and the Duke of Beaufort alternately. The church is an ancient structure, with an octagonal tower, and has been rebuilt. There are remains of two ancient chapels.

Aryholme or Airyholme, Howthorpe, and Baxton-howe, together form a township in Hovingham parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hovingham station on the N.E.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of New Malton. Acreage, 596; population, 39. Post town, York via Hovingham, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Asaph, St., a city in Flintshire, a parish in Flintshire and Denbighshire, and a diocese in the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Merioneth, Montgomery, Carnarvon, Salop, and Cheshire. The city stands in the parish, on an eminence between the rivers Elwy and Clwyd, 5 miles N by W of Denbigh, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Rhyl. It was formerly called Llanclwy, from its position on the Elwy; it takes the name of St Asaph from the second bishop of its see; and the eminence on which it stands is called Bryn-Paulin, from having been the site of the camp of the Roman general Paulinus on his way to Mona. It has a station on the Vale of Clwyd branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post office under Rhyl; and it is the head of a poor-law union and county court district, and a place of petty sessions; and it ranks as a city solely on account of its being the seat of a bishopric, and is practically a village, consisting of little more than a single street. A five-arched bridge spans the Elwy, and another good bridge spans the Clwyd. The episcopal palace stands a little W of the cathedral, overlooking the Elwy, and is a large edifice, partly rebuilt by Bishop Carey. The deanery stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile distant. The parish church stands at the foot of the eminence, and is a small edifice of the time of Henry VIII., without a tower; it was restored in 1872. The churchyard contains several ancient tombs. A cemetery was opened in 1849. The cathedral stands on the summit of the eminence, and is a cruciform structure, with central, low, square, embattled tower. The first church, built in the 6th century,

was wooden, and was several times destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by Bishop Anian about 1290, part of the nave and aisles of the existing structure dating from this period. In 1402 it was nearly destroyed by Owen Glyndwr, but was restored in 1482 by Bishop Redman. Additions and ill-planned restorations continued to be made till the successful restoration by Sir Gilbert Scott. It has a very plain and simple exterior, and measures 182 feet in extreme length; the nave with its aisles is 68 feet in width, and the tower 100 feet high. The chancel was restored in the Early English style by Sir Gilbert Scott, but the east window is Decorated, and contains good stained glass; the choir-stalls are Perpendicular; a reredos and a bishop's throne were added by Scott. It contains monuments of a bishop of the 14th century, Bishop Luxmoore, Dean Shipley, and Mrs Hemans. Outside the west door are the tombs of Bishops Barrow and Short, and the national memorial to Bishop Morgan and the other translators of the Bible into Welsh. A fine view of the Vale of Clwyd and of a long reach of sea-coast is obtained from the summit of the tower. There are chapels for Baptists, Congregationalists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans, almshouses, a workhouse, a court-house, and a library and reading-room. The borough units with Flint and six other towns in sending a member to Parliament. The town gives the title of Viscount to Earl Ashburnham. The environs include Bronwyflla and Rhyllon, which were abodes of Mrs Hemans, and contain other objects of interest.

The parish contains the townships of Bodeigian, Bodelwyddan, Brynopolyn, Cilowen, Cychynen, Faenol, Gwernglefryd, Gwerneigrion, Pengwern, Rhyllon, and Talar, in Flintshire, and the townships of Meriadod and Wigfair or Wickier, in Denbighshire. Acreage, 11,346; population, 3091. The living is a vicarage of four parts, two of which are constituted into the ecclesiastical parishes of Bodelwyddan and Cefn. Patron, the Bishop.

The diocese comprehends all Denbighshire, all Flintshire, except the ecclesiastical parish of Whitwell, parts of Doldiston and Lache-cum-Saltney, and the parish of Penley; all Montgomeryshire, except the deaneries of Arustley and Cypelllog, part of the ecclesiastical parish of Corris, the ecclesiastical parishes of Criggion, Forden, Montgomery, and Trelystan with Leighton, and parts of Altherbury, Churchstoke, Hyssington with Sneed, Lydham, Mainstone, Middleton in Chirbury and Great Wollaston; and parts of Carnarvonshire, Cheshire, Merionethshire, and Salop. Population, 270,180. The see was founded about 560, by Kentigern or St Mungo, the founder of the see of Glasgow, who was driven by persecution from the north, and found refuge here under the protection of Cadwallon; and he was succeeded by Asa or Asaf, a bishop of good family and of great piety, who died and was buried here in 596. The most notable of the bishops after Asaf were Geoffrey of Monmouth, the Welsh Herodotus; Anian, the black friar of Schonau; John Trevor, the Crusader, who pronounced the deposition of Richard II.; Edmund de Birkenhead, and Goldwell, who sat in the council of Trent; Peacock, the Wickliffite; Davis, Morgan, and Parry, translators of the Bible; Owen, who introduced sermons in Welsh; Griffith, the author of the "Form of Adult Baptism"; Isaac Barrow, who educated his nephew of his own name, the distinguished mathematician; Beveridge, the author of "Thesaurus Theologicus" and "Private Thoughts"; Tanner, the historian of Monasteries; Samuel Horsley, the eminent Oriental scholar and biblical critic; and Short, historian of the Church of England. The cathedral establishment includes the bishop, the dean, four canons, nine curial canons, three archdeacons, four vicars choral, and four bishop's chaplains. The income of the bishop is £4200; of the dean, £700; of each of the canons, three of whom are the archdeacons, £350. The diocese is in the province of Canterbury, and is divided into the archdeaconries of St Asaph, Montgomery, and Wrexham.

Asby, formerly *Asby* or *Asby*, a parish in Westmoreland, on an affluent of the river Eden, adjacent to the Eden Valley railway, 3 miles from Ormside station, and 5 miles S of Appleby. It comprises the townships of Great Asby, Little Asby, Asby-Coatsforth, and Asby-Winderwath, and the tract of Grange Hall sometimes deemed extra-parochial; and its post town is Appleby. Acreage, 8494; population, 424. Great

Asby belonged to Roger Clifford. Little Asby had formerly a chapel with a chantry, and belonged to the Honeywoods. Asby-Coatsforth belonged to the Coatsforths and the Musgraves. Asby-Winderwath belonged to the Vanes. Asby-Overgrange belonged to Byland Abbey, and Gathorne to St Leonard's, York. Asby Hall is the seat of Lord Beehive. Great part of the parish is mountainous. Three of the chief summits, Gathoraelingow, Oxenburgh, and Castlefields, have altitudes of respectively 1538, 1620, and 1700 feet. Asby-Scar is a ridge of rock extending about 2 miles from N to S, and 4 miles from E to W. A cavern called Pate Hole, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile S of the hamlet of Great Asby, runs 430 yards in one direction and 230 yards in another, and has, at the end of its first gallery, a pool 20 yards long and a lofty dome. Some striking scenery occurs among the mountains. Freestone and limestone are worked. Copper-ore was formerly raised here, but the undertaking was abandoned. Several tumuli, various in form, exist at Sayle Bottom; and two, which were found to contain human remains, are at Gathorne Hall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £160. The church was rebuilt in 1866, at a cost of £3000, and is in the Decorated English style. There are also chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Congregationalists, an endowed school, an almshouse, and other charities.

Ascot, an ecclesiastical parish, which was formed in 1865 out of the civil parishes of Winkfield and Sunninghill, Berks. It has a station on the L. & S.W.R., a head post and telegraph office, two good hotels, and several fine villa residences and country seats. There are also extensive nursery grounds, and the royal kennels, where Her Majesty's buckhounds are kept. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £93 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. The church is a building of brick, erected in 1864. The London and Ascot Hospital for Convalescents and Incurables, an extensive building situated between Ascot Heath and Winkfield Row, was built in 1850 at a cost of £10,000. The race-course is adjacent to the SW extremity of the Great Park of Windsor; has a rich sward, a grand stand with a noble view, and the most complete range of racing chateaux in the kingdom. It is circular, and only 66 yards short of 2 miles, and goes half of the way on the descent, the other half chiefly up hill. The races were instituted by the Duke of Cumberland, uncle of George III.; they take place early in June, and are generally attended by members of the royal family, the nobility, and the fashionable world. Population, 2414.

Ascote or **Astcote**, a hamlet in Pattishall parish, Northampton, near Watling Street, 3 miles N of Towcester.

Ascott, a hamlet in Whichford parish, Warwickshire, on the Wolds, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles SE of Shipston-on-Stour. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Ascott, a hamlet in Wing parish, Bucks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ivinghoe. Ascott Park, a hunting cottage of the Rothschild family, with kennels and hunting stables, are here.

Ascott, a hamlet and a township in Great Milton parish, Oxford, near the Thame, 6 miles N of Wallingford. It forms part of the ecclesiastical parish of Little Milton. Acreage, 581; population, 20.

Ascott-under-Wychwood, a parish in Oxfordshire, on the river Evenlode, with a station on the G.W.R., 5 miles S of Chipping Norton. It has a post office under Oxford; money order and telegraph office, Shipton. Acreage, 1839; population, 430. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; value, £80. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is an ancient building of stone, in the Norman and later styles. There is also a Baptist chapel.

Asenby or **Azenby**, a village and a township in Topcliffe parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Swale, 6 miles E of Ripon. Acreage, 1178; population, 177.

Asfordby or **Ashfordby**, a parish in Leicestershire, with a station on the M.R., 3 miles W from Melton Mowbray. It has a post office under Melton Mowbray, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1568; population, 717. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £534. The church is a building of stone in the Early English Perpendicular and Decorated styles. There are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. Asfordby Hall is a chief residence.

Asgarby, a township in Kesteven parish, Lincolnshire, 3 miles E of Sleaford. Its post town is Heckington. Acreage, 726; population, 76. Besides the hamlet of Boughton are two small hamlets, Wash Dyke, bordering on Heckington, and Asgarby Fen, beyond the village of Howell. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor, owner of nearly all the soil, and patron of the benefice. The church (St Andrew) is a Gothic or Later English fabric, with handsome tower and spire containing four bells. The building was restored in 1870, when a handsome oak pulpit was presented, and open benches substituted for the old pews. The rectory has been united to that of Kirkby-Laythorpe since 1737; joint net yearly value has fallen to £458. The parish church of Kirkby is very ancient.

Asgarby, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, 4 miles ESE of Horncastle station on the G.N.R. Post town, Spilsby, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Old Bolingbroke. Acreage, 792; population, 83. Seventy-seven acres are an allotment in the West Fen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln, annexed to the rectory of Lushy; joint gross yearly value, £160. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is in good repair.

Ash, The, a stream of Herts. It rises near Little Hadham, and runs about 8 miles south-westward to the Lea, a little below Ware.

Ash, a small hamlet and township in Sutton-on-the-Hill parish, Derbyshire, 8 miles W by S of Derby. Acreage, 703; population, 73.

Ash, a hamlet in Parkham parish, Devon, 8 miles W of Torrington.

Ash, a hamlet in South Tawton parish, Devon, 4½ miles ESE of Okehampton. Ash Hone in the vicinity, now a ruin, was a seat of the Drakes, and the birthplace, in 1650, of the mother of the Duke of Marlborough.

Ash, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in Martock parish, Somerset, 1 mile from Martock station on the G.W.R., and 3 miles SW of Ilchester. The district includes the hamlets of Ash, Witcombe, and Mitton, and was constituted in 1845. Post town, Martock under Ilminster. Population, 461. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £275 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Martock.

Ash, a tithing in Crewkerne parish, near the town of Crewkerne, Somerset.

Ash, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands near the Basingstoke Canal and the Blackwater river, 2 miles NW of Hog's Back, and 4 NE of Farnham on the S.E.R., 35 miles from London. The parish includes also the tithing of Normandy and the hamlet-chapelry of Frimley. There is a post and money order office; the telegraph office is at Ash railway station. Acreage, 6324; population of the civil parish, 2544; of the ecclesiastical, 1835. The southern tracts are hilly. Ash Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £338; patron, Winchester College. The church has a plain Norman doorway, and has been restored. The rectory of Frimley and the perpetual curacy of York-Town are separate charges. There are Wesleyan and Congregational churches.

Ash, an ecclesiastical parish in Whitechurch parish, Salop. It includes the townships of Ash-Magna, Ash-Parva, and Old and New Woodhouses. Ash-Magna is 2½ miles SE of Whitechurch, on the road to Market Drayton; Ash-Parva, which has a post office (money order and telegraph office, Whitechurch), is adjacent. Population, 544. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £160. Patron, the Rector of Whitechurch.

Ash, or **Ash-next-Ridley**, a parish in Kent, 4 miles from Fawkham station on the L.C. & D.R., and 7 SSE of Dartford. It includes the hamlets of Hodsol Street and West York, and part of Culverstone-Green; and has a post office under Sevenoaks. Acreage, 3074; population, 619. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; value, £619. The church is good, and there is a Baptist chapel. The telegraph office is at Wrotham.

Ashampstead, a parish in Berks, 5 miles SW of Pangbourne station on the G.W.R., and 11 W by N of Reading, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Bradfield. Acreage, 2082; population, 328. Part of the land is common. The living is a vicarage in the

diocese of Oxford; yearly value, £55. The church is a small edifice in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Ashbeacon Hill, a hill 655 feet high, near Milborne Port, Somerset.

Ash-Bocking or Ashbocken, a parish in Suffolk, 5 miles NE of Claydon station on the G.E.R., and 8 N of Ipswich. Post town, Needham-Market; money order and telegraph office, Coddesham. Acreage, 1413; population, 289. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £326; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a brass of a Bocking of 1585, and is very good.

Ashborne or Ashbourne, a market and union town, a township and a parish, in Derbyshire. The town stands on the river Henmore, 1½ mile above its influx to the Dove, at the terminus of a branch of the North Stafford railway, 7½ miles NE of the junction with the main line at Rochester station, and 13½ by road NW of Derby. It was formerly called Ashburo, and anciently Esseburn. It belonged to the Crown at the time of the Conquest; passed to the duchy of Lancaster; was taken by the Parliamentary forces in 1644; retaken by the Royal forces, and visited by Charles I., in 1645; and occupied as headquarters by the Scottish army of Prince Charles Edward on their march to Derby in 1745. Its situation is pleasant, and its vicinity rich in romantic scenery, so that it attracts many visitors. Its houses in general are of red brick, roofed with slate, and its streets are tolerably neat; it is governed by a local board of 15 members. It has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, three banks, a town-hall, news-rooms, a small jail, a Queen Elizabeth's grammar-school, three national schools and a Wesleyan school, two churches, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels, a workhouse, a cattle market, several almshouses, and large general charities, and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts. The grammar-school was founded in 1585, has estates yielding about £300 a year, and is a substantial stone building in the Early Tudor style. The house once inhabited by Dr John Taylor, and visited by his intimate friend Dr Johnson, stands opposite the grammar-school. The parish church is a spacious, cruciform, Early English edifice of 1241; is surmounted by a central square tower, with lofty, ornamented, octagonal spire; was restored in the years 1881-83, and the west end of the nave entirely rebuilt, at a cost of about £4000, mostly raised by subscription; and contains brasses and tombs of the Cockaynes, the Bradburnes, and the Boothbys. The finest of the monuments is a statutory one, in white marble, from the chisel of Banks, to the memory of Penelope, the only child of Sir Brooke Boothby, who died, in 1791, in her sixth year, and this is supposed to have suggested to Chantry her beautiful group of the two children in Lichfield Cathedral. The town is in high repute as a mart for cattle, cheese, and other agricultural produce, and it has a weekly market on Saturday, and a market for cattle every alternate Thursday; general fairs on 13 Feb., 21 May, 16 Aug., 20 Oct., 29 Nov., or on the preceding day if the 29th be a Sunday, and 15 Dec. for horses, cattle, and wool, when a statute fair for hiring servants is also held; and fairs for cheese on the second Tuesday in March and the third Tuesday in Sept. Stay-making, lace-making, and cotton manufacture are carried on.

Population of town, 3809. Acreage of parish, 5096; population, 4581. The property is much subdivided. Ashborne Hall was long the seat of the Boothbys; was the quarters of Prince Charles Edward on his march to Derby; and is now owned by the Franks family. Ashborne-Green Hall is a meeting-place of sportsmen. Mayfield Cottage, in the neighbourhood, was for a considerable time the residence of the poet Moore, and the place where he wrote great part of his "Lalla Rookh." The Heanmore and the Dove, in their connection with the parish, afford prime angling for trout and grayling, and were noted for it by Warton and Cotton. Thorp-Clond Hill, 3 miles from the town and 300 feet high, commands a fine view of the craggy flanks of the Dove. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with the rectory of Mappleton, in the diocese of Southwell; value, £340. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell. Sir Aston Cockayne, the Elizabethan poet, and Sir Brooke Boothby, the author of "Tables and Satires" and of other works, were natives.

Ashbottle, a parish in Somerset, on the verge of the county, and on the river Tone, 4 miles from Burlescombe station on the G.W.R., and 7 W by S of Wellington, which is the post town; money order office, Ashbottle; telegraph office, Gresham. Acreage, 2158; population of the civil parish, 247; of the ecclesiastical, 308. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £368. The church is mainly old, partly new. There is a chapel of ease, built in 1860. Greenham, a hamlet about 2 miles from the parish, was amalgamated with Stawley by a Local Government Order in 1884, and at the same time Great and Little Brimley were also annexed to it.

Ashburn, The, a stream of Sussex. It rises near Kent's Hill, and runs about 8 miles southward to the Channel at Pevensey. Its mouth, up to Pevensey Bridge, till about 1700, was a harbour for small vessels, but has been rendered unavailing by accretion of sand and shingle.

Ashburnham, a parish in Sussex, 5 miles W of Battle station on the S.E.R. It gives the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Ashburnham, the descendants of Bertram de Eshburnham, who was "vice-comes" of Kent and Sussex at the landing of William the Conqueror. Post town, Battle; money order office, Dallington; telegraph office, Catsfield. Acreage, 4079; population of the civil parish, 629; of the ecclesiastical, 866. Ashburnham Place, the seat of the Earl of Ashburnham, is a red brick mansion, mostly modern, and contains a rich collection of books and manuscripts, several rare pictures, some fine old plate and ancient armour, and the shirt worn by Charles I. on the scaffold, his watch, his white silk drawers, and the sheet thrown over his body after the execution. These relics were given on the scaffold to the King's attendant John Ashburnham, and bequeathed by one of his descendants to the parish for ever, and were formerly preserved in the church. A public path to the old park commands grand views of the coast to Beachy Head. An iron furnace in the parish was noted for producing the best iron in England, and continued to be worked after every other iron furnace in Sussex was extinct, and the site of it may still be traced. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Penhurst, in the diocese of Chichester; gross value, £369. Patron, the Dowager Countess of Ashburnham. The church was rebuilt by the John Ashburnham already referred to, and contains monuments of himself and of other members of the family. The churchyard was closed in May, 1886, and to supply the want Penhurst churchyard was enlarged, and a new road, a mile and a half long, formed between the two parishes at the expense of the Earl of Ashburnham.

Ashburton, a town and a parish in Devon. The town stands on the Yeo, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Dart, near the grandest part of Dartmoor, 7 miles NNW of Totnes station on the G.W.R., and 227 from London. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It was anciently called Aspertone and Aisbertone. It belonged to the Crown at Domesday; was given to the see of Exeter before 1310; became a stannary town in 1328, on account of tin and copper mines in its neighbourhood; belonged to the Crown again in the time of Charles I.; was taken by Fairfax in 1646; and went, after various changes, into the possession of Lord Clinton. It consists principally of three streets, and has a neat appearance. The market-house has a lofty basement for market purposes, and an upper story with public rooms, and is a fine edifice in the Italian style, built in 1850. The parish church is a spacious cruciform structure, of Perpendicular date, with modern alterations, surmounted by a central tower, 90 feet high, was formerly collegiate, and contains some fine monuments. It was restored in 1884. There are four dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, with £80 of endowed income, and two exhibitions and two scholarships at Exeter College, Oxford. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on the first Thursday in March and June, 10 Aug., and 11 Nov. Some very extensive beds of unburnt iron in this parish, and three companies are engaged in preparing it. The Ashburton and Buckfastleigh Cottage Hospital is a building of granite with freestone facings, erected in 1887 at a cost of about £1500. The town is a borough by prescription; sent two members to Parliament in the times of Edward I. and Henry IV., and from 1640 till 1832; and was half disfranchised by the Act of 1832, and entirely in 1868. John Dunning, solicitor-general in 1767, Dr

Ireland, dean of Westminster, and William Gifford, the well-known editor of the *Quarterly Review*, born in 1756, were natives. A peerage, with the title of Baron Ashburton, was given to Dunning in 1782, and, becoming extinct in 1823, was revived in favour of Alexander Baring in 1835. The parish is co-extensive with the borough. Acreage, 6963; population of the civil parish, 2762; of the ecclesiastical, 2838. The living is a vicarage, in annexation with the vicarage of Buckland-in-the-Moor, in the diocese of Exeter; value, £525. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Ashburton Parliamentary Division, or *Mid Devon*, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 53,005. The division includes the following:—Teignbridge—Abbotskerswell, Ashburton, Bickington, Bishopsteignton, Bovey Tracey, Broadhempston, Buckland-in-the-Moor, Chudleigh, Coffinswell, Combintownhead, Dawlish, Denbury, Hacombe, Hennock, Highweek, Holne, Ideford, Ilminster, Ipplepen, Kingskerswell, Kingsteignton, Manaton, Ogwell (East), Ogwell (West), St Nicholas, Staverton, Stokeinteignhead, Teigngrace, Teignmouth (East), Teignmouth (West), Torbryan, Trusham, Widdicombe-in-the-Moor, Wolborough, Woodland; Crockerham—Bridford, Chagford, Cheriton Bishop, Drewsteignton, Dunsford, Gidleigh, Hittesleigh, Lustleigh, Moreton, North Bovey, Southtawton, Spreyton, Tedburn (St Mary), Throwleigh.

Ashbury, a village and a parish in Berkshire. The village stands near the Ridge-way or Icknield Street, at the W end of Whitehorse Vale, 3 miles SSE of Shriveham station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{7}{8}$ S of Farringdon, and it has a post office under Shriveham, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Bishopstone. The parish includes also the tithings of Idstone and Odstone, and the hamlet of Kingstone-Winslow. Acreage, 5609; population, 706. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £240, in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is partly Norman, partly Decorated English. There are Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels. Ashdown Park is the seat of the Countess of Craven.

Ashbury, anciently *Essebury*, a parish in Devon, on an affluent of the river Torridge, 5 miles SSW of Hatherleigh, with a station on the Okehampton and Holsworthy branch of the L. & S.W.R., 206 miles from London. Post town, Beaworthy, which is the money order office; telegraph office, at the railway station. Acreage, 1748; population, 69. The manor, with most of the property, belongs to the owner of Ashbury Court, a large old residence with fine views over Dartmoor. The living is a rectory, united with North Lew, in the diocese of Exeter; value, £500, in the gift of the Crown. The church is a small edifice, with nave, chancel, and tower. It was restored in 1872.

Ashbury's, a station on the M.S. & L.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Manchester.

Ashby, a township in Bottesford parish, Lincoln, 7 miles WNW of Brigg (where is the telegraph office), under which it has a post and money order office. Acreage, 2235; population, 1634.

Ashby, a hamlet in Litton-Cheney parish, Dorset, 9 miles W of Dorchester.

Ashby, a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles SW of Buckenham station on the G.E.R., and 7 SE of Norwich, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Loddon. Acreage, 503; population, 176. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Carleton, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is an ancient building of flint, in the Early English style.

Ashby, a parish in Suffolk, near the river Waveney, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N of Somerleyton station on the G.E.R., and $\frac{6}{7}$ NW of Lowestoft, which is the post town; money order office, Blindstone; telegraph office, Somerleyton. Acreage, 1105; population, 88. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Somerleyton, in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £251. The church is mainly Early English, and has a Decorated east window, a square Norman font, and a circular west tower, with octagonal upper story.

Ashby-by-Partney, Ashby-East, or Ashby-on-the-Wold, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Steeping river, 2 miles E of Spilsby station on the G.N.R. Post town, Spilsby, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Acreage, 1026; population, 99. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £85. The church is a plain Gothic building of brick, and was restored in 1891. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Ashby, Canons, a parish in Northamptonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Moreton Pkney station on the Eastern and Western Junction railway, and 8 miles S of Daventry. Post town and telegraph office, Byfield (R.S.O.); money order office, Moreton. Acreage, 1830; population, 38. Here is the seat of the Dryden family. The church is the west part of the church of the priory, and contains very good work of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. No remains of the priory exist above ground.

Ashby-cum-Oby, a united parish in Norfolk, 2 miles SSE from Potter Heigham station on the G.E.R. and M.R., and 10 NW from Yarmouth, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Martham and Acle. Acreage, 1394; population, 90. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich, consolidated with Thurne and Oby; joint gross yearly value, £483, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich. The churches of both Ashby and Oby have disappeared.

Ashby-de-la-Launde, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 miles W of Digby station on the G.E. and G.N. Joint railway. Post town, Lincoln; money order office, Ruskington; telegraph office, Digby station. Acreage, 2689; population, 167. Ashby Hall is an old mansion with modern alterations and improvement. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £200. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style, with spire like that of All Souls, Marybone—sharp pointed without finial; dedicated to St Hybald, a Saxon hermit mentioned by Bede.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, a market and union town in Leicestershire. It stands in a pleasant situation, on the NW border of the county, on the rivulet Giltwisk, near the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, 18 miles by road and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ by railway NW by W of Leicester. The Leicester and Burton branch of the M.R. passes through the town, with a branch to Melbourne and Derby; and by way of Market Bosworth and Nuneaton there is also communication with the Trent valley. It was anciently called Esseyby, and it took the afterpart of its present name from the ancient Norman-French family of La Zouch. It belonged to that family from the time of Henry III. till 1461; it passed then to the Crown, and was given to the family of Hastings. The castle of the La Zouches stood on a rising ground at the S end of the town; and a stronger one was built on its site, out of its materials, in 1480, by Sir William Hastings. Colonel Henry Hastings, son of the Earl of Huntingdon, and afterwards created Baron Loughborough, garrisoned it for Charles I., was besieged in it by Fairfax, and surrendered it to Colonel Needham. The Parliament ordered it to be dismantled in 1648. Only portions of the hall, the chapel, and the kitchen are now standing, but they form an extensive and picturesque mass of ruin; and they show Tudor features of architecture which indicate that some parts were of later erection than the original pile. The scene of the grand tournament described in "Ivanhoe" is about a mile to the W, near the village of Smisby.

The town consists chiefly of one principal street, with two smaller ones running in a parallel direction, and contains some well-built houses. The town-hall was built in 1857, and is a noble edifice. A beautiful Queen Eleanor cross was erected in 1879 in memory of the Countess of London. St Helen's church is fine Decorated English; includes two chapels, separated by four lofty arches, springing from fluted pillars, and contains tombs of the Earls of Huntingdon, and of the good Countess Selina, who figures largely in religious history as the foundress of a sect which bears her name. The church was restored and enlarged at a cost of upwards of £12,000 in 1880. Trinity Church, at the west end of the town, is a handsome structure in the Early English style, with about 600 sittings, built in 1838 at a cost of £4000. It was renovated and enlarged in 1885-86. There are chapels for Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Primitive Methodists. The Congregational chapel, founded in 1675, was rebuilt in 1825, at a cost of £2000. The grammar-school is a large edifice, was founded in 1567 by Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, has valuable endowments, holds exhibitions in Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Christ Church, Oxford, and had for its first master Joseph Hall, afterwards

Bishop of Exeter, and the author of well-known Christian writings. The foundation also supports an English school, which has separate buildings. There are also two other endowed schools, and charities of the yearly value of about £200. Ivanhoe Baths, constructed in 1826, have a fine Doric edifice 200 feet long; are supplied by pipes from springs 3 miles distant, with mineral water, which has a good reputation for the treatment of rheumatism. The town is a summer resort of invalids and visitors, and has some good hotels, lodging-houses, a head post office, and two banks. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on the Monday before Shrove-Tuesday, Easter Tuesday, Nov. 10, with a statute fair on the first Tuesday after Sept. 21. Trade is carried on in malting, brewing, and in the traffic of neighbouring brick-fields, smelting works, and collieries. A coal-field lies around of irregular outline, about 10 miles by 8, estimated to comprise 40,000 acres of workable area of coal, having nine seams, with an aggregate thickness of 33 feet. The town, which is well drained and lighted, is governed by a Local Board of Health of 8 members, and is a seat of petty sessions.

The entire area of the parish, which is the largest in the county, is 6061 acres; population, 7710; the area of the town, 3951 acres; population, 4535. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £450 with residence, in the gift of Lord Donington. The living of Holy Trinity is a vicarage; net yearly value, £203, in the gift of the Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of Holy Trinity, 2394.

Ashby-Folville, a lordship and a parish in Leicestershire. The lordship lies on an affluent of the river Wreak, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of John-o'-Gaunt station on the G.N. and L. & N.W. Joint railways, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Melton-Mowbray. Acreage, 1796; population of the civil parish, 115; of the ecclesiastical, 316. The parish includes also the chapelry of Barsby, and its post town is Melton-Mowbray; money order office, Twyford; telegraph office, John-o'-Gaunt railway station. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; value, £250. The church is of the 14th century, and unusually large and fine, and was restored in 1875. The Carington mortuary chapel contains handsome altar tombs with recumbent effigies. The almshouses here were founded by Lord Carington 200 years ago, and have an income of £100 per annum.

Ashby, Great. See ASHBY-MAGNA.

Ashby, Little. See ASHBY-PARVA.

Ashby-Magna, a parish in Leicestershire, 2 miles ESE of Broughton-Astley station on the M.R., and 4 N by E of Lutterworth, which is the post town; money order office, Gilmorton; telegraph office, Broughton Astley railway station. Acreage, 1937; population, 279. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £180. The church is a stone structure, dating from the 14th century.

Ashby-Mears. See MEARS ASHBY.

Ashby-Parva or Little Ashby, a parish in Leicestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Ullesthorpe station on the M.R., and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Lutterworth, which is the post town and money order office; telegraph office, Ullesthorpe. Acreage, 1369; population, 137. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £200. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a small building of stone in the Perpendicular style. There is also a Congregational chapel.

Ashby-Puerorum, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Horncastle station on the G.N.R. The parish includes the hamlets of Stainsby and Holbeck, and its post town and telegraph office is Horncastle; money order office, Tetford. Acreage, 1631; population, 121. An estate was bequeathed to the Lincoln chorister boys, and this is alluded to in the distinctive name Puerorum. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £144. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a small antique structure, with a massive tower, and is in very good condition.

Ashby-St. Ledgers, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire, near Watling Street and the Oxford and Grand Junction Canals, 2 miles W of Welton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 N of Daventry. There is a post office under Rugby; money order and telegraph office, Kilsby. Acreage of the parish, 1935; population, 293. The distinctive name St Ledgers is taken from the patron saint of the church. Ashby manor

house, a substantial old mansion, belonged to the Catesbys, passed to the Jansons, and is now the property of the Senhouse family. A small room in one of its offices was the place where Robert Catesby and his fellow conspirators concocted the Gunpowder Plot. Ashby St Ledgers Lodge is another chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £140. The church is an edifice of nave and aisles, with tower and spire; has screen, rood loft, and three piscinas; and contains an altar tomb of William Catesby and his wife, of date 1493. This Catesby was the favourite of Richard III., fought for him at the battle of Bosworth, and was captured there and beheaded at Leicester.

Ashby, West, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 miles N by E of Horncastle station on the G.N.R. It contains the hamlets of Farthorpe and Middlethorpe, and its post town is Horncastle, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2739; population, 342. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £200. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Later English. There are six almshouses, endowed by Lady Wray with £30 a year, and a Wesleyan chapel.

Ashby-with-Fenby, a parish in Lincolnshire, at the foot of the Wolds, 3 miles SW of Holton-le-Clay station on the G.N.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Great Grimsby, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Waltham. Acreage, 1696; population, 227. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £200. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and six almshouses with £30 a year.

Ash-Campsey. See CAMPESEY-ASH.

Ashchurch, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, with a station on the M.R., at the junction of the Malvern and Evesham branches, 2 miles E of Tewkesbury. The parish includes the hamlets of Pamington, Fiddington, Nattton, Aston-upon-Carrant, and Northway, and its post town is Tewkesbury. There is a post office at Aston-upon-Carrant, or Aston Cross, under Tewkesbury, the money order office; telegraph office is at Ashchurch railway station. Acreage, 4274; population, 703. There is a mineral spring of similar quality to the waters of Cheltenham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £176. The church is Perpendicular, with a Norman porch and a pinnacled tower; it contains an ancient carved oak screen. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Aston-upon-Carrant.

Ashcombe, a parish in Devon, 3 miles E of Chudleigh, and 3 NW of Dawlish station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Dawlish; the money order and telegraph office is at Chudleigh. Acreage, 1968; population, 167. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £290. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a small edifice, repaired and partly rebuilt in 1825, and has a square tower and a stained glass east window.

Ashcombe, a hamlet in Weston-super-Mare parish, Somerset, near the Bristol Channel and the G.W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Axbridge.

Ashcombe, an estate in Cranborne Chase, Wilts, 5 miles SE of Shaftesbury. It belonged formerly to Lord Arundell. It comprises a romantic circular hollow, engrift with an amphitheatre of wooded hills, accessible only by a declivitous road; and has, in the centre, an isolated knoll, crowned by remains of an old mansion.

Ashcott, a parish in Somerset, 5 miles WSW of Glastonbury. It has a station on the Somerset and Dorset railway, and includes the hamlet of Pedwell. It has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Street. Acreage, 2382; population, 656. The manor belonged to Glastonbury Abbey. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was restored in 1860, and again in 1889. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Pedwell, and a Primitive Methodist chapel at Ashcott. There is also a good reading-room with lending library.

Ashdon, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cam, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Saffron-Walden, and 2 S of Bartlow station on the G.E.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Saffron-Walden. The hamlet of Bartlow is in the parish. Acreage, 4156; population, 790. A place with a fine prospect and four barrows—the latter supposed to be sepulchral monuments of Roman chiefs—contends with Ashington in Rochford

district the reputation of being the battlefield of Canute's victory of Assandune, in 1016, over Edmund Ironside. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £610. Patron, Caius College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient building of rubble and chunch in mixed styles, and there is also a Baptist chapel.

Ashdown Forest, an ancient forest, now a heathland, midway between East Grinstead and Uckfield, Sussex. It lies within the manor of Maresfield, extending into five parishes. It once was fenced, covered with wood, and stocked with deer; but was laid open during the civil war in the time of Charles I., and allowed to be desolated. Most of its timber was consumed as fuel in the iron furnaces which formerly abounded in the neighbourhood; and only a few trees, scattered and on the lower grounds, now remain. The general surface is bare and wild, cut with ravines and glens, or rising into heights which command extensive views. The manor, with the forest, belonged to the honour of Peversey; was given, among other lands, in lieu of Richmond Castle, to John of Gaunt, and took then the name of Lancaster Great Park; passed at the Restoration to the Earl of Bristol, and is now divided among various proprietors.

Ashdown Park, the seat of the Earl of Craven, in Berks, on a high desolate spot, among bleak downs, near Ridge-way or Icknield Street, 3 miles SSW of White Horse Vale, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Lambourn. The house was built by Webb, the nephew of Inigo Jones, in the same style as Coleshill, and contains interesting family portraits. Stones called the Grey Wethers, having some resemblance to a flock of sheep, the remains of a stratum of Bagshot sand, similar in nature to the stones of Stonehenge and Avebury, lie on the turf around the house, and a small circular camp, known as Alfred's Castle, lies to the E.

Ashe, a tithing in Stourpaine parish, Dorset, on the river Stour, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Blandford.

Ashe, or **Ash**, a tithing in Netherbury parish, Dorset, 1 mile SW of Beaminster. It is a curacy annexed to Netherby.

Ashe, or **Ash**, a hamlet in Musbury parish, Devon, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Axminster. An old mansion here, now a farmhouse, was the birthplace, in 1650, of John Churchill, the famous Duke of Marlborough.

Ashe, a parish in Hants, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Overton station on the L. & S.W.R., and 5 miles ENE of Whitechurch. Post town, Overton under Micheldever station. Acreage, 2127; population, 169. Part of the surface is warren. Ashe Park and Ashe Warren are chief residences. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £308. The Church of the Holy Trinity was rebuilt in 1878 on the site of the old one, of which it retains many interesting portions, including the rood-screen and a 12th century piscina. It is an edifice of flint with stone dressings, in the Decorated style, with 120 tithings.

Asheldham, a parish in Essex, near the coast, 2 miles NE from Southminster station on the G.E.R., and 11 ESE of Maldon. Acreage, 1310; population, 180. The surface is low and partly marshy. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £338. Patron, the Bishop of St Albans. The church is an ancient building of stone and flint, in the Decorated style.

Ashen, a parish in Essex, on the verge of the county, bounded by the river Stour, 23 miles SW of Clare, and 1 SE of Stoke station on the G.E.R. Post town, Clare, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1500; population, 215. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £200. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style. The chancel was rebuilt in 1858 and a vestry added.

Ashendon, a parish in Bucks. The parish is near the Julian way, 9 miles W of Aylesbury, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW from Quainton Road station on the L. & N.W.R., and includes the hamlet of Pollicot. Post town, Thame; money order and telegraph office, Brill. Acreage, 2128; population of the civil parish, 199; of the ecclesiastical, 336. The living is a vicarage, united with that oforton, in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £180, in the gift of Earl Temple. The church contains the figure of a crusader, and is an ancient building of stone, in the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles. The font is either Norman or Saxon.

Asheridge, a hamlet in Chesham parish, Buckinghamshire, 2 miles NW of Chesham. It has a small Congregational chapel.

Ashey, an extensive ancient manor in the Isle of Wight, extending from the coast around Ryde southward to the hills which overhang the Maia river. It belonged to the abbess of Wherwell, near Andover; was demised, in 1538, to Giles Worsley; and the northern part of it, on which Ryde stands, was sold to Anthony Dillington, and passed afterwards to the family of Player. Ashey Common, 2 miles S of Ryde, is now enclosed. Ashey Farm, a little further S, was the site of a cell of the nunnery of Wherwell. Ashey Down, still further S, rises 424 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a splendid view from Southampton to Chichester. Ashey Seamount, on the summit of the down, is a triangular pyramid, erected in 1735 by the Trinity Board, and guides the navigation into St Helen's Road at Spithead. The Ryde waterworks, constructed in 1855, are at the foot of the down. There is a station at Ashey on the Isle of Wight Central Railway.

Ashfield or Ashfield-with-Thorpe, a parish in Suffolk, 3 miles ESE of Debenham, and 6 from Framlingham station on the G.E.R. Post town, Debenham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1580; population, 191. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Patron, Lord Hemiker. The church is a brick structure of 1853.

Ashfield, Great, a parish in Suffolk, 2½ miles N of Elmswell station on the G.E.R., and 7½ NW of Stowmarket. It has a post-office of the name of Ashfield, under Bury St Edmunds; money order and telegraph office, Elmswell. Acreage, 1518; population, 362. Ashfield Lodge and Ashfield House are chief residences. Ashfield was the birthplace of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and of his brother, the Bishop of Durham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £60. Patron, Lord Thurlow. The church is a small brick and flint edifice, with a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Ashfield-with-Ruthall, a township in Ditton-Priors parish, Salop, containing the hamlets of Ashfield and Ruthall, 7½ miles SSW of Much-Wenlock.

Ashford, a village and a parish in Derbyshire. The village stands on the river Wye, in a charming situation, surrounded by high hills near Monsal dale, 1 mile from Longstone railway station, and 2 NW of Bakewell, under which it has a post and money order office, and it carries on a trade in marble. Mills for cutting, turing, and polishing marble were erected in its vicinity in 1748, and are the oldest establishments of their kind in England. Marbles of many tints, but chiefly black and grey, are found in the neighbourhood, about 40 feet beneath the surface, in beds from 3 to 9 inches thick, and are manufactured at the mills into a great variety of ornamental articles. Ashford Hall is the seat of the Clifford Smith family, and the manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. Church Dale, Thorabridge, and the Rookery are mansions in the parish. A spot near the church was the site of the mansion of Edward Plantagenet of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, now traceable only by the moat. In this parish the curfew, and the paneake bell on Shrove Tuesday, may still be heard. The acreage is 2554; population, 661. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Sheldon, in the diocese of Southwell; joint gross yearly value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Bakewell. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1869-70. There is a chapel for Methodists.

Ashford, a parish in Devon, on the north side of the estuary of the Taw, 2½ miles NW of Barnstaple, and 2 from Wrafton station on the Ilfracombe branch of the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Barnstaple; nearest money order and telegraph office, Pilton. Acreage, 368; population, 151. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £92. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built in 1854, and is a neat small edifice, with low square tower and a spire. The views nearly opposite Westward Ho are among the finest in Devon.

Ashford, a village and a parish in Middlesex. The village stands amid a richly-cultivated tract, 2 miles E of Staines, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., and a post and telegraph office (S.O.) under Staines. The parish includes the western part of Old Hounslow Heath, once the retreat of highwaymen and the terror of travellers. Acreage, 1402;

population, 2700. Ashford Lodge, Manor House, and Clock House are handsome seats. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London; value, £125. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1859. A Welsh charity school, an edifice in the Tudor style, was founded in 1857, and is now used as a high-class school for girls. The West London District School, opened in 1872, has accommodation for 790 children.

Ashford, a town and a parish in Kent. The town stands on the Eshe or Esseth river, the western branch of the Stour, and has a station on the L.C. & D.R. and S.E.R., 54 miles from London. It was anciently called Essetheford, from its situation on the river, and it belonged to Hugo de Montfort, and passed to successively the Asshetfords, the Criols, the Leybornes, the Auchers, the Smyths, and the Footes. The original town is situated on an eminence, on the N bank of the river, and has a High Street of considerable width, about half a mile long. A new town, called Alfred or Newtown-Ashford, was built by the railway company, adjacent to the station, and includes extensive workshops, constructed at a cost of upwards of £100,000, and about 200 dwellings and a school, used as a church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £456. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The parish church, in the old town, is a spacious structure, in fine Perpendicular English, built or restored by Sir John Fogge in the time of Edward IV., comprises nave, transept, and three chancels, with a lofty tower, resembling the Bell Harry Tower of Canterbury Cathedral, and contains a figured font, the tomb of Sir John Fogge, a brass of the Countess of Athole of 1375, and some fine monuments of the Smyths of Westenhanger, one of whom was the Saccharissa of Waller. An ecclesiastical college was founded by Sir John Fogge as a pendant to the church, but was dissolved in the time of Henry VII. A church, in the Second Pointed style, was built in the new town in 1867. There are chapels for five dissenting bodies and Roman Catholics; police station, the headquarters of Ashford Division Kent County Constabulary; mechanics' institute, assembly rooms, and reading-room; four-arched bridge, market-house, corn-exchange, and a head post office. There is also a neat cemetery, with two chapels. A fine swimming bath was built in 1867, which has an area of nearly one acre of water. Ashford Cottage Hospital, a red brick building, was erected in 1887 by W. Pountney Pountney, Esq., of Godinton House. Whitfield Hall, now taken by the Ashford Institute, was erected to the memory of Mr Henry Whitfield in 1874, and is used for public meetings. New sewerage works were completed in 1888 at a cost of £14,000. A great stock market is held every Tuesday, and fairs on 17 May, 9 Sept., and 12, 13, and 24 Oct. There are two banks, and two weekly newspapers are published. Wallis the mathematician, Glover the antiquary, and Milles the herald, were natives. The 'headstrong Kentish man' of Shakespeare, also, is 'John Cade of Ashford.' The Osborne family, Dukes of Leeds, are said to have originated here; and the Keppels, Earls of Albemarle, take from the place the title of Baron. Area of parish, 2850 acres; population, 10,728.

Ashford Parliamentary Division, or *Southern Kent*, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 67,820. The division includes the following:—Ashford—Appledore (part of), Ashford, Betersden, Bilsington (part of), Bircholt, Bonoington (part of), Boughton Aluph, Brabourne, Brenzett (part of), Brook, Brookland (part of), Challock, Charing, Chart (Great), Chart (Little), Chilham, Crundale, Eastwell, Ebony (part of), Egerton, Fairfield, Godmersham, Hastingleigh, Hinxhill, Hothfield, Iyvehurch (part of), Kennardington (part of), Keonington, Kingsnorth, Mersham, Midley, Molash, Orlestone (part of), Pluckley, Romney, (New, the part in the county), Romney (Old, part of), Ruckinge (part of), Sevington, Shadoxhurst, Smarden, Smeeth, Snargate (part of), Stone-in-Osney, Warehorne (part of), Westwell, Willesborough Wittersham, Woodehurch, Wye; Cranbrook—Benenden, Biddenden, Cranbrook, Frittenden, Goudhurst, Halden, Hawkhurst, Horsmonden, Marden, Newenden, Rolvenden, Saddinghurst, Staplehurst; Tenterden, municipal borough; New Romney, corporate town; Romney Marsh (such part as is not included in the St Augustine's division).

Ashford-Bowdler, a parish in Salop, on the right bank of the river Teme, adjacent to Woolferton station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, 2 miles S of Ludlow, which is the post town. Acreage, 596; population, 126. Ashford Hall is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £80. The church is an old edifice, figuring picturesquely in a neat small village. It was restored in 1853, and again in 1871.

Ashfordby. See ASFORDBY.

Ashford-Carbonell, a parish in Salop, on the left bank of the river Teme, 2 miles N by E from Woolferton station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and 3 S by E of Ludlow, under which it has a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1521; population, 260. Ashford House and Ashford Court are the chief residences. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is ancient. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Ashford-Hill, a locality on the north border of Hants, 3 miles from Kingsclere, with a post office under Reading.

Ashfurlong, a village in Sutton-Coldfield parish, Warwickshire, 2 miles NE of Sutton-Coldfield.

Ash-Hole, a cavern at Berry Head, on the south side of Tor Bay, Devon. The bones of hyænas and other animals have been found in it.

Ashill, a parish in Norfolk, 3½ miles NW of Watton station on the G.E.R., and 6 SE of Swaffham. It has a post and money order office under Watton, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 3030; population, 600. Part of the land is common, and some points command a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; value, £985. The church is Later English, has a flint tower, and is good. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Ashill, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands 4 miles NW of Ilminster station on the G.W.R., and 8½ SSE of Taunton. It has a post office under Ilminster; money order and telegraph office, Hatch Beachamp. The parish comprises 2740 acres; population of the civil parish, 552; of the ecclesiastical, 414. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1882.

Ashingdon, a parish in Essex, near the river Crouch, 2 miles N of Rochford station on the G.E.R., and 6 N of Southend. Post town, Rochford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acres, 1166; population, 97. Ashingdon disputes with Ashdon being the ancient Assandune, the scene of Canute's victory over Edmund Ironside in 1016. An ancient camp was formerly at Canewdon; a great group of barrows, supposed to be the graves of the Danes, is in the neighbouring parish of Woodham-Mortimer; and a church built by Canute, in commemoration of his victory, is said to have stood in the neighbouring village of Hockley. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; value, £290. The church is ancient, and has a fine view.

Ashingdon, N. W. Essex. See ASHDON.

Ashington, a parish in Somerset, on the river Yeo, 4 miles from Yeovil station on the G.W.R. Post town, Ilchester under Taunton. Acreage, 529; population, 32. The living is a rectory, annexed to Chilton Cantelo, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £290. The church is good.

Ashington, with **North Wachington**, a parish in Sussex, 5 miles NW of Steyning station on the L.B. & S.C.R. It contains the chapelry of Buncton, and has a post and money order office under Pulborough; telegraph office is at Storrington. Acreage, 1012; population of the civil parish, 219; of the ecclesiastical district, 502. The living is a rectory, united with the curacy of Buncton, in the diocese of Chichester; gross value, £275. The church is good, and was almost entirely restored in 1872.

Ashington and Sheepwash, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Bothal parish, Northumberland, on the river Wansbeck, 4 miles E of Morpeth. It has a station on the Elyth and Tyne section of the N.E.R.; a post, money order, and telegraph office under Morpeth, and two banks. Acreage, 666; population of the township, 141; of the ecclesiastical parish, 5331. The church, built in 1887, is in the

Early English and Norman styles. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; value, £255, in the gift of the Bishop of Newcastle. There is a school here. In 1893 the first stone was laid of a new village, near the railway station, which it is intended to create primarily for the workmen and their families, many hundreds in number, who are unable to find house room in the colliery village of Ashington. The site is 130 feet above the sea level, and overlies a bed of freestone. Sites for streets of cottages, terraces, and business premises have been laid out, and a system of sewerage and water supply has been designed.

Ashleworth, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, at a ferry on the north bank of the river Severn, 5 miles N of Gloucester, under which it has a post office, and at which is the money order office. Acreage, 1766; population, 450. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £160. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a fine edifice, chiefly Perpendicular, with some Early English and Decorated portions, and has an embattled tower with a spire. It was restored in 1869. It possesses many features of unusual interest—the north wall is pure Saxon, and is one of the most complete specimens of this work in England. It contains also a 14th century rood screen and loft. The original royal arms, time of Edward VI., are at the west end. The pulpit is an unusually fine one of carved oak, date 1635. There is a 14th century preaching cross in the churchyard in perfect preservation. Adjoining the church is a most perfect and beautiful tithe barn, and an Augustinian monastery with a very fine timbered hall, some interesting frescoes, and an effigy of Henry VI. The manor formed part of the possessions of the Earls of Berkeley, and was given to the Augustinian monastery at Bristol in the time of Edward II. Foscombe, the principal residence, is a fine mansion with a lofty tower, which commands an extensive view. The Old Vicarage is interesting for its antiquity.

Ashley, a township, a village, and a parish in Cheshire. The township lies near the river Bollin, 2½ miles S of Altrincham. It has a station on the Cheshire Lines railway, and a post office under Altrincham; money order and telegraph office, Peel Canesway, 2 miles distant. Acreage, 2263; population of the civil parish, 412; of the ecclesiastical, 616. Ashley Hall, the old manor house, now a farmhouse, is noted as the meeting-place of the Cheshire gentry in 1715, when the casting vote against participation in the Rebellion was given by Mr Assheton, the lord of the manor. Lord Egerton of Tatton is now lord of the manor. The parish was constituted in 1881. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; value, £300. Patron, Lord Egerton of Tatton. The church was erected in 1880.

Ashley, a tithing in Milton parish, Hants, near the Chancel, 4½ miles WSW of Lymington.

Ashley, a hamlet in Box parish, Wilts, adjacent to the G.W.R., 4½ miles WSW of Corsham.

Ashley, a parish in Hants, 2 miles from Horsebridge station on the L. & S.W.R., and 9 W of Winchester. Post town, Stockbridge under Winchester. Acreage, 1834; population, 103. There are vestiges of Roman camps, and a Danish entrenchment. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £220. The church is Norman, has a very small chancel arch, and was restored in 1858.

Ashley, a parish in Northamptonshire, on the verge of the county, on the river Welland, with a station on the L. & N.W.R., 5 miles ENE of Market-Harborough, which is the post town; money order office, Medbourne; telegraph office, Medbourne (R.S.) Acreage, 1230; population, 231. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style. There is also a Congregational chapel.

Ashley, a village and a parish in Staffordshire, 4 miles SW of Whitmore station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 ENE of Market-Drayton. It contains the village of Ashley-Heath, and part of the hamlet of Hook-Gate, and has a post office under Market-Drayton; money order and telegraph office, Whitmore. Acreage, 2821; population, 797. There is a Roman camp on a site 803 feet high. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £430. The church is a fine edifice, in the Decorated style, with an embattled tower. It was restored in 1861, and was also enlarged by a chapel which contains handsome monuments of the Kinnersleys. There

are chapels for Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and Primitive Methodists.

Ashley, a parish in Wiltshire, near Akeman Street, 3 miles NE of Tisbury, and 4 from Kemble Junction on the G.W.R. Post town, Tisbury. Acres, 952; population, 80. The property is all in one estate; belonged formerly to the Gorges and the Hungerfords, and belongs now to the Estcoirts. Part of the old mansion is standing, and is now used as a farmhouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £210. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is ancient; the chancel arch and porch are Early Norman, and the arches and pillars dividing the nave from the south aisle Early English; there is a square embattled tower in the Perpendicular style; it contains a rude font, and a monument to the Gorges family; it was restored in 1858.

Ashley-Combe, a summer residence of the Earl of Lovelace, 2 miles W of Porlock, Somerset. It stands on the coast, on a high narrow terrace, looking out on Porlock Bay. A glen adjacent to it leads up to a grand amphitheatre, streaked by five brooks on the side of a moorland height.

Ashley-cum-Silverley, a parish in Cambridgeshire, on the verge of the county, at Ashley Gap, 4 miles ESE of Newmarket railway station. It has a post office, of the name of Ashley, under Newmarket; money order and telegraph office, Cheveley. Acreage, 2225; population, 455. The living is a rectory and a vicarage—Ashley rectory, Silverley vicarage—in the diocese of Ely. Patron, Lord North. The church was built in 1845.

Ashley, Great and Little, two villages on the W border of Wilts, near the river Avon, 1½ and 2¾ miles NW of Bradford.

Ashley Green, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in Chesham parish, Bucks, 2½ miles NNE of Chesham on the Metropolitan railway, and 2½ from Berkhamstead station on the L. & N.W.R. It has a post office under Berkhamstead, which is the telegraph office. Population, 561. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £250. The church was erected in 1875. There is a small Baptist chapel.

Ashleyhay, a township in Wirksworth parish, Derbyshire, 1 mile SE of Wirksworth station on the M.R. Wirksworth is the post town. Area, 1393 acres; population, 173. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

Ashley-Heath. See ASHLEY, Staffordshire.

Ashley-Hill, a station on the G.W.R., 2½ miles N of Bristol.

Ashley-Lodge, an extra-parochial tract in the New Forest, Hants, 3 miles ENE of Fordingbridge.

Ashley-Park, the seat of the Sassoon family, on the N border of Surrey, on the Thames, 4½ miles E by S of Chertsey. The mansion is an edifice of red brick, with Tudor features, but has been much modernized, and contains a gallery 100 feet long. Some very large Scotch pines are in the park.

Ashley-Walk, a township in the parishes of Breamore and Ellingham, Hants. Post town, Fordingbridge. Acreage, 8399; population, 286.

Ashling, East and West, two titlings in Frintington parish, Sussex, near the South Coast railway, 4 miles NW of Chichester. West Ashling has a post office under Chichester.

Ashmanbaugh, a parish in Norfolk, 10 miles NNE of Norwich, and 2 N of Wroxham station on the G.E.R. Post town, Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Wroxham. Acreage, 665; population, 133. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich, consolidated with the rectory of the adjoining parish of Beeston St Lawrence; joint value, £213. The church is ancient.

Ashmansworth, a parish in Hants, 8 miles NNW of Whitechurch railway station, and 8½ SSW of Newbury. Post town, East Woodhay under Newbury. Acreage, 1821; population, 199. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of East Woodhay, in the diocese of Winchester; value, £371. The church is Early English. A Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1888.

Ashmore, a parish in Dorset, contiguous to Wilts, 5 miles SE of Shaftesbury, and 9 from Semley station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Salisbury; money order office, Fontmell Magna; telegraph office, Donhead

St Andrew. Acreage, 2376; population, 228. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £180. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The Church of St Nicholas is in the Early English style, and was built on the site of the old one in 1874, and contains some fine stained glass windows.

Ashness, a locality on the E side of Derwent Water, 3 miles S of Keswick, Cumberland. It commands a good bird's-eye view of the lake. Ashness Bridge is a favourite with artists.

Ash-next-Sandwich, so called to distinguish it from Ash near Sevenoaks, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on a rising-ground, by the side of Wingham brook, a tributary of the Stour, 3 miles W of Sandwich station on the S.E.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish comprises 7021 acres; population, 2242. Richborough Castle, the Roman Rutupiae, is on the E border, about a mile N of Sandwich. [See RICHMOND.] One of the earliest settlements of the Saxons was in the parish, and many relics of the earliest Saxon times have been found. Hops are grown, and pale ale is extensively brewed. There are two livings, St Nicholas and Trinity, and both are vicarages in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £307 and £250. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. St Nicholas Church is cruciform, Early English, and very fine; is surmounted by a spired central tower, which serves as a landmark; has undergone some good recent restorations, and contains an altar-tomb, two tombs with effigies of crusaders, and several brasses, one to the daughter of Sir John Oldcastle (Lord Cobham), the Lollard martyr. A small iron church in connection with the parish church was erected in 1888. The Church of Trinity stands at Westmarsh, 2 miles distant, and there is a neat Congregational chapel.

Asholme, a hamlet in Lambley parish, Northumberland; it forms a township with Lambley, and is situated on the East bank of the South Tyne, 5 miles S of Haltwhistle, and 1 from Lambley station on the N.E.R.

Asholt. See ASHOLT.

Ashop, The, a stream of Derbyshire. It rises at Ashop-Head, on the N side of the Peak, and runs about 8 miles east-south-eastward to the Derwent at Ashop-ton Inn.

Ashorne, a hamlet in Newbold-Pacey parish, Warwick, on an affluent of the river Avon, 5 miles S by E of Warwick. It has a Congregational chapel.

Ashover, a village, a township, and a parish in Derbyshire. The village stands in a deep narrow valley, on the river Amber, 3 miles WNW of Stretton railway station, and 7 SSW of Chesterfield. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once a market-town. Fairs for cattle and sheep are still held on 25 April and 15 Oct., and a statute fair in November. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chesterfield. Lace-making is carried on. Tannery-working and stocking-weaving were once prominent; but the former has ceased, and the latter is declining. The area of the township is 9564 acres; population, 2353. The parish includes also the hamlets of Alton, Kelstedge, Upper Town, Mill Town, and Little Moor. Limestone is quarried, and lead ore was formerly mined. Stubben Edge is the seat of the Jackson family. Overton Hall, formerly the seat of Sir Joseph Banks, the president of the Royal Society, is now the residence of the Jessop family. Lea Hurst, a fine Gothic mansion, for many years the home of Florence Nightingale, is now the seat of the Cocksey Lee family. Robin Hood's Mark, a rocking-stone about 26 feet in circuit, is on a slope of Ashover Common, and the Turning-stone, a remarkably shaped block 9 feet high, supposed to have been an object of Druidical veneration, is about 200 yards farther off. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £290 with residence. The church was built in 1419, and various alterations and improvements to its interior were made in 1886; is surmounted by a square embattled tower, and a handsome spire; has a beautiful window of stained glass to the Nodder family, set up in 1845, with several other memorial windows erected at various dates since then, and contains tombs of the Babingtons and two brasses. There are an endowed school at Upper Town under the control of Charity Trustees, and other charities £40. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a cemetery, under the control of a Burial Board.

Ashow, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Avon, adjacent to Stoneleigh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Kenilworth, which is the post town. Acreage, 1079; population, 159. Lord Leigh is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The manor was given, in the time of Edward IV., to the abbey of Stoeleighb. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £300. Patron, Lord Leigh. The ancient patrons were the Priors of Kenilworth. The church, which has Norman work, is ancient, with a pinnacled tower; it has a magnificent service of communion plate, given in 1638 by Lady Dudley.

Ashperton, a parish in Herefordshire, near the river Frome, 5 miles NW of Ledbury. It has a station on the G.W.R. Post town, Canon Frome Gate; money order office, Tarrington; telegraph office, Boshury. Acreage, 1692; population of the civil parish, 362; of the ecclesiastical district, 608. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Stretton-Grandison, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is an ancient edifice, with an embattled tower added at its restoration in 1840. Ashperton parish is part of the parish of Stretton-Grandison, Ashperton church being described as a chapelry.

Ashprington, a parish in Devon, at the influx of the Hareborne river to the Dart, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Totnes station on the G.W.R. Post town, Totnes. Acreage, 2255; population of the civil parish, 418; of the ecclesiastical, 464. Sharpsham House, the seat of the Durant family, is an elegant edifice, and commands an extensive view along the Dart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £537. The church is a neat old edifice, of nave, chancel, and aisles, with square tower. A dilapidated old chapel stands at Painsford.

Ash-Priors, a parish in Somerset, near Bishops-Lydeard station on the G.W.R., and 6 miles NW of Taunton. Post town, Bishops-Lydeard under Taunton. Acreage, 641; population, 128. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £70. The church is good, and was completely restored in 1874.

Ashreigney or Rings-Ash, a parish in Devon, 4 miles WNW of Eggesford station on the L. & S.W.R., and 4 WSW of Chumleigh, which is the post town. Acreage, 5723; population, 639. The parish was a rendezvous of Fairfax in 1646, prior to his attack on Torrington. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £495. The church is an ancient structure of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with low square tower; it was restored in 1889. The peal of bells was overhauled in 1891. There is a chapel for Bible Christians.

Ashridge Park, the seat of Earl Brownlow, on the border of Bucks and Herts, adjacent to the L. & N.W.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Berkhamstead. A monastery of the order of Bonhommes was founded here in 1283, by Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, and put into high celebrity by means of an alleged portion of the blood of Christ, which he brought to it from Germany. Edward I. kept Christmas and held a parliament in the monastery in 1290. The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, received a grant of the place, and resided in it; and she was taken prisoner hence to London on the charge of being a party to Wyatt's conspiracy. The church was destroyed in Elizabeth's time; the great hall and the cloisters stood till 1800, and only the crypt of the monastery now remains. A new mansion was built in 1808-14, after designs by Wyatt, and "is a varied and irregular line of towers and battlements, arched doorways, mullioned windows, corbels, and machicolations, with a turreted centre, fine Gothic porch, and beautifully proportioned spire, surmounting the chapel; and it contains fine statues, ancient brasses, choice paintings, and other objects of interest. The property was given by Elizabeth to her Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Baron Ellesmere, and passed through the Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater to Earl Brownlow.

Ashted, a parish in Surrey, with a station on the L. & S.W. and L.B. & S.C. railways, 16 miles from London, and 2 SW of Epsom. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acres, 2651; population, 1351. Ashted Park, the seat of the Kalli family, is a splendid mansion, and contains some good pictures. The park has some venerable old oaks and elms, and a long avenue of limes, and is well stocked with deer. Ashted Common, above the park, commands picturesque views; and contains, among wood, an ancient

entrenchment. The Roman Stone Street passed through the parish, and has left relics in the materials of the church. There is a mineral spring similar to that of Epsom. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £325. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower, and embodies Roman bricks and tiles in its walls, but has undergone numerous alterations. Sir Robert Howard used to entertain Charles II. in a mansion which occupied the site of the present Ashted House. An almshouse for eight poor widows has £44 from endowment, and other charities £16. There is an iron church, with sittings for 150.

Ashton, a township and a village, and an ecclesiastical parish, in Tarvin parish, Cheshire. The township lies near Delamere Forest, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Mouldsworth station on the Cheshire Lines railway system, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Tarvin, and 7 NE of Chester, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Kelsall. Acreage, 1324; population, 367. The ecclesiastical parish (population, 589) is called Ashton Hayes, and was constituted in 1849. It includes also the townships of Horton-cum-Peele and Mouldsworth. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; value, nominally £160 with residence. Patrons, Trustees. The church is modern, in the Perpendicular style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Ashton, a parish in Devon, adjoining the river Teign, 4 miles N of Chudleigh, with a station on the Teign Valley branch of the G.W.R. Post town, Chudleigh under Newton Abbot. Acreage, 2182; population of the civil parish, 209; of the ecclesiastical, 194. The Chudleighs were proprietors for several hundred years; and their mansion, some remains of which still exist, was garrisoned for King Charles I., and taken by the Parliamentarians. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £270. The church is a small ancient edifice, with square turreted tower. By a Local Government order in 1884, Middle Bramble and Lower Bramble were amalgamated with the parish.

Ashton, a township, conjoint with Eye and Moreton, in Eye parish, Herefordshire, 4 miles NNE of Leominster.

Ashton, a tithing in Bishops-Waltham parish, Hants, 1 mile NW of Bishops-Waltham.

Ashton, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire, on the Grand Junction Canal, near Saley Forest and the Blisworth tunnel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Road station on the L. & N.W.R., and 7 S of Northampton, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Road. Acreage, 1317; population, 255. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a building of stone in mixed styles. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Ashton, a township in Oundle parish, Northampton, near the Nen river, 1 mile E of Oundle. Acreage, 1848; population, 206.

Ashton, a hamlet in Bainton parish, Northampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Helpstone station on the M.R., and 5 E by S of Stamford.

Ashton Cold. See COLD ASHTON.

Ashton Court, the seat of the Smyth family, in Long Ashton parish, Somerset, on the SE slope of Ashton-Down, 2 miles SW of Bristol. The mansion belonged originally to the Lyons family, is an old edifice, with a front 143 feet long, by Inigo Jones, and contains a portrait-gallery 90 feet by 20.

Ashton-Gifford, a township in Codford-St Peter parish, Wilts, on the river Wiley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Heytesbury.

Ashton-Green, a hamlet in Prescot parish, Lancashire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of St Helens.

Ashton Hall, a seat in the township of Ashton-with-Stodday, Lancashire, beautifully situated, overlooking the estuary of the Lune, and Morecambe Bay, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Lancaster. It belonged to the Lawrences; passed, by marriage, to the Dukes of Hamilton in the reign of James II., and is now the residence of the Starkie family. The mansion is a large edifice, with a square embattled tower; the interior contains a fine baronial hall. The park is finely wooded, and commands charming views over Morecambe Bay.

Ashton-in-Makerfield, or **Ashton-le-Willows**, a village and a township in Lancashire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Newton-le-Willows station on the L. & N.W.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Ashton-in-Makerfield, under Newton-le-Willows. The town-

ship has long been noted for the manufacture of hinges, locks, bolts, screws, files, and nails, and there are extensive collieries. It is governed by a local board. Acreage, 6250; population, 13,379. The parish includes part of the township of Haydock. Garswood is the seat of Lord Gerard, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. There are two livings, or ecclesiastically two parishes, Holy Trinity and St Thomas, the former a rectory, the latter a vicarage in the diocese of Liverpool; net values, £367, with residence, and £250 respectively. Patron of Holy Trinity, the Earl of Derby; of St Thomas, the Rector of Ashton. Holy Trinity Church is near the hamlet of Downall-Green, North Ashton, where is a post and money order office under Wigan, and St Thomas' Church is in the village of Ashton. There are likewise a handsome Congregational chapel built in 1867, three other dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, an endowed grammar school, founded in 1588, for which a handsome set of new buildings was erected in 1872 capable of accommodating 120 scholars, and several other schools.

Ashton-Keynes, a parish in Wiltshire, on an affluent of the Thames, with a station on the Midland and South Western junction railway, 88 miles from London, and 4 W of Cricklade. It includes the chapelry of Leigh, and has a post office under Cricklade. Acreage, 2810; population of the civil parish, 925; of the ecclesiastical, 1227. Cove House is the principal residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £210. The church is good, and was thoroughly restored in 1876-77. There are two dissenting chapels.

Ashton-le-Willows. See **ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD**.

Ashton, Long, a parish in Somerset, 3 miles from Bristol station on the G.W. and M.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 4239; population, 2361. It contains Bedminster workhouse, and the hamlet of Providence. Leigh Woods is a picturesque portion of the parish on the bank of the Avon. The centre of the parish is a fertile wooded vale, partly disposed in market gardens and orchards, for sending vegetables and fruit to Bristol. The north rises into a range of bleak but picturesque hills, which command a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The south goes up to Barrow Common and Dundry Hill. The chief residence is **ASHTON COURT** (which see). Many Roman coins have been found, and there are some remains of Roman camps at Leigh Woods. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £350. The church dates from 1390, has a carved Gothic screen, dividing the chancel from the nave and aisles, contains figured stained windows and some handsome monuments, and is surmounted by a tower, with the arms of the Lyons family in stone; it was repaired and restored in 1872. A new church has been built at Leigh Woods at a cost of £3000. There is a Congregational chapel, and one for Plymouth Brethren. A village club was built in 1879. Collinson, the county historian, was vicar.

Ashton-on-Mersey, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. The township lies on the river Mersey, near the junction with it of the Bridgewater Canal, 1 mile NW of Sale station on the Manchester, South Junction and Altrincham railway, and 6 WSW of Manchester; it is not wholly within the parish of Ashton-on-Mersey, but extends into that of Bowdon. Post town, Manchester; the money order and telegraph office is at Sale. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is lord of the manor. Acreage, 1622; population, 4234. Brooks' Institute, erected in 1888 by Sir William Canliffe Brooks, Bart., contains a reading-room, and a room for billiards, &c. There is also a large public hall used for meetings, concerts, &c. The Mersey is crossed here by a stone bridge. The parish includes also the township of Sale, and the hamlet of Cross Street. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £1194. The parish church is ancient, and was restored in 1887. There is a large chapel-of-ease erected in 1874. The vicarage of Sale is a separate benefice. There are places of worship for Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends.

Ashton-on-Ribble, an ecclesiastical parish in Lancashire, on the river Ribble, adjacent to the Wyre and Preston railway, 2 miles W of Preston. It consists of the townships of Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam. Post town, Preston. Population, 4865. The living is a vicarage in the

diocese of Manchester; gross value, £350, with residence. The church was built in 1836, and rebuilt in 1873. There are also a chapel of ease, and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. There are brick and tile works here. Talketh Hall, Ashton Park, and The Larches are chief residences, and there are also numerous villas occupied by manufacturers and tradesmen of Preston.

Ashton Steeple. See **STEEPLE ASHTON**.

Ashton-under-Hill, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, with a station on the Ashchurch and Evesham branch of the M.R., 6 miles SW of Evesham. It has a post office under Tewkesbury; the money order office is at Beckford, and telegraph office at the railway station. Acreage, 1664; population, 361. The village contains good stone houses with square mullioned windows and lofty gables. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Beckford, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is ancient, and has an embattled tower with pinnacles; it was enlarged in 1868. It is the only church in England dedicated to St Barbara. Near the church are the remains of an ancient stone cross, which has a sundial at the top.

Ashton-under-Lyne, a union and market-town, a parish, and a parliamentary and municipal borough, on the SE border of Lancashire. The town stands on the river Tame, at a convergence of canals and railways, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Manchester. Its site is a rising-ground, from 30 to 40 feet high, on the N bank of the river; its environs are a low flat tract, reclaimed from the condition of a marsh, overlying strata of coal and sandstone, and studded with factories, villages, and mining-shafts; and many parts of both site and environs, previous to the introduction of the cotton trade in 1769, were bare, wet, and almost worthless. The Ashton family, now represented by the Earl of Stamford, were lords of the manor. The distinctive name "Under-Lyne" probably refers to the vicinity of the remarkable line of hills called the "Backbone of England."

The parish consists of the four divisions of Ashton-Town, Andenshaw, Knott-Lanes, and Hartshead; and includes the hamlets of Lees, Crossbank, Alt-Edge, Knott-Lanes, Wood-Park, Hazlehurst and Hurst, Heyrod, Andenshaw, Littlemoss and Waterhouses, Woodhouses, Mossley, Old Town, The Demesne, Stanrickhill and Luzley, Ridgehill and Lanes. Area of the parish, 9486 acres; population of the whole parish, 80,991, of which 73,713 were in Lancashire, the rest in Cheshire. Ashton Hall, a very ancient building, partly rebuilt in 1879, is the seat of the Countess of Stamford and Warrington.

The privileges of a borough were enjoyed anciently, but went into disuse, and were lost. The Act of 1832 gave the right to send a member to Parliament, and a charter of 1847 created a municipal governing body, consisting of a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four councillors. The town is divided into four wards, each represented by two aldermen and six councillors. The parliamentary borough was extended in 1867 to include the local board district of Hurst and the part of Dukinfield on the north bank of the river Tame. Under the Local Government Act, 1888, Ashton returns two representatives to the Lancashire County Council.

Ashton has numerous cotton factories; carries on the cotton trade in all its branches; does business in bleaching, dyeing, machine-making, hat-making, and silk-weaving; and has extensive collieries. It has three stations connected with the L. & Y., the M.S. & L., and the L. & N.W. railways, and three canals, which lead respectively to Huddersfield and the German Ocean, to the Peak-forest of Derbyshire, and to Manchester, Stockport, and Oldham. The town has a head post office, several banks, a savings bank and penny bank, and many good inns, and publishes one evening and two weekly newspapers.

The town comprises about 16 miles of streets, is well supplied with water, and has undergone great and costly improvements. The modern streets are wide and regular, and contain many good houses. The town-hall was built in 1840, at a cost of more than £7500, is in the Corinthian style, and was considerably enlarged in 1878; it contains police offices, rooms for petty sessions and county courts, committee rooms, and a public hall 83 feet by 40. Most of the public business connected with the borough and

neighbourhood is transacted here. The town-hall is also the headquarters of the fire brigade, which possesses steam and other fire engines. The Free Library and School for Science and Art, erected in 1891-92, is a fine building in the Early English style, with a tower and spire rising to a height of over 100 feet. It owes its origin to a munificent bequest by the late George Hegibottom, Esq., and comprises a fine entrance hall, class rooms, library, reading-rooms, chemical laboratory, lecture theatre, &c. The Corporation Baths, opened in 1870, the site for which was given by Lord Stamford at a nominal rent, consist of a large swimming bath, fitted with every convenience for bathers, a gallery for spectators, a small swimming bath for women, and private and Turkish baths. Every winter the large bath is converted into a skating rink and concert hall. The market place, presented to the town in 1829, was considerably enlarged in 1867, and a covered market erected with numerous stalls and shops; it was again enlarged in 1881, when a fish and meat market was added. The chief market day is Saturday; there is a cattle and pig fair on the second Thursday in every month; and four important fairs on 23 March, 29 April, 25 July, and 21 November. The annual wake is held on the first Sunday after August 15. The town is the headquarters of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion Manchester Regiment. The drill hall was erected in 1887 at a cost of £5500, and comprises a hall, 180 by 72 feet, reading-room, mess-rooms, &c. There is also a Mechanics' Institute, with library of 7000 volumes, and lecture, reading, and committee rooms. The clubs are, the Union Club, for professional and military gentlemen, the Church of England Institute and Conservative Club, and the Liberal Club. The Warrington Club, established in 1874, occupies a fine building in the Early English style, with billiard, conversation, whist, and dining rooms, and possesses a bowling green, croquet and tennis lawns, &c. A new Theatre Royal and Opera House was erected in 1892. The Infirmary, erected in 1858-59, is a large brick building in the Elizabethan style, and was endowed by Samuel Oldham, Esq., with £10,000, increased by subsequent endowments until, in 1890, it amounted to about £28,000, the annual income being about £2700. A new Nurses' Home has been erected and two new wards provided. A Children's Hospital, containing 28 beds, was erected in 1891. The Workhouse is one of the largest in the county, if not in the kingdom.

Stamford Park, at Highfield, was opened in 1873 by the late Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who gave nearly all the land. It comprises 64 acres of beautifully undulating land, in the centre of which stands a mansion designed for the uses of a library, picture gallery, and museum. In 1893 two fine sheets of water, of about 15 acres in extent, were added to the park for boating, fishing, and skating. The management and maintenance of this park were transferred in 1891 to the corporations of Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge, in which two boroughs it is situated. A cemetery, 40 acres in extent, at Dukinfield, is used conjointly by that township with Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge. Waterworks were established at Ashton in 1835 by a company, who sold the works in 1856 to the corporation. The latter obtained powers from Parliament in 1864 to largely increase the area of supply in conjunction with the Stalybridge corporation, and by a later Act obtained in 1870 better provision was made for the supply of water to the boroughs of Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge, and the Dukinfield Board of Health and their respective neighbourhoods; a joint committee has been formed to manage the undertakings. The district supplied has an area of about 35,000 acres, and the total capacity of the seven reservoirs is over 780,000,000 gallons.

St Michael's Church is a spacious structure in Later English, built in the reign of Henry V., surmounted by a tower of more recent date, with a fine peal of bells, and contains tombs of the Asshetons. It was thoroughly restored in 1840-44, and at various dates since further renovations and improvements have been carried out, including the erection of a new tower at a cost of £9000. St Peter's Church, at the west end of the town, is a beautiful edifice, with pinnacled square tower, and was built in 1824 at a cost of about £13,000. Christ Church, in Oldham road, is a

cruciform building of 1847. Holy Trinity Church, built in 1876, is a building in the Early English style. The district was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1879 from St Peter's, St Michael's, and Christ Church parishes. The living of St Michael's is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £330. Patron, the trustees of the late Earl of Stamford and Warrington. St Peter's, Christ Church, St James', and Holy Trinity are separate vicarages, the two former in the patronage of the Rector, the Crown, and the Bishop alternately, and the two latter in the gift of trustees. The gross value of St Peter's is £320; net value of St James', £303; and of Holy Trinity, £202. There are two Roman Catholic churches, numerous chapels for Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Swedenborgians, and mission halls and meeting rooms. A new Congregational chapel, with tower and spire, was erected in 1893 at a cost, including site, of £23,000. Area of the municipal borough and town, 1340 acres; population of the municipal borough, 40,463; and of the parliamentary borough, 47,235.

Ashton-under-Lyne Canals, two canals connecting Ashton-under-Lyne with the Huddersfield Canal and Manchester, and sending off branches to Stockport and Oldham. They were formed in 1793-1805, and are respectively $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 miles long. The one has a fall of 162½ feet, with 18 locks; the other a fall of 83 feet, with 8 locks.

Ashton, West, a tithing, a township, and a chapelry near Steeple-Ashton, Wilts. The tithing lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Trowbridge station on the G.W.R. There is a post and telegraph office; money order office, Trowbridge. Acreage of township, 2025; population, 302. Rood Ashton House is a splendid Gothic mansion, surrounded by a magnificent park of 700 acres. The chapelry is conterminous with the tithing, and is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £200. The church is a neat modern edifice, and has a stone pulpit and a good organ.

Ashton-with-Stodday, a township in Lancaster parish, Lancashire, on the Lancaster Canal, between the L. & N.W.R., and the estuary of the Lune, 3 miles S of Lancaster, which is the post town. Acreage, 1949; population, 186. See **ASIRRON HALL**.

Ashurst, a parish in Kent, on the verge of the county, at the river Medway, on the L.B. & S.C.R., 32 miles from London. Post town, Langton-Green under Tunbridge Wells. Acreage, 900; population, 181. Ashurst Park, the seat of the Field family, is in the neighbourhood. Sir George Stirling, Bart., is lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £105. Patron, Lord Sackville.

Ashurst, a parish in Sussex, on the river Adur, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Steyning, and 2 SSW of Partridge-Green station on the L.B. & S.C.R. Post town, Steyning; money order and telegraph office, Partridge-Green. Acreage, 2335; population, 327. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £280. Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is small but good, and was restored in 1877.

Ashurst, a hamlet in East Grinstead parish, Sussex.

Ashurst-Beacon, a sea-mark on a hill, 4 miles WNW of Wigan, Lancashire. It guides the navigation up to Liverpool, and commands a magnificent view extending over the Irish Sea, with the Isle of Man, and from the mountains of the Lake district to the mountains of Wales.

Ashwater, a village and a parish in Devon. The village stands 7 miles SSE of Holsworthy, and has a station on a section of the L. & S.W.R., 215 miles from London. The parish includes also the hamlet of Quoditch. It has a post office under Beaworthy, and there is a telegraph office at the railway station. Acreage, 8710; population, 756. Good building-stone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £700. The church is an old structure, with lofty pinnacled tower, and contains several monuments and a very fine ancient font. There are two chapels for Bible Christians.

Ash-Week, a tithing in Bishops-Lydeard parish, near Ash-Priors, Somerset.

Ashwell, a village and a parish in Herts. The village stands at the source of the river Iche, where rise the thirty or more springs eventually forming the river Cam. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of a station of its own name on the Hitchin and Cambridge branch of the G.N.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Baldock.

That there was a British settlement here is proved by the existence of an entrenched camp called Arbury Banks. Afterwards it was a Roman town called Magrovinium. British and Roman coins have been found. It bore anciently the name of Esecwell, and was a seat of the Saxon kings, a borough, and a market-town. It now consists of several scattered streets, the three principal running parallel, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Baldock. (R.S.O.) The parish comprises 4109 acres; population, 1556. The manor was given, before the time of Edward the Confessor, to Westminster Abbey, and passed at the dissolution to the see of London. The Roman road, Icknield Street, passes $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S of the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; value about £350 net, with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Albans. The Church of St Mary the Virgin is one of the finest in the county, mostly of Early English date. It consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, north and south porches, and a massive and lofty tower, surmounted by a finely tapering spire 176 feet in height, containing a peal of 6 bells, the oldest bearing date 1694. There are various inscriptions on the walls of the tower, one referring to the great plague of 1361. The church was restored in 1868. It contains that which is said to be the founder's tomb, without date. The oak pulpit is dated 1627. There is a large ambry in the Lady Chapel, a piscina, and the remains of a reredos.

Ashwell, a parish in Rutland, on the M.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Oakham, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 1835; population, 244. The manor, known in the Saxon times as Exwell, belonged to Earl Harold, and passed in the time of Edward III. to the Touchets, and afterwards to others. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; value, £605. Patron, Viscount Downe. The church is a handsome edifice, with a tower, and contains three interesting altar-tombs. Ashwell Hall is a fine mansion, erected in 1879.

Ashwell-Thorpe, a parish in Norfolk, on an affluent of the river Yare, with a station $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E on the G.E.R. Post town, Wymondham; telegraph office at the station; money order office, Wreningham. Acreage, 1007; population, 379. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Wreningham, in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £321. Patron, Lord Berners. The church, an ancient building of flint, contains some old monuments.

Ashwick, a parish in Somerset, on the Fosse way, near Masbary camp, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Binegar station on the Somerset and Dorset Railway. Post town, Bath; money order office, Oakhill; telegraph office, Shepton Mallet. Acreage, 1530; population of the civil parish, 814; of the ecclesiastical, 640. Ashwick Grove is the seat of the Strachays. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £110. Patron, the Vicar of Kilmersdon. The church is good and has been well preserved; there are two dissenting chapels. The villages of Nettlebridge and Gurney Slade are partly in this parish.

Ashwicken or Ashwyken, a parish in Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of East Winch station on the Lynn and Dereham railway, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of King's Lynn. Post town, East Winch-under-Lynn, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1336; population of the civil parish, 111; of the ecclesiastical district, 323. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Leziate, in the diocese of Norwich; value, £520. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone. Ashwicken Hall is the chief residence.

Ashworth, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Middleton parish, Lancashire, on an affluent of the river Roch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Heywood station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Post town, Rochdale. Acreage, 1021; population, 137. Lord Egerton of Tatton is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £170 with residence. Patron, Lord Egerton. The church is good.

Askam, with Ireleth, an ecclesiastical parish in the civil parish of Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, with a station on the Furness railway. The correct name of this parish is Ireleth-cum-Askam. The Church of St Mary, rebuilt in 1865 at the cost of the Duke of Buccleuch, is a small building in the Geometric Gothic style. The living is a vicarage; net yearly value £180 with residence, in the

gift of the Vicar of Dalton. There are Wesleyan, Primitive, and Free Methodist chapels. There are extensive mines of iron ore in the parish, and the works of the Furness Iron and Steel Company are in this ward. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Penrith.

Aske, a township in Easby parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Richmond, which is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1764; population, 145. Aske Hall, situated in a beautiful park, is the seat of the Marquis of Zetland, who is lord of the manor and sole landowner, belonged formerly to the Darcys, and commands a fine prospect up and down the Swale.

Askern or Askerne, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a rocky eminence, bordering on the plain of York, adjacent to the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Doncaster, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Doncaster. It was formerly an insignificant hamlet, but is now a pretty place, with hotels and lodging-houses, much frequented by invalids and others seeking benefit from medicinal waters and salubrious air. A large hydropathic establishment was erected in 1893. There is a sulphurous spa by the side of a small, plain sheet of water, called Askern Pool. It possesses celebrity for the cure of rheumatism and scorbutic diseases. There are four separate wells with their pump-rooms and baths, including the charity baths. The British prince Ambrosius is said to have defeated and killed the Saxon leader Hengist on the neighbouring plain. The township comprises 858 acres; population, 593. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £124 with residence, in the patronage of the Archbishop. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Askerswell, a parish in Dorset, on the Asker, an affluent of the river Brid, 2 miles from Powerstock station on the G.W.R., and 5 from Bridport, under which it has a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1724; population of the civil parish, 230; of the ecclesiastical, 194. The surface is a pleasant valley surrounded by hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £140. The church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1858, but has a tower which belonged to a previous edifice.

Askerton, a township in Lancashire, Camberland, on an affluent of the river Irthing, 6 miles NNE of Brampton. Area, 11,302 acres; population, 291. Berethen Castle here was built by the Daeres, who derived their name from the exploits of one of their ancestors at the siege of Acre under Richard Coeur de Lion, and was, at one time, garrisoned for the Crown against the Scots.

Asket, a hamlet in Monks-Risborough parish, Bucks, 1 mile NNE of Princes-Risborough. There is a Baptist chapel.

Askham, a parish and a village in Notts, 3 miles WNW of Tuxford railway station, and 5 SE of East Retford. It includes the hamlet of Rockley, and its post town is Tuxford, under Newark. Acreage, 1312; population, 219. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £184 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is of mixed styles of architecture, part being Norman.

Askham, a parish in the West Ward, Westmoreland, comprising the townships of Askham and Helton. It lies pleasantly on the Lowther river, opposite Lowther Castle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Clifton railway station, and 5 S of Penrith, under which it has a post office. Acreage, 4484; population, 518. The manors of Askham and Helton Fleckett belong to the Earl of Lonsdale. Askham Hall, the old manor house, is now the rectory of Lowther. Limestone is quarried. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £190. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is good.

Askham-Bryan or East Askham, a village and a parish in the ainsty of the city of York, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Copmanthorpe railway station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW of York. For civil purposes it is in the W. Riding, but for parliamentary purposes is included in the Thirsk division of the N. Riding. Acreage, 1895; population, 267. It has a post office under York; money order office, Copmanthorpe; telegraph office, Holgate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £170. The church is old but good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Askham-Richard or West Askham, a parish and a village in the W.R. Yorkshire, contiguous to Askham-Bryan, 3 miles NW of Copmanthorpe railway station, and 6 SW of York by road. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under York. Acreage, 981; population, 212. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of York; value, £210 with residence. Patron, Sir Andrew Fairbairn. The church is an old building, in the Norman style, which was thoroughly restored in 1879-80. There is also a Wesleyan chapel and two small churches.

Askrigg, a small town, a township, and a parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the left side of the river Ure, 6 miles E of Hawes, with a station on a branch of the N.E.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office. It is a very ancient place, and was once much more prosperous than now. It resembles a mere village, but has by charter a weekly market on Thursday, and fairs on 12 May, the first Thursday of June, 1 and 2 July, and 28 Oct.; also on the second Thursday in July for the hiring of servants for the hay-harvest. A moorish, upland country lies around it, and embosoms some striking scenery, with the fine waterfalls of Millgill and Whitfell Forests. The township includes also the hamlets of Newbiggin, Nappa, and Woodhall. Acreage, 4886 of land and 28 of water; population, 552. Lead ore occurs, and has been worked, but not very productively. The parish includes the townships of Askrigg, Low Abbot-side, and part of that of Bainbridge, at which there are remains of a Roman encampment. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £116. Patron, the Vicar of Aysgarth. The church is an ancient and interesting edifice, in good condition. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and three almshouses for widows with an endowment of £60 per annum.

Askwith-cum-Snowden, a township in Weston parish, W. R. Yorkshire, near the river Wharfe, 3 miles NW of Otley. It includes the hamlets of Upper and Lower Snowden. Acreage, 3393; population, 231. Post town, Otley, which is also the money order and telegraph office. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Aslackby, a township and a parish in Lincolnshire. The parish lies 2 miles S of Falkingham, and 3 NW from Rippingale station on the G.N.R., includes the hamlets of Graby and Millthorpe, and has a few allotment. Post town, Falkingham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 4078; population, 415. A commandery of the Knights Templars was founded here, in the time of Richard I., by John le Mareschal. A farmhouse, called the Temple, now stands on the site of its church. A castle also was founded here before 1062, and can still be traced in fosse and mounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £320. The church is a handsome edifice, with an embattled tower.

Aslacre, East and West, two wapentakes in the parts of Lindsey, Lincoln. They lie toward the NW of the county, include Blyborough parish and twenty other parishes, and are traversed by Ermine Street.

Aslacton, a parish in Norfolk, on an affluent of the river Yare, 2 miles S of Fornett station, and 2 NW of Tivetshall station on the G.E.R., and 6 ENE of New Buckenham. Post town, Long Stratton; money order office, Tibbenham; telegraph office, Long Stratton. Acreage, 1206; population, 367. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £17. The church is good, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Aslacton or Aslockton, a village and a township in Scarrington parish, Notts, on the river Smite, with a station on the G.N.R., 3 miles E of Bingham. It has a post office under Nottingham; the money order office is at Bingham. Area, 1273 acres; population, 358. A chapel here was a peculiar of the collegiate church of Southwell, but is now a ruin. Archbishop Crammer was a native. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and the Crammer Mission Rooms. The living is a joint vicarage with Scarrington.

Aspall, a parish in Suffolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Debenham, and 7 miles from Eye station on the G.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Debenham under Stoneham. Acreage, 843; population, 139. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £200. The church is an ancient Gothic building of rubble.

Aspatia, a small town and township, and a parish in

Cumberland. The town stands on the right side of the river Ellen, adjacent to the Carlisle and Maryport railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Maryport. It has a station on the railway, a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and a weekly market on Thursday. It has a local board and school board, two banks, and a flourishing agricultural college, which was considerably enlarged in 1893. Its site is the side of a hill, and its appearance that of a long straggling village. Its name is a corruption of Aspatrick or Gospatrick, and was derived from one of the Gospatricks, the first lord of Allerdale, or from the As or St Patrick (predecessor of St Kentigern, the patron saint of the church). whose name was still retained in the time of King John in Wath-Patrick-Wath, a ford on the borders of the neighbouring forest. The township bears the name of Aspatia and Brayton. In the churchyard are the stem of a pre-Norman cross and an early shrine-shaped tomb, imitating the wattle work of buildings prior to the use of worked stone, and decorated with the Triquetra, St Patrick's symbol of the Holy Trinity. A silver brooch ornamented with the same early emblem was found near Brayton. Acreage, 3550; population, 2714. The parish includes also the townships of Hayton and Menlo, and Oughterside and Allerby. The surface is hilly. Coal and red sandstone are worked. A human skeleton, 7 feet long, supposed to have been that of some great chief, buried about the second century, together with a broad sword 5 feet long, and some fine ornaments of a warrior, was found, in 1790, beneath a barrow on Beacon Hill, an eminence about 200 yards N of the town. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; value, about £400. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church was rebuilt in 1848. Hayton was made a separate charge in 1867, and is a rectory. One of the Norman arches of the church is rebuilt in the clock chamber of the tower, and other earlier remains are preserved in the vestry. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist chapels, and small charities.

Aspenden or Aspeden, a parish and a village in Herts, on the river Rib, 1 mile W of Buntingford station on the G.E.R. It includes part of the post town of Buntingford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1711; population of the civil parish, 658; of the ecclesiastical, 408. Aspenden Hall, the seat of the Lushington family, and its park is a prominent feature. Aspenden Lodge is also a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £408. Patron, the Earl of Mexborough. The church contains a curious monument to Sir Robert Clifford, master of the ordinance to Henry VII., and other tombs and brasses, and is in good condition.

Aspley, a township in Eccleshall parish, Staffordshire, 3 miles NNW of Eccleshall, and 1 from Standon Bridge station on the L. & N.W.R.

Aspley, a hamlet in Wootton Waven parish, Warwickshire, forming with Ullenhall an ecclesiastical parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Henley-in-Arden.

Aspley-Guise, formerly a town, now a village and a parish in Bedfordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Woburn Sands station on the L. & N.W.R., and 2 miles N of Woburn. It has a post and telegraph office under Woburn, and formerly had a market. Acreage, 1899; population, 1230. The manor belonged anciently to the Guises. Aspley House and The Rookery are chief residences. Aspley Heath and Aspley Wood give fine views. The area of Aspley Heath is 600 acres; population, 451. Fuller's earth occurs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £173. Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church is elegant, and there are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Asps, a village in Bishops-Tachbrook parish, Warwickshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Warwick.

Aspull, a township and a village in Lancashire. The township lies 2 miles NE of Wigan, is governed by a local board formed in 1876, and has a post and money order office, of the name of Aspull-Moor, under Wigan. It forms a parish with Haigh. Acreage, 1905; population, 8952. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in collieries, malt kilns, and a cotton mill. There is a church erected in 1871, and Congregational, Methodist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic chapels.

Assesby, a village and a township in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire, near the Hull railway and the river Ouse, 2 miles

W of Howden railway station. Acreage, 980; population, 239.

Assendon, Upper, a liberty in Pirton parish, Oxford, 4 miles NW of Henley-on-Thames. It has a post-office under Henley, which is the money order and telegraph office. Stonor Park, an ancient Elizabethan mansion, standing in a park of from two to three hundred acres, and The Warren, are chief residences here. There are also a Catholic chapel and school, and five almshouses.

Assington, a parish in Suffolk, on an affluent of the river Stour, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Bures station on the G.E.R., and 5 SE of Sudbury, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Boxford. Acreage, 3041; population, 591. The manor belonged formerly to the Corbets, and now to the Gurdon family, whose seat is Assington Hall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; value, £420. The church is a building of flint in the Perpendicular style.

Astbury or Newbold Astbury, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Dane, near the Macclesfield Canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Congleton, and has a post-office under Congleton, which is the money order and telegraph office, and fairs on the last Friday in April and October. The township comprises 2907 acres; population, 608. The parish includes also the townships of Moreton-cum-Alcumlow and Somerford, the borough of Congleton, and the ecclesiastical parishes of Hulme Walfield (including Radnor and Somerford Booths), Buglawton, Odd Rode, and Smallwood. Coal, limestone, and building stone are worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £700. Patron, Lord Crewe. The church is one of the finest in Cheshire, Perpendicular generally, and has been enlarged and restored several times. It has a nave, chancel, N and S aisles, clerestory, W and S porch, two chapels, and a tower with a lofty spire at the NW angle, which was the western tower of the original church. It contains chancel stalls, a rood-loft, a fine screen, a handsome E. stained window, and carved oak ceilings. There is a peal of 4 bells, and a good organ. There are some interesting monuments in the church, and others very ancient and much decayed in the churchyard.

Asterby, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, near the river Bain, 6 miles N by E of Horncastle station on the G.N.R. Post town, Horncastle; money order office, Scamblesby; telegraph office, Bammer. Acreage, 1103; population, 166. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £240. The church is an ancient edifice of stone, in the Early English style. There are also Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Asterleigh, a civil parish in Oxfordshire, contiguous to Kiddington parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Woodstock. It consists of a single farm. Area, 296 acres; population, 37.

Asterley, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop, near the river Rea, 9 miles SW of Shrewsbury, and 2 from Pontesbury station on the Shrewsbury and Minsterley branch of the L. & N.W. and G.W. railways. There is a mission church and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Asterton, a township in Mladtown parish, Salop, on Long Mynd hills, 5 miles SW of Church-Stretton. For ecclesiastical purposes it is in Norbury parish. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Asthall, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands on the Windrush river, and on Akeman Street, at the SW end of Wychwood forest, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Burford, and 4 N of Bampton station on the G.W.R. It was known to the Saxons as Esthale, and belonged to Roger d'Ivri. The parish includes also the hamlets of Asthall-Leigh, Worsham, Fordwells, Field Assarts, and Stonelands. Post town, Burford (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2259; population, 351. A large barrow, believed to be the sepulchre of some person of note, is on Akeman Street. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; value, £130. Patron, Eton College. The church is ancient, and a new one, at Asthall-Leigh, was built in 1861 as a chapel of ease to the parish church.

Asthorpe or Hasthorpe, a hamlet in Willoughby parish, Lincoln, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Alford.

Astley, formerly a chapelry in the parish of St Mary, Shrewsbury, Salop, is 1 mile S of Hadoall station on the

L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Shrewsbury, under which it has a post office; Hadnall is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1204; population, 244. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £150, in the gift of Trustees. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1883. Astley House is the chief residence.

Astley, a parish in Warwickshire, on the Sow brook, 3 miles SW of Stockingford station on the M.R., and $\frac{1}{4}$ SW by W of Nuneaton, under which it has a post office; money order office, Stockingford; telegraph office, Stockingford railway station. Acreage, 2629; population, 275. The manor belonged to the family of Astley, one of whom fell on the field of Evesham fighting against Henry III., two were taken prisoners on the field of Bannockburn, and one was distinguished for military services in the time of Henry VIII.; it passed by marriage to the Greys of Ruthin, of whom were the Duke of Suffolk and his daughter, Lady Jane Grey, who suffered on the block for their claim to the crown; and it now belongs to the Newdegate family of the neighboring seat of Arbury Hall. Astley Castle, the ancient residence of the Greys, rebuilt in the time of Queen Mary, was allowed to fall into neglect, and was used as a farmhouse; but is now a renovated and handsome residence, and contains the writing table and chair used by the Duke of Suffolk when in hiding after the failure of Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection. The old parts of it are picturesquely clothed with ivy, and a moat around it has remains of massive masonry along the inner edge, and is overshadowed with fine trees. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; value, £138. The church is part of an edifice built in the time of Edward III. by Sir Thomas de Astley, and was formerly cruciform, and adorned with a tall spire, which served as a landmark in the broad surrounding woodlands, and was popularly called "the Lanthorn of Arden." It now consists of chancel, nave, S porch, and an embattled tower with pinnacles; it was restored in 1876. It contains a monument to the Duke of Suffolk, mentioned above, and his wife, and a brass of the fifteenth century. There is a third monument, supposed to be that of Lady Jane Grey.

Astley, a parish in Worcestershire, on the river Severn, 3 miles SW by S of Stourport, which is the post town. Acreage, 3031; population, 828. A Benedictine priory, subordinate to the abbey of St Taurinus in France, was founded here in the time of Henry I. by Ralph de Toden; suffered frequent seizure by the Crown during the wars with France; passed, in the time of Richard II. to John Beauchamp, and in that of Edward IV. to the college of Westbury, and was given by Henry VII. to Sir Ralph Sadleir, the compiler of the state papers. A well, known as the Prior's well, near the churchyard, is the only relic. Woodhampton and Oakhampton are the chief residences. A hermitage was cut out of the solid rock at Astley Cliff, near Redstone ferry; it was, in pre-Reformation days, a place of great resort for devotees, and is assigned by tradition as a residence of Layamon, the chronicler and poet; later, it was turned into an alehouse, and is now used for farm purposes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; value, £530. The church stands on an eminence, and is a fine specimen of Early Norman architecture; it contains a Norman font, some good altar-tombs to the Blount family, and a replica by Bacon of his memorial to Mrs Mason in Bristol Cathedral. In the churchyard is a monument to Miss Frances Ridley Havergal, whose father was rector of this parish.

Astley, a hamlet in the parish of Swillington, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Leeds.

Astley or East Leigh, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Leigh parish, Lancashire, near the Bridgewater Canal and the Manchester and Liverpool section of the L. & N.W.R., 10 miles W of Manchester. It has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester. Acreage, 2686; population, 2552. There are collieries and a large cotton mill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; value, £480 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Leigh. The church was erected in 1760, and has been three times enlarged. There are Wesleyan and Unitarian chapels, a free grammar school, founded in 1632, and some charities.

Astley-Abbots, a village and a parish in Salop, on the river Severn, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Linley station on the G.W.R., and

ASTLEY-BRIDGE

2½ miles N of Bridgnorth, which is the post town. Acreage, 3325; population, 609. Stanley Hall is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £137. The church is ancient, partly Norman; the chancel was rebuilt in 1633, and the nave and steeple in 1857; it contains a Norman font and a richly carved pulpit.

Astley-Bridge with Sharples forms a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Lancashire. The township lies near the Bolton and Blackburn railway, 3 miles N of Bolton. Area, 1780 acres; population, 6239. It is governed by a local board of 12 members, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bolton. The parish was constituted in 1844. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; value, £290 with residence. Patrons, the Crown and the Bishop alternately. The church was built in 1848, is in the Early English style, and has a tower surmounted by a spire. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, three banks, and almshouses for 12 widows and spinsters. Cotton spinning and extensive bleach-works furnish employment to the inhabitants. Eden's Orphanage, erected in 1879, for destitute orphan children whose parents resided at the time of death in the Bolton Poor Law Union, priority being given to those belonging to the Astley Bridge Local Board's District, has since been added to by the erection of a detached new school-room in 1885, and by a large gymnasium and detached infirmary, opened in 1890. The school will accommodate 100 children.

Astmoor, a hamlet in Runcorn parish, Cheshire, 1½ mile SE of Runcorn.

Aston, a township in Hope parish, Derby, 2 miles ENE of Castleton. Acreage, 710; population, 86. The nearest station is Miller's Dale on the Midland Railway.

Aston, a township in Hawarden parish, Flintshire, adjacent to Queen's Ferry station on the L. & N.W.R., near the river Dee, 1 mile N by W of Hawarden. The manor, with an ancient castle, was held by the Whitneys from the time of Edward III.

Aston, a village and a parish in Hertfordshire, on the river Beane, 4 miles SE of Stevenage, and 2½ NE of Knebworth station on the G.N.R. It has a post and money order office under Stevenage; the telegraph office being Knebworth station. Acreage, 2070; population, 541. The manor-house, at Aston Place, is a building of older date than the time of Henry VIII.—one room at the top of this house is 113 feet long. Six large barrows, supposed to be Danish, occur contiguous to the public road, close to Stevenage. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £350. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone.

Aston, a township in Lydham parish, Montgomeryshire, 3 miles NW of Bishops Castle, on the borders of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire. Acreage, 1146; population, 56.

Aston, a township in Wem parish, Salop, on the river Roden, 1 mile E of Wem.

Aston, a township in Mucklestone parish, Staffordshire, 1 mile from Pipe Gate station on the N Staffordshire railway, and 6½ miles NE of Market-Drayton.

Aston, a hamlet in Avening parish, Gloucestershire, 2 miles ESE of Minchinhampton.

Aston, a township in Kingsland parish, Herefordshire, on the river Lng, 3 miles WNW of Leominster.

Aston, a township in Claverley parish, Salop, 6½ miles E of Bridgnorth.

Aston, a township in Munslow parish, Salop, near the river Corve, under Wenlock Edge, 3 miles SW of Harton Road station on the G.W.R., and 1 mile S of Munslow. It has a Wesleyan chapel.

Aston, a township and chapelry in Oswestry parish, Salop, 3 miles SE of Oswestry, which is the post town. Aston Hall, the seat of the lord of the manor, is situated in a park of 400 acres. The chapel, adjacent to the Hall, was rebuilt in 1742.

Aston, a township in Wellington parish, Salop, near Watling Street, under the Wrekin, 3 miles SW of Wellington. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor.

Aston, a hamlet in Stone parish, Staffordshire, on the river Trent, 2 miles SE of Stone; forming, with Burnston and Stoke, an ecclesiastical parish. It has a post-office under Stone, which is the money order and telegraph office.

ASTON BANK

Population, 540. The manor belonged anciently to the Astons, and passed to the Hevinghams and the Simeons. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £230. The church is modern, with a tower and spire. There is a small Roman Catholic chapel.

Aston, a hamlet in Ivivhoe parish, Bucks, 1 mile NE by N of Ivivhoe. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Aston, a parish in Warwickshire, lying partly within the boundaries of the city of Birmingham, of which it is practically a suburb. It is traversed by the old Roman Icknield Street, and the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal. It comprises Deritend, Bordesley, Duddleston-cum-Neebells, Aston Manor, Witton, Erdington, Little Bromwich, Saltley and Washwood, Castle-Bromwich, and Water-Orton. Area of the parish, 14,074 acres; population, 249,282. The parliamentary borough of Aston Manor, which was constituted by the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, has an area of 959 acres; population, 68,639. Aston Manor has a post office in Aston Road, and a station on the L. & N.W.R., at the junction of the Walsall and Sutton Coldfield branches. The manor belonged to the Saxon Earls of Mercia; was given, at the Conquest, to William Fitz-Auscult; and passed to the Pagenels, the Erdingtons, and the Holts. The manor-house, Aston Hall, stands on a rising ground, at the end of a fine avenue, in the NE outskirts of the town; is a noble edifice in the Tudor style, built in the time of James I. by Sir Thomas Holt; gave entertainment to Charles I. prior to the battle of Edge-Hill, and was forced to surrender afterwards to the Parliamentary forces; and was for some years the residence of James Watt, son of the famous engineer. Most of a beautiful park which surrounded it has been built on; but the Hall and surrounding grounds are the property of the corporation of Birmingham, and form a museum and public park, opened in 1858 by the Queen and the Prince Consort. Adjacent to the park are the Aston Lower Grounds. The parish church stands 300 yards E of the hall; is an interesting edifice dating from about the 15th century, with fine tower and spire; it has suffered great changes and mutilations, and has been almost entirely rebuilt. It contains several altar tombs and brasses, some fine antique oak seats, a carved churchyard cross of Early English date, and beautiful windows of stained glass. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; value, £750. Aston Manor is governed by a Local Board. The town-hall, at the corner of Albert and Witton Roads, is a building of red brick in the Queen Anne style; it contains the offices of the Local Board, and also a free library. New public baths were erected in 1891, a technical school in 1892, and a theatre in 1893. The Hall Almshouses, founded in 1656, maintain five men and five women.

Aston, a hamlet in Slighford parish Staffordshire, 1½ mile NW of Stafford.

Aston and Aston Heath, two villages in Newhall township, Wrenbury-cum-Frith parish, Cheshire, 5 miles S of Nantwich. Aston has a post-office under Nantwich, and a Wesleyan chapel.

Aston (Yorkshire). See ASTON-WITH-AUGHTON.

Aston, a parish in the county of Hereford, 2 miles from the river Teme, and 4 SW by W of Ludlow, which is the post town. Acreage, 970; population, 31. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; value, £75. The small church is Norman. It was partially restored in 1883. It is dedicated to St Giles, is interesting to archaeologists, and there is adjacent to it a moated camp.

Aston-Abbots, a small village and a parish in Bucks, 3½ miles NW of Marston Gate station on the London and North-Western railway, 5½ NNE of Aylesbury, and 6 SW of Leighton Buzzard. Post town, Aylesbury; money order office, Wingrave; telegraph office, Wing. Acreage, 2198; population, 281. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; value, £124. Patron, Baroness Wantage. The church is a small structure of stone of the Decorated period. There are also Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. Sir James Ross, the arctic explorer, died here in 1862, and is buried in the churchyard.

Aston-Bampton. See Bampton, Oxfordshire.

Aston Bank, a hamlet in Lindridge civil, and Knighton-Teme ecclesiastical parish, Worcestershire, on the borders of Shropshire, 1 mile SW of Knighton.

Aston-Blank, Ashton-Blank, or Cold Aston, a parish in Gloucestershire, near the Fosse Way and the Windrush river, 4 miles NNE of Northleach, and 2 SW of Bourton-on-the-Water station on the G.W.R. Post town, Cheltenham; Bourton-on-the-Water is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2360; population, 255. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £114 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient edifice, with an embattled tower; it was restored in 1876.

Aston-Butterell, a village, a township, and a parish in Salop, under the Cleve Hills, near the river Rea, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Clebury-Mortimer, and 9 NE of Ludlow. It contains the hamlet of Bold, and its post town is Bridgnorth; the money order office is at Burwarton, about a mile N. Acreage, 2280; population, 183. The manor belonged anciently to the Butterells, and now to the Duke of Cleveland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; value, £345. Patron, Lord Barnard. The church tower contains a canopied altar-tomb to one of the Butterells. The tower was rebuilt in 1884.

Aston-by-Budworth, a township and a chapelry in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire, 3 miles N of Northwich. Acreage, 2957; population, 384. Arley Hall is a fine Elizabethan mansion, situated in an extensive park which contains a large lake. There is a chapel adjoining the Hall.

Aston-by-Sutton or Aston-Sutton, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Runcorn parish, Cheshire. The village stands on the Weaver river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Sutton Weaver station on the L. & N.W.R., and 3 miles E by N of Frodsham. Its post town is Preston-Brook. Acreage, 1408; population, 280. The ecclesiastical parish includes also the township of Aston-Grange, Sutton-juxta-Frodsham, and the hamlet of Frodsham Bridge. Population, 736. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £185. The church is ancient, and contains monuments of the Aston family.

Aston-Cantlow or Aston-Cantelupe, a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Alne, near the Birmingham and Stratford Canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Great Alne station on the G.W.R., 4 miles NE of Alcester, and 6 NW of Stratford-on-Avon. The parish includes the hamlets of Newnham, Shelfield, Little Alne, Pathlow, and Wilmore, the two latter forming a separate ecclesiastical parish. It has a post-office under Birmingham; the money order office is at Henley in Arden, 4 miles N, and the telegraph office at Bearley railway station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. Acreage, 4894; population, 945. The manor belonged anciently to the Cantelopes. The right to a market was obtained by one of them in the time of Henry III., but has gone into disuse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; value, £83. The church is a stone edifice, dating from the thirteenth century, and has an embattled tower with pinnacles; it contains an ancient font.

Aston-Clinton, a township, a village, and a parish in Bucks. The township lies near Icknield Street and the Wendover and Aylesbury canals, 3 miles NW of Tring station on the L. & N.W.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Aylesbury. It has a post and money order office under Tring, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 3809; population, 1393. The parish includes also the ecclesiastical parish of St Leonard. Aston-Clinton House is a seat of the Rothschilds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £407. Patron, Jesus' College, Oxford. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style. There is also a Baptist chapel.

Aston, East and West, two tithings in the parish of Longparish, Hants, on the river Aton, 3 miles SW of Whitechurch.

Aston-Eyre, a township and a chapelry in Morville parish, Salop, 4 miles W by N of Bridgnorth. Acreage, 1306; population, 74. The chapelry forms a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Morville. There is a small Norman church, with a curious carving over the tympanum of the doorway, supposed to illustrate the parable of the good Samaritan. The property belongs to Lord Acton.

Aston-Flamville, a township and a parish in Leicestershire. The township lies near the river Soar, the Fosse Way, and Watling Street, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Hinckley station on the L. & N.W. and M.R., and 9 NW of Lutterworth. The parish

includes also the chapelry of Burbage and the hamlet of Sketchley. Post town, Hinckley; telegraph and money order office, Burbage. Acreage, 1091; population, 100. The living is a rectory, united with the curacy of Burbage, in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £500. Patron, Earl Cowper. The church is ancient, and was partly restored in 1855 and 1873.

Aston-Grange, a township in Runcorn parish, Cheshire, near the river Weaver, 3 miles E of Frodsham. Acreage, 458; population, 35.

Aston-Ingham, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, on the verge of the county, 2 miles N by E of Mitcheldean Road station on the G.W.R., 3 of Newent station on the G.W.R., and 5 E of Ross, which is the post town; money order office, Kilcote, 1 mile S; telegraph office, Newent, 3 miles NE. Acreage, 2366; population, 460. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £450. The church is ancient, partly Norman, of the 12th century. It was restored and nearly rebuilt in 1891 at a cost of over £1700.

Aston-Ivinghoe. See IVINGHOE, Bucks.

Aston-juxta-Mondrum, a township in Acton civil, and Worleston ecclesiastical parish, Cheshire, 3 miles W of Nantwich. Acreage, 1257; population, 195.

Aston-le-Walls, a village and a parish in the county of Northampton, on the verge of the county, on the Roman road to Dorchester, near the Oxford Canal, 4 miles NE of Cropredy station on the G.W.R., and 8 NNE of Banbury. It includes the hamlet of Appletree, and its post town is Byfield (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage 1053; population, 117. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £375. Patron, St John's College, Oxford. The church is of the 13th century. The Roman Catholics also have a chapel and a school.

Aston, Little, a hamlet and ecclesiastical parish in Shenneston parish, Staffordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Walsall, 1 mile from Blake Street station on the Birmingham and Lichfield branch of the L. & N.W.R., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stonnall. The ecclesiastical parish includes portions of Stonnall, Shenneston, and Sutton Coldfield, and is partly in Warwickshire. It was constituted in 1876. Population, 189. The living is a vicarage in Lichfield diocese; net value, £120. The church, erected in 1874, is a stone building in the Gothic style, with a tower and spire. Little Aston Hall is the chief residence.

Aston-Magna, a parish in Worcestershire, near the Fosse Way, and Blockley station on the G.W.R., and 3 miles NW by N of Moreton-in-Marsh, which is the post town. Population, 196. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; value, £203. The church, erected in 1846, is a stone edifice in the Gothic style.

Aston Manor. See ASTON, Warwickshire.

Aston, Middle, a township in Steeple-Aston parish, Oxford, near the Cherwell river and the Oxford Canal, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Heyford station on the G.W.R., and 3 miles S of Deddington. It consists of three farms and a few cottages. Acreage, 898; population, 104.

Aston, North, a parish and a village in Oxfordshire, on the river Cherwell, adjacent to the Oxford Canal, 1 mile W of Somerton station on the G.W.R., and 2 miles SSE of Deddington, which is the post town and the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1288; population, 253. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; value, £250. The church, an ancient edifice of stone in mixed styles, was restored in 1866-67. North Aston Hall is a chief residence.

Aston-on-Carron, Aston-upon-Carrant, or Aston-Cross, a tithing and a hamlet in Ashchurch parish, Gloucestershire, on the river Carrant, 3 miles ENE of Tewkesbury, under which it has a post-office of the name of Aston-Cross.

Aston-on-Clun, a township and a village in Hopesay parish, Salop, on the river Clun, near Broome station on the L. & N.W.R., 1 mile S of Hopesay. It has a post office (R.S.O.) and a Baptist chapel.

Aston-Pigot, a township in Worthin parish, Salop, near the river Rea, 1 mile NE of Worthin.

Aston-Rogers, a township in Worthin parish, Salop, near the river Rea, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile NE of Aston-Pigot. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Aston-Rowant, a parish and a village in Oxfordshire, under the Chiltern Hills, near Icknield Street, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Tetworth, with a station of the same name on the G.W.R. It

includes the liberties of Chalford and Kingston-Blount, the latter containing the hamlet of Kingston-Sturt; and its post town is Tetsworth; money order office, Chinnor; telegraph office, Lewknor. Acreage, 2924; population, 601. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £120 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is Early English, and contains an elegant ancient font. There are a chapel of ease at Kingston-Blount, erected in 1877, and Congregational and Methodist chapels. Aston House, Kingston House, and Kingston Grove, are chief residences.

Aston-St Leonard. See LEONARD, St, Bucks.

Aston-Sandford, a parish in Bucks, on a branch of the river Thames, 6 miles SW of Aylesbury railway station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Thame, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Haddenham. Acreage, 679; population, 48. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; value, £120. The church is Later English, and small, with a gable-roofed porch. Scott the commentator was rector from 1801 till his death in 1821.

Aston-Somerville, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the river Ishorne, 5 miles S by E of Evesham, and 2 of Hinton station on the M.R. Post town, Broadway. Acreage, 1004; population, 107. The manor was held, for upwards of six centuries, by the family of Somerville, of whom were William Somerville the poet, author of 'The Chase,' and Lord Somerville the distinguished agriculturist, who died in 1819. A salt spring occurs, and interesting fossils have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £227. The church is ancient, in the Norman style, and has an embattled tower with pinnacles; it contains an ancient effigy of a knight in armour, supposed to be one of the Somervilles.

Aston-Steeple, a township and a parish in Oxfordshire. The township lies on the river Cherwell, the Oxford Canal, and the G.W.R., adjacent to Hayford railway station, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles NNE of Woodstock, and has a post and telegraph office under Oxford. The parish includes also the township of Middle Aston. Acreage, 1076; population of the civil parish, 699; of the ecclesiastical district, 803. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £450 with residence, in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is ancient, but very good. Dr Samuel Radcliffe, principal of Brasenose College, was for some time rector, and founded a free school and almshouses.

Aston-sub-Edge, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, under Breton Hill, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SSW of Honeybourne station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{2}{3}$ NW of Chipping Campden, which is the post town. Acreage, 728; population, 141. The Earl of Harrowby is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £260. Patron, the Earl of Harrowby. The church is a small modern edifice.

Aston-Tirrold, a parish in Berks, 3 miles W of Cholsey station on the G.W.R., and 4 SW of Wallingford, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Cholsey. Acreage, 1753; population, 300. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; value, £200, in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is a very ancient building of Saxon origin, of flint with stone dressings. There is also an old Presbyterian chapel.

Aston-on-Carrant. See ASTON-ON-CARRON.

Aston-upon-Trent, a parish and a large village in Derbyshire, on the verge of the county, near the Grand Trunk Canal, and the river Trent, 1 mile from Weston-on-Trent station on the M.R., and 6 miles SE by S of Derby, under which it has a post office; nearest money order and telegraph office, Shardlow and Weston (R.S.) Acreage, 1899; population, 548. There are large gypsum pits here. Aston Hall is the seat of the Holdens. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £960 with residence. The church, which is ancient, was restored in 1848, 1863, and 1873, and contains numerous mural tablets to the Shuttleworth and Holden families, and a beautiful reredos and pulpit, &c. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Aston-Uptonhorpe, a parish in Berks, 3 miles E of Upton station on the Didcot and Southampton railway, and 4 SW of Wallingford, which is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1322; population, 156. The

living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Upton, in the diocese of Oxford; value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is ancient. This is said to be the site of the battle of Ascendun in 871, when Ethelred and Alfred routed the Danes.

Aston-with-Aughton, a township, a village, and a parish in W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the river Rother, 2 miles from Woodhouse Mill station on the M.R., and 5 E of Rotherham, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, of the name of Aston, under Rotherham. Area of the township 3006 acres; population, 2927. The parish includes also part of the township of Ulley. The manor belonged formerly to the D'Arcys, and belongs now to the Verelst family, who are the principal landowners, and reside at Aston Hall, a fine mansion standing in a large park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £600. Patron, the Duke of Leeds. The church is ancient, and contains a monument to Lord D'Arcy and his three wives, and a Norman font. There are Baptist and Methodist chapels. The Rev. William Mason, the editor of Gray's poems and the author of 'Isis' and other poems, was rector. There are two collieries in this parish.

Astrop, a hamlet in Kings-Sutton and Newbottle parishes, Northampton, near the river Cherwell, 6 miles W of Brackley. A mineral spring here, called St Rumbald's well, was formerly much frequented for cutaneous diseases. Astrop House is a fine building of stone, standing in a park of 100 acres, and is the residence of the Brown family.

Astwell, a hamlet in Wappenham parish, Northampton, on an affluent of the river Tove, 6 miles NNE of Brackley. It consists of a few farmhouses. Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, was born here in 1707.

Astwick, a parish in Beds, on the river Ivel, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles ENE of Arlesey station on the G.N.R., and 4 N by W of Baldeck, which is the post town and the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 665; population, 54. The living is a rectory annexed to the vicarage of Arlesey, in the diocese of Ely; joint net yearly value, £300. Population of the ecclesiastical district, 2162. The church is a building of stone in the Decorated style.

Astwick, a decayed hamlet in Evenly parish, Northampton, 3 miles SSW of Brackley. It was formerly a town, but now consists of two farms and a few cottages.

Astwood, a parish in Bucks, on the verge of the county, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles ENE of Newport-Pagnell, and 6 SE of Olney station on the M.R. Post town, Newport-Pagnell; money order and telegraph office, Cranfield. Acreage, 1281; population, 187. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £139. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient building of stone, in the Perpendicular and Decorated styles.

Astwood-Bank, a village in Feckenham parish, Worcestershire, 3 miles S of Redditch, and 1 mile W of Studley and Astwood-Bank station on the M.R. It has a post-office and needle factories. The church, erected in 1884 as a chapel of ease to Feckenham, is a fine edifice in the Early English style. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Aswarby, a parish in Lincolnshire. It is situated about 5 miles S of Sleaford, and has a station on the G.N.R., in the neighbouring parish of Scredington. Post town, Folkingham; money order and telegraph office, Oshourby. The parish comprises 1625 acres; population, 142. The manor belonged formerly to the Harveys, and now is owned by the Whichcotes, whose seat is Aswarby House. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £297. The church is a good edifice of lofty nave, aisle, and chancel, with fine tower and spire. Bass, the discoverer of Bass's Straits, was a native.

Aswardby, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Steeping, 4 miles NW of Spilsby railway station. Post town, Spilsby, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 744; population, 89. The living is a rectory, with which the rectory of Sansthorpe was consolidated in 1882, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint gross yearly value, £454. The church is a small building of brick and stone consisting of nave only. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Aswardhurn, a wapentake in the Parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire. It includes the parish of Asgarby and nineteen others.

Atcham, a village and a parish in Salop. The village lies at the influx of the Tern to the Severn, on the Shrewsbury and Wellington road, 1 mile N of Berrington station on the G.W.R., and 4 SE of Shrewsbury. It has a post office under Shrewsbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish includes also the townships of Berwick, Chilton, Cronkhill, Emstrey, Duncot, and Wheathill. Acreage, 2988; population, 357. Attingham Hall, the seat of Lord Berwick, the lord of the manor, is situated in a park of 600 acres; it contains a fine gallery of paintings, chiefly by the early Italian masters. Longmer Hall, the seat of the Burton family, is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £247. The church is a very ancient picturesque edifice, with traces of Norman work; it has a beautiful screen and some old stained glass. Ordericus Vitalis, the historian, born in 1074, was a native.

Atch-Lench, a hamlet in Church-Lench parish, Worcester-shire, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles N of Evesham. It has a Baptist chapel.

Atham, St., a village and a parish in Glamorgan, on the coast, 5 miles S by E of Cowbridge, under which it has a post and money order office; the telegraph office is at Llantwit-Major. Acreage, 1531; population, 356. Breaksea Point is on the coast, and commands a fine view. A short distance E and W of the village are remains of East and West Orchard Castles, which were fortified houses, built by some Flemish horticulturists in the reign of Henry I. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; value, £400. The church is good, and contains two interesting Gothic monuments of the Berkrols family. There are chapels of the Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists.

Athelampton. See ADMISTON.

Athelington or Allerton, a parish in Suffolk, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SE by E of Eye station on the G.E.R. Post town, Wickham-Market; money order and telegraph office, Stradbroke. Acreage, 494; population, 106. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; value, £155. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is small, but in excellent condition.

Athelney, a quadam island in Lyng parish, Somerset, with a station on the G.W.R., 150 miles from London, and $\frac{4}{5}$ WNW of Langport. The quadam island is a rising-ground, or small hill, of about 100 acres, surrounded by marshes, at the confluence of the rivers Tone and Parret. King Alfred took refuge here, in 879, after his defeat by the Danes; made frequent incursions hence against them till he became able to take the field for their complete overthrow; and founded here, in 888, a Benedictine abbey, in expression of gratitude for his victories. The abbot did not sit in Parliament, yet enjoyed great privileges, and was regarded as a spiritual lord. The edifice is extinct, but recent traces of it show it to have been large. A stone pillar, with an appropriate inscription, was erected on the spot, in 1801, by Sir John Slade, the then proprietor. An amulet of enamel and gold, inscribed with words signifying "Alfred caused me to be made," was found on Athelney in the seventeenth century, and is now in the Ashmolean Museum.

Atherfield, a tithing in Shorwell parish, Isle of Wight, on the S coast, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles SSW of Newport. Atherfield rocks here are subject to landslips, and then, after being washed by the waves, show very strikingly the juxtaposition of the lowermost of the greensand deposits with the uppermost of the Wealden.

Atherington, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on a hill, adjacent to the river Taw, 1 mile from Umberleigh station on the L. & S.W.R., and 7 miles SSE of Barnstaple, under which it has a post office; money order office, High Bickington; telegraph office, Umberleigh railway station. The parish comprises 3337 acres; population, 475. The manor belongs to the Bassetts. A palace of King Athelstan is said to have stood at Umberleigh, and an ancient chapel was there, which also is said to have been built by him. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £416. The church is an ancient edifice, of nave, chancel, and north aisle, and was thoroughly restored in 1844. It was a cell to Caen Abbey, and contains a very handsome carved screen, and two recumbent effigies of the 15th century, brought to it in 1800 from the chapel at Umberleigh. There are a Baptist chapel in the village, and a Wesleyan chapel at Langridge.

Atherstone, a hamlet in White Lackington parish, Somerset, 1 mile NE of Ilminster.

Atherstone, a market-town and an ecclesiastical parish in Warwickshire. It stands on Watling Street, adjacent to the Anker river and the Coventry Canal, 5 miles NW of Nuneaton, 8 SE of Tamworth, and 100 from London, Liverpool, and Lincoln, a milestone in the town showing the three places. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R. It was anciently called Aderestone and Edredestone. The manor was given at the Conquest to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, who bestowed it on the monks of Bee in Normandy, who obtained for it the right of a market and an annual fair. An Augustinian priory was founded in 1376 by Ralph, Lord Basset of Drayton, and given at the dissolution to the Cartwrights. Here Henry, Earl of Richmond, halted on the day before the battle of Bosworth, and had a conference with Sir William Stanley, whose secession from Richard III. largely contributed to Henry's victory and the establishment of the Tudor dynasty. The place in which Henry passed the night is said to have been the Three Tuns Inn, which still exists, and the place on which his troops encamped was a meadow N of the church. The field of Bosworth lies 8 miles to the NE, within Leicestershire. The town of Atherstone consists chiefly of one principal street, well built, and nearly a mile long. It forms part of Watling Street, and in 1868, during some drainage operations, the actual Roman road was discovered, with the large paving-stones joined by strong cement. Atherstone is well paved, and there is an abundant supply of water. There is a town-hall, where petty sessions are held fortnightly, and a corn exchange; at the latter the county court is held twice a month. The Albert Hall was erected in 1874, and is used for promiscuous religious services. The grammar school was founded, in 1573, by Sir William Devereux and two other persons, and is endowed with lands which produce an annual income of over £300. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics; a Benedictine nunnery, an endowed school, a school board, a town cemetery under the management of a Burial Board, a dispensary, a workhouse, and a local weekly newspaper. The town is a seat of petty sessions, and has a head post office. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, a pleasure fair on the 18th July, and there is an annual fair for the hiring of servants. The chief trade is in hats. Drayton, who wrote the "Polyolbion," and Dr Grew the botanist, were natives.

The township includes the town, and is locally in the parish of Mancetter, but is separated for all parochial and ecclesiastical purposes. Acreage, 944; population, 4991. Atherstone Hall, built from the ruins of the priory, stands on a pleasant bank outside the town, commanding an extensive view. The park contains some grand old oaks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £320. Patron, the Vicar of Mancetter. The church is ancient, in the Perpendicular style, with an octagonal tower; it was almost entirely rebuilt in 1849.

Atherstone-on-Stour, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Stour, 3 miles S by E of Stratford-on-Avon. It contains the hamlet of Ailstone, and its post town is Stratford-on-Avon. Acreage, 1089; population, 115. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward III., to John de Langley. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £140. The church is ancient, in the Decorated style, and was rebuilt in 1876. Dr Thomas, the editor of Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," was a native.

Atherton, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in the ancient parish of Leigh, Lancashire. The town stands about a mile E of the Bolton and Keayon railway, 2 miles NNE of Leigh, and 13 WNW of Manchester. Part of the town bears the name of Chowlent, and it has a station of the name of Atherton on the L. & N.W.R., one at Chowlent on the same line, and a third, known as Atherton Central, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester. The inhabitants are employed variously in cotton factories, iron works, nail factories, and collieries. Acreage, 2426; population, 15,833. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; value, £215 with residence. Patron, Lord Lilford. The church was rebuilt in 1810, partly rebuilt in 1879, and completed in 1893. There are Baptist, Primitive and Independent Methodist, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels, Liberal and Conservative clubs, a village club, public hall, a cemetery enlarged in 1888, and several schools.

Atherton, Isle of Wight. See **ARETON**.

Atlow, a parish in Derbyshire, on a branch of the river Dove, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Ashborne railway station. Post town and telegraph office, Ashborne; Hognaston is the money order office. Acreage, 1277; population, 125. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £125 with residence.

Attenborough, a village, a township, and a parish in Notts. The village stands at the confluence of the Erwash and the Trent, adjacent to the Nottingham railway, and 6 miles SW of Nottingham. The parish comprises the township of Toton and the hamlet of Chilwell, the latter of which has a post office under Nottingham; money order and telegraph office, Beeston. Population, 1258. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Bramcote, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £245 with residence. The church is large and good. Henry Ireton, the son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, was a native.

Atterby, a township in Bishop-Norton parish, Lincolnshire, near Ermine Street, 9 miles NW by W of Market-Raisin. Acreage, 1051; population of Atterby, 101.

Attercliffe, one of the parliamentary divisions of the borough of Sheffield, formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885. Population, 72,465.

Atterley-with-Walton, a township in Much-Wenlock parish, Salop, 2 miles SE of Much-Wenlock.

Atterton, a township in Witherley parish, Leicester, 3 miles E by N of Atherstone. Acreage, 640; population, 35.

Attery or Atre, The, a stream of Cornwall. It rises on Witley down, near Trenegloss, and runs about 14 miles east-south-eastward to the river Tamar, in the vicinity of Launceston.

Attlington, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish in Thame district, Oxford, 3 miles S of Thame. Acreage, 444; population, 25. Post, money order, and telegraph office, Tetworth.

Attleborough, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Nuneaton parish, Warwickshire, on the Trent Valley railway and the river Anker, near the Coventry Canal, 1 mile S of Nuneaton, under which it has a post office, and at which is the telegraph office. Population, 1779. The Earl of Harrowby is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £200. Patron, the Vicar of Nuneaton. The church was built in 1841, and is in the Early English style. There are three Baptist chapels. There are stone-quarries and brick-works, and the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of ribbons, cotton thread, and elastic web, as well as in agriculture.

Attleborough or Attleburgh, a small town, a parish, and head of a county court district in Norfolk. The town has a station on the G.E.R., and is 15 miles SW of Norwich. It was the capital of East Anglia, and had strength enough to check the incursions of the Danes, and it retained fortifications of some note till the time of Henry II. It has lost much of its former importance, but still serves as a county centre. It has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, and a banking office. A corn-market hall was built in 1863 at a cost of £1000. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and there are occasional fairs. A college for a custos and four fellows was founded in the time of Richard II. by Sir Robert de Mortimer, and given in the time of Henry VIII. to Robert, Earl of Sussex. The church of the college still stands; is a spacious cruciform edifice in Norman and Early English, with square tower rising from the centre, and contains monuments to distinguished members of the families of Mortimer, Ratcliffe, and Bickley. The parish comprises 5410 acres; population, 2332. Attleborough Hall, Hill House, and Point House are chief residences. The first turnpike road in England was made in this parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; value, £1570. There are Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends meeting-house.

Attlebridge, a parish and a village in Norfolk, on the river Wensum. It has a station on the E. & M.E., and is 8 miles NW of Norwich, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Lenwade. Acreage, 1303; population, 78. The living is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Alderford, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is a small building of flint, in the Perpendicular style.

Atwick, a township, a village, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the coast, 2 miles N of Hornsea railway station, and 13 NE of Beverley, and has a post office under Hull; money order and telegraph office, Hornsea. The parish includes also the hamlets of Arran and Skirlington. Population, 298. The land is undergoing encroachment by the sea. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £109 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is in the Early English style, and was rebuilt in 1876. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Fenwick and Burton charities, chiefly for educating and apprenticing boys, has an income of £52, and are under the control of the Charity Commissioners.

Atworth or Atford, was formerly a tithing of Bradford-on-Avon, but in 1884 it was amalgamated with Great and Little Chalfeld and Cottles, to form the civil parish of Atworth, Wiltshire. It is 4 miles from Bradford, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Melksham. Acreage of civil parish, 2756; population, 767. The living is a vicarage with South Wraxall, in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £280. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The present church was built in 1832, but the tower of an ancient one stands by. There are two dissenting chapels, and some good stone quarries in the neighbourhood.

Aubin, St., a small town in St Brelade parish, Jersey, on the west side of a bay of its own name, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of St Helier. The bay is semicircular, has a picturesque appearance, fills all the space eastward to St Helier, and is defended on the west side by St Aubin Castle, on the SE by Elizabeth Castle. It forms a good roadstead, but has several shoals. St Aubin Castle is a tower mounted with 14 guns, and has done service in the defence of the island. The town is the second in Jersey, and has a post office under St Helier, a weekly market on Monday, a pier, inns, a church erected in 1892, and an almshouse. Several handsome villas are in the neighbourhood.

Aubourn, a township and a parish in Lincolnshire. The township lies on the river Witham, near the Fosse Road, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles W of Harmston station on the G.N.R., 3 S of Thorpe station on the M.R., and 7 SW by S of Lincoln, and includes the hamlet of Marlborough. The parish includes also part of the township of Haddington. Post town, Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Basingham. Acreage, 1860; population of the civil parish, 201; of the ecclesiastical, 243. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £292. The new church, erected in 1862-63, is a building of stone in the Early English style. The chancel of the old church remains; it contains several interesting monuments, and is used as a mortuary chapel. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Auburn or Awburn, a township in Carnaby parish, E. R. Yorkshire, on the coast, 2 miles SE of Carnaby railway station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ S by W of Bridlington. Post town, Carnaby under Hull. Much of the land has been washed away by the sea, and both church and village, with the exception of one farm, have disappeared. Area, 216 acres, of which 75 are in Bridlington parish; population, 13.

Auckland, Bishop. See **BISHOP-AUCKLAND**.

Auckland, St Andrew, a township, a village, and a parish in Durham. The township lies on the Bishop-Auckland and Wearside railway, near the confluence of the Gaunless and the Wear rivers, 1 mile SE of Bishop-Auckland. Acreage, 1274; population of the civil parish, 3110; of the ecclesiastical, 12,235. The parish includes also the townships of Bishop-Auckland, Conndon-Graoge, Newton-Cap, and Pollards-Land, and its post town is Bishop-Auckland, which is the money order and telegraph office. Coal and limestone are extensively worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £542 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is a cruciform structure, with a tower at the west end; was made collegiate by Bishop Beck in 1292, for a dean and nine prebendaries: contains brasses and the effigies of a crusader, and has been thoroughly restored. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and four schools.

Auckland, St Helen, a township and a parish in Durham, on the river Gaunless and on the Stockton and Darlington branch of the N.E.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Bishop-Auckland.

It has a station called West Auckland on the railway, and a post office under Bishop-Auckland; money order and telegraph office, West Auckland. Acreage, 1510; population of the civil parish, 923; of the ecclesiastical, 4096. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £400 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is very ancient, the registers dating from 1593. The eastern part of nave is doubtless as early as the 11th century. There is also a very fine old hall—St Helen Hall, the property of the Musgrave family. The banqueting room in this hall has a magnificent carved ceiling. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries.

Auckland, West, a township and a village in Auckland (St Helen) parish, Durham, on the river Ganness, with a station on the N.E.R., 3 miles SW of Bishop-Auckland, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 3407; population, 3651. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Free Methodists, a large brewery, and cattle fairs are held twice a year.

Aukley or Awkley, a township and a village in the parish of Funningley, partly in Notts, and partly in W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles from Funningley railway station, and 5 ESE of Doncaster. Acreage, 2087; population, 253. It has a post office under Doncaster, which is the money order and telegraph office. There is a chapel of ease attached to the church at Funningley, and a Wesleyan chapel.

Audenshaw, one of the four divisions of the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. The village stands adjacent to the Ashton Canal and the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 3 miles SW of Ashton, under which it has a post office. Hooley Hill and Stockport Road, Ashton, are the money order and telegraph offices. Population, 6547. There are stations at Guide Bridge on the M.S. & L.R., and at Hooley Hill on the L. & N.W.R. St Stephen's is an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1844, and has a population of 7859. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £375 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is in the Early English style. A new vicarage was erected in 1890. There are Methodist chapels and good schools. The Countess of Stamford and Warrington is lady of the manor. Many of the inhabitants are employed in hat-making, cotton-spinning, calico-printing, and in engineering works.

Audleby, a hamlet in Caistor parish, Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, 1 mile N of Caistor.

Audlem, a market-town, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. The town is 6 miles S of Nantwich, and has a station on the Crewe and Wellington branch of the G.W.R., a post office under Nantwich, and two banks. Acreage, 2348; population, 1371. There is a market on Thursdays. The parish includes also the townships of Buerton, Hankelow, and Tittle (or Tittenley), with parts of Dodcot-cum-Wilkeley and Newhall. Population, 2410. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £297. Patron, Viscount Combermere. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1885. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The parish is purely agricultural.

Audley, a town and a parish in Staffordshire. The town lies 5 miles NW by N of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has a station on the North Staffordshire railway, and a post office under Newcastle-under-Lyme; telegraph office, Bignall End, a mile E. It gives the title of Baron (now in abeyance) to the family of Touchet. Population of the town, 12,631. The parish includes also the townships of Halmer-End, Eardley-End, Knowl-End, Bignall-End, and Park-End, and the township and ecclesiastical parish of Talk-o'-th'-Hill. Area of the parish, 8727 acres; population of the civil parish, 12,936; of the ecclesiastical, 5353. There is a Local Board. Heighleigh Castle in Knowl-End township, now a ruin, was the seat of the Audleys, one of whom fought at Poitiers. Ape-dale Hall is a fine modern mansion in Halmer-End township. Coal and ironstone are worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £386. The church is an ancient Decorated edifice, with a massive pinnacled tower, a brass, and some ancient monuments; it was restored in 1846 and 1856, and a chancel screen was erected in 1887. There is a chapel of ease at Alsagers Bank, in the township of Halmer-End, and Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and New Connection Methodist

chapels at Audley, and other dissenting chapels in the district. Vernon's grammar school was founded in 1612; new school buildings were erected in 1876.

Audley-End, a railway station, a post office, a hamlet, and a noble park near Saffron-Walden, Essex. The station is on the G.E.R., 1½ mile W by S of Saffron-Walden, and at the junction of the branch railway thither. The park lies between the station and the town, on the river Granta, and is the seat of Lord Braybrooke. A bridge is in it by Adams, and a camp on Ermine Street. The mansion is part of a splendid Tudor pile, built in 1603-16. It occupies the site of a Benedictine priory of 1136, and was erected by Howard, Earl of Suffolk, afterwards Lord High Treasurer of England, and named after his uncle, Audley. The greater portion of the original building was pulled down under the direction of Sir John Vanbrugh, but what remains is magnificent, and contains some valuable paintings and a fine museum. The hamlet consists of a farm and a few cottages.

Aughton, a township and a parish in Lancashire. The parish lies on a branch of the river Alt, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, at Town-Green station, near the Liverpool and Leeds Canal, 2½ miles SSW of Ormskirk, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 4610; population, 3456. Sir R. T. Tempest, Bart., is lord of the manor and chief landowner. There are several handsome villa residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Liverpool; net value, £500 with residence. The parish church, dedicated to St Michael, dates from the 13th century. There are also a handsome modern church, which is a chapel of ease, built in 1877, and Roman Catholic and Baptist chapels.

Aughton, a chapelry in Halton parish, Lancashire, on the river Lune, 2 miles N of Caton railway station, and 7 NE of Lancaster. Post town, Halton, under Lancaster. The living was a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester, and is now a chapel of ease in the parish of Halton; gross value, £226. Patron, the Rector of Halton. The church was rebuilt in 1864. There is an elementary school here endowed with £67 yearly.

Aughton, a township, a village, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Derwent, 1½ mile NNW of Bubwith railway station, and 7 miles NE of Selby. Acreage, 1947; population, 114. The parish includes also the townships of Laytham and Cottingham. York is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Bubwith. Population, 438. Traces exist of a castle which was the seat of successively the family of Hai and Aske. Here lived Sir Robert Aske, who was executed as a leader of the insurrection called "the pilgrimage of grace," occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.; and here lived also the Aske who was one of the judges of Charles I. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Cottingham, in the diocese of York; net value, £172. The church was erected in 1893, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Aughton, a tithing in Collingbourne-Kingston parish, Wilts, 4½ miles NW of Ludgershall.

Aughton, W. R. Yorkshire. See ASTON-WITH-AUGHTON.

Aukborough. See ALKNOROUGH.

Ault-Hucknall, or **Hault-Hucknall**, a scattered village and a parish in Derbyshire, on the verge of the county, adjacent to Hardwick Park, 5 miles ENE of Claycross railway station, and 6½ SE of Chesterfield. The parish contains the hamlets of Rowthorne, Stainshy, Hardwick, Hardstoft, Astwith, and Dol Lea, and its post town is Heath under Chesterfield. Acreage, 4129; population of the civil parish, 1388; of the ecclesiastical, 1791. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £151. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is good, and contains monuments to the first Countess of Devonshire and to the philosopher Hobbes.

Aunby. See HOLYWELL-WITH-AUNBY.

Aunsey, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 miles SW of Aswarby and Scredington stations on the G.N.R., and 5½ SSW of Sleaford, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Osbourne. Acreage, 1269; population, 129. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £236. The church is Early English, and has a figured font; it was almost wholly rebuilt in 1861.

Aust, or Aust Clive, a village and a tithing in Henbury parish, Gloucestershire. The village stands on the E shore of the Severn, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Thornbury, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Pilaing station on the Bristol and South Wales branch of the G.W.R. Post offices are at Olveston and Thornbury. There was a ferry here on the Severn to Beachley, which had the name of the Old Passage, in connection with which stage coaches used to run daily to Bristol and other places; it was superseded by the New Passage, 2 miles lower down the river, which was also discontinued on the completion of the Severn Tunnel. Aust was the ancient Trajectus Angusti, where the Roman legions used to be ferried over; and was also the place where Edward I. passed over to hold a conference with Llewellyn, and also the Roman bishops to meet the British bishops. Acreage, 1522 (and 1221 of water); population, 159. Much of the surface was marshy. Aust cliffs are of the Rhetic formation, and contain a remarkable bone-bed, in which the remains of the Ceratodus, Labyrinthodon, Nemacanthus, and other interesting fossils have been found; beneath the bone-bed the strata are of a high salmon colour, the result of the chemical action of the decomposition of the bone-bed stratum. This characteristic appears in the rocks on both sides of the estuary, and again lower down at Penarth, and gypsum is present in large quantities, also the Cotham marble. The living is a chapelry annexed to Northwick, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. It was formerly in the gift of the king, but now is in the gift of the Vicar of Henbury. The church is an ancient edifice, with an embattled tower, and contains an ancient font of the time of Henry VII., a good Norman arch with carved capitals, also a piscina, and a monument to Sir Samuel Astry. Wickliffe held the living in 1374, in connection with his prebendal stall in the Abbey of Westbury. It is generally supposed that it was at Aust he translated the Bible. The proof of his residence here is found in the Record Office, London, where is enrolled an order for the seizure of his goods at his residence, Aust.

Austell, St., a market-town and a parish in Cornwall. The town stands on the G.W.R. 286 miles from London, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of a bay of its own name, and $39\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by S of Plymouth. Its site is the side of a hill, which descends to a narrow vale watered by a rivulet. The original town, or rather village, stood a short distance to the W, and is still represented by a few cottages. The present town dates from about the time of Henry VIII.; was taken by Charles I., in 1644, from the Parliamentary forces; and has risen to importance in connection with the china-clay traffic. It has narrow streets, and a somewhat gloomy aspect, yet shows interesting features, and is skirted with pleasant residences. Several of the principal business establishments and public buildings are supplied with the electric light. The Constitutional Club, formed in 1889, has about 400 members. There are assembly rooms, reading rooms, and also a large and spacious Liberal Club, formed in 1887, with about 400 members. The market-house and town-hall is a large granite building. The Devon and Cornwall bank is a tasteful edifice of granite and marble. The parish church is a spacious ancient structure, of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a remarkably fine tower and many curious sculptures; the chancel Early English, the nave and the tower Perpendicular. The church has been thoroughly restored, and is kept in excellent condition. The east end, south aisle, and tower are filled with fine stained glass. The reredos and pulpit are of alabaster. A new vestry was added in 1889. A communion cup used in the church is very ancient. The town has two post offices, four banking offices, seven dissenting chapels, a workhouse, and it is a seat of petty sessions. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs on the Thursday before Easter, Whit-Thursdays, the Friday after 23 July, 19 October, and 30 November. The fishery for pilchards, in St Austell Bay, is extensive. The chief industry is in porcelain clay and china-stone, which was formerly shipped exclusively at Pentewan and Charlestown. A narrow gauge (3 feet) railway runs to Pentewan from St Austell. In 1893 much of the shipping trade was transferred to Par and Fowey, as a new branch railway was made from Bugth to Gunheath, near Hensbarrow, passing through the heart of the China clay district. The name St Austell is of uncertain origin, but most probably is a corruption of St Auxilius.

The parish comprises 12,213 acres; population of the civil

parish, 11,377; of the ecclesiastical, 5702. St Austell Bay is 4 miles wide and 5 long, and forks in the N into the bay of St Blazey. Hensbarrow Hill, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the town, is one of the loftiest heights in Cornwall. The higher quarter of the parish, together with that of adjacent tracts, is bleak and desolate; the Pentewan and Treverbyn valleys are wooded and beautiful. The Carelage mine, one of the oldest in the world, and said to have been worked by the Phœnicians, is very striking. The quarries in Pentewan vale supply a famous building-stone, which has been used in the construction of many churches and mansions. An ancient holy well, with remains of a small chapel or baptistery, occurs in a pretty spot, beside a stream, at Menacuddle Hill. Penrice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the town, on the road to Pentewan, is the seat of the Sawle family. Polruddon and Treverbyn were ancient residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £558. Patron, the Crown. The vicarages of Charlestown and Treverbyn are separate charges.

Austerfield, a village and a township in the W. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to Notts, and to the Retford and Doncaster railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Bawtry railway station. Post town, Bawtry. Acreage, 2781; population, 341. A Roman camp occurs here on the line of North Watling Street; and a great battle is supposed to have been fought adjacent between the Britons and the Romans under Ostorius. The living is a vicarage joined with Bawtry, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £370, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is Norman; there is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Austerson, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire, on the river Weaver, 2 miles S of Nantwich. Acreage, 950; population, 54.

Austhorpe, a township in Whitkirk and Garforth parishes in the W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile from Crossgates station on the Selby railway, 4 miles E of Leeds; it includes the hamlet of Barrowby. Acreage, 858; population, 194. Leeds is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Crossgates. Smeaton, the civil engineer, born in 1724, was a native; and his monument, with a representation on it of his greatest work, the Eddystone Lighthouse, is in Whitkirk Church.

Austhwaite. See BIRKER and AUSTHWAITE.

Austindye, a hamlet in Moulton parish, Lincoln, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Crowland.

Austonley, a township in Holmebride parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Colne, 2 miles SW of Holmfirth railway station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Huddersfield. Population, 1428. Many of the inhabitants are employed in manufactories. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Austrey, a village and a parish picturesquely situated under the watershed that separates Leicestershire from Warwickshire on the E, 4 miles NE of Polesworth station on the L. & N.W.R., $6\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Tamworth, and 6 N of Atherstone, under which it has a post office; telegraph office, Twycross, 4 miles distant; money order office, Newton Regis. Acreage, 2125; population, 306. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £209. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built in 1241, and is in the Early English and Decorated styles. It has a tower with a lofty spire, and contains a handsome carved oak reredos. There is a Baptist chapel, a manor house, and an ancient farmhouse of Jacobean date. The ancient name was "Aldestrie," or village near the Alder-meadows.

Austwick, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, near Ingleborough Hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Clapham railway station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Settle. It has a post and money order office under Lancaster. Acreage, 7912; population of the civil parish, 449; of the ecclesiastical, 729. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £250 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Clapham. The church is modern. There are a Wesleyan chapel and various charities.

Auorthepe, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, with a station on the G.N.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Alford. The post town is Louth, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 941; population, 119. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £180. The church, which was rebuilt in 1848, and repaired in 1884, is a small building of brick and stone. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Avebury, or **Abury**, a village and a parish in Wiltshire. The village adjoins a head stream of the river Kennet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile

N of Silbury Hill, 4 miles N of Wans Dyke, $\frac{1}{2}$ W of Marlborough station on the G.W.R., and 8 SSE of Wootton-Basset. Its site is a flat area of 28 acres, once occupied by a vast Druidical temple. Dr. Stukeley, who examined the temple in 1720, supposed it to have originally consisted of 650 stones, and to have included the whole site of the present village. It is surrounded by a broad ditch, outside of which is a lofty vallum, intended, it is supposed, to enable spectators to observe the ceremonies over the whole extent of the area. Within the ditch was a circle, 1400 feet in diameter, formed of 100 upright stones, from 15 to 17 feet in height, and about 40 in circumference, placed at a distance of 27 yards from one another. Within this were two circles, each consisting of two double concentric rows. In the centre of the northern circle were three large stones, two of which are still standing, whilst in the centre of the southern circle was one large stone, the remains of which were discovered in 1870. The grand circle had two entrances, consisting of double rows of 100 upright stones each, placed at equal distances, and extending a mile in length; the one terminating in a double concentric circle of smaller diameter, and the other having a stone larger than the rest at the extremity. Of this vast structure few traces now remain, the stones having been broken down and used in the construction of the houses of the village, and in repairing the roads. Many barrows and tumuli, together with Druidical stones, are in the neighbourhood; and a most remarkable one is that called **SILBURY HILL**. The parish includes the tithings of Beckhampton and West Kennet. Acreage, 4690; population, 674. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. The manor was given, in the time of Henry I., to the Abbey of Boscharville, in Normandy; passed first to Winchester College, Oxford, next to the collegiate church of Fotheringhay, in Northamptonshire, and went, at the dissolution, to Sir William Sharington. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £277. The church is an ancient structure of stone and flint, with some Norman features, some Saxon and probably still earlier British remains having been revealed and carefully preserved during recent repairs, and has a curious Norman font. There is a Free Church of England and a Baptist chapel.

Aveland, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, Lincoln. It contains the parish of Aslackby and twenty-two other parishes.

Aveley, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands adjacent to the Purfleet station of the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, near the Thames, 7 miles SE of Romford. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Purfleet (S.O.), and was formerly a market-town. The parish comprises 2954 acres of land and 127 of water; population, 1020. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £317. Patron, the Bishop. The church is very old. There are a Congregational chapel and some almshouses. Belhus is a fine old mansion standing in a park about 3 miles in circumference.

Avenbury, a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Frome, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Bromyard. It includes the hamlets of Munderfield Row and Upper Hopton, and a detached tract, situated near Bredenbury; and its post town is Bromyard under Worcester. Acreage, 2912; population of the civil parish, 306; of the ecclesiastical, 332. Birchfield is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £105. The church is an ancient edifice, which was restored in 1881. In the chancel is a slab of sandstone with the figure of a knight in armour, dating from about 1260.

Avening, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 miles S of Brimscombe station on the G.W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ S of Minchinhampton, and 7 SSE of Stroud. It lies within the parliamentary borough of Stroud, and has a post office under that town; money order and telegraph office, Minchinhampton. The parish includes the hamlets of Aston, Forest-Green, Nags Head, and Windsor-Edge, and part of the chapelry of Nailsworth. Acreage, 3724; population of the civil parish, 894; of the ecclesiastical, 1908. The manor belonged anciently to the Saxon Earl of Gloucester, of which he was deprived by the Conqueror, who gave it to the nuns of Caen. At the suppression of the foreign monasteries it was held by the kings till it was given to the nuns of Sion House, and passed by exchange for lands near Windsor, from Henry VIII. to Lord

Windsor, from whose family it passed to the Shepbeards. A large tumulus, known as the Longstone, and supposed to be the sepulchre of a Danish chief, occurs in a field near Gatcombe Park, and there are several barrows in which human skeletons have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £273. The Norman part of the church was built by the direction of the Conqueror, whose architects, who built the two monasteries at Caen for him and his queen, doubtless directed the building of the Norman part of Avening Church, which corresponds in many features with the architecture of the church at Caen. There is a Baptist chapel. Dr Frampton, a former rector, was made Bishop of Gloucester in 1681, and became one of the Non-jurors. Another rector, Dr Bull, was appointed Bishop of St David's in 1705.

Averham, a village and a parish in Notts. The village lies on the Trent, adjacent to the G.N.R. and M.R., 2 miles W by N of Newark station. The parish includes also the township of Staythorpe, and its post town is Newark. Acreage, 2169; population of the civil parish, 139; of the ecclesiastical, 414. The manor belongs to the Manners-Sutton family. The living is a rectory, united with that of Kelham, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £567. The church is good. The monument to Sir William Sutton records that he had sixteen children, one half of whom

"Ushered to heaven their father; and the other
Remained behind him to attend their mother."

There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Aveton-Gifford, a village and a parish in Devon. The village stands on the river Avon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Kingsbridge, and 7 S of Kingsbridge Road station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It was anciently a market-town. The parish comprises 3948 acres; population of the civil parish, 796; of the ecclesiastical, 793. The manor belonged formerly to the family of Gifford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £667. The church is Early English and cruciform, with central tower, one of the finest old churches in South Devon, and has been much restored and improved. There are chapels for Baptists, Methodists, and Bible Christians.

Avile, a hamlet in Danster parish, Somerset.

Avington, a parish in Berks, on the Kennet river, the Kennet and Avon Canal, and the Newbury branch of the G.W.R., 2 miles W by N from Kintbury station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ E of Hungerford, which is the post town; money order and telegraph offices, Kintbury and Hungerford. Acreage, 1185; population, 129. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £230. The church is an interesting specimen of Norman architecture, with two Early English windows, and a small Early English spire-bell turret. The chancel is separated from the nave by an arch, richly ornamented with zigzag moulding and a great variety of grotesque heads which has so settled as to look almost like two arches, and springs from enriching piers leaning outwards. Radley and Bowling Green are hamlets in this parish.

Avington, a parish in Hants, on the river Itchen, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Itchen-Abbas station on the L. & S.W.R., and 5 miles NE of Winchester. Post town, Alresford, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Itchen-Abbas station. Acreage, 2952; population of the civil parish, 269; of the ecclesiastical, 218. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown; was given, in 961, by King Edgar, to the monastery of St Swithin at Winchester; passed, at the dissolution, to the Clerks of Mitcheldever; and went, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the family of Bruges or Brydges, who afterwards became Dukes of Chandos and Buckingham. The infamous Countess of Shrewsbury, who married into this family, was often visited here by Charles II. The present house is a modern brick structure, on the site of the ancient mansion, and is the seat of the Shelley family. The park lies in a sequestered valley, nearly surrounded with high downs, is well wooded, and measures about 3 miles in circuit. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £250. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church stands in the park, and is modern.

Avon, an ancient British word signifying "stream" or "river," and specially applied to a stream of easy and gentle course. It is used both as a complete name and as a prefix,

and it occurs in the hydrographical nomenclature of all the divisions of the United Kingdom. It is also spelt *Aven*, *Afon*, &c.

Avon, The, or Afon-Llwyd, a river of Monmouthshire. It rises $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Nantgylf, and runs about 16 miles south-south-eastward, past Pont-y-pool, to the Usk at Caerleon. Most of its valley is traversed by branches of the G.W.R. and L. & N.W.R.

Avon, The, or Afon, a river of Glamorgan. It rises in the mountainous district inland, and runs about 15 miles south-westward to Swansea Bay at Aberavon.

Avon, The, a river of Devon. It rises in Dartmoor Forest, 6 miles WSW of Ashburton, and runs, in a great easterly curve, with prevailing direction to the S, about 20 miles, past Diptford and Aveton-Gifford to the English Channel at Bighby Bay.

Avon, The, or East Avon, a river of Wilts and Hants. It rises $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Devizes; runs about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, to Upavon; and goes thence about $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, past Amesbury, Salisbury, and Fordingbridge, to the English Channel at Christchurch. It is navigable to Salisbury. Its chief affluent is the Stour.

Avon, The, or Lower Avon, a river of Gloucestershire, Wilts, and Somerset. It rises near the sources of the Thames, in the vicinity of Tetbury, on the SE border of Gloucestershire; goes southward into Wilts, past Malmesbury, Chippenham, and Melksham, to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Trowbridge; strikes westward there 4 miles, past Bradford, to the boundary with Somerset; goes northward $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along or near that boundary; and proceeds then westward and west-north-westward, past Bath to Keynsham, and along the boundary with Gloucestershire past Bristol, to the Bristol Channel at Avonmouth. Its length of course is about 80 miles, and its bed is chiefly a deep channel, in many places through very rich and picturesque valleys. It is navigable to Bath, and is connected thence eastward, past Bradford, Senington, Devizes, Tottenham Park, Hungerford, and Newbury, to Midgham, by the Kennet and Avon Canal, with the Thames. Large docks have been formed in Bristol at the junction of the Frome with the Avon, and a new channel cut for the latter river.

Avon, The, or Little Avon, a river of Gloucestershire. It rises on the Cotswolds, SE of Alderley, and runs about 15 miles north-westward, past Wootton-under-Edge, to the estuary of the Severn in the vicinity of Berkeley.

Avon, The, or Upper Avon, a river of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire. It rises at Avon-Well, near Naseby in Northamptonshire; runs 8 miles west-south-westward, along the boundary with Leicestershire; goes south-westward, nearly through the centre of Warwickshire, past Rugby, Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon; and proceeds in the same direction, on the boundary with Gloucestershire, across the S of Worcestershire, and into the NW corner of Gloucestershire, past Evesham and Pershore, to a confluence with the Severn at Tewkesbury. Its length of course is about 100 miles, of which 57 are in Warwickshire. Its channel, in many parts, as at Warwick and Stratford, is picturesque, and in other parts, through long reaches, lies along rich low country. Its chief tributaries are the Arrow, the Leane, the Stour, the Sow, and the Swift. It is navigable for barges to Stratford, and is connected thence, by a branch canal, with the Worcester and Birmingham Canal.

Avon, an extra-parochial tract in Wilts, on the river Avon, adjacent to the G.W.R., $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Chippenham. Acreage, 165; population, 10.

Avon, a tithing in Sopley parish, Hants, on the river Avon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Christchurch.

Avon, a hamlet in the parish of Stratford-under-the-Castle, Wilts, 2 miles NW of Salisbury.

Avon, a tithing in Christian-Malford parish, Wilts, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Chippenham.

Avon-Dassett or Dassett Parva, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, 2 miles SW of Fenny-Compton station on the G.W.R. and East and West Junction railway, and 5 E of Kineton. It has a post office under Leamington; telegraph office, Fenny-Compton. Acreage, 1435; population, 241. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £410. The church was built in 1868, on the site of the old church, which was pulled down. It contains a curious altar-tomb, with the effigy of a former incumbent in

deacon's vestments. There are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. Bitham House is the chief residence.

Avonmouth, a seaport in the parish of Shirehampton, Gloucestershire, at the mouth of the river Avon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Bristol. There is an excellent dock, 1400 feet long and 500 feet wide, and two stations, Avonmouth and Avonmouth Dock, in connection with the G.W.R. and the M.R. There is a church, and a post office under Bristol.

Avonmouth, a hamlet in Thurlstone parish, Devon, on the river Avon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Kingsbridge.

Avon, Nether. See **NETHER-AVON**.

Awbridge, a hamlet in Mitchelmersh parish, Hants, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Romsey.

Awkerington. See **ALKERTON**.

Awliscombe, a village and a parish in Devon. The village stands near the river Otter, 2 miles WNW of Honiton station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Honiton, which is the money order and telegraph office, and an annual fair was formerly held here. The parish comprises 2626 acres; population of the civil parish, 497; of the ecclesiastical, 498. The manor was given in 1491, by Thomas Calwodeley, to the corporation of Exeter, but comprised then only 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £180. Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church, an interesting specimen of the Perpendicular style, consists of nave, chancel, S transept, and N aisles, has a beautiful carved stone screen, and a tower, and was restored in 1887. Thomas Charde, the last abbot of Ford, was a native.

Awnbly. See **HOLYWELL-WITH-AUNBY**.

Awre, a tithing and a parish in Gloucestershire. The tithing lies on the river Sever, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Newnham, and has a post office under Newnham, and a station on the G.W.R., about a mile from the village. Blakeney, about 2 miles SW, is the money order and telegraph office. There is a branch line of the G.W.R. for goods and minerals from Awre into the Forest of Dean. The tithings of Blakeney, Bledisloe, Hagloe, and Etloe, which are included in this parish for civil purposes, were formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1877. Area of Awre, 4313 acres of land and 1859 of water; population of the civil parish, 1148; of the ecclesiastical, 239. Part of the land has been washed away by the Severn. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £230. Patron, the Haberdashers' Company. The church is ancient, in the Early English and Decorated styles, and was restored in 1875. It has an embattled tower, and some stained glass windows. In the churchyard is a yew tree said to be over 1000 years old. Oaklands Park is the chief residence. Sternhold, one of the authors of the English metrical version of the Psalms, was a native. Sternhold and Hopkins both lived in this parish about 1550, the former at the Hawfield, the latter at the Woodend, by the river Severn, in a house which has now been washed away by the encroachments of the river. The Psalms were first sung in English in Awre church.

Awsworth, a chapelry and a hamlet in Nuttall parish, Notts, 6 miles NW of Nottingham, with a station on the G.N.R., and a post and money order office under Nottingham; telegraph office at railway station. Population, 1247. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, ironworks, and brickyards. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £200. The church is modern (1747), with sittings for 150, all free. There are Primitive Methodist and United Methodist Free Church chapels.

Axbridge, a small town and a parish in Somerset. The town stands near the river Axe, on the G.W.R., 136 miles from London, at the NW end of the Mendips, 10 miles NW of Wells. It is an ancient place, and Roman roads went from it to Portishead and Ilchester. It consists chiefly of a tolerably neat street, running in a winding manner from east to west, and is practically no more than a village. The town-hall and market-house stands at the east end, and is a modern edifice, rebuilt at a cost of about £1800. The parish church stands on an eminence near the market-house, is a large, cruciform, Perpendicular structure, with a handsome tower, and contains old monuments to the family of Prowse. It was greatly restored in 1879, and completed in 1887, costing between £5000 and £6000. The town has two banking-offices, and is a seat of petty sessions. A cattle market is

beld on the second Tuesday in every month, and fairs on 3 February, 25 March, and second Tuesday of October. Axbridge was formerly a borough by prescription, and sent members to parliament during the reigns of the first three Edwards, but was afterwards exensed on the ground of poverty; it was then governed, under charter from Queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, a bailiff, and 10 aldermen; but the corporation was abolished in 1886 by the Unreformed Corporations Act. The late corporation property is now managed by a town trust, in place of the former mayor and corporation. There is a sanatorium (called St Michael's Home), close to the railway, which was built and endowed by the late Mr. Gibb of Tyntesfield, at a cost of about £120,000. There is also a workhouse and police station. A tract adjacent to the town was so improved by drainage of the Axe, about the year 1800, at a cost of £70,000, that land which previously was worth only about 2s. 6d. yearly per acre, is now rented at £4 and £5. The parish comprises 528 acres; population, 732. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. It is noted for its early market-garden produce. The town is sheltered from the north-east winds by the Mendip Hills, the climate in winter is very mild, and the country round is one of the finest grazing districts in the county. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £60. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. There is a chapel for Wesleyans.

Axe, The, a river of Somerset. It rises on the Mendip Hills, 2 miles NW of Wells, and runs about 20 north-westward, past Axbridge, to the Bristol Channel at Uphill Bay. It is a good trouting stream.

Axe, The, a river of Dorset and Devon. It rises near Cheddington, in Dorset, runs south-westward to Ford, where it enters Devon, and goes thence south-south-westward, past Axminster, to the English Channel at Axmouth. Its length of course is about 21 miles. It is navigable for about 4 miles from its mouth.

Axe-Edge Hill, a hill on the meeting point of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire, at the sources of the rivers Dove, Wye, Goyt, and Dane, about 3 miles SW of Buxton. It has a savage outline, rises to the height of over 1800 feet, and commands an extensive view.

Axford, a tithing in Ramsbury parish, Wilts, on the river Kennet, 3 miles ENE of Marlborough.

Axholme, Isle of, an insulated tract, between the rivers Trent, Idle, and Don, in the extreme NW of Lincolnshire. It comprises the parishes of Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, Owston, West Butterwick, and Wroth. Its length, north-north-eastward, is 17 miles, and its mean breadth is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The surface is low, flat, and naturally marshy, but it produces large quantities of corn, potatoes, rye-grass, and seeds. A forest seems anciently to have covered it, and remains of trees are found a few feet below the surface. A castle of the Mowbrays, razed in 1174, stood at Haxey, then called Axel, and thence arose the name Axholme, now altered into Axholme.

Axminster, a town in Devon, and a parish partly also in Dorset. The town stands on a rising ground, adjacent to the river Axe, above the influx of the Yarty, on the L. & S.W.R., 145 miles from London, and 25 E by N of Exeter. It dates from a period prior to the Roman invasion. It was called by the Anglo-Saxons Brunenburgh, and gave that name to the battlefield of Athelstan's famous victory, in 937, over the Danes, the Scotch, and the Irish, and it took the name of Axminster from a great church or minster for seven priests, said to have been founded at it by Athelstan, in commemoration of his victory. A party of the Royal troops were stationed in it in 1644, and fought an action in its neighbourhood with the Parliamentarians. The Prince of Orange abode some days in it, in 1689, on his way to London. Its streets are irregularly formed, but spacious. Trinity Square was planned and laid out after a fire on Trinity Sunday, 1834, which destroyed the entire range of about thirty houses then standing. The sweeping away of the old street threw open the church and churchyard, which may now be said to be included in the square. The Jubilee Fountain also stands in the square. There is also a market-house, erected in 1826 on the site of an older building, in which a guild-hall formed the upper storey. The parish church is a large edifice of nave, aisles, and chancel, with massive central tower; consists variously of

ancient parts and modern renovations, and perhaps includes some portion of Athelstan's minster; possesses a fine Norman doorway, and displays elsewhere the three styles of Pointed architecture—Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, and contains two monumental effigies, a number of armorial shields, and a painting of the Twelve Apostles; it was greatly repaired in 1871. The cemetery is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, on the Chard Road. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The workhouse was erected in 1836, at a cost of £7000, and afterwards enlarged at a further cost of £2500. A cottage hospital was established in 1887. The town has two banking offices, and three chief inns, Conservative and Liberal Clubs, and is a seat of petty sessions and of county courts. Markets are held on Saturdays, and a great market for the disposal of stock, &c., on every alternate Thursday. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after 25 April, the Tuesday after 24 June, and the Wednesday after 10 October. A manufacture of famous carpets, rivaling those from Turkey, was begun in 1755, but came to an end in 1835. A new trade has sprung up in the manufacture of tooth, nail, and toilet brushes. The environs of the town are pleasant, the views in the vicinity extensive and beautiful, and all the approaches good and wide. A tunnel on the road from Charnmouth, opened in 1832, pierces one of the steepest hills between London and Exeter, and is about 70 yards long, and of sufficient capacity to permit two large waggons to pass each other.

The parish includes the tithings of Abbey, Shapwick, Smallridge, Trill, Uphay, West Water, Weycroft, and Wyke or Week, in Devon, and the tithing of Beerhall in Dorset. Acreage, 6867; population of the civil parish, 2809; of the ecclesiastical, 3759. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. The manor belonged to the Crown till after the Norman conquest; was given by King John to Lord Brewer; passed to Lord Reginald de Mohun, who gave it to the Abbey of Newenham; went, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Norfolk; and was sold, in the time of James I., to Lord Petre. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacies of Kilmington and Menbury, in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £608. Dr. Buckland, the famous geologist, was a native.

Axmouth, a village and a parish in Devon. The village stands at the mouth of the river Axe, under Hawksdown Hill, 6 miles SSW of Axminster, and 1 mile from Seaton station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Axminster; money order and telegraph office, Seaton. Acreage, 4244; population, 615. A coastguard station, with houses for the chief officer and the men and their families, was erected in 1883. A harbour here gave refuge, in ancient times, to vessels under stress of weather; was much improved in the early part of the 17th century, but is now disused. A range of cliffs extending hence east-north-eastward to Lyme-Regis has been remarkably subject to landslips. A great landslip occurred on the 25th December, 1839, destroying two cottages and 45 acres of fine arable land, and forming a chasm 300 feet or more broad, 150 feet deep, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long; and another, of much smaller extent, occurred on the 3rd February, 1840. The parish comprises 4533 acres of land, and 190 of water. The manor was given by Rivers, Earl of Devon, to the Abbey of St. Mary, Mountbarrow, in Normandy; passed, at the suppression of alien monasteries, to the Abbey of Sion; went, at the final dissolution of monasteries, to Catherine, queen of Henry VIII.; was granted, in 1552, to Walter Erle, Esq.; passed from him to Sir W. Yonge; was purchased, in 1691, by R. Hallet, Esq., and in 1890 by S. Sanders Stephens, Esq., who now resides at Stedcombe Manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £180. The church consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, which is Norman; is Early English and Perpendicular, but has an Anglo-Norman doorway and some wildly grotesque gargoyles, and contains monuments of the Erles and the Halletts.

Axton, a township in Llanasa parish, Flintshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Rhuddlan.

Axwell Park, the seat of Sir H. A. Clavering, Bart., on the north border of Durham, on the rivulet Derwent, a little above its influx to the Tyne, 2 miles S of Blaydon.

Aycliffe, a village, a township, and a parish in Durham. The village stands adjacent to the river Skerne, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile W of the York and Berwick railway, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Darlington. It has a station on the railway, and a post, money order,

and telegraph office under Darlington. It is an ancient place, which belonged to the see of Lindisfarne, and was the meeting-place of synods in 782 and 789. The township bears the name of Great Aycliffe, and comprises 2078 acres; population, 697. The ecclesiastical parish includes the townships of Great Aycliffe, Brafferton, Woodham, and Preston-le-Skerne; population, 1079. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £289 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is most interesting, and was restored at a cost of over £3000 in 1882. It is in the Norman and Early English styles, and consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and porch, with a western tower 85 feet high. There are remains of two Saxon crosses in the churchyard. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

Aycliffe (School), a township in Heighington parish, Durham, 2 miles WNW of Aycliffe. Acreage, 540; population, 20.

Aydon, a township in Corbridge parish, Northumberland, 2 miles NE of Corbridge, midway thence to the Roman wall. Acreage, 1227; population, 117. The post town is Corbridge, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Aydon-Castle, a township in Corbridge parish, Northumberland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Corbridge. Acreage, 415; population, 18. A fortified house of the Aydon family was built here, in the time of Edward I., on the side of a ravine, and is now occupied as a farmhouse. It has the form of the letter H, with a tower at the end of each of the four wings. The walls are very thick, and one of the towers is upwards of 60 feet high. It was part of the ancient barony of the Balfiols, from whom it passed to the Aydens. It is now the property of the Blackett family. Corbridge is the post town.

Ayford, a hamlet in Marshfield parish, Gloucestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Marshfield.

Aylburton, a tithing in Lydney parish, Gloucestershire, 2 miles S by W of Lydney. It has a post office under Lydney. Acreage, 1890; population, 688. It forms a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Lydney, and its church was rebuilt in 1857.

Aylesbeare, a village and a parish in Devon. The village stands on the eastern declivity of the bold range of hills, between the basins of the Otter and the Exe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Whimple station on the L. & S.W.R., and 8 E of Exeter, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Woodbury. It is a very straggling place, and was anciently the inheritance of the Earls of Devon, and then bore the name of Earlesbear. Acreage, 3423; population, 786. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £220. The church is an ancient edifice of nave, chancel, north aisle, and western tower, and contains a memorial window to Cecilia Yates, and mural tablets to the Markers, the Stokes, and others. A lych-gate was erected in 1872. There is a Congregational chapel.

Aylesbury or Ailesbury, a market and union town and a parish in Bucks. It is also the county town of Bucks. The town stands on a rising-ground, and on a small affluent of the river Tame, in the rich Vale of Aylesbury, at railway termini, 17 miles SSE of Buckingham, and 38 by road, or $43\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, NW of London. One railway goes from it into junction with the L. & N.W., another with the G.W., and another, the Aylesbury and Buckingham, goes north-north-westward. The Aylesbury and Buckingham line has been taken over by the Metropolitan, by which line the town has also direct communication with London to Baker Street. A canal also, 6 miles long, rising 95 feet, with 16 locks, goes eastward to the Grand Junction Canal at Marsworth. Aylesbury was a strongly-fortified seat of the ancient Britons, and was maintained by them in independence till captured, in 572, by Cuthwulf, brother of Ceadwin, king of the West Saxons, and it was then called *Æglesberg* or *Elisberie*. It became a royal manor at the Conquest; was subsequently given to one of the followers of King John's court; belonged for ages to the Packingtons; passed, in the time of Henry VIII., to Sir John Baldwin, chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and was an important post of the Parliamentary forces in 1644 and 1645.

The town is irregularly built, and consists of a spacious central, rectangular market-place, and diverging streets and thoroughfares. The corn-exchange and market-house were built in 1865, at a cost of £10,000, and are in the Tudor style. The county-hall is a large, handsome edifice of red

brick. The workhouse was built in 1844, and is an edifice of red brick, in Tudor architecture. The parish church is a cruciform structure, of successive ages, from Early English to the latest Perpendicular; is surmounted at the centre by successively a low embattled tower, a square turret, a short spire, and a cross 9 feet high; was restored under the direction of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., the work being completed in 1869; contains beautifully stained windows, and two canopied decorated tombs; and is so situated as to command a fine view, and be seen for many miles round. The churchyard is extensive, and planted with trees. The prebendal house, adjoining the churchyard, occupies the site of an ancient monastery, was formerly the residence of the prebendaries of Aylesbury, and became the private property of Archdeacon Bickersteth when vicar of the parish. The Church of St John is a chapel of ease to the parish church. Walton, formerly a hamlet in the parish, now forms part of the town. It was made an ecclesiastical parish in 1846, and has a church erected about 1845. There are also Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The Roman Catholic church and presbytery of St Joseph were erected in 1893. There are also places of meeting for Christians and "Christians."

The town has a head post and telegraph office, three banks, an endowed grammar school, a Literary Institute, with a reading room and library, a Working Men's Club, and a Masonic Hall. There is also a county infirmary, erected at a cost of upwards of £11,000 in 1862, and which has since been enlarged. The town publishes three weekly newspapers, and has a well-attended market every Saturday. Sales of fat stock are also held on Wednesdays, and fairs on the third Saturday in Jan., Saturday next before Palm Sunday, second Saturday in May, third Saturday in June, fourth Saturday in Sept., and second Saturday in Oct. There is a wool fair on the second Wednesday in July, a fair for the sale of rams on the first Saturday in August, and a fair for fat cattle on the second Wednesday in December. Lace-making once flourished, but has greatly declined; straw-plait making is still carried on in the neighbourhood, but is practically a decayed industry. There are large printing works, a condensed milk factory, and immense numbers of ducks are reared and fattened for the London market. Aylesbury is the seat of the assizes for the county, and the seat of the county quarter sessions and county council. It was a borough, governed by a corporation, under a charter of Mary, dated 1554; but, from neglect and disuse of its privileges, it forfeited the charter in the time of Elizabeth. It is now governed by a Local Board of Health of nine members. It has a good water supply, is well drained, paved, and lighted, and possessing, as it now does, exceptional railway facilities, its rapid development is anticipated. It formerly sent two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised in 1885 under the provisions of the Redistribution of Seats Act. The town gives the titles of Earl and Marquis to the family of Bruce. The Vale of Aylesbury is a fertile tract, described by Drayton as "lusty, firm, and fat," affording pasturage to an extraordinary number of sheep, interesting to geologists for abundance of ammonites and other fossils, and bounded along the S and the N by chalk hills. Population of the town, 8680. The area of the parish is 3288 acres; population of the civil parish, 8922; of the ecclesiastical, 6642. The living is a vicarage; gross yearly value, £300, including 85 acres of glebe, in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. The living of Walton is a vicarage; gross yearly value, £290 with residence, in the gift of trustees.

Aylesbury Parliamentary Division, or Mid Bucks, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 55,826. The division includes the following:—Wioslow (part of)—Creslow, Oving, Pitchcott, Quainton, Shipton Lee, Whitechurch; Aylesbury (Three Hundreds of)—Aston Clinton—with-St Leonards, Aston Sandford, Aylesbury—with-Walton, Bierton—with-Broughton, Buckland, Cuddington, Dinton, Drayton Beauchamp, Ellesborough, Fleet Marston, Haddenham, Ilalton, Hampenden (Great), Hampenden (Little), Harldwick, Hartwell, Horsendon, Hulcott, Ilmire, Kimble (Great), Kimble (Little), Kingsey, Lee, Missende (Great), Missenden (Little), Monks Risborough, Princes Risborough, Quarrendon, Stoke Mandeville, Stone—with-Bishopstowe,

Towersey, Waddesden, Weedon, Wendover, Westcott, Weston Turville, Winchendon (Lower), Winchendon (Upper); Chesham—Chenies, Chesham, Chesham Bois, Cholesbury, Hawridge; Linslade—Aston Abbotts, Cheddington, Cuddington, Edlesborough, Grove, Irvinghoe, Linslade, Marsworth, Mentmore, Nettleden, Pitstone, Slapton, Soulbury, Stewkley, Wing, Wingrave; Desborough (Second Division, part of)—Bledlow with Bledlow Ridge, Bradenham, Hughenden, Radnage, Sanderton.

Aylesby, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, 4 miles WSW of Great Coates station on the M.S. & L.R., and 5 W of Great Grimsby, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Lacey. Acreage, 2134; population, 120. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £100. The church is an edifice of stone in the Early English, Late Decorated, and Perpendicular styles.

Aylesford, a small town, a parish, and a lathe in Kent. The town stands at the foot of a hill, on the right bank of the Medway, on the S.E.R., 38 miles from London, and 3 NNW of Maidstone. It dates from the times of the Saxons, and was then called Eglesford. A battle was fought at it, in 455, between the British king Vortimer and the Saxon chiefs Hengist and Horsa, and terminated in favour of the Britons. The alleged grave of Horsa is shown, in a heap of flint stones, at Horsted, 2 miles to the N, but is claimed also at Horsham and Horsted in Sussex. Victorious battles against the Danes also were fought in the vicinity, in 893 by Alfred, and in 1016 by Edmund Ironside. The town consists of one long street. A six-arched bridge, of considerable antiquity, is adjacent on the river. A Carmelite priory was founded at it, in 1240, by Richard Lord Grey of Colnor; passed, at the dissolution, to Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington; went, in the time of Elizabeth, to John Sedley of Southfleet; was sold, in the time of Charles I., to Sir Peter Rycant; and came eventually to Heneage Finch, who was created Earl of Aylesford in 1714, and whose representatives still possess it. The existing edifice retains much of the ancient buildings, but includes additions and alterations, from the 17th century downward, by its successive occupants. The parish church crowns an abrupt rising-ground at the end of the town; is principally Norman, 14th century, except west tower, which is Early Norman up to the string course, and largely increased in 1892 in memory of H. A. Brassey; and contains a brass of 1426, monuments of the Colepeppers, the Sedleys, and the Rycants, and a costly one to Sir John Banks, who died in 1699. The church was restored in 1878, and the tower in 1885. There are a neat Wesleyan chapel, a literary institution, an almshouse-hospital, restored in 1841. An extensive stoneware pottery and a large paper-mill are on the river a short way to the E. A remarkable Druidical monument, called *KIT'S-COTTY-HOUSE*, is on the hill-side, above the town. Cosenton, the seat of a family of its own name, from the time of King John till that of Henry VIII., but now a farmhouse, is on the same hill-side. Sir Charles Sedley, the poet, and Sir Paul Rycant, the oriental traveller, were natives of Aylesford.

The parish comprises 4057 acres; population of the civil parish, 2947; of the ecclesiastical, 2979. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £425 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

Aylesham. See *HAILSHAM*.

Aylestone, a village included in the enlarged borough of Leicester, of which it is one of the wards. The village stands at the junction of the Union Canal with the river Soar, near the Fosse Way, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Wigston station on the L. & N.W.R. and M.R., and $\frac{2}{3}$ miles S by W of Leicester. Acreage, 901; population, 5381. Ecclesiastically it is divided into the old parish of St Andrew, and the new district of St James, Aylestone Park, both of which are in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The former includes the township and chapelry of Lubbesthorpe. There are post offices at Aylestone and Aylestone Park, and a telegraph office at the latter. Aylestone Hall was formerly the seat of the Manners family, and is an ancient mansion restored in 1850. The old church of St Andrew is a substantial structure of rubble and granite in the Early English style, with tower and lofty spire.

Aylmerton, a parish in Norfolk, near the coast, 3 miles

WSW of Cromer, which is the nearest railway station. Post town, Norwich *via* Roughton; money order office, Gresham; telegraph office, Cromer. Acreage, 1697; population of the civil parish, 298; of the ecclesiastical, 899. Beacon Hill commands a fine prospect. The living is a rectory, united with that of Ranton, in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £382 with residence. The church is Later English, and was restored in 1865 and 1876.

Aylsham, a market and union town and a parish in Norfolk. The town stands on the river Bure, amid one of the most pleasant tracts in the county, 12 miles N by W of Norwich. It has a station on the G.E.R., and another on the E. & M.R., a post and telegraph office under Norwich, a banking office, a police station, and a town hall; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; and conducts some commerce by barges on the Bure. A manufacture of linen, known as Aylsham web, was carried on in the times of Edward II. and Edward III., and a manufacture of woollen fabrics sprang up at a later period, but both have disappeared. The chief employments now are in the corn-trade, the timber-trade, and country business. Fairs are held yearly on 23 March and the last Tuesday of Sept. The parish church is Decorated English, said to have been built by John of Gaunt; consists of nave, chancel, and transept, with a square tower and spire; and contains the remains of an ancient rood-screen, a carved font, and numerous brasses. The churchyard contains the grave of Humphrey Repton, the landscape gardener, who died in 1818. There are also Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Reformed Wesleyan, and Wesleyan chapels. The interesting seat of Blickling Hall is in the vicinity, within the contiguous parish of Blickling.

The parish comprises 4330 acres; population, 2533. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £218 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Aylton, or **Aylton Chapel**, a parish in Herefordshire, 2 miles SE of Ashperton station on the G.W.R. (which is the telegraph office), and 4 W of Ledbury, the post town. Acreage, 839; population, 92. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £244. The church is small and plain.

Aymestrey, a township and a parish in Herefordshire. The township lies on Watling Street and the river Lugg, 3 miles NNW of Kingsland station, on the G.W.R., and 7 NW of Leominster. The village in it is pleasant; the neighbouring banks of the Lugg are singularly rich and beautiful, and a favourite resort of anglers, and the adjacent limestone quarries are famous for the Silurian fossils that have been found therein. There is a post office under Kingsland (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish includes also the townships of Leinthall-Earles, Upper-Lye, Lower-Lye, Yatton, and Covenhope. Acreage, 6441; population of the civil parish, 623; of the ecclesiastical, 485. Traces of ancient camps are near the village. Mortimer's Cross, in this parish, was the scene of a sanguinary battle, the first of the Wars of the Roses, and which resulted in placing Edward IV. on the throne. Yatton Court is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £244. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is mostly Norman, with arches of more modern date on Norman columns of an exceptional form, each form consisting of a flat between four circular shafts. There is also some herring-bone masonry in the north wall of the church. The perpetual curacy of Leinthall Earles is a separate charge.

Aynho, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands on the Roman Portway, with a station on the G.W.R., on the Oxford Canal, and the river Cherwell, 6 miles SE by S of Banbury. It has a post office under Banbury, with a telegraph office at the railway station; money order office, Souldern. It was once a market-town, and it had anciently an hospital, for the accommodation of travellers, founded by the Fitz-Richards in the time of Henry II., and eventually given to Magdalen College, Oxford. A spring, called the Town Well, runs from it to the Cherwell, and traces exist at its E end of the Roman Portway. The parish comprises 2542 acres; population, 508. Aynho Park, adjacent to the village, the seat of the Cartwright family, is a prominent feature. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peter-

borough; gross value, £150 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Decorated and Classic styles. Robert Wild, a poet and satirist, was rector in the time of the Commonwealth, and ejected from it in 1662. Shakerley Marmion the dramatist, and Sir Ralph Winwood the statesman, were natives.

Ayott-St Lawrence or **Ayott-Magna**, a parish in Herts, near the river Maran, 2½ miles NE from Wheathamstead station on the G.N.R. Post town, Welwyn; money order and telegraph office, Codicote. Acreage, 751; population, 137. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £137 with residence. The church was rebuilt, in 1778, at the expense of Sir Lionel Lyde, in the Grecian style, after a design by Revett. The previous church still stands as a ruin, and contains some curious monuments. Ayot House is a fine old country seat, standing in a park of 200 acres.

Ayott-St Peter, or **Ayott-Parva**, a parish in Herts, about 1½ mile W from Welwyn, and with a station on the G.N.R. It has a post office under Welwyn, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1093; population, 215. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £207 with residence. The church, erected in 1875, is in the Early Decorated style.

Ayre, Point of, the northern extremity of the Isle of Man. A lighthouse stands on it, erected in 1818, with lantern 106 feet above high water, visible at the distance of 15 miles. The Whitestone and Stranakiley sands are adjacent.

Ayron, or **Aeron, The**, a river of Cardiganshire. It rises on Mynydd Bach, a range of hills between the river Teifi and the sea, 6 miles NW of Tregaron, and makes a circuitous course, of about 17 miles southward, south-westward, and north-westward to Cardigan Bay at Aberayron.

Aysgarth, a township, a parish, and a village in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Yore, at the junction of Wetherdale and Bishopdale, 7½ miles WSW of Leyburn, and has a station on the N.E.R. It has a post and money order office under Bedale; telegraph office at station. Acreage, 1214; population, 235. At the village of Aysgarth a fair is held on 30 October. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The falls of the Yore, called Aysgarth Force, are remarkably fine. The river flows in a narrow channel over a rugged bed of limestone, between picturesquely wooded banks, and makes a series of cascades which are variously grand or beautiful according to the fluctuations of its volume. "In floods it is a great, a mighty river, bursting with a prodigious effect through magnificent rocks; but in droughts, only a few gentle rills, the tears of the Naiads, run over the ledges of limestone." The parish church, an ancient structure, restored in 1536 by the last Abbot of Jervaulx, and again in 1866, and containing a splendid carved wooden screen which belonged to Jervaulx Abbey, occupies a noble and picturesque site above the rapids. A bridge of a single arch, 71 feet in span, stands immediately above the falls, and commands a fine view of the church and the river. Other beautiful waterfalls are found at West Burton and in Bishopdale. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £175 with residence. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The ancient parish is very extensive, covering an area of 81,012 acres, and contains the townships of Aysgarth, High and Low Abbotside, Askrigg, Bainbridge, Bishopdale, Burton-cum-Walden, Newbiggin, Carperby-cum-Thoresby, Thorlby, Thornton, Rust, and Hawes.

Seven of these townships, with an area of 40 square miles, are still under the supervision of the vicar of Aysgarth. The population of these is 1419.

Ayston, a parish in Rutland, 1 mile NNW of Uppingham, and 2½ miles SSW of Manton station on the M.R. Post town, Uppingham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 904; population, 94. Ayston Hall is a chief residence, and the seat of the Fludyer family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £216. The church is an edifice of stone in the Perpendicular style.

Aythorpe Roding, or **Aythorpe Roding** or **Roothing**, an ancient parish and village in Essex, situated on the river Roding, 5½ miles W from Dunmow station on the G.E.R. Its name signifies the "high village upon the Roding." It has a post office of the name of Aythorpe Roding under Dunmow; money order office, White Roding; telegraph office, Ayton. Acreage, 1394; population, 193. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £299. The church is a small but ancient building of flint in the Early English style.

Ayton, two townships and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The townships are distinguished from each other as Great and Little. Great Ayton lies on the river Leven, 6 miles from Guisbrough, and has a station on the N.E.R. It includes the hamlet of Langbaugh, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3589; population, 1727. Little Ayton lies contiguous on the E, also on the river Leven. Acreage, 1378; population, 99. The parish contains likewise the township of Nunthorpe; population, 1861. Freestone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £156 with residence. The perpetual curacy of Nunthorpe is a separate charge. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Quakers. A charity school, with £10 a year, was founded, under Rose-Topping Hill, in 1704, by Michael Postgate, and here the celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, received part of his education.

Ayton, East, a township and chapelry in Seamer parish, N. R. Yorkshire, near the river Derwent, ¼ mile from Forge Valley station on the N.E.R., and 4 SW of Scarborough. Post town, York; money order office, Brompton; telegraph office, Scarborough. Acreage, 2492; population, 353. Ironstone occurs. There are a chapel of ease and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The Earl of Londesborough is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The insurrection of 1548 began here.

Ayton, West, a village and a township in Hutton-Bushell parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the Derwent river, 5 miles WSW of Scarborough. It has a station called Forge Valley, on a branch of the N.E.R. Acreage, 2335; population, 391. York is the post town. Remains exist of an ancient castle which belonged to the Evers or Eares and the Cliffords. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Azerley, or **Cozenley**, a township in the parishes of Kirkby-Malzeard and Ripon, W. R. Yorkshire, on a head-stream of the river Ure, 4½ miles NW of Ripon. It includes the villages of Galphay and Mickley. Acreage, 3994; population, 497. Kirkby-Malzeard is the post, money order, and telegraph office. The Marquis of Ripon is lord of the manor. Azerley Chase, the seat of the Cromptons, commands extensive views. There is a parish council of five members.

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Babbacombe, a parish in Devon, 2 miles from Torquay station on the G.W.R. The scenery here is very fine, and the place has grown from a sequestered little spot into a well-built and rapidly increasing village. The church is a splendid edifice, built in 1873. The living is a vicarage; gross value, £395, in the gift of the vicar of St Mary Church. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Population, 1645.

Babeary, a parish in Somerset, near the river Parret, 3 miles from Sparkford station on the G.W.R. It includes the hamlets of Foddington and Stert, and its post town is Somerton, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2412; population, 336. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £324 with residence. The church is good, and was restored in 1876. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Babingley, or **Baburghley**, a parish in Norfolk, on a rivulet of its own name, near Lynn-Deepes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Wolferton station on the Lynn and Hunstanton branch of the G.E.R. Its post town is Castle-Rising, under Lynn; money order and telegraph office, Dersingham. Acreage, 849; population, 89. The first Christian church in East Anglia was erected here, and several hills in the neighbourhood are called Christian Hills. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Sandringham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has a nave and tower, and a very interesting ruined chancel.

Babington, a parish in Somerset, 1 mile from Mells station on the G.W.R., and 5 miles WNW of Frome. Post town, Bath. Acreage, 606; population, 199. Babington House is the seat of the Knatchbull family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £156. Patron, Lord Hylton. The church is good, and there are three almshouses for women.

Bablock-Hythe, a ferry on the river Isis, 4 miles by road, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ by river, WSW of Oxford. Arnold sings it as "crossing the stripling Thames at Bablock-Hythe."

Babraham, anciently *Badburham*, or *Bradburnham*, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cam, near the Gogmagog Hills, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Whittlesford station on the G.E.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Cambridge. It has a post office under Cambridge; money order and telegraph office, Sawston. It was formerly a market-town. The parish comprises 2387 acres; population, 280. The manor belonged to Algar, Earl of Mercia; passed, about the year 1576, into the possession of Sir Horatio Palavicini, a Genoese; and now belongs to the Adeane family. Sir H. Palavicini collected the Pope's taxes in England during the reign of Mary; converted them to his own use, and became Protestant, on the accession of Elizabeth; became a favourite of that queen, one of her negotiators in Germany, and a commander of one of her ships against the Spanish Armada; and died at his seat in Babraham; and his widow was married to Sir Oliver Cromwell, the uncle of the Protector. A curious epitaph on him is given in "Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £126 with residence. An almshouse and a free school, with income of £134, were founded in 1723 by Lebinus Bush and Judith Bennet, and a monument to the latter is in the church. Babraham Hall is a fine red brick mansion, standing in a park of about 200 acres.

Babworth, a township and a parish in Notts. The Chesterfield Canal and the G.N. and M.S. & L. railways pass through the township, which is about 1 mile from East Retford. It has a post office under Retford, which is the nearest railway station. The parish includes also the hamlets of Great and Little Morton and Morton-Grange, and part of the hamlet of Ranby. Acreage, 6344; population of the civil parish, 753; of the ecclesiastical, 736. Babworth Hall is the seat of the Denison family, and stands in very fine grounds, which were laid out by Repton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £725 with residence. The church is a neat Gothic structure, with a small steeple, and was thoroughly restored in 1877. There is a school, with an endowment of £9 per annum

Babylon Hill, an eminence on the mutual border of Dorset and Somerset, about a mile E of Yeovil. It commands a fine view.

Bache, a township in St Oswald parish, Cheshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Chester. Acreage, 96; population, 23. Bache Hall is the chief residence.

Bache, a township in Llangollen parish, Denbighshire, 1 mile from Llangollen.

Bache, a township in Culmington parish, Salop, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Culmington.

Bacheldre, a township in Church-Stoke parish, Montgomeryshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Montgomery.

Bachmill, a hamlet partly in Manslow parish and partly in Diddlebury parish, Salop, 2 miles S of Munston. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bachwy, or **Machwy**, The, a stream of Radnorshire. It rises a little north of Llanbedr; fetches a compass round by the east; and goes west-south-westward, past Painscastle and Llanbedr, through some fine scenery, to the Wye, near Erward, 7 miles below Builth. Its length of course is about 10 miles.

Backbarrow, a small village in the parishes of Colton and Carmel, on the SW border of Westmoreland, on the banks of the river Leven, adjacent to the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Kendal. It has a post and money order office under Ulverston; Haverthwaite is the telegraph office and railway station. There are extensive iron works, and two large gunpowder mills.

Backford, a township and a parish in Cheshire. The township lies on the Dee and Mersey Canal, 1 mile NE of Mollington station on the Birkenhead railway, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N of Chester. It has a post office under Chester; Great Sanghall is the money order office, and Upton Park (3 miles distant) the telegraph office. The parish includes also the townships of Lea, Canghall, Chorlton-by-Backford, and Mollington-Tarrant or Great Mollington. Acreage, 764; population of the civil parish, 137; of the ecclesiastical, 523. Backford Hall, the seat of the Gleggs, is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £240. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church is ancient (the chancel is of the 14th century, the tower of the 15th), and was restored in 1879 and 1890; it contains some monuments, and a black letter Bible of 1617.

Backwell, a parish in Somerset, 1 mile SE of Nailsea station on the G.W.R., and 7 WSW of Bristol. It includes the hamlets of Church-Town, Downsides, Farley, Moorside, and West-Town. It has a post and money order office at West-Town; telegraph office, Flax Bourton; railway station, Nailsea. Acreage, 2929; population of the civil parish, 956; of the ecclesiastical, 833. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £298 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Bath. The church is good, and has a very fine tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A fair is held on 21st September.

Backworth, or **Blackworth**, a township and colliery village in Earsdon parish, Northumberland, on the Morpeth and Tyne-mouth railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of North Shields. It has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newcastle-on-Tyne. Acreage, 1588; population, 2240. The manor belonged anciently to the priory of Tyne-mouth, and belongs now to the Duke of Northumberland. A coal mine here produces the Northumberland Wallsend or Earsdon Main coal.

Bacon-Hole, a cave on the coast of Glamorgan, at the E side of the mouth of Oxwich Bay, 8 miles SV by W of Swansea. Its floor is about 20 feet above the level of the sea, and its interior has been much altered by blasting. Fossil remains of great interest, and in successive layers, have been found in it—first, bones of the ox, the red deer, the roebuck, and the fox, in alluvial earth; next, bones of the ox, the deer, and the bear; next, bones of the ox, the deer, the bear, the wolf, the hyena, the rhinoceros, and the mammoth; next, bones of the polecat, the badger, and the mammoth—all the successive layers separated from one another by deposits of stalagmite.

Baconsthorpe, a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles ESE of Holt station on the Eastern and Midland Railway, and 7 SW from Cromer. It has a post and money order office under Holt, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 1365; population, 295. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £266 with residence. The church is Later English. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bacton, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, in the Golden Valley, near the Dore river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Abbeydore, 4 miles NW of Pontrilas station on the G.W.R., and 11 SW of Hereford, the post town; the money order office is at Ewyas-Harold, and telegraph office at Pontrilas. Acreage, 1178; population, 117. The Grange and the Manor House are the principal residences. Morehampton Park, now a farm, was formerly a seat of the Hoskyns family, and here Sergeant Hoskyns is said to have entertained James I. with a morris dance of twelve centurians. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £92 with residence. The church is a small interesting building with Norman work; it contains a monument to Blanche Parry, a maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth. Two special features in connection with this church are the beautiful silver gilt chalice and paten of pre-Reformation date, by the same maker as the celebrated Nettlecombe chalice, and the worked white silk altar cloth presented to the church by Blanche Parry in Elizabeth's reign.

Bacton, a parish in Norfolk, on the coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of North Walsham station on the G.E.R., and 19 NNE of Norwich. It includes the hamlets of Bacton-Green and Bromholm, and has a post and money order office under North Walsham, the telegraph office. Acreage, 1139, with 95 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 394; of the ecclesiastical, 434. Ruins of a Cluniac priory, founded in 1113 by Baxton de Glanville, stand at Bromholm. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £166 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Kimberley. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, has a good font, and is in good condition. There are a Baptist chapel and a coast-guard station.

Bacton, a parish in Suffolk, 1 mile NE from Finningham station on the G.E.R., and 6 miles N of Stowmarket. It has a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Finningham. Acreage, 2290; population of the civil parish, 646; of the ecclesiastical, 639. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £480 with residence. The church is a fine building of flint, in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles.

Bacup, or **Bacop**, a municipal borough and populous town in Whalley and Rochdale parishes, Lancashire, is situated on the river Irwell, mid-way between Burnley and Rochdale, 7 miles from either place, about 5 SW from Todmorden, nearly 6 NE from Haslingden, 18 N from Manchester, 56 NE from Liverpool, and 204 NW from London. It has a station on the L. & Y.R., by which direct communication with the M.R. is secured. The town was incorporated in 1882, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. It is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and carries on industry in cotton spinning and power-loom weaving, printworks, Turkey-red dye-works, iron foundries, corn mills, quarries, and coal mining. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, two banks, a police station, waterworks, a market-hall, built at a cost of £6000, a plain parish church of 1788, rebuilt and enlarged in 1882-83, and two other churches in the Early English and Gothic styles. The livings of the three churches are vicarages in the diocese of Manchester; the respective net values are £260, £320, and £166, with residences. There are numerous dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, Conservative and Liberal clubs, a mechanics' institute, with public hall, library, reading rooms, and a complete chemical laboratory, several public schools, a technical school, and public baths. Markets are held on Saturdays and Wednesdays, and there are also two annual pleasure fairs. At Fairwell, a large cemetery, costing £16,000, has been provided for the town, the management of which is vested in the corporation. Two weekly newspapers are published. The area of the municipal borough is 6116 acres; population, 23,498. The principle of co-operation has been largely developed in Bacup and the surrounding neighbourhood, both in shops and cotton fac-

ories. In the vicinity are remains of an ancient Roman or Saxon encampment, called Broad Clough Dykes, consisting of a series of formidable embankments more than 1800 feet in length, situated on the edge of a gentle slope, and commanding the pass between Bacup and Burnley.

Badbury, a tithing in Chisleton parish, Wilts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Swindon. An ancient camp here, called Badbury or Siddington Castle, is supposed to be the Mons Badonicus of the Romans, and the Baddiebrigg of the Saxons, and was the scene, in 520, of King Arthur's defeat of Cerdic.

Badbury, a tithing in Dorset. The tithing is in Wimborne-Minster parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wimborne. An ancient camp here, called Badbury Rings, crowns a naked hill; commands an extensive panoramic view; is planted with firs; consists of three concentric ramparts, each with an outer ditch, the outermost a mile in circumference; occurs on the line of a Roman road to Old Sarum; seems to have been originally British, but to have been afterwards occupied by both the Romans and the Saxons; and was held by Edward the Elder after the death of Alfred the Great.

Badbury Hill, a hill crowned by a Roman camp, in Berks, 2 miles SW of Farringdon.

Badby, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands on the ascent of a hill called Badby Down, near the source of the river Nen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Daventry, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ W of Weedon station on the L. and N.W.R. It has a post office under Daventry, the money order and telegraph office. The parish comprises 1765 acres; population of the civil parish, 519; of the ecclesiastical district of Badby with Newnham, 910. An ancient camp, 10 acres in area, with wide deep fosse and very steep ramparts, occurs on Arbury Hill, and is supposed to be Roman. The living is a vicarage, united with the parish of Newnham, in the diocese of Peterborough; joint gross yearly value, £236 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is a fine old structure of stone in the Perpendicular style.

Baddesley-Clinton, a parish in Warwickshire, near the Warwick and Birmingham Canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Kingswood station on the G.W.R., and 7 miles NW of Warwick. Post town, Knowle; telegraph office, Knowle station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Acreage, 1866; population, 132. Baddesley Hall is the seat of the Ferrers family, two of whom were distinguished in the seventeenth century, one being an antiquary and poet, and the other a dramatist. The manor house dates from the fifteenth century, and is a picturesque mansion with an embattled tower; it is surrounded by a wide moat, and is situated in a well-timbered park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; value, £76. The church is Early English, and was partially rebuilt in 1517 and 1634, and restored in 1874. It is a small plain edifice, consisting of chancel, nave, and a massive embattled tower; it contains some ancient altar-tombs to members of the Ferrers family. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a monastery in the parish.

Baddesley-Ensor, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, 3 miles WNW of Atherstone, and has a post office under Atherstone, the telegraph office. Acreage, 1155; population, 977. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £140 with residence. Patrons, the inhabitants. The church is modern, the old church having been pulled down in 1848. There are chapels for Congregationalists and Wesleyans.

Baddesley, North, a parish in Hants, 3 miles from Chandler's Ford station on the L. & S.W.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Romsey, which is the post town. Acreage, 2582; population of the civil parish, 359; of the ecclesiastical, 219. Baddesley Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £111. The church is good.

Baddesley, South, a tithing-chapelry in Boldre parish, Hants, 2 miles ENE of Lymington station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Lymington. Population, 504. A preceptory of Knights Templars, afterwards of Knights Hospitallers, stood at South Baddesley, and the chapel was taken down so late as 1818. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £100. Pylewell Park is a fine residence in the neighbourhood.

Baddiley, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire, on the Chester and Ellesmere Canal, 2 miles N of Wrenbury station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 SW by W of Natwich,

which is the post town. Acreage, 1777; population of the township, 246; of the parish, 268. The manor formerly belonged to the Mainwaring family, and their seat, Baddiley Hall, a very ancient structure of timber and plaster, was first converted into a farmhouse, and then pulled down. The waterworks belonging to the Nantwich Local Board are situated here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; value, £148. Patron, Lord Tolemache. The church is ancient. It consisted entirely of oak till 1811, but was then encased with brick. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Baddington, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire, on the Shropshire Union Canal, 1 mile SSW of Nantwich. Acreage, 1446; population, 141.

Baddow, Great, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands near the river Chelmer, 2 miles ESE of Chelmsford station on the G.E.R.; has a post and telegraph office under Chelmsford; and is a pleasant place, with a considerable number of genteel residences. The parish comprises 3898 acres of land and 12 of water; population of the civil parish, 2019; of the ecclesiastical, 1486. There is an extensive brewery here. The manor belonged to Algar, Earl of Mercia; was given by William the Conqueror to the Abbey of Caen in Normandy; passed, in the time of Henry I., to the Earl of Gloucester; and went through a series of proprietors, to the family of Houlton. Baddow Hall is now the residence of the Greene family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £324 with residence. The church is a building of brick and rubble in the Early English style. There is also a Congregational chapel. Richard de Badew, the founder of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was a native.

Baddow, Little, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on a tributary of the Chelmer river, 2 miles S of the G.E.R., and 4 E by N of Chelmsford, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Danbury. The parish includes also the hamlet of Middlemead. Acreage, 2735 of land and 21 of water; population, 543. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £297 with residence. The church, which is a building of Roman materials and rubble in the Early English style, contains a costly and splendid monument to the memory of Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart., who died in 1639. There is a Congregational chapel.

Badger or Bagsore, a village and a parish in Salop, on the eastern verge of the county, 4 miles SW of Albrighton, and 6 S by E of Shifnal, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Albrighton. Acreage, 924; population, 155. Badger Hall is the seat of the lord of the manor, and Badger Dingle, in the grounds connected with it, is a picturesque dell of red rock, wood, and water. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £220 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1834, has an embattled tower with pinnacles, and contains three monuments by Flaxman, Chantrey, and Gibson.

Badgington or Bagendon, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the river Churn and near Ermine Street, 3 miles N by W of Cirencester, which is the post town. Acreage, 1146; population, 182. Remains exist at Perrot's Brook, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant, of two entrenchments, which are supposed to have been thrown up in 556, on occasion of a battle between the Britons and the West Saxons. Bagendon House and Moorwood House are the chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £200. Patron, Jesus' College, Oxford. The church is Norman, with Perpendicular additions. It has a saddle-back tower, a Norman font, and some good memorial tablets.

Badgworth, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands on a small tributary of the Severn, 2 miles E of Churchdown station on the M.R. and G.W., 3 SW of Leckhampton station on the G.W.R., and 4 SW of Cheltenham. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bentham, Little Shurdington, the Reddings, and Little Witcomb, and its post town is Cheltenham; money order and telegraph office, Churchdown. Acreage, 3901; population of the civil parish, 1096; of the ecclesiastical, 847. Badgworth Court and The Greenway are the chief residences. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacy of Bentham, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £160. The church is interesting, partly Perpendicular and partly Decorated, and has been carefully

restored. It has a chapel dedicated to St Margaret. The Decorated windows of this chapel are very fine. There is a square embattled tower and a south porch with an ancient oak door, and massive oak parish chests in the porch.

Badgworth, a parish in Somerset, 3 miles SW of Axbridge station on the G.W.R. Post town, Axbridge near Weston-super-Mare. Acreage, 1772; population of the civil parish, 257; of the ecclesiastical, 263. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £480 with residence. The church is good. An organ was erected in 1873 and enlarged in 1888.

Badingham, a parish in Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Framlingham station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Framlingham (R.S.O.), the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3172; population, 598. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £584 with residence. The church is a building in the Perpendicular style, containing some interesting monuments, and there is a small Primitive Methodist chapel.

Badlesmere (usually corrupted into *Basmere*), a parish in Kent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Faversham station on the L.C. & D.R. It has a post office under Faversham. Acreage, 781; population of the civil parish, 134; of the ecclesiastical, 232. The manor belonged, in the times of Edward I. and Edward II., to the potent family of De Badlesmere; was forfeited by the attainder and execution of John Earl of Oxford and Baron Badlesmere; and passed into the possession of the family of Soudes, now represented by Lord Soudes. A house of regular canons was founded in the 13th year of Edward II. by Bartholomew de Badlesmere. The living is a rectory, united to the rectory of Leaveland, in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £323 with residence. Patron, Lord Soudes. The church is a small, plain, Saxon structure in good condition.

Badley, a parish in Suffolk, near the river Gipping, 2 miles WNW of Needham-Market station on the G.E.R. Post town, Needham-Market, the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1078; population, 83. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £40. Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is an old Gothic building of stone.

Badlingham, a hamlet in Chippenham parish, Cambridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Newmarket.

Badminton, a hamlet in Fawley parish, Hants, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Fareham.

Badminton or Great Badminton, a village, a parish, and a ducal seat in Gloucestershire. The village stands under the Cotswolds, on the SE verge of the county, 5 miles E by N of Chipping-Sodbury, and 7 E of Yate station on the M.R. It has a post office (S.O. Gloucestershire), a reading-room, and six almshouses. The parish comprises 1794 acres; population of the civil parish, 520; of the ecclesiastical, 625. The property all belongs to the Duke of Beaufort, and most of it is included in his park. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £150. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The ancient church belonged to the abbey of Pershore, and the present one was built in 1785. It adjoins the mansion, and is in the Classic style. The chancel contains monuments by Rystrach of former dukes, and one of the first Duke, transferred from the Beaufort Chapel at Windsor Castle; it has been enlarged and choir stalls added. The font is marble. There is a painting by Ghezzi, and a cartoon by Raphael in the Beaufort Tribune, or gallery overlooking the aisle. Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, who died during the siege of Sebastopol, was buried here. The park is about 3 miles long, nearly 2 miles wide, and upwards of 9 miles in circuit, and contains some very fine woods and beautiful drives. Two celebrated oaks, the Fitzherbert and the Duchess, are among the largest trees in England, and there are large herds of red and fallow deer. The mansion was erected in 1682, by the first Duke of Beaufort, and succeeded Raglan Castle, in Monmouthshire, as the principal seat of his family. The edifice is very extensive; consists of centre and wings; is in the Palladian style, with rusticated basement and two surmounting cupolas; and contains many family portraits, downward from John of Gaunt, some rare and curious pictures by the Italian masters, and the remarkable satirical picture by Salvator Rosa which occasioned that artist's expulsion from Rome.

Badminton, Little, a tithing in Hawkesbury parish, Gloucestershire, 1 mile N of Great Badminton.

Badsey, a village and a parish in Worcestershire. The village stands on a tributary of the river Avon, 1 mile S of Littleton and Badsey station on the G.W.R., and 2½ miles ESE of Evesham. Post town, Evesham. Acreage, 1208; population, 574. The parish includes also the hamlet of Aldington, with an acreage of 675; population 173. Much of the land is devoted to market gardening. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; value, £240. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is ancient, chiefly Early English and Perpendicular, with a Norman doorway and a massive W tower with grotesque gargoyles. It was restored in 1885.

Badshot and Runfold, a tithing in Farnham parish, Surrey, 2 miles NE of Farnham. It contains the workhouse of Farnham district, and is prominent in hop culture.

Badsworth, a pretty village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 5 miles S of Pontefract, and 2 from Hemsforth station on the G.N.R., and has a post office under Pontefract; telegraph office, Upton station, on the Hull and Barnsley railway. Acreage, 1546; population, 206. The parish includes also the townships of Upton and Thorpe-Audlin. Acreage, 3970; population, 702. Badsworth Hall is the seat of the Heywood-Jones family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £459 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Derby. The oldest part of the church is Transitional and the later part Perpendicular. In the parish are three Methodist chapels.

Badwell-Ash or Little Ashfield, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk, 3½ miles N by E of Elmswell station on the G.E.R., and 8 NNW of Stowmarket. It has a post and money order office, of the name of Badwell-Ash, under Bury St Edmunds; telegraph office, Walsham-le-Willows. Acreage, 1858; population, 454. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £110 with residence. The church is a fine edifice of flint in the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles.

Bagbere, a tithing in the parish of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, Dorset, 1 mile N of Sturminster.

Bagborough, East, a tithing in Bishops-Lydeard parish, Somerset, 7 miles WNW of Taunton.

Bagborough, West, a parish in Somerset, on the S side of the Quantock Hills, 3 miles from Bishops-Lydeard station on the G.W.R., and 8 NW of Taunton. It has a post office, of the name of Bagborough, under Bishops-Lydeard, the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2006; population, 400. Bagborough House is the seat of the Popham family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £430 with residence. The church is good. It was restored and a chancel aisle added in 1873-74 at a cost of £2000.

Bagbury, a hamlet in Evererech parish, Somerset, 1 mile S of Shepton-Mallet.

Bagby-with-Islebeck, a township in Kirby-Knowle parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on an affluent of the river Codbeck, 3 miles SE of Thirsk railway station. It has a post office under Thirsk, which is the nearest money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1587; population, 229. There are a chapel of ease, rebuilt in 1862 by the late Lady Frankland-Russell, and a Wesleyan chapel. Lady Payne-Frankland is lady of the manor.

Bagdon-Hill, a hill with a Roman camp, 3½ miles N of Devizes, Wilts.

Bag-Enderby. See ENDERBY-BAG.

Baggearn-Huish, a hamlet in Nettlecombe parish, Somerset, 4½ miles S of Watchet.

Baggrave, a liberty in Ilungerton parish, Leicestershire, 7½ miles ENE of Leicester. Baggrave Hall, the seat of the Burnaby family, is a fine country residence.

Baggrow, a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, Cumberland, 318 miles from London, and 2 NNE of Aspatria.

Baggy Point, a small headland at the S side of Morte Bay, Devon, 5 miles NNW of the mouth of the river Taw. A dangerous reef, called Baggy Leap, lies about ½ a mile distant.

Bagillt, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Holywell parish, Flintshire. The village stands on the S side of the

estuary of the Dee, contiguous to the L. & N.W.R., 2 miles NW of Flint, and 2 SE of Holywell. It has a station on the railway, and a post office under Holywell, and is a sub-port to Chester. The tract around it is rich in minerals, and yields a great output of coals, and the village itself is the seat or centre of extensive lead-smelting and desilverizing works. One of the adjacent hills bears the name of Bryn-Dychelwelch, signifying "the hill of retreat," and was the place at which Owen Gwynedd sonned his retreat from the pursuit by Henry II. Bagillt Hall, in the vicinity, is an old seat of the Griffiths. The township bears the name of Bagillt-Fawr, and includes the hamlets of Bagillt-Bach and Bagillt-Fechan. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Population, 3168. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £166. Patron, the Vicar of Holywell. The church is in the Early English style, and was built in 1839. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists.

Baginton, a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Sowe, 3 miles S by E of Coventry. Post town, Coventry. Acreage, 1788; population, 217. Baginton Hall was built by Sir W. Bromley, Speaker of the House of Commons in the time of Queen Anne, and the manor is now held by his descendant. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £287 with residence. The church is Early English, has a fine bell-turret, and contains monuments to Sir W. Bagot and his wife of the year 1400.

Baglan, a parish in Glamorgan, on the E side of the mouth of Neath river, 1½ mile SE of Briton Ferry, and 3½ S of Neath. It comprises the hamlets of Lower Baglan and Upper Baglan. The post town of Lower Baglan is Briton Ferry; of Upper Baglan, Port Talbot. Acreage, 4111, of which 30 are water; population of Lower Baglan, 459; of Higher Baglan, 165. The scenery possesses much beauty and some romance, and the higher grounds command very brilliant views. Baglan House, the property of the Earl of Jersey, though without attraction as a building, possesses interest as once the resort of Mason, who wrote here his elegy—

"Coventry is dead! attend the strain,
Daughters of Albion."

Baglan Hall, the property of the Llewellyn family, is another residence in the parish. Coal and fire-clay have been worked, but most of the land is in pasture. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. The old church is very picturesquely situated; it consists of chancel, nave, and a belfry. The Church of St Catherine, erected by the late G. Llewellyn, Esq., in 1881 at a cost of £20,000, is a fine building in the Early English style.

Bagley, a village and a township in Hordley parish, Salop, 2½ miles SE of Hordley.

Bagley-Wood, formerly an extra parochial tract, now a parish, in Berkshire, 3 miles S of Oxford. Acreage, 639; population, 4. A spot here, on Chilswell farm, was the site of the original Abingdon Abbey; and another spot, on the top of a hill, commands a splendid view of Oxford. Abingdon is the post town.

Bagnall, a township and a chapelry in Bucknall parish, Staffordshire, near the Churnet river and the Uttoxeter Canal, 2 miles S of Endon station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 4 N of Bucknall. An ancient market cross (restored) and a column in the churchyard are witnesses of the antiquity of this place. There are several collieries. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Bucknall, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1879.

Bagnigge Wells, a locality in St Pancras parish, London, 1½ mile NW of St Paul's Cathedral. It is named from two mineral springs, which were once in repute, near Nell Gwynne's house.

Bagnor, a tithing in Speen parish, Berks, on the river Kennet, 2 miles NNW of Newbury.

Bagots-Bromley, a lordship in Abbots-Bromley parish, Staffordshire, 1 mile NW of Abbots-Bromley. Lord Bagot, whose ancestors had a seat here, erected a monument in 1811 from the remains of the ancient mansion.

Bagshot, a hamlet in Shalboorn parish, Berks, on the verge of the county, 2 miles SSW of Hungerford.

Bagshot, formerly a tithing of Windlesham civil parish, Surrey, was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1874. The town stands on the borders of Berkshire, with a station on the L. & S.W.R., 32 miles from London. Acreage, 2197; population, 1408. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. It was a place of hotels, posting-houses, and much thoroughfare prior to the railway period, and it bore the name of Holy Hall in the times of the Stuart kings. Bagshot Park, to the N of it, has been a royal park from the time of the Conquest. It was a favourite hunting seat of the Stuart kings, and a residence of George IV, when Prince of Wales, and passed afterwards to the Duke of Gloucester. It is now in the possession of the Duke of Connaught. An American garden and a neighbouring large nursery are remarkable for very fine azaleas and rhododendrons. The living is a vicarage; net value, £275 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The Church of St Anne, erected at a cost of £6000 in 1884, is a building of red brick in the Geometric style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bagshot heath was once an enclosed royal hunting-ground, but was disparked during the Civil War in the time Charles I., and it afterwards lay long waste, and was the scene of many highway robberies. The palings were restored by Charles II. and deer brought over from France. It is now enclosed, and many parts of it are planted with fir trees. The geologic nature of it is so peculiar as to give the name of Bagshot sand to the uppermost deposit of the so-called London basin.

Bagthorpe, a parish in Norfolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Rougham, and 4 SE of Docking station on the G.E.R. Post town, Great Bircham, under Lynn; money order and telegraph office, Docking. Acreage, 755; population, 90. Bagthorpe Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £108. The church, which was rebuilt in 1856, is a small building of flint in the Pointed style.

Bagthorpe, a hamlet in Selston parish, Notts, on the western verge of the county, 2 miles from Pinxton railway station, and 11 NNW of Nottingham.

Bagtor, a seat $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Ashburton, in Devon. It was the birthplace, in 1586, of Ford the dramatist.

Baguley, a township, a village, and an ecclesiastical parish in Cheshire, 3 miles ENE of Altrincham. Acreage, 1806; population of the township, 814. It has a station on the Cheshire Lines railway. Market gardening is largely carried on. Baguley Hall, now a farmhouse, belonged to Sir W. Baggeley in the time of Edward II., and passed from him successively to the Leghs, Allens, and Tattons. The great hall still remains, built of oak and wicker work, and presents fine examples of oak carving. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1868, and includes Brooklands, a suburb of Manchester, with a station on the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham railway. Population, 762. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; value, £300. The church was erected in 1867. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Congregationalists in the township of Baguley.

Bagworth, a township and a chapelry in Thornton parish, Leicester, on the Leicester and Burton railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Market-Bosworth. It has a station on the railway, and a post office under Leicester; money order office, Ellistown; telegraph office, the railway station. Acreage, 2156; population, 642. A chief feature is Bagworth Park. The living is annexed to Thornton.

Bahama Bank, a shifting sand across Ramsey Bay, in the Isle of Man. It extends from NW to SE, and is 10 miles long, and 1 mile broad. A light-vessel is moored at its SE end, in 9 fathoms, and shows a light visible at the distance of 10 miles.

Baildon, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. It lies near the river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 2 miles NNE of Shipley, and 5 N of Bradford. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Shipley. Its inhabitants are employed chiefly in worsted manufactures, stone quarries, and chemical works. Area of the parish, 2605 acres; population, 5785. Baildon Hill, in the W, is 922 feet high, and has ancient entrenchments and tumuli. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; value, £300 with residence. The parish church of St John the Evangelist is situated on the summit of Church Hill, Baildon, and com-

mands views of extensive and magnificent scenery in all directions. It has three small mission rooms about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the church in a westerly, southerly, and south-easterly direction. There are Moravian, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels, several schools, and also a Mechanics' Institute, and Conservative and Liberal Clubs. The parish is governed by a Local Board, consisting of nine members, who established works for supplying excellent water and good drainage. There is a branch of the St Andrews Golf Club.

Bailey, a hamlet, forming with Aighton and Chaigley a township in Lancashire, 8 miles N of Blackburn, near the river Ribble. Part of the township was assigned in 1870 to form the ecclesiastical parish of Hurst Green. The church, erected in 1838, is in the Early English style. The living of Hurst Green is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £161 per annum, with residence, in the gift of the vicar of Great Mitton. Population, 1370. Blackburn is the post town.

Bailey, or **Baillie**, a township in Bewcastle parish, Cumberland, on a small tributary of the Esk, 5 miles NE of Longtown.

Bailey, North and South. See DURHAM.

Bailiff Bridge, a part of the ecclesiastical parish of Lightcliffe, township of Hipperholme, W. R. Yorkshire. It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Brighouse.

Bain, The, a stream of Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire. It rises in Raydale-side, among high mountains, and runs 8 miles northward to the river Ure at Bainbridge. It expands into Semmer water 3 miles above Bainbridge, and makes two fine waterfalls. Semmer water is a lakelet of about 105 acres, a resort of water-fowl, and abounding with fish, and borrows picturesque from surrounding scenery.

Bainbridge, a village and a township in Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Ure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Askrigg, and has a post office under Bedale; money order and telegraph office, Askrigg. Here are a three-arched bridge, two dissenting chapels, a Friends' meeting house, an endowed grammar-school, founded in 1601, and the Aysgarth Union Workhouse. There is also a good inn, dating from the fifteenth century. Here was the Roman station Bracchium. Traces of the rampart of the Roman camp, enclosing an area of about 5 acres, may be seen on the In-Brough in the vicinity. As well as the winter camp on In-Brough, there are also evident traces of the summer camp on the high hill called Adlebrongh. Some substructions of buildings occur at the foot of the same hill, and a statue of the Emperor Commodus was found in the neighbourhood. An ancient custom of blowing a "forest horn" at ten o'clock every night from 27th September to Shrovetide, for the benefit of travellers crossing the fells, is still kept up. The ancient stocks still stand on the village green. The township includes also the hamlets of Cubeck, Worton, Countersett, Marsett, Carr-Ead, Raydale, Stalling-Busk, High and Low Bleau. Acreage, 15,306 of land and 128 of water; population, 565.

Bainton, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Wolds, 6 miles SW of Great Driffield, with a station on the Bridlington, Market Weighton, and Selby line. It has a post office under Driffield, the telegraph office. Acreage, 2982; population, 365. The parish includes also the township of Neswick, with an area of 987 acres and a population of 54. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £690 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Oxford. The church is ancient, but very good. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Bainton, or **Badington**, a parish in Northamptonshire, near the river Welland, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Barnack station on the G.N.R., and 4 miles E by S of Stamford, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Barnack. The hamlet of Ashton, formerly in Uford parish, was civilly joined to Bainton in 1887. Acreage, 1789; population, 263. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Uford, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is Early English. Bainton House is a chief residence.

Bainton, or **Beanton**, a hamlet in Stoke-Lyne parish, Oxford, 3 miles N of Eicester.

Bainton-Beacon, a division of Harthill wapentake, E. R. Yorkshire. It contains Bainton, Driffield, and some other parishes, and it takes its name from a warning signal formerly used in times of danger in Bainton. Acreage, 99,337; population, 17,766

Bakewell, a market-town and parish in Derbyshire. The town stands at the foot of a hill, on the river Wye, adjacent to the Buxton railway, 11 miles W by S of Chesterfield. Its name is a corruption of Bath-well, originally Bath-quelle, and was derived from a mineral well, used for the supply of baths, and supposed to have been in repute prior to the year 924. The manor of it was known to the Saxons under the name of Badercanwilla; probably had a Roman station, and certainly had a castle of Edward the Elder, on Castle Hill, on the road to Chatsworth; was given at the Conquest to the family of Peveril; passed to successively the Gerons and the Vernons; and belongs now to the Duke of Rutland. The town is clean and pleasant, has most picturesque environs, and is much visited by strangers, both for its own sake, and for the sake of the splendid neighbouring scenery. It is a seat of petty sessions, and has a station on the M.R., a head post office, three banks, a parish church, four dissenting chapels, an endowed grammar-school, two other schools, an hospital and other charities, a workhouse, a six-arched bridge, a public library and reading-room, a museum, public baths, a cemetery, and several good inns. The parish church stands on an eminence; is a spacious cruciform structure, in Norman and Early English style; has transepts, and octagonal tower and spire, erected during 1841-52, when the church was thoroughly restored; and contains an ancient font and interesting tombs of the Vernons, the Foljambes, the Mannesers, and others. A very ancient cross, 8 feet high, decorated with rude sculpture, but much mutilated, is in the churchyard. The public baths were rebuilt by the Duke of Rutland, contain good accommodation, and include a large swimming bath, and separate shower and warm baths. The water from the mineral spring is chalybeate and slightly tepid; and that for the warm baths may be had of any temperature by artificial heating. A pleasant promenade is attached, called the Bath Garden, well laid out in walks and grottes. The public museum contains a great variety of British, Roman, and Saxon relics, obtained from places in the neighbourhood, and a private museum, connected with a shop, exhibits splendid specimens of spar ornament and inlaid marble. A number of the inhabitants are employed in the working of marble and chert, and others in a cotton mill. The town, which is governed by a Local Board, is supplied with water from a reservoir, paved, and lighted with gas. A weekly market is held on Friday for butter, and on Monday for corn and cattle, and fairs for horses, cattle, and cheese, on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, 26 August, the Monday after 10 October, and the Monday after 11 November. The township of Bakewell includes the town, together with a circumjacent tract. Acreage, 3064; population of the civil parish, 2748; of the ecclesiastical, 3236.

Two objects of great interest in the neighbourhood are the ducal seats of CHATSWORTH and HADDON-HALL. Mines of lead and zinc, and quarries of stones and marble are worked. Rocking stones and a Druidical circle occur on Stanton manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £426 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

Bala, a small town—the head of a poor law union—in Merionethshire. The town is in Llanyil parish; stands at the foot of Bala Lake, 12 miles SW by W of Corwen, and has a station on the Rnabon and Dolgelly section of the G.W.R.; there is a branch line to Festiniog. An artificial mound called Tomen-y-Bala, supposed to be of Roman origin, adjoins it; and two anciently fortified hills, called Caer-Gai and Castell Carn Dochau, the former believed to have been occupied by the Romans, are in the neighbourhood. The town consists chiefly of one wide street, with a few handsome houses. It has a post office (R.S.O. Merionethshire), a free grammar-school, a fine Calvinistic Methodist college of 1866, town hall, workhouse, and two banks. A manufacture of woollen hose and gloves was at one time flourishing. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and annual fairs for the sale of cattle, &c. The town has a local board, is a seat of petty sessions, and the seat of quarter sessions in April and

October. The church is a modern handsome Gothic building. There are chapels for Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Congregationalists. The Rev. Thomas Charles, one of the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society, lived here till his death in 1814, and a marble statue has been erected in front of the Welsh Methodist chapel in his memory. Rhiwaeod Hall, an old castellated mansion, is within 2 miles of the town, which has a population of 1622.

Bala-Lake, **Llyn-Tegid**, or **Pimble-Mere**, a lake in Merionethshire. It extends north-eastward to Bala; is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, over $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, and more than 100 feet deep; receives the river Dyfrdwy at its head, and discharges the Dee from its foot. The circuit of the lake is about 11 miles. Its shores are gravelly; its borders are wooded, easy slopes; its flanks, hills of no great beauty, overlooked by interesting mountains. Its waters abound with pike, and contain perch, roach, eels, charr, and gwyniad. The fishery belonged anciently to Basingwerk Abbey, and is now the property of Sir W. W. Wynn, who has a fishing lodge at the head, called Glan-Llyn.

Balby and **Hexthorpe** are two villages forming a township in Doncaster parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Don, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Doncaster. Balby has a post and money order office under Doncaster. Acreage, 1613; population of the civil parish, 4270; of the ecclesiastical, 1888. Tanning, brickmaking, and sand digging are largely carried on. The corporation of Doncaster are lords of the manor and principal landowners. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was built in 1847. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Quakers, under George Fox, held their first meetings here.

Balcombe, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands in a pleasant spot, with a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 34 miles from London. There is a post and money order office; the telegraph office is at the station. The parish comprises 4795 acres, of which 1180 are in Highbeach warren; population, 977. Balcombe Place (the seat of the Hankey family) and Forest Farm are elegant mansions. A tunnel of the railway, 1139½ yards long, goes through a hill within the parish, and the Ouse viaduct, 100 feet high, and upwards of a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long, with 37 arches of 30 feet each in span, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the station. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £329 with residence. The church is Early English in part, and very good; it was restored in 1873. There are several chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood.

Balder, a stream of the N. R. Yorkshire, running 10 miles eastward to the Tees, $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Barnard-Castle.

Baldersby, a township and a village forming with Rainton a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Swale and on the Leeds and Thirsk railway, 5 miles NE of Ripon. It has a station on the railway, and a sub-post office. Acreage, 1830; population, 285. Viscountess Downe is lady of the manor and principal landowner. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £500 with residence. Patroness, Viscountess Downe. The church is in the Decorated style, and was erected at the expense of the late Viscount Downe about 1857. Baldersby Park, about 3 miles from the village, is the seat of the Viscountess Downe. The ecclesiastical parish of Baldersby comprises the three villages of Baldersby, Baldersby St James, and Rainton. Population, 640.

Balderston, a township and an ecclesiastical district in Blackburn parish, Lancashire, near the river Ribble, 4 miles NW of Blackburn. Post town, Mellor-Brook under Blackburn. Acreage, 1808; population, 510. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. The church, rebuilt in 1854, is very good.

Balderton, a township in Middle parish, Salop, 1 mile ENE of Middle. Acreage, 715.

Balderton, a large village and a parish in Notts, 2 miles SE of Newark, which is the nearest railway station. It has a post and money order office under Newark. Acreage, 3789; population, 1404. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £267. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The

church is ancient, and has a fine Norman porch. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Baldhu, a chapelry in Kea and Kenwyn parishes, Cornwall, 4 miles from Truro station on the G.W.R. Post town, Scorrier. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £150 with residence. Patron, Viscount Falmouth. The church is very good. The chapelry was constituted in 1846. Population, 994.

Baldock, a small town and a parish in Herts. The town stands in a valley between two hills, on Ickleield Street, adjacent to the Hitchin and Cambridge branch of the G.N.R., near the source of the river Rhee, 5 miles NE of Hitchin. It has a station on the railway, a head post and telegraph office, a bank, and two breweries. Malting and brewing are the chief occupations, barley being extensively grown in the neighbourhood. A great quantity of straw-plait is made here and in the adjacent villages, and there is a market for it on Fridays. Fairs are held yearly on 7 March, the last Thursday in May, 5 August, 2 October, 11 December. The name was anciently written *Baudoc*, and is supposed by some to have been taken from Baalbec in Syria, and applied by the Knights Templars. These military monks obtained a grant of the place, in the reign of Stephen, from Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, and they built upon it a church, and obtained for it the rights of a market-town. The present parish church includes some portions of the Templars' church; is a spacious edifice, in Later English, with a large chancel and an ancient tower, and contains some monuments of the Templars, a finely-carved oak screen, a very curious font, and part of the ancient roof-loft. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £210 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans. There are also Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and meeting-houses for the Friends and Plymouth Brethren. There are some well-endowed almshouses and several useful charities. The principal street of the town is wide, and has many respectable houses. Area of the parish, 263 acres; population of the civil parish, 2301; of the ecclesiastical, 1918. The Knights Templars selected Baldock as a place of residence on account of its reputation for extreme salubrity—a reputation which it still enjoys.

Baldon-Marsh, a parish in the county of Oxford, on the Roman road from Alcester to Wallingford, 3½ miles NW from Littlemore station on the G.W.R., and 6 SE of Oxford, which is the post town; money order office, Nuneham Courtney; telegraph office, Stadhampton. Acreage, 670; population, 270. Baldon House belonged formerly to the Pollards, and passed to the baronet family of Willoughby. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £236 with residence. The church is Later English. There are a school and some small charities.

Baldon-Toot, a parish in Oxfordshire, 2½ miles SE of Littlemore station on the G.W.R., and 5 SE of Oxford, which is the post town; money order office, Nuneham Courtney; telegraph office, Culham (R.S.) Acreage, 1565; population, 292. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £35 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is a small but ancient building of stone in the Transition, Norman, and Early English styles.

Baldwin, a chapelry in Kirk-Braddan parish, 1 mile W of Douglas, Isle of Man. Post town, Douglas. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Sodor and Man.

Baldwinholme, a hamlet in Orton parish, Cumberland, 5½ miles SW of Carlisle.

Bale, or **Bathley**, a parish in Norfolk, 2 miles NE from Flursford station on the Eastern and Midland railway, and 5 W from Holt. Dereham is the post town; money order office, Holt; telegraph office, Melton Constable. Acreage, 1067; population, 239. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Gunthorpe, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is an edifice of flint in the Later English and Decorated styles.

Balham, a hamlet and a chapelry in Streatham parish, Surrey. The hamlet adjoins the West London and Crystal Palace railway, 4 miles WNW of the Crystal Palace, and has a station on the railway.

Balk, a township in Kirkby-Knowle parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 2½ miles SE of Thirsk, situated on the Thirkeby Beck. Acreage, 946; population, 58.

Balkholme, a small village and a township in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to the Hull and Selby railway, 3 miles E by S of Howden. Acreage, 1059; population, 70. Brough is the post town; nearest money order and telegraph office, Howden.

Balking, or **Baulking**, anciently *Bethelking*, a village and a parish in Berks. The Uffington Junction station on the G.W.R. is in this parish, from which there is a branch to Faringdon, which is 4 miles SSE. It was formerly a market-town, and its post town is Faringdon; money order and telegraph office, Uffington. Acreage, 1580; population of the civil parish, 183; of the ecclesiastical, 335. The living is a vicarage united to Woolstone, in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £56 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style.

Ballasalla, a village in Kirk-Malew parish, Isle of Man, on the Silver Barn, and on the road to Douglas, 2½ miles NNE of Castletown. It has a post office under Douglas, and remains of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1098 by Mac Manns, king of Man, enlarged and richly endowed by his successors, and given in 1314 to Furness Abbey.

Ballaugh, or **Kirk-Ballaugh**, a village and a parish in the Isle of Man. The village stands on the W coast, 7 miles W of Ramsey; is watered by a small stream descending from Snawfell; straggles upward from the shore over a space of nearly 2 miles; and has a post office under Douglas. The parish includes Ballamoore, and has marl-pits and several warrens. Bones and horns of the great Irish elk have been found in the marl-pits, and a skeleton of one was sent hence to the Hunterian Museum at the University of Glasgow. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Patron, the Crown. The old church stands on the shore, and has been restored; and a beautifully carved Runic cross is in the churchyard. A new church, built in the early part of the nineteenth century, stands fully a mile up the streamlet.

Ballidon, a small village, a township, and a chapelry in Derbyshire, near the North Stafford railway, 6 miles W by N of Wirksworth. Ashborne is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Parwich. Acreage, 1947; population, 87. The living is a chapelry annexed to the vicarage of Bradbourne, in the diocese of Southwell. The church is good, and was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1883.

Ballington-cum-Brundon, a parish in Essex, on the northern verge of the county, 1 mile SW of Sudbury station on the G.E.R. It has a post and money order office under Sudbury, the telegraph office. The whole tract was long a parish under the name of Brundon, and seems to have been part of the manor of Brundon, which in the earliest times belonged to the family of Limesi. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of All Saints, Sudbury, in the diocese of Ely. There is no church.

Ballingham, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, 1½ mile NE of Fawley station on the G.W.R., and 8 miles NNW of Ross, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Hoarwithy. Acreage, 910; population, 137. A tunnel on the Great Western railway, 1200 yards long, passes through this parish. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Boulstone, in the diocese of Hereford; value, £261. Patron, the Earl of Chesterfield. The church is a small stone edifice with a spire, and was restored in 1885.

Ball's Pond, a suburb in Islington parish, London, on the North London railway, near the New river, 2½ miles N of St. Paul's. It was originally a small hamlet consisting of a few houses and gardens, and it received its name from the association of the name John Ball, an innkeeper, with a large pond which formerly existed near his hostelry.

Balne, a township constituting with Pollington an ecclesiastical parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles SW of Snaith. It has a station on the N.E.R. Snaith is the post town, and there is a telegraph office at Balne station. Acreage, 2839; population, 337; of the ecclesiastical parish, 724. The church, erected in 1854 by Viscount Downe, was restored and added to in 1887. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £186 with residence, in the gift of Viscount Downe. The church of St John's Pollington-cum-Balne was designed by Butterfield, and seats 300. A new lych gate was built in 1892 by the vicar.

Balsall, or **Temple-Balsall**, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire, 3 miles E of Knowle station on the G.W.R., 3 W of Berkswell station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 NW of Kenilworth. There are post offices at Balsall Common under Coventry, and at Fen End and Chadwick End under Birmingham. Acreage, 5095; population, 1064. The manor was given, in the reign of Stephen, to the Knights Templars; belonged afterwards to the Knights Hospitallers; was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester, whose granddaughter, Lady Katherine Leveson, bequeathed it in 1670 for the erection and endowment of an hospital for poor women and boys. Remains of the ancient hall or refectory of the Templars still exist. The hospital of Lady Katherine Leveson was enlarged under an Act of Queen Anne, and is now an extensive and substantial suite of buildings, occupying three sides of a square, on the border of a large green. It maintains thirty-five almshouses, and there is also an endowed school for boys and girls in connection with the charity. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; value, £50. Patrons, the Governors of Balsall Hospital. There is also £200 a year stipend for the mastership of the hospital under the same patronage. The church was built by the Templars, about the middle of the 12th century; is 104 feet long, 39 feet wide, and 57 feet high, and has lofty, pointed, finely-traceried windows, timber roof, and stone stalls, a piscina, and an ambry. It was restored in 1849.

Balscott, or **Balscote**, a chapelry in Wroxton parish, Oxford, on the verge of the county, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Banbury railway station. Post town, Wroxton, which is the money order and telegraph office. The name is a corruption of Beletscot, and was derived from Michael Belet, who founded Wroxton Priory. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Wroxton, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is Decorated English. The area is included in Wroxton.

Balsdean, a hamlet 4 miles NE of Brighton, Sussex. A building here called the Chapel, now used as a stable, is ancient and seemingly Decorated English.

Balsham, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands near Worsted Street, 3 miles NNE from Linton station on the G.E.R., and 10 SW of Cambridge. It has a post and money order office under Cambridge; telegraph office, Linton. The parish has an acreage of 4550, and includes part of the Gogmagog Hills; population, 894. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £887 with residence. Patrons, the Governors of the Charterhouse, London. The church is a handsome building of flint, rubble, and brick in the Perpendicular style. There is also a Congregational chapel.

Balterley, a township in Barthomley parish, Staffordshire, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N of Betley Road station on the L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Acreage, 1235; population, 273.

Baltonsborough, a parish in Somerset, on the river Brue, 4 miles from West Pennard station on the Somerset and Dorset railway. It includes the hamlet of Southwood. Acreage, 2720; population, 718. Glastonbury is the post town. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to Butleigh, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; joint value, £423. The church is Later English, and was restored in 1875. There are Wesleyan and Moravian chapels, and two schools.

Balvast or **Poolvash Bay**, a bay at the SW end of the Isle of Man. It opens between Scarlet Point and Spanish Head, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at the entrance, and about $\frac{2}{3}$ long.

Bamber-Briggs, a village in Lancashire. It stands adjacent to the East Lancashire railway, 3 miles SE by S of Preston, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Preston, and a railway station. Population, 5470. There are three large cotton factories. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £300 with residence. The church was built in 1836, and considerably enlarged in 1886. A new church, for a parish formed from Bamber-Briggs and Walton-le-dale, was erected in 1893. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bambrough or **Bamburgh**, a village, a township, a parish, and a ward in Northumberland. The village stands on the coast, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NE of Lucker railway station, and 4

E by N of Belford station, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Belford. It was a seat of the kings of Northumbria; bore originally the name of Bebbanburg or Bebbanburg, signifying Queen Bebb's town; was afterwards a market-town and a royal burgh, sending two members to Parliament; gave name to an extensive district around it, called Bambroughshire; and had churches of St Oswald and St Aidan, a cell of Augustinian canons, a house of Blackfriars, a college, and an hospital. It now possesses none of its ancient characters, but has become a retired, pleasant, favourite summer resort for sea-bathing. The township includes also a place called Fowberry. Acreage, 1205 of land and 265 of foreshore; population, 364; of the ecclesiastical parish, 934. The parish contains likewise the townships of Bamburgh-Castle, Badle, Glorum, Burton, Shorstone or Shoreston, Bradford, Spindleston, and Ontchester. The surface is varied, and is rich in geological, antiquarian, and modern interest. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £229 with residence. Patrons, the trustees of Bishop Lord Crewe. The church is Early English and cruciform, with a western tower, and has an unusually long chancel, with good modern stall-work, three sedilia, an ambry, and the effigies of a knight. In the churchyard are the graves of the heroine Grace Darling and her father. The ward is about 17 miles long and about 8 miles broad, and consists of two divisions, North and South.

Bamburgh Castle, a township in Bambrough parish, Northumberland, on the coast, contiguous to Bambrough township, 5 miles E of Belford. Acreage, 6; population, 53. A famous castle was founded here, about the year 554, by Ida, first king of Northumbria, consort of Queen Bebb, and gave rise to the adjacent town. The site of it is a rugged, triangular, basaltic rock, projecting into the sea, rising 150 feet above the water-mark, and accessible only from the SE side. The original pile was formed chiefly of wood, yet made a great figure throughout the troubled times of the Northumbrian kings. A stronger structure, with Norman tower and Norman keep, was built principally about 1070, and this acted a part in most of the contests which shook the country, down to the reign of Edward IV., but sustained very severe injury in a siege after the battle of Hexham. It passed, along with the manor, by grant of the Crown in the time of James I., to the family of Forster, underwent forfeiture in 1713, on account of its owner, Thomas Forster, having joined the Pretender; and was purchased by that gentleman's maternal uncle, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and bequeathed by him, under trustees, for charitable uses. The structure, as it now stands, includes a space of about three acres, and contains stores, schools, and a public library for the benefit of the surrounding population, together with numerous effective appliances for the rescue and relief of shipwrecked mariners. The Farne Islands, with accompanying rocks and shoals, so dangerous to navigation, are in the offing, and the appliances at Bamburgh Castle are held in constant readiness, under resident managers and coastal patrols, to afford succour to the endangered or the shipwrecked. The great tower commands an extensive view, and one of the apartments has some interesting portraits and four large ancient pieces of tapestry.

Bamford, a township and a parish, formed in 1860 from Hathersage parish, Derbyshire, on a head-stream of the river Derwent, in the Peak district, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Castleton, and 10 from Chapel-en-le-Frith railway station. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Sheffield. Acreage, 1770; population, 317. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £155 with residence. The church was built in 1859, after designs by Mr Butterfield; is in the Decorated English style; consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel, with tower and spire 108 feet high; and has floor of encaustic tiles. There is a Methodist chapel and a cotton mill.

Bamford, an ecclesiastical parish in the township of Birtlecum-Bamford, and parishes of Middleton and Bury, Lancashire, 3 miles W of Rochdale. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Rochdale, a church, and Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and its inhabitants are employed chiefly in two large woollen and cotton factories. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Man-

chester; net value, £209, in the gift of the Bishop of Manchester. Bamford Hall, a fine seat, is adjacent.

Bampton, a small town and a parish in Devonshire. The town stands in a vale, on the rivulet Batherne, about a mile above its influx to the Exe, on the G.W.R., 179 miles from London, and 7 N of Tiverton. It was anciently called Bahautune, Baunto, Bathampton, and Bathrumpston, and it disputes with Bampton in Oxfordshire as being the Beam-dune of the Saxon chroniclers, where, in 614, the Britons were defeated with great slaughter by Cynegeilus, king of the West Saxons. It is supposed by some to occupy the site of a Roman station, and it had a castle, erected in 1336 by a member of the Cogan family, on a knoll at the east end of Castle Street, now called the Mount, and crowned with firs. The town consists of stone houses, irregularly scattered over a space of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and has picturesque environs. It was formerly a borough, and sent two members to Parliament, and was governed by a portreeve and other officers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; fairs on Whit-Tuesday and the last Thursday in Oct.; and great markets for cattle, sheep, and Exmoor ponies on the last Wednesday in Nov. and the Wednesday before Lady Day. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. John de Bampton, a Carmelite friar, who first read lectures on "Aristotle" at Cambridge, and died in 1391, was a native. There is a reading room and library, and public rooms for entertainments. Combe Head and Wonham House are residences in the neighbourhood.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Petton and Shillingford. Acreage, 7799; population, 1672. Limestone is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £176 with residence. The church is Decorated and Perpendicular English; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with western tower; and contains a fine carved oak screen, and monuments of the Bouchiers. A chapel of ease is at Petton, and a Baptist chapel in the town.

Bampton, an ancient parish, a market-town, and a hundred in Oxfordshire. The town, which is in the Witney County Court district and union, stands on a small tributary of the Thames, is 5 miles SW from Witney, 14 W from Oxford, and 79 from London by the G.W.R. It consists chiefly of three streets with a spacious market-place. A horse fair is held on 26 and 27 of August. It has a parish church, a handsome cruciform edifice with a tall spire, which includes features of almost every period from Early Norman to modern times, and which was restored in 1870. There are also places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyans. Formerly a castle, built by Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, stood near the church, and picturesque remains of it still exist in two farmhouses called Ham Court and Castle Farm. Acreage, 4530; population, 1346. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Faringdon. Phillips, the author of "Cyder" and the "Spleddid Shilling," was a native.

The civil parish of Bampton was divided in 1845 into the three ecclesiastical parishes of Bampton Proper, Bampton Aston, and Bampton Lew. The living of Bampton Proper is a vicarage of the net yearly value of £439; that of Bampton Aston a vicarage of the net yearly value of £484; and that of Bampton Lew a vicarage of the net yearly value of £108, with residence. They are all in the diocese of Oxford, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Bampton, a village and a parish in Westmoreland. The village stands on the river Lowther, 5 miles NW of Shap railway station, and has a post and money order office under Penrith; telegraph office, Shap. The parish extends upward to Hawes Water, and includes part of Mardale chapelery. Acreage, 10,925; population, 475. A spot not far from the village was the scene of a skirmish in the rebellion of 1745. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is good. A grammar school, founded in 1627, has a small endowment, and there are other charities. There is also a Wesleyan chapel here. Dr Mill, the biblical critic, Bishop Gibson, the editor of "Camden," and Judge Wilson, were educated at the grammar school; and Bishop Law, the friend of Paley, and Dr Gibson, the author of a system of anatomy, were natives.

Bampton-Grange, a hamlet in Bampton parish, Westmoreland, 1 mile SE of Bampton village.

Bampton, Little, a township in Kirkbampton parish, Cumberland, 2 miles W of Kirkbampton. Acreage, 1337.

Banbury, a municipal borough, market and union town, a parish, and a hundred in Oxfordshire. The town stands on the Cherwell river and the Oxford and Birmingham Canal, 22½ miles N by W of Oxford, and 77 miles by rail from London by the G.W.R. Its name, in the Saxon times, was Baneshyrig, and its site is supposed to have been a Roman station. Roman coins and a Roman altar have been found at it, and a kind of amphitheatre, still existing, is thought to be Roman. A castle was built here about the year 1125, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and continued to be an episcopal residence till the reign of Edward VI. During the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, the forces of the Yorkists held possession of the town, and a memorable action, known as the battle of Banbury, was fought in 1469 about 3 miles distant, on Danesmoor, near Edgecote. In the wars of the time of Charles I. the castle was garrisoned for the Parliamentarians and aided by the townspeople, who were almost all Puritans; but it was captured by the Royalists after the battle of Edgehill, and held by them during thirteen weeks, till relieved by the Earl of Northampton; and afterwards it sustained a siege of ten weeks by Colonel Whalley, and surrendered on honourable terms. The only remains of it are three steps in a cottage.

The town has been much improved, and presents a cheerful appearance. The town hall, built in 1854, is a handsome edifice, in the prevailing style of the 15th century, with an apartment 60 feet by 34, and a conspicuous tower. An addition to the Town Hall buildings was made in 1893, consisting of a good council chamber and municipal offices. The parish church is a large costly structure of classic architecture, erected in the place of a very fine Gothic church which was destroyed under an Act of Parliament of 1790; has a tower over the western entrance 133 feet high; and contains two monuments of the Pigott family. The cemetery contains two neat chapels in the Early English style. The Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1838, and a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1864, are fine structures. There are churches in Neithrop, South Banbury, and Grimsbury, twelve dissenting chapels and places of worship, eight public schools, an excellent modern infirmary, a Roman Catholic nursery, six almshouses, and numerous charitable institutions, supported by voluntary contributions. The Banbury Institute, a fine structure of red brick, presented to the town in 1881 by Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Bart., contains a good library and reading room. Attached to it is a magnificent Technical School, opened in 1893. It was added chiefly at the cost of Sir B. Samuelson. A spire-cross, with a fountain, was erected in 1859, on or near the site of an ancient market cross of great note, and described by Leland. The town has a head post office, stations on the G.W.R. and L. & N.W.R., several wharves on the canal, five banks, and two first-class hotels, with numerous commercial inns and posting houses, and publishes three newspapers. It has a large corn trade, is famous for cakes, and carries on malting, brewing, wool-stapling, agricultural implement making, and the manufacture of plushes and other webbing; it has also a large woollen tweed factory, and a patent box factory. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and fairs every alternate Thursday, and the first Thursday after Old Twelfth Day and three preceding days, the first Thursday after Old Michaelmas Day, the second Thursday before Christmas, and a horse fair is held on the third Thursday in September. The police force of the old borough was increased in 1890 to seven for the whole town. The town was made a borough in the time of Queen Mary; is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors; is a seat of petty sessions, and a court of record. In 1889, by a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, made under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act, 1888, confirmed by Act of Parliament, and which came into operation on 9 Nov., 1889, the boundaries of the borough were extended so as to include within it the whole of the urban sanitary district, comprising the hamlets of Neithrop and Grimsbury. The board of health ceased to exist, and the urban sanitary authority is vested in the Corporation. Banbury formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Kuollys. Whateley, the Puritan author of the "Bride Bush," born in 1583, was a native. The seats of Broughton Castle, Wroxton Abbey, and Wyckham Park are

in the neighbourhood. A sulphurous spring exists in a shop cellar in High Street; a chalybeate spring is at a short distance from the town; and the *pyrites aureus*, or golden fire-stone, is frequently found in digging wells.

Population of the borough, 12,768; acreage, 4634. Population of the civil parish, 3639; acreage, 81. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Neithrop, in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £287 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. South Banbury, or Christ Church, is a separate charge, a vicarage of the net value of £290 with residence, also in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford.

Banbury Parliamentary Division, or *North Oxford*, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 43,862. The division includes the following:—Banbury and Bloxham—Adderbury (East), Adderbury (West), Alkerton, Barford (St John), Bloxham, Boddicot, Bourton, Broughton, Clattercote, Claydon, Cropredy, Drayton, Epwell, Hanwell, Horley, Horton, Milcombe, Milton, Mollington, Neithrop, Newington (North), Prescot, Shennington, Shutford (East), Shutford (West), Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower, Swadcliffe, Tadmarton, Wardington, Wigginton, Wroxton; Chaddington—Ascot-under-Wychwood, Bruern, Chaddington, Charlbury, Chastleton, Churchill, Cornbury Park, Cornwell, Enstone, Fawley, Fifield, Finstock, Heythrop and Donthorp, Hooknorton, Idbury, Kingham, Langley, Leafield, Lyneham, Milton, Over Norton, Rollright (Great), Rollright (Little), Salford, Sarsden, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Shorthampton, Spelsbury, Swerford, Whichwood; Wootton (North)—Aston (Middle), Aston (North), Aston (Steeple), Barford (Great), Barton (Steeple), Barton (Westcott), Deddington, Duns Tew, Rousham, Sandford, Southowington, Tew (Great), Tew (Little), Worton (Nether), Worton (Over); Banbury, municipal borough.

Banbury Lane, a very ancient roadway which runs through the parish of Sulgrave, Northampton.

Banchorium. See BANGOR-ISCOED.

Bangor, a city, a municipal borough, and a parish in Carnarvonshire, and a diocese in Carnarvonshire, Anglesey, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire. The city stands adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R., near the river Cegid, which empties itself into the sea at Port Penrhyn, in a narrow fertile vale, near the Menai Strait at its opening to the Lavan sands, 8½ miles NNE of Carnarvon, 18 SW of Llandudno, and 60 W of Chester. Bangor is 239 miles from London, and is a junction for three lines of railway, the main line between London and Holyhead, a branch to Carnarvon, and a branch to Bethesda. Rocks and heights overlook it, and command magnificent views over coast and mountain, away to Great Orme's Head and Snowdon. The environs include Beaumaris Bay, the Menai and Britannia Bridges, Penrhyn Castle, and the slate quarries at Bethesda. The name is a corruption of Ban Chor, signifying the "high choir" (some derive the name from Lat. *bonus chorus*, "good choir"), and, in contradistinction to Bangor-Iscoed or Bangor-Monachorum, was formerly written Bangor-Fawr, signifying Bangor the Great. A grit stone, 16 inches long, bearing an inscription in honour of Antoninus Pius, was found in 1806 at Ty Cêch, about 2 miles distant, and has suggested the probability that the Romans had some settlement in the neighbourhood. The scattered remains of a British camp exist on the top of a hill on the N side of the city, and slight traces of a strong castle, erected in the reign of William Rufus by Hugh, Earl of Chester, occur on the summit of a steep rock, opposite Friar's School. A college was founded in 525 on the site of the cathedral by St Deiniol or Daniel, and this most probably gave rise to the city. The place seems never to have acquired more than the bulk of a village before the early years of the 19th century, and then it had only ninety-three houses; but in consequence of its situation on the main road to Holyhead, the construction of the bridges over the Straits, the opening of the railway, the proximity of the great slate quarries, and the rush of strangers to enjoy the scenery of Wales, it has become a considerable and very thriving town, with crowded influx of tourists and temporary residents.

The old town consists chiefly of one narrow street, between the station and the harbour, nearly a mile long, in a waving line, between two ridges of rock. On the hill to the north-

west of the old or lower town is situated the modern suburb of Upper Bangor, with many good villas. Garth and Hirael are two suburbs lying near the harbour, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Between Upper Bangor and Garth are the Silwien Baths.

The cathedral is small, and wants effect from the lowness of its site, yet contains some good architectural details. No traces remain of the original foundation of St Deiniol, the first bishop, to whom the present cathedral is dedicated. It was destroyed in 1071 by the English; dilapidated, about 1247, in the wars between Henry III. and the Welsh; burnt down in 1402, during the troubles which followed the revolt of Owen Glendower; and remained for more than ninety years in a state of ruin. The present pile, which was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott between 1866 and 1875, is cruciform, with a central and a western tower. The choir is Perpendicular English, and was built in 1496. The nave and the western tower were built from 1509 to 1532. The nave is 114 feet long, and has six Perpendicular arches. All the windows are of the Decorated style. The restoration of the nave was completed in 1882. Gryffydd-ap-Cynau, Prince of North Wales, and his celebrated successor, Owen Gwynedd, were buried in this cathedral. Two 14th century tombs, one of which is probably that of Bishop Anian, occupy either side of the choir. The episcopal palace stands on a low secluded spot, a little N of the cathedral, and is an edifice of the early part of the 16th century, much altered, plain, and commodious. The deanery is adjacent.

There are three churches, St James', in Upper Bangor, St Mary's, in the lower town, and St David's, in the west end, and chapels for Roman Catholics, Baptists, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians. The grammar school was founded in 1557 by Dr Jeffrey Glynn, brother of Bishop Glynn, on the site of a Dominican priory. The University College of North Wales, situated near Port Penrhyn, was opened in 1884; the Normal College, in Upper Bangor, was built in 1862 for the education of teachers for the schools of the British and Foreign Society. In 1893 the North Wales Church Training College, for 60 students, was built; the building is a handsome edifice of the Late Tudor Gothic of the collegiate type, and stands on the summit of the rising ground overlooking the city, near the railway station. There are also theological colleges of the Congregationalists and Baptists. There is a museum in the High Street containing curiosities collected by Capt. Jones, and presented by him to the city; a library and news-room is attached. Other public buildings are the market hall, the Penrhyn Hall, the masonic hall, the county police station, the workhouse, the infirmary, and almshouses. The recreation grounds, presented to the city by Lord Penrhyn, occupy the steep gorse-covered hill south of the High Street; they are pleasantly laid out, and command a good view of Penrhyn Castle and the Menai Straits. An industrial training ship lies in the Straits between Bangor and Anglesey. The city has a head post office, three banks, and publishes several weekly newspapers. Its chief trade consists in the export of slates, raised in Lord Penrhyn's quarries at Bethesda, and brought on a railway to Port Penrhyn, at the mouth of the Cegid. Port Penrhyn has a quay upwards of 300 yards long, and is accessible at certain states of the tide by vessels of from 200 to 300 tons. A manufacture of slates is carried on. Steam vessels ply to Liverpool, calling at Beaumaris and Llandudno. From Garth Point there is a ferry across the Straits. Markets are held on Fridays. The Mayor and the Town Council are the local authority; the town is well drained, and well supplied with water. The municipal borough was incorporated in 1883; it is co-extensive with the city, and is divided into four wards. It is a seat of petty sessions and the county court. It forms one of the Carnarvon group of parliamentary boroughs. Population of municipal borough, 9892; of parliamentary borough, 9939. The parish includes also the village of Tynlôn. Acreage, 6504 of land with 309 of water; population of the civil parish, 12,261; of the ecclesiastical, 8435. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor, held jointly by two vicars; net value, £225. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. Pentir, with Glasinfryn and St David's, are two separate ecclesiastical districts; net value, about £450 with one residence. A new cemetery is about a mile from the town.

The diocese comprehends all Anglesey, most of Carnarvonshire, and Merionethshire, and part of Montgomeryshire. Population, 215,956. The see was founded in 550. The first bishop was St Deiniol, the founder of the college. The bishop, in the time of Edward I., was Aelian, who baptized the young Prince Edward, and wrote a folio volume, which is preserved in the cathedral library. A bishop in the time of George I. was Hoadley, who preached a sermon which gave rise to a long and famous dispute, known as the Bangorian controversy. Two other distinguished bishops were Sherlock and Herring. The cathedral establishment consists of bishop, dean, chancellor, two archdeacons, four canons residentiary, two prebendaries, three canons, and two minor canons. The income of the bishop is £4200; of the dean, £700; of each of the canons residentiary, £350. The other members receive no pay. The archdeacons are Bangor and Merioneth.

Bangor, Cardiganshire. See CAPEL-BANGOR.

Bangor-Iscoed, or **Bangor-Monachorum**, a village in Flintshire, and a parish partly also in Denbighshire. The village lies on the river Dee, in an open fertile country, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles SE of Wrexham. It has a post office, of the name of Bangor-Is-y-Coed, under Wrexham, and a bridge of five arches on the Dee. It was the Roman Banconium or Bovium, and the Saxon Bancornahurg, and it anciently had a large monastery, said to have been founded previous to the year 180, by Lucius, son of Coel, the first Christian king of Britain. The monks increased in number to 2400, of whom 1200 were massacred in 607 by King Ethelfrith of Northumbria. Gildas Nennius, who lived in the 7th century, and wrote a history of Britain which is still extant, was one of the abbots. The ruins of many churches and of other extensive buildings are described by William of Malmesbury as existing soon after the Conquest; but these, and all other traces of the ancient monastery, have long ago disappeared. The parish includes also the townships of Eytton, Royton, Pickhill, and Sesswick. Acreage, 2124; population, 554. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £381 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Westmoreland. The church, which dates from the 14th century, has been restored, and contains an ancient octagonal font.

Bangor-Teifi, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Teifi, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Llandysil station on the G.W.R., and 7 miles E of Llandysil, which is the post town. Acreage, 1460; population, 188. The living is a rectory united with Henllan, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is good.

Banham, a parish in Norfolk, $\frac{2}{2}$ miles SW of New Buckenham, and $\frac{3}{2}$ E of Eccles Road station on the G.E.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Attleborough. Acreage, 3994; population, 1059. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £930 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a beautiful building of flint in the Perpendicular style, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a public school, and charities amounting to £123.

Bankfoot. See BRADFORD.

Bankland, a hamlet in North Petherton parish, Somerset, $\frac{6}{2}$ miles NE of Taunton.

Bank-Newton, a township in Gargrave parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 6 miles W by N of Skipton. Acreage, 2339; population, 90.

Bank Quay. See WARRINGTON.

Banks, an ecclesiastical parish formed from North Meols parish, Lancashire, 5 miles NE of Southport, with a station on the West Lancashire railway. The living is a vicarage of the value of £240, in the gift of the rector of North Meols. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and two schools. It has a post and money order office under Southport. Chief industries, fishing and agriculture. The acreage is being largely added to by an enclosure from the estuary of the Ribble. Population, 1326.

Bank Top, a village in the township of Sharples with Astley Bridge, in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles NNW of Bolton.

Bank Top, a colliery village in Shincliffe parish, Durham. There is a Methodist (New Connexion) chapel. Post and money order office, Shincliffe; telegraph office, Durham.

Bannagor Crags, picturesque rugged cliffs, amid a grand landscape on the river Wye, 3 miles N by W of Chepstow, Monmouthshire.

Bannel, a township in Hawarden parish, Flintshire, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles E of Mold.

Banner-Cross. See SHEFFIELD.

Bannerdown, a tract containing the meeting-point of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset. The point is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the Box Tunnel of the G.W.R., and $\frac{4}{2}$ miles W of Corsham. It was marked, for upwards of a century, by three small stones, but is now indicated by a cromlech, set up in 1858.

Banningham, a parish in Norfolk, on a tributary of the river Bure, 2 miles NE of Aylsham Town station on the Eastern and Midland railway. It has a post office under Aylsham, the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 938; population, 249. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norfolk; gross value, £309 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Perpendicular style.

Bannium. See ABERYSTWYTH.

Banstead, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands under the SW side of Banstead Downs, 4 miles E of Epsom, on the L.E. & S.C.R., 16 miles from London. The parish comprises 5557 acres; population of the civil parish, 4560; of the ecclesiastical, 3913. It is within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police. The London County Lunatic Asylum, situated on the Banstead Downs, was opened in 1877. It is a large structure of white brick, and will accommodate 2000 patients. Banstead Downs rise to the height of 576 feet, command extensive views, and are famous for coursing, for hunting, and for fine sheep pasturage. Here, said Pope—

“To Hounslow Heath I point, and Banstead Down,
Thence comes your mutton and these chicks my own.”

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £150 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Egmont. The church is chiefly Perpendicular English; has a good tower, surmounted by a tall spire; stands on high ground, and serves well, for miles round, as a landmark. Banstead has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Epsom.

Bantham, a hamlet in Thurstone parish, Devon, on the river Avon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth, and $\frac{4}{2}$ miles W of Kingsbridge.

Banwell, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands under Banwell Hill, at the NW extremity of the Meodip range, 4 miles NNW of Axbridge, with a station called Sandford and Banwell, on the Cheddar Valley branch of the G.W.R. A fair is held at it on 18 January, or on the following Monday. A monastery was founded here by some early Saxon king; had for one of its abbots Asserius or Asser, the biographer of King Alfred; was destroyed by the Danes, and afterwards restored, but seems to have given place to an Episcopal palace, and ceased to be monastic long before the dissolution of monasteries. A mineral well in the vicinity expands into a lakelet, drives two mills, and sends off a rivulet to the Bristol Channel near Woodspring priory. The parish contains also the hamlets of Knightcot, East and West Rolston, Towerhead, Westwick and Waywick, Woodfores-hill, and Yarborough. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The acreage is 4074; population of the civil parish, 1584; of the ecclesiastical, 1579. On Banwell Hill is an obelisk erected by Bishop Law of Bath and Wells. The manor has belonged, since the time of Edward the Confessor, to the bishops of Bath and Wells. A palace was built on it by Bishop Beckington, but went into neglect. It has been rebuilt and turned into a large house called the Abbey. The old chapel belonging to it has been restored. Two remarkable caverns, discovered in 1824, and which now attract many visitors, occur on the skirts of Banwell Hill; the one, called the Stalactite Cavern, presenting many beautiful specimens of translucent stalactites; the other, called the Bone Cavern, found to have contained many bones of bears, buffaloes, deer, wolves, foxes, and other animals, mingled with diluvium. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £563 and residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is Later English, and has a richly-carved screen, a finely sculptured stone pulpit, a circular font, and three brasses. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bapchild, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands near the L.C. & D.R., 1 mile ESE of Sittingbourne, under which it has a post office. It probably was the Saxon *Bachancild*, where Wihtrud, king of Kent, in 694, held his great council for the repairing of churches. The parish comprises an area of 1081 acres; population, 347. The manor belonged to the Crown in the time of King John, and was then given to Chichester Cathedral. A small oratory stood by the wayside, as a resting-place for pilgrims en route to Canterbury, but has disappeared. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £200 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church consists of nave, north aisle, two chancels, and a square tower, is principally Norman, but contains many parts in various dates of English, and is in good condition.

Bapton, a hamlet in the parish of Fisherton-de-la-Mare, Wilts, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles SE of Heytesbury.

Barber and Cockle Shoals, two shoals off Caistor, north of Yarmouth Harbour, Norfolk. They separate Hemesby Gat from Cockle Gat, and are both well buoyed.

Barbon, a township in Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland, on the river Lune and the Ingleton branch of the L. & N.W.R., under Barton Fell, 3 miles NNE of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It has a station on the railway, and includes the hamlet of Beckfoot. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 4261; population, 313. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £220. Patron, the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

Barbourne, an ecclesiastical parish partly in South Claines parish, Worcestershire, and partly a suburb of the city of Worcester. Population, 3065. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; value, £350. The church of St Stephen, erected in 1862, is a handsome edifice built in the Decorated style.

Barbury, a hill at the northern extremity of Marlborough Downs, 5 miles S of Swindon, Wilts. It is a commanding height of the county, amid wild lonely downs, and commands an extensive view. A long and obstinate battle was fought on it, in 556, between the Saxons under Cynric and the Britons, which led to the annexation of Wilts to Essex. On it is a well-preserved British camp called Barbury Castle, about 2000 feet in diameter, with double ditch and rampart.

Barby, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands near the Oxford Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Kilsby station on the L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SE of Rugby; it has a post office under Rugby, Kilsby being the money order and telegraph office. The parish is called also Barby-with-Onley. Acreage, 3469; population, 502. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £547 with residence. The church is ancient, the earliest portions dating from the 12th century. There is also a Congregational chapel.

Barcheston, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands on the verge of the county, at the river Stour, less than a mile SE of Shipston-on-Stour, and 7 miles from Moreton-in-the-Marsh station on the G.W.R., and was a place of some consequence at the Conquest. The parish includes also the hamlet of Willington, and its post town is Shipston-on-Stour. Acreage, 1555; population, 161. The manor was purchased, in the reign of Henry VII., by William Willington, and passed to the family of Sheldon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £125 with residence. The church is Early English, built in 1281, and contains a good example of a priest's chamber (*domus inclusa*) attached to the tower, a monument of 1655 to the Willington family, two curious brasses, a black-letter copy of Erasmus' Paraphrase of the Scriptures, chained to the bench, and some old communion plate.

Barcombe, a parish, with a village, in Sussex, situated on the river Ouse, 4 miles N of Lewes, with two stations, one on the East Grinstead branch of the L.B. & S.C.R., close to the village, called Barcombe station; the other, called Barcombe Mills, on the Uckfield branch, and about a mile from the village. Acreage of parish, 5032; population, 1068. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lewes. Conyboro' and Barcombe Place and Satton Hall are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £484 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. There are two churches—St

Mary's, the old parish church, which was restored and enlarged in 1879, on what has probably been the site of the parish church for 1000 years; and St Bartholomew's, a chapel of ease, built in 1878. There is a reading room with a good library.

Barden, a township in Haunwell parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{2}$ miles NE of Leyburn station on the N.E.R. It includes the hamlet of Barden-Dykes. Acreage, 1779; population, 76.

Barden, a township in Bolton Abbey parish, W. R. Yorkshire, in Wharfedale. It includes the hamlet of Drebley. The post town and nearest railway station is Bolton Abbey. Acreage, 7138; population, 173. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor and sole landowner. Most of the surface is moor and fell, and was anciently a forest. Barden Tower, built by Henry Clifford, "the Shepherd Lord," after his restoration to his property and titles, a plain structure in the Tudor style, was in good repair so late as 1774, and is now a picturesque ruin. A chapel of the same age, attached to an adjacent farmhouse, is still in use. The Shepherd Lord, as says the poet Wordsworth,

"Did not in wars delight;
This Clifford wished for worthier might;
Nor in broad pomp, or courtly state;
Him his own thoughts did elevate—
Most happy in the shy recess
Of Barden's lowly quietness."

Bardfield, Great, a small town and a parish in Essex. It stands on Blackwater river, 7 miles NW of Braintree station on the G.E.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Braintree, a town-hall, police station, and a fair on 22 June, and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish comprises 3666 acres; population of the civil parish, 956; of the ecclesiastical, 931. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £145. The church is an ancient building of stone in mixed styles. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, and some small charities.

Bardfield, Little, a village and a parish in Dymnaw union, Essex, on the south bank of the river Blackwater, 10 miles E by N from Elsenham station on the G.E.R., and 10 NW from Braintree. Acreage, 1808; population of the civil parish, 268; of the ecclesiastical, 293. Post town, Braintree; money order and telegraph office, Great Bardfield. The living is a douative in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £78. The church is a small but very ancient building of flint, consisting of chancel, nave, and south aisle, with an embattled western tower. There are five endowed almshouses.

Bardfield-Saling. See SALING, LITTLE.

Bardley, a township in Stottesdon parish, Salop, 3 miles N of Cleobury-Mortimer.

Bardney, a large village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands on the river Witham, with a station on the G.N.R. at the junction of the Louth and Lincoln line, $\frac{9}{2}$ miles E by S from Lincoln and 129 from London. It dates from ancient times, and was called by the Saxons *Bardnæg* or *Bealhanig*. The parish includes also the hamlets of Southrey or Sonthrow, Snakeholme, and Bardney Dairies. Acreage, 5423; population, 1378. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lincoln. An abbey was founded about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of the village in 697, by Ethelred, king of Mercia, who himself afterwards became abbot of it till his death. It is said to have had 300 monks, but was destroyed in 870 by the Danes; lay in ruins upwards of 200 years; was rebuilt in the time of William the Conqueror, for Benedictine monks, by Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln; and passed at the dissolution to Sir Robert Tirwhit. The later abbots were styled Lords of Lindsey, and were peers in parliament. Not a vestige of the edifice now exists. A large barrow occurs in the neighbourhood, said to have been the grave of King Ethelred, and is surmounted by a modern cross erected to his memory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £221 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, which dates probably from 1420, was restored in 1878. There are two Wesleyan chapels and one Primitive Methodist.

Bardon, a hamlet in St Decumans parish, Somerset, 2 miles SW of Watchet.

Bardon, or Bardon Park, is a parish in the mid division of Leicestershire, 7 miles SE from Ashby de la Zouche, and 10 NW from Leicester. It has a station (Bardon Hill) on the Leicester and Burton branch of the M.R. There are large quarries here yielding granite for macadamising. There is no church, but services are conducted in the Church of England school. Bardon Hall is a fine mansion. Acreage, 1252; population, 69. It has a post office under Leicester; money order office, Coalville; telegraph office, Bardon Hill (R.S.). Bardon Hill here is a peak of the Charnwood Forest range, has an altitude of 853 feet, and commands a panoramic view said to include about one-fourth of England. Drayton sings of the dryads

"On Sharpley that were seen, and Cadman's ancient rocks,
Against the rising sun to braid their silver locks,
And with the harmless elves on heathy Bardon's height,
By Cynthia's golden beams to play there night by night."

Bardon-Mill, a hamlet and a railway station in Northumberland, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, adjacent to the South Tyne river, 4 miles W of Haydon Bridge. It has a post and money order office under Carlisle; telegraph office, Haltwhistle. There is a Free Methodist chapel here; also a brick and tile manufactory.

Bardop, The, a rivulet of Northumberland, falling into the Reed at Rochester, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NW of Otterburn.

Bardsea, a village and an ecclesiastical parish formed from Urswick parish, Lancashire, on Morecambe Bay, 3 miles S by E of Ulverstone, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Priory station on the Furness railway. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ulverstone. Population of the parish, 251. An hospital of the Knights of St John once stood here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £140. The church is modern Gothic. There is an endowed school. Bardsea Hall, a handsome residence with a fine park, is the seat of the Gale family.

Bardsey, a village and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, 197 miles from London, with a station on the N.E.R. The parish includes the townships of Bardsey-with-Rigton, Wotherstone, and part of Wike. Leeds is the post town. Acreage, 2748; population, 286; of the ecclesiastical parish, 398. Bardsey Grange was the birthplace of Congreve the poet and dramatist, and was the occasional residence and the deathplace of Francis Thorpe, the notorious Baron of the Exchequer. Castle Hill, immediately behind the vicarage, was the site of a Roman fort. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £225 with residence. The church is very Early Norman, in the north arcade rude and plain. The south arcade pillars are possibly Saxon. The tower also, in the opinion of many, is Saxon, but this may be doubtful. It is one of the oldest churches in the county.

Bardsey Isle, an extra-parochial island in Camarvonshire. It lies at the NW extremity of Cardigan Bay, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles S by W of Braich-y-Pwll headland, 7 SW of Aherdaron, and 15 SW of Pwllheli. The sound between it and Braich-y-Pwll is swept by so strong a current in spring-tides as to be called Bardsey Race. The island is nearly 2 miles long, measures $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile at the north end, contracts into a narrow headland on the south, and comprises 430 acres. Part of it, on the north-east, is a high rugged hill, with precipitous sea-face, but the rest is chiefly low fertile plain. Population, 77. A lighthouse, built in 1821, and 108 feet high, stands on the southern headland, and shows a fixed light, visible at the distance of 5 miles. The islanders are employed variously in farming and fishing. The island is called Ynys-Eulhi by the Welsh, signifying "the island of the current," in allusion to the tidal stream in the sound; but was called Bards-Y, or Bards' Island, by the Saxons, whence its present name Bardsey, and Insula Sanctorm, or the island of the saints, by the monks, in allusion to its early ecclesiastical history. A monastery was founded on it, prior to 516, by Cadvan, king of North Wales, and became the retreat and the deathplace of Dubricius, archbishop of Caerleon, and also the asylum of numerous refugees from the massacre of the monks at Bangor-Is-y-Cloed. The bards allege that 20,000 saints were buried here, and Fuller, in his "Worthies," remarks that "it would be more facile to find graves in Bardsey for so many saints, than saints for so many graves." There is a monument 9 feet high, erected by Lord Newborough, to their memory. The

monastery was reconstituted an abbey for canons in the 13th century, but is now represented by only a fragment of its church-tower. St Deiniol, the first bishop of Bangor and the founder of the original cathedral, was buried here in 584.

Bardsley, a village and an ecclesiastical district in Ashton-under-Lyne parish, Lancashire, 2 miles N by W of Ashton. It has a post office under Ashton-under-Lyne. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in cotton factories, iron-works, and coal-mines. Population of the ecclesiastical district, 3304. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £203 with residence. The church was built in 1844, and enlarged with a new chancel and organ chamber in 1885. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bardwell, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands on a tributary of the Little Ouse river, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Thurston station on the G.E.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Bury St Edmunds, and has a post and money order office under Bury St Edmunds; telegraph office, Ixworth. The parish comprises 3183 acres; population, 754. Some harrows occur on Bowbeck Heath. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £520 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Oxford. The church has a tower, stained glass windows, and some good monuments, and was thoroughly renovated in 1853. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels, and several ancient charities, which, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners in 1883, are equally divided between the church, education, and the poor.

Bare, a village and a hamlet in Lancaster civil parish, with a station at Bare Lane on the L. & N.W.R., 3 miles NW of Lancaster. It has a post office under Lancaster, and a chapel of ease served from the parish church of Morecambe.

Barf, a bold, rugged hill, on the upper part of the west side of Bassenthwaite water, Cumberland.

Barf-End, a hamlet in Melbeck's township, Grinton parish, near Reeth, N. R. Yorkshire.

Barford, a hamlet in Kingston-Lacy manor, Dorset, 3 miles W of Wimborne.

Barford, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the river Yare, 5 miles NNW of Wymondham station on the G.E.R., and 8 W by S of Norwich. It has a post office under Wymondham, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Barnham-Broom. Acreage, 1083; population, 363. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £288 with residence. The church is a building of flint and rubble in mixed styles, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Barford, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish in Northamptonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N from Kettering, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Rushton station on the M.R. The Glendon Iron Ore Company have works here. Acreage, 410; population, 12. The post town is Kettering, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Barford, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands on the river Avon amid pleasant environs, 3 miles S by W of Warwick, contains some fine houses, and has a postal telegraph office under Warwick. The parish comprises 1677 acres; population, 719. Barford House, Barford Hall, and Watchbury House are the chief residences. There is a handsome stone bridge of 3 arches across the Avon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £640 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1811, but includes the square tower of a previous edifice, which belonged to the Abbey of Evesham. Dugdale mentions a church about 1200. On the tower may still be seen the marks of the cannon-balls of the Parliamentary troops in the Civil War. The church was enlarged in 1884, and contains several monuments of the Mills family. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and an endowed school, founded about 1500.

Barford, Great, a parish in Bedfordshire, on the river Ouse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW from Blunham station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 miles E by N of Bedford. It has a post and money order office under St Neot's; telegraph office, Blunham. Acreage, 2868; population, 746. The property is subdivided. The river Ouse is here crossed by a bridge of about the beginning of the 16th century, and was till lately navigable. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Roston, in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £400 with residence. The church is

modern, but the tower is Late Perpendicular. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a public elementary school, and several useful charities.

Barford, Great, Oxford. See **BARFORD ST MICHAEL**.

Barford, Little, a parish in Bedfordshire, on the river Ouse, and on the G.N.R., at the verge of the county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of St Neot's station. Post town, St Neot's, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1200; population, 166. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £260 with residence. The church is old but good.

Barford, Little, Oxford. See **BARFORD ST JOHN**.

Barford St John, a chapelry formerly in Adderbury parish, Oxfordshire, on a tributary of the river Cherwell, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Deddington, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Bloxham station on the G.W.R. Deddington under Oxford is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Bloxham. Acreage, 726; population, 102. The living is a perpetual curacy, joined by Order in Council in 1890 to Barford St Michael, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is ancient, and has a Norman door and an Early Norman font.

Barford St Martin, a parish in Wilts, on the river Nadder, 3 miles W of Wilton station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Salisbury. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, under Salisbury. Acreage, 2699; population of the civil parish, 514; of the ecclesiastical, 447. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £278 with residence. Patron, All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is good, and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Barford St Michael or Great Barford, a parish and a village in Oxfordshire, on the river Swere, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Banbury, and 2 S from Bloxham station on the G.W.R. Post town, Oxford *via* Deddington, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1134; population, 295. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £192 with residence. The church is Early English, with fine Norman door. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Barforth, a township in Forcett parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Tees, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Forcett. The Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor. Acreage, 1738; population, 121.

Barfreston or Barston, a parish in Kent, near Shepherd's Well station on the L.C. & D.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dover. Acreage, 497; population, 104. Post town, Dover; money order and telegraph office, Shepherd's Well. The manor belonged early to the see of Canterbury, and passed in 1081 to Hugh de Port, constable of Dover. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £152 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Oxford. The church consists of nave and chancel, separated by a circular arch; is one of the most remarkable structures of its class in England; and exhibits rich exterior decorations, in corbels, wreaths, and other sculptures.

Bargoed, a village in Bedwelty parish with a station on the Rhymney railway, on the border of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Cardiff. It has a post office under Cardiff, and is 3 miles from the telegraph office at New Tredegar. There is a church dedicated to St Gwladys, to which a new nave was added in 1893. There is also a Welsh Baptist chapel.

Barham, a parish in Huntingdonshire, on a tributary of the river Onse, 7 miles WNW of Huntingdon, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N of Graftonham station on the M.R. Spaldwick is the post town and money order office; telegraph office, Ellington. Acreage, 742; population, 57. The living is a vicarage, consolidated in 1868 with that of Spaldwick, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely.

Barham, a village, a parish, and downs in Kent. The village stands in a valley, under the downs, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Adisham, on the S.E.R., 6 SE of Canterbury, and 76 from London. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Canterbury. The parish comprises 4698 acres; population, 1014. The subsoil is chiefly chalk. The manor belonged early to the see of Canterbury, and was held by Reginald Fitzurse, one of Thomas à Becket's murderers, and afterwards by Fitzurse's descendants till the time of James I. The principal residences are Broome Park, the seat of the Oxenden family, and Barham Court, the seat of the

Dering family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £750 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is Early Decorated English, and has a lofty spire and some neat monuments. It was well restored in 1886. Digges the mathematician had connection with the parish, and Admiral Sir T. Thomson was a native. The downs extend from SE to NW along the line of Watling Street, and are about 3 miles long. Numerous barrows are on them, of times from early British to later Saxon, showing them to have been scenes of many ancient public events. King John with his army of 60,000 men encamped on them in 1213, prior to resigning the crown; Simon de Montfort assembled his troops on them in the time of Henry III., to oppose the landing of Queen Eleanor; Queen Henrietta Maria, after her landing at Dover in 1625, was met on them by the flower of the English nobility; lastly, several regiments lay posted on them in the time of Napoleon Bonaparte, to oppose his threatened invasion from Bonlogne. Traces of the camp of these regiments, and also a small square ancient camp, still exist.

Barham, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the river Gipping, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Claydon station on the G.E.R., and 5 miles N of Ipswich. Money order and telegraph office, Claydon, under Ipswich. Acreage, 1802; population, 458, which included 85 in the workhouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; value, £290 with residence. The church is good. Shrubland Park and Barham Hall, two fine country seats, are in this parish. The workhouse for Bostmere and Claydon union is here.

Barham Court, a manor on the river Medway, near East Farleigh railway station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Maidstone, Kent. It belonged to Reginald Fitzurse, the proprietor of Barham manor in Bridge district in the time of A'Becket; continued with his descendants, the De Berhams, till the time of James I.; passed to successively the Botilers, the Bonveries, and Sir Charles Middleton, who was created Lord Barham; descended to Lord Barham's grandson, the Earl of Gainsborough; and is now the property of the Leigh family. The mansion on it is modern.

Barholme, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Glen river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N from Tallington station on the G.N.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Market-Deeping. Acreage, 1104; population, 188. Stamford is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Greatford. The benefice is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Stowe, in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £132 with residence. Patrons, the trustees of Oakham and Uppingham schools. The church is small, but ancient and interesting.

Barripper, a locality 1 mile from Camborne, Cornwall, with a post office under that town.

Barkby, a township and a parish in Leicestershire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Wreake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Syston station on the M.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Leicester, and it includes the hamlet of Hambleton. The parish contains also the hamlet of Barkby-Thorpe. It has a post office under Leicester; money order and telegraph office, Syston. Acreage, 2299; population of the civil parish, 631; of the ecclesiastical, 690. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £127 with residence. The church is large and was built in 1350. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Barkestone, a pleasant village and a parish in Leicestershire, in the Vale of Belvoir. It is 9 miles from Grantham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Rednall station on the G.N.R., and 4 miles from Harby and Stathern station on the G.N.R. and L. & N.W.R. It has a post office under Nottingham; money order office, Bottesford; telegraph office, Harby and Bottesford. Acreage, 2087; population, 329. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £100 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is a fine building of stone, and there are an endowed school and several useful charities.

Barkham, a village and a parish in Berks, on a small affluent of the Loddon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wokingham railway station. Post town, Wokingham; money order and telegraph office, Arborfield. Acreage, 1388; population, 284. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, and was held in conjunction with Arborfield in the 17th century; net yearly value, £247 with residence. The church was re-

built in 1862. Amongst its learned rectors may be mentioned Dr John Gabriel (1768-82) and David Davies (1782-1819), the author of an important work, "The Agricultural Labourers Question." The manor house is a pleasantly situated mansion of red brick.

Barking, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Needham-Market, on the road to Hadleigh. The parish contains also the hamlet of Darnsden and the town of Needham-Market, the latter of which has a railway station and a head post office. Acreage, 3133; population of the civil parish, 1730; of the ecclesiastical, 417. The living is a rectory, united with the curacy of Darnsden, in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £645 with residence, in the gift of the Ashburnham family. The perpetual curacy of Needham-Market is a separate charge.

Barking or Berking, a town and a parish in Essex. The town stands on a rich flat tract, on the river Roding, 2 miles N of the Thames, and 7 E of London. Its name is a corruption of Burg-ing, signifying the "fortification in the meadow," and seems to allude to an ancient entrenchment, enclosing upwards of 48 acres, and still traceable. The town rose to importance in 670, by the founding at it of an extensive abbey for Benedictine nuns, and it was the residence of William the Conqueror during the erection of the Tower of London, and the place where the Earls of Mercia and Northumberland and many other nobles swore fealty to him on the restoration of their estates. The abbey was founded by Erkenwald, Bishop of London; destroyed in 870 by the Danes; rebuilt by King Edgar; governed after his death by his queen, and at other times by a long series of royal or noble ladies; served throughout all its duration as a prime seminary of the gentry of England; and passed at the dissolution to Edward, Lord Clinton. Nothing now remains of it except a gateway at the entrance to the present churchyard, a square embattled structure, with an octagonal turret at one corner, whose upper part is a room, formerly called the Chapel of the Holy Rood, having large windows in Perpendicular English. The parish church, which stands near the site of the abbey church, is built of Kentish rag, and possesses some Norman and Early English features. It has numerous fine monuments and brasses, some lancet lights in the chancel, and a curious niche in the NW of the nave. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £302 with residence, in the gift of All Souls College, Oxford. A new church, dedicated to St Paul, was erected in 1893. The market-house or town-hall is a timbered edifice of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The town has a station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, a head post, money order, and telegraph office, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Brethren, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, eight schools, and charities worth about £300 a year. The weekly market, formerly held on Saturday, is now almost extinct; and the fair, which used to be held on 23 Oct., has been abolished. The inhabitants are chiefly market-gardeners, gas workers at Beckton, artisans whose work is in London, and labourers at the chemical manure works in the neighbourhood. The creek of the Roding bears the name of Barking Creek, and has a convenient wharf and a magazine.

The parish of Barking is under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police, and is governed by a local board of nine members formed in 1882. It was separated from Ilford in 1888 by Act of Parliament, but the sub-district includes Rippleside, a district consisting of a number of scattered farms extending from 1 to 3 miles E. The parish contains 3814 acres of land and 311 of water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 14,301; of the ecclesiastical, 14,412. Most of the tract between the railway and the Thames is a fertile meadowy flat, called Barking Level, disposed in grazing ground for black cattle, and protected from high tides in the Thames by an immense embankment. This work, as originally constructed, gave way in 1707, with the effect of about 5000 acres being inundated; but it was repaired and strengthened at a cost of about £40,000. The contiguous reach of the Thames bears the name of Barking Reach, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and has, in the middle, a dangerous shoal of 5 furlongs, called Barking Shelf, on which the *Grampus* of 54 guns was wrecked in 1799. The main outfall of the North London Main Drainage Sewer is constructed on lands in Barking parish, covering an area of 16 to 17

acres, with immense engine houses, settling tanks, and a reservoir capable of holding 39,000,000 gallons of sewage, the whole of which is precipitated by chemical means, the effluent being discharged into the river, and the sludge carried by steamers out to sea. Eastbury House, about a mile ESE of the town, is an old brick building, said by some to have been the residence of Lord Montagu, and alleged by tradition to have been the place where the Gunpowder Plot was revealed to him.

Barking-Side, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Great Ilford civil parish, Essex. The village is 3 miles N from Ilford station on the G.E.R., and 4 N from Barking. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ilford. Population, 3464. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £170, in the gift of the Vicar of Great Ilford. The church, erected in 1840, is a building of brick in the Norman style. There is a village home here for neglected and destitute children conducted by Dr Barnardo, and there are a Free Methodist chapel and a Gospel Mission Hall.

Barkisland, a township and a parish formed from Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire, having a station of the L. & Y.R. in the township, 6 miles SSW of Halifax. It includes part of the chapelry of Ripponden, and has a post office under Halifax. Acreage, 2421; population of the township, 1835; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1272. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in woollen and cotton factories, and there are also quarries. There is a Druidical circle, called the Wolf Fold. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £110. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is good. There is a Board of Health here, a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school with accommodation for 200 children.

Barksdon-Green, a village in Herts, 2 miles SW of Buntingford.

Barkston-Ash, a township in Sherburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Church-Fenton station on the N.E.R., and 4 miles S of Tadcaster, which is the post town. Sherburn ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile) is the money order and telegraph office. Population, 276. There is a chapel of ease and a Wesleyan chapel here.

Barkston-Ash Parliamentary Division (W. R. Yorkshire) was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 48,470. The division includes the following:—Barkston-Ash (Lower)—Barlow, Birkin, Brayton, Burn, Burton Salmon, Byram-cum-Poole, Cambleforth, Carlton, Cawood, Chapel Haddlesley, Drax, Drax (Long), Gateforth, Haddlesley (West), Hambleton, Hiliam, Hirst Courtney, Monk Frystone, Newland, Ryther-cum-Ossendike, Selby, Sutton, Temple Hirst, Thorpe Willoughby, Wistow; Barkstone-Ash (Upper, part of)—Barkston, Biggin, Church-Fenton, Fenton (Little), Huddleston-cum-Lamby, Lead, Lotherton-cum-Aberford, Micklefield, Milford (South), Newthorpe, Saxton-cum-Searthingwell, Sherburn; Skyrack (part of)—Aberford, Adle-cum-Eccup, Alwoodley, Austhorpe, Barwick-in-Elmet, Garforth, Parlington, Preston (Great and Little), Roundhay, Scarcroft, Seacroft, Shadwell, Sturton Grange, Swillington, Temple Newsam, Thorner, Thorpe Stapleton, Wigton, Wike; Tadcaster (part of)—Grimston, Kirkby-Wharf-with-Milford, Newton-Kyme-with-Toulston, Stutton-with-Hazlewood, Tadcaster (West), Towton, Ulsesley; Wetherby (part of)—Bardsey-cum-Rigton, Bramham-cum-Oglethorpe, Clifford-cum-Boston, Collingham, Cowthorpe, Dunkswick, East Keswick, Harewood, Kereby-with-Netherby, Kirk Deighton, Linton, Micklethwaite, North Deighton, Ribston (Little), Sicklinghall, Spofforth (including Stockeld), Wetherby, Wethersome, Weardley.

Barkstone or Barkston-le-Willows, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 miles NNE of Grantham. It has a post office under Grantham, and a station on the G.N.R.; telegraph office, Honington (R.S.). Acreage, 2118; population, 476. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £349 with residence. The church is ancient and interesting, and the parish possesses two or three useful charities.

Barkway, a small town and a parish in Herts. The town stands on a rising-ground near the sources of the Quin river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Royston station on the G.N.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Royston,

was formerly a market-town; and prior to the railway times was a great thoroughfare on the northern road from London. It consists principally of one street, and most of its houses are modern. The parish includes also the hamlets of New-sells and Nuthampstead. Area of Barkway, 3251 acres; of Nuthampstead, 1960 acres; population of the civil parish, 761; of the ecclesiastical, 1174; of Nuthampstead, 207. The manor belonged to the Chesters and the Jennings. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Reed, in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £316. The church is an ancient structure, which was restored in 1862, and the tower rebuilt. There are a Congregational chapel, a reading room, and some small charities.

Barkwith, East, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, 3½ miles NE of Wragby on the G.N.R. There is a post office under Lincoln, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Hainton. Acreage, 1325; population, 323. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £317 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is good, and there are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Barkwith, West, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ miles NE of Wragby, and 1 mile SW from East Barkwith railway station on the G.N.R. The living is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 904; population, 132. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £229 with residence. The church, a building of stone, was restored in 1870.

Barlaston, a village and a parish in Staffordshire, on the Grand Trunk Canal, 3 miles NNW of Stone. It has a station on the North Staffordshire railway, and a post office under Stoke-on-Trent; telegraph office, Tittensor. Acreage, 2184; population, 782. Barlaston Hall was formerly a seat of the Bagnalls, and is now the seat of the Broughton-Adderley family. New Hall and Hartwell Hall are other residences in this parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £200. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is modern, but has an ancient tower.

Barlavington, locally known as *Barlton*, a parish in Sussex, near the river Arun, 2½ miles S of Petworth station on the L.B. & S.C.R. Post town, Pulborough; money order office, Sinton; telegraph office, Fittleworth. Acreage, 1146; population, 175. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Burton House, a fine residence, is in the parish.

Barlborough, an extensive village and a parish in Derbyshire, near the Chesterfield Canal, 2 miles E of Eckington railway station, and 8 NE of Chesterfield. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chesterfield. Population, 1900. Barlborough Hall, an edifice in the Elizabethan style, is the seat of the De Rodes family. There are extensive collieries, limekilns, and brick and tile works here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £646 with residence. The church is old, and of mixed architecture. An almshouse for six widows, founded in 1752, has £69, and there are other charities.

Barlby, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Hemingburgh parish, E. R. Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, 1 mile N of the Leeds and Hull railway, and 1½ NE of Selby. The chapelry includes Barlby-Bank hamlet, and has a post office under Selby. Acreage, 1304; population of the township, 442; of the chapelry, 458. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of York; net value, £120. Patron, the Vicar of Hemingburgh. The church is good. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Barle or Barley, The, a river of the western border of Somerset. It rises in Exmoor Forest, and runs about 16 miles south-eastward, past Simons-Bath, Withypoole, Hawkridge, and Dulverton, to a confluence with the Exe, 2½ miles below Dulverton.

Barlestone or Barlston, a township, a village, and a chapelry in Market-Bosworth parish, Leicestershire, 2¾ miles NE of Market-Bosworth, and 3 SW of Bagworth station on the M.R. It has a post office under Hineckley; money order and telegraph office, Market-Bosworth. Acreage, 1067; population, 805. The living is annexed to Market-Bosworth. The church is a plain Gothic building of stone. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels, and an endowed elementary school.

Barley, a village and a parish in Herts, on the NE verge of the county, 3 miles SE of Royston station on the G.N.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Royston. Acreage, 2725; population, 574. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £323 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1872, with the exception of the fourth aisle and the ancient Norman tower. There is a chapel used chiefly by the Congregationalists.

Barley-Hall, a hamlet in Wentworth parish, W. R. Yorkshire, near Wentworth Park, 5½ miles NW of Rotherham. The nearest station is at Turton (2 miles), on the M.S. & L.R.

Barleythorpe, a village in Oakham parish, Rutland, 1 mile NW of Oakham. Adjoining this is Barleythorpe Hall, a large modern mansion used as a hunting box. The kennels of the Cottesmere foxhounds are at Barleythorpe.

Barley-with-Wheatley-Booth, a township and a village in Newchurch-in-Pendle ecclesiastical parish, Lancashire, 3½ miles from Brierfield station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Acreage, 2625; population, 303. There is a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Barling, or Barling Magna, a parish in Essex, on a creek of the Broomhill river, 4½ miles ESE of Rochford, 5 NE of Southend, and 3 N from Shoeburyness station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway. It has a post office under Rochford; money order and telegraph office, Great Wakering. Acreage, 1290 of land and 161 of foreshore and water; population, 393. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to St Paul's Cathedral. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £180, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's. The church is in the Perpendicular style, with chancel and tower.

Barlings, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 miles ENE of Lincoln, and 2 SE from Langworth station on the M.S. & L.R. It includes the hamlet of Langworth. Acreage, 1686; population, 419. There is a post office at Langworth, under Lincoln; telegraph office, Langworth station; money order office, Scotherne. A Premonstratensian abbey was founded in 1154 at Barling-Grange, and afterwards re-founded at Osney, and was given at the dissolution to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. The last abbot of it, Dr Mackarel, was executed at Tyburn in 1537 for heading the Lincoln insurrection against the Crown. Only a few mutilated pillars of the edifice now remain. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £85 with residence. The church is a small building of stone in the Norman and Early English styles.

Barlow or Barley, a township in Brayton parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, 3 miles SE of Selby railway station. It has a post office under Selby. Acreage, 2372; population, 236. There is a chapel of ease under the Vicar of Brayton, and a Wesleyan chapel.

Barlow, Great, a village, a township, and a parish in Derbyshire, on a small stream, about 3½ miles NW of Chesterfield station on the M.R. It has a post and money order office of the name of Barlow, under Chesterfield. Acreage, 3932; population, 1107. The property is divided among a few. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £184 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Starveley. The church is good. Charities, £25 yearly, for distribution, also one providing for the education of ten children.

Barlow, Little, a township in Drunfield parish, Derbyshire, 5½ miles NW of Chesterfield.

Barlow-Moor, a chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire. Population, 2975.

Barnbrough, a township, a village, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 3 miles from Mexborough station on the M.S. & L.R., and 6 W of Doncaster, and has a post and money order office of the name of Barnbrough under Doncaster. The parish includes also the hamlet of Harlington. Acreage, 1911; population, 509. Barnbrough Hall, which belonged to the only son of Sir Thomas More, is now the seat of the Wilson-Montagu family. There was a Roman settlement here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £395 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is Later English, in tolerable condition, and has interesting monuments of the

Cresacres, formerly lords of the manor. There is a legend that Sir Percival Cresacre, one of this family, was killed by a wild cat, and that he killed the cat at the same time. A wooden figure of the knight with the cat under his feet lies upon the altar tomb. There is a Wesleyan chapel in the village, and some small charities.

Barmby-on-the-Marsh, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire, at the confluence of the Derwent and the Onse, 2½ miles SSW of Wressell railway station and 4 W of Howden. The Hull and Barmley Railway Company, whose line runs through the village, have a siding for the delivery and transit of goods. It has a post and money order office under Howden. Acreage, 1474; population of the township, 372; of the ecclesiastical parish, 385. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of York; gross value, £280 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and charities amounting to £150 per annum.

Barmby-on-the-Moor or Barmby-Moor, a township, a village, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, 1½ mile W of Pocklington station on the N.E.R., with a post office of the name of Barmby-Moor under York. Acreage, 2579; population of the civil parish, 440; of the ecclesiastical, 617. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church consists of nave and chancel, has a fine square tower with modern spire, and was rebuilt in 1851. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, and charities amounting to £57.

Barmer, a parish in Norfolk, 4 miles SE from Docking station on the G.E.R., and 6 S by W of Burnham-Westgate. Lynn is the post town; money order office, Syderstone; telegraph office, Docking. Acreage, 1483; population, 64. Barmer House is the property of the Kerslake family. The living is a titular vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £160. The church is a small building in the Early English style. It was re-endowed by the patron, who also munificently restored the little church in 1885.

Barming, or East Barming, a parish in Kent, on the river Medway, 24 miles WSW of Maidstone, and 38 from London. Railway stations, Barming, on the L.C. & D.R., 2 miles distant; East Farleigh, on the S.E.R., in the parish. It has a post and money order office of the name of Barming under Maidstone; telegraph office, East Farleigh station. Acreage, 760; population, 677. Hops and fruit are richly cultivated, and Kentish rag is quarried. Roman remains have been found near the church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £330 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dating from the Norman period, and containing some remarkable oak stalls, is picturesquely situated by some fine elms, above the river. It was restored in 1850 and 1872. Mark Noble the antiquary was rector, and Christopher Smart the poet was a resident.

Barming, West, a parish in Kent contiguous to East Barming, 3 miles WSW of Maidstone. Post town, Barming under Maidstone. Area, 332 acres; population, 27. There is no church.

Barmoor, a village in Lowick parish, Northumberland, 1 mile W of Lowick, and 8 N of Wooler. Beal (5 miles) is the post town, also nearest station, on the N.E.R. Barmoor Castle, the seat of the Sitwell family, is an elegant edifice of 1802, on the site of an ancient seat of the Muschamps. Barmoor Wood was the headquarters of the English general on the eve of the battle of Flodden.

Barmouth, a market-town and watering-place in Merionethshire. The town is in the parish of Llanaber, and stands on the N side of the mouth of the river Mawddach, 10 miles W by S of Dolgelly, 10½ S of Harlech, 12 N of Towyn, and 248 from London. It is called by the natives *Ahermaw*, or, abbreviated, *Barmaw*, whence, by corruption, the English name Barmouth. It consists partly of a fine street along the strand, but chiefly of successive tiers of houses on the steep slope of a lofty rock, which is accessible from below by steps. It has two railway stations on the Cambrian railway, Barmouth and Barmouth Junction, the latter being situated across the mouth of the estuary; northwards the line goes to Harlech, Portmadoc, and Afonwen, where it is brought into connection with the L. & N.W.R.; east-

ward it runs to Dolgelly and the G.W. system; and southwards to Towyn, Machynlleth and Aberystwyth. The railway is carried across the estuary on a wooden bridge, with an iron drawbridge at the northern extremity; it is 800 yards long, and has a road for foot passengers, forming a magnificent promenade, and commanding fine views of Cader Idris and other mountains. There is a head post office. Barmouth is much frequented as a watering-place, and it possesses excellent bathing facilities, enjoys splendid views, and offers ready access to charming excursions and recreations. The Panorama Walk, about 2 miles distant, a walk on the breast of a steep slope 200 feet high, is famous for the magnificent view it affords of the Mawddach estuary and the adjacent mountains. The parish church at Llanaber is 2 miles from the town on the Harlech road. St David's, at Barmouth, a chapel of ease, was erected by public subscription. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian chapels. Barmouth is governed by a local board. There are assembly rooms for concerts, &c. The town is well drained, and supplied with excellent water. Markets are held on Fridays. The harbour is small, and is managed by a board. An island, called *Ynys-y-Brawd*, divides the entrance of the Maw into two channels, and the large shoal called *Sarn Badrig* lies about 10 miles off. Population, 2045.

Barmpton, a township in Haughton-le-Skerne parish, Durham, 3 miles NNE of Darlington station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 1545; population, 103.

Barmston, a township in Washington parish, Durham, on the river Wear, 5 miles W of Sunderland. Acreage, 920; population, 592.

Barmston, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the coast, 5 miles SE of Burton-Agnes railway station, and 8 S by W of Bridlington. Post town, Louthorpe, under Hull. Acreage, 2391; population, 213. The manor belongs to Sir H. S. Boynton, Bart., and the ancient mansion on it is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £900. The church is Perpendicular English, has a Norman porch-door, had once a chantry, and contains a circular font with cable moulding, and a monument to Sir Martin de la Mare (1494) and others to the Boyntons. There is a Wesleyan chapel here, and an hospital for four old labourers, founded in 1726 by Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart.

Barnack, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village has a station on the G.N.R., is 1½ mile from Uffington station on the M.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stamford. By a Local Government Order of 1887 the hamlet of Pilsgate was amalgamated with Barnack for rating purposes, and the parish includes the hamlet of Southorpe. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 766. Formerly there were extensive quarries of rag-stone here, and the stone was furnished hence for Peterborough and Ely cathedrals, and for several other churches, but it is now thought to be exhausted. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £700 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is in very good condition. The tower is Saxon, the rest of the architecture illustrates each phase of Gothic. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a charity estate yielding annually £81. Part of Burghley House and Park is situated in this parish. Walcot Hall, whose construction is attributed to Inigo Jones, now the residence of the Dearden family, was formerly a residence of the Earls of Gaithorpe.

Barnacle, a hamlet partly in Bulkington parish and partly in Shilton parish, Warwickshire, 1½ mile S by SW of Bulkington. Post town, Coventry; money order and telegraph office, Bedworth.

Barnacre-with-Bonds, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire, 2 miles NE of Garstang railway station. Acreage, 4957; population, 1113. The Earl of Bective is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

Barnard-Castle, a market-town, a township, and a parish in Durham. The town stands on the left bank of the river Tees, on the line of railway from Darlington to Lancashire, 16 miles W of Darlington. Its site is the side of an eminence rising abruptly from the bank of the river. Its principal street is spacious, and nearly a mile long, and is intersected by smaller streets. The town is governed by a local board, and is well supplied with water. The environs are

remarkably pleasant, and present romantic scenery, especially along the Tees and its tributaries. A narrow bridge of two pointed arches, built in 1596, spans the river. The market-house is an octagonal freestone building, open at the sides. The church is ancient and cruciform, and was restored in 1870. There are four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a mechanics' institute, several schools, a dispensary, a workhouse, an hospital for aged persons, and some minor charities. The hospital was founded in 1229 by King John Baliol of Scotland. A portion of the endowment is applied to the support of three Bedewomen; the rest of it, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, together with a bequest of Benjamin Flounders of Yarm, forms the endowment of the North Eastern County School. Remains of an ancient castle, comprising entrance gateway and two towers, stand on the brink of a steep rock, about 80 feet above the Tees, and command a charming prospect. The castle was founded by Barnard Baliol, son of Guy, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and grandfather of John Baliol, King of Scotland, and it took its name of Barnard from him, and gave its name of Barnard-Castle to the town. It ruled an extensive domain in Teesdale and Marwood, granted by William Rufus, but was transferred along with that domain by Edward I. to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. It remained for five generations with the Beauchamps, then went to the Crown; was inhabited and embellished by Richard III., and eventually passed by sale to an ancestor of the Duke of Cleveland. The area which it occupied was about 6½ acres, but this is now partly sheep pasture, and partly disposed in orchards. The castle figures in Sir Walter Scott's poem of "Rokeby," and it gives the title of Baron to Lord Barnard. The town has a head post office, a railway station, three banks, and two chief inns, and is a seat of petty sessions and the headquarters of the county militia. Near the town is the Bowes Museum, a very handsome building, erected 1869-75, by Mrs. Bowes (Countess of Montalbo) of Streatham at a cost of £100,000. It is French renaissance, with a central dome and two turrets, the two wings projecting in front of the central block. It contains a valuable collection of pictures, curiosities, &c. The North-Eastern County School, opened in 1886, provides the advantages of a public school for boys of the middle classes at a moderate cost. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; a fortnightly one, for cattle, sheep, and horses, on every alternate Wednesday; and fairs on Easter Monday, Whit-Wednesday, and Magdalen Day. Manufactures of carpets, plaids, cloth, and shoe-thread are carried on. John Baliol and Hutchinson, the historian of the county, were natives. Barnard-Castle comprises 801 acres; population, 2045. The parish comprises the townships of Barnard-Castle, Marwood, Streatham and Stainton, and Westwick. Population of the civil parish, 4725; of the ecclesiastical, 5070. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £700. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.

Barnard-Castle Parliamentary Division of Durham was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 59,459. The division includes the following:—Darlington Ward—(Stanhope Division, part of)—Stanhope; Darlington Ward (Wolsingham Division)—Wolsingham; Darlington Ward (Barnard-Castle Division)—Barnard-Castle, Cleatlam, Cockfield, Eggleston, Forest and Frith, Gaiford, Headlam, Hiltan, Ingletan, Langleydale and Shotton, Langton, Lynesuch and Softley, Marwood, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Morton Timmuth, Newhiggin, Rahy and Keverston, Staindrop, Streatham and Stainton, Wackerfield, Westwick, Whorlton, Winston and Newsham, Woodland; Darlington Ward (Bishop Auckland Division, part of)—Aneklad (St Helen), Aneklad (West), Bedburn (North), Bedburn (South), Bolam, Crook and Billy Row, Evenwood and Barony, Hamsterley, Witton-le-Wear.

Barnardiston (corruptedly *Berniston*), a parish in Risbridge union, Suffolk, 5 miles NW of Clare, and 3 NE by E from Haverhill station on the G.E.R. Post town, Clare, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1123; population, 181. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £210 with residence. The church is an ancient and interesting building of flint in the

Norman and Early English styles, and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Barnard-Sand, a shoal 3 miles long, extending parallel to the coast, off Lowestoft roads, Norfolk. Its breadth is about 2 furlongs, and its highest part has only 2 feet of water.

Barnard's-Green, a village 1 mile ESE of Great Malvern, Worcestershire. It has a post office under Great Malvern, which is the telegraph office.

Barnbow, a hamlet in the parish of Warwick-in-Elmet, W. R. Yorkshire, 5½ miles E of Leeds.

Barnby, a parish in Suffolk, near the river Waveney, 3½ miles from the Carlton-Colville station on the G.E.R., and 4 E by S of Beccles. It has a post office under Beccles, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1093; population, 313. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Mufford, in the diocese of Norwich. The church, chiefly of the 14th century, contains ancient frescoes of the Crucifixion, the Last Judgment, and St. Christopher, discovered in 1881. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The village also possesses an iron foundry and manufactory of agricultural implements.

Barnby, a township in Lythe parish, N. R. Yorkshire, consisting of the hamlets of East and West Barnby, on the coast, 4½ miles WNW of Whitby. Post town, Lythe. Acreage, 2140; population, 125. There are two mission rooms here.

Barnby-Basin and Barnby-Furnace, two hamlets in Cawthorne parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles WNW of Barnsley.

Barnby-in-the-Willows, a parish in Notts, on the river Witham, 2 miles N of Claypole railway station, and 4 E by S of Newark. Post town, Bockingham under Newark: telegraph office, Coddington. Acreage, 1852; population of the civil parish, 252; of the ecclesiastical, 240. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £157 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Manchester. The church is good, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Barnby-Moor (anciently *Barnaby-on-the-Moor*), a township in Blyth parish, Notts, near Sutton station on the G.N.R., and 3½ miles NW of East Retford. It includes Bilby, and has a post office of the name of Barnby-Moor under Retford. Acreage, 1982; population, 247.

Barnby-upon-Don, or Barnby-Dun, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Don, and on the Doncaster and Thorne railway, 5 miles NE by N of Doncaster, and it has a station of the name of Barnby-Dun on the M.S. & L.R., and a post and money order office under Doncaster. The parish includes also the township of Thorpe-in-Balne. Acreage, 2303; population of the civil parish, 516; of the ecclesiastical, 613. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £114 with residence. The church was restored in 1868. There are two Methodist chapels, and some small charities.

Barnes, a parish in Surrey, on the L. & S.W.R., 7 miles from London, on the river Thames. It contains the village of Barnes and the hamlet of Barnes-Elms or Barn-Elms. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office at Barnes Green. The area is 909 acres of land and 119 of water; population, 8445. The manor was given by King Athelstane to the canons of St Paul's, London, and was then and afterwards called Berne. A tract in the N, 1½ mile long, is engirt by a semicircular sweep of the Thames. Barnes Common, contiguous to this on the S, comprises about 500 acres, and lies lower than the level of the Thames' spring tide. Barn-Elms House was the residence of Sir Francis Walsingham, visited by Queen Elizabeth; afterwards the residence of Heydegger, George II.'s master of the revels, visited by the king; afterwards the property of Sir R. C. Hoare the antiquary. It is now a modern mansion. A house in the vicinity, the "Queen's Dairy," was the residence of the celebrated bookseller Jacob Tonson, and the meeting-place of the Kitcat Club, adorned with portraits of the members painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. This house has gone to ruin, but the portraits have been preserved. Cowley the poet, Fielding the novelist, and Handel the composer, were residents of Barnes; Bishop Wilson was for some time rector; and Sir William Blyard the surgeon was a native. The duel between the Duke of Buckingham and

the Earl of Shrewsbury in January 1667-68, was fought near Barn-Elms; and the assassination of the Count and the Comtesse D'Antraignes, in 1812, was done in the parish. A suspension bridge, 750 feet long, takes a thoroughfare hence across the Thames to Hammersmith; and a three-arched iron bridge, each arch 100 feet in span, takes across a loop-line of railway from the Barnes station toward the Windsor railway near Hounslow. The West Middlesex Waterworks Company have reservoirs in this parish covering an area of about 16 acres. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London; net value, £350 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's. The church was built in 1189, and is mainly Early English. A recess, with rose bushes on its S exterior, marks the grave of Edward Rose, a citizen of London who died in 1653, leaving a bequest of £20 to the poor of the parish, on condition that his monumental tablet should be kept in repair, and have rose bushes trained around it. Holy Trinity Church, situated in Castelnau, was erected in 1868; it is a building of stone and flint, and has about 300 sittings. The living is a vicarage; net value, £380 with residence, in the gift of the Rector of Barnes. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a mission church. At Elm Bank Barnes there is a handsome modern church called St Michael and Angels, which was consecrated in 1893 as a chapel of ease to the parish church.

Barnes Chine, a small wild ravine on the SW coast of the Isle of Wight, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Brixton. The cliffs which flank it rise to a considerable height, and a dangerous reef, known as the Shipledge, is near its mouth.

Barnesley, a hamlet in Kingston-Lacy manor, Dorset, 2 miles N of Wimborne-Minster.

Barnet, a market and union town, a parish, and the head of a county court district, Herts. The town is called also Chipping-Barnet and High-Barnet. It is partly in the parish of Barnet, and partly in the parish of South Mimms, Middlesex, and it stands on the top of an eminence on the great north road, 11 miles from London. There is a terminal station of the G.N.R. at High-Barnet, and a main line station at New-Barnet, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E from the town. It consists principally of one street upwards of a mile long. The area of the urban sanitary district is 241 acres; population, 5496. The parish church of St John the Baptist is an edifice erected about 1420, and thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1875. It is a building of flint and stone in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, has a square embattled tower, and contains monuments of the Ravenscrofts and others. Christ Church, on Barnet Common, was erected in 1845, and is a building of flint with dressing of stone in the Early English style. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, a grammar-school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in 1573, four sets of almshouses, and several large and useful charities. The town is governed by a board of 12 members, under the Local Government Act, adopted in 1863; has a head post office, nine elementary schools, and publishes a weekly newspaper. A cattle market is held every Wednesday, and fairs on 8, 9, and 10 April, on 4, 5, and 6 September, and on 21 November. The two former are great cattle and horse fairs, which attract buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. Several fine seats are in the vicinity, and the country round is studded with pleasant villas inhabited by merchants and others from London. The town is supplied with water drawn from two artesian wells, which have been sunk in the chalk to a depth of 500 feet. A mineral spring on Barnet Common was discovered in 1652. At the twelfth milestone from London N of the town there stands a stone column commemorative of the battle of Barnet Field, which was fought there in 1471 between the army of the House of York, headed by Edward IV., and that of the House of Lancaster, headed by the Earl of Warwick.

The parish of Barnet bears also the name of Chipping-Barnet, and lies wholly in Herts. The living, which includes the chapelry of Arkley, is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £443, in the gift of the Crown. The living of Christ Church, which is in the parish of South Mimms, is a perpetual curacy of the gross yearly value of £260. Population of the civil parish of Chipping-Barnet, 4563; of the ecclesiastical district, 4016.

Barnet, East, a parish and a village in Herts, on the G.N.R., near Oakleigh Park station, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Barnet, with a post and money order office; telegraph office, New Barnet. Acreage, 1698; population of the civil parish, 5128; of the ecclesiastical, 1403. There is an ancient church, erected by one of the early abbots of St Albans. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £224 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The parish is governed by a local board of 12 members.

Barnet-Friern. See FRIERN-BARNET.

Barnet, New, is a suburban town in the parishes of East and Chipping Barnet, Herts, and in the ecclesiastical parish of Lyonsdown, formed in 1869. It has a station on the G.N.R., and a post and money order, and telegraph office. Here are the works of the Barnet District Gas and Water Company. The church is an edifice of coloured brick in the Decorated style, erected in 1864. The living is a perpetual curacy; net yearly value, £218 with residence, in the gift of trustees. There is also a chapel of ease in the East Barnet Road, and Baptist, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a Congregational Brethren's hall.

Barnetby-le-Wold, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Brigg. It has a station of the name of Barnetby on the railway, and a post and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage, 2584; population of the civil parish, 926; of the ecclesiastical, 821. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £321 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is Early English, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Barney, or **Berney**, a parish in Norfolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Thursford station on the Eastern & Midlands railway, and 6 miles ENE of Fakenham. It has a post office under Dereham; money order office, New Walsingham; telegraph office, Melton Constable. Acreage, 1408; population, 284. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £120 with residence. Patron, Lord Hastings. The church is an old building of flint, with an embattled tower. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Barn-Green, a hamlet in Hambledon parish, Hants, $\frac{6}{10}$ miles SE of Bishops-Waltham.

Barnham, a parish in Suffolk, on the Little Ouse river, having a station on the Bury and Thetford railway, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles S from Thetford, which is the post and money order office; telegraph office, Enston. Acreage, 5291; population, 454. Some tumuli in the N are supposed to mark the scene of a conflict in 870 between King Edward the Elder and the Danes. An ivy-clad square tower belonged to the church of the extinct or incorporated parish of Barnham-St-Martin. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Easton and Fakenham Parva, in the diocese of Ely, in the gift of the Duke of Grafton. The church was restored and enlarged in 1864.

Barnham, a parish in Sussex, on the L.E. & S.C.R., 63 miles from London, $\frac{4}{5}$ SW of Arundel, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Yapton. Bognor is the post town; money order office, Yapton; telegraph office, Barnham station. Acreage, 841; population, 230. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; gross value, £80. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is very good.

Barnham-Broom, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Yare, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles from Kimberley station on the G.E.R., and 5 NNW of Wymondham. It has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Mattishall. Acreage, 1788; population of the civil parish, 412; of the ecclesiastical, 591. The manor belongs to the Earl of Kimberley. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Bixton and the vicarage of Kimberley, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £579 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Kimberley. The church is a neat structure, with an embattled tower, and has a fine screen.

Barnhill, a hamlet in Malpas parish, Cheshire, 10 miles SE of Chester.

Barningham, a parish in Suffolk, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles S of the Little Ouse river, and $\frac{7}{8}$ S of Harling Road station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Bury-St-Edmunds; money order office, Hopton; telegraph office, Ixworth. Acreage, 1620; population of the civil parish, 403; of the ecclesiastical, 581. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Coney-

Weston, in the diocese of Ely; joint net yearly value, £750 with residence. The church is a flint building, with tower, and has a brass of 1499. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels, and some small charities.

Barningham, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on a tributary of the Tees, near Arkengarth Forest, 5½ miles SE of Barnard-Castle railway station, and has a post and money order office under Barnard-Castle. There is an annual fair on the last Thursday in September for horses, cattle, &c. The parish includes also the townships of Scargill and Hope. Acreage, 3524; population of the civil parish, 218; of the ecclesiastical, 369. Much of the surface is upland moor. Barningham Park is the seat of the Milbanks. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £420 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. There are a Wesleyan chapel (endowed), a reading-room and library, and some charities.

Barningham, Great. See BARNINGHAM-TOWN.

Barningham, Little, or Barningham-Parva, a parish in Norfolk, 6 miles NNW of Aylsham, and 3 from Cornstony station on the Eastern & Midlands railway. Norwich is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Aldborough. Acreage, 1251; population, 219. A market and a fair were formerly held here, under charter of Edward I. to Walter de Berningham, lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £166, in the gift of the Earl of Orford. The church, dedicated to St Andrew, is an old building of flint. Its chancel was thoroughly restored in 1878-79. There is also a Free Methodist chapel.

Barningham-Magna. See BARNINGHAM-TOWN.

Barningham-Norwood, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ miles ESE of Holt station on the Eastern & Midlands railway. Norwich is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Aldborough. Acreage, 836; population, 40. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £140 with residence. The church is an ancient structure of flint with stone dressings, in the Early English style.

Barningham-Parva. See BARNINGHAM, LITTLE.

Barningham-Town, Barningham-Winter, Barningham-Magna or Barningham-Great, a parish in Norfolk, 4 miles SE of Holt station on the Eastern & Midlands railway. Norwich is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Aldborough. Acreage, 871; population, 105. Barningham Hall is a fine Tudor mansion situated in an extensive park. A market and a fair were formerly held in the parish, under grant of Edward II. to Roger le Curzam. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £86 with residence. The tower of the church is a very picturesque ruin; the old chancel is now the church, and has been well restored. A part of Bessingham was united with this parish in 1884, under the Divided Parishes Act.

Barnoldby-le-Beck, a parish in the county of Lincoln, 3 miles NW of Holton-le-Clay station on the G.N.R., and 5 SW by S of Great Grimby. Post town, Waltham under Grimby, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1305; population, 212. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £300 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Barnoldswick, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 5 miles N of Colne, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Colne, and a station on the M.R. The parish is also called Gill-Kirk, from the situation of its church on the verge of a deep glen, and includes likewise the townships of Salterforth, Coates, and Brodgen-with-Admergill. Acreage, 2129; population of the civil parish and urban sanitary district, 4151; of the ecclesiastical, 4758. Much of the surface is hilly. An abbey was founded here in 1147, but in consequence of local disputes was removed to Kirkstall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £280 with residence. The church is a building in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. There are four dissenting chapels. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton spinning and working the limestone quarries.

Barnscar, a ruined town on Birkby Fell, 3½ miles E of Ravensglass, Cumberland. Traces of streets and houses occur throughout an area of about 300 yards by 100, and some

silver coins have been found. But the history of the place has perplexed antiquaries.

Barnsdale, a hamlet in the township and parish of Campsall, W. R. Yorkshire, 6½ miles N of Doncaster. The nearest station is Askern (1½ mile), on the L. & Y.R. Barnsdale Forest adjacent was the haunt of Robin Hood, and is noted in old song as the scene of his curious adventure with the Bishop of Hereford.

"Then Robin he took the bishop by the hand,

And led him to merry Barnsdale;

He made him to stay and sup with him that night,

And to drink wine, beer, and ale."

Barnshaw. See GOOSTEY-CUM-BARNSHAW.

Barnside, a hamlet in Ilkworth parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 6½ miles S of Huddersfield.

Barnsley, a township in Worfield parish, Salop, 2 miles E of Bridgnorth.

Barnsley, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, near the river Colne and the old Roman road, the Icknield Way, 4 miles NE of Cirencester, with a post office under Cirencester, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Bibury. Acreage, 2163; population, 227. The manor was given by Edward III. to the Earl of Kent, from whom it descended to Joan, the wife of the Black Prince. It was granted again to the Bouchiers, and passed by marriage to the Perrot family, and thence to the Musgrave family, in whose possession it remains. Barnsley Park, the present seat, was built about 1730. It is in the Italian style, and contains some frescoes and antiques. The park is extensive. Freestone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £205. The church is Transition Norman, and was restored in 1841. All the windows are filled with stained glass.

Barnsley, a municipal borough, market town, and head of a poor law union, in the parish of Silkstone, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands in a fertile tract on the river Dearne, at a focus of railways and canals, 10 miles SW of Wakefield, 17 from Sheffield, and 174 from London. It was incorporated on 5 July, 1869, by Royal Charter. The Corporation act as the urban sanitary authority. The streets are well lighted and well kept, and the borough is supplied with water under the supervision of the town council. There is a cemetery of 13 acres, with two mortuary chapels, also under the management of the town council, who form the burial board. For ecclesiastical purposes the town is divided into four parishes—St Mary's, St George's, St John's, and St Peter's, in the diocese of Wakefield. The living of St Mary's is a rectory, net value, £650; of St George's, a vicarage, net value, £250, both in the gift of the Bishop; of St John's, a vicarage, gross value, £300, in the gift of the Crown and Bishop alternately; and of St Peter's, a perpetual curacy, gross value, £150, in the gift of the Rector of St Mary's. It figures in Domesday as a manorial seat, under the name of Bernesley, and was known afterwards as Bleak Barnesley or Black Barnsley, but is now a busy and flourishing scene of manufacturing industry, and the principal centre of the West Yorkshire coal district. It consists chiefly of narrow streets, and is straggling and plain, yet has two large market-places and some handsome houses, and is built principally of stone from quarries in the neighbourhood. Its chief objects are waterworks, enlarged in 1868; a handsome court-house, built in 1879 near the old one; a large corn-exchange, in the Grecian style; a public park presented to the town by the widow of Joseph Locke, Esq., the eminent engineer, and containing a statue of him by Marchetti, erected in 1866, with additions presented in 1877 by Miss McCreery, sister of Mrs Locke, and F. Wm. Thos. Vernon Wentworth, Esq.; a church, rebuilt in 1821, and restored in 1870; two handsome churches, built in 1822 and 1858; a temporary building (not consecrated), erected in 1881 for the district of St Peter's; a beautiful Congregational chapel, built at a cost of £7000; a fine and very spacious Wesleyan chapel; eight other dissenting chapels; a Friends' meeting-house; a Roman Catholic church; a free public library; a mechanics' institute; a Conservative Club, erected in 1884; a temperance hall; a theatre; the Beckett Hospital and Dispensary, enlarged in 1887; an endowed grammar-school and lecture hall, also several public and private schools; a workhouse; and charities amounting to about £700 a year.

The town has a head post and telegraph office, three banks, and three chief inns, and it is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and publishes two newspapers. A weekly market for corn and poultry is held on Wednesday, and one on Saturday for meat and vegetables; and fairs on the Wednesday before 28 Feb., 13 May, and 11 Oct., and a statute fair for hiring of servants on the first Saturday in Nov. Wire-drawing was carried on from at least the time of James I., and Barnsley had long the reputation of producing the best wire in the kingdom, but this manufacture has now very greatly declined. The manufacture of linen cloth, damasks, diapers, ducks, checks, ticks, and similar fabrics, took the place of the wire-drawing, and is very prosperous. The yarn is partly spun in large mills on the spot, and partly brought from the mills of Leeds, and is woven principally by the weavers in their own houses. About 2000 hand and power looms are employed. Bleaching, dyeing, wool-working, glass-making, and iron-working also are carried on. There are also steam corn and saw mills. Extensive coal mines likewise are in the neighbourhood. An explosion, with a loss of 365 lives, took place in 1866 at the Oaks Colliery. Population of the civil parish and municipal borough, 35,427.

Barnsley includes also the hamlets of Old Barnsley, Measborough, Kingston-place, Old Mill, and Pogmoor. Acreage, 2386.

Barnsley Parliamentary Division of W. R. Yorkshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 78,844. The division includes the following:—Stainercross (part of)—Ardley, Barnsley, Barugh, Billingley, Brierley, Carlton, Cudworth, Darton, Darfield, Havercroft-with-Cold, Hindley, Houghton (Great), Houghton (Little), Kexborough, Monk Bretton, Notton, Royston, Ryhill, Shafton, South Hindley, Winterset, Wombwell, Woolley; Osgoldersoss (Upper, part of)—Hemsworth.

Barnsley Canal, a canal 15 miles long, in W. R. Yorkshire. It goes from Corthorn in the vicinity of Barnsley, to the river Calder near Wakefield; joins the Dove and Dearne Canal; crosses the Dearne by an aqueduct of 5 arches; passes Royston and Sandall, both in the vicinity of the North Midland railway; and makes an aggregate descent of 114 feet, with 15 locks. It was opened in 1799.

Barnstaple, a town, a municipal borough, a bay, a parish, and a registration district in Devonshire. The town is a seaport, and the capital of North Devon. It stands on the right bank of the river Taw, about 6 miles from its mouth, on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R., 210 miles from London. There is a terminal station here of the Devon and Somerset branch of the Great Western system from Taunton. A loopline has been made from the terminal station in connection with the L. & S.W.R., which joins the latter at the Junction station. The G.W.R. has running powers over the L. & S.W.R. from the Junction station to Ilfracombe. Its site is a pleasant valley, bounded by a semicircular range of hills, to which the river forms a chord, and its environs abound in charming spots, and command brilliant views over land and sea. Two of the best views are from the road to Bideford, and from Coddon Hill, 625 feet high. The town was known to the ancient Britons as Tunge Abertawe—to the Saxons as Berdenestaple, and it is now popularly called Barum. It formed part of a domain of the Saxon kings, was for some time a residence of Athelstane, and received from him various liberties and rights. An ancient castle stood at it, built by Athelstane, and strengthened after the Conquest, but is now represented only by a mound. The town fitted out three ships, in 1588, for the fleet raised to repel the Spanish Armada, and it took part with the Parliamentarians in the time of Charles I., and underwent some sharp events in the wars which followed. Three monastic edifices were erected at it, a Cluniac monastery, an Augustinian friary, and an hospital to the Holy Trinity, but all are extinct.

The town is well aligned, and one of the most agreeable in the county. A bridge of 16 arches, supposed to have been built in the 13th century, spans the river, and was widened in 1834. Queen Anne's Walk, on the quay west of the bridge, is a colonnade upwards of 60 feet long, erected in the time of Queen Anne, and adorned with a statue of that monarch, used originally as an exchange, and reconstructed by the corporation in 1798. The Masonic Hall adjoins

Queen Anne's Walk. The North Walk, farther west, is a promenade by the side of the river planted with trees. The market-place in High Street was enlarged, and a new and elegant town-hall erected, in 1855, at a cost of upwards of £8000. The corn-market is at the upper end, and a music hall is over it. The theatre, in Boutport Street, built in 1834, is small but very neat. The North Devon Infirmary, at the foot of Litchdon Street, is a fine massive edifice. A fish market was erected on the quay about 1873. There are also a custom-house, a dispensary, a workhouse, five suites of almshouses, a free grammar school, a Blue-coat school, a variety of day schools and benefactions, and a literary and scientific institution; and the North Devon Athenæum, park and sports ground, the gift of Mr Rock, a native of the town. The parish church, nearly in the centre of the town, is a spacious ancient structure, bearing many evidences of the hand of time, and has a curious timber spire, covered with lead, warped by the sun, and leaning to the south. Holy Trinity Church, at the south end of the town, has a tower 133 feet high, and was built in 1843. St Mary Magdalene Church is a plain structure erected in 1846. The Congregational chapel is a very fine building. The Wesleyan chapel was rebuilt in 1869, and is in the Decorated English style. The Roman Catholic chapel is an erection in very chaste style. There are three Baptist chapels and a chapel for Bible Christians. The Reformed Episcopal Church, erected in 1880, is a building in the Early Pointed style, and will seat 400 persons.

The town has a head post office, two railway stations, three banking offices, and publishes three weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Friday, and a fair on the Wednesday next preceding 20 Sept. in each year. The manufacture of woollens was formerly extensive, and is still carried on. Manufactures of bobbinet, paper, pottery, leather, and malt also exist. The chief commerce is in exports of grain, wool, oak-bark, leather, and earthenware, and in imports of coal, fruit, and foreign timber. The town is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and is a seat of petty sessions. It returned two members to Parliament from the twenty-third year of King Edward I. (1294-95), until the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, when the borough was included in the county division. Its limits as a borough include all the parish of Barnstaple and parts of the parishes of Pilton and Bishops-Tawton. Area of the parish, 1360 acres; of the municipal borough, 1837 acres; population of the municipal borough, 13,058; of the civil parish, 11,441. Bishops Jewel and Gay were educated at the grammar school, and Dr Parsons, the author of "Japhet," was a native.

The bay expands north and south at the mouth of the Taw; has there a dangerous bar; measures 15 miles across the entrance, from Morte Point to Hartland Point; lies much exposed to westerly winds; and inclines, on the south side, Clovelly roadstead, with from 4 to 8 fathoms water. The navigation up from it to Barnstaple is through a narrow channel, with never more than 12 feet of water. The parish, though not containing all the borough, extends beyond the town. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 9967. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £285 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Wharnclyffe. Holy Trinity is a perpetual curacy, St Mary Magdalene a vicarage; the former of the gross value of £167 with residence, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter; the latter of the gross value of £170, in the patronage of alternately the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter.

Newport is now a suburb, and included in the municipal borough, of Barnstaple. The Church of St John the Baptist is a structure of stone in the Gothic style. It was well restored in 1887, and there are 400 sittings. The living is a vicarage; net value, £220, in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter.

Barnstaple Parliamentary Division, or North-Western Devonshire, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 61,331. The division includes the following:—Brantton—Arlington, Ashford, Atherington, Berrynarbor, Bishopstawton (part of), Bittadon, Bratton Fleming, Brauntton, Brendon, Challacombe, Comlartin, Countisbury, Down (East), Down (West), Fremington,

Georgeham, Goodleigh, Heanton Punchardon, Highbray, Horwood, Ilfracombe, Instow, Kentisbury, Landkey, Linton, Loxhore, Martinhoe, Marwood, Morthoe, Newton Tracey, Parracombe, Pilton (part of), Sherwill, Stoke Rivers, Swinbridge, Tawstock, Trentishoe; Bideford—Abbotsham, Alwington, Buckland Brewer, Bulkworthy, Clovelly, East Putford, Hartland, Laudeross, Littleham, Monkfield, Newton St Petrock, Northam, Parkham, Welcombe, Westleigh, Woolfardisworthy; Barnstaple, municipal borough; Bideford, municipal borough.

Barnston, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Woodchurch parish, Cheshire, 2 miles N of Heswall station on the Birkenhead railway, 4 N of Great Neston, and 6 SW by S of Birkenhead, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Heswall. Acreage, 1108; population of the civil parish, 404; of the ecclesiastical parish, which includes the township of Pensley, 455. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £143 with residence. Christ Church was erected in 1870.

Barnston, or **Birston**, a parish in Essex, on the river Chelmer, 2 miles SE of Dunmow station on the G.E.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Braintree. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office at Dunmow. Acreage, 1349; population of the civil parish, 166; of the ecclesiastical, 147. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £314 with residence. The church is Norman. The parish is very ancient, and is mentioned in the Domesday Survey.

Barnstone, a hamlet in the parish of Langar-cum-Barnston, Notts, 120 miles from London, and 4 SE of Bingham, with a station on the G.N. and L. & N.W. Joint railways, and a post office under Nottingham. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Langar, in the diocese of Southwell.

Barnst-Green, a hamlet in Alvechurch parish, Worcestershire, 2 miles NW of Alvechurch. It has a station on the M.R.

Barnston, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire. The township lies on the river Weaver and the North Staffordshire Canal, 2 miles NW of Northwich, and has a post and telegraph office under that town. Acreage, 760; population, 2297. The ecclesiastical parish includes the township of Auderton, and was constituted in 1843. Population, 2666. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £195 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church was erected in 1842. There are Wesleyan and Free and Primitive Methodist chapels. The inhabitants are chiefly employed at the extensive chemical works which are close to the village.

Barnwell. See BARNWELL-ST-ANDREW.

Barnwell or **St Andrew the Less**. See CAMBRIDGE.

Barnwell-All-Saints, a parish in Northamptonshire, on the L. & N.W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S of Barnwell station, and 3 miles SSE of Oundle, which is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1781; population, 143. The living is a rectory annexed to the rectory of Barnwell-St-Andrew, in the diocese of Peterborough. Of the church which formerly stood in this parish only the chancel remains, which is used as a burying place by the Montagu family, Earls of Sandwich.

Barnwell-St-Andrew, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands adjacent to the L. & N.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Oundle, and has a station of the name of Barnwell on the railway, and a post office of the name of Barnwell-St-Andrew, under Oundle, which is the money order and telegraph office. Its name is alleged to be a corruption of "Bairn's Well," and is said to have arisen from an old superstitious belief that some wells in the neighbourhood had a miraculous efficacy to cure the diseases of children. The parish comprises 1681 acres; population, 252. A castle was erected here, in 1152, by Reginald le Moine, and passed to the family of Montagu; and the ruin of it, comprising a quadrangular court, with massive circular towers at the corners and a grand gateway on the south side, is an interesting specimen of Early Norman castellated architecture. The living is a rectory united with the rectory of Barnwell-All-Saints, in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £338 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is an ancient and interesting edifice of stone, and has a tower and spire.

Barnwood, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on

the old Roman road, Ermine Street, 2 miles ESE of Gloucester, which is the post town. Acreage, 1411; population of the civil parish, 1462; of the ecclesiastical, 1243. Barnwood Court and the manor house are chief residences. Barnwood House is an hospital for the insane, intended for patients of the upper and middle classes. The new County Lunatic Asylum, situated here, was opened in 1885. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £215 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church dates partly from the 12th century, and has a good Norman chancel arch and a Perpendicular font. In this parish were born Sir Edmund Sanders, Chief-Justice of the King's Bench in 1683, and Sir Charles Wheatstone, of telegraph fame, inventor of the stereoscope, harmonium, &c.

Barog, a township in Llanfair-Talhaiarn parish, Denbighshire, 9 miles WNW of Denbigh.

Baron-Hill, the seat of the Bulkeley family, in Anglesey, 1 mile N of Beaumaris. The mansion comprises part of a structure of 1618 by Sir Richard Bulkeley, but consists chiefly of a fine edifice, built by Lord Bulkeley, after designs by Mr S Wyatt. It is situated on a well-wooded hill, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds and a park. A short distance from the house, under a monumental recess, is the stone coffin of Joan, daughter of King John of England and wife of Llewellyn the Great, Prince of North Wales, originally placed in the neighbouring priory of Llanfaes, and brought hither in 1808 by Lord Bulkeley.

Baron's Park. See BARRON'S PARK.

Barras, a railway station in Westmoreland, 265 miles from London, on the N.E.R., between Bowes and Kirkby-Stephen.

Barr, Great, a village and a parish in Staffordshire. The village stands 2 miles E of Great Barr station on the L. & N.W.R., 3 SE of Walsall, and 5 N of Birmingham. It has a post office under Birmingham; money order and telegraph office, Hamstead. The parish comprises 5252 acres; population, 1388. Great Barr Hall is a noble modern mansion, standing amid charming grounds, in a beautiful valley, and surrounded by a well-wooded park of 600 acres. It is the seat of the Scott family. An urn, near the flower garden, is monumental of Miss Mary Dolman, the cousin of Shennstone. Barr Beacon, 2 miles NE, is 653 feet high, and commands an extensive view. It is said to have been the seat of the Archdruid, and was used by the Saxons and the Danes as a place of alarm-fires. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £518 with residence. The church was entirely rebuilt in 1860, with the exception of the tower and spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school.

Barr, Perry. See PERRY-BAER.

Barrasford, a township in Chollereton parish, Northumberland, on the North Tyne river, and on the Border Counties railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Hexham. It has a station on the North British Railway, and has a post and money order office, R.S.O. (Northumberland). The right of a weekly market for it was obtained by Robert de Umfraville from Edward I., but has long been in abeyance.

Barraway, or **Barway**, a hamlet in Soham parish, Cambridge, near the river Ouse, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Ely. It is a chapelry to the vicarage of Soham.

Barriean, a creek on the N coast of Devon, between Morte Point and Woolacombe Sands, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Ilfracombe. It is notable for great profusion and variety of ocean flowers, sea-weeds, and shells.

Barrington, a parish in Cambridgeshire, on the river Cam, 1 mile N from Foxton station on the G.E.R., and 7 miles SSW of Cambridge. It has a post office under Cambridge; telegraph office, Shepreth railway station. Acreage, 2282; population, 583. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £75 with residence. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is ancient and interesting, and there is a neat Congregational chapel.

Barrington, a parish in Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Ilminster station on the G.W.R. Post town, and money order and telegraph office, Petherton. Acreage, 1192; population of the civil parish, 447; of the ecclesiastical, 408. Barrington Court is an exceptionally fine and unaltered specimen of Early Tudor domestic architecture, built by the Daunkeys, and afterwards held, amongst others, by the Philipps and

Strodes. In the time of the latter it was visited by the Duke of Monmouth. It is now a farmhouse, and some parts of it in bad repair. The church is cruciform, and of the 13th and 15th centuries, and has a central octagonal tower. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £290. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Barrington, Great, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the verge of the county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Burford, and 7 SW of Shipton station on the G.W.R., with a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 2990; population, 496. The manor belonged prior to the Conquest to Earl Harold; it was afterwards part of the possessions of Llanthony Abbey, and was for 200 years in the hands of the Bray family, till its purchase in 1734 by Lord Chancellor Talbot. The present mansion is a spacious modern edifice, within a park about 3 miles in circuit. Quarries of excellent freestone are worked, and supplied the material for Blenheim House and for the restoration of Westminster Abbey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £202. The church is a handsome Perpendicular building, with an embattled tower; it was erected in 1511, and contains monuments to the Bray and Dynevor families. A Norman arch and other features point to an older church.

Barrington Hill. See BARRINGTON, Somerset.

Barrington, Little, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 miles WNW of Burford, and 7 SW of Shipton station on the G.W.R. Post town, Burford (R.S.O. Oxon). Acreage, 1113; population 135. Barrington Grove, the seat of the lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion surrounded by plantations. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £100 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very ancient; it has an embattled tower, and contains monuments to the Greyhurst and Greensaway families.

Barron's Park, a hamlet in Desford parish, Leicester, 6½ miles E of Market-Bosworth.

Barrow, The, a stream of Westmoreland, falling into the Burbeck, near Howsehouse.

Barrow, The, a rivulet of Cumberland, falling into Derwent Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Keswick. A cascade of two falls occurs on it, altogether 122 feet, and is approached through the beautiful grounds of Barrow House.

Barrow, or **Berghdon**, a small village and chapelry in Rutland, 3 miles NE from Ashwell station on the M.R., and 6 NE from Oakham, with a small chapel, which is served from Cottesmore. Post town, Oakham; post and telegraph office, Cottesmore. Acreage, 1031; population, 105.

Barrow, a parish in Cheshire, on the river Gowy, 2 miles NW of Tarvin, and 5 ENE of Chester. It includes the townships of Great Barrow and Little Barrow. There is a station at Little Barrow on the Cheshire Lines railway, and a post and telegraph office at Great Barrow, under Chester; money order office, Tarvin. Acreage, 3033; population, 734. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The church is an Early English edifice of red sandstone with later additions. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Barrow, a hamlet in Boddington parish, Gloucestershire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Cheltenham.

Barrow, a township in Holystone parish, Northumberland, 10 miles WNW of Rothbury. Area, 989 acres of land and 20 of water; population, 8.

Barrow, a parish in Salop, 2 miles SW of Broseley, and 2 E of Much-Wenlock. It includes the townships of Barrow and Caughley, and the hamlets of Alrcott, Shirlett, The Marsh, and Swiney. Post town, Broseley. Acreage, 3123; population, 301. Lord Forester is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Willey, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is very ancient, being Early Norman, with Saxon chancel arch and other Saxon remains. It was restored in 1851, when a fresco was discovered under the plaster of a knight on horseback. There are an endowed school, and almshouses for six old men and women.

Barrow, a parish, with a village, in Suffolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Higham railway station on the G.E.R., and 6 W of Bury-St-Edmunds. It has a post and telegraph office under

Bury-St-Edmunds. Acreage, 2677; population, 952. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £475 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church, which is an ancient building of flint and stone, in the Early English style, has some interesting tombs and monuments. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels, an endowed infant school, and some small charities. Francis, the translator of Horace, was rector of Barrow.

Barrow, Leicester. See BARROW-UFON-SOAR.

Barrow, or **Barrow-in-Furness**, a seaport town and a parish, also a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough in Lancashire, returning one member to Parliament under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885. The town stands on the Furness railway, opposite Walney Island, 8 miles SW of Ulverstone. It was only a village, with a population of 325, in 1847; in 1891 it had 51,712 inhabitants, and the area of the municipal and parliamentary borough was 10,987 acres. Barrow owed its rise mainly to the rapid development of mineral wealth in its vicinity, and to the construction of a grand artificial harbour, with docks and wharves. "The docks consist of a series called the "Devonshire," "Buccleuch," "Cavendish," and "Ramsden," all communicating, and comprise 274 acres of water, with a depth of water inside of 24 feet. The imports are chiefly timber, iron ore, coal, grain, petroleum, jute, and cattle. The town has a long range of blast furnaces, extensive foundries and steel works, large timber yards, shipbuilding yards, wood pulp works, and jute mills; draws from neighbouring mines large quantities of iron ore, and converts a considerable quantity of pig-iron into steel by the Bessemer and other processes. The chief exports are pig-iron, steel rails, and iron ore. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1893 was 140 (65,992 tons). The entries and clearances each average 1700 (450,000 tons) per annum. Steamers leave daily for Belfast all the year round, and for Douglas, Isle of Man, during the summer. The town is built on a regular plan, chiefly with streets crossing at right angles; and has a head post office, with telegraph, built in 1891, a fine new railway station, three banks, and publishes two newspapers. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There is a spacious town-hall and municipal buildings, including a free public library, reading-room, and museum, erected in 1886-88 at a cost of about £70,000 a working men's club and institute and library, two hospitals, a theatre, a police office, and a custom house. The town is well lighted, and has a plentiful supply of good water, both the gas and water works being the property of the corporation. A handsome bronze statue to Sir James Ramsden in Duke Street was raised by public subscription in 1871, and cost £3000; a similar one of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish was unveiled in 1885, the cost of which was also defrayed by public subscription; and there is another of H. W. Schoeider, Esq., many times mayor of Barrow, and original discoverer of the hematite ore in the district. There are six churches, two Baptist, three Congregational, a Catholic Apostolic, ten Methodist, Presbyterian, and Welsh Presbyterian chapels, and a Roman Catholic church; also board schools, a high school for girls, and a science and art school. In addition to the old parishes of St George's and St James', four ecclesiastical parishes were formed in 1877, and named after the four evangelists. The living of St George's is a vicarage; net yearly value, £537 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Carlisle; of St James', also a vicarage; yearly value, £300 with residence, in the gift of trustees. The livings of the other four churches are likewise vicarages; value of each about £300, in the gift of the trustees. There are also the three additional parishes of St Paul's, net value, £200 with residence; St Mary's, Isle of Walney, net value, £160 with residence; and St Michael's, net value, £120 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Dalton. The ancient Abbey of Furness is within the borough, and is a very fine and well kept ruin.

Barrowby, a parish, with three hamlets, in Lincolnshire, on the Grantham and Nottingham railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Grantham, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Acreage, 4440; population, 817. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £1025 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is an ancient and interesting edifice of stone of the Early English Decor-

ated period. There are Free Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Barrowby, W. R. Yorkshire. See **AUTHORPE** and **BARWICK-IN-ELMET**.

Barrow-Common. See **ASHTON, LONG**.

Barrowden, a village and a parish in Rutland. The parish lies on the river Welland, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile NW from Wakerley station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 miles E of Uppingham. It has a post office under Stamford; telegraph office, South Luffenham. Acreage, 1813; population, 488. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £350 with residence. The church is an ancient Gothic building of stone. The parish possesses some useful charities.

Barrow, East and West, a shoal, partly dry at low water, about 12 miles E of Foulness, Essex. It extends from NE to SW, is 15 miles long and from 1 to 3 miles broad, and has from 1 to 4 fathoms water. A navigable channel, called Barrow Deep, with from 5 to 10 fathoms water, is on the one side, and another, called the Swin Deep, more used by ships, is on the other.

Barrowford, a township, a village, and an ecclesiastical parish in the civil parish of Whalley, Lancashire. The township lies on the East Lancashire railway, 2 miles W of Colne station, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Nelson. Acreage, 2365; population of the township, 4776; of the ecclesiastical parish, 4803. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton manufactories. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £343 with residence. Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church is modern, and there are four dissenting chapels.

Barrow, Great. See **BARROW**, Cheshire.

Barrow Green. See **OXSTEAD**.

Barrow-Gurney, a picturesque village and a parish in Somersetshire, 1 mile SSE of Flax Bourton station on the G.W.R., and 5 miles WSW of Bristol, with a post office under Flax Bourton. Acreage, 2064; population, 338. Barrow Court, near Barrow Hill, is a fine Tudor mansion, and occupies the site of a Benedictine nunnery founded by the Fitzhardinges. A parish room was opened in 1882. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £200 with residence. The church, which adjoins the Court, and is dedicated to St Mary the Virgin and St Edward K. & M., was enlarged by the addition of a chancel and vestry, and completely restored at a cost of £11,000 in 1889. It contains several curious monuments and a piece of tessellated pavement of 14th century work. The large reservoirs which supply Bristol with water are situated in this parish.

Barrow-Haven, a railway station with ferry, North Lincolnshire, on the Humber, opposite Hull. It has a post office under Hull. See **BARROW-UPON-HUMBER**.

Barrow-Hill, a village in Staveley parish, Derbyshire; the nearest station is Chesterfield on the M.R. There are large coal and iron works belonging to the Staveley Coal and Iron Company, and furnishing employment to upwards of 4000 hands. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chesterfield. There are reading and news rooms and library provided for the use of the workmen.

Barrow-Hill, an eminence adjacent to Englishcombe village, Somersetshire, 3 miles SW of Bath. It surmounts an elevated ridge, is about 100 feet high, figures conspicuously in the view from Bath; and, if artificial, is one of the largest barrows in England.

Barrow-Hill, a quondam Roman station on Watling Street, near Davenport, Northamptonshire.

Barrow-Hill, an eminence on Akeman Street, in Wyckwood Forest, Oxford, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Burford.

Barrow-in-Furness. See **BARROW**, Lancashire.

Barrow, Little. See **BARROW**, Cheshire.

Barrow Minchin, a hamlet in Barrow-Gurney parish, Somerset.

Barrow, North, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 miles from Sparkford station on the G.W.R., and 3 SW of Castle Cary. Bath is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Castle Cary. Acreage, 770; population, 100. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells, united with the vicarage of South Barrow; joint value, £230 with residence. The church is good.

Barrow, South, a parish in Somersetshire, 1 mile from Sparkford station on the G.W.R., and 4 miles SW of Castle Cary. Bath is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Queen Camel. Acreage, 764; population, 115. The living is united with that of North Barrow. It is in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and in the gift of Viscount Portman and the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is good, and was restored in 1882.

Barrow-upon-Humber, a large village and a parish in Gleanfield-Brigg union, Lincolnshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Barton, and has a post and telegraph office under Hull. The parish includes also New Holland; lies on the Humber, nearly opposite Hull; has a ferry there at Barrow-Haven to Hull, and is traversed along the coast by the Barton branch of the M.S. & L.R., with a station at New Holland and a road-side one at Barrow Haven. Acreage, 5050 of land and 181 of water and foreshore; population, 2695. An ancient monastery, founded by Wulphar, king of Mercia, stood at a place called Al Barwe. An extensive entrenchment, called the Castle, and supposed to have been an ancient British camp, exists about a mile NW of the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £121 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Norman and Early English styles. There is a valuable endowment for a Sunday afternoon lectureship, and there are charities worth £14 a year. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Barrow Hall is a country residence standing in a park of 150 acres.

Barrow-upon-Soar, a village, a township, a parish, and the head of a poor law union in Leicestershire, on the river Soar, and on the M.R., 3 miles SE of Loughborough, with a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Loughborough. The village is inhabited principally by gentry, farmers, labourers, and quarrymen, and has long been noted for a hard blue limestone which contains interesting fossils, and of which large quantities are burned into lime for cement. The township includes the village, and comprises 2499 acres; population, 2245. The manor was known to the Saxons as Barwe, and belonged to Hugh Lupus. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £325 with residence, in the gift of St John's College, Cambridge. The church underwent thorough restoration in 1870. A very fine sculptured credos was erected in 1893. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The parish possesses an endowed grammar school and several valuable charities. Bishop Beveridge, who died in 1708, was a native.

Barrow-upon-Trent, a township and a parish in Derbyshire. The township lies on the river Trent, adjacent to the Grand Trunk Canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Chellaston station, and 6 S of Derby, under which it has a post office. Acreage, 1203; population of the civil parish, 332; of the ecclesiastical, 581. The parish of Barrow, with the townships of Sinfín and Arleston, is in Shardlow union; Twyford and Stenson form a distinct parish and township in Burton union. The parishes are quite distinct, but united for ecclesiastical purposes under one vicar. Twyford has an ancient church with Norman chancel arch. The living is a vicarage united with the perpetual curacy of Twyford, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £110 with residence. The church is an ancient building in Early English style, and there is a Congregational chapel.

Barrule, North and South, two eminences at the ends of the mountain ridge across the centre of the Isle of Man. The former is 2 miles SSW of Ramsey and 1840 feet high, and the latter is 5 miles SSE of Peel and 1545 feet high.

Barry, a village, an island, and a parish in Glamorganshire. The village stands on the coast, opposite the island, 8 miles SSW of Cardiff. Large docks are situated here, and are connected by rail with Cardiff by the Barry Dock and Railways line, which has a station at Barry Dock and another at Barry. The dock, opened in 1889, is 7 miles SW of Cardiff, lying between Barry Island and the mainland of Glamorganshire. It covers upwards of 73 acres, and the width at the entrance is 80 feet; this has a single pair of wrought-iron gates which are opened and closed by hydraulic cylinders. The basin is 600 feet in

length, 500 feet wide, and has an area of 7 acres, with a depth of water of about 40 feet. There are post offices at Barry and Barry Docks under Cardiff. The "island" comprises about 300 acres, and is now connected with the mainland by a solid causeway and a good road. In 1888 the Local Government Board erected an urban sanitary district under the name of Barry and Cadoxton, which includes Barry, Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, Merthyr Davao, part of St Andrews, and part of Sully, the area of which is 3323 acres, with a population of 13,278. The parish contains 539 acres of land and 163 of water and foreshore; population, 765. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Porthkerry, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is good. A new church (St Paul's), Early Gothic in style, was opened at East Barry in 1893. There are several dissenting chapels.

Barsby, a chapelry in Ashby-Folville parish, Leicestershire, 6 miles E of Syston station on the M.R., and 10 NE of Leicester. Houghton is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Rearsby. Acreage, 1147; population, 188. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Most of the land in this parish is devoted to grazing, and Stilton cheese is extensively made here.

Barsham, a parish in Wangford union, Suffolk, near the river Waveney, 2 miles W by S of Beccles station on the G.E.R. Post town, Beccles, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1723; population, 299. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £339 with residence. The church has a remarkable east front—lattice work in stone—of 1617–37, and a round west tower, and contains an octagonal Tudor font, a brass of 1380, and a moulded brick altar-tomb of 1599. Echard, the ecclesiastical historian and early gazetteer writer, who died in 1730, and Catherine, the mother of Lord Nelson, were natives.

Barsham, East, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ miles N of Fakenham station on the G.E.R. There is a post office at Fakenham; money order and telegraph office, New Walsingham. Acreage, 1194; population of the civil parish, 196; of the ecclesiastical, 456. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Little Snoring, in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £630 with residence, in the gift of Lord Hastings. The church is old but good. Henry VIII. walked barefooted from East Barsham to Walsingham, in 1510, to make a votive offering of a necklace. The hall here is a fine specimen of Tudor brickwork, and was erected in the reign of Henry VII.

Barsham, North, a parish in Norfolk, 2 miles SW of New Walsingham. Post town, New Walsingham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1025; population, 98. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £303 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Orford. The church is small, and consists only of chancel and nave.

Barsham, West, a parish in Norfolk, 2¾ miles S of Walsingham station on the G.E.R., and 3 NNW of Fakenham. Post town, New Walsingham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1582; population, 104. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £157. The church is a building of stone in the Gothic style, some portions of which date from Saxon times.

Barstable, a hundred in Essex. It touches the Thames, 12 miles above and below Gravesend, and extends from 7½ to 15 miles inland.

Barston, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, 2½ miles S of Hampton-in-Arden station on the L. & N.W.R., 4 E of Solihull, and 7 NW of Kenilworth, with a post office under Birmingham; money order and telegraph office, Hampton-in-Arden. Acreage, 1968; population, 345. It is a chapelry, annexed to the rectory of Berkeswell, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is a small red-brick edifice.

Barston, Kent. See **BARFRETON**.

Barstree, a chapelry in Dorington parish, Herefordshire, on the Worcester and Hereford road, 1 mile SE of Withington station on the G.W.R., and 4 miles E of Hereford. It has a post and telegraph office under Hereford. Acreage, 421; population, 245. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Dorington, in the diocese of Hereford. The church was rebuilt in 1888 at a cost of £2000. There is a Roman Catholic convent and refuge, founded in 1863, and subsequently considerably enlarged.

Bartherton. See **BARTHERTON**.

Bartholomew, St, a tract contiguous to Sudbury, Suffolk, formerly extra-parochial, but now included in the town. See **SUDBURY**.

Barthomley, a village and a township in Cheshire, and a parish partly in Cheshire and partly in Staffordshire. The township is 1 mile S by W of Radway-Green station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 5 miles SE of Crewe, under which it has a post office; money order office, Betley; telegraph office, Alsager. Acreage, 1961; population of the civil parish, 315; of the ecclesiastical, 2500. The parish includes also the townships of Crewe, Haslington, and Alsager in Cheshire, and the township of Balterley in Staffordshire. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £620 with residence. Patrons, the trustees of the late Lord Crewe. The church is an ancient edifice, with Norman porch and richly carved roof, the latter put up in 1589. It contains a monument of 1390 to Sir Robert Flnshurst, who fought at the battle of Poitiers; one of 1829 to the first Lord Crewe; and one of 1887, by Boehm, to the wife of the second Lord Houghton. It was the scene of a tragical onslaught, in 1643, by a troop of Lord Byron.

Barthorpe. See **ACKLAM**.

Bartington, a village and a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire, 4 miles NW of Northwich, forming part of the ecclesiastical parish of Little Leigh or Leigh-juxta-Bartington. Acreage, 310; population, 83. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bartinney, a hill in the vicinity of Land's End, Cornwall. It has an altitude of 689 feet, and commands a fine view. Its name signifies "the hill of fires."

Bartley or Bartley Green, a subdivision or yield of Northfield parish, Worcestershire, 1 mile from Northfield, and 6 miles SSW of Birmingham. It has a post office of the name of Bartley Green, under Birmingham; money order office, Northfield; telegraph office, Harborne; and it forms a curacy attached to the rectory of Northfield.

Bartlow or Great Bartlow, a parish with a station on the G.E.R., in Linton union, Cambridgeshire, 2½ miles SE of Linton, which is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 377; population, 123. Four barrows, popularly called Bartlow Hills, command an extensive view, and are generally, but erroneously, regarded as graves of the slain in the battle of 1016 between Edmund Ironside and Canute. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £276 with residence. The church has a round Saxon tower, and is very good. It was restored in 1879.

Bartlow-End, Steventon-End, or Little Bartlow, a hamlet in Ashdon parish, Essex, contiguous to Great Bartlow, to which it is annexed for ecclesiastical purposes, 3 miles SE of Linton. Area, 864 acres; population, 175.

Barton, a chapelry in Whippingham parish, Isle of Wight, 2 miles NE of Newport. See **OSBORNE HOUSE**.

Barton, a parish in Cambridgeshire, on the Bourn, or Bourn Brook, a tributary of the Cam river, 1½ mile NE from Lords Bridge station on the L. & N.W.R., and 3½ miles SW of Cambridge. It has a post office under Cambridge; money order office, Grantchester. Acreage, 1834; population, 281. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £142 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church, an ancient edifice of stone in the Early Decorated style, was restored and repaired in 1886. The rectorial tithes belong to King's College, Cambridge.

Barton, a village and a township in Farnon parish, Cheshire, 2 miles W of Broxton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 8½ S by E of Chester. Acreage, 530; population, 88. There is a Congregational chapel.

Barton, a township, forming with the townships of Myerscough and Billsborough and the hamlet of Newsham the parish of St Lawrence Barton, in the rural deanery of Preston, Lancashire. The remaining portion of Barton is included in the parish of Broughton. The township has a station on the N.W.R., 5½ miles N of Preston. The area of the parish is 2707 acres; population of the civil parish, 338; of the ecclesiastical, 885. Barton Hall and Barton Lodge are within the limits. Its post town is Preston; money order and telegraph office, Broughton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £220 with residence.

Barton, an ecclesiastical parish in Westmoreland, on the river Eamont, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Clifton railway station, and 4 SW of Penrith. It extends along Ullswater to its head at Patterdale; includes the townships of Iligh Barton, Low Winder, Sockbridge and Tirril, Yanwath and Eamont-Briggs, and the chapels of Martindale and Patterdale-with-Hartsop, and contains the post, money order, and telegraph offices of Pooley-Bridge and Patterdale under Penrith. Population, 812. The greater part of the township belonged to the Lancasters, and has descended from them to the Earl of Lonsdale. The scenery includes many of the most admired features of the Lake country, and will be noticed in our article on ULLSWATER, and in other articles. Various gems and minerals are found in the hills, particularly a variety of spars and petrifications on Barton Fell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £178 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is a low large building, with a heavy tower between the nave and the chancel, and contains the tomb of one of the Lancasters, and monumental memorials of several other families. The chapels of Martindale and Patterdale are separate benefices. There is a grammar school here. Dr Langbaine, the historian and antiquary, who died in 1657, was a native.

Barton, a township, a parish, and a village in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on a tributary of the river Tees, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Croft railway station, and 5 SW of Darlington, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) The parish includes also the township of Newton-Morrel and part of the township of Stapleton. Acreage, 2449; population, 502. In this parish is a limestone quarry. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £150 with residence. Patrons, the Vicar of Stanwick and the Vicar of Gilling alternately. There is a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school.

Barton, a hamlet in Piddletown parish, Dorsetshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dorchester.

Barton, a hamlet in Guyting-Temple parish, Gloucestershire, 4 miles E of Winchcomb.

Barton, a tithing in Cirencester parish and borough, Gloucestershire, 1 mile NW of Cirencester.

Barton, a hamlet in Bidford parish, Warwickshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Stratford-on-Avon.

Barton, Lancashire. See BARTON-UPON-IRWELL and HALSALL.

Barton, Notts. See BARTON-IN-FABIS.

Barton, Suffolk. See BARTON, GREAT.

Barton, Bradnor, and Rushock, a township in Kingston parish, Herefordshire, 1 mile N of Kingston. On Bradnor Hill are the remains of an ancient encampment.

Barton and Walton, a station on the M.R., adjacent to the river Trent, 1 mile E of Barton-under-Needwood.

Barton-Bendish, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands 5 miles N of Stoke Ferry station on the G.E.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Downham, and has a post office under Stoke Ferry, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Fincham. It took its distinctive name from a dyke, called Bendish, which the Saxons erected to mark the boundary of the hundred. Ben-dish is probably from Fen-dysche, equal to Fen-dyke. The dyke is called the devil's dyke. The parish includes also the hamlet of Eastmore. Acreage, 4123; population, 399. Barton-Bendish Hall, anciently the seat of the Berney family, stands in this parish. It was restored and some new work added in 1856. The living consists of the rectory of St Mary-with-All-Saints, and the rectory of St Andrew, and is in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £250. The Church of St Mary-with-All-Saints is good, and that of St Andrew has a fine screen, with hagiological figures, and was repaired in 1859. There are a Wesleyan chapel and some small charities.

Barton-Blount, a village and a parish in Derbyshire, on a tributary of the river Dove, 4 miles NW of Tutbury railway station, and 10 W of Derby. Post town, Church-Bronghton under Derby. Acreage, 1201; population, 76. Barton Hall is the seat of the Bradshaw family, who are lords of the manor and sole landowners. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £80. The church is small.

Barton-Earls, Northampton. See EARLS-BARTON.

Barton, East. See BARTON, GREAT.

Barton-End, a hamlet in Horsley parish, Gloucestershire, 2 miles S of Nailsworth.

Barton, Great, a parish in Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bury St Edmunds. It contains the villages of Great Barton and East Barton, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bury St Edmunds. Acreage, 3764; population, 766. Barton Hall, a fine country seat originally built about the end of the reign of Elizabeth, and which has received several later additions, stands in this parish, in the midst of extensive pleasure grounds. It has a celebrated library and picture gallery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £280 with residence. The church contains several monuments, and is a handsome edifice of flint and stone in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. There are four almshouses and some small charities.

Barton-Hartshorn, a parish of Buckinghamshire, on the verge of the county, 4 miles WSW of Buckingham, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Tingewick. Acreage, 892; population, 102. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Chetwode, in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £77 with residence. The church is a handsome cruciform structure in the Perpendicular style of architecture.

Barton, High, a township in Barton parish, Westmoreland, on the river Eamont, 4 miles SW of Penrith. It extends beyond the source of the Eamont in Ullswater, and includes the hamlet of Pooley Bridge, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Penrith, and it once had the right of a weekly market. Acreage, 2458; population, 314.

Barton-Hill, a station on the York and Scarborough branch of the N.E.R., adjacent to the river Derwent, at the boundary between the E. and N. Ridings of Yorkshire, 12 miles NE of York.

Barton-in-Fabis, a village and a parish in Notts, on the river Trent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Attenborough Gate station on the M.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Nottingham, with a post office, of the name of Barton, under Nottingham. Acreage, 1564; population of the civil parish, 246; of the ecclesiastical, 272. This is the site of a British camp, and Roman remains are frequently found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £330 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a handsome stone building 500 years old, in the Late Decorated style; upwards of £600 was spent on restoration in 1887-88.

Barton-in-the-Beans, a township in Leicestershire, chiefly in Nailstone parish, but partly also in Market-Bosworth and Shackerstone parishes, 2 miles N of Market-Bosworth. Acreage, 846; population, 146.

Barton-in-the-Clay, a parish in Beds, on the verge of the county, 6 miles N of Luton, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E from Harlington station on the M.R. It has a post and money order office under Ampthill; telegraph office, Silsoe. Acreage, 2319; population, 924. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £180 with residence, in the gift of the Crown. The church is ancient and good. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, an endowed school with £30 and a master's house.

Barton-le-Street, a township, a parish, and a village in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Thirsk and Malton branch of the N.E.R., and on the line of a Roman road, under the Cleveland Moors, 5 miles WNW of Malton, and it has a station on the railway and a post office under Malton. Acreage, 1675; population of the township, 177. The parish includes also the townships of Butterwick and Coneythorpe, each of which has its parochial chapel. Population, 421. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £295 with residence. The church was entirely rebuilt in 1870, but a rich variety of Late Norman sculpture was introduced into the new work.

Barton-le-Willows, a township in Crambe parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Derwent and on the York and Scarborough branch of the N.E.R., 2 miles from Barton-Hill station, and 10 SW of Malton. It has a post office under York. Acreage, 1047; population, 207. There is a Wesleyan chapel here.

Barton, Middle, a township in Barton-Steeple parish, Oxford.

Barton-Mills or Little Barton, a village and a parish in Suffolk, adjacent to the river Lark, 1 mile SSE of Mildenhall, and 4 SE from Kennet station on the G.E.R., with a post office under Mildenhall (S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1888; population, 407. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £300 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient building of stone, and contains an ancient font and a carved oak pulpit. There is also a Baptist chapel, erected in 1844. There are corn mills in this village, worked by steam and water, and some good villa residences.

Barton-Moss, a station on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, on the border of Chat Moss, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Manchester.

Barton-on-the-Heath, a parish in Warwickshire, on the verge of the county, near the Four-shire-stone (which marks the point of junction of the counties of Warwick, Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester), 4 miles E of Moreton-in-the-Marsh station on the G.W.R., and 6 S of Shipton-on-Stour. It has a post office (S.O.); telegraph office, Moreton-in-the-Marsh; money order office, Long Compton. Acreage, 1177; population, 172. The manor belonged from the time of Henry III. to the Marshalls, and passed in the time of Elizabeth to the Overburys. Barton House is a fine Elizabethan mansion, built by Inigo Jones. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £235 with residence. Patron, Trinity College, Oxford. The church was originally Norman. It has a good Norman chancel arch and a western tower with a saddleback roof. It contains an ancient font and some memorial windows. Dover the lawyer, who instituted the Cotswold games so famous in the times of James I. and II., was a resident.

Barton-St-David, a parish in Somerset, on the river Brue, 6 miles from Castle Cary station on the G.W.R., and 4 NE of Somerton. It includes the hamlet of Silver Street, and has a post office under Somerton; money order office, Keinton Mandeville; telegraph office, Butleigh. Acreage, 989; population, 308. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £259, in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church was restored in 1874. There is a Congregational chapel.

Barton-St-Mary, Lincoln. See BARTON-UPON-HUMBER.

Barton-St-Peter. See BARTON-UPON-HUMBER.

Barton-Seagrave, a parish in Northamptonshire, 2 miles SE of Kettering, under which it has a post office, and at which is the money order, telegraph office, and railway station. Area, 1836 acres; population, 226. The manor belonged anciently to the Seagraves, who had a castle on it in the time of Edward II., and one of whom was marshal of England in the time of Edward IV. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £375 with residence, in the gift of the Duke of Buccleuch. The church, which was restored in 1878, is ancient but good, has a tower, and contains monuments of the Bridges. Bishop Henchman, born in 1592, and the two Bridges, father and son, the former of whom was the first grower of saffron in these parts, while the latter made extensive collections for a history of the county, and died in 1724, were natives.

Barton-Seawells, a township in Barton-Steeple parish, Oxford.

Barton-Stacey, a tithing and a parish in Hants. The tithing lies on a headstream of the Anton river, and on the line of the Roman road to Winchester, 2 miles from Longparish station on the L. & S.W.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Andover. The parish includes also the townships of Bransbury, Drayton, and Newton-Stacey. It has a post office under Micheldever; money order office, Sutton Scotney; telegraph office, Fullerton. Acreage, 5026; population, 575. A strong ancient entrenchment occurs at Bransbury. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £360 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is Early English and cruciform, and has a fine Perpendicular tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and some small charities.

Barton-Steeple, a township and a parish in Oxfordshire. The township lies on the river Dorn, a tributary of the Evenlode, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Heyford station on the G.W.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Deddington. The parish includes also the townships of Middle-Barton and Seawells Barton; and its

post town is Oxford, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Middle-Barton. Acreage, 3046; population of the civil parish, 814; of the ecclesiastical, 798. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £114 with residence. Patrons, the Duke of Marlborough and the Hall family. The church is an ancient edifice of stone, chiefly in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Barton-Turf, a parish in Norfolk, 4 miles NE from Wroxham station on the G.E.R., and 11 NE of Norwich, which is also the post town; money order office, Neateshead, Acreage, 1613; population, 386. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church, a fine building of flint and stone, has a lofty tower. The river Ant opens out into a wide "broad" on the borders of this parish.

Barton-under-Needwood, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Tatenhill civil parish, Staffordshire. The village stands on the Grand Trunk Canal and the river Trent, 1 mile W of Barton and Walton station on the M.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Barton-upon-Trent. It has a post office under Barton-upon-Trent. Several fine villas are in the neighbourhood, including Barton Hall and Fulbrook House. The township comprises 3775 acres; population, 1765. A cottage hospital, with six beds, was established in 1879. The Barton Gas Company have their works here. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1881; population, 1758. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £419 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is Later English, and was built in the time of Henry VIII. by Dr John Taylor, Master of the Rolls and Archdeacon of Derby and Buckingham, a native of the village. It has an embattled tower with pinnacles, some stained windows and memorial tablets; it was restored in 1864. St James' Mission Chapel was erected in 1880 by Lady Hardy in memory of her son, who died in the Zulu War. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Barton-upon-Humber, a small town in Lincolnshire. The town stands on a rising-ground, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Humber, at the terminus of a branch of the M.S. & L.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward from New Holland, and 7 WSW of Hull. It occupies the site of a Roman station, and was a place of considerable commerce in the time of the Conqueror, but suffered much when Edward I. made Hull a free borough. It consists principally of spacious but irregularly built streets, and contains some good modern houses. St Peter's Church is a large edifice of nave, aisles, and chancel, chiefly in the Decorated style, with a tower partly Saxon, partly Early Norman; it was renovated in 1859 at a cost of about £1400. St Mary's Church is a structure mainly of the 13th century. The chancel of this church was restored and refitted in 1883 at a cost of £700. The body of the church was restored in 1892 at a cost of £1800. St Peter's and St Mary's parishes are united in one living—a vicarage; net yearly value, £290, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. There are also Roman Catholic, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. A good trade exists in corn and flour; manufactures are carried on in ropes, sacking, bricks, tiles, pottery, and malt. The town is a coastguard station, a seat of petty sessions, a polling place for the North Lindsey division of the county, and a head post, money order, and telegraph office; population, 5226. The two parishes are St Peter and St Mary, but by a Local Government Order which came into force in 1887 these were united under the title of Barton-upon-Humber. The town is governed by a local board of 21 members, under the Local Government Act of 1858; it is well supplied with gas and water. Area, 6325 acres of land and 858 of water and foreshore. Remains of ramparts and other works, raised for defence in the Saxon times, occur at Castle Dykes.

Barton-upon-Irwell, a township, and part of the civil parish of Eccles, Lancashire, on the route of the Manchester Ship Canal, and adjacent to Patricroft station on the L. & N.W.R. Barton is 5 miles W of Manchester, under which it has a post and money order office; and it finds employment for many of its inhabitants in a silk mill and three spinning mills at Patricroft. The Ship Canal is here crossed by the Bridgewater Canal, carried by an aqueduct of

two spans, one of which is a movable caisson or trough. There is also a series of locks on the Ship Canal, with a change of level of 15 feet. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £430 with residence. Besides the parish church there are a Roman Catholic and two Methodist chapels. The township includes the hamlets of Lostock and Croft. Acreage, 10,621; population of the township, 35,826; of the ecclesiastical parish, 3247.

Barton-Westcott, a parish in Woodstock union, Oxfordshire, on the river Dorne, 2½ miles W of Heyford station on the G.W.R., and 4½ SSW of Deddington. Post town, Oxford; money order office, Middle-Barton; telegraph office, Steeple-Aston. Acreage, 910; population of the civil parish, 215; of the ecclesiastical, 231. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. The church has some Norman features, and was restored in 1856.

Barugh, a hamlet in Orton parish, Westmoreland, near Orton and the Lune.

Barugh, a township and scattered village in Darton parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles NW of Barnsley, and 1 mile from Darton station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The township includes the hamlets of Gawber and Higham. The manufacture of linen is carried on here. It has a post office at Barugh Green under Barnsley. Acreage, 1437; population, 2752.

Barughs-Ambo, a township and a chapelry in Kirkby-Misperton parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 4 miles SW of Pickering station on the N.E.R., consisting of the hamlets of Great and Little Barugh. Acreage, 1461; population, 220. Pickering is the post town. There is a church at Great Barugh, served by the clergy of Kirkby-Misperton, and a Wesleyan chapel at Little Barugh. A well-preserved Roman camp is at Great Barugh.

Barway. See **BARRAWAY**.

Barwell, a township and a parish in Leicestershire. The township lies 2 miles NNE of Hinckley railway station, and 6½ NE of Nuneaton, and has a post and telegraph office under Hinckley. The parish includes also the hamlet of Potters-Marston and the chapelry of Stapleton. Area, 2387 acres; population of the civil parish, 2022; of the ecclesiastical, 2262. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacies of Marston and Stapleton, in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £600 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone, in the Early English style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The chief industries are boot and shoe making, framework knitting, and farming.

Barwick, a parish in Somerset, on the verge of the county, 2 miles S of Yeovil station on the G.W. and L. & S.W.R. It includes the hamlet of Stoford, and its post town is Yeovil. Acreage, 785; population, 454. Barwick House is a seat in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £220. The church is Early English, and was restored in 1885-86. There are some exquisite carvings on the pulpit, desk, and pews, and several monuments to members of the Newnan and Messiter families.

Barwick, a parish in Norfolk, 2 miles E from Docking station on the G.E.R., 4 WSW of Burnham, and 9 WNW of Fakenham. Post town, Lynn; money order and telegraph office, Docking. Acreage, 1302; population, 63. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Stanhoe, in the diocese of Norwich. The site and part of the foundations alone remain of the ancient church. The site is kept carefully enclosed, and the outline of the former building can be traced by the inequalities in the ground.

Barwick-Hall, a hamlet in Roothing-Abbots parish, Essex, 8½ miles SW of Dunmow.

Barwick-in-Elmet, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 3 miles N of Garforth railway station, and 7 ENE of Leeds, and forms a parish with the hamlets of Barrowby, Barnbow, Kiddel, Potterton, Scholes, and part of Winmoor; and has a post and money order office under Leeds; Aberford is the telegraph office. Acreage, 6957; population of the civil parish, 2403; of the ecclesiastical, 1285. A monastery, which existed in 730, but was probably much older, stood somewhere in the parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £800 with residence. Patron, the Duchy of Lan-

caster. The church is good, and there are charities. A large mound called Hall-Tower Hill, with extensive earthworks, enclosing about 8 acres, is said to have been the stronghold of Edwin, King of Northumbria; but it is of British origin, though probably utilised by the Saxons later on against the Danes, and then connected with several miles of earthworks extending to the east.

Barwise, a hamlet in Holfre and Row township, Appleby-St Lawrence parish, Westmoreland.

Baschurch, a village, a township, and a parish in Salop. The village lies near the river Perry, 8 miles NW of Shrewsbury, and has a station on the G.W.R., and a post office under Shrewsbury. The parish includes also the townships of Birch, Boreatton, Eytton, Fennemere, Merehouse, Newtown, Prescott, Stanwardine-in-the-Wood, Stanwardine-in-the-Fields, Walford, Weston-Lullingfield, and Yeaton. Acreage, 8491; population of the civil parish, 1459; of the ecclesiastical, 1443. On Berth Hill there are remains of ancient fortifications, and a deep pool or mere. Boreatton Hall is the seat of the lord of the manor. Walford Manor and Walford Hall are other principal residences. Stanwardine Hall, dating from 1560, is now a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £335 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is ancient, partly Norman; it contains an ancient font and some monuments, and an old Bible chained to the wall. The vicarage of Weston-Lullingfield is a separate benefice. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Newtown, and chapels for Primitive Methodists at Walford Heath and Weston Common. Hawies' charity, with an income of about £400, supports schools at Newtown and Weston.

Bascote, a hamlet in Long Itchington parish, Warwickshire, 2 miles NNW of Southam.

Basford, a township in Wyuburny parish, Cheshire, 2½ miles SSE of Crewe. Acreage, 671; population, 54.

Basford, a township and a parish in Nottinghamshire. For municipal requirements it is included in the county borough of Nottingham; for poor-rate it is in the union of Basford. Ecclesiastically two districts have been separated from the old parish, New Basford (population, 5408) and Carrington (population, 5622), leaving Old Basford, White-moor, Cinder Hill, and Dob Park to the parish church with the chapel of ease of Christ Church, Cinder Hill (population, 11,329). The township of Old Basford stands on the river Leen, 1½ mile NNW of Nottingham, with stations on the M.R. and G.N.R. The parish is a seat of the cotton hose and lace manufactures; has, besides, cotton and corn mills, bleaching and dyeing works, and the extensive gasworks belonging to the corporation of Nottingham. There are sub-offices of Nottingham post office at Old and New Basford and Carrington. The area of the civil parish is 2894 acres; population, 22,781. The workhouse of Basford Union, consisting of 44 parishes, stands on the confines of Basford and Bidwell parishes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £534 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell. The church, dedicated to St Leodegarius, was enlarged in 1861. The chapel of ease, Cinder Hill, was built in 1856. The other churches are St John's, Carrington, and St Augustine's, New Basford. St Jude's, Mapperley, ministers to St Ann's, Nottingham, but includes a population in Basford of 302. There are twelve dissenting chapels.

Basford, a township in Cheddleton parish, Staffordshire, 3 miles S of Leek. Basford Hall and Chmnet Grange are the chief residences. Charles Cotton, the comic poet, born in 1630, was a native.

Basford, New and Old. See **BASFORD**, Notts.

Basshall-Eaves, a township in Great Mitton parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the western verge of the county, 2½ miles WNW of Clitheroe station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Post town, Whalley; money order and telegraph office, Clitheroe. Acreage, 3806; population, 233. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Conlthurst, the seat of Lady Holker, is in the neighbourhood.

Basildon or **Basildon**, a parish in Berks, on the river Thames, and on the G.W.R., 2½ miles SSE of Goring station, and 7½ miles WNW of Reading. Post office at Lower Basildon under Reading. Acres, 3096 of land and 43 of water; population, 675. Basildon Park was the seat of the Viscounts Fane from 1718 till 1766, after which it passed

into the possession of Sir F. Sykes' family till 1838, when it was purchased by the late James Morrison. It contains 400 acres, and is enclosed within a stone and brick wall. The house contains a fine collection of works of art. The railway crosses the Thames a short distance above the church. The parish had two churches at Domesday, and afterwards the right of a weekly market. The existing church is a building of flint and stone, and is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward II. It was restored in 1875. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £163 with residence. There is a Congregational chapel at Upper Basildon. Roman tessellated pavements have been discovered in the parish.

Basildon, a township and a chapey in Laindon parish, Essex, 2½ miles NNW of Pitsea station on the London, Tilbury, & Southend railway, and 4 SE of Billericay, with a post office under Brentwood; money order and telegraph office, Billericay. Acreage, 1615; population, 179. The living is annexed to Laindon rectory in the diocese of St Albans.

Basing or Old Basing, a village and a parish in the county of Hants. The village stands adjacent to the Basingstoke Canal and the S.W.R., 2 miles NW of Basingstoke. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 5635; population of the civil parish, 1352; of the ecclesiastical, 1399. Ethelred I. was defeated here in 871 by the Danes. A very early castle, adjacent to the village, was held by the family of De Port from the Conquest till the time of Richard II., passed then by marriage to the Poynings, and went in the time of Henry VI. to the Paulets. Sir William Paulet, created Marquis of Winchester by Edward VI., rebuilt the castle in a style of great magnificence, and gave sumptuous entertainment in it to Queen Elizabeth. John, the fifth marquis, garrisoned it in defence of Charles I., and maintained it against a siege by successive Parliamentary leaders during two years; but it was eventually taken by storm under Cromwell's own leading, with results which made the place a ruin, and gave the victors about £200,000 worth of plunder. Only an ivy-clad gateway, and a few walls and mounds of the castle now remain, and even a subsequent but smaller mansion built near it has passed away. Many balls, skeletons, and other relics of the conflict have been found, and a neighbouring field bears the name of Slaughter-close. Many ancient entrenchments are in the vicinity, and one, called Winklesbury Circle, about 1100 feet in diameter, with a flint-formed vallum, was used by Cromwell as a surveying post preparatory to his attack. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Up-Nately, in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £393 with residence. Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is Late Perpendicular, was repaired in 1874 at a cost of £2800, and contains tombs of the Paulets, including the six Dukes of Bolton, descendants of the fifth Marquis of Winchester. There is a Methodist chapel.

Basingfield. See BASSINGFIELD.

Basingstoke, a municipal borough and a market and union town in North Hants. The town stands on a head-stream of the river Loddon, 15½ miles SSW of Reading, and 4½ SW by W of London. It is on the main line of the L. & S.W.R. to Southampton and Portsmouth, and also to Salisbury, Exeter, and Plymouth, and there is a branch line to the G.W.R. main line at Reading. The town dates from the Saxon times, and at that early period may have been inferior to Old Basing, but at the time of the Conquest it had obtained the superiority, and was a royal possession and a market-town at Domesday. In 1261 Walter de Merton, a native of Basingstoke, and founder of Merton College, Oxford, founded an hospital at Basingstoke for the maintenance of indigent and impotent priests, which was on the north side of the river, but it has entirely disappeared, and nothing now remains of the building. The town consists of several streets, and contains neat well-built houses. The town-hall is a handsome edifice of 1832, and cost £10,000. A handsome clock tower was erected in 1887, in commemoration of the Queen's jubilee, at the sole expense of Col. John May, the cost of which was £1200. The corn exchange was built in 1865, at a cost of upwards of £3000. The parish church is Late Perpendicular, large, and handsome; consists of nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a square tower; was

built chiefly in the reign of Henry VIII., by Bishop Fox; was repaired and new seated in 1811; and contains a parochial library. A picturesque ruin, known as the Holy Ghost Chapel, founded in the time of Henry VIII. by the first Lord Sandys, stands adjacent to the railway station; shows characters of very Late Perpendicular, with debased and Italian details; and is believed to occupy the site of some previous religious edifice or edifices, dating back to the times of the Saxons. A burying-ground around it, now disposed as a new cemetery, contains two funeral chapels in Decorated Gothic, each with tower and spire about 70 feet high, founded in 1857, and contains also some ancient monuments. The town has several dissenting chapels, a grammar school with endowed income of £158, a Blue-coat school with £170, other charities with £500, three banks, a post, money order, and telegraph office. There is a drill hall, a masonic hall, and mechanics' institute, with a library containing over 3000 volumes. A cottage hospital was built in 1878. St Thomas' Home, built in 1874, is an institution for friendless and fallen women. The workhouse is at Basing. There are permanent "Barracks" for the Salvation Army. Hackwood House, the property of Lord Bolton, is a chief residence. A market is held on Wednesday. The manufacture of druggs and shalloons was once extensive, but malting and the corn trade and the manufacture of ready-made clothing are now the chief employments. There are also some large iron foundries for the manufacture of agricultural and other implements. A staff of the Royal Engineers Postal Telegraph Department is stationed at Basingstoke. The town sent members to Parliament in the times of Edward I. and II.; was chartered by James I. and Charles I.; and is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Walter de Merton, mentioned above; John de Basingstoke, a celebrated Greek scholar of the 13th century; Sir James Lancaster, the eminent navigator in the time of Elizabeth; Richard White, the author of a History of Britain in the time of James I.; and the brothers Joseph and Thomas Warton, the former head-master of Winchester, the latter the well-known poet, were natives of Basingstoke; and Thomas Warton, the father of these Wartons, and Sir George Wheler the Eastern traveller, were vicars. Population of the municipal borough, 8213. The parish is politically conterminous with the town, and comprises 4194 acres; population, 7960. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester, and till 1864 was united with Basing and Up-Nately; gross value, £877. Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford.

Basingstoke Parliamentary Division, or North Hants, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 70,497. The division includes the following:—Odiham—Aldershot, Bramshill, Cove, Crondall, Dogmersfield, Elvetham, Eversley, Farnborough, Greywell, Hartley Wintney, Hawley and Minley, Heckfield, Long Sutton, Mattingley, Odiham, Rotherwick, South Warrnborough, Winchfield, Yately; Basingstoke—Andwell, Basing, Basingstoke Town, Bradley, Bramley, Cliddesden, Church Oakley, Deane, Dummer, Eastrop, Ellesfield or Illsfield, Farleigh Wallop, Hartley Westpall, Herriard, Mapledrwell, Mortimer (West End), Nately Scures, Newnham, North Waltham, Nutley, Pamber, Popham, Preston Candover, Sherborne (St John), Sherfield-upon-Loddon, Silchester, Stratfieldsaye (part of), Stratfield Turgiss, Tunworth, Up-Nately, Upton Gray, West Sherborne (otherwise Monk Sherborne), Weston Corbett, Weston Patrick, Wineslade and Kempshott, Woodmancott, Wootton (St Lawrence), Worting; Basingstoke, municipal borough.

Basingstoke Canal, a canal from Basingstoke in Hants to the Wey and Arundel Canal in Surrey. It goes eastward, past Odiham and across the river Blackwater, to the border of Surrey in the vicinity of Ash; then goes 3¼ miles northward to the Chobham Hills, near Farnborough; then proceeds east-north-eastward, in the route of the S.W.R., to the Wey and Arundel Canal about 3 miles from the latter's junction with the Thames. Its length is 37 miles, and it makes a total descent of 195 feet with 29 locks, and passes near Odiham through a tunnel of ¾ of a mile. It was completed in 1796, at a cost of £180,000, and it is navigable by vessels of nearly 50 tons burden.

Basingthorpe. See BASSINGTHORPE.

Basingwerk, a ruined Cistercian abbey in Holywell parish, Flint, on the coast of the estuary of the Dee, 1 mile NE of Holywell. An abbey existed here from very early times, and the date of the original foundation is unknown, but the Cistercian rule was introduced in 1131 by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and the present abbey dates from about the end of the 12th century. The ruin comprises chiefly the south transept of the church, with portions of the refectory and out-buildings. It stands on a gentle eminence, with very pleasing view, but is marred both by the neglected state of its own interior, and by the neighbourhood of smelting-works. The abbey was dissolved in 1535, temporarily revived during the reign of Queen Mary, and was used as a place of interment by Roman Catholics down to the reign of Charles I.

Baslow, a village and a parish in Derbyshire. The village stands on the river Derwent, in the vicinity of Chatsworth, 3 miles from Hassop station on the M.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chesterfield, and several good hotels, and it forms a pleasant centre to tourists for visiting Chatsworth and some of the most picturesque parts of the Peak district. The parish includes the hamlet of Bubnell, and is governed by a local board. Acreage, 5635; population, 864. The Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Rutland are the principal landowners. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £326. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church stands in the village, and is neat and commodious. The churchyard contains some interesting slabs and a stone coffin. There are two dissenting chapels, and considerable charities, and also small gasworks and a large hydropathic establishment.

Bason Bridge, a station on the Somerset and Dorset joint railway, in the valley of the Brue, Somersetshire.

Bassaleg, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands in the vale of the Ebbw, at the junction of the G.W. and Brecon and Merthyr railways, adjacent to Tredegar Park, 3 miles WNW of Newport, under which it has a post office. There are four railway stations in the parish, two at Bassaleg, and at Rhiwderyn and Tydu. A priory of Black monks, a cell to the Abbey of Glastonbury, was founded here about 1110 by Robert de Haya, but fell into decay before the general dissolution. The parish includes the hamlets of Dyffryn, Graig, and Rogerstone. Population, 3851. Tredegar Park is the seat of Lord Tredegar, the lord of the manor. There are remains of an ancient castle at Rogerstone. Traces of a Roman camp occur on the eastern side of the village, and of a British one about a mile farther. There are wire works at Rogerstone, and nail works at Tydu. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £250 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and Baptists at Bassaleg, for Baptists at Tydu, and for Congregationalists at Rhiwderyn. There are also endowed schools at Bassaleg, Tydu, and Rhiwderyn.

Bassenthwaite, a village, a parish, and a lake in Cumberland. The village stands on the NE side of the lake, opposite to and about 3 miles from Bassenthwaite Lake railway station, 7 miles NNW of Keswick, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Bassenthwaite Lake railway station. The parish is divided into two constabularies, High-side and Low-side. Acreage, 6915; population, 541. The surface is highly diversified and picturesque, ranging from the summit of Skiddaw to the meadows on the lake. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £190 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The parish church was restored in 1874, and a handsome chapel of ease built in 1878. There are small charities. The lake is in the basin of the Derwent river; commences 3 miles NW of the foot of Derwent Water; extends 4 miles north-north-westward, with a mean breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; and has a surface elevation of 226 feet above the level of the sea. Its bosom is not gemmed with any island; its head is flat and open, but looks away to the mountains round Derwent Water; its W side is flanked by a range of wooded fells, mostly rising from the water's edge; its foot is screened by vale and slope, going up at 3 miles distance to Binsey Hill; and its E side is flanked by the grand skirts and shoulders of Skiddaw, crowned at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles' distance by that mountain's summit. Pike and perch abound

in the lake, and salmon pass through it to the Upper Derwent.

Bassetlaw, a wapentake in the N of Notts. It includes eighty-six parishes, and is cut into the divisions of Hatfield, North Clay, and South Clay.

Bassetlaw Parliamentary Division, Notts. was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 51,572. The division includes the following:—Retford—Askham, Ankle, Baworth, Barnby, Beekingham, Bevercotes, Blyth, Bole, Bothamsall, Boughton, Burton (West), Clarlborough, Clayworth, Cottam, Darlton, Drayton (East), Drayton (West), Dunham, Eaton, Egmont, Elksley, Everton, Finningley, Gamston, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Grove, Habblesthorpe, Hayton, Headon-cum-Upton, Houghton, Kirton, Laneham, Laxton, Leverton (North), Leverton (South), Littleborough, Lound, Markham (East), Markham (West), Mattersey, Misson (part of), Misterton, Ompton, Ordsall, Perlethorpe, Ragnall, Rampton, Ranskill, Retford (West), Rufford, Saundby, Scaftworth, Scrooby, Stockwith (West), Stokeham, Sturton, Sutton, Torworth, Treswell, Taxford, Walsby, Walkeringham, Wheatley (North), Wheatley (South), Wiseton; Worksoop—Bndby, Carburton, Carlton in Lindrick, Cuckney, Edwinstone, Harworth, Hodsock, Holbeck, Langwith, Norton, Ollerton, Styrrup, Wallingwells, Welbeck, Wellow, Woodhouse Hall, Worksoop; Mansfield (part of)—Clipstone, Soukholme, Warsop; Southwell (part of)—Bilthorpe, Eakring; East Retford, municipal borough.

Bassett House and The Knoll, an extra-parochial tract in Leicestershire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the town of Leicester.

Bassett Street, a hamlet in South Stoneham parish, Hants, 3 miles N of Southampton.

Bassett-Wootton. See WOOTTON-BASSETT.

Bassildon. See BASILDON.

Bassingbourne, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands 3 miles NNW of Royston station on the G.N.R., has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Royston, and was formerly a market-town. The parish includes also the hamlet of Kneesworth. Acreage, 3381; population of the civil parish, 1828; of the ecclesiastical, 1374. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £299 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is of the 14th and the tower of the 13th century. There is also a Congregational chapel.

Bassingfield, a hamlet in the parishes of Holme-Pierrepont and Gamston, Notts, 4 miles SE of Nottingham, which is the post town. It is 123 miles from London and 3 from Radcliffe-on-Trent station on the G.N.R.

Bassingham, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The parish lies on the river Witham, 4 miles S of Swindby station on the M.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Newark, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 3057; population, 648. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £600 with residence, in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, which is an ancient building of stone in the Norman, Early English, and Decorated styles, was restored in 1861. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. The village possesses two corn mills, a brewery, and a malthouse.

Bassingham, Norfolk. See BESSINGHAM.

Bassingthorpe-cum-Westby, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the G.N.R., 2 miles SSE of Great Ponton station, and 3 NNW of Corby. It includes the hamlet of Westby, and its post town is Grantham; money order and telegraph office, Corby. Acreage, 1811; population, 138. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £113 with residence; and it is in the gift of the Earl of Dysart. The church is an ancient fabric of stone in the Early Norman style.

Bassington, a township in Eglington parish, Northumberland, on the river Alne, 3 miles NW of Alnwick station on the N.E.R. Alnwick is the post town. Acreage, 237; population, 8.

Bastead, a hamlet in Wrotham parish, Kent, 11 miles WNW of Maidstone.

Baston, a village and a large parish in Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Market-Deeping, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NW from Thurlby station on the G.N.R., with a post and money order office

under Market-Deeping, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 2514; population, 656. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £206 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient building of stone. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a few small charities.

Bastwick, a hamlet in Repps parish, Norfolk, on the North river, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles NE of Acle. It was formerly a parish, and has a ruined church, and it occasions Repps to be called Repps-cum-Bastwick.

Baswich or Berkswich, a township and a parish in Staffordshire. The township is united to two other tracts, under the name of Baswich, Milford, and Walton. It lies on the Stafford and Worcester Canal, 2 miles SE of Stafford, and it contains the post office of Milford under Stafford, and a sub-office at Walton, and has a station at Milford on the Trent Valley branch of the L. & N.W.R. The parish contains also the township of Brockton and that of Acton-Trussell and Bednall. Acreage, 2036; population of the civil parish, 626; of the ecclesiastical, 837. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacy of Walton, in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £171 with residence. The church is a plain red-brick building, situated on the east bank of the river Penk. The vicarage of Acton-Trussell-with-Bednall is a separate benefice.

Batchacre, a hamlet in Adbaston parish, Staffordshire, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles SW of Eccleshall.

Batchcott and Moor, a township in Richard's Castle parish, Salop, on the verge of the county, $\frac{2}{2}$ miles SSW of Ludlow. Moor Park is the chief residence.

Batchworth or Batchworth-Heath, a hamlet in Rickmansworth parish, Herts, on the verge of the county, 2 miles SSE of Rickmansworth. It has a post office of the name of Batchworth-Heath.

Batcombe, a parish in Dorsetshire, 2 miles ESE of Ever-shot station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{3}{2}$ NW of Cerne-Abbas. It includes Newland tithing. Dorchester is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Evershot. Acreage, 1120; population, 123. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Frome-Vauchurch, in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £260 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Sandwich. The church is old and small.

Batcombe, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 miles E of Evercreech on the Somerset and Dorset railway, and 3 N of Bruton on the G.W.R. It has a post and money order office under Bath; telegraph office, Evercreech. Acreage, 3238; population, 588. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Upton-Noble, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £703. The church was restored in 1844, and a new tenor bell was hung in 1887. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bate's Island, a small island in Eardson parish, Northumberland, nearly opposite Hartley, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles SSE of Blyth. There are a small harbour, made by Lord Delaval, for sheltering fishermen in storms, and remains of a chapel and a hermitage.

Bath is a city in Somersetshire, a parliamentary and municipal and county borough, and, in conjunction with Wells, a bishop's see, a market and union town, and a watering-place, with stations on the Great Western main line, the Midland, and the Somerset and Dorset extension railway from Bath to Evercreech, 106 miles from London. The Avon is navigable to it from the sea, the Kennet and Avon Canal goes from it into the navigation of the Thames, and the railways give it communication with all parts of the kingdom.

History.—The city owes its origin and its name to famous thermal springs. An old tradition says that the springs were discovered and the city founded by Bladud, son of Lud, king of Britain, about the year 863 B.C., and a statue of Bladud, with an inscription embodying the tradition, was erected in the Pump-room so late as 1699. But the first appreciators of the springs, and the real founders of the city, were most probably the Romans. These made the place one of their most important stations, called it *Aque Solis* or *Calidæ*, surrounded it with walls, nearly on the lines of the streets now called Lower Boroughwalls, Westgate Buildings, Sawclose, and Upper Boroughwalls, built at it a temple to the goddess Minerva and a manufactory of weapons for the legions, and constructed around its springs a magnificent suite of baths, with sudatories, tessellated floors, and orna-

mental columns. The substructions of the station walls have frequently been laid open, fragments of the temple were found during excavations in 1869, and the remains of the baths, in remarkable preservation, at a depth of from 11 to 20 feet below the present surface, were discovered at the rasing of the old abbey-house in 1755. The Romans dedicated the springs to Apollo Medicens, erected a statue in honour of him early in the third century, and probably maintained the baths in high fame till the end of their times.

After their expulsion the place remained several years in comparative tranquillity, but during the protracted wars between the Southern Britons and the Saxons it was the scene of many obstinate contests. Prince Arthur defended it for a time against successive armies, but at length was overcome in its neighbourhood, and compelled to abandon it. The Saxons made it their own, and called it *Hat-Bathum*, or "hot baths," and *Acemannes-cester*, or "the sick man's city." Christianity was introduced in the sixth century, and led to the erection of religious houses by the Saxon kings. A nunnery, on the site of the temple of Minerva, was founded in 676 by King Osric, destroyed by the Danes, rebuilt about 775 by King Offa, and changed into a Benedictine abbey in 973 by King Edgar. That monarch was crowned by Archbishop Dunstan in the church; and a number of the kings, from Athelstane downward, occasionally resided here, and struck coins. The partisans of Robert, Duke of Normandy, fighting against William Rufus, assaulted the city, and burned it to the ground. John de Villula, Bishop of Wells, bought it from Henry I., re-erected the abbey church, and made it the seat of his diocese. The troubles in the time of King Stephen broke heavily upon it, and the whole city is said to have then been destroyed by fire. It passed back in 1193 to the Crown, and was then made a free borough, and began to rise in wealth and importance. The abbey became very rich, and the monks did good service by introducing woollen manufacture. Leland, who visited Bath in the reign of Henry VIII., says that it then had four gates, and that the walls which surrounded it contained many Roman antiquities, which he supposed to have been collected and set up by Norman architects. Queen Elizabeth visited it in 1591, and granted then a charter to the burgesses, with powers for the improvement of the town. In the early stages of the dissensions under Charles I. the city was fortified for the King at an expense of £7000, but on the retreat of the Marquis of Hertford into Wales it was seized by the Parliamentary forces under Sir William Waller. The Royalist army returned to the adjacent Lansdown hill, erected breastworks there, and drew the Parliamentarians into a battle, which ended in their defeat. The city was now recovered by the Royalists, and it remained in their possession two years, till June, 1645; but was then, through treachery, surrendered to the Parliamentarians. Charles II., under advice of his physician, and attended by a numerous court, visited the place in 1663, and is thought to have then given rise, by his example, to the drinking of the water. In the reign of James II. the inhabitants closed their gates against the Duke of Monmouth, putting a stop to his career, and obliging him to fall back on his fate at Sedgemoor.

The city as yet was comparatively insignificant, its buildings covered little more than fifty acres of ground, and the accommodations and attractions for visitors to its medicinal waters were few and mean. Some organization was given to it as a watering-place in consequence of two visits of Queen Anne before and after her accession to the throne, and a great and permanent one was effected by Beau Nash, the "King of Bath," who appeared here about 1703, and died in 1761. The first pump-room was erected in 1706, and an officer appointed in charge of it. Amusements were multiplied and regulated, the roads leading to the city were repaired, the streets were better paved, cleansed, and lighted, pleasure-grounds and gardens were laid out, and spacious streets and places, with large, ornate houses, were constructed. An architect of the name of Wood even formed the grand design of rebuilding the entire city on a uniform plan; and, though defeated in this, was so encouraged by the proprietors of the soil as to make magnificent additions. He first planned several streets, then in 1729 began Queen Square, in 1740 the North Parade, and in 1754 the Circus, and in 1769 his son designed the Royal Crescent. Bath now was the summer

rendezvous of persons of all classes, and even the occasional resort of members of the Royal family. Fielding and Smollett linked it with the stories of their heroes; Lord Chesterfield was often at it; the great Chatham took to it for the healing of the gout; and Anstey, in his famous sarcastic "New Bath Guide," satirised its follies.

Structure.—Bath is strikingly beautiful. Its site, in the hollow and up the sides of a sort of amphitheatre, is grandly conducive to picturesque effect. Its building material, the white oolite, so well known as Bath stone, and found in great abundance in neighbouring quarries, gives fine scope for architectural details. Its street arrangement, compact in the old parts at the centre, outspread at the suburbs, and presenting a mixture of garden and grove, crescent and terrace, up the ascents of the encircling hills, tier above tier, to a commanding height over the valley, is unique and charming. Good views of the city are obtained from Camden and Lansdown Crescents, which can be reached by an easy walk from the railway station, and the best is obtained from Beechencliff, a steep eminence of upwards of 360 feet above the Avon, overhanging the railway, and accessible by a walk of ten minutes from the station up Holloway, the Roman Fosse Way, and taking the path to the left. Camden Crescent, on the elevated acclivity of Beacon Hill, is an elliptical range of uniform design, with Corinthian columns and central portico. Lansdown Crescent, Somerset Place, Cavendish Crescent, Cavendish Place, and St James' Square, are situated in the northern portion of the city, and form a splendid group. The Royal Crescent and Marlborough Buildings, a little lower, also command noble views; and the former is a fine semicircle of thirty houses, all uniform, with Ionic columns and surmounting cornice. The Circus, still lower, has fronts with Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns, double and in successive order, crowned by a Decorated battlement. Queen Square, farther down, but still on high ground, measures 316 feet by 306, and has four façades, all uniform and ornamental, each after a different design. The North and South parades, east of the Abbey Church, are elegant ranges of buildings, with terraces nearly 1800 feet long and 52 feet broad. Pulteney Bridge, leading eastward from High Street to Bathwick, is a fine structure of three arches, crowned on each side with houses, and Pulteney Street, on a line with it, built about 1770 by the Hon. William Pulteney, is in some respects the finest street in the city. Green Park Buildings and Norfolk Crescent, in the SW, also are elegant. Milsom Street contains the finest shops. The main streets are lighted with electricity.

Public Buildings.—The Great Western Railway station stands on the right bank of the Avon, and is a roomy edifice in the Tudor style. An elegant viaduct takes the railway diagonally across Pulteney Road, and a stone bridge and an ingeniously constructed skew one take it twice across the Avon, above and below the station. Nine other bridges, two of them stone, two iron, three suspension, and two pedestrian, beside the Avon. The Midland station is near the Avon, at the west end of the city, close to Green Park, and is a commodious structure. The Guild Hall, in High Street, was built in 1768–75, has a tetrastyle composite portico, includes court-rooms, public offices, and a spacious banquetting-room, and contains portraits of Frederick Prince of Wales and his consort, George III. and Queen Charlotte, the Earl of Chatham, and Earl Camden. New municipal buildings were commenced in 1893, which, when completed, will be a great ornament to the city. The market, in High Street, was erected in 1868, at a cost of about £5000. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Beckford's tower, on the summit of Lansdown hill, was built by William Beckford, the author of "Vathek," who died in 1844, is 130 feet high, and commands an extensive view. A walled garden was originally around it, and this is now a public cemetery with Byzantine gateway. Lansdown Tower, 2½ miles beyond Beckford's Tower, is on the battlefield of Lansdown, and was erected in 1720 by Lord Lansdown, the poet, to the memory of his grandfather, Sir Bevil Granville, who fell in the battle. A handsome drinking-fountain, contiguous to the Abbey and the markets, facing the High Street, with sculptural representation of Rebecca at the Well, was constructed in 1861. The Jubilee Hall in Broad Street, erected in 1888, is the local headquarters of the Young Men's

Christian Association. St James' Memorial Hall was erected in 1888, and is used for meetings in connection with St James' Church. The Pavilion Music Hall was built in 1886. The Harrington Club was established in 1874, to promote social intercourse and recreation. The Hahnemann Free Dispensary was established in 1888. Other buildings will be noticed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Baths.—The baths are situated near the centre of the city. The pump-room was rebuilt in 1797; bears on its front a Greek motto, signifying "Water the best of elements;" and is a handsome erection, 85 feet long, 48 feet broad, and 34 feet high, adorned with Corinthian portico and colonnade, and lighted by a double range of windows. At the west end is an orchestra gallery, and at the east end a handsome marble statue of Beau Nash. The King's or principal bath adjoins the pump-room; measures 66 feet by 41; is open to the sky, except a colonnade on one side; contains about 364 tons of water; and is filled daily, to a height of 4 feet 7 inches, with water rising directly from the spring in its centre, and bearing a temperature throughout the bath from 114° to 100°. The old Queen's Bath, constructed in 1597, was removed during the excavations in 1885–86. The new Queen's Baths in Stall Street and York Street were completed in 1888; the frontage towards both streets is in the Italian style, with Ionic pilasters supporting a deep cornice and attic. The entrance is that of the old baths, and now leads to a spacious central hall, with an open timber roof, and luxuriously fitted; the flooring is laid with mosaic, and reproduces the pattern of a Roman tessellated pavement found in 1886 in Bride-well Lane. Upwards of £40,000 have been expended by the Corporation in perfecting the various appliances, which now include every modern and continental improvement. All the baths belong to the borough, and are under the management of the town council. The waters contain carbonic acid, sulphate and muriate of soda, sulphate and carbonate of lime, and minute quantities of silica and oxide of iron. They act as a stimulant, and are regarded as beneficial against gout, rheumatism, paralysis, biliary obstructions, and catenous disorders, but may be injurious where there are inflammatory symptoms. Some most interesting remains of Roman baths have from time to time been discovered; of these the most important are the Great Bath, discovered in 1880–81, the Circular Bath, west of it, in 1884–86, and the great Roman well, beneath the King's Bath, in 1878. The enclosed hall containing the great bath is 111 feet long by 68 feet wide, and the bath itself, including the continuous steps surrounding it on all sides, is 81 by 38 feet.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The Abbey Church was cleared and remodelled in 1834, at a cost of nearly £11,000, and again was much renovated in 1869. It is one of the latest specimens of Perpendicular English. It was built on the site, and partly with the materials, of the previous pile; was commenced in 1499, stopped in 1539, and completed in 1616; yet is of uniform character. It is cruciform, has a central tower 162 feet high, and measures 210 feet in length, 72 in breadth, 78 in height, and 126 along the transepts. Its west front has a splendid window of seven lights, flanked by Decorated turrets; its tower is well composed, and has octagonal, panelled, surmounting turrets at the corners; and its interior is remarkably light and elegant, in uniform Perpendicular, but much crowded with tasteless monuments. Traces of either an old Norman apse or a Roman temple can be observed on the outside of the east end. The most interesting of the monuments are—in the nave, those of Bishop Montague, Beau Nash, the Hon. William Bingham, James Quin, Hermon Kantecamp, Colonel Champion, John Malthus, and Sarah Fielding; in the south transept, that of Lady Waller; in the north transept, those of Fletcher Partis, Sir R. H. Bickerton, Dr. Sibthorp, James Tamesz Grieve, and Mary Frampton; and in the chancel, those of Lady Miller, Mrs. Frazier, Colonel Walsh, and the artist Hoare. In 1885 an oak screen was erected at the south-west corner of Prior Bryde's chapel. The living is a rectory; gross value, £400 with residence. St James' Church is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1768, and has a new tower in the Italian style, surmounted by an elegant lantern; it was restored in 1888. The living is a vicarage; net value, £245 with residence. St Michael's Church was preceded, on the same site, by three other churches, and is an elegant edifice, with a pierced spire

182 feet high. The living is a rectory; gross value, £99 with residence. St Saviour's Church was built in 1832; is an elegant edifice, in the Decorated English style, with graduated and pinnacled buttresses, and has a tower of three stages, embattled, and 120 feet high. The living is a rectory; net value, £311. Trinity Church was built in 1822; is in florid Gothic, and has a beautiful memorial window to William West Jones, Esq., put up in 1859. The living is a rectory; value, £196. St Mark's or Lyncombe Church was built in 1832; is in the Perpendicular style, and has a tower; it was restored in 1883. The living is a vicarage; net value, £350. Widcombe Church is the oldest in the city; has been partially restored, and has an ivy-clad tower. The living is a vicarage; net value, £450. St Matthew's Church was built in 1847; is a large edifice, in the Decorated English style, and has a fine tower 155 feet high. St Mary Magdalen's Chapel was renovated from a state of ruin about 1820, and preserves the character of ancient Early English, with embattled tower. The incumbency is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor; gross value, £100. Christ Church was built in 1798; is in the Later English style, and has a handsome altar-piece. The gross value of the living is £700 per annum. Queen Square Chapel was built in 1735, and is externally Doric, internally Ionic. Margaret Chapel, in Brock Street, is a commodious structure in the Early English style. All Saints' Chapel, near Lansdown Crescent, was erected in 1794, and is a good specimen of the Decorated style. St Stephen's Church was built in 1845, and is in the Decorated style, with a tower of three stages. The living is a vicarage; net value, £260. St John Baptist's Church was opened in 1864, and completed in 1868, and has a tower and spire 200 feet high; it was enlarged in 1871. Several of the dissenting places of worship are very handsome structures. The Argyll Congregational Chapel is in the Roman style, and was enlarged in 1862; the Percy Congregational Chapel is in the Byzantine style, and was built in 1854; the New King Street Wesleyan chapel, Decorated Gothic, 1847; the Moravian chapel, Roman, 1845; the New Jerusalem church, Roman-Ionic, 1844; the South Parade Roman Catholic church, florid Gothic, 1861; adjoining this church is a priory and schools erected in 1883. The Roman Catholic church of Our Lady Help of Christians, in Julian Road, was erected in 1879-81; it is an edifice of Bath stone in the Decorated style, with sittings for 500. The Abbey Cemetery was opened in 1844, the Lansdown Cemetery in 1848, the Bathwick in 1856, the Lower Bristol Road and the Upper Bristol Road in 1862, the Roman Catholic in 1859.

Schools and Institutions.—The free grammar school was founded and endowed with lands by Edward VI., and it numbers amongst its pupils Prymne, the two Lysons, Sir S. Smith, and other distinguished men. The Bluecoat School, for 60 boys and 60 girls, is a new edifice in Upper Borough Walls. There is a school of art in the Paragon. The Lansdown Proprietary College, on the ascent of Lansdown Hill, was changed in the latter part of 1863 into a college for the daughters of military officers; was built in 1858; is in the Gothic style of the geometric period; contains one school of 3500 square feet, lighted by traceried windows, and another school of 2100 feet, and has a lofty central tower. The Wesleyan College, on the same ascent higher up, was erected in 1850, is in the Tudor style, and has a tower 90 feet high. Grosvenor College, in Grosvenor Place, was established in 1837, for the sons of noblemen and gentlemen. The Bath Proprietary College occupies the building at the end of Pulteney Street, formerly the Sydney Hotel. The Somersetshire College is in the Circus. Prior Park, St Peter, and St Paul are Roman Catholic colleges adjoining the magnificent mansion built by Ralph Allen in 1743; the buildings are all in the Classic style.

The Royal, Literary, and Scientific Institution, a little east of the Abbey, occupies the site of the old assembly rooms, retains their portico, and has a large library and a rich museum, the last antiquarian and scientific, and free to the public. The Athenæum, in Orange Grove, was originally a mechanics' institute. The Bath and West of England Society for the encouragement of agriculture, the arts, manufactures, and commerce, was established in 1777. The Commercial and Literary Institution occupies a part of the post office building. The city is said to contain a greater number of

booksellers and circulating libraries in proportion to its population than any other town in the kingdom. It may be regarded also as the cradle of English geology; and it boasts a remarkable number of eminent literary men as natives or as residents. Among the natives have been Gildas the historian, John Hales the professor of Greek, B. Robins the mathematician, R. L. Edgeworth, Terry the comedian, and Hone the author of the "Every-day Book;" and among the residents have been physicians, chemists, naturalists, historians, divines, artists, and popular writers too numerous to be named. The house No. 13 New King Street was the residence of Herschel at the time of his making the observations which led to the discovery of the planet Uranus. The Bath and County Club, in Queen Square, was established in 1857, and consists of about 300 members.

Charities.—The Bath General Hospital was founded in 1742, for the use of the diseased poor from all parts of the kingdom who may be benefited by the Bath waters; it comprises a suite of new buildings erected in 1861 at a cost of £18,000, together with an older adjoining suite, and contains accommodation for 86 male and 48 female patients, and is supported partly by endowment and partly by subscription. The patients within it are accommodated with baths upon the premises supplied from the springs. The United Hospital was founded in 1826 by the amalgamation of the city infirmary and the casualty hospital; is a spacious building with sick wards, lecture-room, anatomical museum, and library, near the Cross Bath; and, besides receiving in-patients, gives relief to vast numbers of out-patients. St John's Hospital was founded in 1180 by Bishop Fitz-Jocelyne; escaped the dissolution under Henry VIII.; was given by Queen Elizabeth to the mayor and commonalty of the city; rebuilt in 1728 by Wood; and has an income returned at £214, but valued at £8828. St Catherine's Hospital, or the Bimberries, was founded in the reign of Edward VI. Belbott's Hospital, for poor persons using the waters, has an income of £76; and St Mary Magdalene's Hospital for idiots, founded before 1332, has £118. Partis College, on Newbridge Hill, for 20 reduced gentlewomen, was founded by Mrs. Partis, and completed in 1827; and is a capacious range of building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. There are also an eye infirmary, a penitentiary, several dispensaries, lying-in-hospitals, almshouses, and other benevolent institutions, either liberally supported or well endowed.

Amusements.—Bath was at one time the gayest place in England, and it continues to possess the means of splendid and numerous amusements. The Assembly Rooms, in the vicinity of the Circus, were erected in 1791, at a cost of £20,000, and contain a lofty vaulted octagon reception-room, and a ball-room 105 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 42 feet high. The theatre, in Beaufort Square, is an elegant edifice of 1863, on the site of a previous one built in 1805 and burnt in 1862, reputed one of the best out of London. The racecourse, on Lansdown, is an oval $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile round, and the grand stand on it was improved in 1859. The Victoria Park, immediately west of the Royal Crescent and the Circus, is an ornate enclosure of about 22 acres; was thrown open to the public in 1830, at a cost of £4000 raised by subscription; contains horticultural and botanic gardens; and has at the entrance an obelisk in honour of the Queen, and higher up a colossal bust of Jupiter by the self-taught artist Osborne. The Sydney Gardens, at the end of Pulteney Street, comprise 16 acres, were laid out in 1795, and used to be called the "Vauxhall" of Bath. The Bath Horticultural Society holds its meetings in these gardens. The walks and drives around the city may be endlessly varied, and abound with interesting objects, charming close views, and brilliant prospects.

Trade.—Bath is a favourite residence of annuitants, and a fashionable resort of wealthy strangers. Hence arises its principal trade. Rents are moderate; coal is abundant; the markets are well supplied; and all the wants of taste and society are readily ministered to; and in a full season, from Christmas till the end of May, about 20,000 persons in addition to the permanent population are present. A manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, called Bath-coating, was at one time carried on, but has long been extinct. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on 14 February and 10 July. The city has a telegraph station, a head post office, five banks, a savings' bank, and many fine hotels, and it

publishes six weekly newspapers. The savings' bank, originally founded in 1815, now occupies a handsome edifice in the Italian style.

The Borough.—The city formerly consisted of the parish of St Peter and St Paul, the parish of St James, the parish of St Michael, and the part of the parish of Walcot south of Charlcombe, but it now comprises the parish of Bathwick, the parish of Lyncombe and Widcombe, and all the rest of the parish of Walcot except Soper's Farn. The total area is 3382 acres. The city, which has its own police force, is divided into 7 wards; is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors; is the seat of a county court, and the headquarters of militia; and has sent two members to Parliament since the time of Edward I.; population of the parliamentary borough, 54,551; and of the municipal borough, 51,844.

Bath and Wells, a diocese comprehending all Somerset except the ancient parishes of Abbots Leigh and Bedminster, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, and parts of the ecclesiastical parishes of Maideo Bradley and Stourton, in the diocese of Salisbury. The see sprang from a college at Wells, founded in 704 by King Ina; was constituted there, in 905, by Edward the Elder; was removed to Bath in the time of William Rufus, by John de Villula; was for some time designated of Bath only, and altogether administered there; but in the 13th century, after long contention, was reconstituted of both Bath and Wells, with cathedral at each. It numbers among its bishops Lord Chancellor Burrell, Lord Treasurer De la March, Viceroys Drogenford, Lord Keeper Beckington, Lord Chancellor Stillington, Cardinals de Castello and Wolsey, Henry VIII.'s confidant Clerk, President Bourne, Montague, Land, Keo, and Baron Auckland. The bishop's palace is at Wells. The dignitaries and officials are a dean, four canons, three archdeacons, a sub-dean, a chancellor of the diocese, a chancellor of the church, a treasurer, forty-four prebendaries, and three minor canons. The income of the bishop is £5000; of the dean, £1000; and of the four resident canons, £600 each. The diocese is divided into the archdeaconries of Wells, Bath, and Taunton. Population of the diocese, 429,608.

Bathampton, a parish in Somerset, on the river Avon and the G.W.R., 105 miles from London, and 1½ mile NE of Bath. It has a station on the railway, and a post office under Bath; money order and telegraph office, Bathaston. Acreage, 933; population, 402. A series of suburban villas extends onwards to Bath. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £84 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is Perpendicular English; has a fine west door; contains effigies of a knight and his lady of the time of Edward III.; and was repaired and enlarged in 1882.

Bathampton, Great and Little, two tithings in Steeple-Langford parish, Wilts, 5½ miles NW of Wilton.

Batheaston, a parish in Somerset, 4 miles from Milverton station on the G.W.R., and 6 from Wellington. Acreage, 946; population, 123. There is a post office under Wiveliscombe (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £215. The church was rebuilt about 50 years ago, and is very good. Some remains of an old British camp are on a hill in the parish. Sharp's charity is distributed to needy inhabitants each year in the church porch on Candlemas Day. Batheaston Court is the chief residence.

Batheaston, a parish in Somerset. It lies on the river Avon, near the Fosse Way, 1 mile N by E of Bathampton station on the G.W.R., and 2½ miles NE of Bath. Acreage, 1890; population of the civil parish, 1725; of the ecclesiastical, 1837. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, and a bridge across the Avon to Bathampton. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings, and the church was early appropriated to Bath Abbey. Solsbury Hill, 600 feet high, has traces of a circular camp supposed to have been used by the Saxons in their siege of Bath. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of St Catherine, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £250 with residence. Patron, Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is Perpendicular English; the north aisle was built in 1833, and the nave rebuilt and a south aisle added in 1868. It con-

tains a tablet to the memory of the Rev. J. Conybeare, the Anglo-Saxon scholar, who was several years vicar. There are a church at St Catherine's, and Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The Bath Waterworks have reservoirs in this parish.

Bathern, The, a stream of Devonshire, 8 miles long, falling into the Exe a little below Bampton.

Batherton or Bartherton, a township in Wyburnbury parish, Cheshire, 2 miles S of Nantwich. Acreage, 428; population, 29.

Bathford, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands adjacent to the river Avon and to the G.W.R., 1 mile E by N of Bathampton station on the G.W.R., and 3½ miles ENE of Bath, and it has a post office under Bath; money order and telegraph office, Batheaston. The parish includes also the hamlets of Shockerford and Warley. Acreage, 1819; population, 886. An old ford on the Avon at the village gave rise to the name Bathford, and an elegant viaduct, of one flat arch, takes across the railway a little below. Hampton Cliffs, in the vicinity, are picturesque, and command remarkably fine views. Some interesting Roman remains have been found in the parish. Bathford House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £275 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is very good. The tower was rebuilt in 1879, with a figure of St Swithin on it in the act of benediction. There is a Baptist chapel, and a paper mill and quarries of Bath stone.

Bathley, a township in North Muskham parish, Notts, 3½ miles NW by N of Newark. Acreage, 1246; population, 161. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bathley, Norfolk. See BALE.

Bathampton. See Bampton, Devon.

Bathurst, a manor in Warbleton parish, Sussex, 5 miles NNE of Hailsham. It belonged to the family of Bathurst, who were expelled from it in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, and it retains vestiges of their castle, which was demolished at the time of their expulsion.

Bathwick, a parish within the limits of the city of Bath, Somerset. Acreage, 594; population, 4714.

Batley, a municipal town, a township, and a borough partly comprised within the parliamentary borough of Dewsbury, and a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire. The town adjoins the L. & N.W.R., Leeds and Manchester section, and has a station here. The G.N.R. also has a station here on their line from Bradford to Leeds, Ossett, and Wakefield. It is a manufacturing town, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, banks, town-hall, a market-house, erected in 1878, a cottage hospital, enlarged in 1883, a working man's club, and Liberal and Conservative clubs. The township includes also the hamlets of Brownhill, Carlinghow, Clark-Green, Havercroft, Chapel-Fold, Healey, Staincliffe, White Lee, Kilpin-Hill, Purlwell, Upper Batley, and part of Batley-Carr. Acreage of township and municipal borough, 2039; population, 28,719. The parish includes also the townships of Morley, Gildersome, and Churwell. The Earl of Wilton is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The manufacture of cloths, carpets, and other fabrics from "shoddy," or the reduced substance of old woollen rags, is here carried on to a great extent, and there are a large number of factories. There are also machine works, iron foundries, collieries, and quarries of building stone. The Corporation Waterworks comprise the Yateholme, Riding Wood, Ramsden, and Staincliffe reservoirs, having an aggregate capacity of 235,000,000 gallons. Public baths were opened in 1893. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £375. Patrons, alternately the Countess of Cardigan and the Earl of Wilton. The church is Later English. The vicarage of St Thomas is a separate charge, constituted in 1868. The vicarages of Morley and Gildersome, and the perpetual curacies of Staincliffe, Morley (St Paul's), Carlinghow (St John's), Brownhill (St Saviour's), and Bruntcliffe (St Andrews), are also separate. There are a handsome Congregational chapel of 1856, an elegant Wesleyan chapel of 1861, four other dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic church of 1870, an endowed grammar school, a higher grade school for girls, opened in 1893 at Field Hill, an excellent technical school, a work-house, and considerable charities. There is a chamber of commerce which meets monthly.

Batley-Carr, an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1842 out of that of Dewsbury, W. R. Yorkshire. It stands $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile N of Dewsbury, with a station on the G.N.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Dewsbury. Population, 4191. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £320. Patron, the Vicar of Dewsbury. The church is good. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Batsford, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, near the Fosse Way, 2 miles NW of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, which is the post town. Acreage, 972; population, 112; of the ecclesiastical district, 1558. Batsford Park is the seat of the Mitford family, who are lords of the manor. The mansion is situated on an elevation, amid a well-wooded park of 130 acres. The living is a rectory, with the chapelry of Moreton-in-the-Marsh annexed, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £433 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1862, and contains a monument in black and white marble to the Hon. Miss Mitford.

Batson, a hamlet in Malborough parish, Devon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Kingsbridge.

Battersby, a hamlet in Ingleby-Greenhow parish, N. R. Yorkshire, under the Moors, 5 miles E by S of Stokesley. It has a station at the junction of the Ayton branch of the N.E.R.

Battersea, a parish and parliamentary borough in Surrey, situated on the river Thames, opposite Chelsea. The manor, known to the Saxons as Petersey, signifying Peter's Island, belonged to the abbey of St Peter at Westminster; was granted, in 1627, to the family of St John; and passed in 1763 to the Spencers. The old mansion on it was the residence of the famous Viscount Bolingbroke, but has been entirely demolished. It is, however, commemorated in the neighbouring localities of Bolingbroke Terrace and Bolingbroke Garden. Battersea Fields, within the manor, along the Thames, were long notable as a marshy tract, producing a great variety of indigenous plants, and were the scene, in 1829, of the duel between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchelsea, but are now converted into a fine public park, and partly covered with streets and buildings. The park comprises 185 acres; lies almost all below the level of high water; was purchased at a cost of £246,517, and laid out, in 1852-58, at a further cost of £66,373; and is disposed in walks, drives, ornamental plantations, and a fine sheet of water. It contains the Albert Palace, which was taken over by the London County Council in 1893. A special feature of Battersea Park is the sub-tropical garden, which is superior to that of any other park or garden in London. A suspension bridge, across the Thames, at the upper end of the park, measures 347 feet between the towers and 705 between the abutments; is remarkably light and elegant; and was erected, in 1857, after designs by Mr T. Page, at a cost of £85,319. The railway to Victoria station is carried across in the vicinity on a substantial, tasteful, segment-arched bridge, constructed by Mr Fowler, and opened in 1860. A fine town-hall and a polytechnic institution were erected in 1894. There are numerous handsome places of worship for all denominations. Population of the parliamentary borough, 98,235; and of the civil parish, 150,558.

Battisford, a village and a parish in Suffolk, 3 miles W by S of Needham Market station on the G.E.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S from Stowmarket. Post town, Needham Market, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1581; population, 399. An hospital of knights of St John of Jerusalem was erected here in the reign of Henry II., and given at the dissolution to Sir Richard Gresham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £249. The church is a Gothic building of stone, with a brick tower.

Battle, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the river Yscir, 3 miles NW of Brecon, which is the post town. Acreage, 1600; population, 126. The surface is diversified, and commands fine views. The manor belonged to the priory of Brecon. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David; net value, £124. The church is a low building, situated on an eminence. It was restored in 1880.

Battle, an ancient parish and market and union town in Sussex. The town was called by the Saxons Epiton, signifying "heath land," and took its present name from the

great battle of the Conquest in 1066, commonly called the battle of Hastings. It stands in a fine valley, three-fourths encircled by wooded hills, 7 miles NW of Hastings, and it has a station on the S.E.R., 55 miles from London, a head post office, two banks, and two chief inns. The principal street runs up a rising ground, and is confronted at a brief distance by Battle Abbey, standing on the site of King Harold's camp, and on the spot where his standard was taken. This edifice was founded by the Conqueror in commemoration of his victory; it contained his sword, his coronation-robe, and the roll-call of the knights who followed him from Normandy, and it was very richly endowed, and gave its abbots a seat in Parliament. It passed at the dissolution to Sir Anthony Browne, continued with his descendants, the Lords Montacute, till the time of the fourth lord, and was then sold to Sir Thomas Webster in 1891, and is now in possession of the Duchess of Cleveland. The buildings were converted into a mansion by Sir Anthony Browne; and though still retaining a number of the original apartments, are so greatly changed as to present outwardly very little of their ancient character. The grand gateway still stands, and is chiefly Late Decorated English, of very beautiful workmanship, and a long range to the right of it was used till 1794 as the town-hall, but has been allowed to go to ruin. A spot about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant, on the road to Hastings, commands the best view of the abbey, and at the same time affords a good comprehensive notion of the battlefield of the Conquest. The petty sessions court-house and county police station is a handsome edifice of 1861. The parish church is partly Norman, contains some good brasses and monuments, and was restored in 1869. The living is a vicarage; net value, £301 with residence, in the gift of the Duchess of Cleveland. The chapel of ease of the Ascension is a structure of brick, erected in 1876. A Roman Catholic church was erected in 1886, and a Congregational chapel in 1882. The area is 8221 acres of land and 32 of water; population of the civil parish, 3153; of the ecclesiastical, 2707. There is a workhouse built at a cost of £5000. Extensive powder mills are situated to the SW, and the walk to them, and the walks generally through the environs, are charming. A market is held on the second Tuesday in each month, and fairs are held on 6 Sept. and 22 Nov. The parish contains also the hamlet of Netherfield. The Church of St John the Baptist is a stone building in the Early English style. The living is a vicarage; value, £188, in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester.

Battle-Barrow, a village in Bougate township, Westmoreland, 1 mile NE of Appleby.

Battle-Bridge, a village in Rettendon parish, Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Billericay. It has a post office under Chelmsford.

Battle-Bridge, a chapelry in Islington parish, London, near the Regent's Canal and St Pancras railway station. It was constituted in 1839.

Battleburn, a hamlet in Kirkburn parish, E. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles SW of Great Driffield.

Battlefield, a village and a parish in Salop. The village is 2 miles S by E of Hadnall station on the L. & N.W.R., and 3 NNE of Shrewsbury, which is the post town. Acreage, 1025; population, 97. Here was fought the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, in which Harry Hotspur was slain and Douglas captured. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £240. The church was erected by Henry IV. to commemorate his victory over Hotspur, is chiefly Perpendicular English, with a fine embattled tower, and was restored in 1861 at a cost of £4000.

Battle Hall. See NASH, Kent.

Battlesbury, an ancient British camp, 2 miles E of Warrminster, Wilts. It crowns an abrupt eminence, almost inaccessible on two sides, has ramparts rising 60 feet, occupies fully 23 acres, and commands a very extensive view.

Battlesden, a village and a parish in Beds, on Watling Street, 3 miles SSE of Woburn, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ W of Harlington station on the M.R. Post town, Woburn, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1149; population of the civil parish, 81; of the ecclesiastical, 238. The manor belonged in the time of Edward III. to the Firmbands, passed in the time of Elizabeth to the Duncombes, and was purchased in 1706 by the Bathursts, to whom it gives the title of Baron. The living is a rectory, united with the

rectory of Pottesgrove, in the diocese of Ely; joint net yearly value, £385 with residence, in the gift of the Duke of Bedford, K.G. The church is a small rectangular structure, chiefly in the Perpendicular style.

Battramsley, a tithing in Boldre parish, Hants, in the New Forest, 6½ miles NE of Ringwood.

Battrix, a hamlet in Bowland Forest township, Slaidburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 11 miles SW of Settle station on the M.R.

Battleyford, an ecclesiastical parish with a village in the W. R. Yorkshire, 4 miles WSW of Dewsbury, and 1 mile from Mirfield station on the L. & Y.R. and the L. & N.W.R. It was constituted in 1841, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Mirfield. Population, 3843. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £235. Patron, the Vicar of Mirfield. The church is good, and in the chancel are some fine mural decorations in oil colours in memory of one of the founders, Benjamin Wilson of Bank House. There are two Primitive Methodist chapels.

Baucott or Baughcott, a hamlet in Tngford parish, Salop, 6½ miles SE of Church Stretton.

Baudoc. See BALDOCK.

Baughurst, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands near the Roman Port way to Silchester, 5 miles S of Aldermaston station on the G.W.R., and 7 NNW of Basingstoke, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Kingsclere. The parish includes also the tithings of Ham and Inburst. Acreage, 1798; population, 502. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £232 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is an erection of stone, with a lofty spire, and was repaired in 1885. There are two dissenting chapels.

Bauldooxfee, a tithing in Eling parish, Hants, 3 miles W of Southampton.

Baulking. See BALKING.

Baumber or Bumburgh, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, 4 miles NW by N of Horncastle station on the G.N.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Horncastle. Acreage, 3361; population of the civil parish, 366; of the ecclesiastical, 492. Stourton Hall, a mansion of Ancaster stone standing in a park of 300 acres, is the seat of the Liveseys. The living is a perpetual curacy, consolidated with the vicarage of Great Sturton. The church is good, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Baunton, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the Churn river and the Fosse Way, 1½ mile N of Cirencester, which is the post town. Acreage, 1367; population, 133. The manor belonged to the Abbey Cirencester, and was acquired by their steward, one George, at the dissolution of the monasteries. It remained for a long time in the George family, one of whom represented Cirencester in the Long Parliament. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, consolidated with the rectory of Stratton; joint net value, £230 with residence. The church is Early English, and consists only of nave and chancel, and on the south wall there is a very ancient fresco of St Christopher; it was restored in 1877, and is said to be dedicated to St Mary Magdalen.

Baunton. See BAMPTON, Devon.

Bausley or Bauseley, a township in Altherbury parish, Montgomeryshire, 2 miles SW of Altherbury. Acreage, 1653; population, 306. On Bauseley Hill are the remains of an ancient encampment.

Bavant-Fifield. See FIFIELD-BAVANT.

Baverstock, a parish in Wilts, on the river Nadder, 2 miles from Dinton station on the L. & S.W.R., and 5 W of Wilton. Post town, Salisbury; money order and telegraph office, Dinton. It includes the hamlet of Hurdcott. Acreage, 836; population of the civil parish, 64; of the ecclesiastical, 131. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £220 with residence. The church is good, and was restored in 1845, and again in 1892.

Bavington, Great, a township in Kirkwhelpington parish, Northumberland, 4 miles E of Watling Street, and 10½ N of Corbridge, which is the post town. Acreage, 1576; population, 36. Bavington Hall, in the township of Little Bavington, is the seat of the Shafto family. There is an English Presbyterian church, with residence for the minister.

Bavington, Little, a township and a village in Thockrington parish, Northumberland, 1½ mile S of Great Bavington, and 9 miles N of Corbridge. Acreage, 1815; population, 47. Post town, Capheaton. Limestone, freestone, and whinstone are quarried.

Bawburgh, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the river Yare, 5½ miles W of Norwich railway station, with a post office under Norwich, the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1421; population, 408. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £167 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church, which is an ancient building of stone chiefly in the Perpendicular style, has a round tower, an old font, and a brass of 1531. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. St Walstan was a native, and the Saint's Well in this parish formerly enjoyed a high reputation for the cure of scrofulous diseases.

Bawcombe, a hamlet in West Alvington parish, Devonshire, 6½ miles SE of Modbury.

Bawder. See BALDER.

Bawdeswell, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The parish lies a little N of the Wensum river, 3 miles E by S of Foulsham station on the G.E.R., and 4 W by S of Recpham, and has a post and money order office under Dereham; telegraph office, Foulsham. Acreage, 1206; population, 410. Bawdeswell Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £251. The church is a small edifice, rebuilt in 1845, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and an endowed school.

Bawdrip, a parish in Somerset, 3 miles NE of Bridgewater station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Bridgewater; telegraph office, Cossington railway station. Acreage, 1898; population, 340. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £350 with residence. The church is ancient and cruciform. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Bawdsey, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands near the mouth of the Deben river, on the sea coast, 10 miles SSE of Woodbridge, and 9 SE from Melton station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Woodbridge; money order office, Alderton; telegraph office, Melton. It was once a market town. The parish comprises 1630 acres of land, and 271 of water; population, 461. Bawdsey Haven, in the mouth of the Deben, gives shelter to small craft, and there is a ferry across the river (4 miles) to Felixstowe. Bawdsey Manor, a fine new mansion, is on the coast. Bawdsey Sand is a shoal, about 5 miles distant, 4 miles long and ¾ of a mile broad, with 10 feet and upwards of water. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £126 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a small, neat, recent structure, and was preceded by a fine early Saxon edifice, the reduced tower of which, now 60 feet high, still stands. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a reading room.

Bawsey, a parish in Norfolk, ½ mile from Gayton Road station on the G.E.R., and 3 miles ENE of King's Lynn. Post town, Lynn, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1030; population, 56. The church is in ruins.

Bawtry, a small market-town and a township, forming with Austerfield an ecclesiastical parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the verge of the county, on the great North road, on the river Idle, and on the G.N.R., 8 miles SE of Doncaster. Part of it is low, and used to be subject to inundation; but part is high, and contains a market-place. It has a station on the railway, a head post office, a bank, a hotel, a good supply of water, two churches, and two dissenting chapels, and is lighted with gas. The Church of St Nicholas is partly Norman, consists of Roche abbey limestone, was built in the 12th century, and has a tower, added in 1712. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thursday and 22 November. The Church of St Mary Magdalen and Bawtry Hospital, founded by the Morton family about 1316, was restored for divine service in 1839. A farmhouse, a mile distant, occupies the site, and was formed of the materials of a palace of the Archbishops of York, inhabited by Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Sandis. Bawtry Hall is a seat of

Lord Houghton, who is lord of the manor. Acreage of the town, 259; population of the township, 947; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1288. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £370 with residence. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. There are two almshouses and a Mutual Improvement Society.

Baxby. See THORNTON-ON-THE-HILL.

Baxenden, a large straggling village in the borough of Accrington, Lancashire, on the L. & Y.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Haslingden. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Accrington, a railway station, two cotton mills, dye-works, a colliery, and a small print work. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £300 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor. It was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1878; population, 1632.

Baxterley, a parish in Warwickshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE. of Kingsbury station on the M.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Atherstone, which is the post town. Acreage, 901; population, 350. Coal is largely worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £112 with residence. Patrons, the Lord Chancellor and Trustees alternately. The church is a stone edifice in the Early English style, and has an embattled tower.

Baxton-Moor, a hamlet in Whitwell parish, Derbyshire, 10 miles ENE of Chesterfield station on the M.R.

Bayard Leap, formerly an extra-parochial tract in Lincolnshire, now a parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Sleaford. It consists of a single farm and a few cottages only. Population, 28.

Baycliff, a hamlet in Hill-Deverill parish, Wilts, 5 miles W by S of Heytesbury.

Bayden or Baidan, a chapelry in Llangynwyd parish, Glamorgan, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Bridgend, which is the post town. The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llangynwyd, in the diocese of Llandaff.

Baydon, a parish in Wiltshire, on the verge of the county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Lambourne, and 9 from Hungerford station on the G.W.R. It has a post office (R.S.O.); money order office, Aldbourne; telegraph office, Lambourne. Acreage, 2485; population, 263. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £165, in the gift of the Coutts family. The church was repaired in 1860. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels.

Bayfield, a parish in Norfolk, 2 miles W of Holt station on the E. & M.R., and 7 E by N of Walsingham station on the G.E.R. Dereham is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Cley. The parish is united with Glandford for the support of the poor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £116. The church is in ruins. Bayfield Hall, the residence of the Jodrell family, a pleasantly situated country seat, is in the parish.

Bayford, a village and a parish in Hertfordshire, on the river Lea, 3 miles SSW of Hertford, which is the nearest railway station. It has a post office under Hertford; money order and telegraph office, Little Berkhamstead. Acreage, 1853; population, 349. The manor belonged, before the Conquest, to Earl Tosti the Dane, and passed afterwards to the Knights, the Fanshaws, and the Bakers. Bayfordbury, the present seat of the Bakers, contains the portraits of the Kit-Cat Club, brought hither from Barnes-Elms. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans, and till 1867 was annexed to Essendon; net value, £180 with residence. The church, a cruciform building in the Early English style, was built in 1870, at the sole cost of William Robert Baker, Esq., of Bayfordbury. In the churchyard is buried William Yarrell, author of the "History of British Birds."

Bayford, a hamlet in Stoke-Trister parish, Somersetshire, 1 mile E of Wincanton.

Bayford, a farmhouse, originally a castle, near Sittingbourne, Kent. The castle is said to have been erected by King Alfred as a counter-fortress to Castle-Rough, about a mile distant, and it became the seat of successively the Nottinghams, the Cheneys, and the Lovelaces. The moat and a piece of wall still exist.

Bayham, a hamlet in Frant parish, Sussex, on the verge of the county, on the river Tun, 4 miles ESE of Tunbridge-Wells. A Premonstratensian abbey was removed hither in 1200 from Otteham or Otham, and largely endowed by

Robert de Thurnham and Ela de Sackville; was given at the dissolution to Cardinal Wolsey; passed afterwards to the Montagues; and was purchased in 1714 by the ancestor of the Marquis Camden. The marquis has now a villa here, amid beautiful grounds, and takes from the place the title of Viscount. The ruins of the abbey, comprising the church and some contiguous buildings in a state of tolerable preservation, stand in the grounds, and show interesting features of Decorated Early English and some Decorated additions.

Bay Horse, a station on the L. & N.W.R., $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lancaster, under which it has a post office.

Baylham, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the river Gipping and the G.E.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Claydon station, and 7 NW by W of Ipswich, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Claydon. Acreage, 1357; population, 288. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £268 with residence. The church, a Gothic structure of stone and flint, was restored in 1870.

Baynards, a station in Surrey on the L.B. & S.C.R., 46 miles from London, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Horsham, under which it has a post office.

Bay-Ness, a hamlet in Fylingdales parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 9 miles S of Whithy.

Baynton, a tithing in Edington parish, Wilts.

Baytons-Manor, the seat of the D'Eyncourts in Tealby parish, Lincolnshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Market-Rasen.

Bayston-Hill, an ecclesiastical parish in the parishes of Condover and St Julian (Shrewsbury), Salop, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Condover station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Shrewsbury. It was constituted in 1844, and it has a post and money order office under Shrewsbury; telegraph office, Meole Brace. Population, 482. Lythwood Hall, 1 mile SW, is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £154 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of St Julian. There are chapels for Congregationalists and Primitive Methodists, and an endowed school for boys and girls.

Bayswater, a suburb of London, and a chapelry in Paddington parish, Middlesex. The suburb adjoins Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and the G.W.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of St Paul's. It was called originally Baynard's Water, and it took the first part of its name from Baynard, an associate of William the Conqueror, who held it of Westminster Abbey—and the second part from copious springs which long supplied the greater part of the metropolis with water. The same Baynard gave his name to Baynard Castle, now extinct, and to the ward of Castle-Baynard. The suburb is now a fashionable, richly-built part of London, and contains some fine streets, terraces, crescents, and squares. The extensive tea-gardens belonging to the famous herbalist, Sir John Hill, satirized by Garrick, were here. St George's burial-ground, fronting Hyde Park, contains the graves of Lawrence Sterne, Sir Thomas Pieton, and Mrs Radcliffe. The chapelry bears the name of St Matthews Bayswater, and was constituted in 1858. Population of the chapelry, 6180. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London.

Baythorne-End, a locality on the N verge of Essex, on the river Stour, adjacent to Baythorne Park, and in Birdbrook parish, 4 miles SE of Haverhill. It has a post office under Halstead, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Bayton, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, on the verge of the county, 3 miles S of Cleobury Mortimer, and 7 W by S of Bewdley, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Cleobury Mortimer. Acreage, 2257; population, 421. Shakenhurst Hall, a mile distant, is a plain red brick mansion situated in an extensive park. Coal is obtained. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Mable, in the diocese of Hereford; joint net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St Bartholomew, was originally Norman, and has an embattled tower.

Bayvil, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the river Nevern, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Newport, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Cardigan. Post town, Velindre. Acreage, 1351; population, 83. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Nevern, in the diocese of St Davids; gross value, £103. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Bayworth, a hamlet in Sunningwell parish, Berks, 3 miles N of Abingdon. Here was formerly a church in which many private marriages were celebrated before the Marriage Act was passed.

Beachampton, a village and a parish in Buckinghamshire, on the river Ouse, 2½ miles SW of Stony-Stratford, and 4½ SW by W of Wolverton station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Stony-Stratford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1528; population, 181. The manor belonged to the Bennets, one of whom was made a baronet in 1627, and figured as a great friend to University College, Oxford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £269 with residence. Patron, Caius College, Cambridge. The church, a plain structure dating from the 14th century, was restored in 1874, and contains a monument of Sir Simon Bennet.

Beachamwell. See BEECHAMWELL.

Beachborough, a seat of the Brockman family, on the SE coast of Kent, 2¼ miles NNE of Hythe. A hill adjacent to the mansion commands very extensive views, inasmuch that a bonfire on it can be seen from the coast of France, and is crowned by a summer-house, which overlooks the views, and is accessible to strangers.

Beachfield, a township in Worthen parish, Salop, 1 mile W of Worthen.

Beachingstoke. See BEECHINGSTOKE.

Beachley, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in Tydenham parish, Gloucestershire, at the influx of the river Wye to the Severn, 4 miles SE of Chepstow, under which there is a post office. Population of the parish, 112. Beachley Lodge is a fine seat. Here is the Aust ferry across the Severn, which was considered an important military pass in all times of war, and here was the termination of Offa's Dyke, which can still be traced. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £75. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was erected in 1833. The remains of an ancient chapel, said to have been built in 47, are visible below high-water mark in the sea near the mouth of the Wye.

Beachy Head, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, at the end of the South Downs, 2½ miles SSE of Eastbourne. Its summit has an altitude of 575 feet above sea-level, and commands a view from Hastings to the Isle of Wight, and across the channel to France. Its front and sea-skirts are precipitous, and pierced with caverns, the resort of multitudes of sea-fowl. Shipwrecks here and in the vicinity used to be frequent and dreadful, but have been less numerous since the erection of the Belle Tout Lighthouse in 1831. This stands on a projecting skirt of the promontory, and shows a revolving light, at the height of 285 feet above the sea, flashing every 2 minutes, and visible at the distance of 22 miles. On the 30 June, 1690, the combined English and Dutch fleets of fifty-six sail, under Lord Torrington, were defeated within sight of Beachy Head, by the French fleet of eighty-two sail, under the Count de Jourville. A winding carriage road, called the "Duke's Drive," having been constructed at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, gives access to it. A coastguard station is posted on the Head.

Beacon, a locality 1 mile from Camborne, Cornwall, with a post office under that place.

Beacon-Hill, any eminence, with conspicuous summit, formerly used for a beacon-fire or a signal-post, and still retaining its ancient name. Eminences called Beacon-Hill occur in Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, Notts, Oxford, Cumberland, and other counties, and nearly all of them command extensive views.

Beaconsfield, a small town and a parish in Bucks. The town stands on a high plateau, 3 miles NE of Wooburn-Green station on the G.W.R., and 5½ S by W of Amersham. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, and is a seat of petty sessions. It is governed by a local board of nine members, formed in 1850 under the Public Health Act of 1848. It consists of four streets, commonly called *ends*, which meet at the centre in a spacious market-place. The church, which is in the Perpendicular style, is built of flint and squared stones; comprises nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a western tower; belonged to an Augustinian monastery founded at Burnham in 1165 by Richard, Earl of Cornwall; and contains the remains of Edmund Burke, whose seat, afterwards destroyed

by fire, was in the parish; and a marble monument to the poet Waller, who owned the manor, is in the churchyard. The church was restored in 1869, and the south porch erected in 1886. There are also Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. A weekly market was formerly held here. This is now extinct, but fairs are held on 13 Feb. and 10 May. The parish includes also part of Colehill hamlet. Acreage, 4504; population, 1773. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. Beaconsfield gave the title of Viscountess (1868) to Mary Anne, wife of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, and of Earl (1876) to that illustrious statesman himself, who was also Viscount Hughenden. By his death, 19 April, 1881, both titles became extinct. Hall Barn, the ancient seat of the Wallers, now belonging to the Lawson family, Wotton Park, the seat of the Dupre family, and Butler's Court, of the Grenfell family, are in the neighbourhood.

Beaconsthorpe. See BACONSTHORPE.

Beacon-Walks. See EXMOUTH.

Beadlam, a township in Helmsley parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 2½ miles E of Helmsley, which is the post town. Acreage, 1450; population, 169. There is a chapel of ease. The Earl of Feversham is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

Beadnell, a village, a township, and a parish in Northumberland. The village stands on the coast, 4 miles ENE of Chathill railway station, and 5½ SE of Bambrough, and has a post office under Chathill, and a small harbour. Acreage, 793; population of the civil parish, 312; of the ecclesiastical, 526. The parish also includes the townships of Swinhoe and Tugball. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £145 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Bambrough. The church is a handsome Gothic edifice.

Beadonwell, a hamlet in Erith parish, Kent, 4½ miles E of Woolwich.

Beaford, anciently called *Beauford*, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Torridge, 5 miles SE of Torrington, and 6 WSW of Umlerleigh station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Torrington. Acreage, 3295; population, 494. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £224 with residence. The church is an old-fashioned edifice with a low tower. It was restored and rescaled in 1879. There are Baptist and Bible Christian chapels.

Beaghall or Beal, a township in Kellington parish, W. R. Yorkshire, situated on the south bank of the Aire, 6 miles E of Pontefract, and 2½ from Whitley Bridge station on the L. & Y.R. Post town, Normanton. Acreage, 1876; population, 398. It includes Kellingley hamlet. Earl Cathcart is lord of the manor and principal landowner. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Beaksbourne or Bekesbourne, a parish in Kent, on the L.C. & D.R., 65 miles from London, and 2¾ SE of Canterbury. It is a member of the Cinque port liberty of Hastings, and has a station on the railway and a post office under Canterbury; money order and telegraph office, Bridge. Acreage, 1113; population, 370. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £145 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is Norman and Early English. It was restored in 1881-82. There is an old palace, formerly belonging to Archbishop Cranmer, and occupied by him, though little of the original house remains.

Beal, a hamlet in Kylloe parish, Northumberland, on the N.E.R., opposite Holy Island, 8½ miles SE of Berwick. It includes Lowlin, and has a station on the railway and a post office (R.S.O.) It was the residence of the famous Irish female saint, Begogh.

Beal, Yorkshire. See BEAGHALL.

Bealby. See BIELBY.

Beale or Beult, The, a river of Kent. It rises near Titchard, on the border of Sussex, and runs 15 miles northward to the Medway, in the vicinity of Yalding.

Bealings, a station on the G.E.R., 3 miles WSW of Woodbridge.

Bealings, Great, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on a branch of the Deben river, and on the G.E.R., near Bealings

station, 2½ miles W by S of Woodbridge, with a post office under Woodbridge, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Little Bealings. Acreage, 1036; population, 337. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £200 with residence. Patron, Lord Henniker. The church is a building of flint and stone in the Decorated style.

Bealings, Little, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on a branch of the Deben river, and on the G.E.R., at Bealings station, 3 miles WSW of Woodbridge, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 798; population, 225. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £140 with residence. The church is a Gothic structure of flint and brick, with an embattled tower. Bealings Grove is a country seat, very pleasantly situated, and surrounded by fine grounds.

Bealthanig. See **BARDNEY**.

Beamdune. See **BAMPTON**, Devon.

Beamhurst, a hamlet in Checkley parish, Staffordshire, 3 miles NW of Uttoxeter.

Beaminster (pronounced *Bemminster*), a small town and a parish in Dorsetshire. The town stands on the river Brit, near the confluence of its headstreams, among high environing hills, 6 miles from Crewkerne station on the L. & S.W.R., and 6 NNE of Bridport on the Great Western railway. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but it was burnt to the ground by the troops of Prince Maurice in 1644, and again much destroyed by fire in 1684 and in 1781, and it now presents a modern and neat appearance. It has two banks, a hotel, a working men's institute and reading room, a church, a chapel of ease, a Congregational chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a grammar school, and almshouses with £173, and other charities. The church is Perpendicular in style and large, contains tombs of the Strodes of Parnham, and has been well restored. It has a tower nearly 100 feet high, with curious sculpture on the western side, which was restored in 1862, and again in 1878. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and a fair on 19 Sept. The market-house and other buildings were bought from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by a local committee and pulled down in 1886, leaving the market-place clear. A good trade exists in double Dorset or Bluevinny cheese. The Rev. T. Hood, father of Lords Hood and Bridport, was master of the free school, and Bishop Spratt the poet, and Russell who defended Watton's History, were natives. The parish includes also the tithing of Langdon. Acreage, 5190; population, 1915. Parnham House, formerly the seat of the Strodes, now the seat of the Oglander family, is an old Tudor edifice, and contains a fine hall, with gallery of portraits. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £228 with residence. Patron, the bishop.

Beamish, an ecclesiastical parish formed out of part of the township of Beamish, taken from Tanfield parish, and part of the township of Kyo, taken out of Cotherley parish, both in Durham. It is bounded on the S by the Stanley Burn, and on the N by the Houghall Burn. It is cut by the Stanhope and Tyne railway, and is about 7 miles SW of Gateshead. Population, 6346. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £316 with residence, alternately in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Durham. There are two Wesleyan chapels, one Primitive Methodist, one new Connexion, a Salvation Army Barracks, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Beamish Hall, the seat of the Eden family, is one of the finest mansions in the county.

Beamsley, a township in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Wharfe, 6 miles E by N of Skipton, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office and railway station, Bolton Abbey. Acreage, 2118; population, 179. It is for civil purposes in Bolton Abbey parish; ecclesiastically, half in Bolton Abbey and half in Addingham. There is an hospital, founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, for 13 poor widows, the income of which is £357.

Beanaacre, a tithing in Melksham parish, Wilts.

Beane, The, a river of Herts. It rises in the vicinity of Rushden, and runs about 13 miles southward, past Yardley, Aston, Great Watton, and Stapleford, to the Lea at Hertford.

Beanfield Lawns, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now

a parish, in Northamptonshire, 6½ miles N from Kettering, and 4 N from Rushton station on the M.R. It has only two houses. Post town, Leicester; money order and telegraph office, Rockingham. Acreage, 381; population, 15.

Beanley, a township in Eglingham parish, Northumberland, on the river Breamish, 7 miles NW of Alnwick, which is the post town. Acreage, 2323; population, 103. The nearest station is Hedgeley on the N.E.R. The Earls of Dunbar anciently held it on the tenure of maintaining a road into Scotland. The remains of a British camp are still to be seen here, and a cross stands on Hedgeley Moor, at a short distance from the village, erected to the memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who fell in 1464 in a battle with the Yorkists. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

Beanton. See **BAINTON**, Oxford.

Beard, a hamlet in New Mills parish, Derbyshire, in the High Peak division of the county, near the river Etherow and the Peak railway, 5 miles NW of Chapel-le-Frith. The nearest station is Glossop (2 miles) on the M.S. & L. railway. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in iron foundries and quarries, also in candlewick mills and chemical works.

Beardon, a village 5 miles N of Launceston, Cornwall.

Beard's Hill, a hamlet in St Peter's parish, Kent, 2 miles NE of Ramsgate.

Bear-Forest. See **BERE-FOREST**.

Bear-Green, a locality 4½ miles S of Dorking, Surrey, with a post office under Dorking.

Bearl, a township in Bywell-St Andrew parish, Northumberland, 2 miles N from Stocksfield station, and 5 E of Corbridge. Acreage, 424; population, 52.

Beareley, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, 4 miles NNW of Stratford-on-Avon, with a station on the Stratford-on-Avon and Alcester branch of the G.W.R. Post town, Stratford-on-Avon. Acreage, 998; population, 188. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £73 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Wootton Waven. The church was restored in 1875; it is small, and contains a font of the 15th century, and some monuments to the Rich and Jordan families. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bearn-Rock or Bearn-Back, a rugged islet below Worle Hill, in the vicinity of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset. An exciting and productive sprat fishery is carried on at it from the Middle of October till Christmas.

Bear Park Colliery, in the county of and 3 miles from Durham. See **BROOM**.

Bearded or Bersted, a parish in Kent, on a tributary of the Medway river, and on the L.C. & D.R., 45 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 573; population of the civil parish, 645; of the ecclesiastical, 665. Some lands here were held by the Bertie family before the reign of Henry II. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £162 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is Perpendicular English, and has a tower with three stone figures—a lion, an ox, and an eagle—on the battlements. A Witenagemote was held here in 696 under Bertwald, "high bishop of Britain," with Gehmund of Rochester. Among the "Dooms" then enacted were several affecting the church.

Bearstone, a township in Woore ecclesiastical parish, Muckleston civil parish, Salop, 2 miles S of Woore, and 5 NE of Market-Drayton.

Beardswood-Green, a hamlet in Hatfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles SW of Thorne.

Beardwatecote, a township in Etwal parish, Derbyshire, 3 miles from Willington station on the M.R., and 4 SW of Derby. Population, 29.

Beardwood, an ecclesiastical parish in Berks, 2½ miles W of Wokingham railway station. It was constituted an ecclesiastical district in 1846, and a parish in 1866. Post town, Wokingham. Population, 850. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £168 with residence. The church, a handsome building of stone in the Decorated style, was erected and endowed in 1845 by the Walter family.

Beathwaite-Green, a hamlet in Levens township, Heversham parish, Westmoreland, near the river Kent, 3 miles N of Milnthorpe. There is a neat church here.

Beats, Great, formerly extra-parochial, now a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ miles S from Dogdyke station on the G.N.R. Area, 64 acres; population, 4.

Beats, Little, formerly extra-parochial, now a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 miles SE from Dogdyke station on the G.N.R. Area, 72 acres, the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; population, 5.

Beauchamp Court, a farmhouse near the river Arrow, 1 mile N of Alcester, Warwickshire. It was once the seat of the Grevilles and the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, and was the birthplace of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke.

Beauchamp Hatch. See HATCH-BEAUCHAMP.

Beauchamp Roding, a parish and village in Essex, situated on the river Roding, about 5 miles NE from Ongar station on the G.E.R. Post town and telegraph office, Ongar; money order office, White Roding. Acreage, 1262; population, 254. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £241 with residence. The church, which is dedicated to St. Botolph, is a building of rubble in the Early English style, standing on a bold eminence overlooking an extensive pastoral landscape. It was restored in 1870. Birdsgreen is an adjacent hamlet. The manor formerly belonged to the Beauchamps.

Beauchief Abbey, a parish in Derbyshire, with a station on the M.R. Post town, Abbeydale, under Sheffield. Acreage, 748; population, 99. A Premonstratensian abbey was founded here in 1172 by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket. The living is a donative in the gift of Col. E. S. Pegge-Burnell, and is in the diocese of Southwell. The church is a small building, erected about 1660, and has a tower which belonged to the abbey.

Beaudesert, a parish in Warwickshire, in the eastern vicinity of Henley-in-Arden, 4 miles N by W of Bearley station on the Stratford-on-Avon and Alcester section of the G.W.R., and 8 N by W of Stratford-on-Avon. Post town, Henley-in-Arden, under Birmingham. Acreage, 1318; population, 141. A small village of the same name as the parish was formerly a market-town. A strong castle was erected here by Thurstan de Moutfort soon after the Conquest, but was completely destroyed in the Wars of the Roses. From Beaudesert Hill there is an extensive view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £269 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is chiefly Norman, with insertions of later date; the chancel has a fine Norman arch, with zigzag mouldings and scalloped capitals; the east window is also of Norman date, and displays zigzag mouldings. There are some ancient monuments to former rectors. Richard Jago, born in 1715, the author of "Edge-Hill" and other poems, was a native.

Beaudesert Park, a seat of the Marquis of Anglesey in Cannock chase, Staffordshire, 4 miles NW of Lichfield. The marquis takes from it the title of Baron. The mansion is a stately old Tudor edifice; and the park is large and noble. Castle-Hill Camp, within the grounds, was the site of an ancient royal hunting-seat, and commands a very extensive view.

Beaufort, a small town in Llangattock parish, Brecknockshire, and an ecclesiastical parish in Aberystwith and Bedwelly parishes, Monmouthshire, and Llangattock and Llangynidr parishes, Brecknockshire. The town stands near the source of the Ebbw-Fawr river, 2½ miles ENE of Tredegar, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a head post office (R.S.O.) It comprises a straggling street about a mile long, on the main road between Merthyr and Abergavenny. There are collieries and firebrick works, and fine patches of the Welsh iron ore and limestone quarries. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1843. Population, 6007. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £276 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop of Llandaff. The church, erected in 1842, consists only of nave and an embattled tower, but there are three new mission churches of very pretty design with chancels and turrets, built 1890-93. There are Congregational, Methodist, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Baptist chapels.

Beaulieu or Bewley, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands at the head of a creek, 7½ miles SE of Lyndhurst Road station on the L. & S.W.R., and 7 NE of Lymington. It is a quaint old-fashioned place, and was

formerly of more note than now. It has a post office under Southampton, and has fairs on 15 April and 4 September. Area of the parish, 8521 acres of land and 1397 of foreshore and water; population, 864. The creek at the village goes 4½ miles south-south-eastward to the Solent, is navigable hither, and receives at the head a streamlet of 5 miles, coming from the vicinity of Lyndhurst, and called variously the Beaulien and the Exe. Palace House, an ancient residence, is the seat of Lord Montagu. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in the neighbourhood of the village, in 1204, by King John; had the privilege of sanctuary, and gave shelter to Margaret of Anjou and to Perkin Warbeck. The gate house, the refectory, the cloister walls, the dormitory, and the ruins of the sacristy, frater, and chapter-house still remain. The refectory is now the parish church, measures 125 feet by 30½, and shows the characters of late Early English. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £365 with residence. Patron, Lord Montagu. There are three church mission chapels.

Beaumanor, a park, a manor, and a liberty in the civil parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, but which is included for ecclesiastical purposes in the parish of Woodhouse St Mary, Leicestershire, 3 miles W of Mount-Sorrel, and 3 S of Loughborough station on the M.R. Beaumanor Park is a fine country seat. The mansion, a splendid building in the Tudor style, was erected in 1847 on the site of the old house, after a design by Railton.

Beaumaris, a market-town, a municipal borough, and a parish, and the county town of Anglesey. The town stands on the west side of Beaumaris Bay, at the NE end of the Menai Strait, 6½ miles by road N by E of Bangor, 4½ NE of Menai Bridge station on the L. & N.W.R., and 249 from London; it is also connected with Bangor by a ferry from Garth Point, the distance across the Strait being ¾ of a mile, and the landing-place 2 miles below Beaumaris, the total distance from Bangor being 4 miles. The name is supposed to be derived from the French *beau marais*, beautiful marsh. Beaumaris first acquired consequence, if not existence, from the castle built by Edward I. in 1293 to secure his conquests. Edward I. surrounded the town with walls, and made it a corporation. It is well-built, and comprises two long streets, Watergate and Castle Street, together with a third leading to the west. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a county hall, in which the assizes and quarter sessions are held, a county police station, a commodious town-hall, with assembly rooms, a custom house, a literary institute, a club, a market-house, and a free grammar school. The town-hall is used for the meetings of the corporation and for petty sessions. The church was built at the end of the 13th century, with the exception of the chancel, which is of the 16th century. It contains some good monuments of the Bulkeley family, an altar-tomb of the 15th century, and a monumental stone to Sir Henry, the father of Sir Philip Sidney. There are chapels for Baptists, Congregationalists, Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyans, and Presbyterians. The grammar school was founded in 1609 by D. Hughes. The castle of Edward I., in a state of ruin, is adjacent to the upper end of the town, and has a picturesque appearance in spite of the lowness of the site. It was garrisoned in 1643 for Charles I., and made a considerable defence, but surrendered in 1646 to General Mytton. The outer wall has ten low round towers; and there is a narrow wall, running towards the sea, called the Gunner's Walk, and forming an advance work. The main structure is nearly quadrangular, with a large round tower at each corner; and the banqueting-hall, the state-rooms, and a small chapel, with finely groined roof, can still be traced. A hardie meeting was held in 1832 in the ruined banqueting-hall and chapel, attended by the Princess Victoria and her mother the Duchess of Kent. The surrounding grounds have been converted into a pleasant promenade.

The town is much and increasingly frequented as a watering-place, and it offers many attractions to visitors—fine bathing-ground, charming walks, pleasant recreations, and most magnificent views. There is a ferry to Bangor, and steamers ply to the Menai Bridge, Llandudno, Liverpool, and Carnarvon. A weekly market is held on Saturday. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1893 was 119 (6505 tons), viz., 111 (6261 tons) sailing,

and 8 (244 tons) steamers. The entries in 1892, chiefly coastwise, were 6118 (1,275,977 tons). The chief imports are timber, coal, and provisions, and the chief exports copper-ores, slate, and marble. The town was made a borough by Edward I.; it is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; is the seat of the assizes for Anglesey, and of quarter sessions; and is the headquarters of the Royal Anglesey Engineer Militia. The Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, abolished the separate representation of the Beaumaris group of boroughs. Its borough boundaries include Beaumaris parish, Llanfawr, and part of Llaniestyn. Area of the municipal borough, 3136 acres; population, 2202; area of the civil parish, 511 acres of land and 88 of foreshore and water; population, 1837; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2926. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llandegfan in the diocese of Bangor. Baron Hill, the seat of the Bulkeley family, is situated on an eminence overlooking the town.

Beaumaris Bay, the expansion of sea at the NE end of the Menai Strait, North Wales. It extends 12 miles north-eastward from Bangor to Great Orme's Head; measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance east-north-eastward, from Trwyn-Dhu-Point to Great Orme's Head; expands in the NE into the estuary of the Conway river; and is mainly occupied in the upper part, opposite and around Beaumaris, by the Lavan Sands. A safe capacious harbour on it, called Friar's Road, adjoins Beaumaris; has anchorage in from 4 to 6 fathoms, and is entered round Puffin Island by two channels marked with buoys.

Beaumont, a village and a parish in Cumberland, on the river Eden, the Roman Wall, and the Carlisle and Silloth railway, about 1 mile from Burgh station, 5 miles NW of Carlisle. Post town, Burgh-by-Sands (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1551; population, 252. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Eden, in the diocese of Carlisle; joint net value, £179 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is small and plain.

Beaumont, a village in the parish of St Peter, Jersey, 2 miles NE of St Aubin. It has a post and money order office under Jersey.

Beaumont-Chase, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish in Rutlandshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Uppingham. It commands some fine views. In 1885 a detached part of Uppingham, known as Preston Leys and Preston Leys Plantation, was united with this parish. Acreage, 463; population, 16.

Beaumont-cum-Moze, a parish in Essex, near the head of an inlet of the North Sea, between the Naze and Harwich, 2 miles N from Thorpe station on the G.E.R., and 10 E of Colchester, under which it has a post office of the name of Beaumont; money order and telegraph office, Thorpe-Soken. Acreage, 3058, of which 221 are foreshore and water; population, 402. Beaumont Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £464 with residence. The church is good, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Beaumont-Leys, formerly an extra-parochial tract, but now a parish in Leicestershire, 2 miles N of Leicester. Acreage, 1662; population, 127. Post town, Leicester; money order office, Anstey; telegraph office, Groby.

Beaupre House, the ancient seat of the Bassett family, in Glamorgan, on the river Thaw, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Cowbridge. It occupies the site of an early Welsh fortress, enlarged by the Normans, and is itself a curious mixture of Gothic and Greek architecture, designed by a native artist of the name of Twrch.

Beausale, a township in Hatton parish, Warwickshire, 4 miles NW of Warwick. Acreage, 1699; population, 215.

Beaworth or Beworth, a parish in Hants, 4 miles S of Alresford station on the L. & S.W.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Winchester. Post town, Alresford; money order and telegraph office, Cheriton. Area, 1508 acres; population, 136. A leaden box containing about 700 coins of William the Conqueror and William Rufus was found here in 1833. This parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Kilmeston, in the diocese of Winchester; joint net yearly value, £240, in the gift of the Crown. The church is a small structure erected in 1838.

Beaworthy or Beworth, a parish in Devonshire. It has a station under the name of Halwill and Beaworthy, also at Ashbury, on the L. & S.W.R., 296 miles from London, 9 from Okehampton and Holsworthy, and 6 SW of Hatherleigh. Post town, Beaworthy, which is the money order office; telegraph office, at the railway station. Acreage, 3823; population, 268. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £110. The church is a neat small edifice, with a low square tower, and was restored in 1871. There is a chapel for Bible Christians.

Beazley-End, a small village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Braintree, in Essex.

Bebington or Bebbington, two townships and a parish in Cheshire. The townships are styled Higher and Lower; they lie on the river Mersey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Birkenhead, and have a station of the name of Bebington on the Birkenhead railway, and post offices under Birkenhead, and are practically suburbs of Birkenhead. New Ferry, a hamlet in Lower Bebington township, and Rock Ferry, partly in the township of Higher Bebington and partly in that of Tranmere, contain numerous villa residences. Acreage of Higher Bebington, 944; population, 4372. Acreage of Lower Bebington, 1054; population, 5216. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of Higher Bebington, 2500; of Lower Bebington, 2519. The parish includes also the townships of Tranmere, Storeton, and Poulton-cum-Spital. Excellent building stone of the New Red Sandstone is obtained from Storeton quarries. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £329 with residence. The parish church of St Andrew is very ancient, partly Norman with Saxon remains, and partly Decorated. It was enlarged in 1841, and a lych-gate was erected in 1893. The vicarage of Christchurch, Higher Bebington, is a separate benefice; value, £180 with residence. The church was built in 1859. New Ferry, Rock Ferry, and the three vicarages of Tranmere are separate benefices. There is a chapel for Primitive Methodists at Lower Bebington and for Congregationalists at Rock Ferry. See NEW FERRY, ROCK FERRY, and TRAN-MERE.

Beside, a township in Hornton parish, Northumberland, with a station on the Blyth and Tyne section of the N.E.R., 2 miles W of Blyth, and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Bedlington. Acreage, 535; population, 78. There is a large colliery and three dissenting chapels.

Beccanlen. See BECKLEY, Sussex.

Beccles, an ancient market-town, municipal borough, and parish in Suffolk. The town stands on the river Waveney and on the G.E.R., amid pleasant environs, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Lowestoft. It belonged anciently to Bury Abbey, and suffered severely in 1586 from fire. It is now well-built, and comprises several streets, which diverge from a spacious market-place, with a considerable number of separate private residences. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, and it possesses an estate of about 958 acres, the revenue of which until recently precluded the necessity for borough rates. It has also several valuable charities and some almshouses. The town is well paved, sewer, and lighted, and is supplied with water by the Beccles Water Company. The chief industries are malting, printing, tanning, coach-building, the manufacture of agricultural implements, bricks, tiles, earthenware, and tobacco pipes. There is a large town-hall, held in trust by the mayor, used for religious, social, and political purposes, a town library, a council chamber, corn hall, and hospital. The old jail was converted in 1879 into a court-house, where the petty sessions and county courts are held, and a police station with a lock-up. The parish church is Later English; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, altogether 148 feet long and 61½ wide, was renovated in 1859, and has a tower, 92 feet high, built about 1515, detached a short distance from the SE corner, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Another church or a chapel, connected with an hospital for lepers, founded in the time of Edward III., stood at Endgate. A cemetery, formed in 1854, comprises 5 acres beautifully laid out, and contains two chapels. The town has Baptist, Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. It has a head post office, a station on the G.E.R., two banking offices, two endowed schools, and

regular communication by steamers with London by way of Lowestoft. The Waveney is navigable hence to the sea, making Beccles a support to Yarmouth. Messrs Clowes & Sons, Limited, the eminent printers of London, have a branch here, and publish a weekly newspaper. The town is a polling place for the Northern division of the county. The parish is conteminate with the borough. Acreage, 2017; population, 6669. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £230 with residence, in the gift of Simeon Trustees.

Becconsall. See HESKETH-WITH-BECCONSALL.

Beccott, a hamlet in Arlington parish, Devon.

Bechan, a name for the river Vyrnwy, a river of North Wales, for parts of its course before its junction with the Eijnion.

Bechton. See BETCHTON.

Beck, a name of Saxon origin signifying "a brook," also a name of Scandinavian origin signifying "a beacon-stone" or "beacon-tower."

Beckbury, a village and a parish in Salop, on a tributary of the Severn, 4 miles SW of Albrighton station on the G.W.R., and 5 S by E of Shifnal, under which there is a post and money order office; telegraph office, Albrighton. Acreage, 1346; population, 319. Caynton House and Beckbury Hall are the chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £281. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1884-87. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Beckenham, a large parish and suburb of London in Kent, situated at the head of the Ravensbourne river, 10 miles from London, and 2 from Bromley. The L.C. & D. and the Mid-Kent railways have joint use of Beckenham junction station, and the Mid-Kent has a station at New Beckenham. Kent House station belongs to the L.C. & D.R. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 3881; population, 20,707. The parish is governed by a local board consisting of 15 members. The Church of St George was entirely rebuilt in 1887, replacing a structure of old date in the Perpendicular style. The new church occupies the same site, is an edifice in the Decorated style of Kentish ragstone, and has sittings for over 1000 persons. Edward King, author of "Monimenta Antiqua," is buried in the churchyard, the entrance to which is by a very picturesque lych gate. The living is a rectory; value, £623. St James's, erected in 1879, is a large building of red brick in the Gothic style. St Paul's is an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1872; the church is a stone building in the Early English style. The living is a vicarage; gross value, £785 with residence. Holy Trinity is a parish formed in 1878; the church is a building of Kentish ragstone in the Early English style. Christchurch is a parish formed in 1878; the church is a building of Suffolk brick in the Gothic style. St Barnabas is a parish formed in 1879; the church is only partly built, the nave being still of iron. There are two other district churches, and chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists, three almshouses, a cottage hospital, a large public hall, a free-masons' lodge, several mission rooms, and a small naval asylum. There are several fine residences in the neighbourhood, including Beckenham Park, Langley Park, and Eden Park.

Beckering-Holton. See HOLTON-BECKERING.

Beckermeth, a township in the parishes of St Bridget-Beckermeth and St John-Beckermeth, Cumberland, on the river Ehen, with a station on the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont railway, 3 miles S of Egremont. It has a post and money order office under Carnforth; telegraph office, Calder-Bridge. A property in the neighbourhood, called Wotebank, was the scene of the tragical subject of Mrs Cowley's "Edwina." The lady of a proprietor was killed on the grounds by a wolf, and found in a mangled state on a bank, when her husband exclaimed in horror, "Wo to this bank!"

"Wo to thee, bank! the attendants echoed round,
And pitying shepherds caught the grief-fraught sound;
Thus to this hour, through every changing age,
Through every year's still ever-varying stage,
The name remains."

Beckermeth, St Bridget, a parish in Cumberland, on the coast and on the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont railway, extending from Beckermeth township south-eastward to the vicinity of Calder-Bridge. Post town, Beckermeth under

Carnforth. Acreage, 5063; population, 655. Freestone is quarried. The church is old and lonely, and now used merely for marriages and burials, and a new church at Calder-Bridge is attended by the inhabitants.

Beckermeth, St John, a parish in Cumberland, on the coast and on the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont railway, extending from Beckermeth township north-westward to Ehen-side—the river Ehen dividing Lowside Quarter, St Bees, from St John's. Post town, Beckermeth under Carnforth. Acreage, 2946; population, 682. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £168 with residence. The present church is modern. Old stones found on rebuilding in 1879 gave proof of a very ancient structure on the site.

Becketsbury, an ancient Roman camp on Westridge, Gloucestershire, 1 mile N of Wotton-under-Edge. It occupies about 4 acres, has a double trench, and is planted with beech.

Beckett, a tithing in Shrivenham parish, Berks, in the vicinity of the G.W.R., 5 miles SW of Faringdon. It was formerly called Becote; belonged once to the Earls of Evreux, then to the priory of Norion in Normandy; was seized, and made an occasional residence by King John, and passed afterwards to a family who took from it the name of De Beckett. It now belongs to Viscount Barrington. The present mansion on it superseded a large ancient manor-house, is a fine edifice in the Tudor style, and contains some interesting paintings and the chess-pieces of Charles I. The grounds, extending over 150 acres, are very picturesque and beautiful.

Beckfoot, a hamlet in Bingley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire.

Beckfoot, a village in Holme Cultram parish, Cumberland.

Beckford, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands on the river Carrant, 6 miles NE of Tewkesbury, and 7 SW of Evesham, and has a station on the Ashchurch and Evesham branch of the M.R., and a post office under Tewkesbury, with telegraph office at the railway station. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bangrove, Didcot, and Grafton. Acreage, 2778; population of the civil parish, 433; of the ecclesiastical, with Ashton-under-Hill, 794. Beckford Hall, an Elizabethan mansion, restored in 1863, was formerly the seat of the Wakemans family. The manor was given, in the time of Henry I., to the abbey of St Martin in Normandy; and passed after the suppression first to Eton College, next to Fotheringhay, next to Sir Richard Lee. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Ashton-under-Hill annexed, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £500 with residence. The church is Norman, and has a lofty central Perpendicular tower crowned with pinnacles.

Beckham, East, a parish in Norfolk, 4 miles WSW of Cromer, and 2½ S from Sherringham station on the E. & M.R. Post town, Dereham; telegraph office, Holt. Acreage, 790; population, 68. The living is a sinecure in the diocese of Norwich, and the church, after being a long time in ruins, was pulled down in 1890, and its materials used to build a new church at West Beckham.

Beckham, West, a parish in Norfolk, 5 miles WSW of Cromer, and 4 E from Holt station on the M. and G.N. Joint railways. Post, money order, and telegraph office, Holt (R.S.O.) Acreage, 766; population, 260; of the ecclesiastical parish of East and West Beckham, 330. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross value (East and West), £171. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The old dilapidated church was pulled down in 1890, and a new one built on a more convenient site, re-using all the stonework in the old church of West Beckham and in the ruins at East Beckham, the new church serving both East and West Beckham, which were united for ecclesiastical purposes by Order in Council in 1888. Erpingham Union Workhouse, erected in 1851, stands in this parish.

Beckhouse, a hamlet in Embleton township, Cumberland, about ½ a mile from Embleton station on the Cocker-mouth, Keswick, and Penrith railway.

Beckingham, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Witham, 3½ miles N of Claypole station on the G.N.R., and 5 E of Newark. The parish includes the hamlet

of Sutton, and has a post office under Newark, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Brant Broughton. Acreage, 1964; population of the civil parish, 282; of the ecclesiastical, with Stragglethorpe and Fenton, 431. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacies of Stragglethorpe and Fenton, in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £430 with residence. The church, which is a stone building chiefly of the Perpendicular period, was restored in 1857-58, and again in 1888. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Beckingham, a large village and a parish in Notts, near the river Trent, 2½ miles W by N of Gainsborough, under which the parish has a post office, and a station on the G.N.R. Acreage, 2634; population, 492. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £217 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and it was thoroughly restored in 1892. The vicarage house was erected in 1874 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and small charities. Dr William Howell the historian was a native.

Beckington, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands near the river Frome, 3 miles NE of Frome station on the G.W.R. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. It was formerly a place of some importance, carrying on woollen manufactures, but suffered greatly from the decline of the clothing trade. The parish includes also the hamlet of Rudge. Acreage, 2099; population, of the civil parish, 855; of the ecclesiastical (with Standerwick), 868. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Standerwick, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £683 with residence. The church was restored in 1861 and 1873, and contains monuments of the Seymours and the poet, Daniel. There are a Baptist chapel and some small charities. Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who figured in the legislation against the Wickliffites, was a native, and Huish, one of the editors of the Polyglott Bible, was rector. Standerwick Court is in the neighbourhood.

Beckjay, a township in Clungunford parish, Salop, 9 miles WNW of Ludlow.

Beckley, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands on the line of the Roman road from Alcester to Wallingford, on an eminence overhanging the south side of Otmoor, 3 miles SE of Islip station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 NE of Oxford, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Headington. It was the burial-place of the British saint Donanverdh, and the hereditary property of King Alfred. The parish includes also the hamlets of Studley and Horton-cum-Studley, and by the Divided Parishes Act of 1882 Stowood, formerly a distinct parish, was made a hamlet of Beckley. Area, 3620 acres; population of the civil parish, 345; of the ecclesiastical, 395. A Benedictine priory was founded at Studley in the time of Henry II. by Bertrand de St Walery, passed at the dissolution to the Crokes, and was converted into a dwelling-house in 1587. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £148 with residence. The church is an interesting structure of the 14th century, and has remains of very curious frescoes, a font with ancient stone desk, and tombs of the Crokes.

Beckley, a parish in Sussex. It adjoins the river Rother, on the border of the county, 6 miles NW of Rye station on the S.E.R. It was known to the Saxons as Becanlen, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 5620; population, 1141. There were formerly extensive ironworks, and one part of the parish is still called Beckley Furnace. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £600 with residence. Patrons, University College, Oxford. The church is very good, and was restored in 1885. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Beck, Little, a hamlet in the parish of Eskdaleside-cum-Ugglebarnby, N. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles SW of Whitty.

Beck-Row, a watch or hamlet in Mildenhall parish, Suffolk, 3 miles NW of Mildenhall. It has a church erected in 1876, a Wesleyan chapel, and a home for girls maintained by the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society.

Beckside, a hamlet in Holker Upper township, Cartmel parish, Lancashire, ½ mile from Kirkby station on the Furness railway.

Beckton, a station on the G.E.R., Essex 9 miles E of

London. The Gas Light and Coke Company of London have extensive works here covering an area of 40 acres.

Beckurmonds. See BEGGARMONDS.

Beckwithshaw, a village and an ecclesiastical parish, constituted in 1887, in the W. R. Yorkshire, comprising part of the parish of Paonal, the whole of Haverah Park, and part of St Mary's, Low Harrogate. It has a post office under Harrogate, which is the money order, telegraph office, and railway station. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 310. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £206 with residence. The church, erected in 1886, is a building in the Early English style.

Becky, The, a streamlet of Devon, rising on the east side of Dartmoor Forest, and running 4 miles north-eastward to the river Wrey, 4½ miles SE of Moreton-Hampstead. A fall occurs in it, about 3 miles from its source, about 80 feet in descent, down a granite precipice. This makes a grand appearance after heavy rains, and has accompaniments which always look romantic, even when the water shrieks into mere tricklings among the rocks. The valley of the stream is the Houndtor Combe, overhung by the Houndtor Mountain, capped with rocks resembling the colonnade of a ruined temple, and it both contains very striking scenery within itself and looks out on some most interesting views.

Becontree, a hundred in Essex. It is bounded on the W by the river Roding and on the S by the Thames, measures 8 miles by 5½, and contains nine parishes.

Becote. See BECKETT.

Bedale, a market-town, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on a small tributary of the Swale, adjacent to the Northallerton and Leyburn railway, near the Leeming Roman way, 8 miles SW by W of Northallerton. It consists chiefly of one street, and has a head post office, a railway station, two banks, two chief inns, petty sessions, court-house, and assembly rooms, a reading room and free library, a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, two endowed schools, almshouses, a workhouse, and several charities. The church is Early English and large; has a square embattled tower, so strong as to have been used for defence in the Border forays; it contains monuments to the Earl of Arundel and others, and was renovated in 1855. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and fairs on Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, 6 July, 11 Oct., and on Monday week before Christmas. The circumjacent country is highly cultivated, and has a character for producing excellent riding-horses. Bedale Hall, an elegant mansion, and Bedale Grange, another chief residence, are adjacent. A castle was built by Brian Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, on a spot now within the grounds of Bedale Hall, but has disappeared.

The township includes the town, and comprises 1682 acres; population, 1090. The parish contains also the townships of Firby, Crakehall, Aiskew, Langthorne, East Brompton, and Rands-Grange in the district of Bedale, and the townships of Burrill-cum-Cowling and Hutton-Hang in the district of Leyburn. Population of the ecclesiastical parish with Burrill, 2204. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £2200 with residence. Patron, Sir H. Monson de la Poer Beresford-Peirse, Bart.

Bedanford. See BEDFORD.

Bedburn, The, a stream of Durham. It rises on Egglestone Common, and runs 10 miles north-eastward to the Wear below Hoppyland Park.

Bedburn, North, a township in Witton-le-Wear parish, Durham, forming the ecclesiastical parish of Fir Tree, near the Weardale railway and the river Wear, 5½ miles NW of Bishop-Auckland, and 1½ mile from Bedburn station on the main line of the N.E.R. It comprises the villages of Houghton-le-Wear, Firtree, High and Low Bitchburn, Thistle Flat, and Hargill Hill. Acreage, 2837; population, 2478. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £310 per annum, alternately in the gift of the Bishop of Durham and the Crown. There are three dissenting chapels in the township, also extensive collieries, and bricks of a superior kind are manufactured here. There is a workman's hall, with library and recreation rooms.

Bedburn, South, a township in Hamsterley parish, Durham, on the Bedburn rivulet, 3½ miles from the Weardale railway, and 7½ W of Bishop-Auckland. Acreage, 10,046; population, 300. There are the remains of a Roman encamp-

ment here. Hoppyland Park, Dryderdale Hall, Pillmore Hall, and Schull Hall are the principal seats in the neighbourhood.

Beddgelert or **Bethgelert**, a village in Carnarvonshire, and a parish partly also in Merionethshire. The village stands at the confluence of the Colwyn and the Glaslyn rivers, near Aberglaslyn Pass, 6 miles S of the summit of Snowdon, 7 N of Porthmadoc on the Cambrian and Festiniog railways, 4 from Snowdon station on the North Wales Narrow Gauge railway, and 13 SE of Carnarvon. It nestles in a deep romantic vale, engirt by lofty mountains, amidst the grandest scenery in Wales; presents very strong attractions to tourists, artists, and anglers; was anciently noted as a resting-place of pilgrims; and has a post and telegraph office under Carnarvon. The church was restored in 1882; it has two fine arches in the Early English style, and the east window has three long lancet lights also in the Early English style filled with stained glass. It is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient priory. The priory is thought by some to have been older than Owen Gwynedd, who began to reign in 1137, by others to have been founded by Llewelyn the Great. A romantic tradition asserts that Llewelyn founded it to commemorate the preservation of his infant son in its cradle from an intruding wolf, the animal being killed there by a watchful hound, and the hound itself killed immediately after through mistake by the master, and this tradition is the subject of the late Hon. W. R. Spencer's ballad of "Prince Llewelyn and his Greyhound Gelert," but it probably was borrowed from some one of similar old stories current in England, in Ireland, in France, in Persia, and in other countries. The parish comprises 26,060 acres; population, 1217. Moel Hebog, a mountain overhanging the village on the W, has a recess which was a hiding-place of Owen Glendower, and yielded up from a bog in 1784 a very curious brass Roman shield. Some pretty cascades occur on the Colwyn, a few hundred yards from the village, and the pass to the S, noticed in the article **ABERGASLYN**, teems with interest. The principal scene of Southey's poem of "Madoc" is laid in the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £187 with residence. There are two dissenting chapels.

Beddingham, a parish in Sussex, on the river Ouse and on the L.B. & S.C.R., near Glynde station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Lewes, under which it has a post office; money order office, West Firle; telegraph office, Glynde railway station. Acreage, 2888; population, 454. The manor is mentioned in the will of King Alfred, and had a monastery in the beginning of the 9th century. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of West Firle, in the diocese of Chichester; value, £196. Patrons, the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Chichester alternately. The church was restored in 1858, and again in 1884. A reading-room and institute was erected near Glynde in 1884.

Beddington, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands on the river Wandle, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Waddon station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Croydon. The parish includes also the hamlet of Wallington and the manor of Bandon. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 3128; population of the civil parish, 2607; of the ecclesiastical, 3217. The manor belonged to the Carews from 1360 till 1860. Beddington House, now the Female Orphan Asylum, is chiefly a brick edifice of 1709, but includes a great hall, with very rich open roof, visited by Queen Elizabeth, and contained interesting portraits, a curious trophy of arms, and an elaborately formed door-lock. An orangery here, destroyed in 1739, sprang from pipes imported by Sir Francis Carew, the brother-in-law of Sir Walter Raleigh, the first pines planted in England. At Woodcote, in the southern part of the parish, many Roman remains have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £895 with residence. The church shows Norman traces; was founded before the Conquest, and rebuilt of flint in the time of Richard I.; was renovated and extended, at a cost of £3000, in 1850; and was again repaired in 1869. The district chapelry of Holy Trinity, Waldon, and Wallington is a separate charge, formed in 1867.

Bedewind. See **BEDWIN**, GREAT.

Bedfield, a village and a parish in Suffolk, 4 miles NW of Framlingham station on the G.E.R., with a post office under Framlingham (R.S.O.), which is the telegraph office;

money order office, Worlingworth. Acreage, 1270; population, 357. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £253, with 18 acres of glebe and residence, in the gift of the Earl of Stradbroke. The church is an ancient edifice of flint in the Perpendicular style.

Bedfont, East, a village and a parish in Middlesex. The village stands 1 mile NW of Feltham station on the L. & S.W.R., and 3 miles ENE of Staines, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Feltham. The parish includes also the hamlet of Hatton. Acreage, 1926; population, 1815. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London; net value, £262 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is very ancient, has a Saxon porch, and was restored in 1886. It is probably the oldest church in Middlesex; there are two wall paintings—one of the Crucifixion, the other of the Last Judgment, dating from the 12th century.

Bedfont, West, a hamlet in Stanwell parish, Middlesex, on King's river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of East Bedfont.

Bedford, a municipal and parliamentary borough in the northern division of Bedfordshire, and the capital of the county. It stands on the river Ouse, in a pleasant fertile valley, $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of London. The Ouse is navigable hence to the sea, but the traffic has ceased, though regattas are still held. The M.R. has a large station here, and a branch of the L. & N.W.R. from Oxford to Cambridge to join the G.E.R. passes through the town. This line also communicates with the G.N.R. at Sandy. The town is thus well served by railways, there being no less than six outlets by the different lines.

Bedford was known to the Saxons as *Bedanford* or *Bedincanford*, signifying "the lodging or fortress at the ford." Cuthwulf defeated the Britons near it in 571. The Danes attacked it in 911 and 921, and burned it in 1010. A castle was built at it near the river soon after the Conquest, figured in the wars of the Barons, was taken in 1138 by King Stephen, again in 1216 by Fulk de Breot, and destroyed in 1224 by Henry III. Nothing of the castle remains except a portion of the entrenchments, and the site of its keep is occupied by a bowling-green. Hugh de Beaumont, son of the Earl of Leicester, was made Earl of Bedford by King Stephen, but fell from his allegiance and was degraded. Ingelram de Cocey was raised to the earldom by Edward III. John Plantagenet, third son of Henry IV., was made Duke of Bedford by Henry V., but died without issue. The Russell family were raised to the Dukedom in 1694, and have their chief seat at Woburn Abbey. Three men who have shed great lustre upon Bedford were Sir W. Harpur, some time Lord Mayor of London, who died in 1574; S. Palmer the nonconformist, and John Bunyan, the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress." The first and the second were natives, and the third was born at Elstow, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S, and achieved at Bedford the chief experiences of his remarkable life.

The town consists of a principal street, above a mile long, several intersecting streets, and some suburbs; has undergone great recent improvement and considerable increase; contains many old substantial houses, and some handsome new ones; and presents altogether a pleasing appearance. The bridge across the Ouse, connecting High Street and Mary Street, occupies the site of one which stood nearly 600 years, has five arches, and was built in 1813 at a cost of £15,000. There is also a second bridge of three arches in wrought-iron and stone, carrying a roadway 40 feet wide, the foundations of which were laid in 1883, and which was opened in 1884, and an iron foot bridge opened in 1888. The Shire Hall, originally erected in 1753, was rebuilt 1879-82, at a cost of £20,000. It contains rooms for the sessions and the assizes, and the meetings of the county council are held here. The Corn Exchange, a commodious building of white brick and Bath stone, was completed in 1874. It is used for social and political purposes, as well as for a corn market. The old one is now used as a covered market for fruit and flowers. The county jail, on the site of the prison in which it is believed Bunyan wrote his "Pilgrim's Progress," was rebuilt in 1849 at a cost of £23,000; is of three storeys, and has 176 cells for males and 8 for females, houses for the chief warders being attached. The Bedford Infirmary stands in spacious grounds on the Ampthill Road;

is a brick edifice with stone front dating from 1803, and has accommodation for about 100 in-patients. The Bedford Rooms, a fine building in Harpur Street, which became the property of the Bedford Literary and Scientific Institute in 1884, contains a fine library, and affords accommodation to the County Archaeological, Natural History, and Agricultural Societies. There are also three good club-houses occupied by the Bedford Town and County, Conservative, and Liberal Clubs. The cemetery, Foster's Hill, opened in 1855, contains two mortuary chapels, and covers an area of 36 acres, and at the foot of the Cemetery Hill an ornamental park and recreation ground has been laid out, having an area of 61 acres. The latter was opened in 1888 by the Marquis of Tavistock, and is a great acquisition to the town; it has recently become the property of the Corporation by Act of Parliament. There is also a handsome promenade along the north margin of the Ouse, which extends as far as Newnham. Remains of an interesting edifice of the 14th century, with window-tracery and other decorations, stand at the foot of a yard leading out at High Street, and now form part of the George Inn. The river Ouse is a most charming feature in the town, and affords abundant amusement in boating, fishing, and swimming. The embankment, with the long promenades on both sides of the river, is well planted with flowers and shrubs. A meadow, called King's Mead, belonging in old times to the town, lies about 2 miles distant, on the right bank of the Ouse, and contains a sulphuretted saline spring. It is now, however, in private hands. The town is well supplied with water, drawn through a horizontal shaft in the oolite limestone, at the northern boundary of the borough, and has a thorough system of drainage on modern principles.

The town, as defined by its borough boundaries, comprises 2223 acres; and it is divided into two wards and five parishes. The wards are Eastern and Western; and the parishes are St Cuthbert, St Peter, St Paul, St Mary, and St John, with the ecclesiastical parishes of the Holy Trinity and St Leonard, and the ecclesiastical district of St Martin. St Cuthbert parish is wholly in the Eastern ward, while each of the other parishes is partly in both wards. All the livings are in the diocese of Ely. St Cuthbert is a rectory; net yearly value, £350 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. St Peter is also a rectory; gross yearly value, £549 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. St Paul's is a vicarage; gross yearly value, £350 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. St Mary's is a rectory; gross yearly value, £136 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of London (two turns) and of Balliol College, Oxford (one turn). St John's is a rectory; net yearly value, £370 with residence, in the gift of a private patron. Holy Trinity is a vicarage; gross value, £409 with residence, in the gift of the Vicar of St Paul's. St Leonard's is a vicarage; gross value, £150 with residence, in the gift of the Rector of St Mary's, Bedford. St Cuthbert's Church was rebuilt in 1847, is in the Norman style, and was enlarged in 1865, and again in 1877. St Peter's is Norman and Early English, and has been several times repaired and enlarged. St Paul's is Early and Decorated English, and has a handsome tower and octagonal spire. Trinity Church was built in 1840, and made a separate charge in 1860. St Mary's is Later English with a Norman tower. St John's is Later English, and was thoroughly restored in 1869-70. St Martin's Church, a modern edifice of brick and Bath stone, was opened in 1889. Population of the ecclesiastical parishes of Holy Trinity, 9390; of St Cuthbert, 3324; of St John, 672; of St Leonards, 2329; of St Mary, 2549; of St Paul, 5061; and of St Peter Martin, 4698. The Bunyan Chapel was rebuilt in 1849, on the site of the "Old Meeting" in which John Bunyan preached from 1671 till 1688, and has a tablet to him on its side and his chair in the vestry. In 1876 the Duke of Bedford gave two massive bronze doors, having ten panels, by Boehm, representing in relief scenes from the "Pilgrim's Progress," to this chapel. The town has also eighteen dissenting chapels and places of worship used by the Baptists, Brethren, Catholics, Congregationalists, Catholic Apostolic Church, Christadelphians, Huntingdonians, Moravians, Primitive Methodists, Salvation Army, Theistic church, and Wesleyan Methodists. The Roman Catholic church is a lofty edifice of stone in the Early and Decorated style. Among the public monuments of the

town the most noteworthy is a fine bronze statue of John Bunyan, designed by Sir J. E. Boehm, and presented to the town by the Duke of Bedford in 1874, and placed in St Peter's Green. A monastery seems to have been founded on the bank of the Ouse to the W of the town, pretty early in the Saxon times; and a chapel, probably connected with it, was the burial-place of King Offa, and was swept away in an inundation. Caldwell Priory, near this, was founded in the time of King John for brethren of the order of the Holy Cross, and some vestiges of it remain. A Franciscan friary, an hospital of St Leonard, and an hospital or priory of St John the Baptist, stood in the S part of the town, and the last was endowed in the time of Edward II.

The charities and the educational advantages of Bedford are remarkably rich and numerous. A bequest by Sir William Harpur, in the time of Edward VI., of some property in Bedford and of 13 acres of land within the parish of St Andrew-Holborn in London, has increased enormously in value, and is disbursed under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, approved in 1873, in supporting a grammar-school organised in four departments—viz. Preparatory, Junior, Classical, and Civil and Military—a high school for girls, a modern school for boys and girls, and elementary schools for boys, girls, and infants. All the Bedford schools are under the Harpur Trust, and it further affords support to forty-six almshouses for aged couples, a sum of money distributed yearly to decayed housekeepers, and other charities. The grammar-school furnishes the highest education to free boarders and scholars; the other schools are conducted with signal efficiency; and all are accessible to the children of all classes of the townspeople. The school buildings were considerably enlarged in 1861, and they form a handsome range in the Tudor style. A new building, to furnish accommodation for 1000 boys, was opened in 1891 at a cost of about £25,000, in front of which is a cricket field of 11 acres. The old grammar-school was purchased by the corporation for municipal purposes. The educational advantages of Bedford have attracted large numbers of retired officers, and widows of clergymen and professional men to the town. Other charities exist of considerable value, and include schools and almshouses. Scientific, artistic, philanthropic, and religious societies are numerous.

Bedford is the marketing centre of a great agricultural district, and it possesses also several breweries, maltings, and coach factories, and numerous workers in the making of shoes, straw-plait, and pillow lace, but its chief industry is the manufacture of agricultural implements. The Britannia Ironworks here occupy an area of some 20 acres, are admirably built, and thoroughly furnished throughout with modern machinery. All kinds of agricultural machinery are produced, both for the home and foreign trade. There are also other factories for the making of lifting and travelling machinery, and brick and tile making machines. Weekly markets are held every Saturday; and fairs on the 21 and 22 April and 12 and 13 October principally for cattle, but also as pleasure fairs, and on the first Tuesday in July for wool. All are well attended. The town has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, and several hawking-offices; it publishes four newspapers; and it is the political capital of the county, the seat of assizes and sessions, the headquarters of the militia, and the head of an excise collection. It is a borough by prescription; was chartered by Henry II.; is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. From the 23rd of Edward I. until 1885 Bedford sent two members to Parliament, but in the latter year the Redistribution of Seats Act reduced the number to one. Population of the municipal and parliamentary borough, 28,023; of the civil parish of St Cuthbert, 3324; of St John, 672; of St Mary, 4878; of St Paul, 14,451; and of St Peter, 4698.

Bedford, a township and a parish in the union of Leigh, Lancashire. The township lies on the Tyldesley and Kenyon branch railway, 1 mile ENE of Leigh, and has a station on the railway. It adjoins Leigh, and for all purposes is a part of that town. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 2826; population of the civil parish, 9455; of the ecclesiastical, 9010. There are cotton and silk mills, two iron foundries, collieries, and brickfields. The living is a vicarage called Bedford-Leigh in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Leigh.

The church was built in 1840, and there are Methodist and Roman Catholic chapels, and small charities.

Bedford Level, an extensive marshy flat in Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, and Cambridge. It includes about 63,000 acres in Norfolk, 30,000 in Suffolk, 50,000 in Huntingdon, Peterborough fen in Northampton, the parts of Holland in Lincoln, and nearly all the Isle of Ely in Cambridge, and comprises altogether about 450,000 acres. It was anciently covered with forest; was disforested by the Romans, and intersected by a Roman road; was afterwards brought into a state of high cultivation; was laid waste, in the 13th century, by repeated inundations of the sea; and settled into a mixture of morass and lake, in some places 20 feet deep, and in some parts navigated by boats. Repeated attempts were made to drain it, especially in the reign of Henry VI. and in the early part of the reign of Charles I., but without success. Another and better attempt was begun in 1649 by the fourth Earl of Bedford, whose energetic measures were carried out under the direction of the famous Dutch engineer, Cornelius Vermuyden. A company was then formed to effect and maintain drainage, was incorporated in 1664, and by their labours great cuts, called the Old and New Bedford rivers, Bevil's River, Sam's Cut, Peakirk, South-east, Sixteen-Foot Counter, South Holland Drain, and North Level Drain were formed; numerous small cuts also were made; old embankments were strengthened and improved, new embankments were thrown up, and extensive tracts of pasture and corn-land were reclaimed.

The corporation thus established has since been kept up, and consists of a governor, 6 bailiffs, 20 conservators, and a commonalty. It is empowered to impose and levy taxes for the preservation of its land, and for upholding the ways, passages, rivers, cuts, banks, &c. throughout the Level, which are also the property of the corporation. The governor and bailiffs must each possess at least 400 acres of the land granted to the corporation to qualify them for holding these offices. The qualification requisite for the conservators is 290 acres, and such of the commonalty as possess 100 acres are allowed to vote in the election of the officers of the corporation.

At various times during the last two centuries extensive works have been carried on to effect a better drainage of this large flat region by the construction of artificial rivers. The principal of these was completed under Acts passed in 1827 and 1829 for improving the outfall of the river Nene; for the drainage of the lands discharging their waters in Wisbeach river; for improving the navigation of the Wisbeach river from the upper end of Kinderley's Cut to the sea; and for embanking the salt marshes lying between Kinderley's Cut and the sea. Under these Acts a new channel was cut for the discharge of the waters of the Nene into the sea, reclaiming several thousand acres of marsh land, and affording a safe passage between Wisbeach and the sea for small vessels at all states of the tide. Further important works were subsequently carried out, and so effectively has the work been done that some places formerly marsh have now in dry seasons barely sufficient water. Formerly an immense number of windmills were employed for raising and carrying off the water, but these are now to a great extent superseded by steam engines. In the North Level the drainage is effected without either windmills or steam engines. Abundant crops of grain, flax, coleseed, and various other kinds of produce are now raised in the Bedford Level.

Bedford Park, an ecclesiastical parish in Middlesex, formed in 1879 from the parishes of Chiswick, All Saints, South Acton, and St George—Old Brentford. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It is included in the local board districts of Chiswick and Acton. The church is an edifice of brick in the Queen Anne style, and was erected in 1880 at a cost of £7000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London; net yearly value, £200 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of London.

Bedford Rivers, New and Old, two of the finest drains of the Bedford Level. They go 21 miles north-eastward, from Earith in Hunts to Salter's Lode near Downham in Norfolk, and run nearly parallel to each other, about a mile asunder. The New river was cut about 1650, and is 100 feet wide, while the Old river, which was cut earlier, is 70 feet wide.

Bedfordshire or **Beds**, an inland county, bounded on the NW by Northampton, on the NE by Huntingdon, on the E by Cambridge, on the SE and S by Herts, and on the SW and W by Bucks. Its greatest length is 36½ miles; its greatest breadth, 22½ miles; its circuit, about 145 miles; and its area, according to the returns furnished by the Ordnance Survey Department, 298,494 acres. The general aspect is diversified and pleasing. The surface in the centre, called the Vale of Bedford, is preëminently flat and luxuriant; in the SW hilly, a portion of the Chilterns, commanding extensive views; on the flanks of the Vale of Bedford and in the N, hilly and rolling; and in other parts, a mixture of swells and flats. The chief rivers are the Ouse, the Ivel, the Iliz, the Ousel, and the Lea. The prevailing rocks in the S, up to Houghton-Regis and Barton-in-the-Clay, are chalk; those of a belt about 7 miles broad, east-north-eastward from Eaton-Bray and Leighton-Buzzard, are upper greensand and gault; those of a belt of similar but more irregular breadth immediately N of this, are lower greensand; those of the tracts farther N and NE, including most of the Vale of Bedford, are middle oolite, variously coral rag, calcareous grit, and Oxford clay; and those of a small tract along the Ouse N of Bedford, and of another small tract continuous with this in the extreme NW, are lower oolite, variously forest marble, Bradford clay, and fuller's earth. Chalk, under the name of clunch, is burnt for lime; freestone is found at Tottenham; a little ironstone is found; fuller's earth, of economical value, was formerly raised in Aspley-Guise; and a few grains of gold were once obtained at Pulloxhill. Mineral springs occur at Bedford, Bletsoe, Bromham, Clapham, Cranfield, Milton-Ernest, Odell, and Turvey. The climate is mild and genial.

The soil is very various and mixed, and occasions diversity of husbandry. A very thin soil lies on most of the chalk hills; a mixed sand prevails from Woburn to the vicinity of Biggleswade; a rich gravelly loam lies along much of the Ouse and the Ivel; and a clayey soil, often very fertile, prevails throughout the Vale of Bedford and the N.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1892.

CROPS.	Acres.	LIVE STOCK.	Number.
Corn Crops,	86,304	Horses—Used solely for Agriculture,	9,332
Green Crops,	29,849	“ Unbroken,	2,942
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 21,750		“ Mares kept for Breeding,	287
Permanent Pasture,	86,525	Cows and Heifers in Milk or Calf,	12,854
Bare Fallow,	12,294	Other Cattle,	24,652
Orchards,	798	Sheep,	130,851
Market Gardens,	6,828	Pigs,	27,321
Small Fruit,	106		
Nursery Grounds,	41		
Woods and Plantations, 12,270			

The chief crops raised are wheat, barley, oats, beans, hay, and fruit. Large quantities of vegetables, butter, and cheese are sent to market. Round Biggleswade much of the land is devoted to pickle farming, and immense quantities of onions, cucumbers, cabbages, &c. are raised for pickling. Husbandry employs a larger proportion of the population than in almost any other tract of equal extent in England. Manufactures are confined chiefly to pillow-lace, straw-plait, straw bonnets and hats, bricks and tiles, pottery, and agricultural implements. There are some valuable coprolite diggings in the country, chiefly at Amptphill, Sandy, Shillington, and Sutton. The G.N.R. traverses the eastern district, northward from Hitchin through Biggleswade and Sandy, and it has a branch from Hatfield by way of Luton to Dunstable. The M.R.'s main line from London enters the county by Luton, proceeding northward through Amptphill, Bedford, and Sharnbrook to Leicester. The L. & N.W.R. impinges on the county at Leighton-Buzzard, and sends off there a branch eastward to Luton, where it joins the G.N.R. It has another branch from Bletchford to Bedford, thence continuing to Cambridge.

Bedfordshire is divided into nine hundreds—viz. Stodden, Willey, and Barford in the N; Biggleswade and Clifton in the E; Wixmantree in the centre; Redbournstoke in the W; and Manshead and Flitt in the S. There are six registration districts in the county—Bedford, Biggleswade, Amptphill, Woburn, Leighton-Buzzard, and Luton. The county town is Bedford, and the municipal boroughs are Bedford, Dunstable, and Luton. The market-towns are Amptphill, Bedford, Biggleswade, Dunstable, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Potton, Shuf-

ford, Toddington, and Woburn. Fairs for cattle are also held at Elstow and Silsoe. Among the chief seats are Ampt-hill Park, Aspley House, Bromham Hall, Busmead Priory, Chicklands Priory, Colworth, Hasells, Hinwick House, Houghton Hall, Howbury Hall, Ickwellbury, Laton Hoo, Melchbourne Park, Milton-Bryant Manor, Morhanger Park, Oakley House, Odell Castle, Old Warden Park, Sandy Lodge, Southill Park, Stockwood, Stratton Park, Sutton Park, Tempsford Hall, Turvey Abbey, Woburn Abbey, and West Park.

The boundaries of the ancient or geographical county and those of the administrative county of Bedford are identical. The county is divided for parliamentary purposes into two divisions, and also includes the parliamentary borough of Bedford. The administrative county includes three municipal boroughs, has one court of quarter sessions, and is divided into seven petty sessional divisions. The boroughs of Bedford, Dunstable, and Luton have separate commissions of the peace, Bedford having in addition a separate court of quarter sessions. The county contains 133 entire civil parishes and parts of 2 others, and 125 ecclesiastical parishes or districts and parts of 6 others, most of which are in the diocese of Ely.

The magistracy of the county consists of the lord-lieutenant, about 20 deputy-lieutenants, and 100 magistrates. It is in the Eastern military district, and in the Norfolk judicial circuit. The assizes and quarter sessions are held at Bedford. The police force includes 97 men, exclusive of those of the boroughs. The only prison is the county jail at Bedford. By the Local Government Act of 1888 the county of Bedford became, for the purposes of that Act, an administrative county, governed by a county council consisting of chairman, aldermen, and councillors. The council consists at present of 17 aldermen and 51 councillors, the town of Bedford returning 6 members, Dunstable 2, and Luton 7, the other divisions of the county returning 36 members, or a total of 68. The county offices are at Bedford. Formerly Bedfordshire returned two members to Parliament for the undivided county, but by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, it is now divided into two divisions, with one member for each. No. 1, the Northern or Biggleswade division (population, 64,457), comprises the sessional divisions of Bedford, Biggleswade, and Sharnbrook, and the parishes of Amptbill, Clophill, Cranfield, Hawnes, Houghton Conquest, Lidington, Marston Moretaine, Maulden, and Millbrook in Amptbill sessional division, and the municipal borough of Bedford. No. 2, the Southern or Luton division (population, 68,224), comprises the sessional divisions of Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, and Woburn, and so much of the sessional division of Amptbill as is not comprised in division No. 1, and the municipal boroughs of Dunstable and Luton. The population of the county was (1801) 63,393, (1821) 84,052, (1841) 107,936, (1861) 135,287, (1881) 149,473, (1891) 160,704.

The territory now forming Bedfordshire was inhabited in the primitive times by the tribe called Cassii. It became part of the Roman Britannia Superior; afterwards part of the Britannia Prima; afterwards, in 310, part of the Flavia Caesariensis. It belonged in the time of the Heptarchy to the kingdom of Mercia, and became subject in 827 to the Saxons. It first took the name of Bedford in the reign of Alfred the Great. Icknield Street crosses its southern extremity eastward over the chalk hills. Watling Street crosses its south-western extremity north-westward through Dunstable and near Battlesden. A Roman road, coming in from Baldock, traverses the eastern extremity to Potton. British, Roman, Saxon, and Danish remains occur near Dunstable, near Sandy, near Hexton, at the Maiden Bower, at Tottenham, Arlsey, Biggleswade, Bradford, and other places. Earthworks, ruins, or other vestiges of ancient castles may be seen at Bedford, Risinghoe, Cainhoe, Bletsoe, Ridgmont, Meppershall, Puddington, and Thurlough. An old cross stands at Leighton-Buzzard; a famous priory stood at Dunstable; fourteen other monastic houses stood in other places; and some of the old existing churches, particularly those of Luton, Elstow, Eaton-Bray, Felsmersham, and Puddington, exhibit interesting features of ancient architecture.

Bedford Street. See BRIGHTON.

Bedgreave, a hamlet in Wales parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles SSE of Rotherham.

Bedgwyn. See BEDWIN, GREAT.

Bedhampton, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands on Langston Harbour, 1 mile W of Havant station on the L. & S.W.R. and L.B. & S.C.R., and it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It commands a charming sea-view, and is noted for its fine springs. The parish comprises 2422 acres of land and 1398 of foreshore and water; population, 700. The manor once belonged to a Dowager-Countess of Kent, who took a nun's vow in grief for the death of her husband, afterwards married Sir Eustace Dabryeschescourt, founded a chantry in penance for her marriage, and died here in 1411. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £300 with residence. The church is a small, old, substantial edifice, with pointed steeple. It was restored in 1869, an organ was erected in 1873, and in 1878 the north aisle was added.

Bedhurst, a tithing in Compton-Abbas parish, Dorset, 8 miles NNW of Dorchester.

Bedicanford. See BEDFORD.

Bedingfield, a parish in Suffolk, 4 miles SSE of Eye station on the G.E.R., and 4 N by E of Debenham. It has a post office under Eye, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1805; population, 299. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £231 with residence. The patronage is under trustees. The church is a fine erection of stone and flint in the Gothic style. There is a town estate of 23 acres, and a few small charities.

Bedingham, a parish in Norfolk, 4 miles NW of Bungay station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Bugay, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Hempsall. Acreage, 1366; population, 288. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £150. The church is a large ancient building with a round tower having an octagonal top, and containing five bells.

Bedlington, a township, a parish, and a village in Northumberland. The township lies on the river Blyth, and on the Morpeth and Tynemouth railway, 5 miles SE of Morpeth. It includes an irregularly built village, chiefly of one spacious street about a mile long, commanding a fine seaward view; has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office, and is a seat of petty sessions. Acreage, 8470, of which 671 are foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 16,996; of the ecclesiastical, 9043. The monks of Durham at the Conquest, when fleeing to Lindisfarne with the remains of St Cuthbert, rested a night here. The parish includes also the townships of North Blyth, Cambois, Choppington with Sheep-wash, Netherton, East and West Sleakburn, and Bedlington; and prior to October, 1844, it formed part of the county of Durham. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown, and passed to the Bishops of Durham. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the coal trade. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; gross value, £548 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The vicarages of Cambois and Choppington are separate charges. There are Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, also a Roman Catholic church, Salvation Army barracks, and a mechanics' institute, with library and reading-rooms, and public schools.

Bedlinog, a village in Gelligaer parish, Glamorgan, 3 miles SW of Troedryhiw, and 6 SW of Merthyr Tydfil, with a station on the G.W. and Rhymney Joint railway. It has a post office under Treharis (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Troedryhiw. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and a mission church.

Bedminster, a parish in Somersetshire, forming part of the city of Bristol, and included in the parliamentary division of Bristol South. It includes the tithings of Bishopst and Totterdown. Acreage, 4167; population, 54,194. Coal is extensively worked, and veins of Stroutian occur in the vale of the Avon. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £289 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The perpetual curacy of St Luke, and the vicarages of St Paul, St Peter, Holy Trinity, and Ashton Gate, are separate benefices—the first in the patronage of trustees, the others in that of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Value of St Luke, £420 gross; of St Paul, £500 net; of St Peter,

£300 gross; of Holy Trinity, £200 gross; of Ashton Gate, £190 net.

Bedmont, a hamlet 1 mile N of Abbot's Langley, Herts. It has a post office under King's Langley (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Abbot's Langley.

Bednall. See ACTON-TRUSSELL.

Beds. See BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedstone, a parish in Salop, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile equidistant from Hopton-Heath and Bucknell stations on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 miles NE by E of Knighton. Post town, Bucknell (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Leintwardine, 4 miles S. Acreage, 831; population, 162. Bedstone Court and Bedstone House are the chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £317 with residence. The church is Norman, and has a piscina and some stained windows; it was restored in 1879. Bedstone Court is the seat of the Ripley family, who are lords of the manor. The parish of Bedstone was part of the inheritance of Isabel de Say, Lady of Clare, which she brought to her husband, William Fitz Allan, in King Stephen's time. The first incumbent was Walter de Bedestone in 1283.

Bedwardine-St-John and Bedwardine-St-Michael. See WORCESTER.

Bedwas, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire, with a small portion in Glamorganshire. The village is 2 miles NNE of Caerphilly, and has a station on the Brecon and Merthyr railway, and a post office under Cardiff; telegraph office, Caerphilly. The parish also contains the hamlet of Maes-y-Cwmmer. Acreage, 4195 (including 29 of water); population, 1991. There are collieries and chemical works, and a woollen and flannel manufactory at Maes-y-Cwmmer. Fairs are held on 3 April and 6 October. Maes-y-Cwmmer has a post office and a station on the railway. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Ruddy, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £219 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is Decorated English, and contains an ancient font. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels at Bedwas, and Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels at Maes-y-Cwmmer.

Bedwell Park, a fine country seat situated in Essendon parish, 3 miles ESE of Hatfield, Herts.

Bedwellyt, a village, a large parish, and head of a union in Monmouthshire. The village stands between the Rhymney and the Sirhowy rivers, 8 miles S of Tredegar, with two stations (Bedwellyt Pits and Hollybush) on the Sirhowy branch of the L. & N.W. and Rhymney railway. The post office is at the adjoining village of Blackwood. The parish extends many miles along the Rhymney and Sirhowy rivers, and contains the populous ironwork towns of Rhymney, Tredegar, Ebbw Vale, and Sirhowy. Acreage, 16,244 (including 188 of water); population of the civil parish, 38,953; of the ecclesiastical, 4728. Very extensive coal and iron works are carried on, and have caused an enormous increase of population. An old document, written when there was but one place of worship in the parish, records that one sermon in the month was allowed by the bishop on application of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is Early English, and has a square tower; it was restored in 1858 and again in 1882. The chapelries of Tredegar and Rhymney are separate benefices. The parish includes also the following places:—Argoed, Bargoed, Blackwood, Briery Hill, George Town, New town, Pengam, Pontygoz, Rock, and Victoria. There are numerous chapels for dissenters.

Bedwin, or Bedwyn, Great, a small old town and a parish in the hundred of Kinwardstoe, Wiltshire. The town stands on the Kennet and Avon Canal, near Wans Dyke, 5 miles SW of Hungerford, and has a station on the G.W.R., 66 miles from London. It is supposed to have been the Leunomagnus of the Romans; and it was the Bedgwyn or Bedewind of the Saxons. It was the residence of Cissa, the Saxon viceroy of Wilts and Berks; and the scene, in 675, of a desperate battle between the forces of Wessex and those of Mercia. It enjoyed the privileges of a city under the Saxons, and retained them after the Conquest. It was a borough by prescription, and sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till disfranchised by the Act of 1832.

It has an ancient church and a dissenting chapel. The church is cruciform, mixedly Norman and English, and built of flint; was restored in 1854; has a fine central tower: shows curious sculpturings on its round pillars, and rich Norman decorations on its obtusely-pointed arches; and contains interesting monuments of the Stokes and the Seymours. Dr. Willis, a physician of the 17th century, who founded a philosophical society at Oxford, the germ of the Royal Society of London, was a native. The town has a post office under Hungerford, and fairs on 26 and 27 July. Acreage, 9933; population of the civil parish, 1627; of the ecclesiastical, 723. The parish includes also the tithings of Crofton and Wolfhall, East and West Grafton, Martin, Wexcombe, and Wilton. The manor belonged once to the De Clare family; was granted by Henry VIII. to his brother-in-law, Sir E. Seymour; and passed by marriage to Thomas, Lord Bruce, second Earl of Ailesbury, in 1678, in whose family it still remains. Castle Hill, about a mile S of the town, takes its name from an ancient entrenchment in which large quantities of Roman bricks and tiles have been found. Chisbury, on Wans Dyke, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of the town, is a very fine Saxon camp of 15 acres, with rampart 45 feet high, and incloses an ancient chapel in Decorated English, now used as a barn. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £210. Patron, the Marquis of Ailesbury. The vicarages of East Grafton and Savernake Forest are separate benefices. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Wilton, and a Primitive Methodist chapel at Wexcombe.

Bedwin, or Bedwyn, Little, a parish in Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, near Wans Dyke, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Bedwin station on the G.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of Hungerford. It includes the hamlet of Chisbury, and has a post office under Hungerford; money order and telegraph office, Great Bedwyn. Acreage, 4343; population of the civil parish, 487; of the ecclesiastical, 313. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £260. Patron, the Marquis of Ailesbury. The church is ancient, partly Norman, and built of flint; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains the tomb of a Hungerford.

Bedworth, a town and a parish in Warwickshire. The town stands adjacent to the Coventry Canal, on the high road between Coventry and Nuneaton, 5 miles NE of Coventry, and 3 S of Nuneaton, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post office under Nuneaton. There are extensive coal and ironstone mines belonging to the Chamberlain Charity and leased to the Bedworth Coal and Iron Company. A manufacture of ribbons, tapes, and hats is carried on. The town has a branch establishment of the Leicestershire Banking Company; a fair is held on Whit-Wednesday. The parish comprises 2165 acres; population, 5485. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £475 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Aylesford, who is lord of the manor. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1890. It is a handsome edifice in the Decorated style, with seats for 900 all free. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Calvinist chapels; and almshouses for forty aged men and women. The last-named occupy three sides of a cloistered quadrangle, in Later Gothic, built in 1840, at a cost of £8500, and form part of the Chamberlain Charity, which was founded in 1715 by the Rev. N. Chamberlain, rector of the parish.

Bedwyn. See BEDWIN.

Beeby, a parish in Leicestershire, on an affluet of the river Wreak, 3 miles NE of Thurbay and Scraptoft station on the G.N.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Leicester, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Syston. Acreage, 1435; population, 106. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £245 with residence. The church is a stone building in the Early English style, and was partly restored in 1867. The chancel was restored and the south porch in 1893.

Beech, a township in the parishes of Stone and Swinerton, Staffordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Stone.

Beechamwell, a village and a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Narborough railway station on the G.E.R., and 5 SW of Swaffham, under which there is a post and money order

office, and at which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 3996; population of the civil parish, 363; of the ecclesiastical, with Shingham, 409. Beechamwell Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, with that of Beechamwell St John, Beechamwell All Saints, and Shingham annexed; gross yearly value, £348 with two residences. Beechamwell church is a small building of flint, with an ancient round western tower. Shingham Church has a fine Norman porch of a very early date.

Beechburn, a station on the main line of the N.E.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile N of Crook, in Darham. Brancepeth Park and Mandon Hill, 845 feet high, are in its neighbourhood.

Beech Hill, a tithing and ecclesiastical parish formed in 1868 out of Stratfieldsaye parish, Berks, 6 miles S by W of Reading, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Stratfield Mortimer. Acreage, 950; population, 292. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £113 with residence. The church is a modern building of brick and flint in the Gothic style. There is also a Baptist chapel.

Beechingstoke, a parish in Wilts, on the river Avon, 2 miles S of the Kennet and Avon Canal, and 1 mile from Woodborough station on the G.W.R. Pewsey is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Woodborough. Acreage, 891; population, 161. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £251.

Beeding. See BEEDING, UPPER.

Beeding, Lower, an extensive parish in Sussex, in St Leonard's Forest, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Horsham station on the L.B. & S.C.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 10,153; population of the civil parish, 1284; of the ecclesiastical, 799. There are several good residences. Crabtree Hall was erected in 1875 as a village hall and a workmen's club, and contains a good library. The lands of Bewbush and Holmbush belong to Colgate, a district of Lower Beeding. Holmbush Beacon Tower, 106 feet high, is visible for many miles round. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £108 with residence. The church was built in 1839, and enlarged in 1864. There is a chapel of ease dedicated to St John the Baptist, beautifully situated in St Leonard's Forest.

Beeding, Upper, a parish in Sussex, on the river Adur, near Bramber station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Steyning. The area is 3975 acres of land, and 21 of foreshore and water; population, 506. It has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Bramber. A small Benedictine priory was founded here about 1075; belonged to the alien monastery of Salmar, and passed to Magdalen College, Oxford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is good.

Beedon or Beedon Hill, a village and a parish in Berks, 3 miles NW from Hampstead Norris station on the G.W.R. The parish includes the tithing of Stanmore, and has a post office of the name of Beedon Hill, under Newbury; money order and telegraph office, East Ilsley. Acreage, 2012; population, 272. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £190 with residence, in the gift of Lord Wantage. The church, a building of flint and rubble erected in 1220, was restored in 1882. Some interesting antiquities of the Romano-British period were discovered in this parish in 1888.

Beeford, a village, a township, and a parish in E. R. Yorkshire, 6 miles SSE of Louthorpe station on the N.E.R., and 9 ESE of Great Driffield, with a post and money order office; telegraph office, Louthorpe. Area, 3754 acres; population of the civil parish, 728; of the ecclesiastical, 931. The parish includes also the townships of Dunnington and Lissett. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Lissett, in the diocese of York; net value, £579 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is Perpendicular English, with a fine tower, and has a brass of 1472. There are Congregational and Methodist chapels.

Bee-Hill, an isolated eminence on the southern border of Rutland, in the vicinity of Lyddington. It has a roundish outline, stands detached from hills to the N of it, and commands a fine view.

Beelah, The. See BELLEAU, THE.

Beleigh, a hamlet in the parish of St Peter-in-Maldon, 128

Essex, 1 mile W of Maldon. A Premonstratensian abbey was founded here in 1180 by Robert de Mantell, and given at the dissolution to Sir John Gate. Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and his wife were buried in the church, and this, measuring 36 feet by 18, and having groined arches, still stands. The remains of the abbey have been converted into a dwelling-house, the property of the lord of the manor.

Beoley, a township and a parish in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, adjacent to Chatsworth Park, 1 mile N of Rowsley station on the M.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Bakewell, which is the post town. Acreage, 3237; population, 390. The Duke of Devonshire is the lord of the manor and principal landowner. Millstone grit is quarried on Beoley Moor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church (dedicated to St Anne) was restored in 1883, and so effectively as to have elicited high commendation from Mr Butterfield, the eminent church architect, who congratulated the vicar on what he was pleased to call a "very effective restoration;" it may, in fact, be now considered a model village church. Two memorial windows were erected in 1892 and 1893 in the chancel—one to the memory of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, the other to that of his son, the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P. for West Derbyshire. The windows are much admired.

Beelsby, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 miles E of Caistor, and $\frac{1}{2}$ W of Waltham station on the G.N.R. Great Grimsby is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Waltham. Acreage, 2248; population, 190. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, about £260 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Manchester. The church was restored in 1890. It contains some good arches of the 13th century.

Beenham or Beenham Vengeance, a parish in Berks, adjacent to the Kennet and Avon Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Aldermaston station on the G.W.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Reading. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, of the name of Beenham, under Reading. Acreage, 1817; population, 517. Beenham House and Beenham Lodge are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £236 with residence. The church, a building of flint and stone in the Early English style, was chiefly rebuilt in 1859. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Stackhouse, the author of the "History of the Bible," was vicar here.

Been-Hill. See SUTTON, Surrey.

Beer, a village and a tithing in Seaton parish, Devonshire. The village stands on the coast, in a romantic cove, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Axmouth, and 1 from Seaton and Beer station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It carries on fishing and lace-making, and was noted in former days for smuggling. It was the birthplace of the notorious Jack Rattenbury, sometimes called the Rob Roy of the West of England, and it produced the wedding-dress of Queen Victoria in 1839. The cove around it is a fine subject for the pencil. Beer Head, projecting on the west, is crowned by two natural towers, and Beer quarry, about 1 mile inland, is a labyrinth of excavations, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long, and about 300 feet below the surface of the ground. The church of St Michael was erected in 1877-78 by the Hon. Mark Rolle, at a cost of about £8000; it is a building of freestone in the Decorated style, and possesses a good organ. The east window, a fine work of art, was added in 1889 by the same gentleman. There are Congregational and Plymouth Brethren chapels.

Beer-Alston, a small ancient town, formerly a borough, in Beer-Ferris parish, Devonshire. It stands on an eminence overlooking the rivers Tamar and Tavay, about 5 miles from Tavistock station on the G.W.R. It has a post and money order office; telegraph office is at Calstock. Beer-Alston has also a chapel of ease and chapels for dissenters, and it long had a weekly market. It was given by William the Conqueror to a branch of the Alençon family, whence it took the name of Beer-Alençon, corrupted into Beer-Alston, and it passed to successively the Ferrers, the Champenours, the Blounts, the Maynards, and the Edgcombes. It was a borough by prescription, and it sent two members to Parliament from the time of Elizabeth till disfranchised by the Act of 1832.

Beer-Crocombe, a parish in Somersetshire, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Hatch Beauchamp station on the G.W.R. Acreage, 778; population, 139. Tannton is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Hatch Beauchamp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £160. The church is good.

Beer-Hackett, a parish in Dorsetshire, near Yetminster station on the G.W.R., 5 miles SE by S of Yeovil. It includes the hamlet of Knighton, and its post town is Yetminster, under Sherborne, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 918; population, 85. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £180. The church is a stone building in the Perpendicular style, rebuilt in 1882.

Beer-Regis. See BERE-REGIS.

Beer-Town. See BERE-FERRERS.

Bees, St., a village, a township, a sub-district, and a parish in Cumberland. The village stands on the coast, adjacent to the Whitehaven and Furness railway, 4 miles S of Whitehaven. Its site is a narrow vale, watered by a streamlet, near the shore. It has a station on the railway, a post, money order, and telegraph office, and two hotels. It sprang from a religious house, founded about the year 650 by St Bega, an Irish female Culdee. Her institution was destroyed by the Danes, and a Benedictine abbey was erected on the site of it, in the time of Henry I., by William des Meschines. The abbey property was given at the dissolution to Sir Thomas Chaloner, passed to the Wybergs and the Lowthers, and now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, retaining much of its original masonry in combination with reconstructions at various periods till 1810, still stands. It is a cruciform pile of red freestone, mixedly Norman and Early and Late English, with a central tower and some fine carvings. The nave and transept, with a short chancel, are used as the parish church, and the choir was fitted up as a lecture hall for the clerical college established in 1817 for students not going to Oxford or Cambridge. A new lecture room was built in 1863. A grammar school, near the church, was founded in 1587 by Archbishop Grindal. The poet Wordsworth, pointing to the origin of the village, and alluding doubtless more to the present than to the prior character of its church, says—

"When Bega's voice, that instrument of love,
Was glorified, and took its place above
The silent stars, among the angelic quire,
Her chantry blazed with sacrilegious fire,
And perished utterly; but her good deeds
Had sown the spot that witnessed them with seeds
Which lay in earth expectant, till a breeze
With quickening impulse answered their mute pleas,
And lo! a stately pile—the Abbey of St Bees!"

The township includes the village, and comprises 1811 acres of land and 252 of foreshore and water. The sub-district includes also the townships of Preston-Quarter, Sandwith, Rottington, and Lowside-Quarter, and the chapelry of Hensingham. The parish includes likewise the town, township, or sub-district of Whitehaven, the townships of Ennerdale, Kinniside, Weddicar, and Wasdale Head, and the chapelries of Nether Wasdale and Eskdale. Population of the civil parish, 1041; of the ecclesiastical, 2096. The surface is very diversified, and contains much of the admired scenery of the Lake country. Gill-Foot and Linethwaite maasons are in the vicinity, and a number of other fine residences are in other parts. St Bees' Head, a large bold promontory, overhangs the Irish Sea, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the village, forms the most westerly ground of Cumberland, and is surmounted by a lighthouse, showing a fixed light 333 feet high, visible at the distance of 30 miles. Coal, lime, and freestone are extensively worked, and lead and iron ores are found. Several vestiges of ancient work occur along the coast, appearing to be remains of fortifications raised by the Romans against incursions of the Irish and the Scots. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £103. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. There are within the parish dissenting chapels of ten denominations. See WHITEHAVEN.

Beesands, a fishing village in Stokenham parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stokeham village, Devonshire.

Beesby. See HAWERBY.

Beesby-in-the-Marsh, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 miles NNE of Alford station on the G.N.R. It has a post office

under Alford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1200; population, 127. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £315 with residence. The church, originally an ancient building dating from the 12th century, and said to have been rebuilt in 1841, was in such a dilapidated state that it was restored in 1889. The south wall of the nave was rebuilt on a fresh foundation, new windows were put in throughout, and the whole of the interior restored. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Beeson, a hamlet in Stokenham parish, Devonshire.

Beesthorpe, a hamlet in Caunton parish Notts, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Newark. Population, 178. Beesthorpe Hall here is a mansion of the time of Elizabeth.

Beeston, a hamlet in the parish of Sandy, Beds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Biggleswade. A Wesleyan chapel was erected there in 1865.

Beeston, a township in Bunbury parish, Cheshire, 2 miles S of Tarporley, 2 WNW of Bunbury, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ SE by E of Chester. It has a station (Beeston Castle and Tarporley) on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Tarporley. Acreage, 1965; population, 302. Beeston Castle, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the station, crowns an isolated sandstone rock, 366 feet high, and commands a charming view of Chester, the estuaries of the Dee and Mersey on the N, and the mountains of Denbighshire on the W. The castle was built as a fortress in 1228 by Ranulph de Blundeville, sixth Earl of Chester, was dismantled in 1645 by order of Parliament, and is now an extensive and picturesque ruin.

Beeston, a parish in Notts, on the M.R., adjacent to the river Trent, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Nottingham. It contains the hamlet of Beeston-Rylands, and has a station on the railway and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Nottingham. Acreage, 1691; population, 6948. There is a large silk mill and considerable manufacture of lace and hosiery, and malting is carried on; there is also an iron foundry and large cycle works. The Nottingham Canal and the river Trent go through this parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £317 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is a handsome structure of 1844 (architect, Sir Gilbert Scott), conjoined to the old 15th century chancel. A handsome vicarage was built in 1861. There are a Baptist chapel, two Methodist chapels, and an institute for both men and women.

Beeston, a village and a township in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the G.N.R., within the borough of Leeds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the town of Leeds, with a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. Acreage, 1568; population, 2962. There are extensive iron and coal mines here which have been worked from the time of Charles II., and also woollen and iron manufactures. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; value, £290 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Leeds. The church has been lately rebuilt on the ancient site, and there are two Methodist chapels, a large temperance hall, and several charities.

Beeston or Beeston-next-Mileham, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 2 miles N of Framham station on the G.E.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Swaffham. The parish is united for civil purposes with Little Bittering, and it has a post office under Swaffham; money order and telegraph office, Litcham. Acreage, 2502; population of the civil parish, 469; of the ecclesiastical, 419. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £550 with an ancient moated rectory. The church is very good, and has a conspicuous tower and spire. It was built in the reign of Edward III. There is also a Wesleyan Reform chapel.

Beeston Hill, an ecclesiastical district in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire. See LEEDS.

Beeston-Regis, a parish in Norfolk, on the coast, 3 miles WNW of Cromer station on the G.E.R. Post town, Cromer; money order and telegraph office, Lower Sheringham. Acreage, 835, with 81 of foreshore and water; population, 183. Beeston Hall is the chief residence. Some remains exist of a small Augustinian priory founded in the 13th century by Lady Margery de Cressy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross income, £123 with residence. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is Decorated English, with square embattled tower, and has some good brasses.

Beeston-St-Andrew, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 2½ miles from Salhouse station on the G.E.R., and 5½ NE from Norwich, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Old Catton. Acreage, 635; population, 56. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £90. The church is in ruins, only the foundations being left.

Beeston-St-Lawrence, a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles NE of Wroxham station on the G.E.R., and 10½ NE of Norwich, which is the post town; money order office, Neatishead; telegraph office, Wroxham. Acreage, 525; population of the civil parish, 47; of the ecclesiastical, including Ashmanhangh, 180. Beeston Hall, the property of the Preston family, is in this parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; value, £245 with residence. The church is good, has a round tower, and contains some handsome monuments of the Prestons. The west end represents the original building, which contains indications of Saxon date.

Beetha or Belo, The, a stream of Westmoreland. It issues from Lily Farm, 5 miles E of Kendal, and runs 14 miles south-westward, past Bridgend, End-Moor, and Beetham, to the river Kent, ¾ of a mile W of Milnthorpe. It makes a fall at Beetha Mill.

Beetham, a township and a parish in Westmoreland. The township lies on the river Beetha, 1½ mile S of Milnthorpe. Acreage, 5170; population of the civil parish, 1196; of the ecclesiastical, 631. The parish extends down both sides of the river Kent to Morecambe Bay; includes the townships of Farleton, Haverbrack, Witherslack, and Methop-with-Ulpha; is traversed by the Lancaster and Carlisle and the Furness railways; and contains the village of Arncliffe, with a station on the latter railway, and a post office under Milnthorpe. The surface is diversified, hilly, and picturesque. Slate and limestone occur, and paper-making is carried on. Beetham Hall, formerly the seat of the Beetham family, now the property of the Earl of Derby, was a fine castellated mansion, but is in ruins. Cappelside House also was a great mansion, with 117 feet of frontage, but is likewise in ruins. The towers of Arncliffe and Helslack, supposed to have been erected to guard the bay of Morecambe, make a conspicuous figure, but are also in ruins. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £219 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is a neat edifice, and contains monuments of the Beetham and Wilson families, and a manuscript history of the parish, written by the vicar Hutton. The perpetual curacy of Witherslack is a separate benefice. A grammar school, founded by Dean Barwick, has an endowed income of about £40 per annum, and there are some large charities.

Beetley, a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles WSW of North Elmham station on the G.E.R., and 4 N by W of East Dereham, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Gressenhall. Acreage, 2121; population of the civil parish, 366; of the ecclesiastical, with East Bdney, 508. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of East Bilney, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is a small building of flint in the Early English style. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Beccote, a hamlet in Gnosall parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles SW of Gnosall.

Begbroke, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire, 1½ mile SW of Kidlington station on the G.W.R., and 2½ miles SE by S of Woodstock. Post town, Kidlington, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 577; population, 79. A small portion of it once belonged to the abbey of Godstow. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; value, £191 with residence, in the gift of trustees three turns and Brasenose College one. The church has some Norman details, and is very good.

Begelly, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village is 5 miles S by E of Narberth, and has a station under the name of Kilgetty and Begelly on the Pembroke and Tenby railway, and a post office (R.S.O.); money order office, Stepaside; telegraph office, Saundersfoot. The parish includes also the chapelry of East Williamston. Acreage, 2523; population of the civil parish, 439; of the ecclesiastical, 838. Coal and culm are mined. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of East Williamston, in the diocese of St

David's; net value, £190 with residence. The church is Early English and good, and there is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel at Begelly, and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at East Williamston.

Beggarmonds, a hamlet in Buckden township, Hubberholme parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 11 miles NNE of Settle.

Beggar's Bridge, a handsome one-arched bridge on the river Esk, 1½ mile W of Egdon, N. R. Yorkshire. The erection of it is ascribed to a romantic love incident, and the scene around it is often visited by pleasure parties.

Beggar's Island. See ANTONY.

Beggary, The, a streamlet of Beds, running 4½ miles eastward, past a place of its own name, to the river Ouse, 2 miles S of St Neots.

Beggeridge, a hamlet in Wellow parish, Somerset.

Beguildy. See LLANFANGEL-Y-BEGUILDY.

Beigham, a hamlet in Frant parish, Kent, 2½ miles W of Lamberhurst. A small Premonstratensian monastery was founded here in 1200, and given at the dissolution to Cardinal Wolsey in aid of his colleges.

Beighton, a village and a parish in Derbyshire. The parish lies on the river Rother, and on the M.S. & L.R., 4 miles N of Eckington; and comprises, besides the charmingly situated village of its own name, the hamlets of Birley, Hackenthorpe, Sothall, and Waterthorpe. It has a station on the railway and a post office under Rotherham. Acreage, 3136; population, 2852. Medicinal waters which have been long in repute are at Birley, and scythes, sickles, and reaping hooks are manufactured at Hackenthorpe. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £213. Patron, Earl Manvers. The church was partly restored, partly rebuilt, in 1869. A very handsome room, built by the Earl of Manvers, which serves as a Sunday school and a parish room, was opened in 1893. There are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels, and a new Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1890.

Beighton, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 2 miles SW of Acle, and 4 NNE of Buckenham stations on the G.E.R. The parish has a post office under Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Acle. Acreage, 1029; population, 266. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £239, with residence. The church is Decorated English, and was restored in 1847, and again in 1890, when a handsome tower was added. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Beighton, Suffolk. See BEYTON.

Beilby. See BIELBY.

Bein. See BEN.

Bein-y-Phot, a mountain summit in the Isle of Man, 1750 feet high, 2 miles S of Snae Fell, and 7½ SSW of Ramsey.

Bekesbourne. See BEAKESBOURNE.

Belan-Point, a headland in Carnarvonshire, at the SW entrance of the Menai Strait, near the ferry to Anglesey, 3¾ miles SW of Carnarvon. Belan Fort here is the bathing station of Lord Newborough.

Belaugh, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the river Bure, 1 mile W of Wroxham station on the G.E.R., and 8½ miles NNE of Norwich, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Wroxham. Acreage, 878; population, 159. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £134 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church has a brass of 1471, an ancient circular font, an interesting screen, and a square pinnaced tower, and is very good.

Belbroughton, a village and a parish in Worcestershire. The village lies 3 miles S of Hagley station on the G.W.R., and 5 S by E of Stourbridge, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stourbridge. The parish includes also the manors of Bromhill and Brian's Bell, and the hamlets of Fairfield, Bell End, and Hartle. Acreage, 4749; population, 1902. An extensive manufacture of scythes, hay-knives, and many kinds of edge-tools is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £952 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Oxford. The church is ancient, in the Norman style, and has an embattled western tower. Fairfield has a chapel of ease and a post and money order office. There is a Wesleyan Primitive Methodist chapel.

Belbury Ring, an ancient camp $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Steeple Langford, Wilts, occupying 17 acres, fortified by double and triple ramparts, and including a still older work.

Belby, a township in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire, near the Selby and Hull railway, 1 mile E by N of Howden. Post town, Brough; money order and telegraph office, Howden. Acreage, 582; population, 33.

Belchamp-Northwood, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish, in Essex, contiguous to Belchamp-Walter.

Belchamp-Otton, a parish in Essex, on a small affluent of the river Stour, 4 miles SE from Clare station on the G.E.R. and 6 W by N of Sudbury. Post town, Clare, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1737; population, 293. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £300 with residence. The church is good, and there is a Methodist chapel.

Belchamp-St-Paul, a parish in Essex, on the river Stour, 6 miles WNW of Sudbury, and 3 SE from Clare station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Clare (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2554; population, 602. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £224, with residence, formerly in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's, but since 1870 in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is very good.

Belchamp-Walter, a parish in Essex, on a small affluent of the river Stour, 4 miles W of Sudbury station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Sudbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2194; population, 514. Belchamp Hall is the seat of the Raymonds, and contains an interesting collection of pictures. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Bulmer, in the diocese of St Albans. The church is a neat high edifice, and contains tombs of the Raymonds. It dates from the Perpendicular period, and the tower contains a very fine peal of 8 bells.

Belchford or **Belshford**, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Horncastle station on the G.N.R. The parish has a post and money order office under Horncastle, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 2542; population, 403. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £425 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style, and there are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Belford, a township, a parish, a union town, and head of a county court district in Northumberland. The town stands on a gentle eminence, about a mile W of a station of its own name on the N.E.R., $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Berwick. It is neatly built; contains a church, two dissenting chapels, and a workhouse; has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a market-place, and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions. The church is in the Early English style, and has a lofty tower. Fairs are held on 2 July for lambs and 25 Sept. for ewes. The township includes the town, and comprises 2861 acres; population, 854. The parish includes also the townships of Ross, Elswick, Easington, Easington-Grange, Middleton, and Detchant. Population, 1390. Belford Hall is the seat of the Atkinson-Clark family, who are lords of the manor and chief landowners. Traces of an ancient chapel are on a rising-ground near the town, and remains of a very strong Danish camp, encompassed by a deep ditch, are not far distant. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; value, £111.

Belgrave, a large village, a township, and a parish in Leicester, now incorporated in the borough of Leicester. The township lies on the river Soar and the M.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Leicester, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leicester. It gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Westminster. The parish includes also the chapelry of Birstall. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, including Birstall, 10,628. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Birstall, in the diocese of Peterborough; joint net yearly value, £235 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is Later English, but has a Norman door, and on the north side of the chancel are the remains of a Saxon window. A second church, dedicated to St Michael and All Angels, was opened in 1887 for a separate ecclesiastical district. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and there is

also a Nonconformist Union church. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the hosiery and shoe trades.

Belgravia, the southern wing of the West End of London. It is bounded on the N by Knightsbridge, on the E by Grosvenor Square, on the SE by Ebury Street, and on the W by Sloane Street. It stands on ground, originally marshy, belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, and was built chiefly in 1826-52. It includes Belgrave and Eaton Squares; has generally large, regular, elegant houses; and is highly fashionable.

Belidden, an amphitheatre on the coast of Cornwall, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of the Lizard. It consists of a recess in cliffs, banked above by sloping turf, and is thought by some antiquaries to have been used by the ancient Britons as a temple.

Bellan, a township in Ruabon parish, Denbighshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Llangollen.

Bellasis, a hamlet in Stannington parish, Northumberland, near the river Blyth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Morpeth.

Bellasisze, a township in Eastrington parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Howden; railway station, Staddlethorpe on the N.E.R. It includes the hamlets of Greenoak, Bennetland, and part of Newland. Acreage, 1452; population, 126. Brough is the post town. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Belbank, a township in Bewcastle and Stapleton parishes, Cumberland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Brampton. There are coal and iron works in the neighbourhood. Acreage, 1446; population, 77.

Bell-Busk, a hamlet in Cold-Coniston township and parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to the M.R., $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Skipton. It has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under Leeds. There are also extensive silk mills, a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school.

Bellchalwell, a parish in Dorsetshire, 3 miles from Shillingstone railway station on the Somerset and Dorset railway. Post town, Blandford; money order office, Okeford Fitzpaine; telegraph office, Shillingstone. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, with Ibberton, 298. The living is a rectory, united with that of Ibberton, in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, about £320. The church has a Norman porch and a square tower, and is very good; it was reset in 1872. The chancel was restored in 1893. The handsome new open roof is a copy of the old one, of which one truss with its mouldings was discovered out of its place within the roof over the nave. The church, like that at Ibberton, is built at one end of the parish on a hill.

Belleau, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands 1 mile W from Aby station on the G.N.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Alford. The parish includes also the township and chapelry of Claythorpe; and its post town is Alford, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Aby railway station. Acreage, 704; population of the civil parish, 74; of the ecclesiastical, with Claythorpe and Aby, 470. The name Belleau is derived from some fine springs of water arising from chalk rocks. Ruins exist of a large mansion, formerly a seat of the Lords Willoughby de Eresby, and afterwards of the Earls of Lindsay. The lands were given in the time of Cromwell to Sir Henry Vane. The living is a rectory, united with Aby and Claythorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint gross yearly value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Ancaster. The church is an ancient edifice, with a small tower; contains a fine effigy of a crusader, and was very thoroughly restored in 1862.

Belleau or **Beelah**, The, a stream of Westmoreland. It rises on Stanemoor, near the boundary with Yorkshire, and runs 8 miles westward to the Eden in the vicinity of Musgrave.

Bell End, a hamlet in Belbroughton parish, Worcestershire, 1 mile NE of Belbroughton. Bell Hall is the chief residence. The ruins of an ancient chapel are situated here.

Bell Isle or **Curwen's Isle**, an island in Windermere, Westmoreland, near the centre of the lake, opposite Bowness. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, and upwards of 30 acres in area; is all disposed in landscape garden; and has a maeson upon it—a circular four-storey edifice, with hexa-style portico, built in 1776. A baronial fortalice once stood on the site of the mansion, belonged in the time of Charles I.

to the family of Phillipson, and was garrisoned and defended at that time for the Crown.

Bellerby, a township, a parish, and a village in the N. R. Yorkshire, 1½ mile N of Leyburn railway station, with a post office under Leyburn (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3063; population, 314. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £96. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Belle Tout. See BEACHY HEAD.

Bell-Houses, a hamlet in Ecclesfield parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, ½ miles W of Rotherham.

Belliesse, a village in St Martin parish, Ouerney.

Bellingdon, a hamlet in Chesham parish, Bucks, which, commencing at the edge of the town of Chesham, extends a distance of about 2 miles NNW.

Bellingham, an extensive parish and a small market and union town, head of a county court district and petty sessional division, in Northumberland. The town stands on the left bank of the North Tyne, at the mouth of Hareshaw Burn, adjacent to the Border Counties railway, 16 miles NNW of Hexham. It has a station on the railway, a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a town-hall, a church, Presbyterian, Free Methodists, and Roman Catholic chapels, and three public schools; is of small extent, but of local importance. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on the Wednesday before Good Friday, chiefly for the hiring of shepherds, and on certain Saturdays of May, July, August, September, October, and November. There is also an agricultural society, which has an annual show here in September. The church is of the 13th century, was restored in 1865 and renovated in 1885, and has a finely groined stone roof. A waterfall of 30 feet, on the Hareshaw Burn, is in the neighbourhood. The parish includes also the townships of Charlton-East Quarter, Charlton-West Quarter, Tarretburn, Nook, and Leemaling. Acres, 19,483 of land, and 241 of water; population, 1268. The manor belonged, in the time of Richard II. and Henry IV., to the De Bellingshams; passed to the Earls of Derwentwater, went to Greenwich Hospital, and was sold to the Duke of Northumberland. The royalties are leased to Lord Armstrong for working ore. Hesleyside, the seat of the Charlton family since the time of Edward IV., stands on a rising ground on the right bank of the Tyne, 1½ mile above the town. The present mansion was built about the middle of last century, and occupies the sites of a previous one of elaborate character, destroyed by fire. Much of the parish is moor and sheep-walk, and many parts of it have cairns, tumuli, and Druidical stones. Game is plentiful, and coal, ironstone, and limestone are worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £163 with residence. Patrons, the Lords of the Admiralty.

Bellister, a township in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland, which includes the small village of Park and the hamlet of Wydon, on the South Tyne, near the Newcastle and Carlisle and the Alston railways, 2 miles S of Haltwhistle, which is the post town. Acreage, 1071; population, 137. Bellister Castle, a border tower, now a ruin, was the seat of the Blenkinsops, and is now used as a farmhouse. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bellows Cross, a hamlet in Chettle parish, Dorset, 2 miles W of Cranborne.

Bells-Yew-Green, a locality 4 miles from Tunbridge Wells, Kent, with a post and money order office under that place; telegraph office, Frant (R.S.)

Bellurian Cove, a cove on the SW coast of Cornwall, 5½ miles NNW of the Lizard. The rock of it is a conglomerate containing fragments of greywacke limestone, and appears to have been surmounted by hornblende slate. Mullion Island, about a mile in circuit, and of very curious outline, lies in the offing, and presents a striking appearance as seen in the descent to the cove.

Belmisthorpe, a hamlet in Ryhall parish, Rutlandshire, on the river Wash, 2½ miles NNE of Stamford. It once belonged to the celebrated Lady Godwin, and the manor now belongs to the Marquess of Exeter.

Belmont, a village in Sharples township, and an ecclesiastical parish, Lancashire, 3 miles from Bromley Cross station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It has a post and money order office under Bolton; telegraph office, Eagley. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 818. There are dye-

ing and bleach works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; value, £130. The church is good.

Belmont, an ecclesiastical parish in the county of Durham, on the Durham and Sunderland railway, 2 miles ENE of Durham. It was constituted in 1852, and contains the Durham suburbs of Belmont, Kepier Grange, Old Grange, New Durham, Gilesgate-Moor or Gillgate, and the villages of Broomside and Carville. Post town, Durham. Population, 2504. Coal is worked. Belmont Hall, Ravensflat, and the Grange are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop of Durham. The church was built in 1857, and is in the Early Decorated English style. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Broomside.

Belmont, an estate in Clehonger parish, Herefordshire, on the river Wye, 2½ miles WSW of Hereford. The mansion is situated in a well-wooded park, and commands a fine view of the river Wye. It was built in 1790 of Bath stone in the Gothic style. On the brow of the hill between the mansion and the road is the Roman Catholic pro-cathedral of St Michael and All Angels, erected in 1856 from designs by Pugin, by F. R. Wegg-Prosser, Esq., the owner of Belmont and lord of the manor. It is in the Decorated style, and consists of choir with chapels, clerestoried nave, aisles, north porch, transepts, and a central tower. Both exterior and interior are adorned with a profusion of carvings, and the tracery of the windows and mouldings is very elaborate; the east and west windows contain fine stained glass. A Benedictine monastery is connected with the church by a long cloister.

Belo, The. See BEETHA, THE.

Belper, a market and union town, a chapelry, and a parish in Derbyshire. The town stands in a pleasant situation on the river Derwent and on the Midland Railway, 7½ miles N of Derby. It has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, two banks, and two hotels, and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. It was an inconsiderable village till 1777, but has risen to importance by means of its manufactures. It comprises several regular streets, and contains some interesting buildings. A handsome bridge of three arches spans the river. The town is well lighted, and governed by a local board. An old chapel, dedicated to St John the Baptist, built about 1250, in the Early English style, was partly restored in 1866, and is used for divine service on week days. The head church, erected in 1824, at a cost of £12,600, is a fine edifice in the Decorated style, with a high tower, surmounted by pinnacles. Christ Church, in Bridge Street, was erected in 1849. A cemetery, with entrance offices and two chapels in the Late Decorated style, was opened in 1859. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, United Free Methodist, Friends, and Unitarian chapels. There are also almshouses and a workhouse, the latter in the Tudor style, and erected at a cost of £7580. The town has a public hall, erected in 1882, with subscription library, reading-room, &c. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on 28 January, 5 May, and 31 October. Cotton works, belonging to the Messrs. Strutt, employ upwards of 1000 persons. Hosiery work and nail-making also are carried on, and an extensive pottery and coal works are in the neighbourhood. Bridge-Hill House and Green Hall are fine mansions. The town gives the title of Baron, created in 1856, to the elder branch of the family of Strutt. It is divided into two districts for ecclesiastical purposes, viz. St Peter's and Christ Church, Bridge-hill. Both are vicarages in the diocese of Southwell, value of the former, £280; of the latter, £350. The parish comprises an area of 3183 acres; population of the civil parish, 10,420; of the ecclesiastical, 6941.

Belph, a hamlet in Whitwell parish, Derbyshire, 11 miles NE of Chesterfield.

Belsar Hills, eminences in Cambridgeshire, in the vicinity of the river Ouse, 8 miles E of St Ives. They were occupied by William the Conqueror's camp, when he menaced the Isle of Ely, and they took their name from his general Belasius.

Belsay, a township and a village in Bolam parish, Northumberland, on the river Blyth, 9½ miles SW of Morpeth, with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acreage, 2542; population, 260. In

the park of Belsay Hall, the seat of the Middleton family, are the remains of Belsay Castle, a picturesque building of stone, possessing one of the best examples of a peel tower in the country. The railway station is at Angerton on the North British railway.

Belsford, a hamlet in Harborton, parish, Devon, 1 mile SW of Totnes.

Belsford. See **BELCHFORD**.

Belstead, a village and a parish in Suffolk, 2 miles N from Bentley station on the G.E.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Ipswich, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Copdock. Acreage, 1032; population, 254. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £230 with residence. The church is a small rubble building in the Perpendicular style, and there is a small Congregational chapel.

Belstone, a parish in Devonshire, on the headstreams of the Taw and Okement rivers, 2 miles SE of Okehampton railway station on the L. & S.W.R., and 20 W by N of Exeter. It includes the hamlet of Prestacott. It has a post office under Okehampton, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Sticklepath. Acreage, 1790; population, 181. The surface lies within Dartmoor, and partakes of its striking scenery. Belstone Cleave, on the course of the Okement river, shows wild massings of rock, with impetuous current of the stream. The glen of St Michael of Hatstock has the influx of the Black Avon from the uplands of Yes Tor, and contains Chapel Ford, named from an extinct ancient chapel of St Michael. Belstone Tor, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the ford, has on its W side a Druidic circle of 17 stones, the highest not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground. Some of the inhabitants are employed in woollen manufacture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £185 with residence. The church is a small edifice of nave and chancel, with a very low tower; has Norman work and a fine old carved screen; is traditionally said to have been built by Baldwin de Brioniis, and was repaired in 1855, and again in 1881. There is a Congregational chapel.

Belswains, a hamlet in Herts, 2 miles SSE of Hemel-Hempstead.

Belthorpe. See **BISHOP-WILTON**.

Beltinge, a hamlet in Herne parish, Kent, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Canterbury.

Beltingham, with Henshaw, is an ecclesiastical parish in Northumberland, on the South Tyne, adjacent to the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, near Bardon Mill station, 4 miles W of Haydon Bridge. Post town, Bardon Mill under Carlisle. Population of the parish, with Henshaw, 918. A market was formerly held here; and there are three very old and large yews in the churchyard. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Haltwhistle. Beltingham Church (St Cuthbert's) is in the Perpendicular style, and was built in the pre-Reformation times. It was well restored in 1884. Henshaw Church (All Hallows—Bishop Ridley Memorial) was built in 1889, and is in the Early English style.

Beltoft, a hamlet in Belton parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles NE of Epworth.

Belton, a small town and a parish in Leicestershire, 4 miles NW from Swannington station on the M.R., 4 N from Whitwick station on the L. & N.W.R., and 7 WNW of Loughborough. The parish statistics include the liberty of Grace-Dien. It has a post office under Loughborough; money order and telegraph office, Shepshed. Acreage, 2345; population, 571. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £198 with residence. The church is a fine old edifice, with tower and spire, and contains a monument of Roesia de Verdun, the founder of Grace-Dien nunnery. There are General Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. A large horse fair is held here on the second Monday after Trinity Sunday.

Belton, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Witham, adjacent to the G.N.R., 2 miles NNE of Grantham. There is a post office under Grantham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1745; population, 193. The property belongs all to Earl Brownlow, and gives him the title of Baron. Belton House, the Earl's seat, stands in a park of 5 miles in crenit, and is an edifice in the shape of the letter H, erected in 1689 after designs by Wren, and

considerably modernized by Wyatt. It contains an interesting and valuable collection of pictures. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £355 with residence. Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church is an ancient building of stone partly Norman and partly of the Perpendicular period, and contains monuments of the Castles and the Brownlows, and a rich eight-sided font. An ornamental cross is in the village, and an ornamental tower on a height in the park. There is a hedge-house for six poor women.

Belton, a parish in Lincolnshire, in the Isle of Axholme, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Epworth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S from Crowle station on the M.S. & L.R. It includes the hamlets of Belfoit, Braken, Carrhouse, Grey Green, Mosswood, Sandtoft, Temple Belwood, Westgate, and Woodhouse, and has a post and money order office under Doncaster; telegraph office, Epworth. Acreage, 8307; population, 1421. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £172 with residence. The church is a large building of stone in the Gothic style, with an embattled western tower. There are also Wesleyan, New Connection, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Temple Belwood, an ancient country seat, is in this parish. A fair is held on 25 Sept.

Belton, a parish in Rutland, on the river Eye, 4 miles WNW of Uppingham, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from East Norton station on the G.N. & L.N.W. Junction railway. It contains a village of its own name, and has a post office under Uppingham, which is the money order office; telegraph office, East Norton. Acreage, 1024; population, 372. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Wardley, in the diocese of Peterborough; gross joint yearly value, £263 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is very old, and has a square embattled tower. There is a Baptist chapel. Poor's lands yield about £50 a year, and there are other charities.

Belton, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the G.E.R. and river Waveney, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Yarmouth. The parish has a station on the railway, and includes the hamlet of Brownston. Post town, Yarmouth; telegraph office, Gorleston. Acreage, 2057; population, 752. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is old but good, and has a round tower, which was rebuilt in 1849. The main building was restored in 1881. There is also a small Primitive Methodist chapel and a public institute and reading room.

Belvedere (or **Lessness Heath**) and **Abhey Wood**, an ecclesiastical parish in Kent, with a station on the North Kent section of the S.E.R., 12 miles from London, and 1 mile from Erith. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Population, 4789. All Saints Church is a cut flint building in the Early English style. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £400 with residence. There are Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist chapels. The Public Hall is a brick building erected in 1871. The Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution is in the neighbourhood.

Belvidere, Berks. See **VIRGINIA WATER**.

Belvoir, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish and the head of a petty sessional division in Leicestershire, on the verge of the county, near the Grantham Canal, 7 miles W by S of Grantham, and 2 S of Redmile station on the G.N. & L. & N.W. Junction. Post town, Grantham; money order and telegraph office, Knipton. Area, 715 acres; population, 144. Belvoir Castle is the seat of the Duke of Rutland, and one of the most magnificent structures in the kingdom. The original building was a fortress erected soon after the Conquest by Robert de Todeni, standard-bearer to William, and was several times burned down or otherwise destroyed. The present pile is a modern, castellated, hollow quadrangle, restored by Wyatt, measuring 252 feet along the east front, and containing a noble apartment called the Regent's Gallery, 127 feet long, filled with the choicest productions of art. It stands on an isolated and perhaps artificial hill, and commands a view of 30 miles over a picturesque extensive vale, called the Vale of Belvoir. The Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., visited it in 1814, and Crabbe the poet lived in it as chaplain. A great fire destroyed part of it in 1816, including a famous picture gallery, with damage estimated

BEMBRIDGE

at £120,000. A priory of black monks stood near it, founded about 1076 by Robert de Toden, and was given at the dissolution to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and Robert Turwitt.

Bembridge, a village and a chapelry in Brading parish, Isle of Wight. The village stands on the E side of Brading Harbour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Brading. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Brading (R.S.O.) Population, 1024. It is a coastguard station. The Bembridge and Brading railway has a station here, and the village is much resorted to as a watering-place. The Brading Harbour Company have carried out extensive alterations. In 1882 they erected the Royal Spithead Hotel, established extensive oyster breeding beds, and placed many acres of reclaimed land under cultivation. There is a golf club and also a yacht club, which holds regattas fortnightly in the season. The chapelry was constituted in 1827. The tract of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ between Brading Harbour and the Channel bears the name of Isle of Bembridge, and the termination of it on the NE is called Bembridge Point. A ridge of hill across its neck, called Bembridge Down, has an altitude of 355 feet, commands a very gorgeous view, was the scene of a rebuff of the French in 1546, and is crowned by a granite obelisk 70 feet high, erected in 1849 to the memory of the late Lord Yarborough. The rocks present a fine study to the geologist, and lignite, fuller's earth, and red ochre are found. The Bembridge Ledge and other ledges run off from the E coast into shoals, and the Nab and Warner lightships are situated to the ENE. An important masked battery, known as the Steyne battery, has been erected at Bembridge, and is armed with heavy guns. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £98 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Brading. The church was built in 1845, is in the Early English style, and has been much enriched with stained glass windows, marble steps, and good brass work.

Bemersley, a township in Norton-in-the-Moors parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles NE of Burslem.

Bemerton, a chapelry in Fagglestone-St-Peter parish, Wiltshire, about 1 mile from the stations of the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. at Salisbury. It has a post office; money order office, Fisherton; telegraph office, Salisbury. Population, 1060. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. The old church of St Andrew is said to have been built by the Abbess of Wilton in 1408, but contains windows of an earlier date. It was restored by George Herbert the poet in 1632, and by Mr Wyatt in 1866. It is close to the rectory. The present chapel or church of St John was built in 1861 by Sidney, Lord Herbert, as a memorial to his illustrious namesake; is in the Transition style from First to Second Pointed; and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and porch, with north-eastern square tower, but presents a very irregular outline. George Herbert, who died in 1633; John Norris the poet and metaphysician, who died in 1711; and Archdeacon Cox the traveller and historian, who died in 1828, were rectors.

Bemminster. See BEAMINSTER.

Bempton, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the coast, and on the Hull and Scarborough railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Bridlington. There is a station on the railway, and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Flamborough. Acreage, 1977; population of the civil parish, which includes Newsholm, 310. Near the village are the remains of what was formerly thought to have been an ancient British village, consisting of about sixty pit dwellings. Some authorities now believe that they are the remains of flint mines. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £111 with residence. The church has a nave of four bays with round pillars, and a chancel rebuilt in 1829. The tower was thoroughly repaired within and without in 1892. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Ben, a prefix in Celtic names, signifying "a hill" or "mountain." It is sometimes written Bein, Bhein, or Pen, but in the last case is significant more of a projection or of a headland than of a summit.

Benacre or **Binacre**, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the coast, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W from Lowestoft station on the G.E.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ N from Southwold. Post town, Wangford; money order and telegraph office, Wrentham. Acreage,

BENFLEET, SOUTH

2560; population of the civil parish, 204; of the ecclesiastical, which includes Covehithe and Easton Bavents, 384. Benacre Hall is a fine country seat situated in a park of 230 acres. A lake of about 100 acres, called Benacre Broad, abounding in pike and other fish, lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the sea. A stone vessel, containing about 900 Roman silver coins, some of them of the Emperor Vespasian, was found at the making of a new turnpike road in 1786. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Easton-Bavents and the vicarage of Covehithe, formerly called North Hales, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £200 with residence. The church, dedicated to St Michael, was rebuilt in 1769. It is in good preservation, and consists of chancel, nave, and a south aisle. Easton-Bavents, now a parish consisting of a few cottages only, with a population of 18, is said to have been formerly a large market-town, and to have lost its prosperity through the encroachments of the sea.

Benhoule, a village $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Wadebridge, Cornwall.

Bendall, a village in the S of Derbyshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Burton-upon-Trent.

Bendish. See BARTON-BENDISH.

Bendon, a quondam mansion, now a farmhouse, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile W of Axmouth, Devonshire. It shows well the architectural features of the 16th century, and was long a seat of the Erle family, including Lord Chief Justice Erle and Sir Walter Erle.

Benfield, a parish in Northamptonshire, adjacent to Rockingham Forest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Oundle station on the L. & N.W.R. It consists of two divisions, called Upper End and Lower End, and embraces an extra-parochial tract in Rockingham Forest, and it has a post office under Oundle, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 4748; population, 433. Nine holes, called the Swallows, occasionally suck up and absorb land floods. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £470 with residence. The church, which is a building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles, was restored in 1846-47 at a cost of £13,000.

Benenden, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Cranbrook, and 8 S of Staplehurst station on the S.E.R., and has a post office under Staplehurst. It is a place of great antiquity, contains several good old houses, and presents a pleasant appearance. It once was noted for cloth manufacture, and it has a fair on 15 May. The parish comprises 6693 acres; population, 1596. Ponds and springs abound. A beacon stood near the village during the civil wars, forming part of a line of communication between Tenterden and London. The St George's Club was erected in 1881 by Viscount Cranbrook, and contains reading rooms and library. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £207 with residence. Patron, Viscount Cranbrook. The church was restored in 1862 at a cost of £6000. There are a school-church, a Baptist chapel, and some charities. Hemsted Park, the seat of Viscount Cranbrook, is in the vicinity.

Benfieldside, a township and an ecclesiastical district formed in 1847 from Lanchester parish, Durham, and comprising the two small towns of Blackhill and Shotley Bridge. The township lies on the river Derwent and on a branch of the N.E.R., 4 miles N of Cold Rowley, and has a railway station. It is a watering-place, with coal mines in the neighbourhood, and its post town is Medomsley. Acreage, 1619; population, 6269; of the ecclesiastical district, 2683. The church is at Shotley Bridge.

Benfleet, a station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, on the south coast of Essex, 6 miles W of Southend, and 30 from London.

Benfleet, North, a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Pitsea station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ S of Wickford station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Bowers Gifford (S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Wickford. Acreage, 1601; population, 169. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £420 with residence. Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is a small but ancient building of stone and flint in the Early English style.

Benfleet, South, a parish in Essex, on the coast, including part of Canvey Island, and on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, at Benfleet station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of

Rayleigh. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.). Acreage, 1947 land and 42 of foreshore and water; population, 575. A strong castle was built here by the famous Danish pirate Hastings, and taken and destroyed by Alfred the Great. The waters on the coast were celebrated for oysters. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £128 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is a fine structure with a nave of the 12th and chancel and porch of the 15th century. The tower contains some Norman work.

Bengal, a hamlet, 1 mile W of Towcester, Northamptonshire.

Bengeo, a village and a parish in the county of Hertford, on the river Rib, 2 miles W from Ware, and 1 mile N of Hertford, and partly within Hertford borough, with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Hertford. Acreage, 3031 of land and 23 of water; population of the civil parish, 2586; of the ecclesiastical (Christ Church), 1399, (Holy Trinity), 1466. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £350 with residence. The churches are St Leonard's, an ancient building of Early Norman date, lately restored and now used for occasional services; the Holy Trinity, erected in 1855; and St Michaels at Waterford. There is also a chapel of ease at Towell, and a Calvinistic chapel at Port Vale. The Hertford County Reformatory stands in this parish, which includes the hamlets of Waterford, Tonwell, and Chapmore End.

Bengeworth, a parish and a suburb of Evesham, in Worcestershire, on the river Avon, with a station on the M.R., and a post and money order office. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 1372. A castle here belonged to the Beauchamps, and was destroyed in 1156 by the Abbot of Evesham. Slight traces of the moat still remain. Bengeworth is connected with Evesham by a handsome bridge of three arches, erected in 1856 at a cost of £13,000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £174 with residence, of which the Vicar is patron. The living was formerly a rectory before the demolition of the abbey. The church was erected in 1872, and in taking down the old church a part was found to be Saxon. The font is Saxon. It is a cruciform edifice in the Decorated style, and has a lofty tower and spire. A school endowed by John Deacle, a native of Bengeworth and an alderman of London, was erected in 1729, and has an income of £300. The Evesham Sanatorium for infectious diseases is situated here, and there is a fever hospital in the parish.

Benglog, Falls of, a series of broken falls on the stream at the outlet of Llyn Ogwen, Carnarvonshire, at the top of the Pass of Nant Ffrancon, 4½ miles SSE of Bethesda, and 10 SSE of Bangor. They occur in a rocky chasm, have an aggregate descent of about 100 feet, and are overhung by massive mountains.

Benhadlaf, Isaf and Uchaf, two townships in the parish of Llanrhaeadr-yn-Mochnant, on the mutual border of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, 10 miles SW of Chirk.

Benhadlan, a township in Llanarmon parish, Denbighshire, 6½ miles SSW of Llaangollen.

Benhall, a parish in Suffolk, which consists of two small detached villages, Benhall Green and Benhall Street, adjacent to the Alde river, 1½ mile SW of Saxmundham. It has a post office of the name of Benhall Green, under Saxmundham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2165; population, 588. The manor belonged to successively the Uffords, the De la Poles, and the Dukes. Benhall Lodge is a pleasant country seat standing in a beautifully wooded park of 150 acres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £129 with residence. The church is a building of flint in the Norman style, and has a brass of 1548.

Benham Marsh, a tithing in Speen parish, Berks, 1¼ mile W of Newbury. Benham Park here is the fine country residence of Sir Richard Vincent Sutton, surrounded by some 200 acres of ground.

Beniarth, a township in Bettws-yn-Rhos parish, Denbighshire, 3 miles SSW of Abergelle.

Benington, a parish and a village in Lincolnshire. The parish lies on the Wash, 4 miles SSE of Sibsey station on the G.N.R., and 5 ENE of Boston. It had an allotment in the East Fen, which is now part of the parish of

Old Leake. It has a post office under Boston; money order and telegraph office, Leake. Acreage, 2470 of land and 1977 of foreshore and water; population, 488. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £660 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church has a Perpendicular clerestoried nave, a fine tower, and a sculptured octagonal font. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, an endowed school with £100 a year, four beds houses, and some other charities.

Benjie Tor, a summit in Dartmoor Forest, Devon, overhanging the river Dart, 5 miles WNW of Ashburton. It has a rugged rocky character, and commands a wild, striking view over Dartmoor and away to the Isle of Portland.

Bennetland, a hamlet in Bellasize township, Eastrington parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, 5 miles E by N of Howden.

Bennett's End, a township in Cainham parish, Salop, 3 miles ESE of Ludlow.

Bennett's Houses, a hamlet in Hawarden township and parish, Flintshire.

Benningborough, a township in Newton-upon-Ouse parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, 1½ mile WSW of Slipton railway station, and 7 miles NW of York. Acres, 1092; population, 61. Benningborough Hall here is a fine mansion, standing in a park of 200 acres, the seat of the Hon. Lewis Payan Dawnay, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

Benningholme and Grange, a township in South Kirk-lingham parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, 9 miles E by S of Beverley. Acreage, 1506; population, 88.

Bennington, a village and a parish in the county of Hertford. The village stands near the river Beane, and near a branch Roman way, 5 miles ESE of Stevenage, and 6 from Stevenage station on the G.N.R. It has a post and money order office under Stevenage; telegraph office, Walkern. It was formerly a market-town, and has still a pleasure fair on 10 July. The parish comprises 3060 acres; population of the civil parish, 627; of the ecclesiastical, 617. The manor belonged to the Benstedes, the Caesars, and the Earl of Essex, and belongs now to the Proctors. An ancient palace of the kings of Mercia stood here, and either that or a castle which succeeded it is now indicated by an entrenched eminence. Bennington Park, to the east, is a fine seat. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £362 with residence. Patron, trustees. The church contains some ancient monuments, and is good. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, and there are a few small charities.

Bennington Grange, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish, in the county of Lincoln, adjacent on the south to the parish of Long Bennington. Area, 281 acres; population, 9.

Bennington, Long, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands on the river Witham, 4½ miles S of Claypole station on the G.N.R., and 8 NW by N of Grantham; consists mainly of one long street, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Grantham. The parish, inclusive of Bennington Grange, comprises 4333 acres; population of the civil parish, 804; of the ecclesiastical, with Foston, 1146. Freestone and lime are worked. A Cistercian priory, with local endowment, was founded here before 1175 by Ralph de Filgerus; given to the Abbey of Savigny in Normandy; transferred by Richard II. to the Carthusians of St Ann, near Coventry; conveyed by Henry V. to the Priory of Mountgrace, and given at the dissolution to the dean and chapter of Westminster. Remains of a moat which surrounded its farmhouse are in Bennington Grange. The benefice, known as Long Bennington and Foston, is in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £342 with residence. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is a building of stone in the Early English and Perpendicular styles, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and charities worth about £25 a year.

Benniworth, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, 5½ miles ENE of Wragby, and 1 mile SE from South Willingham station on the G.N.R. There is a post office under Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Hainton. Acreage, 3024; population, 357. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £212 with residence. The church has a Norman porch, and is

good. It was thoroughly restored in 1875. There is a United Free Methodist chapel.

Ben-Rhydding, a hydropathic establishment, with a railway station, in Ilkley parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the slope of Rombald's Moor, adjacent to the Otley and Ilkley railway, 5 miles W of Otley. It was erected in 1844, at a cost of nearly £30,000, and is an imposing pile, amid extensive and pleasant grounds. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds.

Benridge, a township in Mitford parish, Northumberland, 2 miles WNW of Morpeth, which is the railway station. Its area is 1092 acres; population, 59. It is the property of the Earl of Carlisle, who is lord of the manor.

Benridge, a hamlet in Ponteland parish, Northumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Morpeth.

Bensham, an ecclesiastical parish and suburb of Gateshead parish, Durham, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Gateshead. The parish was constituted in 1865, and has a railway station. Population, 9642. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church was built in 1848. There are two mission rooms.

Bensington or Benson, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands on the river Thames, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Wallingford station on the G.W.R.; it is a considerable place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Benson, under Wallingford. It occupies the site of a town of the ancient Britons, which was taken from them in 572 by the West Saxons; held by the latter till 777, and surrendered then to the Mercians. The parish includes the hamlets of Fifield, Roke, Roke Marsh, Littleworth, Crowmarsh-Battle, and Preston-Crowmarsh. Acreage, 2922; population of the civil parish, 1121; of the ecclesiastical, 1113. A manor-house, part of which is very ancient, with a window-head of the 13th century, is in the hamlet of Fifield. A Maison Dieu was founded there in the time of Henry VI, by William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and given to the University of Oxford. Crowmarsh-Battle was bestowed upon Battle Abbey by William the Conqueror. The parish of Bensington was formerly of very great extent; Henley, 11 miles distant, having been one of its chapelrys as late as the reign of Edward I. It continued to be a royal manor until the manorial rights were sold by Charles I. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £215 with residence, in the gift of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is chiefly ancient, variously late pointed Norman and Decorated; has a Georgian tower, contains an Early English font, and is very good. There are a Free Church, erected in 1879, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and some small charities.

Benson. See BENSINGTON.

Benson Knot, a hill 2 miles ENE of Kendal, Westmoreland. It rises abruptly; is not easily climbed; has an altitude of 1098 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive and magnificent view.

Bentfieldend, a hamlet in Stansted-Mountfitchet parish, Essex, near the G.E.R., $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Bishop-Stortford. The population is included in Stansted.

Benthall, a parish in Salop, on the right bank of the Severn, near Iron Bridge station on the G.W.R., 1 mile N of Broseley, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Much-Wenlock. Post town, Broseley (R.S.O.) Acreage, 843; population, 377. Lord Forester is the lord of the manor and sole landowner. Benthall Hall, the ancient seat of the Benthall family, built in 1555, adjoins the church, and during the Commonwealth was held as a point of great strategic importance. There are several potteries, and also a manufactory of tobacco pipes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £87. Patron, the Vicar of Much-Wenlock. The church, erected in 1667, consists of chancel, nave, and tower, and contains monuments to the Benthall and Browne families.

Bentham, a hamlet in Badgworth parish, Gloucestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Badgworth.

Bentham, a market-town and a parish in the W.R. Yorkshire, comprising the townships of Bentham, High Bentham, and Mewith. The town lies on the river Wenning, and on the M.R., 12 miles WNW of Settle, and has a station on the railway, a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lancaster, a church, a grammar-school, a weekly market on Wednesdays, and a cattle market every other Monday, and fairs

on 5 Feb., 22 June, and 25 Oct. Acreage of parish, 7711; population, 2873. Large portions of the surface are upland. Many of the inhabitants are employed in linen manfactories, and some in potteries. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £480 with residence. The parish church is at Low Bentham, and is ancient; it was thoroughly restored in 1878. There is also a church at High Bentham, a Roman Catholic chapel, Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and Friends' meeting-house, a public hall, a reading-room and library, three schools at High and Low Bentham endowed from grammar-school funds, six almshouses, and other charities.

Bentley, a village, a parish, and a liberty in Hants. The village stands 5 miles NE of Alton, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 42 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Farnham. The parish comprises 2299 acres; population, 727. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £650 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of Surrey. There is a handsome church containing Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular work. It is approached by an avenue of ancient yew trees. There are several gentlemen's residences and considerable endowed charities, a Bible Christian chapel, and a parish institute.

Bentley, a township in Wolverhampton parish, Staffordshire, 1 mile N of Darlaston, and 2 miles W by N of Walsall. It has a station on the M.R. Post town, Walsall. Acreage, 1448; population, 355. The inhabitants are employed largely in collieries and ironworks. There is a quarry of columnar basalt stone. The Earl of Lichfield is lord of the manor. Bentley Hall belonged to Colonel Lane, who sheltered Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

Bentley, a township in Worfield parish, Salop, 1 mile NE of Bridgnorth.

Bentley, a parish in Suffolk, at the junction of the G.E.R. with the Hadleigh branch, 6 miles SW of Ipswich. It has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under Ipswich; telegraph office, Copdock. Acreage, 2875; population, 414. The Tollemaches had a seat here before the Conquest. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £161 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Perpendicular style.

Bentley, a hamlet in Shustoke parish, Warwickshire, 3 miles SW of Atherstone, which is the post town. Population, 235. It includes Bentley Park, and forms a chapelry annexed to the vicarage of Shustoke. The church was built in 1837, and has an embattled tower.

Bentley, a small village in Rowley parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles SSW of Beverley, which is also the railway station. A handsome church, with site, was presented to the village by Mr C. E. S. Cooke.

Bentley, in the W. R. Yorkshire. See ARKSEY.

Bentley Fenny or Fenny Bentley, a village and a parish in Derbyshire, in Dove Dale, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Ashborne railway station. The parish has a post office under Ashborne, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Tissington. Acreage, 1038; population, 236. The manor belongs to the Challinor family. Sir W. Fitzherbert, Bart., is the chief landowner. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; value, £250. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell. The church was repaired in 1850, and contains curious old monuments of the Beresfords, as well as a beautiful 15th century rood screen of old carved oak in perfect order, erected by the sons of Thomas Beresford (who fought at Agincourt, and whose tomb and memorial window are in the church) as a thankoffering after the Wars of the Roses.

Bentley, Great, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands near the Tendring Hundred branch of the G.E.R., 8 miles SE by E of Colchester, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Colchester, and a railway station of the same name. The parish comprises 3235 acres; population, 1008. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Albans. The church is a building of red sandstone, and has a very fine Norman arch over the S door. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bentley, Hungry, a liberty in Alkmoaton parish, Derbyshire, 6 miles S of Ashborne. Acreage, 1086; population, 77. Post town, Derby.

Bentley, Little, a parish in Essex, 2½ miles NNE of Bentley Green station on the G.E.R., and 7½ E of Colchester, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Great Bentley. Acreage, 2094; population, 296. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £595. Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient building of brick and stone in the Decorated style, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bentley-Pauncefoot, or **Lower and Upper Bentley**, a township in Tardebigge parish, Worcestershire, 3 miles SW of Redditch, and 4 SSE of Bromsgrove, which is the post town. Acreage, 1688; population, 230. There is a small church at Lower Bentley, a chapel of ease to the parish church of Tardebigge. Bentley Manor, the seat of the lord of the manor, was the residence of Sir Thomas Cooke, Bart., the founder of Worcester College, Oxford.

Bentley Priory, formerly the seat of the Duke of Abercorn, in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, 3 miles WNW of Edgware. It occupies the site of a small priory, and contains some antiques and fine paintings. The surrounding grounds are very beautiful, and cover an extent of 250 acres. Queen Adelaide, after a residence of some months, died here in 1849.

Benton Castle, an ancient fortress on Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, on a beautiful small promontory, 3 miles NNE of Pembroke. The ruins are very picturesque.

Benton, Little, a township and small village in Long Benton parish, Northumberland, adjacent to the N.E.R., ½ a mile S of Long Benton, which is the nearest station.

Benton, Long, a township, a parish, and a village in the county of Northumberland. The township lies on the N.E.R., and on the Blyth and Tyne railway, near the Roman Wall, 3 miles NNE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and has stations on the railways, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The village consists of one long street, and stands on rock, dry, healthy, and pleasant. The parish includes also the townships of Long Benton, Little Benton, Killingworth, Weetslade, and Walker, and the ecclesiastical parishes of Walker, Killingworth, and North Gosforth. Acreage, 8981; population of the civil parish, 22,162; of the ecclesiastical, 3489. The manor belongs to the Jerningham family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; gross value, £325 with residence. Patron, Balliol College, Oxford. The parish church dated originally from the 12th century; was rebuilt in 1791; chancel rebuilt, 1855; church restored, 1873-75; new south porch added, 1885; new choir vestries, 1888; peal of tubular bells, 1891. The perpetual curacy of Killingworth is a separate benefice; gross value, £318 with residence. There are several dissenting chapels, and a reading-room and library. The population of the ecclesiastical parish is composed of coal miners, freestone quarrymen, shipyard laborers, farmers and agricultural labourers, besides a suburban population, chiefly in the district of Forest Hall, of business men engaged in Newcastle.

Bent's Green, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township in the W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles SW of Sheffield.

Ben-Twitchen, a hamlet in North Molton parish, Devon.

Bentworth, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands 4½ miles WNW of Alton railway station on the L. & S.W.R., and has a post office under Alton, which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish comprises 3763 acres; population, 604. The manor was inherited from his father by George Withers the poet, and was sold by him at the outbreak of the Civil War to raise a troop of horse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £544. There is a dissenting chapel. The church is an ancient flint structure in the Early English style.

Benty Grange, a village 5½ miles SW of Bakewell, Derbyshire.

Benwell, a township, a parish, and a village in Northumberland. The township lies on the river Tyne, the Roman Wall, and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 2 miles W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Area of parish, 1302 acres; population of civil parish, 10,354; ecclesiastical, 27,039. Here are the oldest collieries in England, one of which at the beginning of the 18th century took fire from a candle and burned for nearly thirty years. Benwell is believed to have been the

Condernum of the Romans, and urns, coins, inscriptions, and other Roman remains have been found. Benwell Tower belonged at one time to Tynemouth Priory, and afterwards to the Shaftoes, and is now the bishop's residence. Benwell High Cross, to the E, was named from a cross that formerly stood there. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Newcastle. The church is in the Perpendicular style, with a tower, built at a cost of £1600. There are Roman Catholic and two dissenting chapels and schools.

Benwick, formerly a hamlet in Doddington parish, Cambridgeshire, now an ecclesiastical parish in the Isle of Ely, 5 miles from Wimlington station on the G.E.R., and 8 SW from March, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Doddington. Population, 794. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £276 with residence. The church, a building in the Early English style, was erected in 1851. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Beobridge, a township in Claverley parish, Salop, 4½ miles SE of Bridgnorth.

Beoley, a parish in Worcestershire, on the verge of the county, 2½ miles NE of Redditch, which is the post town. Acreage, 4718; population, 643. An ancient castle, of which very slight traces remain, belonged successively to the noble families of Mortimer, Sheldon, Beauchamp, and Holland. Beoley Hall is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £65 with residence. The church is ancient, but fully restored, and has an embattled tower with pinnacles; the Sheldon chapel, restored in 1891, contains a stone altar presented by a pope to Ralph Sheldon, a fine east window, and many ancient monuments to the Sheldon family. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bepton, a parish in Sussex, 1 mile from Cocking station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 5½ miles ESE of Petersfield. Post town, Midhurst, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1910; population of the civil parish, 263; of the ecclesiastical, 235. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Early English style, and was restored in 1878. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £60 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Egmont. The parish lies under the north side of the South Downs, which rise to a height of more than 400 feet above the sea level. The view from the Downs is extensive and beautiful. On the hill sides are some of the largest yew trees in England, forming a weird grove. Every variety of English orchis is found in this parish. The rainfall is the greatest of any place of which returns have been made in the South of England. The parish was probably much more populous in the middle ages; a very fine church once stood on the site of the present modest structure. Fragments of the older building are preserved in the new. Many flint weapons and ancient coins of great interest have been discovered. The account book of Thos. Nepiker, rector of Bepton, makes one of the most valuable papers in the Sussex Archaeological Society's series.

Berden, Berdon, or Beardon, a village and a parish in Essex. The nearest stations are Newport and Stanstead, each 6 miles distant. The parish has a post office under Bishop-Stortford; money order office, Clavering; telegraph office, Quendon. Acreage, 1800; population, 336. A small Augustinian priory was founded here in the reign of Henry III, was given at the dissolution to Henry Parker, and passed to the hospitals of Christ Church, Bridewell, and St Thomas. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £180 with residence, including an allowance of £30 from Queen Anne's Bounty. Patron, Christ's Hospital. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Decorated style. The Rev. Joseph Mede, author of the "Clavis Apocalyptica," was a native.

Berdenestaple. See BARNSTAPLE.

Bere-Alston. See BEER-ALSTON.

Berechurch, a parish within Colchester borough, Essex, near the Roman river, 2½ miles S by W of Colchester railway station. Post town, Colchester. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 167. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans. The church was restored in 1872. Berechurch Hall is a fine modern mansion, erected in 1882.

Bere Ferrers (Beerferris), a parish in Devonshire, between the rivers Tamar and Tavy upwards from their confluence, 7 miles N by W of Plymouth, and 8 from Tavistock. It has a station on the L. & S.W.R., and contains the town of Beer-Alston, formerly a parliamentary borough returning two members, and the village of Beer-Town. It has a post office under Beer-Alston (R.S.O.), and a telegraph station. The area is 6176 acres of land, and 935 of foreshore and water; population, 1911. The greater part belongs to the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe; the manor of Ley, now belonging to Sir F. Drake, was long held by a family of its own name, one of whom was created Earl of Marlborough. Much of the surface is picturesque, and many spots command fine prospects. Very large quantities of fruit are produced here, especially black cherries and strawberries. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £500 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe. The church is Decorated and Perpendicular English, and very picturesque; consists of nave, aisle, chancel, and transepts, and contains Crusader monuments of Ferrers and Champenoun, and one to Major Bayley, who fell at the storming of Sebastopol. There is a chapel of ease at Beer-Alston, and there are Congregational, Wesleyan, United Free Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels. Stothart, the artist and antiquary, was killed at Bere-Ferrers church while sketching the E window.

Bereford. See BARFOLD, BEDS.

Bere Forest, an ancient royal hunting-ground in Hants, on the SE border of the county, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Havant. It was divided into two walks, east and west, and it contained about 16,000 acres. All has been enclosed, great part has been cleared and cultivated, and only 1417 acres are now under wood. The surface is comparatively level, yet presents some fine scenery. See WATERLOOVILLE.

Bere-Hacket. See BEER-HACKET.

Bere-Regis, a small ancient town and a parish in Dorset. The town stands on the Bere rivulet, adjacent to a vast tract of barren heath, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of the river Piddle, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W from Wareham station on the L. & S.W.R., and 8 SSW of Blandford-Forum. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Wareham. It dates from the time of the Romans, was a residence of Queen Elfrida and of King John, and suffered severely from fire in 1634, and in 1788, and in 1817. It was once a market-town, but is now an agricultural village. It was constituted a free borough by Edward I., but never sent representatives to Parliament. The parish church is a large ancient edifice with a square tower; contains a round Norman font and numerous monuments of the Turbervilles and others; and was entirely restored and repaired in 1875. There are Congregational and Methodist chapels, a free school with £30, and some small charities. King John's palace stood in a field east of the church. The manor house of the Turbervilles afterwards occupied the same site. Cardinal Morton, who figured prominently in the time of Henry VII., and Bishop Turberville of Exeter, were natives.

The parish includes the tithing of Shitterton. The hamlet of Milborne-Stileham was separated from Bere for ecclesiastical purposes in 1890. Acreage, 8913; population, 1144. Half of the manor belonged to the Turbervilles from the time of the Conquest, and the other half was given by Henry III. to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, given again to the King's brother Edmund, and given by Henry VIII. to the Turbervilles. Woodbury Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of the town, was the site of a Roman camp; has still a circular entrenchment of 10 acres, formed by three ramparts and ditches; commands a very extensive view; and is the scene of an annual fair, formerly very famous, on 21 and 22 Sept. The surrounding tract has many barrows. The neighbouring downs are a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Winterborne-Kington, in the diocese of Salisbury; net combined value, £170. Patron, Balliol College, Oxford.

Bergh-Apton. See BURGH-APTON.

Berghill, a township in Whittington parish, Salop, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Oswestry.

Bergh-Mattishall. See BURGH-MATTISHALL.

Bergholt, East, a small town and a parish in Suffolk, on the river Stour, midway between the Manningtree and Bentley stations on the G.E.R., 9 miles SW of Ipswich, with a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) Acre-

age, 3140; population, 1316. Ackworth House is a fine country seat, standing in a good position, and commanding extensive views. West Lodge is also a fine seat, and East Bergholt Lodge is beautifully situated amid fine woods. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £382 with residence. Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is a building of flint in the Perpendicular style, and there are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels, a Benedictine nunnery and chapel, a cemetery under the control of a Burial Board, and numerous charities. John Constable the painter, born in 1776, was a native. There is a stained window in the church erected to his memory.

Bergholt, West, a village and a parish in Essex, on the river Colne, near the G.E.R., 3 miles NW of Colchester. There is a post, telegraph, and money order office. Acreage, 2287; population, 1042. A circular entrenchment here is thought to have been the site of the residence of the British King Cunobeline. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £419 with residence. The church is old; in architecture it is rather nondescript, and is built chiefly of rubble.

Beriden, The, a stream of Norfolk. It rises near New Buckenham, and runs about 12 miles northward to the Yare, in the vicinity of Norwich.

Berkeley, a small town and a parish in Gloucestershire. The town stands on a pleasant eminence in the Vale of Berkeley, on the Little Avon river, about 2 miles from the Severn, $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Thornbury, 15 SSW of Gloucester, and 114 from London. It has a station $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town on the Midland branch railway, and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Berkeley Road station on the M.R. It was a place of importance in the times of the Saxons, and figured in Domesday as a royal domain and a free borough. The hundred connected with it, which is one of the largest in the kingdom, was given by William the Conqueror to his follower, Roger de Berkeley; was forfeited by that gentleman's grandson for his adherence to King Stephen; and given by Henry II. to Robert Fitz-Harding, governor of Bristol, who assumed the title of Baron de Berkeley. The town consists principally of four streets; contains a town hall with reading-room and library, a market-house, a church, a Congregational and a Wesleyan chapel, a large public school, known as Fitz-Harding's school, a cottage hospital, and a police station; has a head post office; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place. The church, which was restored in 1866 by Sir Gilbert Scott, is mainly Early English, with some remains of the earlier Norman edifice. It is a spacious structure, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, north and south porch, and a detached embattled tower 90 feet high (re-erected in 1760). Attached to the chancel is a fine mortuary chapel, erected by the sixth Lord Berkeley in 1450, containing several monuments to the Berkeley family. In the church is an altar-tomb with alabaster effigies of Thomas, third Lord Berkeley, and his wife. There is a beautifully carved stone rood-screen, and the stained east window is in memory of Dr Jenner, who is buried in the chancel. There is a district church at Purton, erected in 1874, an iron church at Breadstone, and mission churches at Newport and Wick. A cemetery at the north end of the town was opened in 1866, and is under the management of a burial board. A market is held on the first Wednesday of every month except May and Dec., and fairs on 14 May and second Monday in Dec. Trade is carried on in coal, timber, and cheese, and is facilitated by the vicinity of the Severn and the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal. Dr Jenner, who introduced the practice of vaccination, was a native. The parish contains also the tithings of Hamfallow, Flinton, Breadstone, Alkington, and Ham, and the chapelry of Stone. Area, 57 acres; population of the civil parish, 890; of the ecclesiastical, 5045. Great portion of the surface is rich dairy land.

Berkeley Castle, close to the SE side of the town, was founded soon after the Conquest by Roger de Berkeley; was enlarged and fortified by Robert Fitz-Harding, whose son Maurice married the daughter of Roger, and, with the exception of one period of 60 years, it has remained in the hands of the Fitz-Harding family to the present day. It was the scene of the murder of Edward II., and it sustained a siege of nine days in 1645 from the Parliamentarian

forces, but was obliged to surrender. It was, however, restored to Lord Berkeley on condition that it was rendered incapable of defence. A small apartment, called King Edward's room, now lit with windows, but then lit only from arrow-slits, is shown as the place where Edward II. was murdered. It is one of the few old baronial castles still inhabited. The outline of the castle is irregular. The entrance is under a massive arch adorned with rich Norman carvings. The most ancient part of the castle is the Keep, which is almost circular in form, with round projecting turrets. Separated from it by a courtyard are the later buildings, surrounding an inner court about 140 yards in circumference. The Hall, erected in the time of Edward III., is the centre of the SE side of the quadrangle, is a noble apartment, 61 feet long, 32 wide, and 32½ high. The Chapel, probably of the same date as the Hall, adjoins it. The state rooms are in the SW side, and contain numerous family portraits, paintings by Lely, Vandyck, da Vinci, Holbein, and others, many trinkets and articles belonging to Queen Elizabeth, and the cabin furniture of Sir Francis Drake. The historical portion of the castle is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays. The fourteenth Lord Berkeley was created Earl of Berkeley in 1679, but the title became extinct in 1810. The present title, Baron Fitz-Hardinge, is a creation of 1861. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £322 with residence. Patron, Lord Fitz-Hardinge. The vicarage of Stone is a separate charge.

Berkeley Road, a station on the M.R., 2½ miles E of Berkeley, and 22½ NNE of Bristol.

Berkeley, Vale of, a rich strip of dairy land in Gloucestershire. It extends from the southern vicinity of Gloucester along the course of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal to its junction with the Severn, and thence past Berkeley down the left side of the Severn to Aust. Its length is 25 miles, and its mean breadth about 4. The soil of the upper part is clayey, that of the lower part is deep rich loam, and nearly all is disposed in grass for the produce of the dairy. Large quantities of butter and cheese are made.

Berkhamstead, Great, or Berkhamstead-St-Peter, a market-town, a parish, and the head of a union in Herts. The town stands in a deep rich valley on the Bulbourne river, and on the Grand Junction Canal, adjacent to the L. & N.W.R., 28 miles NW of London. It perhaps occupies the site of the Roman station Durobriva, and it was a residence of the kings of Mercia. William the Conqueror made oath at it to maintain the ancient laws of the kingdom. Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, got it from the Conqueror, and erected at it a strong castle on the site of the Mercian palace. Henry I. took it from the earl in punishment of rebellion, and made it the centre of a royal domain. Henry II. kept his court at it. King John gave it for a time to Jeffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, but resumed it at the earl's death, and made it again Crown property. Richard, king of the Romans, got it from Henry III., and died at it. The castle now belongs to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, and gives him the title of Baron. The "honour" connected with it includes numerous manors in Herts, Bucks, and Northampton.

The chief street of the town is about a mile in length, several other streets leaving it at right angles. The houses are chiefly of brick, and not regularly aligned, but many are handsome. The railway passes on an embankment overlooking the town and the valley, and a communication comes from it over the canal. The remains of the castle are at the N end of Castle Street, and consist of detached portions of massive walls, with a double moat on the NW side, and a triple one on the other side. The town enjoys a constant supply of water, obtained from an artesian boring 220 feet deep in the soft chalk below it. The chief public buildings are: the Town Hall, an edifice of brick erected in 1860, containing magistrates' rooms, a spacious assembly room, a market and stores, public baths in the High Street, a grammar school, a high school for girls, a workhouse and almshouse. The parish church is a spacious, ancient, cruciform structure of mixed styles, with a central square embattled tower, has a number of side chapels, and contains tombs of the Torringtons, the Cornwallises, the Incents, the Waterhouses, and others, and some brasses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans, and the net yearly value is £350 with

residence, in the gift of Earl Brownlow. There is also a chapel of ease at Potter's End, and Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, with places of worship for Brethren and Society of Friends. The Grammar School was founded by Dean Incent, in the time of Henry VIII.; was restored in 1811, has an endowed income of about £1500 a year, received some important additions in 1888-89, and has now accommodation for about 200 boys. It is under the control of a body of 18 governors. The High School for Girls was founded in 1888, and is endowed from surplus funds of the grammar school. A free school, founded in 1727 by Thomas Bourne, was in 1879 incorporated with the National School under a scheme approved by Her Majesty in Council. There were anciently three monastic hospitals. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a railway station, a banking office, and publishes a weekly newspaper. A new model police station was opened in 1893. A weekly market is held on Wednesday. Straw-plaiting and the manufacture of wooden utensils are carried on. There is also a moderate trade in malt, coals, timber, and brushes. There are large rose and nursery gardens in the neighbourhood, and also a large chemical manufactory. Berkhamstead sent two members to Parliament in the time of Edward III., and got a new charter from James I., conferring privileges none of which are now enjoyed. It is a seat of petty sessions. Extel the Puritan and Cowper the poet were natives. Berkhamstead House is a mansion in the Elizabethan style, built out of the ruins of the castle. Other residences are Ashlyns Halls and Haresfoot. Area of parish, 4345 acres of land and 19 of water; population, 5034.

Berkhamstead, Little, a parish and a small village in the county of Hertford, 5 miles ESE of Hatfield railway station, and 4 SW of Hertford, under which there is a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 1587; population, 430. Berkhamstead House is the chief residence. The observatory tower commands a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £227 with residence, in the gift of the Marquess of Salisbury. The church was restored in 1893. Bishop Ken was a native. Epping Green and Howe Green are adjacent hamlets.

Berkhamstead-St-Mary or Northchurch, a parish in Herts, on the L. & N.W.R. and the Grand Junction Canal, about 1 mile NW of Berkhamstead. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 3888 of land and 20 of water; population, 2351. An ancient structure, now used as a farmhouse, was originally part of a small priory. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £365 with residence, in the gift of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The church is Decorated English, and cruciform. There is a chapel of ease at Broadway, a beautiful edifice built in 1854. There are also a Mission church, a small Baptist chapel, and several parochial churches.

Berking. See BARKING, Essex.

Berkley, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 miles ENE of Frome station on the G.W.R. It includes part of the tithing of Old Ford. Post town, Frome; money order and telegraph office, Beckington. Acreage, 1981; population of the civil parish, 346; of the ecclesiastical, 336. Berkley House is in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £280 with residence. The church is good.

Berks or Berkshire (written *Barkshire* by Leland, and so pronounced in the locality), an inland county within the basin of the Thames. It is bounded on the N by Gloucester, Oxford, and Bucks, from all of which it is separated by the Thames, on the SE by Surrey, on the SW by Herts, and on the W by Wilts. Its outline is irregular, and has been compared by some to that of a lute, by others to that of a slipper or a sandal. Its boundary, in a tortuous line along the N, from its most westerly extremity to its most easterly one, is the Thames. Its greatest length is about 48 miles, its greatest breadth about 29 miles, its mean breadth about 14 miles, its circuit about 165 miles, its area 462,224 acres. Its surface presents few abrupt or bold elevations. A series of Downs, a continuation of those in the N of Wilts, goes eastward across its broadest part, and attains at White Horse Hill an altitude of 893 feet above the level of the sea. Most of the other tracts are distinguished by soft, gentle, luxuriant beauty. The chief streams are the Thames, the

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Kennet, the Loden, the Lambourn, and the Ock. A small tract on the SE border, round Finchampstead and Snninghill, consists of Bracklesham and Bagshot beds. A large tract across all the S, from the western border in the southern vicinity of Hungerford, past Newbury and Wokingham, to the eastern boundary at Old Windsor, consists of London clay and plastic clay. A broad tract all across, from the western border at Hungerford and the neighbourhood of Ashbury to the Thames, from the vicinity of Reading to Moulsoford, consists of chalk. A considerable belt N of this, and all across, consists of upper greensand and gault. A narrow belt, farther N, consists of lower greensand. Two belts still farther N, the second lying all along the Isis or Thames to a point below the vicinity of Kennington, consist of oolite, the former of the upper series, the latter of the middle. The minerals and the fossils do not possess much interest, and mineral waters are scarce. Peat exists in considerable quantity on the low grounds of the Kennet, and in small quantity on some high lands of the Thames, and is extensively burned for its ashes, which form a valuable manure for clover.

The soils are exceedingly various, ranging from strong fat loam to a mixture of sharp sand and peat. The vale of the White Horse is the most fertile tract, and the vale of the Kennet vies with it, and perhaps is better cultivated. The state of agriculture and the condition of the farmer are middle rate. Wheat, oats, barley, turnips, and beans are the chief crops grown; but buckwheat, vetches, pease, potatoes, rape, carrots, hops, flax, and artificial grasses also are cultivated. Much land on the Thames and around Faringdon is devoted to the dairy. The sheep walks were formerly depastured by a native breed called the Notts, but these are now almost superseded by other breeds. The cattle are mostly of the long horn or common country breed. The draught horses are good and strong, but not tall. Hogs and poultry are numerous in the dairy districts, and from the proximity of London yield much profit to the farmer. The native breed of hogs is highly esteemed, and a mixed breed at Sunninghill Park is pre-eminently good.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1892.

Crops.	Acres.	Live Stock.	No.
Corn Crops,	111,031	Horses—Used solely for	
Green Crops,	49,353	Agriculture,	12,330
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 39,234		" Unbroken,	3,401
Permanent Pasture,	156,633	" Mares kept for	
Bare Fallow,	5,712	Breeding,	642
Orchards,	2,458	Cows and Heifers in Milk	
Market Gardens,	651	or Calf,	21,642
Small Fruit,	302	Other Cattle,	27,409
Nursery Grounds,	123	Sheep,	244,986
Woods and Plantations, 35,529		Pigs,	27,667

Woodlands prevail much in the E, and get prominence there from Windsor Forest. Oak and beech are the chief trees in the woods. The beech trees are largely turned to account for the manufacture of chairs and numerous turned articles. Osiers are grown in watery places for baskets, and alders for rake handles and other uses. Fine trout and other fish abound in most of the streams, the trout of the Kennet being especially esteemed by anglers.

Manufactures are of small note. Woollen cloth, sacking, and sail-cloth were formerly made in large quantity, but have ceased to be of any consequence. The clothing trade, which formerly sustained numerous market towns, since dwindled to mere villages, has been revived at Abingdon. Paper is made in the vale of the Kennet. Much malt is manufactured for the London market, and the Kennet and Windsor ales are in repute. At Reading there are the world-famed biscuit works of Messrs Huntly & Palmer, the Reading ironworks, and the celebrated seed grounds of Messrs Sutton. The Thames is navigable along all the N boundary, and the Kennet by means of cuts for 30 miles, from Reading to Hungerford; the Berks and Wilts Canal goes across all the N, from the vicinity of Abingdon up the vale of the White Horse; and the Kennet and Avon Canal completes the navigation of the Kennet from Newbury to Hungerford. The Great Western railway enters by Slough (Bucks), with a branch through Eton to Windsor, thence to Maidenhead, sends off a branch thence into Bucks towards High Wycombe, passes on to Twyford, sends off a branch thence across the

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Thames to Henley, passes on to Reading, is joined there by a line coming up from the London and South Western and South Eastern, which join at Wokingham, passes up the Thames to Didcot, sends off thence a branch to Oxford, with sub-branch to Abingdon, and another branch southward to Newbury, and goes away westward to Wilts in the vicinity of Slurvenham. A line goes southward from Reading to Basingstoke, another line goes westward from Reading to Hungerford, and branches go from the Great Western to Wallingford and Faringdon.

The administrative county contains 187 entire civil parishes, and parts of 7 others. The ancient county contains 190 entire ecclesiastical parishes or districts, and parts of 10 others. The assizes and sessions are held at Reading. The county was formerly in the diocese of Salisbury, but was separated in 1836, and is now in the diocese of Oxford. It constitutes an archdeaconry, which is subdivided into the rural deaneries of Abingdon, Bradfield, Maidenhead, Newbury, Reading, Sonning, Vale of White Horse, Wallingford, and Wantage. The county town is Reading, and the market-towns are Reading, Abingdon, Faringdon, Newbury, Wantage, Wokingham, Maidenhead, East Itley, Lambourn, Hungerford, Stratfield Mortimer, Wallingford, and Windsor. The chief seats are Windsor Castle, Wytham Abbey, Ashdown Park, Coleshill House, Billingsley Park, Sandford Priory, Beckett Park, Basildon Park, Beenharn House, Bear Place, Stanlake, Warfield House, Lockyear Park, Aldermaston, Barton Court, Benham House, Bear Wood, Bill Hill, Binfield, Bisham Abbey, Besselsleigh, Buckhold, Buscot, Castle Priory, Charlton House, Culham Court, Cumberland Lodge, Donnington Castle, Englefield House, Easthampstead Park, Erleigh Whiteknights, Hall Place, Holme Park, Hungerford Park, Kingston Lisle, Maidenhead Court, Midgham, Old Windsor, Padworth, Pusey House, Shaw House, Silwood, Sunninghill Park, Swallowfield Park, Temple House, Titniss Park, Wasing Place, Winkfield Place, and Woolley Park.

Berks is in the home military district, and in the Oxford judicial circuit. There were formerly jails at Abingdon and Reading, but the former was sold on the transference of the assizes to Reading. The prison at Reading was erected in 1833, is a castellated building of red brick, and has accommodation for 224 prisoners. Under the Local Government Act of 1888 Berkshire became an administrative county, governed by a County Council consisting of a chairman, 17 aldermen, and 50 councillors. The place of meeting is the Assize Courts, Reading. The administrative county includes the county borough of Reading, which contains three entire civil parishes, and the six municipal boroughs of Abingdon, Maidenhead, Newbury, Wallingford, New Windsor, and Wokingham, and has one court of quarter sessions and 12 petty sessional divisions. The boroughs of Abingdon, Maidenhead, Newbury, New Windsor, Reading, and Wallingford have separate commissions of the peace; Abingdon, Newbury, New Windsor, and Reading having in addition separate courts of quarter sessions. Formerly three members were returned to Parliament for the undivided county, but by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, it was divided into the northern, southern, and eastern divisions, with one member for each. In addition, one member is returned by the borough of Reading, and the county contains parts of the parliamentary boroughs of New Windsor and Oxford. The poor-law unions of the county are Abingdon, Bradfield, Cookham, Easthampstead, Faringdon, Hungerford, Newbury, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windsor, and Wokingham. The chief hospital of the county is the Royal Berkshire Hospital at Reading, opened in 1839, and greatly enlarged in 1882. The County Lunatic Asylum stands on the Wallingford road, three-quarters of a mile from Moulsoford station, and in the parish of Cholesey. It is a fine building of red brick, was opened in 1870, and its grounds cover an area of 80 acres. The Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum stands on an elevated site near Wokingham, and has accommodation for 563 inmates. The population of the county was (1801) 110,480, (1821) 132,639, (1841) 161,759, (1861) 176,256, (1881) 218,363, (1891) 238,709. The population of the administrative county is 176,109.

The territory now forming Berks was inhabited in the ancient British times by two tribes, whom the Roman in-

vaders called Bibroci and Attrebatii. It became part of the Roman Britannia Prima. It then formed part of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex, and was then called Berrocshire. It was the scene of frequent conflicts with the Danes, and it afterwards figured in the struggle between the Empress Matilda and Stephen, in the quarrels between King John and his nobles, and in the war between Charles I. and his Parliament. British, Roman, and Saxon remains, chiefly barrows and camps, occur at Little Coxwell, Sinodun, Letcombe, Uffingham, the White Horse Hill, Ashbury, Ashdown, Speen, Binfield, Castlecre, Hardwell, and Wantage. Icknield Street traverses the county south-westward from Stratley to the south-western vicinity of Newbury, and sends off branches along the hills. An ancient road went from Speen to Silchester; another, called the Devil's Causeway, went by Old Windsor to Staines, and some others have left traces. Ruined castles occur at Faringdon, Donnington, and Wallingford, and ancient mansions at Aldermaston, Appleton, Ockholt, Cumnor, and Wytham. Abbeys stood at Abingdon, Bisham, Bradfield, Faringdon, and Reading; priories at Bisham, Cholsey, Harley, Faringdon, Reading, Sandford, and Wallingford; preceptories at Bisham and Brimpton; and colleges at Shotesham, Wallingford, and Windsor. Interesting ancient churches, Norman or otherwise, occur at Avington, Bucklebury, Cumnor, Englefield, Shotesham, Uffington, and Welford. Berkshire gives the title of Earl to the Earl of Suffolk.

Berkshire. See **BERKS.**

Berkshire Island, a wooded island in Windermere, Westmoreland, on the W side, near Ferry Point.

Berkswell or **Berkeswell,** a village and a parish in Warwickshire, 2 miles SW of Meriden, and 6 W of Coventry. There is a station a mile S of the village on the L. & N.W.R., and a post and money order office under Coventry; telegraph office, Meriden. Acreage, 6169; population of the civil parish, 1374; of the ecclesiastical, including Barston, 1719. Berkswell Hall, the ancient seat of the Wilmot family, is situated in a park of about 260 acres. Nailcote Hall and Mercote Hall are other principal residences. The ancient well which gives its name to the village, was restored in 1851. There are almshouses for 12 old men and women. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Barston, in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £969 with residence. The church is Norman, and has a crypt and an embattled western tower; it contains several monuments to the Earley-Wilmot family.

Berkswich. See **BASWICH**, Staffordshire.

Berling. See **BIRLING**, Northumberland.

Bernersley. See **BEMERSLEY.**

Bermundsey, a parish and a parliamentary division of Southwark, Surrey. The parish lies on the right bank of the Thames, below London Bridge, between Southwark proper and Rotherhithe, and is in the postal district of London S.E., and traversed by the Greenwich railway. Area of the civil parish, 627 acres; population, 84,682. A large portion of the surface is covered with compact town suburban to London. A quondam island or "eye," belonging to a Saxon chief Beormund, seems to have given rise to the name Bermundsey, originally Beormundsey, then Bermundseye. A Cluniac abbey was founded here in 1082 by Aylwin Child of London, endowed with the surrounding manor by William Rufus, made the prison and the death-place of the widowed queen of Edward IV., given at the dissolution to Sir Robert Southwell, and sold the same year to Sir Thomas Pope. A magnificent mansion speedily superseded the abbey church, and was afterwards inhabited by Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, who died here in 1583. A gate of the abbey and some other remains were standing within the nineteenth century, but the only memorial of it now is the name of Abbey Street. Two ancient hospitals, dedicated to St Savion; and St Thomas, stood adjacent. A chalybeate well, some distance SE of the abbey's site, came into repute about 1770, and though now built over is commemorated in the name of the Spa Road. Numerous water-courses or mill-streams, rising and falling with the tidal current of the Thames, early attracted manufacturers requiring their aid, but gave rise to noxious effluvia, and were converted into sewers under the sanitary regulations consequent on the ravages of Asiatic cholera. The district was long one of the filthiest connected with London, but has

of late years been greatly improved. The chief employments are leather-working, tanning, and hat-making, but other employments are numerous. For list of civil and ecclesiastical parishes, with populations, livings, &c., see **LONDON.**

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; gross value, £419 with residence. The church is a plain structure of 1680, on the site of one which stood at the Conquest, and it has among its communion plate a richly chased silver salver, supposed to be of the time of Edward II., and to have belonged to the Cluniac Abbey. There are numerous other places of worship for all dissenting denominations. Bermundsey was constituted a division of the Parliamentary borough of Southwark in 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. For administrative purposes it is in the county of London. Population of the Parliamentary division, 82,849.

Berne, a quarter in Whitechurch-Canonicorum parish, Dorset, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Bridport.

Berne, Surrey. See **BARNES.**

Berners Roding, a parish in Essex, situated on the river Roding, about 7 miles NE from Ongar station on the G.E.R. Post town, Brentwood; money order and telegraph office, Ongar. Acreage, 1262; population, 89. The living is a donative vicarage in the diocese of St. Albans; gross yearly value, £70. The church is a small building of rubble in the Perpendicular style. This village is said to have been the birthplace of Dame Juliana Berners, Prioress of Sopewell Nunnery, who is celebrated for her treatises on the sports of hawking, hunting, and fishing.

Bernicia, the northern part of the ancient Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. It extended from the Tyne to the Forth, took its name from the river Breanich, which is the part of the Till above Wooler, and was a kingdom by itself, separate from Deira or the southern part of Northumbria, from the time of Ida in 547 to that of Enad in 841.

Berniston. See **BARNARDISTON.**

Bernwood, an ancient forest around Brill, on the borders of Bucks and Oxford.

Berrick-Prior, a liberty in Newington parish, Oxford, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Wallingford.

Berrick-Salome, a village and a parish in the county of Oxford, adjacent to the Chiltern Hills, 4 miles NE by N of Wallingford station on the G.W.R. Post town, Wallingford; money order and telegraph office, Bensington. Acreage, 603; population, 86. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Chalgrove, in the diocese of Oxford; joint net yearly value, £230 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, an ancient edifice of stone, in mixed styles, was thoroughly restored in 1890.

Berrier, Murrah, and Mosedale, a township in Greystoke parish, Cumberland, 8 miles W of Penrith, and 2 from Penrudecock station on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith railway. Acreage, 2562; population, 108.

Berriew or **Aber-Rhiw,** a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The parish lies on the canal, at the influx of the river Rhiw to the Severn, 2 miles W by S of Forden station on the Cambrian railway, and 4 NW of Montgomery. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage, 12,131; population of the civil parish, 1760; of the ecclesiastical, 1747. Vaynor Park, which formerly belonged to the Devereux family, is a chief residence. Some fine scenery occurs on the Severn, and just above the village the Rhiw forms a waterfall. There are some ancient British remains. About a mile from the village is an erect stone, called Maen Beuno, which marks the spot, according to tradition, where St Benno first preached the Gospel in these parts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £263 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Benno, and is small but good.

Berrington, a hamlet in Kylce parish, Northumberland, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Beal (R.S.O.) is the post town.

Berrington, a hamlet in the parish of Chipping-Campden, Gloucestershire, near Chipping-Campden.

Berrington, a village and a parish in Salop. The village stands near the river Severn, and has a station on the Severn Valley branch of the G.W.R., 5 miles SE of Shrewsbury, under

which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Crosshouses. The parish also includes the village of Crosshouses and the townships of Betton, Brompton, Cantlop, and Eaton Mascott. Acreage, 4374; population of the civil parish, 968; of the ecclesiastical, 904. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £444 with residence. Patron, Lord Berwick. The church is ancient, and has a tower with eight pinnacles. It contains a Saxon font, a remarkable wooden effigy, and has a fine stained window. It was restored in 1877. At Crosshouses there is a Congregational chapel, and at Eaton Mascott a Wesleyan chapel. The Atcham Union workhouse is situated at Crosshouses.

Berrington, a hamlet in Tenbury parish, Worcestershire, on the river Teme, 2 miles WNW of Teubury.

Berrington and Eye, a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway (L. & N.W. and G.W.R.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Leominster, Herefordshire. Berrington Hall adjacent is the seat of Lord Rodney. It is a handsome modern stone mansion, situated in a well-wooded park of 400 acres. It was formerly a seat of the Cornwall family.

Berrocscire or **Bearruscire**, names given by Saxon chroniclers to the district covered by Berkshire. The real meaning of these titles is unknown, though some ingenious guesses have been made by antiquaries.

Berrow, a parish in Somersetshire, on a bay of its own name, on the Bristol Channel, 2 miles from Burnham station on the Somerset and Dorset Joint railway, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Axbridge. It has a post office under Burnham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2221; population, 413. A great extent of sand, called Berrow Flat, is alternately covered and abandoned by the tide, and this forms most of Berrow Bay, which is simply an open narrow belt extending 8 miles northward from the mouths of the Parret and the Brue. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £233 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of Wells. The church is an interesting one of the 13th century. It has been well restored, and the chancel much improved by being paved with encaustic tiles, and by the addition of a beautifully carved reredos. The altar is of oak, of much historical interest, being formerly in Wells Cathedral. The pulpit and desk are also of oak, and are fine specimens of Jacobean work. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Berrow, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Upton station on the M.R., 7 SE of Ledbury, and 7 W of Tewkesbury. There is a post office under Ledbury; money order office, Welland; telegraph office, Eastoor, both being about 5 miles distant. Acreage, 2207; population, 310. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £248 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, which was restored in 1858, is Early English, with a Norman doorway and an embattled tower.

Berrow Hill, in Martley parish, Worcestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Martley, is a bold, conical hill, commanding the finest and most extensive view in the county. On the summit are the remains of an ancient entrenchment, two lines of circumvallation, nearly 400 yards long, following the contour of the hill.

Berry Bury, a village 2 miles SSE of Huddersfield, in the W. R. Yorkshire. It has a station on the L. & Y.R., a post office under Huddersfield, and two Methodist chapels.

Berry Edge, a village on the NW border of Durham, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Leadgate, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Swalwell. See CONSETT.

Berry Green, a hamlet 2 miles W of Bishop-Stortford, Herts.

Berry Head, a headland at the south side of the entrance of Tor Bay, Devon, 6 miles NE of Dartmouth. It is square shaped, and consists of hard, smooth, flesh-coloured limestone. Its summit is crowned with traces of a Roman camp, and ruins of two large military stations constructed at the close of the 18th century, and its north front is much quarried, and falls abruptly into deep water, with moorage for vessels, like a quay. See ASH-HOLE.

Berry Hill, a suburb of the town of Coleford, Gloucestershire, in the Forest of Dean, forming with Joyford, Hillersland, and Lane Ends an ecclesiastical parish. The living is

a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £141. Patron, the Crown. The church was enlarged in 1885.

Berryarbor, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on an eminence on the coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ilfracombe station on the L. & S.W.R., and has a post and telegraph office under Ilfracombe, which is the money order office. It contains a richly sculptured mansion of the time of Edward IV. The parish comprises 4980 acres; population, 652. Bowden farmhouse is the birthplace of Bishop Jewel. A small circular camp occurs about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £480 with residence. The church has a Norman arch, an Early English chancel, a Perpendicular nave, a Decorated, high, massive tower, was restored in 1862, and again in 1887. There is a Congregational chapel.

Berry-Pomeroy, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Totnes station on the G.W.R. The parish includes also Bridgetown, a suburb of Totnes, on the river Dart. Post town, Totnes. Acreage, 4483; population, 1073. Berry-Pomeroy Castle, on a rock, surrounded with wooded heights, in the neighbourhood of the village, was built by Ralph de Pomeroy, a follower of the Conqueror; inhabited by his descendants till 1549; conveyed then to Protector Somerset; enlarged soon after, with magnificent additions, at a cost of upwards of £20,000; inhabited, for the last time, by Sir Edward Seymour in the time of James II.; and traditionally said to have been destroyed by lightning. The ivy-mantled walls of it, the great gateway, a round tower, a Tudor front of Protector Somerset's addition, and part of a Jacobean court of the time of Charles I., are still standing, shattered and unroofed, and form, with the accompaniments of the dell and the woods, a very romantic object. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Somerset. The church is an ancient structure of nave, chancel, and aisles, and contains a handsome screen and tombs of the Seymours. John Prince, author of the "Worthies of Devon," was vicar for forty-two years, and lies interred in the church. In 1879 the interior was thoroughly restored at a cost of about £3000.

Bersham, a township and a chapelry in Wrexham parish, Denbighshire. The township lies on the river Clwyd, near Watt's Dyke, 2 miles W of Wrexham, under which it has a post and money order office, and at which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 1985; population, 5198. There is a paper-mill, and coal works are in the vicinity. The chapelry of Berse-Dreincourt is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £80 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Albans. There is a church at Bersham dedicated to St Mary, and Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels.

Bersted. See BEARSTED.

Bersted, North, a tithing in South Bersted parish, Sussex.

Bersted, South, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Bognor station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 1 from the coast, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bognor. The civil parish extends to the shore, and includes Bognor and the tithings of North Bersted and Shipney. Acres, 2738 of land and 226 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 4953; of the ecclesiastical, 1782. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church was consecrated in 1405; consists of chancel, nave, and aisles; has a tower with large buttresses and an obtuse shingled spire. The remains of Sir R. Hotham, the founder of Bognor, are buried in the churchyard, which is now closed by order in Council. A cemetery of 5 acres was formed in 1885. The perpetual curacy of Bognor is a separate benefice.

Bert, The. See BRIT, THE.

Berwick, a hamlet in Llanelly parish, Carmarthenshire, in the vicinity of Llanelly.

Berwick, a village $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bridport, in Dorset.

Berwick, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands near the river Cuckmere, 1 mile S of a station of its own name on the L.B. & S.C.R., 58 miles from London, and 7 SE of Lewes. The parish comprises 1104 acres; popula-

tion, 172. It has a post office at railway station under Polegate (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Upper Dicken. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £225 with residence. The church is good.

Berwick-Bassett, a parish in Wiltshire, 6 miles S by E of Wootton-Bassett station on the G.W.R., and 7 NW of Marlborough. It has a post office under Swindon; money order office, Broad Hinton; telegraph office, Avebury. Acreage, 1391; population, 165. The living is a vicarage, united in 1866 with Winterbourne-Monkton, in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £328. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

Berwick-Hill. See **BARWICK-HALL**.

Berwick-Hall, a township in Ponteland parish, Northumberland, 6½ miles S by W of Morpeth. Acreage, 1665; population, 87.

Berwick-in-the-Brakes. See **BARWICK**, Norfolk.

Berwick-Maviston, a township in Aitcham parish, Salop, on the river Severn, 3½ miles ESE of Shrewsbury. It was formerly a lordship belonging to the Malvoisins, and gives the title of Baron to the Noel-Hill family.

Berwick-Prior. See **BERRICK-PRIOR**.

Berwick-St-James, a parish in Wiltshire, on an affluent of the river Willey, 2½ miles NNW of Wishford station on the G.W.R., and 5½ WSW of Amesbury. It has a post office under Salisbury; money order and telegraph office, Stretton. Acreage, 2497; population, 191. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £61. Patron, Lord Ashburton. The church is Early English, has a Norman doorway, and is very good.

Berwick-St-John, a parish in Wilts, at the source of the Eble river, under White Sheet Hill, near Cranborne Chase, 6 miles S of Tisbury station on the L. & S.W.R., and 5½ E by S of Shaftesbury. The parish comprises 4569 acres; population of civil parish, 428; of ecclesiastical, 387. It has a post office under Salisbury; money order and telegraph office, Donhead St Andrew. Winklesbury Camp, on a lofty ridge in the SW, is an entrenchment of 12½ acres, engirt by a single ditch and by a rampart 39 feet high, and commands a very extensive view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £384 with residence. Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is a cruciform structure of the time of Henry VII., has a low, square, central, ornamented tower; was restored in 1861-62, and contains two ancient effigies of crusaders, and monuments of the Grove family and others. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels.

Berwick-St-Leonard, a parish in Wilts, 1 mile E of Hindon, and 3 miles NNW of Tisbury station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Hindon, under Salisbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1144; population of the civil parish, 61; of the ecclesiastical, with Sedghill, 237. Remains of the old manor-house, the seat of the Howes from 1629 to 1735, where the Prince of Orange slept in 1668 on his way to London, are now part of a suite of farm buildings. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Sedghill, in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £210. Both churches have been restored.

Berwick-Salome. See **BERRICK-SALOME**.

Berwick-Shrewsbury, a township and chapelry in St Mary's parish, Salop, on the river Severn, 2 miles NW of Shrewsbury, under which there is a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office. The chapelry includes the hamlets of Alkmond Park, Newton, and Rose-Hill. Berwick Hall, the seat of the lord of the manor, is a modern mansion in the Italian style, situated in a park of about 100 acres. In the park are almshouses for sixteen aged persons. The living is a chaplaincy annexed to the almshouses, in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £67. The church, situated in the park of Berwick Hall, was enlarged in 1893.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, a seaport, market-town, municipal borough, and parish in Northumberland. Constituted a county of itself under 6 & 7 William IV. c. 103, Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1882 was transferred from the diocese of Durham, to which it had belonged since 1310, to the newly formed diocese of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It formerly returned two members to Parliament, but under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, was disfranchised, and for the purposes of parliamentary elections became part of the county of North-

umberland. The town stands on the left bank of the Tweed, adjacent to the junction of the N.E. and the North British railways, 64 miles by road and 67½ by railway N by W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Its site is a gentle declivity sloping to the river about ¼ a mile from the sea. A tract of about 8 square miles around it, and including it, was formerly a peculiar jurisdiction, neither in England nor in Scotland, but by a recent Act was incorporated with Northumberland. This is called the Liberties of Berwick, and forms the parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The environs are diversified and beautiful, present picturesque views, especially along the Tweed and on the coast, and comprise charming walks and drives.

The town dates from ancient times, but comes obscurely into record, and probably was founded by the Saxon kings of Northumbria. It was taken in 880 by Gregory of Scotland; given in 1020 by the Cospatrick to Malcolm IV.; and figured in the early part of the next century as a place of mark, the capital of Lothian, and one of the first four royal boroughs of Scotland. It was taken from the Scots in 1174 by Henry II.; restored to them by Richard I.; ravaged by King John; taken in 1272 by Edward I., who crowned Baliol at it in 1292; taken again in 1295 by Edward, and made his capital of Scotland; retaken in 1297 by the Scots under Wallace, while its castle remained with the English; made the scene in 1305 of the exposure of half of the body of the executed Wallace; the place in 1310 of the winter residence of Edward II. and his queen; the place in 1314 of the mustering of the English army before the battle of Bannockburn; taken again in 1318 by the Scots under Bruce; retaken in 1333 by the English after the battle of Halidon Hill; surprised and recaptured in 1353 by the Scots; recaptured next year by the English; surprised again in 1377 by seven Scotsmen, and held eight days against 7000 archers and 3000 cavalry; recovered by the Percys and used by them in 1406 against the Crown; taken promptly from them through the astounding effect of cannon shot, the first ever fired in England; attempted in 1422 by the Scots; ceded to them in 1461 by Margaret of Anjou after the battle of Towton; re-ceded in 1482 to the English; and declared in 1551 a neutral territory, independent of both England and Scotland. It was visited in 1603 by James I. on his way to England, in 1633 and 1639 by Charles I., and taken in 1648 by Cromwell.

Many fortifications at different periods were raised round the town, and the latest walls, together with small portions of more ancient works, are still standing. The original walls comprehended a circuit of nearly 2½ miles, and included the present suburb of Castlegate; a tower belonging to them, used as a watch-tower, with commanding outlook on the surrounding country, and called the Bell Tower, still exists. The present walls comprehend a circuit of about 1½ mile; were built in the time of Elizabeth; and consist of a broad rampart formed of earth, faced with masonry, and defended on the land sides by five bastions, but they were dismantled in 1822, and are now disposed in a pleasant promenade. The castle or citadel stood contiguous on the W, on high ground sloping precipitously to the Tweed; it dates from the same remote times as the town, long possessed much military strength, went into disrepair in the time of Elizabeth, contributed much building material for the town in the time of Cromwell, and has now all disappeared except the dilapidated exterior western wall. The Countess of Buchan was shut up in it, in a wicker cage, four years by Edward I. for putting the crown on the head of Robert Bruce at his coronation.

The town presents a mixed appearance of the ancient and the modern. Two chief lines of street intersect it, the one from N to S, the other from E to W, and divide it into four nearly equal parts. The town-hall, at the foot of High Street, was built about 1755 by Dodds, and has a tetrastyle Doric portico and a tower surmounted by a spire 150 feet high. The offices and buildings of the Urban Sanitary Authority was formerly the gaol, on the E side of Wallace Green, which was built in 1849 at a cost of £8000. The corn exchange was built in 1858 at a cost of about £5000. The barracks were built in 1719, and enclose a quadrangle of 217 feet by 121. The railway station occupies the site of the castle, is a castellated structure 190 feet long, and has all its offices on the east side. The railway viaduct over the

Tweed is 2160 feet long; has twenty-eight semicircular arches, each 60 feet in span; is 134 feet high from foundation to roadway; and commands a superb view. The carriage bridge was built in 1609-34; is 1164 feet long, but only 17 feet wide; has 15 arches, gradually diminishing in span. The docks, opened in 1876, cost £90,000. The harbour-pier was constructed in 1810 at a cost of £50,000; runs nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile into the sea; and is crowned at the end by two fixed lights. The parish church was completed in the time of Cromwell, the plans having been made in the time of James I. by an Italian architect, on the site of a previous edifice in which David Bruce was married to the sister of Edward III.; it was restored and enlarged in 1855, is a stately building of Italian architecture without a tower, and has a good organ. St Mary's Church was built in 1858. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel, and dissenting chapels for Presbyterians, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; a grammar school, founded in 1632 and reconstituted in 1880, with endowed income of £150; a school for the sons of freemen supported by the corporation, and several other schools; a dispensary and infirmary; a workhouse, altered and enlarged; assembly rooms, in which concerts, &c., are held; and a public subscription library. A nunnery was founded by David I., a friary in 1270, and a priory at some other period, but all have disappeared.

The town has a head post office, a telegraph station, several banks, and it publishes five weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday, fairs for cattle and horses on the first Saturday in March, May, and Nov., also a fair on the last Friday of May. Iron working, the trades connected with a seaport, and various kinds of manufacture on a small scale, are carried on. The adjacent fisheries were once worth £15,000 a year, but have much decreased in value. There are a custom house and a coastguard station. The harbour is rocky, and suffers much from a shifting bar, but has good anchorage within. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1893 was 12 (373 tons). The entries and clearances each average 290 (31,000 tons) per annum. The chief imports are timber, iron, bones, phosphates, hemp, and tallow; and the chief exports, corn, coal, salmon, and provisions. The town held various charters amid its shifting fortunes, but became permanently incorporated by charter of James VI. (James I. of England), and now as a borough includes two parishes—namely, Berwick-on-Tweed on the north side, and Tweedmouth on the south side of the river. Berwick-on-Tweed has still a separate jurisdiction, with quarter sessions and a recorder. Spittal, which is situated on the south side of the mouth of the Tweed, is being greatly improved, has a cement sea wall and promenade, and is becoming a popular watering-place. It has a spa well containing iron, &c., is part of the municipal borough, and is in the parish of Tweedmouth. Berwick-on-Tweed is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, who also act as the Urban Sanitary Authority, and in whom the water-works are vested. The town is divided into four municipal wards, viz.:—North, Middle, Tweedmouth, and Spittal. Area of municipal borough, 6507 acres; population, 13,877. The parish comprises 5367 acres of land and 461 of foreshore and water; population, 8532. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £500 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Newcastle. St Mary's is a separate benefice, a vicarage of the gross value of £340 with residence, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of Holy Trinity, 6216; of St Mary, 2316.

Berwick-upon-Tweed Parliamentary Division of Northumberland was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 52,438. The division includes the following:—Bamburgh Ward—Adderstone, Bamburgh, Bamburgh Castle, Beadnell, Belford, Bradford, Budle, Burton, Chathill, Detchaut, Easington, Easington Grange, Elford, Ellingham, Elwick, Fleetham, Glororum, Hoppes, Lucker, Middleton, Mousen, Newham, Newstead, Outchester, Preston, Ratchwood, Ross, Shoston, Spindlestone, Sunderland (North), Swinhoe, Tughall, Wareford, Warenton, Farnie Islands, Monk's House; Coquetdale Ward (part of East Division)—Acton and Old Felton, Alnmouth, Alwrick, Basington, Birding, Boulmer and Seaton House, Brotherwick, Broxfield,

Branton, Buston (High), Buston (Low), Charlton (North), Charlton (South), Craster, Ditchburn, Dunstan, Doxford, Elyhaugh, Embleton, Falloeden, Felton, Greens and Glanties, Hazon and Hartlow, Howick, Lesbury, Littlehoughton, Longhoughton, Newton-on-the-Moor, Newton-by-the-Sea, Reunington, Rock, Shillibottle, Shipley, Stamford, Sturton Grange, Swarland, Walkmill, Whittle, Woodhouse; Coquetdale Ward (North Division)—Abberwick, Albham, Beanley, Bewick (New), Bewick (Old), Bolton, Brandon, Branton, Broompark, Callale and Yetlington, Crawley, Edlingham, Eglingham; Fawdon, Clinch, and Hartside; Glanton, Harehope, Heddeley, Iogram Linhope and Greenshaw Hill, Learechild, Lemmington, Lorbottle, Prendwick, Reaveley, Ryle (Great), Ryle (Little), Shawdon, Screenwood, Tittington, Unthbank, Wooperton, Whittingham; Glendale Ward—Aldel, Braxton, Carham (part of), Chatton, Chillingham, Coldsmouth and Thompson's Walls, Conpland, Crookhouse, Doddington, Earle, Ewart, Ford, Grey's Forest, Hebburn, Heathpool, Howtell, Humbleton, Ilderton, Kilham, Kirknewton, Lanton, Lilburn (East), Lilburn (West), Lowick, Middleton Hall, Middleton (North), Middleton (South), Milfield, Nesbit, Newtown, Paston, Roddam, Roseden, Selby's Forest, Westnewton, Wooler, Yeavering; Norham and Islands—Ancroft, Carham (part of), Cornhill, Daddo, Felkington, Grindon, Holy Island, Horncliffe, Kyle, Loanend, Longridge, Norham, Norham Main, Ross, Shoreswood, Thornton, Tweedmouth, part of (Ord), Twizel; Berwick-upon-Tweed, municipal borough.

Berwyn, a station on the Raabon, Corwen, and Dolgelley branch of the G.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Llangollen, Denbighshire. There is a post office under Llangollen, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Berwyn Mountains, a range of mountains in Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. It begins near Berwyn railway station, and extends 20 miles south-westward to the sources of the rivers Dee and Dyfi. A summit at its north-eastern extremity, Moel Fera, has an altitude of 2070 feet above the level of the sea; another, 4 miles SW of this, Cader-Fronwen, has an altitude of 2563 feet; and another, about a mile SW, Moel Sych (the summit of Cader-Berwyn or Ferwyn), has an altitude of 2716 feet.

Berwyn River, a streamlet of Cardiganshire. It issues from Llyn-Berwyn, the "Verwin's ruslie lin" of Drayton, and runs about 6 miles west-north-west along a romantic mountain vale to the Teifi a little below Tregaron.

Bescaby, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish in Melton-Mowbray union, Leicester, 7 miles NE of Melton-Mowbray. Area, 1227 acres, about 300 of which form a portion of Croxton Park; population, 31.

Bescar Lane, a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 4 miles ESE of Southport, Lancashire.

Bescot Junction, a station on the Birmingham, Walsall, and Wolverhampton branch of the L. & N.W.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Walsall. Bescot Hall, in the vicinity, is an old moated edifice on the site of an ancient seat of the Hillarys and the Mountforts, and commands a fine view.

Besford, a township in Shawbury parish, Salop, near the river Roden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Wem.

Besford, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, near the river Avon, 2 miles NE of Defford station on the M.R., and 3 WSW of Pershore, which is the post town and money order office; telegraph office, Defford station. Acreeage, 1383; population, 178. The manor was anciently held by the Besford family, which became extinct in the reign of Henry IV.; thence it passed successively to the Harewell and Sebright families, and is now the property of Earl Beanchamp. Besford Court, originally built in the time of Henry VIII., is an interesting manor house, retaining much of the ancient structure. It has an ancient chapel, a large tithe-barn, and a fine avenue of old yew trees. The living is a vicarage, united with Defford under the name of Defford-cum-Besford, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is a small ancient half-timbered structure, partly Early English and partly Later. It was carefully restored in 1880. It has an ancient roof-screen and a triptych.

Beskaby. See BESCABY.

Beskerthorpe. See BESCATHORPE.

Bescock. See LADOCK.

Bessecar, a hamlet in Cantley parish, W. R. Yorkshire 2 miles SE of Doncaster.

Bessel's-Green, a hamlet in Orpington parish, Kent, 2 miles from Sevenoaks. There is a Unitarian chapel.

Besselsleigh, a parish in Berks, 4 miles NNW of Abingdon station on the G.W.R. Abington is the post town and telegraph office; money order office, Marcham. Acreage, 906; population, 101. The manor belonged anciently to the Leighs; passed by marriage to the Besils or Bessels; passed again by marriage to the Fettiplaces; was purchased by William Lenthall, Esq., Speaker of the Long Parliament; and belongs now to his descendants. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £170 with residence. The church is a small building of stone in the Late Norman style.

Besses-o'-th'-Barn, part of the Whitefield district of Pilkington township, Prestwich-cnm-Oldham parish, Lancashire, 2 miles from Molyneux Brow station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It has a post and money order office under Manchester; telegraph office, Whitefield.

Bessie's Cove, a romantic rocky recess on the S coast of Cornwall, a little E of Cudden Point, 7 miles ESE of Penzance. A precipice flanks it pierced with caves.

Bessingby, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the N.E.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Bridlington station. The post town is Bridlington. Acreage, 1270; population, 171. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £68. A beautiful new church was erected in 1893.

Bessingham or Bassingham, a parish in Norfolk, 6 miles SW of Cromer, and 6 NW from Gunton station on the G.E.R. Post town, Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Aldborough. Acreage, 495; population, 125. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £193. The church, a building of stone in the Perpendicular style, has a round tower, and was restored in 1869. The moat-yard near it is a fosse-girt tumulus of about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre. It was probably a Roman encampment, some Roman pottery having been found there in 1870. In 1884 a detached portion of this parish was added to Barningham Winter under the Divided Parishes Act.

Besthorpe, a parish in Norfolk, on the Roman Road and the G.E.R., 1 mile E of Attleborough, under which it has a post office, and at which there is a money order and telegraph office, and a railway station. Acreage, 2191; population, 487. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £173. The church, a cruciform edifice of flint in the Decorated style, was restored in 1883. Besthorpe Hall is an ancient country mansion of red brick, originally erected in 1590, but which has been much altered and modernised.

Besthorpe, a township-chapelry and a village in South Scarle parish, Notts, on an affluent of the river Trent, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N by W of Collingham railway station and 7 N by E of Newark-upon-Trent, with a post office under Newark; money order and telegraph office, Collingham. Acreage, 1302; population, 178. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of South Scarle, in the diocese of Southwell. There is a Methodist chapel.

Bestwood Park, a parish in Nottingham, once a part of Sherwood Forest. It has a station on the G.N.R., and a post and money order office, named Bestwood Colliery, under Nottingham; telegraph office, Bulwell. Acreage, 3729; population of the civil parish, 736; of the ecclesiastical, 714. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £224, in the gift of the Duke of St Albans, who has a residence (Bestwood Lodge) in the parish. There are extensive coal and iron works.

Beswick, a township included in the city of Manchester. **Beswick**, a township-chapelry and a village in Kilwick-on-the-Wolds parish, E. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Lockington station on the N.E.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Beverley. It includes the hamlet of Wilfholme, and has a post office under Beverley. Acreage, 2029; population, 211. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. It is held with Watton, and the gross income of the two parishes is £227. The church is good, and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bethcott, a township in Smethcott parish, Salop, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Smethcott.

Betchton, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire, 2 miles E of Sandbach. It includes the hamlet of Hassal

Green. Acreage, 2665; population, 813. There is a chapel of ease at Hassal Green to Christ Church, Wheelock, and Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. There are extensive salt and chemical works.

Betchworth, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands on the river Mole, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles W by S of Reigate, and 27 from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, and a station on the S.E.R. The parish includes also the village of Brockham. Acreage, 3743; population of the civil parish, 1868; of the ecclesiastical, 838. Betchworth Park, with the manor of West Betchworth, belonged to Lord Maltravers, who was made Earl Marshal by Richard II.; passed by marriage in 1437 to Sir Thomas Brown; and went by purchase in 1690 to Abraham Tucker, author of "The Light of Nature," who lived and died here. It contains a noble avenue of chestnuts and limes nearly 1000 feet long, contains also some shapeless ruins of Betchworth Castle, which was fortified and embattled by Sir Thomas Brown. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; gross value, £156 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church was renovated and much altered in 1850; retains some interesting ancient parts, Norman and Perpendicular; and has on the chancel floor a fine brass of W. Wordsworth, vicar, 1533. A splendid pulpit of marble and glass mosaic was erected in 1885.

Bethania, a village $\frac{2}{3}$ miles from Festiniog, in Merionethshire, and less than a mile from Blaenau Festiniog station on the Festiniog railway. It has a post and money order office under Blaenau Festiniog, which is the telegraph office. It is chiefly inhabited by the men employed in the neighbouring slate quarries. It has a small church, and Calvinistic, Congregational, and Baptist chapels.

Bethel, a village in Trefdraeth parish, Anglesey, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles W of Llangefni, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Bodorgan station on the L. & N.W.R. It has a post office under the name of Bodorgan (R.S.O.). There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Bethel, a village in Llanddeiniolen parish, Carnarvonshire, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles S of Port Dinorwic station on the L. & N.W.R. It has a post office under Carnarvon; money order and telegraph office, Port Dinorwic.

Bethelking. See BALKING.

Bethersden, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands $\frac{2}{3}$ miles S of Pluckley station on the S.E.R., and 6 WSW of Ashford. It has a post and money order office under Ashford; telegraph office, Pluckley railway station. The parish comprises 6376 acres; population, 1030. A marble here, now little worked, and consisting almost wholly of minute fresh-water shells, was formerly in great request for monumental sculptures and the decoration of cathedrals. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £192 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is of Tudor date, and in good condition. It was restored in 1873. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Bethesda, a small town in Llanllechid parish, Carnarvonshire, 5 miles SE of Bangor, with a station on the Bangor and Bethesda branch of the L. & N.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bangor. Bethesda owes its existence to the great slate quarries of Lord Penrhyn, which are situated here. The town is governed by a Local Board of Health, and is well supplied with water; it is chiefly inhabited by quarrymen. Area of the urban sanitary district, 899 acres; population, 5799. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; value, £300. The church was erected and endowed by Lord Penrhyn at a cost of £11,000, and is a handsome edifice. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. An hospital was erected in 1843 by Lord Penrhyn. There are two banks.

Bethgefert. See BEDDGELEET.

Bethnal Green, a parish of London, 2 miles NE by E of St Paul's. It was at one time a hamlet in the parish of Stepney, but was constituted a separate parish in 1743. Area, 755 acres; population, 129,132. It has a soil all of gravel, and as it is more than 20 feet above the level of the Thames, it ought to be one of the healthiest parts of London. Part of it is densely edificed, part consists of airy streets. Formerly many of the inhabitants were journeymen silk weavers, who worked in their own houses for the master weavers in Spitalfields, but this industry has greatly declined. These weavers were Huguenots who took refuge here with their silk trade

BETLEY

after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Spitalfields comprises, strictly speaking, not only the parish now so called, but all Bethnal Green. The church called Spitalfields is properly Christ Church, Middlesex. The Columbia Buildings are a fine group of industrial dwellings, with a massive tower, erected in 1864-69, by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. There is a branch of the South Kensington Museum in Bethnal Green, which is much frequented. The best part of Victoria Park is also in the parish. Bonner's-Fields, in the E, one of the assembling-places of the Chartists in 1848, took their name from an old mansion removed in 1851, said to have been the palace of Bishop Bonner. Pepys, in his Diary, 26th June, 1663, records going to Sir W. Rider's house at Bethnal Green, and says that the house "was built by the Blind Beggar so much talked of and sung in ballads," and this "hegger" is said to have been the son of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in the time of Henry III. Sir T. Gresham resided in Bethnal-Green, and Ainsworth the lexicographer kept a school in it. Among others who lived in Bethnal Green was Pickersill the artist, who was born there; Cruden, who wrote his "Concordance" there, and Dollond of telescopic and microscopic fame. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London; value, £400 per annum. The proper name of the parish is St Matthew Bethnal Green.

Bethnal Green Parliamentary Divisions of London.—Under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 Bethnal Green was constituted into a parliamentary borough, and returns two members to the House of Commons, one for the north-east and one for the south-west division. Population of the north-east division, 62,397, and of the south-west, 66,735.

Betley, a village and a parish in Staffordshire. The village stands on the verge of the county, 1 mile N of Betley Road station on the L. & N.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Audley station on the North Staffordshire railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Madeley, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has a post and money order office under Crewe; telegraph office, Madeley. It was once a market-town, and consists of one wide street, and is a pleasant, healthy place. The parish comprises 1463 acres, including 38 of water; population, 827. Betley Mere, a fine lake near the village, belongs to the Earl of Wilton. Betley Hall, a fine old residence, the seat of the lord of the manor, and Betley Court are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £135 with residence. The church is Perpendicular, but the chancel was rebuilt in 1610, and the western tower in 1713; the nave, which was restored in 1872, has four plain pointed arches of wood on each side, resting on pillars formed out of single trunks of trees; the church contains several mural monuments. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Betshanger. See BETTESHANGER.

Betsome, a hamlet in Southfleet parish, Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Gravesend.

Betterton, a tithing in East Lockinge parish, Berks, near the Berks and Wilts Canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Wantage.

Betteshanger or **Betshanger**, a parish in Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Sandwich station on the S.E.R., and 5 W of Deal. Post town, Dover; money order and telegraph office, Eastry. Acreage, 395; population of the civil parish, 71; of the ecclesiastical, with Ham, 133. Betteshanger Park belonged formerly to the Boys family, and belongs now to Lord Northbourne. The living, with Ham, is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £114 with residence. Patron, Lord Northbourne. The church is Norman, and has been restored.

Bettiscombe, a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 miles W of Bournemouth, and 5 from Chard Road railway station on the L. & S.W.R. The area is 650 acres; population, 59. Post town, Charmouth (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Broadwinor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £159 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1862, and is in the Early Perpendicular style.

Bettisfield, a township and ecclesiastical parish in Hammer parish, Flintshire, in the detached portion of the county lying between Shropshire and Denbighshire, with a station on the Cambrian railway, 3 miles SE of Hammer, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Ellesmere. It has a post office under Whitechurch; money order and telegraph office, Hammer. Acreage, 2308; population, 395. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of

BETTWS

St Asaph; net value, £222 with residence. Patron, Sir Wyndham Hamner, Bart., whose family seat is Bettisfield Park, and amongst whose ancestors were Sir Thomas Hamner, Speaker in Queen Anne's reign and editor of Shakespeare, and Sir John Hamner, Constable of Carnarvon Castle in the time of Edward I.

Betton or **Betton-Strange**, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in St Chad parish, Salop, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Berrington station on the G.W.R., and 3 SSE of Shrewsbury, which is the post town. The township is a conjoint one, bearing the name of Betton and Alkmor. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 64. Betton-Strange House is the seat of the Scott family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £30. The church is small, and consists of chancel, nave, and tower.

Betton, a township in Berrington parish, Salop, 1 mile W of Berrington.

Betton, a township in Market-Drayton parish, Salop, 2 miles NE of Market-Drayton.

Bettws, an ancient British topographical name, signifying a house of prayer or a chapel.

Bettws, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 miles NW of Newport, which is the post town. Acreage, 1133; population, 107. Lord Tredegar is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Henllys, in the diocese of Llandaff. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is small, but ancient, and was repaired in 1858.

Bettws, a village and a parish in Glamorganshire, on the river Garw, 1 mile SW of Llangeinor station on the Llynfi and Ogmore branch of the G.W.R., and 5 miles N of Bridgend, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Aberkenfig. Acreage of parish, 5023; population, 1529. Coal is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £84 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church was restored and enlarged in 1893. A church at Pontycymmer and another at Pontyrhyl are under Bettws. There is a Baptist chapel. Dr Price, the Nonconformist divine, was a native.

Bettws, a parish in Carmarthenshire, adjacent to Ammanford station on the Llanelly and Gwancaerquwren section of the G.W.R., and 8 miles S of Llandiloawr. Post town, Ammanford (R.S.O.). Acreage, 6511; population of the civil parish, 2417; of the ecclesiastical, 831. The surface is hilly, and includes the Bettws Mountains, which are an offset of the Black Mountains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £243 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's.

Bettws, a township in Llanfor parish, Merionethshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Bala.

Bettws or **Bettws-Cedewain**, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The village is in Ucheldre township, and stands on the river Bechan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its influx to the Severa, 4 NW of Abermule station on the Cambrian railway, and 5½ N by E of Newtown. The parish includes the townships of Ucheldre, Dolforwyn, Gartgellin, and Llani-theon, and it has a post office under Newtown, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Tregynon, 2 miles NW distant. Acreage, 5428; population of the civil parish, 579; of the ecclesiastical, 464. The surface is undulating and well-wooded. A ruined ancient castle in Dolforwyn township is conjectured to have been built by the British in the time of the Romans; the name signifies "the maiden's meadow," and is said to have been the habitation of "Sabrina fair," whose fate is immortalized by Drayton and Milton. Some curiously wrought brazen and earthen vessels have been found near the castle. A vast hill camp, called Pen-y-Gaer, is in the neighbourhood of the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £148 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church belonged to a Cistercian monastery founded in the 13th century—Strata Marcella Abbey, near Welshpool—has a tower, completed in 1531 by John Meredyth, and contains a monument to him. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Bettws or **Bettws-y-Crwyn**, a parish in Salop, near the rivers Teme and Clun, and on Offa's Dyke, adjacent to Radaorshire, 8 miles NW of Knighton, and 7 W by S of Clun. It contains the townships of Bettws, Rhugantine, Trebrodier and Cefncauog, and its post town is Clun (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office;

for part of the parish Knighton is the post town. Acreage, 9083; population, 469. The surface is upland, and includes a range called the Bettws Hills. The Earl of Powis is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £154 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Powis. The church, which was restored in 1860, is ancient; the chancel has a roof of old timber, and a carved oak screen. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel at Rhugantine, and one for Baptists at Treboredir.

Bettws-Abergele or **Bettws-yn-Rhos**, a hamlet and a parish in Denbighshire. The hamlet stands $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Abergele station on the L. & N.W.R., and 9 W of St Asaph, and has a post and money order office of the name of Bettws-Abergele, under Abergele (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Llanfair Talhaiarn, 3 miles S. The parish includes eight small townships. Acreage, 6588; population of the civil parish, 739; of the ecclesiastical, 530. The surface lies high; is to a great extent uncultivated, and commands from some points good views of the coast and the sea. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £250 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is good. The parish has been divided for ecclesiastical purposes, and the district of Trovath (St John's Church) formed. There are several dissenting chapels.

Bettws-Bleddrws, a parish in Cardiganshire, near Derry Ormond station on the Manchester and Milford railway, 3 miles NNE of Lampeter. The post office is at Derry Ormond, in the postal district of Aberystwith. Acreage, 1580; population of the civil parish, 204; of the ecclesiastical, 238. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £100 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church has a tower and spire. It was restored from its foundation in 1887.

Bettws-Cedewain. See BETTWS, Montgomeryshire.

Bettws-Clyro or **Capel-Bettws**, a chapelry in Clyro parish, Radnorshire, on a tributary of the river Wye, 4 miles N of Hay. It has a post office of the name of Clyro under Hay (R.S.O.) Population, with Clyro, 698. The chapelry is annexed to the vicarage of Clyro, in the diocese of St David's.

Bettws-Dissertth, a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Edw, 5 miles W by S of Llandrindod station on the L. & N.W.R., and 7 ENE of Builth. Post town, Llandrindod (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1936; population of the civil parish, 92; of the ecclesiastical, with Llansaintffrad in Elvel, 363. The living was formerly annexed to the rectory of Dissertth, but was separated from it in 1887 and joined to Llansaintffrad in Elvel. The ancient church has been replaced by a modern building of red brick.

Bettws-Evan, a hamlet and a parish in Cardiganshire. The hamlet stands on elevated ground, midway between Cardigan Bay and the river Teifi, 5 miles N by W of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Post town, Llandysil, Rhydlaw (R.S.O.) Acreage of parish, 2536; population of the civil parish, 351; of the ecclesiastical, with Brongwyn, 605. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £98 with residence. The church is good.

Bettws-Garmon, a hamlet and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The hamlet stands on an eminence, adjacent to the rivulet Gwryfai, amid grand scenery of crag, lake, and mountain, 5 miles SE of Carnarvon, and has a station on the North Wales narrow gauge railway from Dinas to Rhyd-ddu. The parish comprises 2723 acres; population of the civil parish, 124; of the ecclesiastical, with Waenfawr, 1366. It has a post office under Carnarvon; money order office, Waenfawr; telegraph office, Caerthraw. The surface is largely mountainous, and lies immediately W of Snowdon. Green pastures below the hamlet contrast finely with bold crags and rugged heights above. A spring on the hill side, called St Garmon's Well, about a mile W of the hamlet, has considerable medicinal repute. The living is a vicarage, with Waenfawr, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £238. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is small, and very ancient.

Bettws-Gwerfil-Goch, a hamlet and a parish in Merionethshire. The hamlet stands near the river Alwen, 3 miles W of Gwyddelwyn station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 NW of Corwen, under which it has a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish comprises

2279 acres; population, 252. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £108 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is Early English.

Bettws-Jeuuan. See BETTWS-EVAN.

Bettws-Leiki or **Bettws-Lleuce**, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Ayrn, 5 miles WSW of Tregaron. Post town, Tregaron (R.S.O.) Acreage, 2373; population, 262. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Gartheli, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £175. Patron, the Vicar of Llanddewi-Brefi.

Bettws-Newydd, a parish in Monmouthshire, near the river Usk, 2 miles E of Nantyderry station on the G.W.R., and 4 N by W of Usk. It has a post office under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Usk. Acreage, 1129; population, 102. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Trostre, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £125. The church, which is an ancient Gothic building, has been restored, and contains a beautiful rood-loft of black oak. There are some magnificent yew trees in the churchyard.

Bettws-y-Coed, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The village is 4 miles S of Llanrwst, and has a station on the Bettws-y-Coed and Festiniog branch of the L. & N.W.R., 238 miles from London. It has a head post office (R.S.O.) The village is situated on the south bank of the river Llugwy, near the confluence of that river with the Conway, and from the beauty of its surroundings is a favourite resort of artists and tourists. It stands on the Holyhead Road, and is about a mile long. High, thickly-wooded hills rise at the back of the village. A picturesque ivy-clad bridge of five arches, called Pont-y-Pair, crosses the Llugwy in front of the village; and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the S is the Waterloo Bridge over the Conway, a handsome iron bridge with a single span, erected in the year of the Battle of Waterloo. There are several good waterfalls in the neighbourhood. The Swallow Falls (Rhaeadr-y-Wennol), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the village, close to the Capel Corig Road, are formed by the waters of the Llugwy, and present a very striking appearance; other falls are those at the Fairy Glen, at the junction of the Lleer and the Conway, and the Conway Falls, near the junction of the Conway and the Machno, and the Machno Falls. The rivers in the neighbourhood abound with salmon and trout, and are the resort of anglers and artists. The parish comprises 3633 acres; population, 740. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £107. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The old church, which is situated beyond the railway station, is now disused, except for weddings and interments; it contains a monument of Gruffydd, nephew of the great Llewelyn. There is a handsome modern church in the Gothic style, on the south side of the road in the village, built in 1873 at a cost of £7000. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Bettws-y-Crwyn. See BETTWS, Salop.

Bettws-yn-Rhos. See BETTWS-ABERGELE.

Beulah, a village in Llangamarch parish, Breconshire, on the Cammarch river, 3 miles N of Llangamarch Wells station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 NE of Llanwrtyd. It has a post office under Garth (R.S.O.), which is the money order office; telegraph office, Llangamarch Wells.

Beult, The. See BEALE, THE.

Bevercoates, a parish in Notts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Tuxford, on the G.N.R., which is the nearest station. Post town, Tuxford, under Newark. Acreage, 734; population, 40. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Markham Clinton, in the diocese of Southwell. The old church is in ruins, but a new one was erected by the Duke of Newcastle in 1833.

Bever, an island in the Severn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Worcester. It is supposed to have been a resort of beavers, was a retreat of the inhabitants of Worcester in 1041, when they fled to escape the wrath of Harthacnut, and again during the plague of 1637, and is now a good and favorite bathing-place. It contains a mansion, and commands a fine view of the Abberley and the Malvern hills.

Beverley is a municipal borough, market and union town, and the capital of the E. R. Yorkshire. The town has a railway junction, the line from Hull branching here into two, one to York and the other to Scarborough. It lies

at the E foot of the Wolds, about a mile W of Hull river, and 8 miles NNW of Hull. The country to the E is flat, but the parts adjacent are fertile and well wooded. All was anciently swampy, then covered with forest, then cleared for fuel and for cultivation. Lakes frequented by beavers, in the swampy epoch, are supposed by many to have given rise to the name Beverley in the form of Bever Lac. The town, however, may possibly have been the *Petuaria* of Ptolemy, with Roman origin, dating from the 2nd century, and it was known to the Saxons as *Beoforic* and *Beverlega*. John, Archbishop of York, commonly called St John of Beverley, founded a monastery at it in 700, and died and was buried here in 721. The Danes destroyed the monastery in 867. King Athelstane, after his great victory of Brunanburgh in 938, found the church of the monastery partly restored, richly endowed and extended it as a collegiate church or minster, and gave it the right of sanctuary for a mile round the town, marked by four stone crosses, set up at the principal approaches. William the Conqueror, in 1069, encamped in the neighbourhood, and issued strict orders to his army to respect the property of the church. The principal part of the town, together with the church, was destroyed by fire in 1186. Edward I., during his wars against Scotland, in 1299-1316, frequently visited Beverley, and carried the standard of St John at the head of his army. Henry IV. visited the town in 1399, Edward IV. marched through it in 1471, and Charles I. alternately took post in it and was dislodged in 1639 and 1642. The town early acquired a right of prize and toll over the shipping of the Humber, and in later times it struggled hard against the transfer of that right to the rising port of Hull. Many a legend exists respecting alleged miracles in the old times in the minster, and a monkish pretence runs through old history that the standard of St John, together with the standards of St Peter of York and St Wilfred of Ripon, had much to do with the victories of the English arms. An old ballad, speaking of the battle of the Standard in 1138, and putting a speech into the mouth of the Scottish king, says—

"The holy cross,
That shines as bright as day,
Around it hung the sacred banners
Of many a blessed saint;
St Peter and John of Beverley,
And St Wilfred there they paint.
'Oh had I hut yon holy rood,
That there so bright doth show,
I would not care for yon English host,
Nor the worst that they could do.'"

The town consists of several streets, and is well built; it has an ample supply of excellent water. The principal street is nearly a mile long, and terminates in an ancient gateway, called the North Bar. The guild-hall is a handsome edifice, erected in 1832, and contains rooms for the corporation and for county and revision courts. The market cross, erected in 1714 by Sir Charles Hotham, Bart., and Sir Michael Warton, Knight, is a handsome structure. There are also a corn-exchange, butter-market, and swimming baths, erected in 1886, assembly-rooms, recreation grounds, and a temperance hall. Remains of three of the ancient sanctuary crosses still exist. There were anciently a monastery of blackfriars, a monastery of greyfriars, and an establishment of Knights-Hospitallers; two gateways of the first may still be seen on the NE of the minster, and within them a considerable portion of the ancient buildings. There is a grammar school (endowed), national and other schools, a church institute, a dispensary, four hospitals for 6, 12, and 17 poor widows, and for 6 poor persons; a workhouse and almshouses. The charities amount annually to about £4000. The parish churches of St Martin and St Nicholas are extinct, and there are now the parish churches of the Minster (for St John's and St Martin's parishes), and St Mary's (for St Mary's and St Nicholas' parishes), three chapels of ease, seven dissenting chapels, and a Roman Catholic chapel. St John's Church, or the Minster, is supposed to have been completed in the early part of the reign of Henry III., and has undergone a complete restoration (1867-85) in accordance with the designs of the late Sir G. G. Scott. It consists of nave, choir, presbytery, transepts, central lantern, and two western towers, and is altogether 332 feet long. It shows a mixture of styles, yet is considered equal in purity

of composition, correctness of detail, and elegance of execution, to any of the great English cathedrals. Mr Rickman says:—"The north porch of Beverley minster is, as a panelled front, perhaps unequalled. The door has a double canopy, the inner an ogee and the outer a triangle, with beautiful crockets and tracery, and is flanked by fine buttresses breaking into niches, and the space above the canopy to the cornice is panelled; the battlement is composed of rich niches, and the buttresses crowned by a group of four pinnacles." Of Perpendicular fronts the same author says—"By far the finest is that of Beverley minster. What the west front of York is to the Decorated style, this is to the Perpendicular, with this addition, that in this front nothing but one style is seen; all is harmonious. Like York minster, it consists of a very large west window to the nave, and two towers for the end of the aisles. This window is of nine lights, and the tower windows of three lights. The windows in the tower correspond in range nearly with those of the aisles and clerestory windows of the nave; the upper windows of the tower are belfry windows. Each tower has four large and eight small pinnacles, and a very beautiful battlement. The whole front is panelled, and the buttresses, which have a very bold projection, are ornamented with various tiers of niche-work of excellent composition and most delicate execution. The doors are uncommonly rich, and have the hanging feathered ornament; the canopy of the great centre door runs up above the sill of the window, and stands free in the centre light with a very fine effect. The gable has a real tympanum, which is filled with fine tracery. The east front is fine, but mixed with Early English." The chief monuments are the Percy shrine, erected about 1340 to the memory of Eleanor, wife of the first Lord Percy, the finest monument existing in the Decorated style; a magnificent altar-tomb of Henry Percy, fourth Earl of Northumberland; a splendid altar-tomb, a prebendary of the family of Scrope, called the "Maiden Tomb," and a monument to Major-General Bowes, who fell at the assault of one of the forts of Salamanca. St Mary's Church is cruciform, with a central tower, was originally Norman and Early English, but now exhibits Early Decorated and Perpendicular additions, has a very fine seven-light west window, between two beautiful octagonal pierced turrets, and contains an octagonal font of 1530, and some interesting monuments. The restoration of the edifice was carried out under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott during the period 1863-76.

Beverley has a head post office, a telegraph station, four banks, and publishes four weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday, a fortnightly cattle market on Wednesday, fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep four times a year, and on Nov. 6 a statute fair for the hiring of servants, also great cattle fairs in April, May, Sept., and December, and races on the Hurn pastures in June. Waggon, carts, carriages, agricultural implements, artificial manures, whiting, and leather are manufactured in large establishments. There are also windmills, steam, corn, and saw mills, large breweries and malthouses, and it is an important centre for the corn trade. A canal navigable for vessels of 80 tons connects the town with the river Hull. Beverley is the headquarters of the East Yorkshire regiment and the East York militia. The town sent two members to Parliament once in the time of Edward I., received a charter from Elizabeth, and continued to send two members to Parliament from her time until 1870, when it was disfranchised; it is now included in the Holderness parliamentary division of the East Riding. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The municipal borough consists of the parishes of St Martin, St Mary, and St Nicholas. Acreage, 2404; population, 12,539. Beverley gives the title of Earl to the Percys, and it numbers among its distinguished natives Alured, the ancient biographer; eight archbishops of York; Alcock and Fisher, Bishops of Rochester; Green, Bishop of Lincoln; Julia Pardoe, author of the "City of the Sultan;" and Mary Woolstonecroft or Godwin.

The parish of St Martin's comprises 875 acres; population, 5509; of St Mary's, 579 acres; population, 4345; of St Nicholas, 950 acres; population, 2685. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of St Mary with St Nicholas, 7256. St John's, the mother-parish, includes the townships of Thearne, Weel, Molescroft, Storkhill and Sandholme, Wood-

mansey-with-Beverley Parks, Tickton-with-Hull-Bridge and Eske. St Mary's is a vicarage, St Nicholas a rectory, and St Martin's and St John's vicarages, in the diocese of York. St Mary and St Nicholas form one living, of the net value of £446 with residence, in the gift of the Archbishop of York. St John and St Martin, with Tickton chapelry, form also one living, of the value of £450 with residence, in the gift of the Simeon Trustees. A new Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1892 at a cost of £4000. The East Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, about a mile from Beverley, was erected in 1871 at a cost of about £43,000. It covers nearly 2 acres, and has a farm of about 120 acres attached.

Beverley and Barnston Cut, a great drain along the low flat country of the E. R. Yorkshire, from the Hull river, in the vicinity of Hull, north-north-westward to the vicinity of Beverley, and thence northward and north-eastward to the sea at Barnston. Its length, irrespective of branches, is 24 miles.

Beverley Parks. See WOODMANSEY.

Beverbrook, a tithing in Calne and Hillmarton parishes, Wilts, 2 miles NE of Calne.

Beverstone, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Tenbury on the G.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nailsworth station on the M.R. Post town, Tenbury. The parish comprises 2150 acres; population, 168. A castle erected here in the time of Edward III. by Thomas, Lord Berkeley, was repeatedly besieged and finally taken and burned in the Parliamentary wars, and is now in ruins. The castle was square with four towers, one at each corner, and was surrounded by a moat. The gateway and the west side of the castle remain, and the SW tower contains two chapels. The castle is now used as a farmhouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £365 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church is a small ancient edifice consisting of nave, chancel, south porch, and western tower, and has a stone pulpit.

Bevil's River, a cut in the fens of the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire. It commences at the boundary, 6 miles SE of Peterborough, and goes $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to the Twenty-Foot river.

Bevington. See LIVERPOOL.

Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth, a township in Torpenhow parish, Cumberland, near the foot of Bassenthwaite Water, 6 miles ENE of Cockermouth, and 3 from Bassenthwaite station on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith railway. Population, 74.

Bewbush. See BEEDING, LOWER.

Bewcastle, a township and a parish in Cumberland. The township lies in an upland tract between the rivers Line, Kirkbeck, and Irthing, 9 miles from Gilsland station on the N.E.R., and 10 NE of Brampton. Here was a Roman station garrisoned by part of the second Roman legion, to protect the workmen employed in building the Roman Wall. Here also was a Saxon castle, built by Rueth, a powerful Saxon, and called from him Bew Castle. The Norman lord to whom it was granted was Herbert de Vallibus. The structure was square, each front about 87 feet long; was occupied by a border garrison in the time of Elizabeth, and demolished by the Parliamentary forces in 1641; and the ruin of it, in one part about 40 feet high, is still standing. Many Roman coins and inscriptions have been found. The right of fair and market was acquired in the time of Edward I., but has long been in disuse. The parish includes also the townships of Nixons, Bailey, and Bellbank, and has a post office under Carlisle; money order and telegraph office, Brampton. Acreage, 28,563; population, 800. The manor was given in the time of Charles I. to Sir Richard Graham, and it remains now with his descendant Sir R. J. Graham of Netherby. Large portion of the surface is wild and waste. Coal, limestone, and lead are found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £181 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is small and good, on a rising-ground within the fosse which surrounds the station. An ancient obelisk, a single block 14 feet high, with sculptures and inscriptions which were but lately deciphered, stands in the churchyard. There is an English Presbyterian chapel.

Bewdley, a market-town, municipal borough, and parish in Worcestershire. The town stands on rising-ground on the

right bank of the Severn, 3 miles WSW of Kidderminster. It has a station on the G.W.R. (137 miles from London); the Severn Valley and Tenbury and Bewdley branches form a junction, and there is a loop line to Kidderminster. It was originally an extra-parochial liberty, but was united in the time of Henry VI. to the parish of Ribbesford. By an order in Council of 1892 the two places again became separate ecclesiastical parishes, held together by one incumbent. It lay anciently within the marches of Wales, but was annexed in the time of Henry VIII. to the county of Worcester. It belonged to the Mortimers, but became afterwards a royal domain. A palace was erected at Ticknell, immediately above the town, by Henry VII. for his son Arthur, who was married here by proxy, and the palace was occupied by Charles I., suffered much in the Civil War, and was subsequently demolished. The surrounding scenery is remarkably fine, and has been supposed by some to have given rise to the name Bewdley as a corruption of the French Beaulieu. An isolated mound of red sandstone, called the Devil's Spittle-ful or Spadeful, the subject of a curious legend, is in a hollow $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town. The town has wide well-paved streets, and in general is well built. Wribbenhall, on the other bank of the Severn, is a suburb with some good streets, and is reached by a handsome stone bridge erected in 1797-1801 by Telford. The railway station is situated at Wribbenhall. The town-hall is a handsome stone edifice of 1808, and has a commodious market-place attached. The Bewdley Institute contains a library and reading-rooms. The grammar school was founded by the charter of James I., and has a small endowment. The Church of St Anne, Bewdley, erected in 1748, is a spacious structure with an embattled tower. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. There are several charities for the use of the poor, the principal being the Hibbotts and Geldings, and the coal, blanket, and clothing fund charities. There are also several almshouses. The town has a head post office, a bank, and a police station. A weekly market is held on Saturday. Large employment formerly arose from the carrying trade on the Severn. Manufactures are carried on in horn combs, &c. There are also a large tannery and a brass foundry. John Tombes, the opponent of Baxter, and Richard Willis, an artisan's son who rose to be Bishop of Winchester, were natives.

The borough was constituted by Edward IV., and reconstituted by James I. The charter was surrendered to Charles II., and a fresh one granted by James II.; but in Queen Anne's reign the charter of James II. was annulled, and that of James I. confirmed. It now, as a municipal borough, includes most of the parish of Ribbesford. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. It formerly returned members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885. It has a separate commission of the peace. Area of the municipal borough and civil parish, 2105 acres; population, 2876; of the ecclesiastical parish of St Anne, 974, and of Holy Trinity, 651. The living of St Anne, Bewdley, is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £350 with residence.

Bewdley Parliamentary Division of Worcestershire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 52,012. The division includes the following:—Malvern (except the parish of Little Malvern)—Leigh, Madresfield, Malvern (Great), Mathon, Newland, Powick (part, Woodsfield); Hundred House—Aberley, Bayton, Clifton-on-Teme, Hillhampton, Mable, Martley, Pensax, Rochford, Rock, Sapay Fitchard, Shelsley Beauchamp, Shelsley Kings, Shelsley Walsh, Shrawley, Stanford, Stockton, Witley (Great), Witley (Little); Stourport (except the parishes of Lower Mitton, with Stourport and Upper Mitton)—Areyley Kings, Astley, Hartlebury, Ribbesford (extra municipal, part of the borough of Bewdley); Tenbury—Bockleton, Eastham, Edwin Loach, Hanley Childe, Haoley William, Knighton-upon-Teme, Kyre (Magna), Kyre (Parva), Lindridge, Orleton, Tenbury; Worcester—Acton Beauchamp, Alfrick, Bransford, Breidcot, Broadwas, Broughton Hackett, Churchhill, Claines (part of), Cotheridge, Crowle, Doddenham, Grimley, Hallow, Hindlip, Holt, Huddington, Kempsey, Kenswick, Knightwick, Lilsley, Martin Hussington, Norton-juxta-Kempsey, Ombersley, Powick (except Woodsfield), St John (county part), St Martin

(county part), St Peter (county part), Spetchley, Stoulton, Snockley, Tibberton, Upton Snodsbury, Warndon, White Ladies Aston, Whittington, Wichenford; Bewdley, municipal borough; Worcester, municipal borough.

Bewerley, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Nidd, 1 mile from Pateley-Bridge station on the N.E.R., and 11 miles NW of Ripley. Post town, Pateley-Bridge. It includes the village of Bridge House Gate and the ecclesiastical parish of Greenhow-Hill. Acreage, 5771; population, 1013. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in lead mines. Bewerley Hall is the seat of the Yorkes.

Bewholme. See NUNKEELING.

Bewick, a hamlet in Aldbrough township and parish, E. R. Yorkshire, 7 miles SSE of Hornsea.

Bewick, New and Old, two townships in Eglingham parish, Northumberland, on the river Till, $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Wooler. Acreage, 1140 and 5519; population of New Bewick, 74, and of Old, 165. Two ancient British camps, and the Cateran's or Robber's Hole, are here. Alnwick is the post town. The nearest station is Wocperton on the N.E.R.

Bewley. See BEAULIEU.

Beworthy. See BEAWORTHY.

Bewsy, a village in the township of Burton Wood, parish of Warrington, Lancashire, which is the nearest station; there is a post and money order office under Warrington, which is the telegraph office.

Bexhill or Bexhill-on-Sea, a parish, town, and rapidly increasing watering-place in Sussex. The town stands on a rising-ground on the L.B. & S.C.R., 67 miles from London and 5 WSW of Hastings, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It has a station on the railway between Eastbourne and Hastings, and contains many good houses, has some chalybeate springs, enjoys a very salubrious air, is surrounded by charming environs with fine extensive views, has fine sands, and has for some time been coming into favour as a watering-place. It has a good supply of excellent water. The parish includes also the liberty of Sluice, and extends some distance on the shore. It is governed by a local board. The area is 8015 acres, of which 663 are foreshore and water; population, 5206. The sea is receding from the coast, and has left to view a submarine forest. Lignite is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £310. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church has a Norman nave and an Early English chancel, and is good. It was restored in 1870, and again in 1890. The Church of St Barnabas was opened in 1891. It was built at the expense of the Rev. Prebendary Charles Leopold Stanley Clarke, rector of Bexhill. Little Common is a part of the parish lying 2 miles west. The Church of St Mark is a stone building erected in 1842 and enlarged in 1885, in the Early English style. The living is a rectory; value, £280, in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester. There are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels, and two coastguard stations. The Metropolitan Convalescent Home was opened in 1880. The Egerton Park and public grounds, 15 acres in extent, contain a lake, cricket ground, swimming pond, and tennis lawns, and form a handsome and valuable attraction to the town.

Bexington, a hamlet in Abbotsbury parish, Dorsetshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Abbotsbury. It was anciently a distinct parish, and the ruin of its church still stands near the shore.

Bexley, a village and a parish in the union and county court district of Dartford, Kent. The village stands on the Cray river and on the S.E.R., 13 miles from London, and 5 W of Dartford, and once gave the title of Baron to the Vansittarts. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The civil parish includes Bexley-Heath and three hamlets. Acreage, 5328; population of the civil parish, 10,605; of the ecclesiastical, 3188. The manor belonged in the Saxon times to the see of Canterbury; was alienated by Henry VIII.; granted by James I. to Sir John Spielman; sold by Spielman to Camden the antiquary; and bequeathed by Camden to University College, Oxford, for maintaining a professorship of history. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £120. The church is chiefly Early English, with later windows. It was carefully restored in 1882-83. The vicarage of Bexley-Heath and the vicarage of Lamorbey are separate benefices. There are Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational chapels.

Bexley-Heath, a village and an ecclesiastical and civil parish formed out of the old parish of Bexley, Kent. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Bexley railway station, is modern, large, and increasing, and has a post office under Woolwich, a police station, a cemetery, a cottage hospital, a large public hall, three dissenting chapels, Constitutional, Liberal, Radical, and Social clubs. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 6385. Christ Church is a building of Kentish ragstone in the Gothic style. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £300 with residence.

Bexton, a village and a township in Knutsford civil parish and Toft ecclesiastical parish, Cheshire, 1 mile SW of Knutsford. Acreage, 635; population, 115.

Bexwell, a parish in Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Downham-Market station on the G.E.R. Post town, Downham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1180; population, 63. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is an ancient and interesting building of ragstone in the Norman and Early English style.

Beynhurst, a hundred in Berks. It extends 7 miles along the Thames below Henley, and contains the parishes of Bisham, Hurley, Remenham, Shottesbrook, and White Waltham.

Beyton or Beighton, a parish in Suffolk, 2 miles SSE of Thurston station on the G.E.R., and 5 ESE of Bury-St-Edmunds, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Rongham. Acreage, 644; population, 338. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £210 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1892. Beyton House and Poplar House are country seats in this parish.

Beyworth, a suburb of Pethworth, in Sussex.

Bibracte. See BRAY.

Bibridge, a hamlet in Kirkharle township and parish, Northumberland, 10 miles SE of Otterburn. Scots Gap, on the North British railway, is the nearest station.

Bibury, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands on the river Coln, near Icknield Street, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Northleach, and 7 NE of Cirencester station on the G.W.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Fairford (S.O.). The parish includes also the tithings of Ablington and Arlington, and the chapelry of Winslow. Acreage, 5198; population of the civil parish, 695; of the ecclesiastical with Winslow, 829. Bibury Court was built by Sir Thomas Sackville in 1623, and passed by marriage to the Warneford, and subsequently to the Cresswell family. It is now the property of Lord Sherborne. It is an interesting house built by Inigo Jones in his first style. A very interesting old manor-house, built in 1590, is at Ablington, and is still in the possession of the descendants of the original builder. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Winslow annexed, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £773 with residence. Patron, Lord Sherborne. The church belonged to the Abbey of Osney, and shows features of Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular work. It has a fine embattled tower, a spacious chancel and nave, and a good carved roof. The church has been carefully restored, and is in very good condition. There are four almshouses.

Bicester (popularly *Bister*), a market town and head of a poor law union and county court district, in Oxfordshire. The town stands in a rather flat situation on Akeman Street, near the ancient Alcester, 12 miles NNE of Oxford, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ from London, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R. It was called by the Saxons *Burenceaster* or *Bernaceaster*, and is styled *Berenestre* in the Domesday Survey, was probably built in the time of Birmos, Bishop of Dorchester, from the ruins of Alcester, and was a frontier garrison of the West Saxons against the Mercians. An Augustinian priory, dedicated to St Edburg, was founded at it in 1182 by Gilbert de Basset, baron of Hedingdon, and given at the dissolution to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. Both parties in the civil war of the time of Charles I. inflicted damage on it, and the Royalists in 1643 were defeated in a skirmish here. The hospice of the priory, now a dwelling-house, still exists; a spring called St Edburg's Well, formerly held in high repute for medicinal virtue, is in the neighbourhood; and a path called Edburg Balk, a corruption of St Edburg's Walk, leads from

the priory to the well. Numerous ancient coins and other relics have been found. The town is neat, contains many recently rebuilt houses, and has of late years been much extended by new streets and buildings. The parish church, dedicated to St Edburg, is spacious, was erected in 1182, and has a seemingly Saxon arch, Early English and Decorated nave, and Perpendicular tower. It has a number of interesting brasses and tombs, and some fine memorial windows, one erected in 1885 being in memory of General Gordon, who fell at Khartoum in that year. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £320 with residence. There are also a Congregational chapel erected in 1729, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel erected in 1841. St Edburg's Hall, opened in 1882, has large reading and refreshment rooms on the ground floor, and an assembly room on the upper floor, with accommodation for 500 persons. The cemetery, which communicates with the churchyard, was opened in 1861, has a Nonconformist mortuary chapel, and is controlled by a burial board of eight members. The town is governed by a local board of twelve members, under the Local Government Act of 1858. Formerly the town was divided into the two districts and townships of MARKET END and KING'S END, but in 1862 the King's End district was dissolved, and the Market End district enlarged and renamed the Bicester district. The townships still elect their own churchwardens, guardians, and overseers, but only form one ecclesiastical parish. A handsome county courthouse was erected in 1864. The town has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, is a seat of petty sessions, and publishes two weekly newspapers. Its chief business arises from its weekly market, which is held on Friday, its cattle markets held on the first and third Monday in each month, and the fairs held on the Friday in Easter week, the first Friday in June and July, 5 August, the Friday before and the Friday after 11 Oct., and the Friday after 11 Dec. The town has an excellent water supply. The area of the parish of Market End is 2283 acres, and of King's End, 1457 acres; together, 3740 acres. Population of King's End, 322, and of Market End, 3021. WRECHTCHICK is a hamlet in the township of Market End, and is under the government of the Bicester Local Board.

The chief seats are the Priory, a modern building erected on the site of the convent mill, and Bignell House, a mansion standing in its own grounds about a mile and a half from the town. The kennels of the Bicester Hunt are at Stratton Andley, 3 miles NE of Bicester.

Bickenhall, a parish in Somersetshire, near the Chard Canal, 1 mile from Hatch Beauchamp station on the G.W.R., and 5 miles SE of Taunton, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Hatch Beauchamp. Acreage, 1143; population, 216. The living is a rectory, united to the rectory of Staple-Fitzpaine, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is good.

Bickenhill, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village is 2 miles NW of Hampton-in-Arden station, which is a junction of the L. & N.W.R. and M.R., and 8 SE of Birmingham, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Hampton-in-Arden. The parish comprises Church, Middle Bickenhill, Marston Green, and Lyndon quarters. Acreage, 2925; population of the civil parish, 516; of the ecclesiastical, 1913. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £243 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Aylesford. The church is Norman, and is a fine building of red sandstone, with an embattled tower and lofty spire. There are several stained windows. Marston Green has a proprietary chapel belonging to the Wingfield Digby family, a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post office. Lyndon End, or Olton, now included in Solihull parish for civil purposes only, but remains ecclesiastically in the parish of Bickenhill.

Bicker, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 miles SW of Swineshead station on the G.N., 1½ miles NE from Donington Road station on the G.N. and G.E. Joint railway, and 8 WSW of Boston. It includes the hamlets of Frist and Gauntlet, and part of the tract of Coping-Syke, and has a post office under Boston; money order and telegraph office, Donington. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 661. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church was once cruciform, has a

transition Norman nave, and a central tower. It was restored in 1876. The south aisle, clerestory, and porch, long dilapidated, were restored in 1893. Most interesting discoveries of ancient carving were made in the old foundations. There are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and several charities.

Bickershaw is a colliery village in Abram township, Wigan parish, Lancashire. It has a station called Bickershaw and Abram on the M.S. & L.R., a post and money order office under Wigan; telegraph office, Hindley Green.

Bickerstaffe, a township in Lancashire. It lies on the Ormskirk and St Helen's railway, 1 mile from Skelmersdale station, 3½ miles SE of Ormskirk, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Skelmersdale. Acreage, 6444; population, 2178. The township gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Derby. Many of the inhabitants are employed in an extensive colliery. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Liverpool; gross value, £300. Patron, the Earl of Derby. The church is good.

Bickerstone. See BIXTON.

Bickerton, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Malpas parish, Cheshire. The township lies 2½ miles W of Cholmondeley, 2 SE of Broxton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 NE of Malpas, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Broxton. Acreage of the township, 1694; population, 335. Bickerton Hill commands a fine view, and has yielded some Roman coins. The ecclesiastical parish is more extensive than the township, as it includes the townships of Broxton, Bulkeley, Duckington, Egerton, and Larkton. Population, 1274. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £286 with residence. The church is small and plain. There is also a mission room at Bulkeley, opened in 1893.

Bickerton, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland, adjacent to the river Coquet, 4½ miles WSW of Rothbury. Acreage, 502; population, 9.

Bickerton, a small village and a township in Bilton parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 3½ miles NE by E of Wetherby station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 1073; population, 139. There is a small Wesleyan chapel, and a post office under Wetherby, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Lockwith.

Bickford, a village in Penkridge township and parish, Staffordshire, 2½ miles W of Penkridge.

Bickington, a parish in Devonshire, on the Lemon rivulet, 3½ miles NE of Ashburton, and 3 from Newton Abbot station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Newton-Abbot; money order and telegraph office, Ashburton. Acreage, 1403; population, 230. The surface abounds with large limestone rocks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £222. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is an old edifice, with square tower, and was thoroughly restored in 1884. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bickington-Abbots. See ABBOTS BICKINGTON.

Bickington, High, a parish in Devonshire. The parish lies on the river Taw, 2 miles NW of the Portsmouth Arms station on the L. & S.W.R., and 7½ E of Torrington. Acreage, 4053; population of the civil parish, 583; of the ecclesiastical, 591. It has a post and money order office under Chulmleigh; telegraph office, Umberleigh railway station. A weekly market was held for some time prior to 1725. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £520 with residence. The church is an ancient edifice of nave, chancel, north aisle, and south transept. There are chapels for Baptists and Bible Christian chapels.

Bickleigh, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Exe, with a station on the Exe branch of the G.W.R., called Cadeleigh and Bickleigh. It has a post office under Tiverton; money order and telegraph office, Silverton. Acreage, 1827; population, 259. The manor belonged anciently to the Bickleighs, and passed to the Courtenays, and then to the Carews. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £373 with residence. The church is a neat structure of nave, south aisle, chancel, and western tower, and contains some handsome monuments of the Carews. Bamfylde Moore Carew, born in 1690, the son of a rector of the parish, and popularly known as "King of the Beggars," was a native.

Bickleigh, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Plym, near Robough Down, 6 miles NNE of Plymouth. It has a station on the G.W.R., 212 miles from London, and a post office; money order office, Plymouth; telegraph office, Bickleigh railway station. Acreage, 2370; population, 302. Very beautiful and romantic scenery lies along the Cat Water. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £216 with residence. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1838, and it contains the tomb of Sir Nicholas Slanning, whose death forms the catastrophe of Mrs Bray's novel of "Fitz of Fitzford." There are some almshouses erected in 1873.

Bickley, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire, near Cholmondeley Castle, 3 miles E of Malpas. Acreage, 2473; population, 391. Post town, Malpas; money order and telegraph office, Cholmondeley. About a quarter of an acre of the surface, covered with trees, sank suddenly on 18 June, 1657, into a deep subterranean flood, long since dried up, leaving a chasm called the Barrel Fall. Two metal tablets, inscribed with a decree of the Emperor Trajan, were found in 1812, and conveyed to the British Museum.

Bickley, an ecclesiastical parish, with a station on the L.C. & D.R., 12 miles from London, in Bromley parish, Kent, 1½ mile E of Bromley. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Population, 929. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £500 with residence. The church was built in 1865. There are many fine villas.

Bickmarsh, a hamlet in Welford parish, Warwickshire, on Icknield Street, 6 miles SSE of Alcester.

Bicknacre, a hamlet in Woodham-Ferris and Danbury parishes, Essex, 5½ miles SE of Chelmsford, under which it has a post office. A priory of black canons was founded here, in the time of Henry III., by Maurice Jeffrey, and a portion of it with arches still stands.

Bicknoller, a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ miles from Williton station on the G.W.R., and 4½ miles SE of Watchet. It has a post and money order office under Taunton. A detached part of Stogumber, known as Halsway, was amalgamated with this parish in 1883. Acreage, 1912; population of the civil parish, 312; of the ecclesiastical, 270. The surface includes part of the Quantock Hills, and contains points which command extensive views. Two Roman camps, called Trendle's and Turk's castles, and a beacon, are near the church, and very many Roman coins and other relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £216. Patron, the Vicar of Stogumber. The church is good, and was restored in 1871, the tower in 1879, and a new cage for bells erected in 1890. The church tower has unusually large angle buttresses ornamented with winged gargoyles. The porch has a parvise or priest's chamber over it. There is a handsome carved screen with five openings. The rood staircase is in good preservation. The tower, 65 feet high, has a yew tree growing on the top, now about 5 feet high. The oldest inhabitant always remembers its being there.

Bicknor (anciently *Bykenore*), a parish in Kent, 3¼ miles SSW of Sittingbourne station on the L.C. & D.R., and 7 ENE of Maidstone. Acreage, 633; population of the civil parish, 53; of the ecclesiastical, 263. Post town, Sittingbourne; money order office, Bredgar; telegraph office, Hollingbourne. The living is a vicarage, with Hucking, in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £210 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is small, and very Early Norman. It was thoroughly restored in 1860-61.

Bicknor, English, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the verge of the county, at the river Wye, about 1 mile NE of Symonds Yat station on the Ross and Monmouth branch of the G.W.R., and 3 miles N of Coleford, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Lydbrook, 2 miles W. Acreage of parish, 2209; population of the civil parish, 623; of the ecclesiastical, 431. Bicknor Court stands on a cliff overhanging the Wye, and commands a fine view. The Crown is lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £210 with residence. The church is ancient, partly Norman, has a low embattled tower, and contains two ancient stone effigies. There is an almshouse for 6 aged persons.

Bicknor, Welsh, a parish in Herefordshire, within a loop of the river Wye, about ½ mile N of Lydbrook junction

station on the G.W.R. and Severn and Wye and Severn Bridge railway, 2 miles N of English Bicknor, and 5 S of Ross, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Lydbrook. Acreage, 889; population, 135. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £192 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1859 on the foundations of the old church. The interior contains excellent carving in Caen stone and alabaster, and some stained windows. An ancient effigy in the aisle is said to be monumental of Lady Montheemer, who was daughter-in-law of the first Earl of Salisbury, sister-in-law of the second, and mother of the third. A Roman Catholic chapel is attached to the mansion at Cornfield.

Bickton, a tithing in Fordingbridge parish, Hants, 5½ miles N of Ringwood.

Bickton Heath, a hamlet in the ecclesiastical parish of Oxon and Shelton, Salop, 3 miles W of Shrewsbury. It has a post office under Shrewsbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. The Salop and Montgomeryshire Lunatic Asylum is situated here.

Bickton, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Otter, near the coast, 4 miles WSW of Sidmouth station on the L. & S.W.R. It includes the hamlet of Yettington, and its post town is Budleigh-Salterton, under Exeter; money order and telegraph office, East Budleigh. Acreage, 1305; population, 121. The property belongs to the Clinton family. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to W. Porto; went through various families to Sir Robert Denny, and passed by marriage to Sir Henry Rolle, the ancestor of Lord Rolle. Bickton House, the family seat, is an elegant mansion, in one of the finest parks in England. The gardens were noted by the late Mr. London as among the best he had ever seen; an arboretum in the park is one of the choicest and largest in the kingdom; and there is a noble avenue of aucararias. The jail for the county was provided in terms of the tenure of the estate, and stood in the parish till 1518. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £204 with residence. The church is a handsome edifice, erected in 1851. The previous church was a curious old structure, and part of it is now a mausoleum, connected by a cloister with the ancient tower.

Bickton, a parish in Salop, on the river Severn, 4 miles NW by W of Shrewsbury. It was constituted an ecclesiastical parish in 1853, and a civil parish in 1885, from the parishes of St Alkmund, St Chad, and St Julian, Shrewsbury, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Montford Bridge, 1 mile W. Acreage, 5311; population of the civil parish, 1976; of the ecclesiastical, 559. The Isle and Onslow Hall are the chief residences; at the Isle are the remains of an ancient castle and chapel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of St Chad. The church was erected in 1886.

Bickton and Weston, a township in Clun parish, Salop, 1½ mile NW by N of Clun.

Bidacott, a hamlet in Chittlehampton parish, Devonshire, ½ mile from Chittlehampton.

Bidborough, a parish in Kent, 2½ miles NW by N of Tunbridge station on the S.E.R. It has a post office under Tunbridge-Wells; money order and telegraph office, Southborough. Acreage, 2106; population of civil parish, 359; of ecclesiastical, 267. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £276. The church has a Norman porch, and is in good condition. It was restored in 1877.

Bidcombe, Brimsdon, or Cold-Kitchen Hill, an eminence of much beauty, with a solitary peak, on the west border of Wilts, 4½ miles SW of Warmminster. It has many tumuli, entrenchments, and other memorials of the ancient inhabitants; it is the subject of a poem in imitation of Deunham's "Cooper's Hill," and commands a magnificent view over Wilts and Dorset, and away to the Welsh mountains.

Biddenden, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands 4 miles S of Headcorn station on the S.E.R., and 5½ NE of Cranbrook; it has a fair on 8 November. The parish has an area comprising 7191 acres; population, 1362. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cranbrook. The manor belonged in the time of Edward III. to Sir Walter Manney, and passed to the Hendens. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £150 with

residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has features from Early English to Late Perpendicular, and was restored in 1857. A curious charity furnishes a distribution of stamped cakes to all comers on Easter Sunday, as well as other charities. A Baptist chapel was erected in 1879.

Biddenham, a small village and a parish in Bedfordshire, on the river Ouse, 2 miles W of Bedford, under which it has a post office, and at which is the money order, telegraph office, and railway station. Acreage of parish, 1586; population, 352. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, about £150 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Norman and Perpendicular styles.

Biddescote. See BITTERSCTOTE.

Biddesham. See BIDDISHAM.

Biddeston or Bidston, a parish—formerly two parishes, St Peter and St Nicholas—in Wilts, 2½ miles N by W of Corsham railway station, and 4 W of Chippenham. The two parishes were amalgamated in 1884. It has a post office under Chippenham; money order and telegraph office, Yatton Keynell. The area is 1951 acres; population of the civil parish, 493; of the ecclesiastical, with Slaughtford, 613. The rectory of St Peter's and vicarage of St Nicholas are united with the vicarage of Slaughtford, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £130 with residence. Patron, Winchester College. The Church of St Peter was Perpendicular English, but has been taken down. The Church of St Nicholas is partly Norman, and has a picturesque bell-turret. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. Edmund Smith, the translator of Longinus, and author of the tragedy of "Phædra and Hippolytus," died in the parish, and his tomb was in St Nicholas Church.

Biddick, North, a hamlet in Falfield parish, Durham, on the north bank of the river Wear, 2 miles from Washington station on the N.E.R., and 4½ SSE of Gateshead.

Biddick, South, a township in Burnmoor parish, Durham, on the south bank of the river Wear, 6 miles WSW of Sunderland, and 2 from Penshaw station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 352; population, 58.

Biddisham, a parish in Somersetshire, on the river Axe, 4 miles W by S of Axbridge station on the G.W.R. Post town, Axbridge, under Weston-super-Mare; money order and telegraph office, East Brent. Acreage, 572; population, 119. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £106 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church was partially restored in 1863, and completed in 1878.

Biddlesden or Bittlesden, a village and a parish in the county of Bucks. The village stands on the verge of the county, 4½ miles NE of Brackley station on the L. & N.W.R. It was formerly a market-town, but is now a small secluded place. The parish comprises 3201 acres, and its post town is Brackley, which is the money order and telegraph office. Population of the civil parish, 155; of the ecclesiastical, 124. Biddlesden House is a fine stone mansion standing in a well-wooded deer park of 180 acres. The manor was held some time by William the Conqueror, passed to Robert de Mappershall, and then to Ernald de Bosco; was given by the latter to the Cistercian monks of Gerndon for founding an abbey on it, and went at the dissolution to Thomas, Lord Wriothesley. Considerable remains of the abbey stood about the year 1700, but have all disappeared. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £73. The church is a modern edifice adjoining Biddlesden House.

Biddlesford, a hamlet in Arretton parish, Isle of Wight, 2 miles SE of Newport.

Biddlestone, a township in Alwinton parish, Northumberland, in the basin of the Coquet river, under the Silverton and Harden Hills, 7 miles NW of Rothbury station on the North British railway. Acreage, 4860; population, 156. The manor belonged anciently to the Vissards, but was given by Edward I. to Sir W. de Selby, and still belongs to his descendants. James I., when on his way to London in 1603, was entertained here, and knighted five of the Selbys. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Biddulph, a parish in Staffordshire, 3 miles SE of Congleton, with stations at Gillow-Heath and Black Bull, on the North Staffordshire railway. It consists of the four ham-

lets and manors of Over-Biddulph or Overton, Nether-Biddulph, Middle-Biddulph, and Knypersley. The post, money order, and telegraph office is at Bradley Green. Acreage, 5671; population of the civil parish 5290; of the ecclesiastical, 4316. Biddulph Hall, a picturesque Tudor edifice, was anciently the seat of the Biddulph family, but is now mainly a ruin, and partly a farmhouse. Biddulph Grange, the seat of the lord of Knypersley manor, is a modern mansion in the Italian style. The land is chiefly moorish and hilly, and a peak of it, called Mow Cop, 1091 feet high, commands fine prospects, even to the Mersey. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are extensively worked, and several kinds of manufacture are carried on. Remains of a Druidical temple, known as the Bride Stones, and of three curious artificial caves, are on the N border. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £226. The parish church is a substantial edifice, with an embattled tower, and contains an ancient altar-tomb and some brasses. Knypersley Church is a structure of 1849, in the Early English style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Bradley Green, a village 1 mile S of Biddulph Church, has chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

Biddulph Moor, an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1864 out of the parishes of Biddulph and Horton, Staffordshire. Population, 1196. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £223 with residence. Christ Church, an edifice in the Norman style, was built in 1863. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. See BIDDULPH.

Bideford, a town, a municipal borough, and a parish in Devonshire. The town stands on the river Torridge, 5 miles above its influx to the sea, and on the L. & S.W.R., 220 from London. It was formerly a separate port, but is now included in that of Barnstaple. Its site is chiefly a hill-side on the left bank of the river, amid pleasant environs, and commands delightful views of the river's vale. The place was given soon after the Conquest to Richard de Graa-ville, a Norman knight; remained with his descendants till 1750, and was then sold by one of the heirs of William Granville, third Earl of Bath, to J. Cleveland, Esq., of Tap-ley. It gave the title of Baron in the time of Queen Anne to Lord Lansdown. Forts were erected at it on both sides of the river by the Parliamentarians, in the Civil War; but they were taken for the king by Colonel Digby in 1643, and one of them, called Chudleigh Fort, a small battlemented structure, is still standing. The plague raged here in 1646 and 1680, and three aged female inhabitants were put to death on a charge of witchcraft in 1682. The French privateers in the time of Queen Anne captured so many valuable vessels engaged in the town's commerce in their crossing the bay off the river's mouth, that they called it the Golden Bay. The streets are wide and airy, some new good houses have taken the place of old mean ones, and there are noble mansions and a series of villas in the outskirts. A bridge of 24 arches and 677 feet long, erected in the early part of the 14th century, forms the approach on the NE; it was widened in 1863-65, at a cost of about £5000, and is a favourite promenade. The town-hall is an ornamental edifice of 1850, and serves for courts, town business, and concerts. The parish church was re-built in 1865; it superseded an Early English structure, and is large and handsome. It contains a fine old Norman font, a monument to Sir Thomas Granville (16th century), and a handsome brass was erected in 1891 to commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of the heroic death of Sir Richard Granville in the *Revenge*. There are also several quaint old monuments and tombstones in the church and churchyard. A new church, dedicated to St Peter, was erected east of the river in 1888. The Congregational chapel was rebuilt in 1859, and is a very fine edifice. A handsome new Wesleyan chapel, with Sunday schools attached, was erected in 1892. The Bridge Hall, erected in 1882, is a fine stone building in the Renaissance style, containing a free library, reading-room, a school of science and art, and the Bridge Hall chambers. The Public Rooms were erected in 1871, and contain a music hall with orchestra. The market, erected in 1883-84, is a fine building of red brick and terra-cotta. The infirmary and dispensary was erected in 1888. There are chapels for Baptists and Bible Christians, a Roman Catholic Church, a Ladies' College, a free grammar school, two

political clubs, almshouses, and a workhouse. The charities amount yearly to £35; the Bridge Trust produces £563 annually for keeping the bridge in repair. The quay adjoins the bridge, is upwards of 1250 feet long, admits vessels of 500 tons at high water, was considerably widened in 1891, and laid out with trees and paths as a promenade. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1893 was 80 (4242 tons). The town has a head post and telegraph office, a railway station, three banking offices, three chief inns, two weekly markets, and publishes two weekly newspapers, and is a seat of sessions and a polling-place. There is now no shipbuilding here, but the prosperity of the town has greatly increased since 1883 by the rapid development of the cuff and collar manufacture. There is also a large iron foundry, two small potteries, some tanneries, and a number of malting establishments. Population of the municipal borough, 7831. The port formerly had a large foreign commerce, but is now engaged chiefly in the coasting trade. The chief exports are oak-bark, corn, earthenware, and tiles; and the chief imports timber, coal, artificial manures, and lime. The town sent members to Parliament in the times of Edward I. and II., but not since; was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Sir R. Granville, the naval hero, Dr. John Shebbeare, author of the "Adventures of a Guinea," and Abraham and Benjamin Donne, the mathematicians, were natives; Strange, the philanthropist, died here of the plague in 1646, and Hervey, the author of "Meditations," was for some time curate, and wrote here part of his works.

The parish is coterminous with the borough. Acreage, 3398; population, 7831. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £618.

Bidfield, a tithing in Bisley parish, Gloucestershire, 4 miles N of Bisley.

Bidford, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands on the river Avon, 4 miles SSE of Alcester, and 7 WSW of Stratford-on-Avon. It has a station on the East and West Junction and Stratford-on-Avon, Towcester, and Midland Junction railway, which is connected at Broom Junction (also within the parish) with the M.R., and a post and money order office under Stratford-on-Avon; telegraph office, Broom Junction railway station. It was once a market-town, and it consists chiefly of one long street. There is a bridge of eight arches over the Avon. One of the houses in it is the old Falcon Inn (now partly occupied by the Bidford Institute), traditionally said to have been a haunt of Shakespeare for drinking ale and playing at shovel-board. An absurd story is current that the poet and some of his companions engaged here in a drinking contest with a party of the natives; that he and his companions lay down after it under a crab-tree in the neighbourhood, and slept there from Saturday evening till Monday morning, and that, on being urged on awakening to go back and renew the contest, he exclaimed, "No, I have had enough; I have drunk with

"Piping Peabworth, dancing Marston,
"Haunted Hilbro", hungry Grafton,
Dudging Exball, papish Wicksford,
Beggary Broom, and drunken Bidford."

The parish includes also the hamlets of Barton, Broom, and Marcliff. Acreage, 3339; population, 1461. The manor was held by William the Conqueror; was given by the Empress Maud to the monks of Bardsey, and passed to the Clarkes, the Danets, and the Skipwiths. Bidford Grange House was a picturesque old edifice, with unequal gables. The scenery, over much of the surface, is richly beautiful, and has fine spots on "the smooth-flowing Avon." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £250 with residence. The church is of Norman date, but was almost entirely rebuilt in 1835; the chancel, which contains a piscina, is Early English, and was restored in 1886. There is a Wesleyan Chapel.

Bidston. See BIDESTON.

Bidston-cum-Ford, a township and a parish in Cheshire. The township lies 1 mile SW of Birkenhead Docks station on the Wirral railway, and 3 miles NW of Birkenhead. It comprises 1713 acres; population, 254. The parish includes also part of the township of Cloughton-cum-Grange,

and used to include those of Moreton-cum-Lingham, Sang-hall-Massey, and the Carre, now formed into a separate parish. Its post town is Birkenhead. Population, 2393. Bidstone Hill commands a fine view of the surrounding country, the Mersey, and the Irish Sea. A lighthouse 50 feet high stands on the hill, showing a fixed light elevated 300 feet above high-water, visible at the distance of 25 miles. The Liverpool Observatory, belonging to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, is also situated here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £190 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St Oswald, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1856, and enlarged in 1882. It has a fine mosaic reredos, and a good peal of bells. There is also a mission church, situated in Cloughton village, and dedicated to St Bede. Cloughton and Moreton are separate benefices.

Bielby or **Bealby**, a village and a township in Hayton parish, E. R. Yorkshire, on the Pocklington Canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by W of Pocklington station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 1738; population, 195. It forms a curacy united to the vicarage of Hayton. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Bierley, an ecclesiastical parish in the civil parish of Bradford, W. R. Yorkshire; population, 3313. Post town, Bradford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £300 with residence. The church is good.

Bierley, East. See BIERLEY, NORTH.

Bierley Lane. See BIERLEY, NORTH.

Bierley, North, a township in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 2 miles SE of Bradford, which is the nearest station. It includes the villages of Wibsey and Low Moor, and the hamlets of Bierley-Lane, Carr-Lane, Hilltop, Odsall-Moor, Woodhouse-Hill, Folly-Hall, Buttershaw, and Slack. East Bierley is a ward in this township. Acreage, 3342; population, 16,249. There are numerous good residences, three churches, and several dissenting chapels.

Bierton, with Broughton and Burcott, a parish in Bucks, on the Aylesbury branch of the L. & N.W.R., near the Aylesbury Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Aylesbury. It has a post office, of the name of Bierton, under Aylesbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2477; population of the civil parish, 740; of the ecclesiastical with Quarrendon, 1034. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Quarrendon, in the diocese of Oxford; joint net yearly value, £309 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a structure of the 12th century, with tower and spire; was restored in 1885 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and contains a piscina and a curious monument of 1616 to Samuel Pope and his thirteen children. There are also Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels and some small churches.

Bieston, a township in Wrexham parish, Denbighshire, near Wrexham. Acreage, 531; population, 90.

Biga, The, a streamlet of Montgomeryshire. It rises on the NE side of Philimmon, and runs 5 miles eastward to the Clewdyog at Aber-Biga.

Bigbury, a village, a parish, and a hay in Devonshire. The village stands on the right side of the river Avon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Modbury, and 9 S of Ivy-bridge station on the G.W.R. The parish also includes the hamlet of St Ann's Chapel. It has a post office under Kingsbridge; money order and telegraph office, Aveton Gifford. Acreage, 2885; population of the civil parish, 365; of the ecclesiastical, 355. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £340 with residence. The church is Perpendicular English, with tower and spire, and is good. It was restored in 1872. There is a Baptist chapel. The bay extends from Bolt-Tail to Stoke-Point; measures $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles across the entrance, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ thence to the head; receives the rivers Avon and Erme; is beset with rocks, and very dangerous in navigation; has several coves in its coast; and presents a variety of picturesque views.

Bigby, a village, township, and parish, in the union of Caistor, in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Barnetby station on the M.S. & L.R., and 4 E of Glamford-Brigg. The parish includes the hamlets of Kettleby and Kettleby-Thorp. Post town, Brigg, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3500; population, 265. The living is a

rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £493, with residence. The church is Early English, and was handsomely restored in 1878. It contains some splendid and interesting monuments of the Tyrwhitt family, formerly of "Ketel-bye," and of the Skypwith family. The ancient font (restored to the church in 1878) is peculiar, having nine sides, one, blank, apparently having stood against the wall or a pillar; it is coeval with the church. There was an older church, as mentioned in Domesday. Bigby, originally *Becke* or *Beke-bi*, is undoubtedly so called from the *beech* tree which flourishes in the chalk districts here and elsewhere. It is one of four parishes out of which the ecclesiastical parish or district of Brigg (Parish of St John the Evangelist) was formed in 1872. Roman coins and fragments of a Roman pavement have been found in a field in the parish.

Biggen, New. See NEWBIGGIN.

Bigger, a small village in Walney chapelry, Dalton-in-Furness parish, Lancashire.

Bigges Quarter or **Carlises Quarter**, a township in Long Horsley parish, Northumberland, 6 miles NW by N of Morpeth. Acreage, 2925; population, 231.

Biggin, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Derbyshire. The township is in Hartington Nether Quarter parish, and lies near the Cromford and High Park railway, 7½ miles SW of Bakewell. Post town, Ashbourne, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 643; population of township, 112; of the ecclesiastical parish, 325. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £164 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is modern. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Biggin, a township in Kirk-Fenton parish, W. R. Yorkshire, near the N.E.R., 6½ miles WNW of Selby. Acreage, 718; population, 118. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Teasel, for the use of fullers, was first cultivated here.

Biggin, a hamlet in Oundle parish, Northampton, 1 mile WNW of Oundle. It has an ancient country seat standing in a small park.

Biggin, Warwick. See NEWTON AND BIGGIN.

Biggin, Low and New, hamlets in Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland, 2 miles NW of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Post town, Carlisle; population of Newbiggin, 116.

Biggleswade, a parliamentary division, a market town, and a parish in Bedfordshire. The town stands in a fertile valley on the right bank of the river Ivel, adjacent to the G.N.R., having a station of the same name, 10½ miles ESE of Bedford, and 41 NNW of London. It was anciently called Bykleswade. It suffered destruction of 150 houses by fire in 1785, and it now contains many neat modern houses. The town-hall, erected in 1814, was enlarged and improved in 1888 at a cost of £900. The parish church is Early English with Late chancel, was originally collegiate, and contains some very interesting brasses. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £260 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. There is also a church dedicated to St John the Baptist, erected in 1883, and Baptist, Calvinistic, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The Brethren have also a place of worship here. The cemetery, which covers an area of 2 acres, has two mortuary chapels, and is under the control of a Burial Board of 9 members. The workhouse, erected at a cost of £4850, has accommodation for 320 inmates. The town has a fair water supply derived from springs in the neighbourhood. The country round is celebrated for its fertility, and is largely devoted to the growth of potatoes, cucumbers, onions, known as "Biggleswade violets," and other vegetables used for pickling purposes. A weekly market is held on Wednesday for corn. There are fairs on 14 Feb., Saturday in Easter week, Whit Monday, 27 Sept., and 8 Nov. for horses and live stock. It is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place, and has a head post, money order, and telegraph office. Some Roman relics, several armour-clad human skeletons, and about 300 gold coins of Henry VI. have been found in the neighbourhood. The environs are pleasant, and contain some handsome villas and mansions. The parish includes also the hamlets of Holme and Stratton. Acreage, 4647; population, 4943. At Stratton Park, about a mile SE of the town, the Cottonian Library was preserved, after being removed from Conington, in the time of the Civil War.

Biggleswade Parliamentary Division of Bedfordshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 64,457. The division includes the following:—Sharnbrook—Bletsoe, Bolnhurst, Carlton, Chellington, Colnworth, Colworth Farm, Dean, Farndish, Felmersham, Harrold, Keysoe, Kottling, Melchbourne, Milton Ernest, Odell, Pavenham, Pertenhall, Puddington, Riseley, Sharnbrook, Shelton, Souldrop, Staughton (Little), Thurlough, Tilbrook, Wymington, Yelden; Bedford—Barford (Great), Barford (Little), Biddenham, Bromham, Caddington, Clapham, Cople, Eastcotts, Eaton Socoa, Elstow, Goldington, Kempston, Oakley, Ravensden, Renhold, Roston, Stagsden, Stevington, Turvey, Wilden, Willington, Wilshampstead, Wootton; Biggleswade—Arlesey, Astwick, Biggleswade, Blunham, Campton, Chicksands, Clifton, Cockayne Hatley, Dunton, Edworth, Everton, Eyeworth, Henlow, Holwell, Laogford, Meppershall, Muggershangar, Northill, Potton, Rowney, Sandy, Shefford, Shefford Hardwicke, Sonthill, Standon (Upper), Stotfold, Sutton, Tempsford, Warden, Wrestlingworth; Ampthill (part of)—Cranfield, Marston Moretaine, Liddington, Millbrook, Ampthill, Houghton Conquest, Haynes, Maulden, Clophill; Bedford, municipal borough.

Bighton, a parish in Hants, 2 miles NE of Alresford station on the L. & S.W.R., and 7½ SW of Alton. It has a post office under Alresford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2094; population, 195. Remains of a Roman villa have been found at Bighton-Woodshot in the NW. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £324 with residence. The church is Norman, small, and good.

Biglands and Gamblesby, a township in Aigton parish, Cumberland, on the river Wampool, 3 miles N of Wighton railway station. Population of Gamblesby, 223. There is a mineral spring.

Biggall-End, a township in Audley parish, Staffordshire, 1 mile E of Audley, and 4 miles NW of Newcastle-under-Lyme, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It contains some extensive coal mines.

Bignor, a parish in Sussex, 3 miles from Amberley station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 4½ S by E of Petworth. It includes the detached hamlet of Baddington, surrounded by the parish of Easebourne. Post town, Pulborough; money order and telegraph office, Sutton. Acreage, 1167; population, 127. Bignor Park is a fine seat in the neighbourhood, contains some interesting antiquities and works of art, and commands striking views of the Weald and the South Downs. It was long annexed to Arundel Castle, and once the property of Nicholas Turner, Esq., and, in the latter connection, was the residence of Mrs Charlotte Smith, author of the "Old Manor House," and Mrs Dorset, author of the "Peacock at Home." Three very fine tessellated pavements, believed to have belonged to three apartments of a Roman villa, were discovered in 1811 in Oldbury Hill, and the villa is thought to have stood at the "Ad decimum" or station of the tenth milestone on the Roman road from Chichester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; gross value, £167. Patron, Lord Leonfield. The church is Early English, and has long lacet windows and chancel. It was thoroughly restored in 1878.

Bigrigg, a village situated 2 miles from Egremont, Cumberland, and 1 mile from Woodend station on the West Cumberland and Egremont Joint railway. It has a post office under Carlisle; money order and telegraph office, Cleator. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bigsweir, a station on the Wye Valley branch of the G.W.R., 1 mile NE of Llandogo, and 6 miles S of Monmouth.

Bikinaere. See BICKNACRE.

Bilbank. See BELLBANK.

Bilborough, a small village and a parish in Notts, on the Nottingham Canal, 2½ miles W of Basford railway station, and 4 NW of Nottingham, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Basford. Acreage of parish, 1098; population of the civil parish, 210; of the ecclesiastical, with Strelley, 414. Coal was formerly worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £250 with residence. The church is small and old.

Bilbrook, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, Somerset, 3½ miles ESE of Dunster.

BILBROUGH

Bilbrough, a village and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire for constabulary, and in the N. R. for electoral purposes, 3 miles WSW of Copmanthorpe railway station, and 4 NE. of Tadcaster. There is a post office under York; money order office, Copmanthorpe; telegraph office, Tadcaster. Acreage, 1447; population, 172. The living is a rectory, and is a peculiar, without the cure of souls; gross value, £205. The church contains a handsome altar-front of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the celebrated Parliamentarian general. Charities, £25 per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bilbury Ring. See BELBURY RING.

Bilby, a hamlet, forming a township with Barnby Moor, in Nottinghamshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of East Retford. Area of the township, 1982 acres; population, 247.

Bildestone, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands 6 miles NNW of Hadleigh station on the Great Eastern railway, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) It was formerly a market-town, but its importance has declined. The parish comprises 1171 acres; population of the civil parish, 736; of the ecclesiastical, 741. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £397 with residence. The church is Perpendicular, of the 15th century, and stands apart from the village. The chancel was restored in 1883, and further improvements were effected in 1886. There is also a Baptist chapel, erected in 1844. A spired clock tower was built in the centre of the village in 1864.

Bileigh. See BEELEIGH.

Bilham, a township in Hooton-Pagnell and Brodsworth parishes, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Doncaster. It includes Bilham Row hamlet, and yields coal, lime, and fine sand for foundries. Acreage, 536; population, 50. Bilham House here commands an extensive and brilliant view.

Bilham-Row. See BILHAM.

Billicray, a small market-town, a chapelry, and head of a union in Essex. It is a separate ecclesiastical parish, but for civil purposes is included in the parish of Great Brinstead. The town stands on an eminence, near the site of a Roman station, 6 miles E from Brentwood, and 9 SSW of Chelmsford, and it has a station of the same name on the G.E.R. It commands a fine view of the surrounding country, away to Kent and the Nore, and it is of ancient origin, and has been much improved. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Breatwood, a banking office, a church, Baptist and Congregational chapels, an endowed school, a public reading-room, and a workhouse, and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place. The church is a brick building, partly as old as the time of Edward IV., and has a tower of previous date, which was thoroughly restored in 1880. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and brewing, brick-making, and country business are carried on. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 1394. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £320, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans.

Billesdon, a small town and parish in Leicestershire. The town lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the Via Devana, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Tilton station on the G.N. and L. & N.W. Joint railway, and $\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Leicester. The parish includes the chapelry of Goadby and Rolleston, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leicester. Area, 2150 acres; population of the civil parish, 754; of the ecclesiastical, with Goadby and Rolleston, 904. Formerly a market-town, Billesdon held three fairs annually, but the market has become extinct, and only one fair, chiefly for cattle, is held—on the first Monday in October. An ancient market-cross still stands in the old market-place. The soil is stiff, heavy clay, formerly used in the making of earthenware, and now used for making bricks and tiles. A Roman camp of 18 acres, with ditch and rampart, occurs at Billesdon-Coplow; was the site of a Roman temple, and commands a fine view. The living is a vicarage, including the perpetual curacies of Goadby and Rolleston, in the diocese of Peterborough; gross joint yearly value, £279 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style, has a western tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and was restored in 1865. It is dedicated to St John the Baptist. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, almshouses, and a workhouse, with accommodation for 100 inmates. Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, is said to have received his early education here. The

BILLINGFORD

Coplow, a fine country seat, stands on a height about a mile N. of the village, and is surrounded by beautiful woods and grounds.

Billesley, a parish in Warwickshire, 2 miles SW of Wilmcote station on the G.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Stratford-on-Avon, which is the post town. Acreage, 822; population, 16. Billesley Hall was a large Elizabethan mansion, but only a portion now remains. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £232. The church is small.

Billing, Great, a parish in Northamptonshire, near the river Nen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Billing Road station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 miles ENE of Northampton, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Little Houghton. Acreage, 1387; population, 348. The manor belonged formerly to the O'Briens, Earls of Thomond, and belongs now to the Elwesses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £450 with residence, in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is a building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles, and there are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, and some small charities. Sir J. Wake, the diplomatist of James I., was a rector. Billing Hall, a well situated country seat, celebrated for its trees, is in this parish.

Billing, Little, a parish in the county of Northampton, on the river Nen, adjacent to Billing Road station on the L. & N.W.R., 3 miles E by N of Northampton, which is the post town, and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 871; population, 57. The manor belonged to the Longuevilles, and is now occupied as a farmhouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £252 with residence. Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church, a small building of stone in the Early English and Perpendicular styles, has a curious old Anglo-Saxon font.

Billingbear Park, a fine country seat situated in a beautiful park, the property of Lord Braybrooke, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Wokingham, Berks, in the parish of Waltham-St-Lawrence.

Billingborough, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 miles E of Folkingham, with a station on the G.N.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Folkingham. Acreage, 2374; population, 1123. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £165, including 140 acres of glebe with residence, in the gift of the Crown. The church is Decorated English, and has a fine tower and spire. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, a public hall, a reading-room and library, and two breweries and a malting.

Billinge-Chapel-End, a township and village formed with Winstanley and part of Billinge-Higher-End into an ecclesiastical parish in 1882, from the civil parish of Wigan, Lancashire. It lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Orrell station on the L. & Y.R., and 5 from Wigan, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Orrell. Acreage, 1161; population of the township, 1883; of the ecclesiastical parish, 3042. Area of the urban sanitary district of Billinge, 4591; population, 3996. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Liverpool; net value, £500 with residence, in the gift of the rector of Wigan. There is a church and Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic chapels. Mining and agriculture are the chief industries. Billinge Hill, 633 feet high, has a beacon on the top, built in 1783, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. Billinge district is governed by a local board.

Billinge-Higher-End, a township and village in the parish of Wigan, Lancashire, 1 mile from Orrell railway station, and 4 miles from Wigan, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Billinge-Chapel-End and Orrell respectively. Acreage, 1571; population, 1445. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and quarries of excellent stone here. Bispham Hall is a fine old residence here.

Billingford, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the river Wensum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Elmham station on the G.E.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Foulsham, with a post office under Dereham; money order and telegraph office, Elmham. Acreage, 1041; population, 315. The manor belongs to the Earl of Leicester. An hospital for poor travellers was founded at Beckhall here, in the time of Henry III., by William Beck. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £241, with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Leicester.

The church is a building of flint in the Early English style, and there is a small Primitive Methodist chapel.

Billingford (anciently *Pierleston* or *Phylestown*), a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the river Waveney, 1 mile E of Scole, and 3 miles SE of Diss station on the G.E.R., with a post office under Scole, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 1815; population, 183; of the ecclesiastical, with Thorpe Parva, 223. The manor belonged to Sir S. Burley, the Black Prince's favourite, executed in 1388. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Little Thorpe, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £200 with residence. The church, a very ancient building of flint in the Early English style, was restored in 1881.

Billingham, an ancient village, township, and parish in Durham. The township lies on the river Tees, and on the Clarence and Hartlepool railway, 3 miles NNE of Stockton-on-Tees, and has a station on the N.E.R., and a post office under Stockton-on-Tees; money order and telegraph office, Norton. Acreage, 3155; population of the ecclesiastical parish of Billingham, including Cowpen-Bewley, 827; of Haverton Hill parish, which includes the ironworks at Port Clarence and the farm of Saltholme, in the township of Cowpen-Bewley, 2675. The Hartlepool railway passes through the parish of Billingham in an easterly direction, and the Clarence line in a south-easterly direction to the river Tees for Port Clarence and Middlesborough. The parish includes also the township of Cowpen-Bewley, and the hamlet of Bellasis. Billingham parish is mother of the two daughter parishes of Wolviston and Haverton Hill, the former an ancient chapelry, the latter created a parish in 1860. The land is owned about equally between the Dean and Chapter of Durham and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the exception of the large farm of Saltholme, in the township of Cowpen-Bewley, which belongs to the University of Durham. Billingham Hall is a chief residence. A great battle was fought in the parish in 900 by Eardolph, King of Northumbria. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £289 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is Late Saxon and Transitional Norman, has a tower 70 feet high, and contains a chancel-screen and three brasses. There is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Billingham River, a stream of Durham, rising near Great Stainton, and running 11 miles eastward, past Thorpe and Billingham, to the Tees, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles below Stockton.

Billinghay, a village, a township, and a parish in Lincoln. The parish lies on Billingham Skirrh, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Tattershall station on the G.N.R., and $\frac{9}{16}$ NE of Sleaford. It includes part of the township of Dogdyke, and the hamlet of Walcot, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lincoln. Acreage, 3671; population of the civil parish, 1315; of the ecclesiastical, including Dogdyke and Walcot, 2027. Billingham Skirrh is a cut, 5 miles long, from the Sleaford Canal to the river Witham. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Walcot and Dogdyke, in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £330 with residence. Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church, dedicated to St Michael, is of oolite stone in the Early English and Perpendicular style. It consists of chancel, nave, and side aisles, south porch, and tower surmounted by a spire. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Walcot is a township and parochial chapelry, 2 miles to the NW. It has a church, erected in 1852, and a small Wesleyan chapel. Dogdyke will be found under a separate head.

Billingley, a village and a township in Darfield parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the North Midland railway, near Darfield station, $\frac{6}{11}$ miles ESE of Barnsley. Post town, Darfield. Acreage, 862; population, 195. There is a Methodist chapel.

Billingshurst, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands on the Roman Stane Street, near the Mid-Sussex railway and the Arun and Wye Canal, 7 miles SW of Horsham, and has a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 45 miles from London, and a head post office. It probably got its name from being a settlement of the great Saxon tribe of Billing. The parish is divided into East and West Billingshurst. Acreage, 6862; population, 1658. Gratwicke House is a

seat in the neighbourhood, and Somers Place is a fine mansion in the Tudor style. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £100 with residence. The south side of the church is very Early Norman, the rest chiefly Perpendicular English. There are two dissenting chapels, and some small charities. Adversane and Five Oaks are adjacent hamlets.

Billingside, a township absorbed in Medomsley parish, Durham, 1887.

Billingsley, a township and a parish in Salop, on a small affluent of the Severn, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Hampton-Loade station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{5}{8}$ S of Bridgnorth, with a post office under Bridgnorth, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Hightley railway station. Area of the township, 1302 acres; population, 121; of the ecclesiastical parish, with Sidbury, 194. Coal is worked. Lord Barnard is lord of the manor. The living is a rectory, with that of Sidbury annexed, in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £167 with residence. The church, rebuilt in 1875, is a small stone edifice in the Early English style. Dr Thomas Hyde, who co-operated in Walton's Polyglott, was a native.

Billington, a parish in Beds, on the river Ouse, 2 miles SE of Leighton-Bossard, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W from Stanbridge Ford station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Leighton-Bossard, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1209; population, 350. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £278 with residence. Patrons, the inhabitants. The church is a small building chiefly in the Late Decorated style, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The country seat of Billington Manor stands in this parish.

Billington, a hamlet in Bradley parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles SW of Stafford. Billington Bury here is an ancient British camp, and commands a fine view.

Billington, a township which forms the ecclesiastical parish of Langho, in Blackburn parish, Lancashire, on the Blackburn and Clitheroe railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNE of Blackburn. It has a station, of the name of Langho, on the railway, and a post and money order office under Blackburn, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 3139; population of ecclesiastical parish of Langho, 1458. The inhabitants are chiefly cotton-weavers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; value, £274 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. There are two churches, one built in 1880, now the parish church, and an ancient church, formerly the parish church, now a chapel of ease. There are Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels.

Billockby, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Bure, 2 miles NE of Acle station on the G.E.R. Post town, Yarmouth; money order office, Filby; telegraph office, Acle. Acreage, 396; population, 71. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £120. The church is mostly in ruins, but the chancel has been restored, and divine services are held there.

Billquay, a village in Heworth parish, Durham, on the river Tyne, 3 miles E of Gateshead. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newcastle-on-Tyne; the railway station is at Pelaw Junction on the N.E.R. It has chemical and cement works, and shipbuilding yards. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Billsborough. See BILSBOROUGH.

Billy-Row. See CROOK and BILLY-ROW.

Bilney, East, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles WSW of North Elmham station on the G.E.R., and 5 NNW of East Dereham, with a post office under Dereham; money order and telegraph office, Gressenhall. Acreage of the civil parish, 557; population, 142; of the ecclesiastical, with Beetley, 598. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Beetley, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £533. The church is a small building of flint in the Early English style. Bilney the martyr, braied at Norwich in 1531, was a native. His ashes were buried in the churchyard, and his cottage still stands in the village. East Bilney Hall is a modern mansion.

Bilney, West, a parish in Norfolk, on the G.E.R., 1 mile E of East Winch station, and 7 miles ESE of Kings-Lynn. Post town, Lynn; money order and telegraph office, East Winch. Acreage, 2387; population, 223. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value,

£57. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style. It consists only of square tower and nave. The chancel was destroyed nearly 200 years ago. West Bileley Hall is a fine country seat standing in a well-wooded park, and surrounded by extensive plantations and drives.

Bilsborrow, or **Bilsborough**, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Garstang, and $\frac{3}{4}$ from Brock station on the L. & N.W.R. It has a post office under Preston. Acreage, 852; population, 176. There is a small Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, and a large paper-mill.

Bilsby, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE from Alford station on the G.N.R. The parish includes the hamlets of Asserby and Thnrby, and has a post office under Alford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2901; population, 450. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £118 with residence. The church is an ancient edifice of stone, and there is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Bilsdale, a mountain vale in the N. R. Yorkshire. The vale begins about 5 miles SE by S of Stokesley, and extends 11 southward to Rivanlx, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Helmsley. Its head is overhung by Whistson and Botton-Head Mountains, 2300 and 1485 feet high, and its sides are flanked by other heights, and cut by lateral vales. The view at its head is very magnificent, and the scenery in some other parts of it is grand.

Bilsdale-Kirkham, a township and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire, 12 miles from Helmsley station on the N.E.R. Post town, Lugeby Greenhow, Middlesborough; money order and telegraph office, Stokesley. The parish includes the hamlets of Chopgate, Crossett, and Urra, and the township of Midecable and the Constabewick of Raisdale. Acreage, 14,290; population, 596. Midecable is a wide tract of sparsely populated moorland, with no church or village, stretching little less than 13 miles between Helmsley and Bilsdale-Kirkham. The latter has a handsome rural church dedicated to St Hilda. The term *Midecable* is supposed to be derived from a former wayside (non-existent) chapel (*media capella*), belonging to and served by the monks of Rievanlx, near to Helmsley. The living of Bilsdale is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £181 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Faversham, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner. Ironstone and jet abound in the hills. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bilsdale-west-Side, a township in Hawnby parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the W side of Bilsdale vale, 6 miles NW by N of Helmsley station on the N.E.R. The Earl of Faversham is lord of the manor. Acreage, 2920; population, 145. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bilsford, a hamlet in Buckland-Brewers parish, Devonshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Torrington.

Bilsham, a tithing in Yapton parish, Sussex, 3 miles SW of Arundel.

Bilsington, a parish in Kent, on the Military Canal, and partly in Romney Marsh, 3 miles ENE of Ham Street station on the S.E.R., and 6 SSE of Ashford, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Ham Street. Acreage, 2844; population, 367. The manor of Bilsington-Inferior was given to the Earls of Arundel, in the time of Edward III., on the tenure of serving the king as butler at Whit Sunday, and belongs now to the Hallidays. A priory of Augustinian canons was founded on Bilsington-Superior about 1253, by John Mansell, provost of Beverley, and the manor connected with it was held by a tenure similar to that of Bilsington-Inferior. Remains of the priory still stand, partly appropriated into a farmhouse, on high ground, commanding a good view over the marsh. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of Bonnington, in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £182. The church is good, and was well restored in 1883.

Bilsthorpe, a small village and a parish in Notts, in Sherwood Forest, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Southwell, and 2 from Farnsfield station on the M.R. Post town, Southwell. Acreage of parish, 1580; population, 203. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to G. de Gaunt, and passed to the Foljambes, the Broughtons, and others. The old manor-house stood near the church, and is said to have given shelter for a short time to Charles I. The living is a rectory in

the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £395 with residence. The church is small, and contains several interesting monuments. The lower part of the font is Norman.

Bilston, a market-town and a township in Wolverhampton parish, Staffordshire. In Domesday Book it is called Billes-tune, and at different periods has borne the names of "Bylstone," "Bylston," "Bilston," and "Bilston." The town is within Wolverhampton borough, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Wolverhampton town, $2\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Wednesbury, and 139 from London. It has two stations on the G.W.R., one at Peseley Meadow in the centre of the town, and the other at Coseley Street, on the West Midland branch, to the west of the town. The L. & N.W.R. has a station at Ettingshall Road, about a mile SW. Area of the town and township, 1867 acres; population, 23,453. The place was at one time a royal manor of little note. It continued till a modern period to possess only a few private houses, and it burst into importance and rapidly increased as a centre of the hardware trade. The town occupies an elevated position, and extends for over a mile. Cholera attacked 3568 of the inhabitants, and carried off 742 in 1832, and 723 in 1849, and so roused attention to sanitary measures as to occasion much improvement. The town-hall is a good building in the Italian style, erected in 1872; it contains the offices of the local board, and also a large free library and reading-room. The cemetery is situated about a mile from the town, was opened in 1855 at a cost of about £5000. It comprises upwards of 9 acres, and has one mortuary chapel of blue brick, stone facings, and a small spire, and is under the control of the local board. There are a temperance hall and a police station. Baths and wash-houses were built in 1853 at a cost of £2700. A new market-hall was opened in 1892 and is lighted with electric light. Bilston contains three ecclesiastical parishes in the diocese of Lichfield: St Leonard, of remote antiquity, but its legal constitution of disputed date, St Mary the Virgin, and St Luke. Populations respectively, 7862, 3891, and 4054. The living of St Leonard is a vicarage; net value, £750. St Leonard's Church, at the north-western extremity of the town, originally very ancient, was rebuilt in 1827 and restored in 1883; is a large Grecian edifice with low tower, and contains a splendid altar-piece. The living of St Mary the Virgin is a vicarage; gross value, £250 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. St Mary's Church, in Oxford Street, was built in 1830, and is in the Perpendicular style, with a fine tower. The living of St Luke is a vicarage; net value, £300 with residence. St Luke's Church, in Market Street, was built in 1852, is in the Early English style, with a tower and spire. There is also a Mission church in Wolverhampton Street, belonging to St Leonard's parish, and a church at Bradley, a suburb of Bilston and a separate ecclesiastical parish. There are chapels for Roman Catholics, Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, and Primitive Methodists. The town is governed by the Bilston Township Commissioners. It has a head post office, market-hall, two banks, and two weekly newspapers, and is a seat of petty sessions. Markets are held on Mondays and Saturdays. Great trade is carried on in coal, iron, and stone from the neighbourhood; metal-casting in all its branches, and the manufacture of japanned and fancy goods in vast variety are highly prominent; and brass-working, bell-making, maling, and ropemaking also are carried on. The hardware articles produced are too numerous to be mentioned, but include trays, waiters, iron buckets, hurdles, safes, keys, buckles, locks, bridle-bits, screws, chains, boilers, and weighing-machines.

Bilston, Suffolk. See BILDESTONE.

Bilstone, a township in Norton-juxta-Twycross parish, Leicester, adjacent to the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, 4 miles N.W. of Market-Bosworth. Acreage, 713; population, 91.

Bilton, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands 2 miles SW of Rugby, under which it has a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish comprises 2306 acres; population of the civil parish, 1894; of the ecclesiastical, 803. Bilton Hall, built in 1623, was purchased by Addison in 1711 prior to his marriage with the Countess of Warwick, and contains portraits by Vandyke, Kneller, and other painters. The manor house contains a fine Madonna by Perugino. Bilton Grange, formerly the seat of the Hume family, is now a private school.

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £321. The church is a good Decorated structure, with graceful octagonal spire. It was restored and enlarged in 1872; contains some good stained windows, sedilia, and a piscina; the finely carved oaken organ-case formerly belonged to St John's College, Cambridge. The vicarage of New Bilton is a separate charge, constituted in 1867. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a reading and news room. See **BILTON, NEW**.

Bilton, a hamlet in Lesbury parish, Northumberland, with a station on the N.E.R., at the junction of the branch to Alawick, and 18 miles N of Morpeth.

Bilton, a township, a village, and a parish in W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the York and High Harrogate railway, 5 miles ENE of Wetherby station, and has a post office under York; money order office, Tockwith; telegraph office, Wetherby. Acreage, 1923; population of the civil parish, 237; of the ecclesiastical, 376. The parish includes also the township of Bickerton. A Cistercian monastery was founded here, at Symingthwaite, about 1160, by Bertram de Haget. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £261 with residence. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bilton, a township, a parish, and a small village in the E. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles N of Swine railway station, and 4 NE of Hull, which is the post town. The parish also comprises the townships of Gaustead and Wyton. Area of township, 1205 acres; population of the civil parish, 101; of the ecclesiastical, 259. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £283 with residence. The church is excellent.

Bilton, New, a parish and practically a suburb of the town of Rugby, Warwickshire, but not in anyway included in it. It has a post office under Rugby, which is the money order and telegraph office. Population, 1091. It was assigned a separate ecclesiastical district in the parish of Bilton. In 1868, when the church was consecrated, it became under the 15th section of Act 6 & 7 Vic. a parish for ecclesiastical purposes, known by the name of The New Parish of New Bilton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £189 with residence. The church was built and endowed by the rector of Bilton, assisted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and subscribers, and was enlarged in 1881. The Rugby Portland Cement Company have works here, and brick-making is also carried on.

Bilton-with-Harrogate, a township and ecclesiastical parish formed in 1857 from the district parish of Bilton-with-Harrogate, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the N.E.R., 2 miles W of Knaresborough. The nearest stations are at Harrogate and Starbeck. Post town, Harrogate. Acreage, 4201; population of the township, 14,076; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1047. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £250. Harrogate town will be noticed in the article **HARROGATE**.

Bimpton. See **BRIMPTON**.

Binacre. See **BENACRE**.

Binbrook, a large village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands on the river Ancholme, at the foot of the Wolds, 7 miles W from Ludborough station on the G.N.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Market-Rasen. It was formerly a market-town and a place of some note, but has considerably decayed. The parish consists of two quondam parishes, Binbrook St Gabriel and Binbrook St Mary, united by Act of Parliament. Acreage, 5391; population, 1084. There are extensive rabbit warrens. The living is a consolidated rectory and vicarage—St Mary a rectory, St Gabriel a vicarage—in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £300. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church of St Mary and St Gabriel is a building of stone in the Early English style, and was erected at a cost of £5000 in 1869. There are Wesleyan, Primitive, and Free Methodist chapels, a temperance hall, a reading-room, and a police station.

Binchester, a township in St Andrew-Auckland and Byers Green parishes, Durham, on the river Wear, adjacent to the Weardale railway, 1 mile N by E of Bishop-Auckland station on the N.E.R. Post town, Bishop-Auckland. Acreage, 596; population of Binchester, 53; of Byers Green 2346; and of the ecclesiastical parish of Byers Green,

3505. The manor has belonged to the Wren family since the time of James I., and their mansion on it, a venerable building with wings, appears to have been built about the beginning of that king's reign. A spot on the brow of an eminence, commanding an extensive view, and now enclosed and cultivated, was the Roman station Binovium or Viovinum, and has yielded a great variety of Roman relics. The extent of the station was probably about 30 acres. The Roman Watling Street passed either through it or close on its western side.

Bincombe, a parish in Dorsetshire, under the Downs, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Upwey station on the G.W.R. Post town, Dorchester; money order and telegraph office, Upwey. Acreage, 982; population, 202. Good stone is quarried, and there is a mineral spring. Numerous barrows are on the Downs. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Broadway, in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value of the living of Bincombe, £176. The rectory house is at Broadway. Patron, Caius College, Cambridge. The church is old but good, and has a tower.

Binderton, a chapelry in Sussex, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Sigleton station on the L.B. & S.C.R. Post town, Chichester; money order and telegraph office, Singleton. The area is 1337 acres; population, 110. Binderton House is a seat in the neighbourhood. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Westdean, in the diocese of Chichester.

Binodon, a hamlet in Wool parish, and a liberty in Cerne, Wareham, and Wimborne divisions, Dorsetshire. The hamlet lies on the river Frome, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Wool station on the L. & S.W.R., and 5 miles W by S of Wareham. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1172 by Robert de Newburgh; was given at the dissolution to Thomas, Lord Poynings; descended to the Earl of Suffolk; and was sold to the family of Weld. The remains of it, in foundation walls of the church, have been cleared out, and include part of the tomb of one of the abbots; and some features of the grounds connected with it, in canals, fish ponds, and shady walks amid thick woods, have been restored to their original state. The materials of the buildings were carried off for the construction of Lulworth Castle, the seat of Lords Suffolk and the Welds. Bidon Hill, in the vicinity, towards the coast, has sand cliffs, succeeded by precipices. The area and population are included in Wool.

Binegar, a parish in Somersetshire, at the eastern end of the Mendip Hills, with a station on the Somerset and Dorset Joint railway, 132 miles from London, and 5 NW of Wells. Post town, Bath; money order and telegraph office, Oakhill railway station. Acreage, 1197; population of the civil parish, 321; of the ecclesiastical, 316. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £267 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church was rebuilt in 1859. A horse fair, is held on the Wednesday in Whitsun Week. Gurney Slade is a hamlet and a small village $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the east.

Bines-Green, a locality $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Steyning, Sussex.

Binfield, a small village and a parish in Berks. The village stands in Wiodsor Forest, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Bracknell station on the L. & S.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Wokingham, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bracknell. The parish comprises 3489 acres; population, 1740. The Manor House, Binfield Park, Forest Lodge, Pope's Wood (now Arthorstone), The Grove, and Binfield Court are chief residences, and there are several other fine villas and mansions in this parish. Binfield was the early home of Pope, who speaks of his father's house here as—

"My paternal cell,
A little house, with trees a-row,
And, like its master, very low."

Here Pope wrote great part of his early poems, and in a clump of beech trees, not far distant from the house, and still called Pope's Wood, stood a tree, now destroyed, bearing the inscription by Lord Lyttelton, "Here Pope sung." The Roman road, called the Devil's Highway, passed near the village, and an entrenchment there bears the name of Caesar's camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; commuted value, £805 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is a building of stone in the Perpendicular style. It is difficult to say when it was built; it was mentioned

in the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291. Norman remains were found during restoration. It has a picturesque square tower, was restored and enlarged in 1848, and further enlarged in 1859. St Mark's chapel-of-ense, a building of red brick, was erected in 1867, and is in the Early English style. There is also an undenominational chapel, built in 1875, and a working men's club, erected in 1885.

Binfeld Heath, a hamlet in Binfeld hundred, Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Sonning, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ SSW of Henley-on-Thames.

Bingfield, a township, formed with St Oswald-in-Lee in 1879 into a district chapelry, in Northumberland, on Watling Street and on the river Erringburn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Corbridge, which is the post town (R.S.O.), money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 2682; population, 70. The living is a curacy annexed to that of St Oswald-in-Lee.

Bingham, a small town and a parish in Notts. The town stands near the Fosse Way, on the Nottingham and Grantham railway, in the Vale of Belvoir, 10 miles E of Nottingham. It consists chiefly of two streets parallel to each other, and is well built. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Nottingham, two railway stations, two chief inns, a church, two dissenting chapels, and a workhouse, and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place for the Newark division of the county. The church is Early and Decorated English, large and cruciform; has a square tower, highly sculptured, and a lofty spire; contains among others a monument to White, the first editor of the "Ephemeris;" and was anciently connected with a small college or guild. A statute fair is held on Candlemas Thursday and the last Thursday in Oct. Acreage of parish, 3070; population, 1487. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £631 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Carnarvon. Archbishop Abbot and Bishops Hamner and Wren were for some time rectors, and Archbishop Cranmer, the astronomer White, Colonel Hutchinson, and Lord Howe were natives of the parish or of its vicinity. The manufacture of cotton hosiery is carried on. The Butter Cross in the market-place was erected by subscription in 1861. A cemetery has been laid out by the rural sanitary authority.

Bingham-Melcombe, the seat of the Bingham family in Dorset, on an affluent of the Piddle river, 9 miles NE of Dorchester. It was the birthplace of Sir Richard Bingham, who fought at the siege of St Quintin and has a monument in Westminster Abbey.

Bingham Town, a suburb of Gosport, in Hants. It is new, and contains some genteel residences.

Bingley, a town and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on an eminence, amid wooded environs, with picturesque views, adjacent to the river Aire, the North Midland railway, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 6 miles NW of Bradford. It is named among the places given by William the Conqueror to his followers, and it had an ancient castle which has disappeared. It now consists chiefly of one long street of stone houses, and it has undergone much recent improvement in connection with manufactures. It is governed by a local board for the outer districts, and improvement commissioners for the town, the latter appointed under a special Act. It has a town hall, a post, money order, and telegraph office (in buildings erected in 1893), two banks, a railway station, two chief inns, a parish church, a church for the parish of Holy Trinity, Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Christian Brethren chapels, a free grammar school, a technical school, and a public free library, opened in 1892; and is a seat of petty sessions. The church is a plain structure of the time of Henry VIII., and was completely restored in 1871. The grammar school dates from 1529, was recently rebuilt, and has an endowment of about £800 a year. A weekly market was formerly held on Tuesdays, and cattle fairs are now held on the first Tuesday of April, and the second Tuesday of Oct. Industry is carried on in an extensive manufacture of worsted yarn, dress goods, and in ironfoundry, tanning, and malting. The parish consists of the townships of Morton East and West, the hamlets of Eldwick, Harden, Niclethwaite, and the township of Bingley. Area of the parish, 10,336 acres; population of the civil parish, 19,284; of the ecclesiastical parish of All Saints, 6542; of Holy Trinity,

5668. Riddlesden Hall was anciently the seat of the Mandes. A large treasure in Roman coins was found in Morton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £550 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The ecclesiastical parish of Holy Trinity was constituted in 1869. The living is a vicarage; net value, £168 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ripon. There are Conservative and Liberal clubs, a cemetery of 10 acres under the control of a Burial Board, a public park of 18 acres, called the Prince of Wales Park, situated on the hill overlooking the town, from which fine views are obtained; also the fine seats of St Ives, Milner Field, and Longwood Hall.

Binham or Binham Abbey, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands 4 miles NE of Walsingham station on the G.E.R., and 5 SE of Wells, and has a post and money order office under Wighton (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Walsingham. It is pleasant and picturesque, much visited in summer by parties at the watering-places, and retains the shaft of an ancient market cross. A Benedictine abbey was founded here in 1104 by Peter de Valoines, the church of which still stands, and is used as the parish church. The nave has two pure Early Norman arcades, and the west front is very fine Early English. The parish comprises 2293 acres; population, 466. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £125. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, erected in 1868, and some small charities. Binham received a charter for a market and fair from Henry I., and the latter is still held on 26 July.

Binham, a hamlet in Old Cleve parish, Somerset, 2 miles W of Watchet.

Binhamy. See STRATTON, Cornwall.

Binley, a tithing in St Mary-Bourne parish, Hants, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Andover.

Binley, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Sow, 2 miles NW of Brandon station on the L. & N.W.R., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ E of Coventry. The parish includes the liberty of Earnford, and has a post office under Coventry, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Stoke Green. Acreage, 1688; population of the civil parish, 180; of the ecclesiastical (which includes the liberty of Combe Fields, formerly extra-parochial), 317. The manor belongs to the Earl of Craven, who is patron of the living, which is a donative in the diocese of Worcester. The church was built in 1772 by the first Earl of Craven, and now contains his tomb. It is a Grecian structure with a medallion roof. Wagstaffe, the nonjuring bishop, was a native.

Binnet Bay, a wide curve at the western end of the Undercliffe, on the S coast of the Isle of Wight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Ventnor.

Binnington, a hamlet in Willerby parish, E. R. Yorkshire, on the Hartford river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Ganton station on the N.E.R., and 8 miles SW by S of Scarborough.

Binovium. See BINCHESTER.

Binscomb, a tithing in Godalming parish, Surrey, 1 mile N of Godalming.

Binsey, a small village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands on the right bank of the Isis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Oxford. It was originally called Thorney or Thornbury, from a profusion of thorns around it, and it afterwards took the name of Binsey, signifying the Island of Prayer, from its being a retreat of nuns and a great resort of pilgrims. A rude church was constructed adjacent to it about the year 730 by St Frideswide, and this, together with a reputed holy well, drew crowds of pilgrims for ages, inasmuch that 24 inns stood in the neighbourhood for their accommodation. Post town, Oxford, which is the money order and telegraph office; population of the ecclesiastical parish, 73. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £71. Patron, Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is an ancient stone building in mixed styles, without a tower.

Binsoe, a village in West Tanfield parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Masham.

Binstead, a small village and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The village stands on the coast of the Solent, amid charming environs, 1 mile W by N of Ryde. The parish comprises 1206 acres of land and 286 of foreshore and water; population, 961. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ryde. The manor belonged at the Conquest to William Fitz-Stur, and passed to the Bishops

of Winchester. Several picturesque villas stand near the village and on the coast. Remains of a Cistercian abbey, called Quarr Abbey, founded in 1132 by Baldwin de Redvers, afterwards Earl of Devon, stand at a farmstead 5 furlongs west of the village, and, though fragmentary and mutilated, show some interesting features. A siliceous limestone, containing many fossils, and well suited for building, has been extensively quarried since at least the time of William Rufus. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £83. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is in the Early English style, and embodies some sculptured stones of a previous Norman edifice. It was enlarged in 1876. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Binstead or **Binsted**, a parish in Hants. The parish lies 2 miles SSW of Bentley station on the L. & S.W.R., and 4 NE by E of Alton; contains the hamlets of Issington, Week, Westcote, and Wheatley; and has a post office under Alton; money order and telegraph office, Bentley. Acreage, 6920; population of the civil parish, 1331; of the ecclesiastical with Kingsley, 1341. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Kingsley, in the diocese of Winchester; gross united value, £370 with residence. Patrons, the Deao and Chapter of Winchester. The church is ancient, has a low embattled tower and a spire, and contains several monuments. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Binsted, a parish in Sussex, 2 miles W by S of Arundel station on the L.B. & S.C.R. Post town, Arundel; money order and telegraph office, Walberton. Acreage, 1105; population, 103. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £110 with residence. The church was restored in 1869.

Binton, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, near the river Avon, 1 mile NW of Binton station on the East and West Junction railway, and 4 miles W by S of Stratford-on-Avon, which is the post town. The parish includes the hamlet of Red Hill. Acreage, 1300; population, 235. Limestone abounds, and was formerly quarried for paving-stones and lime. It is now being largely used for the manufacture of cement. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £106 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Hertford, who is lord of the manor. The church is ancient, and was rebuilt in 1875. There is a Congregational chapel.

Bintree or **Bintry**, a parish in Norfolk, 1 mile from Foulsham station, on the G.E.R., and 5½ miles WNW of Reepham. It has a post office under Dereham; money order and telegraph office, Foulsham. Acreage, 1478; population of the civil parish, 378; of the ecclesiastical with Themelthorpe, 463. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Themelthorpe, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £358 with residence. Patron, Lord Hastings. The church is an ancient edifice of flint in the Perpendicular style with a western tower. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel. Bintry manor within this parish belongs to Christ's College, Cambridge.

Binweston, a township in Wothoe parish, Salop, 2 miles WSW of Wothoe.

Birbeck, a stream of Westmoreland, running from Shap Fells to the river Lune.

Birbeck-Fells, a hamlet in Orton township and parish, Westmoreland, on the Birbeck stream, and 3 miles from Shap station on the L. & N.W.R. Most of the country here is wild moor and mountain.

Birbury. See BIRDMERY.

Birch, a township in Baschurch parish, Salop, 2 miles NW of Baschurch.

Birch, a parish in Essex, 3½ miles SE of Marks-Tey station on the G.E.R., and 5 SW of Colchester. It comprises two ancient parishes, Great Birch and Little Birch, now united, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Colchester. Acreage, 3413 of land and 11 of water; population of the civil parish, 869; of the ecclesiastical parish of Great and Little Birch, 799. Birch Hall is a fine country seat standing in beautiful grounds. There are remains of a small castle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £598 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans (two appointments) and the Round family (one appointment) alternately. The church of Great Birch is good, that of Little Birch is in ruins.

Birch, Great and Little, Essex. See BIRCH.

Birch, Little, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, 4½ miles SW of Holme Lacy station on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester branch of the G.W.R., and 6½ S of Hereford, which is the post town; money order office, Much Birch; telegraph office, Tram-Inn. Acreage, 1019; population, 248. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £172 (with the donative vicarage of Aconbury annexed). The church was rebuilt in 1869. There are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Birch, Much, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, 3½ miles SE of Tram-Inn station on the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford branch of the G.W.R., and 6½ S of Hereford, with a post and money order office under Tram-Inn (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Hoarwithy. Acreage, 1303; population, 470. Birch House is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £476 with residence. The church is modern.

Birch, or **Birch-St. Mary**, an ecclesiastical parish formed from Bury and Middleton parishes, Lancashire, near the L. & Y.R., 2 miles WNW of Middleton. It was constituted in 1842, includes the township of Hopwood, and has a post and money order office under Heywood; telegraph office, Hopwood. Population, 4882. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Middleton. The church is a Gothic structure, built in 1828 at a cost of £4000. There is a working-men's club, founded 1890.

Birchall. See BIRCHOLT.

Bircham. See BIRCHAM, GREAT.

Bircham-Cliffe or **Birchenclyffe**, a hamlet and ecclesiastical parish formed in 1877 out of the Lindley, Longwood, and Elland parishes, ½ mile from Lindley, and 2 miles from Huddersfield station on the L. & N.W.R. and L. & Y.R., in the W. R. Yorkshire. Post town, Lindley, which is the money order and telegraph office. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 1766. The Church of St Philip the Apostle, in the Gothic style, was erected in 1877. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £98, in the gift of the Vicar of Lindley.

Bircham, Great, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 3½ miles S of Docking station on the G.E.R., and 10 W by N of Fakenham, with a post office of the name of Bircham, under King's Lynn; money order and telegraph office, Docking. Acreage, 3780; population, 392. The property belongs to the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £552 with residence. The church is a stone edifice in the Perpendicular style, and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bircham, Newton, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 1 mile N of Great Bircham, 3 miles S of Docking station on the G.E.R., and 11 W by N of Fakenham. Post town, Bircham, under King's Lynn; money order and telegraph office, Docking. Acreage, 1168; population of the civil parish, 85; of the ecclesiastical, with Bircham-Tofts, 244. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Bircham-Tofts, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £231 with residence, in the gift of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, who is lord of the manor and sole landholder. The church is a small building in the Perpendicular style, with an ancient font.

Bircham-Tofts, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 4 miles S by E of Docking station on the G.E.R., and 10 W by N of Fakenham. Post town, King's Lynn; money order and telegraph office, Docking. Acreage, 1508; population, 159. The living is a rectory annexed to Bircham-Newton.

Birch and Lyth, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop, 1 mile SE by E of Ellesmere. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor. The Lyth is a fine mansion situated in an extensive park.

Birchanger, a parish in Essex, on the G.E.R., 2½ miles NE of Bishops-Stortford, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Stansted Mountfitchet. Acreage, 1066; population, 469. An hospital was founded here by Richard de Newport in the time of King John. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £214 with residence, in the gift of New College, Oxford. The church is a small building of flint, in the Norman and Early English styles.

BIRCHER

Bircher, a township and a village in Yarpole parish, Herefordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Leominster.

Birches, a township in Great Bodworth civil parish, and Lostock Grlam ecclesiastical parish, Cheshire, 3 miles ESE of Northwich. It consists of one farm.

Birches, a locality on the river Severn, in Salop, between Coalbrook Dale and Buildwas. A landslip here in 1773 changed the course of the river for several hundred yards.

Birchets-Green, a hamlet in Bisham and Hurley parishes, Berks, 4 miles WNW of Maidenhead. Hall Place here is a fine country seat standing in a beautiful deer park of 160 acres, which contains some splendid avenues of limes. The population is included in the parishes of Bisham and Hurley.

Birchfield or Birchfield End, a suburb of Birmingham constituted in 1865 an ecclesiastical parish from the civil parish of Handsworth. It is 1 mile from Perry Barr station on the L. & N.W.R., and has a post and money order office (Birchfield Road) under Birmingham, which is the telegraph office. Population, 7429. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £330. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church was erected in 1865.

Birchills, a railway station on the South Staffordshire branch of the L. & N.W.R., near Walsall.

Birchington, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Margate, and has a station on the L.C. & D.R., 71 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It occupies a gentle declivity, with extensive prospects by sea and land, and is about a mile long. The parish is within the Cique-Ports liberty of Dover, and comprises 1679 acres of land and 448 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 1822; of the ecclesiastical, with Acol, 2050. The manor belonged from the beginning of the 15th century to the family of Quex, and passed by marriage in the time of Henry VII. to the Crispes. One of its owners, a distinguished Puritan, in 1657 was carried off from it to the Continent by the Royalist captain, Golding, and long kept prisoner at Ostend and Bruges. William III. frequently rested at the manor house on his excursions to Holland. The present mansion is modern, and bears the name of Great Quex. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the chapelry of Acol, in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £232 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with tower and spire, and on the north side of it is a chapel of the manor, containing some fine monuments and ancient brasses. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Bircholt or Birchall, a parish and a franchise in Kent. The parish is in East Ashford district, and lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Smeeth station on the S.C.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Ashford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £49, in the gift of Lord Brabourne. There is a mission house, but no church nor rectory. Acreage, 300; population, 36.

Birchover, a township and small village in the parish of Staunton-in-Peak, Derbyshire, 1 mile N of Winster, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Darley Dale station on the M.R. Post town, Winster. Area of township, 762 acres; population, 76. There is a cave near here containing a carved crucifix, formerly used as a hermitage, and a subterranean passage 90 feet long under Row Tor; and also a rocking stone of about 40 tons near the village.

Birch Vale, a village in Hayfield parish, Derbyshire, 175 miles from London, with a station on the Sheffield and Midland Joint railway. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stockport. There are large calico-printing works and quarries and coal pits; also a Methodist chapel.

Birchwood, a colliery district in Riddings parish, Derbyshire, 1 mile from Pye Hill station on the G.N.R. There is a United Methodist chapel.

Birdall. See RAISTHORPE AND BIRDALL.

Birdbrook, a parish in Essex, having a station on the Colne Valley railway, 4 miles SE of Haverhill. It has a post office under Halstead; money order office, Haverhill; telegraph office, Birdbrook station. Acreage, 2072; population, 531. A Roman camp occurs near Watson Bridge, and a number of Roman urns, coins, and other relics have been found near the old Roman road. The living is a rectory

BIRKBY

in the diocese of St Albans; tithe rent charge commuted at £620 with residence, in the gift of Clare College, Cambridge. The church is no admirable specimen of Early English architecture, and has been faithfully and completely restored; it contains among other monuments a tablet to the memory of one Martha Blewitt, who was the wife of successively nine husbands, and died in 1681, and of Robert Hogan, the husband of seven wives, the last of whom he married in 1739. Baythorne-end, Chadwell (St Cead's Well), and Bailey Hill are hamlets in this parish.

Birdforth, a hamlet, township, and chapelry, in the N. R. Yorkshire. The chapelry is in Hushwaite parish, and lies 3 miles ENE of Sessay railway station, and 5 NNW of Easingwold, which is the post town. Area of the township, 628 acres; population, 50. The property chiefly belongs to Viscount Downe, who is lord of the manor. The living is annexed to Hushwaite, in the diocese of York; joint net value, £280, in the gift of the Archbishop of York. The church is very ancient.

Birdham, a parish in Sussex, on Chichester harbour, and on the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal, 4 miles SW of Chichester station on the L.B. & S.C.R. It has a post office under Chichester, which is the telegraph office; money order office, West Wittering. Acreage, 1810 of land and 182 of foreshore and water; population, 453. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £300 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church dates from the close of the 14th century, and was restored in 1883.

Birdingbury or Birbury, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Leam, 5 miles NE of Southam, and 7 SW by W of Rugby, with a station on the Rugby and Leamington branch of the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Rugby; money order office, Leamington Hastings; telegraph office, Stockton. Acreage, 1063; population, 173. The manor belonged formerly to the Wheelers; it is now the property of the Biddulph family. The Leam is crossed here by a bridge of one arch, erected in 1873. The Warwick and Napton Canal runs about 2 miles S of the village. Birdingbury is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £90 with residence. The church was enlarged in 1876, and has an apsidal chancel and an octagonal tower; it contains a good oak screen and several stained windows.

Birdlip, a hamlet divided between Cowley, Brimpsfield, and Witcombe parishes, Gloucestershire, near Witcombe Park, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Gloucester, and 6 SW of Cheltenham. It has a post and telegraph office under Gloucester; money order office, Painswick. There is a Baptist chapel. Birdlip Hill, in the vicinity, is crossed by Ermine-street, and commands a noble view.

Birdsall, a township, a village, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of North Grimston railway station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of New Malton. Post and money order office, York; telegraph office, Malton. Acreage, 4031; population, 366. Birdsall Hall, a seat of Lord Middleton, is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £62. Patron, Lord Middleton. The church is a handsome edifice, built in 1825 by Lord Middleton. Henry Burton, the famous Puritan divine, who died in 1648, was a native. Traces of a Danish encampment have been found.

Bird's-Green, a hamlet in the parishes of Roothing-Beauchamp and Willingale-Doe, Essex, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Roothing-Beauchamp, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Dunmow.

Birdwell, a hamlet in Worsbrough township, Darfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, with a station on the M.S. & L.R., 4 miles SSE of Barnsley, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office.

Birkby, a township in Cross-Canonby parish, Cumberland, on the coast and on the Carlisle railway, 1 mile NE of Maryport, and $\frac{3}{4}$ from Dearham Bridge station.

Birkby, a township and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the N.E.R., 2 miles SSE of Cowton station, and 7 NNW of Northallerton, which is the post town. Acreage, 1203; population of the civil parish, 68; of the ecclesiastical, 138. The parish includes also the township of Little Smeaton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £187 with residence. The church is small and plain.

Birkby, a village in the township of Huddersfield, W. R. Yorkshire. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Huddersfield railway station, and has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Huddersfield, which is the telegraph office. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels, and the Huddersfield Borough Fever Hospital is near the village.

Birkdale, a township and a suburb of Southport, in North Meols parish, Lancashire, on the coast, and on the Southport railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Southport. The township is divided into the two ecclesiastical parishes of St Peter and St James. Acreage, 2215; population, 12,387; of the ecclesiastical parishes, 14,014. The township has a station on the L. & Y.R., consists of several streets with good residences and boarding-houses, and has greatly increased in population in recent years. It is governed by a local board, and possesses a town-hall and a court house (erected in 1891) for petty sessional business. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Liverpool, St Peter's with a residence, and are both in the gift of trustees. The income is derived from pew rents, and is therefore variable. There are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels.

Birkdale, a hamlet in Muker township, in the vicinity of Muker, N. R. Yorkshire.

Birkenhead, a market-town, seaport, township, and municipal and parliamentary borough in the county of Chester. It is situated in the lower division of the hundred of Wirral, on the western bank of the Mersey, directly opposite to Liverpool, about 3 miles from the sea. The name of the town is supposed to have been derived from a small stream, Birkea or Birket, which joins the Mersey not far from the present ferry. The origin of the town is somewhat ancient, as it took its rise in connection with a Benedictine priory which was founded about the year 1170, in the reign of Henry II., by Hamon de Massey, Baron of Dunham Massey. Its priors sat in the parliaments of the Earls of Chester as nobles of the Palatinate, and in 1282 Edward I. gave them the right to maintain a ferry, which is still known as Monk's Ferry. A fine crypt and some interesting ruins of the priory still remain. The greater part of the priory estate was bestowed by Henry VIII. on Ralph Worsley, and passed successively to the Powells, the Clevelands, and the Prices. It is only quite recently, however, that Birkenhead has risen to its present important position. Even so late as 1801 Birkenhead had only 110 inhabitants, and twenty years later only 236. The first move towards a town was the purchase from the Corporation of Liverpool, in 1824, by Mr. Laird, the father of the celebrated shipbuilder of *Alabama* notoriety, of several acres of land on the shore of the Wallasey Pool, an inlet from the Mersey. The pool and the land around it were excellently suited for docks, but it was not till 1844 that the docks were commenced, and they have been constructed upon a great scale. The water area of the docks is 168 acres, and the lineal quay space about 10 miles. In 1857 the docks of Birkenhead were amalgamated with those of Liverpool under the public trust known as The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board; and although the Birkenhead docks have not hitherto realized the expectations that were entertained in regard to them, it is believed that these expectations may be realized at no distant time. At the present time the docks of Liverpool are crowded, and the docks at Birkenhead cannot fail to increase in importance with the growing development of trade. In 1862 a landing-stage was constructed at Woodside Ferry at immense expense—800 feet long and 80 feet wide, resting on pontoons in a similar way to the stage on the Liverpool side, rising and falling with the tide. It is connected with the piers by two iron bridges.

The town of Birkenhead is well planned, the principal streets crossing each other at right angles, and about 20 yards wide; but the streets are chiefly lined with cottage property, with unsightly gaps occurring at short intervals, giving an air of overgrowth and too sudden expansion, and showing that the dreams of its founders have not yet been fulfilled. It is celebrated for its public park, 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, laid out at a cost of £140,000. It was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, and the arrangement of lakes and ornamental grounds is much admired. In Tranmere also there is another park—the Mersey Park—29 acres in extent, which was opened in 1885 at a cost of £33,000. An area of about 47 acres of the summit of Bidston Hill was in 1893 acquired

as a park, at a cost of £12,100. The principal buildings in the town are the Market House, built at a cost of £30,000 exclusive of the site, the Post Office, the Free Library, the Borough Hospital, and the School of Art (the two latter having been the gifts of the late Mr. Laird, M.P.), the Albert Industrial Schools (the gift of another eminent citizen, the late Sir William Jackson), the Public Baths, the Children's Hospital, the Town Hall in Hamilton Square (a stately edifice, such as would do no discredit to the largest of our cities), St Aidan's College (a theological school connected with the Church of England), the Observatory on Bidston Hill, and the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms—a commodious and handsome structure built a few years ago by public subscription, and an institution which is the centre of much Christian activity. Birkenhead is well provided with churches. Besides the Established churches there are upwards of thirty non-established churches, and a great number of mission halls. Indeed, there are few places where so much evangelistic work is being done as in Birkenhead, in proportion to its population. The greatest impetus of late years to the development of Birkenhead was given by its connection with Liverpool by means of the railway tunnel under the Mersey—the part of it under the river being 1230 yards long. It was opened by the Prince of Wales on 20 January, 1886, but since then it has undergone considerable extension on both sides of the river. The tunnel railway runs from the Central Station, Liverpool, and on the Cheshire side it is connected with the Birkenhead and Chester line at Rock Ferry, and has also branch lines to New Brighton, Hoylake, and West Kirby, which are largely used. The opening of this tunnel railway has led to a very great extension of traffic, and cannot fail to benefit the whole district, when its connection with the trunk lines is more fully effected. For the present it is true the railway has done serious damage to the ferry, which has all along been a source of large revenue to the corporation, and it has also acted unfavorably upon the trade of the town, inasmuch as the access to Liverpool is so much more direct, but there can be no doubt that all this will rectify itself in due time. Even already the ferry has begun to recover much of its old prosperity, and when the railway connection with North Wales is completed there can be no doubt that the tunnel railway will largely contribute to the increasing prosperity of the whole neighborhood.

To a great extent Birkenhead is a residential suburb of Liverpool, the districts of Clughton and Oxtan being almost entirely occupied by those in business in Liverpool, but still it has important industries of its own. In particular it has long been celebrated for its shipbuilding yards. The works of the Messrs. Laird, to whom the town has been indebted for so much of its progress, give employment to great numbers of men, and have produced some of the largest steamships and battleships on the sea. There are also the engineering works of Messrs. Cochran & Co., and several others. Besides, there are flour mills, oilcake mills, waggon works, and an extensive trade in coal, guano, and grain—the grain warehouses of Seacombe being well worthy of notice. Of late years the well-known Sualight Soap Works of the Messrs. Lever, in the outskirts of Birkenhead, have formed a considerable addition to the industries of the place.

Until 1893 Birkenhead was the largest town in England, except Preston, without a School Board; but in consequence of the growing educational requirements of the town, a School Board became a necessity, and was introduced in that year. There can be little doubt that it will prove to be an important factor in promoting the future prosperity of the town.

The parliamentary borough of Birkenhead includes the townships of Birkenhead, Clughton, Oxtan, Tranmere, and part of Higher Beblington, and sends one member to parliament. Population of parliamentary and municipal borough, 99,857.

Birkenshaw, a railway station, two hamlets, and an ecclesiastical parish in Birstall parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The station is on the G.N.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bradford. The hamlets are Birkenshaw and Birkenshaw-Bottoms, which stand near the railway station, within Gomersal township, the former having a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. The ecclesiastical parish bears the name of Birkenshaw-cum-Hunsworth. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, including Hunsworth, 3870. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in collieries and worsted mills. The

living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £276 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Birstall. The church was built in 1830, and restored and enlarged in 1892 at a cost of £3400. There are Wesleyan and Methodist Free Church chapels.

Birker and Austhwaite, a township in Millom parish, Cumberland, 6½ miles ENE of Ravenglass. Acreage, 8140 of land and 103 of water; population, 90.

Birk Fell, a hill on the E side of Ullswater, Westmoreland, immediately N of Place Fell.

Birkin, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Aire, 3 miles from Whitley Bridge station on the L. & Y.R., and 7½ SW of Selby. It has a post office under Nornanton, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Ferrybridge. Acreage, 217½; population of the township, 158; of the ecclesiastical parish, 487. The parish comprises the township of Beal. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £361 with residence, in the gift of Simon's Trustees. The church dates from 1130, and is quite a gem.

Birk-Rigg, a hill in Furness, Lancashire, 1½ mile W of Morecambe Bay, and 3 E of Dalton. It commands a very extensive and magnificent panoramic view.

Birkwith, a hamlet in Horton-in-Ribblesdale parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 7½ miles N of Settle.

Birkwood, a hamlet in Crofton parish, W. R. Yorkshire, ¾ miles SE of Wakefield.

Birley, a parish in Herefordshire, on an affluent of the river Lugg, adjacent to Watling Street, near Ford station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford (L. & N.W. and G.W. Joint) railway, 4 ENE of Weobley, and 5 SW of Leominster, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Weobley. Acreage, 1295; population, 172. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of King's-Pyons, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1874. It consists of a chancel, with chapel, nave, and tower.

Birley-Carr, a hamlet in Ecclesfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles N of Sheffield.

Birling or Berling, a township in Warkworth parish, Northumberland, on the river Coquet and on the coast, 6½ miles SE of Alnwick. Acreage, 849; population, 104. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

Birling or Byrling, a parish in Kent, adjacent to the river Medway, 2½ miles WSW of Snodland station on the S.E.R., and 6 NW of Maidstone, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Snodland (S.O.) Acreage, 1918; population, 1384. The manor belonged formerly to the Mainmots, the Says, and the Nevilles; it is now the property of the Earl of Abergavenny. Comfort, now a farmhouse, and Birling Place, represented only by a fragment, were seats of the Nevilles. A range of chalk heights, called Birling Hills, occupies the W. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £340 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Abergavenny. The church is Perpendicular English, in good condition, and contains the remains, but no monuments, of some of the Nevilles.

Birling Gap, a depression and an artificial cut in the bold high coast of Sussex, 1½ mile W of Beachy Head. The cut was made to afford means of escape to shipwrecked mariners, and was for some time defended by an arch and portcullis, vestiges of which still exist.

Birmingham, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, on the river Avon, 1½ mile E of Defford station, and the same distance W of Eckington station on the M.R., and 2½ miles SSW of Pershore, under which there is a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1272; population, 309. Birmingham House, the Court House, and the Manor House are the chief residences. The living is annexed to the rectory of Nafford, in the diocese of Worcester; gross joint value, £180 with residence. The church is mainly modern, but has a Perpendicular tower. The Norman chancel-arch has been re-erected in the churchyard. There are 8 almshouses.

Birmingham, a municipal and parliamentary borough, a county borough under the Local Government Act, and a city, in 52° 59' N lat., and 1° 18' W lon., distant from London 109 miles by road and 112 by railway, and situated

on the Roman Icknield Street. When incorporated in 1838, and down to 1891, Birmingham was wholly in the county of Warwick. In 1891, by special Act of Parliament, it was extended to include parts of Worcestershire and Staffordshire, making the municipal and parliamentary boundaries co-extensive. The area of the city is 12,705 acres, of which a considerable portion is land not yet built upon. The population of the original borough at the census of 1891 was 427,000; by the subsequent extension it is raised to 478,113. The number of inhabited houses is now 95,470. The poor-law divisions are—Birmingham parish, with its own board of guardians; Edgbaston parish, included in the union of Kingsnorton; and part of Aston parish, included in the Aston union. The town is built upon the New Red Sandstone formation, and has chiefly a gravelly soil, with occasional patches of marl and clay. The configuration of the ground is remarkably undulated: the lowest parts are 290 feet above sea-level, and the highest reach an altitude of 616 feet. The town is consequently one of the highest and also one of the healthiest in England—being placed upon the ridge which constitutes the backbone of the Midlands. To this elevated situation it owes its immunity from epidemics, as it stands high above the cholera line. The mean death-rate for the last decennial period is about twenty in the 1000. The appearance of the town is remarkably picturesque as viewed from a distance, and this impression is confirmed on inspection—the streets being usually curved to meet the necessities of the site, and the buildings, especially those in the centre of the city, being handsome and greatly diversified in style. New Street, Colmore Row, and Corporation Street, the principal thoroughfares, are among the finest in the kingdom.

History.—The first mention of the place occurs in Domesday Book as Berningeham, but in various records there have been reckoned about 100 ways of spelling it. The most reasonable conclusion of the origin of the name is that it is derived from Beorn, the designation of perhaps the first possessor, "ing" signifying the family or tribe, and "ham" the home or dwelling-place. Thus Birmingham would stand for "the home of the Beorns." That there was a community here previous to the Conquest is shown by the Domesday entry, and further by the fact that in 1309 the then lord, William de Berningham, gave proof that in Saxon days his ancestors had a market and levied tolls. The town, however, made no great figure on the larger stage of national affairs until comparatively modern days. The most notable incidents are these:—In 1265 William Berningham led a body of his people to the support of Simon de Montfort at the battle of Evesham, and was killed there, his estates being forfeited for treason. They were restored to his son, and were held by the family until 1527, when Edward Berningham was falsely accused of highway robbery by John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, the then owner of Dudley Castle, and superior lord of Birmingham, who obtained a grant of Edward's lands. On the fall of Dudley the manor of Birmingham passed to the crown, and was granted in 1555 to Thomas Marrow of Berkswell, from whose family it went in 1746 to Thomas Archer, afterwards Earl of Plymouth, and ultimately to the family of Musgrave, who still hold the manorial rights, excepting those of fairs and markets, which early in the present century were bought by the town commissioners, and now belong to the corporation. In the civil wars between Charles I. and the Parliament the town was strongly Parliamentarian. Its smiths and cutlers refused to supply sword blades to the Royalists, but made as many as 15,000 swords for the Commonwealth troopers. Clarendon speaks of the place as being "so generally wicked that it had risen upon small parties of the king's, and killed or taken them prisoners, and sent them to Coventry, declaring a more peremptory malice to his Majesty than any other place." Just before the battle of Edgehill (23 October, 1642), Charles lodged for two nights at Aston Hall, close to Birmingham. The townsmen seized part of his baggage, with much plate and money, and sent it to the Parliamentary garrison at Warwick; and so soon as the king had moved onwards they attacked Aston Hall, and compelled the owner, Sir Thomas Holte (who had a Royalist garrison), to surrender—Sir Thomas being also imprisoned and heavily fined for his loyalty. In April, 1643, the Royalists had their turn. Prince Rupert, passing

through Birmingham on his way to Lichfield, cannonaded the town, sacked it, and levied upon it a fine of £20,000, equivalent to at least £100,000 at the present value of money. There is, however, no record that the fine was paid. The Royalists, however, did not escape without serious loss, some of their men being killed and injured—among the former being the Earl of Denbigh, one of Prince Rupert's officers. From this period until the Revolution of 1688 Birmingham was quiet; but on the flight of James II. the townspeople attacked the Roman Catholics, and destroyed a chapel and convent, for the building of which James had provided part of the materials. With the exception of somewhat serious bread riots in 1754, and again in 1766, there was no remarkable occurrence until 1791, when the famous Church-and-King riots broke out. This outbreak of popular fury was the result of a long and bitter conflict between Churchmen and Nonconformists, the latter guided chiefly by the Unitarians, who, under the leadership of Dr Priestley (then minister of the New Meeting), had striven with vigour to shake off the religious and political disabilities affecting them. The polemical warfare, which was carried on for several years, aroused strong partisanship on both sides, and this was brought to a head by the outbreak of the French Revolution, which excited a keen interest among the Liberal section of the population. On the 14th of July, 1791, a dinner was to be held at the Royal Hotel to celebrate the destruction of the Bastille. Inflammatory placards denouncing those who proposed to attend the dinner appeared upon the walls, and threats were freely used against them; but they persevered, and the dinner took place without disturbance. Scarcely, however, had the company separated when an organized attack was made upon the Unitarians. For that night and for the three following days the town was at the mercy of a drunken and ruffianly mob, composed of the lowest elements of the population, but secretly inspired and directed by persons of higher station. The watchword of the rioters was "Church and King," and the only chance of escape for suspected or obnoxious persons was to chalk this formula upon their doors. The first attack was aimed at the two Unitarian chapels, both of which were burned. Then Dr Priestley's house of Fairhill, in the suburb of Sparkbrook, was sacked and burnt—the whole of his library, philosophical instruments, and manuscripts (embodying the labour of years) perishing in the fire. The houses of Hutton the historian, of Baskerville the famous printer, and of many other leading Unitarians shared the same fate. At last a strong body of troops came to the help of the magistrates, and the riot was put down, but not until property to the value of £40,000 had been destroyed, or until many of the rioters themselves had perished—some of them dying drunk in the cellars of the burning houses. Some of the ruffians were captured and tried at the next assizes at Warwick; four of them were hanged, and the rest sentenced to imprisonment. The loss of the sufferers was partly made good at the cost of the hundred. One result of the outbreak was that it drove Dr Priestley not only from Birmingham, but from England, and induced him to emigrate to the United States. Tardy honour was done to his memory seventy years later by the erection of a statue of him in front of the Town Hall. As if ashamed of these excesses, Birmingham afterwards distinguished itself by the vivacity and consistency of its Liberalism. From 1817 to 1829 various movements were conducted for the purpose of promoting religious and political freedom, and in the last-named year the Political Union was formed, under the leadership of Mr Thomas Attwood, to assist in carrying the first Reform Bill. Meetings 100,000 strong were held on Newhall Hill; there was talk of marching upon London, proposals were made to refuse payment of taxes, and many violent counsels were offered. The Reform Bill passed; the great towns received parliamentary representation, and the country agreed that the triumph of reform was largely due to the influence of Birmingham. On two occasions only in later years has the peace of the town been disturbed, though intense political activity has been the rule of the place. The Chartist agitation gave rise to one of these occurrences, several houses in the Bull Ring having been burned by Chartist rioters on the 15th of July, 1839. Again in 1867 (16th June), owing to the fury excited against the Roman Catholics by an ultra-

Protestant lecturer named Murphy, one or two streets, inhabited chiefly by Irish, were sacked, but the disturbance was quickly put down.

Government and Parliamentary Representation.—Birmingham had no regular municipal government until 1769, when an Act of Parliament was obtained appointing a body of commissioners for the purpose of lighting, cleansing, and improving the town; and this body (which filled vacancies in its number by self-election) continued in existence until 1851. Upon the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act in 1835, an application was made for a charter of incorporation as a municipal borough. In 1838 a charter was granted, the governing body being constituted of sixteen aldermen and forty-eight councillors, now raised to eighteen aldermen and fifty-eight councillors. The street commissioners still continued to exercise jurisdiction in the parish of Birmingham, and several other bodies of the same self-elected kind had control of other parts of the district included in the borough. In 1851 an Act of Parliament was passed abolishing all these governing bodies, and transferring their powers to the Town Council, whose authority was further extended by another private Act passed in 1862. A third Act, passed in 1882, and consolidating all previous Acts and private Acts and orders, and conferring extensive new powers upon the corporation, is the Act under which the local government of Birmingham is now conducted. A fourth Act, passed in 1890, as above stated, extended the boundaries and enlarged the number of the governing body. At the time the charter of incorporation was granted, the town also received a grant of a separate commission of the peace, and a grant of quarter sessions for the trial of prisoners. In 1839 a police force was instituted, but in consequence of the Chartist riots this was at first placed under the control of a government commissioner, and it was not until 1842 that it passed into the hands of the corporation. The present strength of the police force is 750 men. In 1875 the corporation, by purchase, authorized by special Acts of Parliament, acquired the property of the gas and water companies which had previously supplied the town. The cost of the gas-works was about £1,500,000, and of the water-works about £1,300,000. Large sums have since been expended in improving both undertakings. The water supply is derived from streams in the neighbourhood of the town, from deep wells sunk in the sandstone, and from storage reservoirs, one of which (90 acres in extent) is capable of holding 600,000,000 gallons. In 1892 the corporation obtained an Act of Parliament to provide for an entirely new water supply from the rivers Elan and Claerwen, the head waters of the river Wye, in Radnorshire. This new supply, expected to become available in about ten years, is calculated to serve for at least fifty years, and its ultimate cost is estimated at over £6,000,000. The gas-works yield a revenue of £25,000 a year to the corporation, after paying the cost of interest on the purchase money and providing a sinking fund for the extinction of the capital outlay. The income of the corporation (exclusive of the sum paid by the gas-works, the yield of the market tolls, and some other minor receipts) is derived chiefly from rates levied on the town, the corporation having no landed property yielding income. The rates levied for municipal purposes amount to about 4s. 4d. in the pound, on an assessment of rateable property of £2,200,000. In addition to these a school-board rate of nearly 11d. in the pound is levied, and also a poor rate, which varies in amount in the several parishes in the city. In the parish of Birmingham, which has the highest poor rate, the total local rates would amount to about 7s. in the pound; in the other two parishes the total would be about 6s. 4d. The total expenditure of the corporation for municipal purposes averages about £350,000. The debt of the city, including the cost of the gas and water works, is £7,000,000. This amount includes the debt incurred on account of an improvement scheme undertaken in 1876 under the provisions of the Artisans' Dwellings Act, and by which a sanitary and street improvement of great magnitude and value has been effected. The amount borrowed for this scheme is over £1,500,000, which is covered by property of equivalent value acquired by the corporation.

Until the Reform Act of 1832 the parliamentary representation of Birmingham was included in that of the county

of Warwick. By that Act two members were assigned to the town; and by the Reform Act of 1867 the number was increased to three, which was further increased to seven by the Redistribution Act of 1885. The town was then divided into seven electoral districts—viz., Central, Bordesley, Edgbaston, East, North, South, and West Divisions.

Education.—Elementary education is provided by board schools and schools connected with religious bodies, chiefly the Church of England and the Roman Catholic. The School Board (fifteen members) was first elected in 1870, and has already provided fifty-four schools, capable of receiving on an average 1000 children each. The denominational schools number fifty-seven, with accommodation for 30,000 children. The School Board has special science and drawing instructors, and much attention is given to teaching cookery and household economy to girls. The School Board has also a large system of specially advanced schools, and of evening classes for those who have left the day schools. A day training college for pupil teachers is also conducted by the School Board, most of the instruction being given in the classes of Mason College. Secondary education is provided by the great series of schools on the foundation of King Edward VI. The endowments of the trust consist of the rents of lands formerly belonging to the Gild of the Holy Cross, a semi-religious and semi-charitable foundation dating from the middle of the fourteenth century. These lands were confiscated by Henry VIII. at the suppression of the monasteries; but, on petition of the inhabitants, were in part regranted by Edward VI. (in 1552) for the provision of a grammar-school. The property was then valued at £31 2s. 10d. (about £400 yearly, according to the present value of money). The rentals now yield about £33,000 a year, and by fees received from a section of the scholars this is raised to £47,000 a year, with a prospect of considerable increase. The grammar-school was originally managed by a self-elected body of governors; but by a new scheme adopted in 1878, the governors were fixed at twenty-five in number, of whom eight are chosen by the Town Council, one by the school teachers, and one each by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, the rest being co-optative. The instruction was formerly free, the scholars being admitted by the governors' nomination. All scholars are now admitted only by competitive examination, and only a certain proportion (one-third) are received free, the remainder paying fees. The free scholarships are open (by competition) to scholars in the elementary schools of the town. There were formerly several elementary schools in connection with the foundation; these are now abolished, and the group of schools is at present constituted as follows:—(1) a high school for boys; (2) a high school for girls—these are in the centre of the town; (3) seven grammar (or middle) schools in various parts of the town, three of them for boys and four for girls, providing, in the total, for over 2500 pupils. There are numerous scholarships in connection with the foundation, tenable at Oxford, Cambridge, and London; and there are others tenable at Mason College, Birmingham. Mason Science College, which provides for higher education (on the plan of the Owens College, Manchester, and similar institutions), was opened in 1880. It is situated in Edmund Street, near the Town Hall. It was founded by the late Sir Josiah Mason, who realized great wealth by penmaking and electroplating, and who built the college at a cost of £60,000, and endowed it with properties valued at over £100,000. It is governed by eleven trustees, five of whom are chosen by the Town Council, and the others, originally appointed by the founder, are co-optative—the whole being appointed for life. The scheme of the college includes advanced instruction in all branches of science, languages, and literature. In these departments there are twelve professors—of chemistry and metallurgy, physics, physiology, biology, botany, geology and mining, mathematics, engineering, Latin and Greek, English language and literature, German, and French; and there are also numerous demonstrators and assistants. The college possesses a valuable library of 23,000 volumes; biological and geological museums; four lecture theatres; and admirably appointed laboratories and class-rooms, modelled upon the best German examples. The building, singularly fine in character, is of brick and stone; the architect was Mr J. A. Cossins, Birmingham. The original scheme of the

College has now been completed by the addition of a Medical Faculty, the medical instruction previously given at Queen's College having, in 1892, been transferred to Mason College under the authority of an order in Chancery. The medical department, at a cost of about £20,000 for site and buildings, has its own theatres, museums, and class-rooms separately from the Arts and Science department, but is under the same general administration. The total income of the conjoint college is about £12,000 a year, the expenditure is somewhat higher. Queen's College (Paradise Street), founded in 1828 and incorporated in 1867, had formerly an almost university character, under royal charter, and was empowered to grant degrees in engineering; but, by the removal of the Medical Faculty, and the gradual decay of others, has become solely a theological college of the Church of England. The number of students is about 20. The Birmingham and Midland Institute was founded in 1854, under authority of an Act of Parliament. The foundation stone of the original building, which cost £15,000 (architect, Mr E. M. Barry), was laid by the late Prince Consort, 22 November, 1854. The building has been since largely extended, at a cost of £30,000 (architects, Messrs Martin and Chamberlain, Birmingham), and includes one of the finest lecture halls in England. The institute is divided into two departments—one general, including weekly lectures, reading-rooms, &c.; the other evening classes in languages, literature, music, &c., for artisan and other students. There are also morning classes for ladies, and subsidiary classes are held at some of the board schools. There are about 2000 annual subscribers, by whose contributions and the class fees the institution is maintained. The science classes formerly conducted by the Institute have now been transferred to the Technical School established and maintained by the corporation, under the Technical Instruction Act of 1890. This school is governed by a committee of the corporation, including experts not members of the City Council. The School of Art, formerly conducted by a committee of subscribers, is also transferred to the corporation. It consists of a central school, for which a site worth £15,000 was given by a local landowner, two sums of £11,000 and £10,000 being given by other donors for the erection of the building. The sum of £16,000 has been since expended by the corporation on an extension of the school. Besides the central school there is a second school for the instruction of jewellers, silversmiths, &c., and there are thirteen other branch schools of art in various parts of the city. The total number of students is nearly 4000, and in addition the School of Art committee, by means of inspecting teachers, supervises the drawing teaching in all Board schools. There are several colleges for special purposes in or near the town. The Congregationalists (Independents) had one for the training of ministers at Spring Hill, Moseley, but this was transferred four years ago to Oxford, where it is now located as Mansfield College; the Wesleyans have one for the same purpose at Handsworth; there is a training college for schoolmasters (for the dioceses of Worcester, Lichfield, and Hereford) at Saltley; and the Roman Catholics have an extensive school in connection with the Oratory at Edgbaston, established by the late Cardinal Newman, and a college at Oscott for theological students only.

Closely associated with the educational institutions are the public and other libraries of the town. The chief of these is the Free Reference Library belonging to the corporation, and supported by the library rate. This was destroyed by fire, 11th January, 1879, together with the whole of its contents, including the famous Shakespeare library. It is now, however, restored on a much larger scale. The architects were Messrs Martin and Chamberlain, and the cost of the new library was about £50,000. The restored collection of books at present amounts to about 120,000 volumes, and the new Shakespeare library is making great progress; the committee were aided in the general work of restoration by numerous valuable gifts of books, and by a subscription of £15,000 raised by the townspeople. The principal room of the new reference library measures 100 feet by 64. In the same building is a lending library, containing 60,000 volumes, and a free news-room of the same size as the reference library. There are also eight branch lending libraries and news-rooms in various parts of the town. The next largest

library (subscribers only) is called the Birmingham Library, in Union Street. It was established in 1780 by Dr Priestley, and now contains over 60,000 volumes. The Mason College (already mentioned) has a fine library of scientific books; and the Medical Institute, Edmund Street, established as a meeting-place for members of the medical profession, has also a large collection of professional works. The Art Gallery, established by the corporation, was opened by the Prince of Wales in December, 1885. It occupies a fine suite of rooms erected as part of the council-house, and contains large collections of valuable pictures and works of industrial art, including special collections of the works of David Cox, of the pottery of Josiah Wedgwood, and of arms of all kinds. Other means of art instruction and recreation are afforded by the classes and exhibitions of the Royal Society of Artists, which receives students in painting, &c., provides for art lectures by a staff of professors, and holds two exhibitions annually—one of water colours in the spring, and one of oil pictures in the autumn. There are other societies of an educational character, such as the Archæological Society, a branch of the Institute; and the Natural History Society, the Philosophical Society, and the Athletic Institute (opened 1892), besides many minor associations of a scientific or literary character, and numerous musical societies.

Religion.—Birmingham is an archdeaconry and a rural deanery, in the diocese of Worcester. In the city there are seventy-one churches and licensed rooms belonging to the Church of England. The principal church is St Martin's, the parish church, and until 1715 the only one. The original building was erected about the middle of the 13th century, but owing to its dilapidated state this was wholly removed in 1878, and a new church (14th century Gothic) built at a cost of £30,000 (architect, Mr J. A. Chatwin, Birmingham). The next important church is St Philip's (Italian), built in 1715 by Archer, a pupil of Wren. Another church of note is St Alban's, built in 1880 (architect, Mr Pearson). The rest of the churches of Birmingham are not remarkable for architectural qualities; nor can the Nonconformist edifices make any particular boast, though of late years more attention has been paid by them to the artistic enrichment of their places of worship. Birmingham is very strong in its Nonconformist character. As far back as the Commonwealth it was marked in this respect, and in 1662 it gave refuge to several of the ministers ejected from neighbouring places under the Act of Uniformity. These ministers conducted their services at the Old Meeting, where a Presbyterian congregation was gathered, but the Old Meeting afterwards passed into the hands of the Unitarians. The chapel itself was removed in 1882, to make way for the enlargement of the Central Railway Station; but a new one, to perpetuate its name, is erected in Bristol Street, a singularly noble Gothic building (architect, Mr J. A. Cossins). Another Unitarian chapel of note was the New Meeting, in Moor Street, of which Dr Priestley was the minister; in 1862 this place was sold to the Roman Catholics, and the Unitarian congregation migrated to a new Gothic building in Broad Street. They have several other chapels in Birmingham. The Society of Friends have one meeting-house, and also conduct extensive Sunday schools in Severn Street, with about 3000 scholars (almost all of them adults) in the various classes. The Friends' Meeting was first opened in 1690. The Independents (or Congregationalists) have nine chapels in the city; the chief of them is that in Carr's Lane, for many years under the pastorate of the Rev J. Angell James, and now under that of his immediate successor, Dr R. W. Dale. The Wesleyans, planted in Birmingham in 1745 by John Wesley himself, have seventeen chapels, and the other branches of the Methodist denomination bring up their total to nearly fifty. The first Baptist chapel was built in 1738; there are now fourteen places of worship of this denomination. The Presbyterians have three churches, the Jews have a synagogue, and there are several places of worship which must be classed as miscellaneous. The Roman Catholics make Birmingham the centre of a diocese, and have a bishop here. They have altogether ten churches and chapels, and several conventual establishments. Their principal church is the Cathedral of St Chad, in Bath Street, which, with the bishop's house opposite to it, was built from the designs of the late Mr A. Welby Pugin, and was one of

the earliest examples of his revival of Gothic art. An endeavour was made recently to obtain the creation of a bishopric of Birmingham in connection with the Church of England, and a private bill for this purpose was introduced into Parliament, but the funds subscribed proving inadequate the bill was withdrawn, and the bishopric project, though not abandoned, remains in abeyance.

Charities.—The medical charities consist of twelve hospitals and a sanatorium. The principal of these is the General Hospital (Summer Lane), begun in 1765 and opened in 1779, which affords relief to about 3000 in-patients and nearly 30,000 out-patients annually, and expends about £13,000 a year. This hospital is now (1893) about to be rebuilt on a new site, at a cost of £100,000; it is to contain over 300 beds. In connection with this hospital the triennial musical festivals were commenced in 1768, when Handel's "Messiah" was performed in St Philip's Church. The second festival took place in 1771, and then came an interval until 1784, when the regular succession of triennial music meetings began. Until 1834 the festivals were held in St Philip's Church for sacred music, and in the theatre for secular performances. In 1834 they were wholly transferred to the Town-hall, where they have since been conducted. These meetings have been marked by the first production of many works of the highest importance; Mendelssohn's "Elijah," for example, was produced here in 1846, and Gounod's "Redemption" in 1882. The fine organ in the Town-hall, built by Messrs Hill of London, formerly the property of the General Hospital Committee, is now transferred to the corporation as the town organ. The Queen's Hospital (wholly free) was opened in 1840. It receives about 1200 in-patients and about 15,000 out-patients annually. The Jaffray Suburban Hospital, which was founded by Sir John Jaffray, Bart., was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1885. The other hospitals are the Children's (free), the Eye Hospital, the Ear and Throat Infirmary, the Orthopædic, the Hospital for Women's Diseases, the Skin and Lock Hospital, the Homœopathic Hospital, a dental hospital, a lying-in charity, a city hospital for cases of infectious disease, and a large infirmary belonging to the parish of Birmingham. There is also a general dispensary, the officers of which visit patients at their own homes. The Sanatorium is at Blackwell, on the slopes of the Lickey Hills. There are also training institutions for nurses, and several minor charities, connected in various ways with the work of the hospitals. All these charities are mainly supported by subscriptions and donations. An important portion of their income is derived from the Sunday hospital collection and the Saturday hospital collection. The former, begun in 1859, is a collection made on one Sunday in October in the churches and chapels. The produce of one year is given to the General Hospital, of the next to the Queen's Hospital, and that of the third is divided (in proportion to the work done by them) amongst the other medical charities. This collection has yielded about £160,000 since its commencement. The Saturday hospital collection is made in the manufactories and workshops, usually in March, and is conducted by a committee on which workmen are largely represented. Its produce is divided among all the medical charities, according to the amount of their work. The total yield since its establishment in 1873 has been about £106,000. The Saturday Hospital Committee maintains a sanatorium of its own at Llandudno. Other charities, not medical, include a deaf and dumb school for boys and girls, and an institution for the blind, both at Edgbaston; a great series of almshouses for aged women, directed by the trustees of Lench's Trust; similar almshouses for ladies, the Evans' Homes, at Selly, near Birmingham; and the William Dudley Trust, consisting of a capital sum of £100,000 bequeathed by Mr William Dudley, formerly a jeweller in Birmingham, the produce of which gives annuities to decayed tradesmen, loans to young men starting in business, and annual donations to some one or more of the public charities. The great charitable institution of the town is Sir Josiah Mason's charity at Erdington. This consists of almshouses for thirty women, a servants' home for girls who have been trained in the Orphanage, and an Orphanage for 300 girls, 150 boys, and 50 infants. The Orphanage building was completed in 1869 at a cost of £60,000, defrayed entirely by Sir Josiah Mason,

in addition to which he endowed the charity with estates valued at £200,000.

Manufactures.—Birmingham is essentially a metal-working town. Other manufactures have been tried—the first cotton-spinning mill, for example, was erected here by John Wyatt and Lewis Paul in 1730—but they have never taken root, and the place has now settled down steadily to metal working. Leland and Camden described its iron-work in the 16th century; in the 17th century travellers found Birmingham steel-work dispersed over the Continent; in the 18th century Burke spoke of the town as “the toy-shop of Europe.” But since Burke’s time the industries of Birmingham have developed enormously, until there is no conceivable use of metal, from the most precious kinds downwards, which is not represented in the thousands of factories and workshops scattered throughout the town. The earliest manufactures were smiths’ work of all descriptions, including entery (a trade which has now migrated almost wholly to Sheffield). Then came the making of arms—in the first instance swords, and next, towards the close of the 17th century, gunmaking, both military and sporting, was introduced, and Birmingham became the home of the gun trade. This business grew so rapidly that between 1804 and 1815 the vast number of 1,743,382 fire-arms (guns, carbines, and pistols) were supplied to the government. Again, between the end of 1854 and the beginning of 1857, the Birmingham gunmakers produced over 1,000,000 stand of arms for the British and other governments. These were the flourishing days of the military arms trade, and two large factories, each capable of turning out 2000 stand of arms weekly, and furnished with automatic gunmaking machinery, were set up to meet the demand. Owing, however, to the development of the Government factory at Enfield, to the establishment of factories by foreign governments, and to the competition of the United States and Belgium, the military arms trade in Birmingham had practically died out. The government, however, have purchased one of these factories, and are using it for making and repairing arms, and the other (the Small Arms Co., Small Heath) is now occupied in making the new military rifle. Birmingham still keeps the sporting gun trade and the manufacture of cheap fire-arms for Africa. The extent of this trade may be inferred from the fact that nearly 500,000 gun and pistol barrels are proved yearly at the proof-house—all guns being required to pass this test before they can be legally sold. Brass and copper working is another trade of great extent, giving employment to 10,000 or 12,000 persons. The trade is divided into several branches—the chief of them being cabinet brass-founding, including all kinds of house-fittings, chandelier making, bedstead making, ecclesiastical brass-work, wire-drawing, tubemaking, ships’ sheathing, plumbers’ and naval brass-founding, ornamental work in cast, wrought, and pierced brass-founding, known by its French name of *cuivre poli*. Iron-working of various descriptions also gives employment to a large number of persons in the production of grates, gas and other stoves, engines of various kinds, bedsteads, which are made by the million and constitute a great export trade, tin goods, enamelled iron goods (known as hollow ware), &c. A very large cycle-making trade has been developed within the last few years. Cat nails are made by machinery in enormous quantities; machine-made screws for carpenters’ use are largely produced—Birmingham having a practical monopoly of this trade; pins are also made by automatic machinery; and steel pens (first produced by Gillott & Mason in 1850) are now made at the extraordinary rate of about 20,000,000 weekly, and as low in price as 1½d. per gross. Jewellery is one of the staple trades of the town; the productions vary from the highest class of art-work in gold and gems down to the very cheapest stamped gilt jewellery. The trade employs about 10,000 persons. Closely connected with this branch is the electro-plated trade, due to the patents of Messrs Elkington, taken out from 1838 to 1842, and now constituting one of the largest branches of industry in the production of works of fine and ornamental art and of domestic use. Button-making of all kinds—cloth, silk, wood, metal, and pearl—is still an important trade, though German competition has interfered seriously with it. Papier-maché making, in trays, furniture, work-boxes, panels for decoration, &c., is extensively practised in Birmingham; and

the town is also noted for the excellence of its manufacture of the best kinds of table glass (the common pressed kinds are not made here), and for its ecclesiastical stained-glass work. Some of the other trades which may be reckoned amongst leading branches of industry are coining, die-sinking, wire and other rope making, nickel and copper refining, whip-making, saddlery and harness-making, rule-making, weighing machine and scale making, edge tools (excluding ordinary table cutlery), sewing-machine making. Indeed it is impossible to mention any form of metal-working, or any combination of metal with other materials, that is not practised in Birmingham.

Railways, Canals, &c.—Birmingham is the centre of a great railway and canal system—the London and North-Western, the Midland, and the Great Western connecting the town with all parts of the country. The two first-named unite in the Central Station in New Street—a vast building originally covered with a single-span roof. It was enlarged in 1883–84 at a cost of more than £250,000, now covers an area of 11 acres, and is believed to be the largest passenger station in the United Kingdom, or perhaps in any other country. It is approached by long tunnels, north and south, through which more than 600 trains pass in the course of the day of twenty-four hours. The Great Western Railway has its own station in Snow Hill, and all three companies have separate stations for goods traffic. The canal system, begun so far back as 1767, was greatly extended by Telford and others down to 1820, and now gives facilities for the carriage of heavy goods, coal, &c., to and from all the principal districts of the kingdom. (See articles under the names of the respective canals.) The tramway lines, extending throughout the city, are made by the corporation, and leased to private companies for terms of twenty-one years. One of them is worked on the cable system; on another electricity is used as the motive power; the rest are mainly worked by steam.

Public Buildings.—In addition to Mason College, the Midland Institute, and the Free Libraries, already mentioned, the chief public buildings are:—The Town-hall, built in 1834, classic design, of the Corinthian order. The material is gray Anglesey marble, left unpolished. The chief exterior feature is a range of columns going round the building, resting on an arcaded plinth, and supporting a boldly-designed pediment. The extreme (exterior) length is 166 feet; breadth, 104; height, 83. The principal room (capable of seating 3000 persons) is 140 feet long and 65 feet in breadth and height; architects, Messrs Hansom & Welsh (Mr Hansom was the inventor of the “Hansom” cab). The Council House (near the Town-hall) provides accommodation for the municipal offices; the council chamber is a very noble room, and there are extensive suites of reception rooms for use in municipal entertainments. The principal front (to Colmore Row) is 296 feet long; the height to the central pediment, 90 feet; and the total height to the top of the dome, 162 feet. The other fronts are (Congreve Street) 122 feet and (Eden Place) 153 feet. The architect was Mr Yeoville Thomason, Birmingham. The building is now completed by the erection, on the Edmund Street front, of offices for the corporation gas department, with a lofty clock-tower at the Congreve Street angle. Above these offices provision is made for a free art gallery, already mentioned, 300 feet in length and upwards of 60 feet wide. The General Post Office, built in 1890, is a very extensive building. It stands on an “island,” with streets all round; the New Street front is of Horsley Castle stone, with a bold arcade on the ground storey. The Market Hall, High Street, opened in 1835, cost nearly £70,000; dimensions—length, 365 feet; breadth, 108 feet; height, 60 feet. It contains 600 stalls for vendors of fruit, flowers, vegetables, meat, fish, &c. The Exchange has a frontage of 63 feet to New Street, and of 180 feet to Stephenson Place; the ground floor is let in shops, and the upper floors for offices. The great room used for the Exchange is 80 feet long by 70 wide and 23 high. The building also contains a large assembly-room, used for concerts, &c., a restaurant, and the offices and meeting-room of the Chamber of Commerce. The design is Gothic, the principal fabric being a central tower 100 feet high. The Exchange was opened in January, 1865; architect, Mr E. Holmes. The Great Western Arcade, constructed in 1875 (architect, Mr W. H. Ward), is 400 feet

long and 40 feet high, rising in the central dome to 75 feet. It contains forty-two shops on the ground floor and the same number in the galleries. Another arcade, of almost equal extent (called the North-Western) continues the Great Western into Corporation Street, the two forming a covered range unequalled by any other buildings of the kind. The Law Courts (police, sessions, and assizes) are now concentrated in the superb Victoria Courts, Corporation Street, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Queen in 1887, the buildings being opened in 1891 by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The cost was over £100,000 (architects, Messrs Webb & Bell). The Gaol, erected by the town council, but now transferred to the government, is at Winson Green; it is capable of receiving 500 prisoners on the separate system. The Lunatic Asylum is also at Winson Green; another asylum for chronic cases has been erected at Rubery on the Lickey Hills. The workhouse, at Birmingham Heath, is capable of containing nearly 2000 inmates; separate schools, arranged as cottage homes (about thirty children in each), are provided at Marston Green for the pauper children.

Parks, &c.—Means of open-air recreation are afforded by numerous parks and gardens belonging to the corporation. These are—Aston Park, 49 acres, in the centre of which stands Aston Hall, built by Sir Thomas Holte in the reign of James I. The park and hall were acquired by the corporation in 1858, and were opened by the Queen on the 15th of June in that year. Nine other parks and gardens, chiefly donations, are placed in various parts of the town, with an aggregate area of 221 acres; and the corporation is also the owner of a large tract of recreation ground on the Lickey Hills in Worcestershire, about 9 miles distant. Sutton Chase (about 2000 acres) belonging to the town of Sutton Coldfield, about 8 miles distant, is largely used by the Birmingham people, there being cheap and speedy railway communication with it. The Borough Cemetery at Witton, 105 acres, is also open to visitors. Numerous plots of ground, at street corners and other open spaces, are arranged as public gardens, and trees are planted along many of the streets and roads, seats and drinking fountains being placed at intervals. The corporation has four sets of baths, each having large swimming-baths. At Edgbaston there is a subscription Botanic Garden of 16 acres. In the city there are four theatres, the Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Grand, and the Queen's. There are also three large music-halls and several smaller ones. Musical societies are numerous, some of them having 200 to 300 members, all trained vocalists or instrumental performers, from whom the band and chorus of the triennial festivals are largely derived. Cheap concerts of a high order are given each Saturday in the Town-hall.

The daily newspapers are, *The Daily Post* (Liberal-Unionist) and *The Daily Gazette* (Conservative), both of which are morning papers; and there are also two evening papers. There are two weekly papers, *Weekly Post* (Saturday), Liberal, and *Herald* (Thursday), neutral. Three 'satirical' papers are also published weekly. There are two monthly magazines, one in connection with Mason College, and one with the Institute; and one quarterly, issued by the Central Literary Association. There are six principal clubs, two Liberal, two Conservative, and two non-political; besides numerous minor clubs, both social and political. There are many masonic lodges in the town. The public statues are numerous; they commemorate Nelson (Westmacott), Peel (Hollins), Priestley (Williamson), Thomas Attwood (Thomas), James Watt (Munro), George Dawson (Woolner), and a second of the same subject by Williamson), Joseph Sturge (Thomas), Sir Rowland Hill (Hollins), the late Prince Consort (Foley), and her Majesty the Queen (Woolner). The town also possesses Foley's original models of the statues of Goldsmith and Burke, cast by Messrs Elkington for erection at Dublin. At the rear of the Town-hall there is a handsome memorial fountain, with portrait medallion, erected to commemorate the municipal services of Mr Joseph Chamberlain; and in the hall is a fine bust of Mendelssohn by Hollins, placed there in commemoration of the production of the 'Elijah' in 1846. The government offices and buildings in Birmingham are the County Court, the Probate Registry for Warwickshire, the Inland Revenue Office, the small-arms proof-house of the war department, the assay office for gold and

silver plate, the post office, the gaol, and barracks for cavalry. There is also a volunteer rifle corps (the 1st Warwickshire), 1800 strong, which has its special armoury and drill-hall. Cattle and dog shows are held annually, the former in Bingley Hall, which covers an area of 1½ acre, and the latter in Curzon Hall, the main exhibition room of which is 103 feet by 91 feet.

Birmingham Canal Navigations, the title of a group of canals serving the Birmingham district. The capital of the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigations is upwards of £3,600,000, including loans and debenture stock, and the dividends on the shares are guaranteed by the London and North-Western Railway Company at 4 per cent., under an arrangement made in 1846. The length of waterway under the management of this company is over 158 miles, and it includes the following canals:—Birmingham and Wolverhampton Canal, Wyrley and Essington Canal, Cannock Extension Canal, Churchbridge Branch Canal, Bentley Canal, Walsall Branch Canal, Walsall Canal, Rushall Canal, Tame Valley Canal, Birmingham and Fazeley Canal, Titford Canal, Netherton Tunnel Branch Canal, Dudley Canal, and the Two Lock Line. The system has 197 locks, and 6 tunnels of an aggregate length of 10,968 yards, and has reservoirs at Rotton Park, Titford, Lodge Farm, Soeedy, and Cannock Chase, with an aggregate storage capacity of 182,392,000 cubic feet.

The Birmingham and Warwick Junction Canal Navigation forms the connecting link between the Birmingham Canal Navigations, at Salford Bridge, and the Warwick and Birmingham Canal at Bordesley. It has only six locks and one reservoir at Saltley.

Birston. See BARNSTON, Essex.

Birstall, a village and the head of a civil parish comprising 12 ecclesiastical parishes in the W. R. Yorkshire. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. Area of urban sanitary district, 1233 acres; population, 6528; of the ecclesiastical parish of Birstall St Peter, 4286. Many of the inhabitants are employed in numerous factories or in handicrafts connected with them, and not a few are miners of coal and ironstone. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £400 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Wakefield. The church was rebuilt in 1866. The tower is supposed to date from the 11th century. There are several dissenting chapels. Dr Priestley, Unitarian writer and natural philosopher, was a native.

Birstall or Bursall, a village, a township, and a parish in Leicestershire, on the river Soar, 3 miles SW from Syston station on the M.R., and 3½ N by E of Leicester, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Belgrave. Acreage, 1169; population, 566. Birstall House is a country seat standing in a park of 80 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Belgrave in the diocese of Peterborough; joint net yearly value, £235, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church was for the most part rebuilt in 1869. There is a Wesleyan chapel built in 1869.

Birstall-Drub, a hamlet in Gomersal township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire.

Birstwith, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Nidd, and on the Nidd Valley railway, 3 miles WSW of Ripley. It has a station on the railway and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. Acreage, 1802; population of the township, 474; of the ecclesiastical parish, 458. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £200 with residence. The church was built in 1857. There are two Methodist chapels. Coal was formerly worked. There are two gentlemen's seats in the parish—Swarcliff, the property of the Greenwoods; and Birstwith Hall, a smaller place also belonging to the same family.

Birt or Brit, The, a river of Dorset. It rises a little N of Beaminster, and runs 9 miles southward to the channel at Bridport Harbour.

Birtherpe, a small township maintaining its own poor in Semperingham parish, Lincolnshire, 2½ miles E by S of Falkingham. Acreage, 532; population, 63.

Birthwaite, a village in Windermere parish, Westmoreland, now absorbed in the village of WINDERMERE.

Birtle-cum-Bamford, a township in Middleton parish, Lancashire. The township comprises the ecclesiastical parishes of Birtle and Bamford, and lies 2½ miles NE of Bury station on the L. & Y.R. Acres, 1447; population, 1852. There is a post and telegraph office at Bamford under Rochdale, which is the money order office. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in cotton and woollen factories, coal mines, and stone quarries. The living of Birtle is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; value, £150. Patron, the Rector of Middleton. The church was built in 1845-46. The living of Bamford is a vicarage; value, £209, in the gift of the Bishop of Manchester. The church was consecrated in 1886. There are five dissenting chapels in the township.

Birtles, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Alderley parish, Cheshire, 4 miles W by N of Macclesfield. Post, money order, and telegraph office, at Chelford under Crewe. Acreage of the township, 599; population, 60; of the ecclesiastical parish, 445. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1890, and includes the township of Over Alderley. Birtles Hall is the seat of the Hibbert family. A Roman urn and some other Roman relics have been found. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester; net value, £193. The church was erected in 1840, and was formerly the domestic chapel of Birtles Hall.

Birtley, a township, a village, and an ecclesiastical parish in Chester-le-Street parish, Durham. The township lies on the Team Valley railway, 5 miles S by E of Gateshead, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chester-le-Street, and a station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 1429; population, 4175; of the ecclesiastical parish, 4612. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor. Coal is worked, and there is a brine spring. The parish was constituted in 1850, and includes the hamlet of Birtley North Side, Brown's Buildings, Leybourne Hold, and Portobello. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Chester-le-Street. The church was built in 1848. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic chapels, and a literary institute.

Birtley, a village and a parish in Northumberland, on the North Tyne river and on the North British railway, near Wark station, 5 miles SE of Bellingham. The parish includes the township of Broomhope with Buteland, and it has a post office under Wark (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 6980; population of the civil parish, 387; of the ecclesiastical, 474. Coal and other useful minerals occur. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £200. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor and chief landowner. The church is ancient, and was enlarged by the addition of a tower and spire in 1883, and restored in 1884. There is a literary institute.

Birtsmorton, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, near the Malvern Hills, 5 miles SE of Malvern Wells station on the M.R., 6 SW of Upton-on-Severn, and 8 WNW of Tewkesbury, under which there is a post office of the name of Birts Street; money order office, Welland; telegraph office, Malvern Wells. Acreage, 1291; population, 244. The manor was long held by the ancient Cornish family of Nanfan, having been given by Henry VI. to John Nanfan, who was his esquire. The manor-house is a timbered moated mansion of the 16th century; the dining-hall is wainscoted with carved oak, and has a carved chimney-piece of the 17th century with the arms of the Nanfan family. It is now a farmhouse, and was the birthplace of the Right Hon. W. Huskisson. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £375 with residence. Sir John Oldcastle (Lord Cobham) was patron of it in the reign of Henry V. The church is a cruciform Gothic edifice with an embattled western tower. It was restored in 1877. It contains an interesting altar-tomb to Sir John Nanfan, and monuments to Admiral Caldwell (1718) and Catherine, Countess of Bellamont. There is some old stained glass in the windows, and the nave has open oak benches of the 15th century. There is a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1844.

Bisbrook, a village and a parish in Rutland, 1½ mile E of Uppingham, and 2 miles NW of Seaton station on the L. & N.W. and G.N.R. Post town, Uppingham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1144; popu-

lation, 195. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £210 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church, a stone building in the Perpendicular style, was erected in 1871.

Biscathorpe or **Beskerthorpe**, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Bain, 8 miles WSW of Louth, and 3 N of Donington-upon-Bain station on the G.N.R. Post town, Lincoln; money order office, Donington; telegraph office, South Willingham. Acreage, 861; population, 68. The living is a discharged rectory annexed to that of Gayton-le-Wold; joint net yearly value, £276 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Biscathorpe is noted for its flock of long-woolled Lancashire rams.

Biscott, a separate ecclesiastical district in Luton parish, Beds, 3 miles NW of Luton. It was formed in 1866 from the hamlets of Limbury-cum-Biscott and Seagrave. Population of the ecclesiastical district, 1004. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £122 with residence.

Biscovey, a chapelry in St Blazey and Tywardreath parishes, Cornwall, on the coast, 2 miles S of Par station on the G.W.R., and 5 SSW of Lostwithiel. It has a post office under Par station, which is the money order and telegraph office. It is included in the ecclesiastical parish of Par.

Bisham (anciently *Bistlehram* and *Bustlehram-Montacute*), a village and a parish in Berks, on the river Thames, 1 mile S from Marlow station on the G.W.R., 2 miles W by N of Cookham railway station, and 4 NW of Maidenhead. The parish has a post office, of the name of Bisham, under Marlow, which is the money order and telegraph office. Area, 2427 acres of land and 51 of water; population of the civil parish, 751; of the ecclesiastical, 628. Bisham Abbey is a celebrated country seat. A pointed doorway and a hall are part of an ancient monastic edifice, and the greater part of the mansion is of the ancient style of the Tudor architecture. The hall was tastefully restored in 1859, and has at one end a dark oak gallery, at the other a beautiful ancient three light lancet window. The scenery of the grounds of the mansion is very fine, and has engaged the pencil of some eminent artists. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here. In the reign of Stephen the abbey was refounded as an Augustinian priory in 1338 by Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; was changed into a Benedictine abbey a short time before the dissolution by Henry VIII.; was afterwards given by that king to his repudiated wife, Anne of Cleves; was conveyed by her to Sir Philip Hoby in exchange for his house in Kent; and was for three years the residence, under its owner's guardianship, of the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen Elizabeth. The barn of the priory, the old moat round the garden, and the spring which supplied the Princess Elizabeth's bath, still remain. Temple House is a large brick mansion situated on the banks of the Thames, and surrounded by a beautiful park and grounds. There was an extensive copper mill at Temple, but it is now a paper factory, which gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £159 with residence. The church tower is of Norman architecture, but the rest of the church was destructively modernized about 1810, and restored in better taste in 1849 and 1856. A north aisle was added in 1876. The vicarage of Stubbings is a separate charge.

Bishampton, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, in the vale of Evesham, 3½ miles N by W of Fladbury station on the G.W.R., and 4½ NE of Pershore, under which there is a post office; money order office, Fladbury; telegraph office, Fladbury railway station. Acreage, 1910; population, 377. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £197 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church was rebuilt in 1871, with the exception of the western tower, which is of Perpendicular date; it retains a Norman doorway and windows, and a Norman font. There is a Baptist chapel.

Bish-Mills, a hamlet in Bishops-Nympton parish, Devon. **Bishop and Clerks**, a group of rocks 2 miles W of Ramsey Island, and 4 SW of St David's Head, in Pembrokeshire. A lighthouse stands on one of them, built in 1839, with a revolving light, 144 feet above high-water level. The Nimrod steamer was wrecked on these rocks in February, 1860, when all on board perished.

Bishop-Auckland, a market town, a township, and a chapelry in Durham. The town stands on an eminence about 140 feet high, between the rivers Wear and Gannless, near their point of confluence, and adjacent to the Wear-dale railway, 10½ miles NNW of Darlington. It took its name from the vicinity of the Bishop of Durham's palace, conjoined with ancient abundance of oak woods, and was formerly a borough by prescription. It has pleasant environs, is well built and neat, and has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, a station on the N.E.R., three banks, a spacious town-hall, three churches, a grammar school, two other endowed schools, an orphanage, a work-house, almshouses, a fever hospital, a theatre, temperance hall, masonic hall, and a mechanics' institute, also the Light-foot Institute, erected by Bishop Lightfoot. It is a seat of petty sessions, and publishes one weekly newspaper. The town-hall stands in the centre of the town, adjoining the church. It was built in 1862 at a cost of about £8500; has a groined principal entrance, surmounted by a oast stone balcony; is crowned by angle-roofs with iron palisading, and with a spire 100 feet high, and contains a large hall, and offices for the Board of Health. The Church of St Anne is modern, and is attached to the vicarage of Auckland-St-Andrew. The Church of St Peter, built in 1875 at a cost of £7000, is a fine stone building in the Gothic style. The living is a vicarage; net value, £265, alternately in the gift of the Bishop of Durham and the Crown. There are Baptist, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. The grammar school was founded by James I., and has £45 from endowment; and one of the other endowed schools was founded by Bishop Barrington in 1810, and provides free education and part clothes for thirty boys. The Episcopal palace stands on the NE side of the town, in a fine park of 800 acres, on the river Gannless, with charming views. It was built by Bishop Cosins on the site of a previous one by Bishop Beck; underwent restoration and extension, with fine entrance Gothic gateway and screen, by Bishop Barrington, after designs by Wyatt, and contains several valuable old paintings by the Italian masters. In ancient times the prelates had castles at Durham, Stockton, Craike, and Norham. Of all these stately palaces Auckland is the only remaining residence. Attached to the castle is the Bishop's Chapel, the whole of the floor of which is of chequered marble. It is divided into a nave and side aisles by two ranges of clustered marble pillars 16 feet high, also contains a vault containing the remains of various bishops—the last being Bishop Lightfoot. Newton-Cap Bridge, in the vicinity, over the river Wear, was built in 1390, and has two arches, the one circular and 101 feet in span, the other pointed and 91 feet in span. A weekly market is held in the town on Thursday, and fairs in March, and on the Thursday before 11 October; also statute or hiring fairs for servants in May and November. Area of the urban sanitary district, 692 acres; population, 10,527. Area of Bishop-Auckland and Pollards Lands, 2587 acres; population, 11,765. Coal and iron are worked extensively, and afford employment to a large number of the inhabitants.

Bishop-Auckland Parliamentary Division of Durham was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 61,833. The division includes the following:—Darlington Ward—(Bishop-Auckland Division, part of)—Auckland (Bishop), Auckland (St Andrew), Binchester, Byers Green, Chilton, Coundon, Coundon Grange, Eldon, Escomb, Helmington Row, Huwick and Helmington, Merrington, Middleton, Midridge, Midridge Grange, Newfield, Newton Cap, Old Park, Pollards Lands, Shildon, Thickley (East), Westerton, Whitworth, Windlestone.

Bishop-Bridge, a small village and hamlet partly in the parishes of Glentham, Kingerly, and West Raisen, Lincolnshire, on the river Ancholme, 4½ miles WNW of Market-Raisen. It has a small Wesleyan chapel.

Bishop-Burton or Louth-Burton, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the Wolds, 3 miles W of Beverley railway station, with a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Bishop-Burton (S.O.) Acreage, 4263; population, 466. A residence of the Archbishops of York was formerly here. Bishop-Burton Hall

is the seat of the Watts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £250. The church commands a fine view, and is good. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school with £20, and almshouses with £162 per annum. In the village is a small mere, near which are several barrows.

Bishopdale, a township in Aysgarth parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile from Aysgarth station on the N.E.R., and 4½ miles SE of Askrigg. Post, money order, and telegraph office, Bedale. Acreage, 4735; population, 91. It is situated in an upland dale, traversed by a rivulet of 8 miles, a tributary to the Ure. The dale is picturesque, and the rivulet makes a fine fall, called Foss Gill.

Bishopdown. See BISHOPSDOWN.

Bishophill. See YORK.

Bishopley. See NEWLANDSIDE.

Bishop-Middleham, a township and a parish in Durham. The township lies on the river Skern, 2 miles SE of Ferry Hill railway station, and 8½ SSE of Durham, and has a post and money order office under Ferry Hill, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 2086; population of the civil parish, 445; of the ecclesiastical, 603. The parish contains also the townships of Mainsforth and Thrislington. The manor was once a seat of the Bishops of Durham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

Bishop-Monkton, a township, a village, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to the N.E.R., 2 miles NE of Wormald-Green station, and 4 SSE of Ripon, with a post office under Leeds; money order and telegraph office, Burton Leonard. Acreage, 2186; population of the civil parish, 425; of the ecclesiastical, 441. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £300 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. The church is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel, a mechanics' institute, and also a paper-mill.

Bishop-Norton, a township and a parish in Lincolnshire. The township lies on the river Ancholme, near Ermine Street, 6 miles SSE of Kirtton-Lindsey station on the M.S. & L.R., and 9 WNW of Market-Raisen. It has a post office under Kirtton-Lindsey (R.S.O.), which is the telegraph office; money order office, Glentham. Acreage, 2449; population of the civil parish, 321; of the ecclesiastical, with Atterby, 422. The parish includes also the township of Atterby. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln, with that of Atterby annexed; joint gross yearly value, £355, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is good. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Norton Place, a fine country seat, stands in a well-wooded park of 150 acres, about 1½ mile SW of the village.

Bishop-Rock, an insulated rock of the Scilly Isles, westward of the main group, and 7 miles distant from Hugh Town. It is nearly covered at high water. A cast-iron lighthouse was nearly completed on it in 1850, but was then swept away by a gale, and a granite lighthouse was then planned, took two years to be founded, and was successfully completed.

Bishopshourne, a parish in Kent, with a station on the Elham Valley railway, 4 miles SE by S of Canterbury, under which it has a post and telegraph office; money order office, Bridge. Acreage, 2024; population, 316. The manor belonged once to the Archbishops of Canterbury, and afterwards to the Colepeppers and the Auchers. Bourne Park is a seat in the neighbourhood. Some Saxon barrows on the higher ground were opened in 1844. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £600 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is Perpendicular English, was restored in 1843, and again in 1872; has a modern east window of five lights to the memory of Richard Hooker. Hooker was rector from 1595 till his death in 1600, and the parsonage, though greatly modernized, retains parts which probably were in it in his time.

Bishopsburton. See BISHOP-BURTON.

Bishops-Cannings, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands on the Kent and Avon Canal, 1½ mile S of Wans Dyke, and 3 miles NE of Devizes station on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Devizes, which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish includes the tithings of

Bourton, Easton, and Coate. Acreage, 8873; population, 894. The principal estate belonged to the see of Salisbury from time immemorial, together with the lordship of the whole manor. It has now passed through the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the Commissioners of Woods. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £211. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is Early English, with Anglo-Norman interior, is supposed to have been built about the same time as Salisbury Cathedral, was entirely restored in 1883-84, and contains an organ which cost £440, the gift of William Baley, a native who went round the world with Captain Cook. The Devizes Waterworks, situated in this parish, were erected in 1879.

Bishops-Castle, a small market-town, a municipal borough, and a parish in Salop. The town stands on a declivity, 3 miles W of the river Onny, 4 E of Offa's Dyke, $\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Montgomery, $\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Church-Stretton, and 161 from London. It has a station forming the terminus of the Bishops-Castle railway, which is connected at Craven Arms with the L. & N.W. and G.W.R. systems. Bishops-Castle is an ancient town, deriving its name from the castle which was founded here in the early part of the 12th century by the Bishop of Hereford for the protection of the marches. The site of the castle, which has long since been destroyed, is now occupied by the Castle Inn, but a few traces of the walls of the keep remain. It is a quiet and picturesque little town, irregularly built on the summit and slopes of a hill, and has a head post office, two banks, a town-hall, a market-house, a police station, and a reading-room. The workhouse for Clun Union is situated here. The church is situated at the bottom of the hill, and occupies the site of one burnt in the Civil Wars; it was, with the exception of its old square tower, rebuilt in 1861. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. A weekly market is held on Friday, and stock fairs are held on the second Friday in every month, except 26 March and May, in which latter month a hiring fair is held on the Friday following the first day. The town sent two members to parliament till disfranchised by the Act of 1832. A charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth and confirmed by James I. The town was incorporated in 1885, and is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. It is the head of a county court district and a seat of petty sessions. Area of the municipal borough, 1867 acres; population, 1586. Area of civil parish, 5872 acres; population, 1793. The parish extends beyond the borough liberties, and includes the townships of Broughton, Colebatch, Woodhatch, and Lea-with-Oakeley. The manor belongs to the Earl of Powis, who holds a court-leet once a year. Bishops-Moat, on a high hill, a mile W of the town, is an ancient entrenchment of nearly an acre. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £295 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Powis.

Bishops-Caundle. See CAUNDLE-BISHOP.

Bishops-Cheriton. See CHERITON-BISHOPS.

Bishops-Cleeve, a township and a parish in Gloucestershire. The township lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Cleeve station on the M.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by E of Cheltenham. It has a post and money order office under Cheltenham, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 1297; population of civil parish, 646; of ecclesiastical, 1794. The parish includes also the hamlets of Gotherington, Woodmancote, Stoke-Orchard, and Southam and Brockhampton. Cleeve Hill, the highest point of the Cotswold range, has a crescent-shaped ancient British camp, a race-course, and exhibits brilliant scenery of cliff and wood. There are mineral springs. The Grange, Cleeve-lands, and Southam House are the chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £600 with residence. The church is chiefly Norman, is cruciform and large, and contains some ancient monuments. The rectory was at one time the residence of the Bishops of Worcester. There is a chapel of ease at Stoke-Orchard, Congregational chapels at Stoke-Orchard and Gotherington, and chapels for the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion at Bishops-Cleeve and Woodmancote. The highest point of Cleeve Hill is 1083 feet. On the top is a valuable common of 1111 acres, waste land of the manors of Cleeve and Southam, over which the owners in Cleeve, Southam, and Woodmancote have commonable rights; it is now regu-

lated by Act of Parliament, and there is a Board of Conservators.

Bishops-Clist, a locality in Clist-St-Mary parish, Devonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Topsham, with a post office under Exeter. It was anciently the site of the seat of the Bishops of Exeter, and of an hospital founded by Bishop Stapleton.

Bishops-Court, the seat of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, in Kirkmichael parish, Isle of Man, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Ramsey. It is a Gothic edifice, restored by Bishops Wilson and Murray, and stands amidst extensive, ornate, picturesque grounds.

Bishopdown, a hamlet in Caundle-Bishop parish, Dorsetshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Sherborne.

Bishops-Fonthill or **Fonthill-Bishop**, a parish in Wilts, 2 miles ENE of Hindon, and 3 N of Tisbury station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Salisbury; money order and telegraph office, Hindon. Acreage, 1797; population, 165. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is Early English, and was restored in 1879.

Bishops-Frome, a township and a parish in the county of Hereford. The township lies on the river Frome, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Bromyard, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Ashperton station on the G.W.R., and has a post and money order office under Worcester; telegraph office, Bromyard. The parish includes also the townships of Halmndons-Frome, Leadon, Walton, and Stanford-Regis. Acreage, 3983; population, 718. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £406 with residence. The church was restored in 1863; it is partly Norman and Early English, and contains many ancient monuments. A chapel of ease and a Congregational chapel are situated at Frome Hill, and a Wesleyan chapel at Bishops-Frome.

Bishopsgate, a hamlet on the N border of Surrey, adjacent to the Great Park of Windsor, near Virginia Water. It lies amid charming scenery, and was the place where the poet Shelley wrote his "Alaster."

Bishopsgate-Hampton. See HAMPTON-LUCY.

Bishops-Hatfield. See HATFIELD-BISHOPS.

Bishops-Hull, a parish in Somersetshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Taunton on the G.W.R., under which it has a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office. Area of the civil parish of Bishops-Hull Within, 109 acres; population, 594. Area of the civil parish of Bishops-Hull Without, 1441 acres; population, 1097. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £300. There is a Congregational chapel. In 1885 all the part of Bishops-Hull parish outside the Taunton municipal borough, and all the part of Wilton outside such boundary, were united and constituted a separate parish and called Bishops-Hull Without. There are several handsome residences in the neighbourhood.

Bishopside, High and Low, a township in Pateley-Bridge parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Nidd, 11 miles WSW of Ripon, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Pateley-Bridge station on the N.E.R. It includes the town of Pateley-Bridge, and the villages of Fell-Beck and Wilsil. Acreage, 6005; population, 2212.

Bishops-Itchington, a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Itchen, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Harbury station on the G.W.R., and 3 miles SW of Southam. It has a post office under Leamington Spa; money order office, Harbury; telegraph office, Harbury railway station. Acreage, 3052; population, 772. There are lime and cement works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £270 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church was rebuilt in 1873. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Bishops-Lavington. See LAVINGTON, WEST.

Bishops-Lydeard, a village and a parish in Somersetshire. The village stands near the Quantock Hills, 5 miles NNW of Taunton, and has a station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) The parish includes the tithings of Lydeard-Pinchard, Town, Church, East Bagborough, Quantock Hill, East Coombe, Cames-Ash, Ash-Week, and Free, and the hamlet of Kenley-Bottom. Acreage, 4832; population of the civil parish, 1105; of the ecclesiastical, 1093. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £253. Patrons,

the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church has a very beautiful tower in Perpendicular English, of the time of Henry VII., and was repaired in 1860. There are two sculptured crosses in the churchyard, a Congregational chapel, a petty sessions court-house, ten almshouses with £280 a year, and some other charities. Sandhill Park is a fine seat in the vicinity.

Bishops-Nympton, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of South-Molton, with a station called Bishops-Nympton and Molland on the G.W.R., 188 miles from London, and has a post office under South Molton, which is the money order and telegraph office, and fairs on the third Monday of April, and on the Wednesday before 25 Oct. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bish-Mill, Ash-Mill, and Newton. Acreage, 9623; population, 999. An old house, called the Parsonage, is believed to have been a residence of the Bishop of Exeter. Limestone abounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; gross commuted value, £379; net value, about £260. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is a fine ancient edifice, of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a pinnacled tower about 100 feet high, was restored in 1883, and contains a rich monument so effaced that no one knows to whom it was erected. A beautiful stained window was placed in the south aisle in 1892 by Mr Andrew Keates, of Llangollen, in memory of his father, Mr William Keates. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Bible Christian chapels.

Bishops-Offlow or Bishops-Offley, a township in Ad-baston parish, Staffordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Eccleshall. It includes Outlands hamlet.

Bishopsoil, a civil parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, formed in 1882, with detached portions of Asledy, Barnby-on-the-Marsh, Bellaisize, Blacktoft, Cotness, Gliberdyke, Metham, Laxton, Yokefleet, and Kneadlington. Acreage, 1992; population, 1563.

Bishops-Sparkford, a tithing in St Faith parish, within the city of Winchester, Hants.

Bishops-Stortford, formerly a borough, now a market and union town and parish, standing on the river Stort, on the Essex border of the county of Herts, with a station on the G.E.R., and is 14 miles ENE of Hertford, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of London. A castle was built here by William the Conqueror, and given to the Bishops of London, but was resumed and destroyed by King John. Bishop Bonner used the ruin as a jail, and burnt a martyr on Goose Green. The town stands partly on the side of a hill, consists principally of four streets, in the form of a cross, and contains many respectable buildings. It is governed by a local board of 15 members, has its own water-works at Maze Green, contains a head post, money order, and telegraph office, and is the head of a petty sessional division and county court district. The corn exchange was built in 1828, has a handsome Ionic front, and contains a large public hall. The parish church of St Michael is later English, spacious and elegant, and has a lofty tower and spire. It was thoroughly restored, and a north aisle was added to the chancel in 1869, and further improvements were made in 1884 and 1888. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £282 with residence, in the gift of the precentor of St Paul's Cathedral. Holy Trinity Church was built in 1859, and is in the Early English style. The living is a vicarage; net yearly value, £210 with residence, in the gift of the Vicar of Bishops-Stortford. There are also a Congregational chapel built in 1860, a Wesleyan chapel built in 1867, a Baptist chapel, a Salvation Army hall, and a place of meeting for the Society of Friends. The town is very well provided with schools, the more important being the Grammar School, or as it is now called the High School, founded in 1557, allowed to decline in 1768, and revived in 1859; the Nonconformist Grammar School, opened by a limited company in 1868; and the Nonconformist High School for girls, opened in 1871. There is also a Diocesan Training College for the training of 62 school-mistresses, erected in 1851 at a cost of over £14,000. It was enlarged and a chapel added in 1878, and again enlarged in 1890. The town contains Conservative and working-men's clubs. Sir Henry Chauncey, the author of the "History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire," was educated at the Grammar School of Bishops-Stortford. The work-house, a building of brick and stone, erected at a cost of about

£12,000, has accommodation for 450 persons. The church estates produce about £130 a year for church purposes, and there are almshouses for five women, and several fuel, bread, and money charities. The chief occupations of the town are malting, brewing, brick-making, lime burning, and the business arising out of the weekly market for horses, cattle, and provisions, which is held every Thursday. Two weekly newspapers are published. The river Stort has been made navigable from Bishops-Stortford to the Lea at Roydon. The parish comprises 3272 acres of land and 13 of water; population of the civil parish, 6595; of the ecclesiastical, Holy Trinity—Newton, 2415; and St Michael, 2640. Hock-crill vicarage is a separate benefice. See HOCKCRILL.

Bishops-Sutton, a parish and a hundred in Hants. The parish lies on the river Arle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Alresford station on the L. & S.W.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Alton, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Alresford. Acreage, 3746; population, 445. The manor was early acquired by the Bishops of Winchester, and had a palace of theirs, which is now traceable in nothing but the alleged site of their kennel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £150. The church is partly Norman, partly Early Decorated, and contains a good brass of the 15th century.

Bishops-Sutton is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1876, out of the parish of Chew Magna, in Somersetshire. It is 4 miles from Pensford and 3 from Clifton stations on the G.W.R., and 10 from Bristol. Post town, Pensford; telegraph office, Bristol. Population, 727. The living is a vicarage annexed to Stowey; gross value, £180. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church, erected in 1848, is a stone building in the Early English style. There is a small colliery and a Wesleyan chapel.

Bishops-Tachbrook or Tachbrook, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, on an affluent of the river Avon, near the Fosse Way, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Leamington, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Warwick. The parish includes the hamlets of Tachbrook-Mallory and the Asps. It has a post office under Leamington Spa, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3755; population, 584. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £227 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church shows Norman traces, and contains some fine monuments of the Wagstaffe family; the chancel was rebuilt in 1855.

Bishops-Tawton, a village and parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the river Taw, 2 miles S by E of Barnstaple station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R., and has a post office under Barnstaple, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Newport. The parish includes Newport, a suburb of Barnstaple. Acreage, 3881; population of the civil parish, 781; of the ecclesiastical, 770. It was the seat of the see of Devonshire, from the division of the see of Sherborne in 905 till the removal of the bishops to Crediton, and it possesses some remains of the Episcopal palace. The manor belonged to the Bishops of Devonshire, but was conveyed in 1550 to the Russell family, and belongs now to the Duke of Bedford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; value, £440. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is an ancient edifice of nave, aisle, and chancel, with low square tower, was restored in 1866, and contains monuments of the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath. The perpetual curacy of Newport is a separate benefice.

Bishopsteignton, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the river Teign, 2 miles W by S of Teignmouth station on the G.W.R., under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish includes also the hamlets of Coombe and Luton. Acreage, 4446 of land and 227 of foreshore and water; population, of the civil parish, 1095; of the ecclesiastical, 892. The manor of Bishopsteignton belongs to the Comyns family, that of Luton to Lord Clifford. A mansion and a sanctuary were built in the parish by Bishop Grandison, and remains of the former exist in a barn at Radaway. The living is a vicarage, united till 1866 with Luton church, in the diocese of Exeter; value £182. The parish church is a neat Gothic edifice of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower and spire erected in 1815, and the church of Luton is a Gothic structure of nave and chancel. There is a Wesleyan and a Baptist chapel at Radaway.

Bishopstoke, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands on the river Itchen, about a mile E of Eastleigh and Bishopstoke station on the L. & S.W.R., 72 miles from London, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Southampton, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It is large and well built, includes the hamlets of Horton Heath, Pyle Hill, and part of Crowd Hill. There is a reading-room, erected in 1875. The parish comprises 3431 acres; population of the civil parish, 1662; of the ecclesiastical, 941. The manor was held in the time of Edward VI. by Bishop Bale. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church, which was built in 1825, was unsuited by its arrangements, and the great number of faulty pews, to the present requirements of the parish. A much larger and very beautiful church, in which all seats are free and unappropriated, was built and consecrated in 1891. This has been formally constituted the parish church. The old church is still standing. A considerable number of houses for artisans have been built.

Bishopston, an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1862 out of the parishes of Stapleton, Horfield, and St Andrew Montpelier, Gloucestershire, in the parliamentary borough of Bristol, 2 miles N of Bristol, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) Population, 5683. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church is a plain building.

Bishopston, a village and a parish in Glamorgan, 2½ miles SW of Mables Road station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 SW by W of Swansea, under which there is a post office; money order office, Park Mill; telegraph office, West Cross. The parish includes the village of Murton. Acreage, 2596; population of the civil parish, 628; of the ecclesiastical, 594. The manor belonged to the Bishops of Llandaff. Interesting features of limestone rock and an underground river occur in a wooded glen running down to the sea. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £278 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church has an embattled tower, and is ancient. E. Davies, author of "Celtic Researches," was rector.

Bishopstone, a hamlet in Stone parish, Bucks, 2 miles S of Stone village. It has a chapel of ease to the parish church and a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1877.

Bishopstone, a tithing in Montacute parish, Somersetshire, 3½ miles WNW of Yeovil.

Bishopstone, a parish in Herefordshire, near the river Wye, 2 miles W of Credehill station on the Swansea, Brecon, and Hereford branch of the M.R., and 7 WNW of Hereford, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Staunton-on-Wye. Acreage, 1016; population of the civil parish, 219; of the ecclesiastical, 197. Berrington Court, an old moated mansion, once the seat of the Berrington family, is now a farmhouse. A fine tessellated pavement and other Roman remains have been found. There are almshouses for six aged persons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £205 with residence. The church is Early English and cruciform, was restored in 1854, and contained several ancient monuments. The east window is stained, and the organ once belonged to Eton chapel.

Bishopstone, a parish and a hundred in Sussex. The parish lies 9 miles SSE of Lewes, and has a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 57 miles from London. It has a post office under Lewes; money order office, Newhaven; telegraph office at the railway station. Acreage, 1801; population, 301. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £158 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is Norman and Early English, has a tower of four stages, was restored in 1885, and possesses high interest to artists and antiquaries. It has a south porch, which is Saxon and supposed to date from 917. The Rev. J. Hurdiss, author of the "Village Curate," was a native, and his monument is in the church.

Bishopstone, a parish in Wilts, on the verge of the county, 2½ miles S of Shrivensham station on the G.W.R., and 6 E of Swindon. It has a post and money order office under Shrivensham (R.S.O.), which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 3519; population, 503. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £285 with

residence. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Parts of the church date back to the 12th century. It was restored in 1882-83, and again after a fire on Good Friday, 1891, which destroyed 8 bells and the old clock, &c. A Methodist chapel was built in 1886.

Bishopstone, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands on the river Eble, 3½ miles SSW of Wilton station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R., and 4½ SW of Salisbury. The parish includes also the hamlets of Throope, Croncheston, Faulston, Flamston, Netton, and Pitts. It has a post office under Salisbury; money order office, Broad Chalk; telegraph office, Wilton. Acreage, 4649; population, 625. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £597 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The church is cruciform; shows features of many styles and periods, but is mainly of the time of Edward III.; belonged to the bishops of Winchester; and contains two stone coffins, which are supposed to hold the remains of bishops.

Bishop-Stortford. See BISHOPS-STORTFORD.

Bishopstrow, a parish in Wilts, 1½ mile SE of Warminster station on the G.W.R. Post town, Warminster, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 499; population of the civil parish, 270; of the ecclesiastical, 254. Bishopstrow House is a seat in the neighbourhood. Many Roman coins have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £151 with residence. The church is good, and has been restored. There are two large camps and barrows in the neighbourhood.

Bishops-Waltham, a small town and a parish in Hants. The town stands at the source of the river Hamble, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 81 miles from London, 3½ NNE of Botley, and 9½ SE of Winchester. It figured at Domesday as a considerable village, was mentioned by Leland as a "praty tonale," and is now a neatly-built market-town. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.), a bank, a church, a chapel, and the ruins of an episcopal palace. A reading-room with library was established in 1873. The church is ancient and large, built of brick, stone, and flint—the chancel possibly erected by William of Wykeham; the rest is chiefly in Perpendicular English, of the 17th century. It was restored in 1868, and an organ was added in 1873. The palace was originally built by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen; underwent much alteration by subsequent bishops, particularly by William of Wykeham, who died in it; was a parallelogram of two courts, with square towers at the angles; and suffered demolition in the Civil War. Henry II. held a great council in it in 1182; Richard Cœur de Lion was grandly entertained in it after his coronation at Winchester; and Bishop Poyntet made it over to the Marquis of Winchester in the time of Edward VI. The chief parts of it now standing are a ruined tower of early date and the front of the great hall, 65 feet long, possibly the work of Wykeham. A large pond lies in front of it, receiving brooks from the neighbourhood, and discharging the Hamble river. A park of 1000 acres lay around it devoted to the chase, but is now under cultivation. Waltham Chase lay to the SE, well stocked with deer till the beginning of the 17th century; infested then by a notorious gang of deer-stealers known as the Waltham Blacks; and now a rough common of about 2000 acres. The manor belonged to the Bishops of Winchester from the earliest times, and though alienated by Bishop Poyntet along with the palace, came back to them at the Restoration. Fairs are now extinct. The Royal Albert Infirmary stands on a neighbouring hill, was founded in 1864, and has over the entrance a fine terra-cotta statue of the late Prince Consort. The parish includes the tithings of Ashton, Curdridge, and West Hoe, and the hamlets of Dean and Dnadrige. Acreage, 7429; population of the civil parish, 2842; of the ecclesiastical, 2176. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £900. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The perpetual curacy of Curdridge is a separate charge. There are Congregational and Methodist chapels and numerous charities.

Bishops-Wickham. See WICKHAM-BISHOPS.

Bishopswood, an ecclesiastical parish in Brewood civil parish, Staffordshire, 3 miles W of Brewood, 5 W of Four Ashes station on the L. & N.W.R., and 10 NW of Wolver-

hampton. It includes the hamlet of Kiddemore Green. Post town, Stafford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Population, 410. There was a small Benedictine nunnery here from the time of Richard I., and a residence in this parish preserves the name of Blackladies Abbey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Brewood. The church was erected in 1848, is cruciform, and has a small embattled tower with spire.

Bishopswood, an ecclesiastical parish formed out of the parishes of Walford, Herefordshire, and Roarhead, Gloucestershire, on the river Wye, 1 mile NE of Kerne Bridge station on the G.W.R., and 3 miles SSW of Ross, under which it has a post office; money order office, Walford; telegraph office, Kerne Bridge railway station. Population, 386. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £28. The church is a small modern edifice.

Bishopsworth, a village in Bedminster parish, Somersetshire, 3 miles SW of Bristol on the G.W.R. In 1852 it was constituted a separate ecclesiastical parish. It has a post office under Bristol; money order and telegraph office, East Street, Bedminster. Population, 2198. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church was built in 1842, near the site of an old church dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, which is thought to have been erected by the Bishop of Coutances, after whom the village is called Bishopsworth, from two Saxon words meaning Bishop's Land (*werde*). The church was restored in 1884. There are Congregational and Methodist chapels.

Bishops-Wycks. See WYCKS-BISHOPS.

Bishop-Thornton, a township and a parish formed from Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles NW of Ripley railway station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ SW by S of Ripon. Post town, Ripley, Yorkshire. Acreage, 3135; population of the township, 474; of the ecclesiastical parish, 530. The parish also includes Shaw Mill and the township of Warsill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £303 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter. There are also Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels.

Bishopthorpe, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the left bank of the river Ouse, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles E by N of Copmanthorpe railway station, and 3 S by W of York, and has a post and telegraph office under York, which is the money order office. The parish comprises 720 acres; population of the civil parish, 426; of the ecclesiastical, including part of the township of Middlethorpe, 488. The manor belongs to the see of York, and Bishopthorpe Palace on it is the seat of the archbishops. The palace was erected in the reign of John by Archbishop Walter de Grey; was altered or enlarged by Archbishops Sharpe, Davies, Gilbert, and others; and, as it now stands, was chiefly the work of Archbishop Drummond, who died in 1766. The gateway and the front are in the Pointed style, after designs by Atkinson, the former surmounted by a crocketed turret, the latter adorned with a fine entrance-canopy; the chief apartments are elegant, and have good paintings, engravings, and other works of art; and the chapel, which adjoins the dining-room, was beautifully restored and decorated by Archbishop Maclagan in 1892. The windows are all filled with stained glass, designed by Kempe. The grounds include only about 6 acres, but are tastefully laid out. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £240 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was rebuilt in 1768, and again in 1842; has three painted windows, the mullions of one of which belonged formerly to Cawood Castle; and contains the tomb of Archbishop Drummond.

Bishton, a village, a township, and a parish in Durham. The township lies 2 miles SSW of Stillington railway station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ WNW of Stockton-upon-Tees. It has a post office under Ferry Hill; money order office, Carlton Iron Works; telegraph office, Stockton. The parish includes also the townships of Little Staughton and East and West Newbiggin. Acreage, 2178; population of the civil parish, 357; of the ecclesiastical, 460. There are vestiges of an entrenchment, supposed to have surrounded the mansion of Roger de Conyers, who, in the time of King Stephen, resisted and overcame William Cumyn, an insurrectionary and devastating pretender

to the see of Durham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £240 with residence. The church is in good order.

Bishton, a village and a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles WNW of Ripon station on the N.E.R. Post town, Ripon. Acreage, 386; population, 89. There are flour and saw mills.

Bishton, a hamlet and a chapelry in Old Stratford parish, Warwickshire. The hamlet lies adjacent to the Stratford and Avon Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Stratford-on-Avon. The chapelry is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £20 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Stratford. The church is a small modern edifice.

Bishop-Wearmouth. See SUNDERLAND.

Bishop-Wilton, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. K. Yorkshire. The village stands on a brook in the Wolds, 3 miles NE of Fangfoss railway station, and 5 N of Pocklington, and has a post and money order office under York; telegraph office, Pocklington. The township includes the village, and is united to Belthorpe under the name of Bishop-Wilton-with-Belthorpe. The parish includes also the townships of Bolton and Youlthorpe-with-Gowthorpe. Acreage, 4573; population of the civil parish, with Belthorpe, 422; of the ecclesiastical, 636. Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The scenery is picturesque. Remains exist of a moated palace built in the time of Edward IV. by Bishop Neville. An ancient Beacon, called the Wilton Beacon, crowns an eminence about a mile NE of the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £282 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church consists of nave, aisles, north chapel and chancel, with west tower and octagonal spire, and was repaired in 1859. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels, and several charities. There is a foundry and chalk quarry, and bricks are made in the neighbourhood.

Bishton, a hamlet in Tidenham parish, Gloucestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Chepstow.

Bishton, a township in Colwich parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles NW of Rugeley.

Bishton, a parish in Monmouthshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Llan-wern station on the South Wales section of the G.W.R., and $\frac{5}{8}$ E by S of Newport, which is the post town; money order office, Magor; telegraph office, Maidee. Acreage, 1392; population, 166. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Llanwern, in the diocese of Llandaff; joint gross value, £250 with residence. The church is small, and was restored in 1887. There is a Presbyterian Hall, which is used occasionally for religious services.

Bisley, a decayed small town and a parish in Gloucestershire. The town stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Brimscombe station on the G.W.R., $\frac{2}{3}$ E by N of Chalford, 4 E of Stroud, and 102 from London. It has a post and money order office under Stroud; telegraph office, Chalford. This town formerly was famous for its sheep fairs, and a considerable manufacture of woollens was long carried on in the parish. There is a court-house, used for the meeting of the local Board of Health, and containing also a library and reading-room. A weekly market used to be held on Thursday. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bidfield, Bussage, Chalford, Oakridge, Eastcombe, Elcomb, France Lynch, Throgtham, and Tunley. Acreage, 7399; population of the civil parish, 5171; of the ecclesiastical, 1687. The manor belonged anciently to the Mortimers, and was held by Edward, Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV. The old manor-house, Over Court, belonged to Queen Elizabeth before her accession to the throne. A common of 1200 acres is said to have been given by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, to the poor of the parish, which has now been enclosed. Roman remains have been found in various places, and ruins of a Roman villa at Lillyhorn. The stone called "Bisley rag," which has been largely used in the construction of the churches in the county, was obtained in this parish. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of France-Lynch, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £122 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church belongs to the Decorated and Perpendicular Periods, was restored in 1861, and contains an ancient font and a monument of a crusader, supposed to be one of the Nottingham family. A stone cross,

believed to be of the 13th century, octagonal and finely panelled, is in the churchyard. The vicarages of Bussage, Chalford, and Oakridge are separate benefices. There is a Baptist chapel at Eastcombe, a Wesleyan chapel at Oakridge, and Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels at Chalford.

Bisley, a parish in Surrey, near the Basingstoke Canal, with a station on the L. & S.W.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Woking, which is the post town. The parish comprises 922 acres; population, 732. A boys' refuge farm-school, connected with a farm of 88 acres, was built in 1869 at a cost of about £6000. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £146 with residence. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1873. The peculiar wood bell-cot contains the second oldest bell in Surrey. The camp of the National Rifle Association here was opened on 12 July, 1890, by the Prince and Princess of Wales. From the year 1860 the annual gatherings of the Association had been held at Wimbledon, but on the adoption of the army service rifle it was necessary to obtain ranges of an increased extent, and Bisley was eventually chosen as being the most suitable position available. The Guards' camp at Pirbright and the great military centre at Aldershot are within easy distance of the new ground. The pre-existing ledges, trees, and bushes have been as far possible preserved, so that the camp lies in a kind of leafy seclusion, contrasting agreeably with the glaring whiteness and bare appearance which distinguished the Wimbledon site. The annual meetings are usually held during the last two weeks of July. The principal prizes fired for are the Queen's, the Prince of Wales's, the Chancellor's Plate, the Ashburton Challenge Shield, the Elcho Challenge Shield, and the National Challenge Trophy. Bisley Common is part of the Bagshot Heath District.

Bispham, a township in Croston parish, Lancashire, near the river Douglas, 2 miles E of Rufford railway station, and 6 NE of Ormskirk. Acreage, 926; population, 259. A free grammar school, founded in 1692, has an annual income of £162.

Bispham, a township, a village, and a parish in Lancashire. The township bears the name of Bispham-with-Norbreck, lies on the coast and on the Blackpool railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the railway station, and 3 miles N of Blackpool, and has a post and money order office of Bispham under Preston; telegraph office, Cleveleys. Acreage, 1644; population of the civil parish, 467; of the ecclesiastical, 486. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £192 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1880-83. There is one chapel, used alternately by Wesleyans and Congregationalists, and an endowed school.

Biss, The, a stream of Wilts. It rises near Edington, and runs 7 miles north-north-westward, through Trowbridge, to the Avon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Bradford.

Bister. See BICESTER.

Bistern and Crow, a tithing in Ringwood parish, Hants, 1 mile SE of Ringwood, which is the post town. It forms a crux, annexed to the vicarage of Ringwood.

Bistre, a township and a chapelry in Mold parish, Flintshire. The township lies 1 mile N of Llong station on the L. & N.W.R., and 2 miles E of Mold. Buckley is a name given to a mountain over which are scattered a large number of houses, the major part of which is in the parish or chapelry of Bistre. The post and telegraph office is situated in the parish of Bistre, called nevertheless Buckley post office. The chapelry consists of the township of Bistre and the greater part of the township of Argoed. Population of the ecclesiastical district, 3559. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Mold. The church was built in 1841.

Bitchburn, High and Low, two villages in the North Bedburn township, Witton-le-Wear parish, Durham.

Bitchfield, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the G.N.R., and 3 miles NW of Corby railway station, with a post office under Grantham; money order and telegraph office, Corby. Acreage, 1857; population, 161. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £125 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, an edifice of stone in the Gothic style, was restored in 1873.

Bitchfield, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland, near the river Blyth, 9 miles SW of Morpeth.

Sir A. E. Middleton, Bart., is lord of the manor and sole landowner. Post town, Newcastle. Area, 739 acres; population, 19.

Bittadon, a parish in Devonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Ilfracombe, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Barnstaple station on the G.W.R. Post town, Barnstaple; money order and telegraph office, Ilfracombe. Acreage, 1050; population, 46. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £80 with residence. The church is small but good, and contains some fine monuments of the Chichester and Acland families, and was restored in 1883-87.

Bittering Magna, the name of a parish which formerly existed between Beetley and Gressenhall, Norfolk, but which has been wholly merged into these parishes. Its name survives in a locality in Gressenhall, which is still called Bittering Street.

Bittering Parva or **Little Bittering**, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles N by E of Wending station on the G.E.R., and 5 NW of East Dereham, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Gressenhall. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 50. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £60.

Bitterley, a township and a parish in Salop. The township lies under the Clec Hills, 4 miles NE of Ludlow, which is the post town, and the money order and telegraph office. The parish includes also the townships of Cleeton, Ledwich, Middleton, and Snitton, with part of Heenley. Acreage, 6879; population of the civil parish, 1011; of the ecclesiastical, with Middleton, 673. The Clec Hills here exhibit grand scenery, command noble views, and contain abundance of coal and ironstone. Bitterley Court and Heenley Hall are the chief residences. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Middleton, in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £516. The church contains a carved oak pulpit, a carved oak screen, a Norman font, and several monuments, and was restored in 1880. A stone cross, with graduated pedestal and hexagonal shaft, crowned by tabernacled niches, is in the churchyard. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Cleeton is a separate benefice.

Bitterne, a village, a tithing, and a chapelry in South Stoneham parish, Hants. The village stands on the left side of the Itchen river, near Bitterne-Road station on the L. & S.W.R., 76 miles from London, and 2 NNE of Southampton. It is 80 feet above the sea, and the soil is gravel and sand. Under the Redistribution of Seats Act in 1885 it was included in the parliamentary borough of Southampton, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The tract around it was long held by the Bishops of Winchester, and had a residence of theirs. There is a parish-room and a workman's hall erected in 1882. Population of the chapelry, 2253. Remains of the Roman station Clansentum, including walls of flint and small stones with Roman grouting, are in the village. This station was connected by roads with Winchester, Porchester, and the ferry to the Isle of Wight, and probably was intended to defend the approach to them, and it became the headquarters of Tetricus, one of the British usurpers after Gallienus. Numerous coins and medals, chiefly of Claudius and Constantine, and numerous inscriptions, chiefly relating to Tetricus, have been found, and many of the inscriptions may be seen on the spot. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £240. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church, which stands on an eminence at the village, is a handsome structure in the Decorated style, with a lofty spire, and was enlarged in 1885. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bitteswell, a village and a parish in Leicestershire, near Watling Street, 1 mile NNW of Lutterworth, and 2 miles ESE of Ullesthorpe station on the M.R., with a post office under Lutterworth, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1820; population, 330. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £293 with residence. Patrons, the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital, London, alternately. The church is an old building dating from the middle of the 14th century in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. It was restored in 1881-82. The village has some valuable charities, which include six almshouses and an endowed school. Bitteswell Hall, Bitteswell Lodge, the manor house, and Bitteswell House are the country seats in this parish.

Bittiscombe, a hamlet in Upton parish, Somersetshire, 4½ miles ENE of Dulverton.

Bitton. See **BIDDLESDON**.

Bitton, a village, a township, and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands near the confluence of the Boyd and the Avon, adjacent to the Julian Way, 6 miles SE of Bristol. Area of the township, 3665 acres; population of the civil parish, 3023; of the ecclesiastical, 1212. It has a station on the Midland railway and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bristol. The parish of Bitton includes also Hanham chapelry and Oldland hamlet, with Kingswood village and the villages of Beach, Willsbridge, Upton Cheyney, Swineford, and Longwell's Green. Coal and iron ore are worked. Traces of many Roman antiquities have been found. The manor of Bitton was granted in 1137 to Robert Fitzhardinge, and passed to his son, Robert de Berkeley, whose arms have been traced on tiles found in the churchyard; it passed to a family who assumed the name of De Bitton, and thence by marriage to the Barre family, whose name is preserved in Barre's Court, the manor house, now a farmhouse; subsequently the manor came into the hands of the Newton family, to whom there are monuments in the church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £294 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a handsome building, partly Norman, partly Perpendicular, and has a fine Perpendicular tower, with a staircase turret; in the chancel are three sedilia. An effigy of Robert de Bitton, who died in 1227, was discovered in the churchyard, and has been placed in the church. The vicarages of Hanham, Oldland, and Kingswood are separate benefices. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Bix, a parish in Oxfordshire, under the Chiltern Hills, 2½ miles NW of Henley-on-Thames station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Henley-on-Thames, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Nettlebed. Acreage, 3078; population of the civil parish, 587; of the ecclesiastical, 364. The area comprises two quondam parishes, Bixbrand in the N and Bixghwen in the S. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £340 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Macclesfield. The church, a building of flint, was erected in 1875.

Bixley, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles SE by S of Norwich, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Trowse. Acreage, 667; population, 133. Bixley Hall is a handsome edifice built about the middle of last century by Sir Edward Ward. Bixley Lodge is also a pretty country seat. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Earls-Framingham, in the diocese of Norwich; gross joint yearly value, £380 with residence. The church dates from 1272, but has been in great part rebuilt; contains a handsome screen and monuments of the Wards, the last of whom was a Countess of Rosebery, and formerly had a shrine of St Wandregisilus, to which pilgrimages were made.

Bixton or Bickerstone, a quondam parish, a rectory, now incorporated with Barnham-Broom, in Norfolk.

Blaby, a union town, a township, and a parish in Leicestershire, on a branch of the river Soar and on the Union Canal, 4½ miles S of Leicester, with a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post and money order office under Leicester; telegraph office, South Wigston. Area, 1332 acres; population, 1646. Shoemaking and framework knitting are the chief industries. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £400, derived chiefly from 327 acres of glebe with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is a stone building in the Early Gothic style, and is believed to date from the 13th century. There is also a Baptist chapel. Blaby Hall is a fine country house in the Elizabethan style, standing in the midst of extensive pleasure grounds.

Blackaton, a hill 5½ miles WNW of St Germans, in Cornwall.

Blackawton, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands 6 miles W of Dartmouth, and 6½ from Kingswear station on the G.W.R. It has a post office (R.S.O.) under Totness; money order and telegraph office, Dartmouth. Acreage of parish, 7447 of land and 36 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 1015; of the ecclesiastical, 588. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of

Exeter; gross value, £96 with residence. The church is Perpendicular English, and contains a carved oak pulpit and screen, and several neat monuments, and was well restored in 1887—the chancel in 1892-93. The hamlet of Street was formed out of the civil parish of Blackawton into an ecclesiastical parish in 1881. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Black-Bank, a station in Cambridgeshire on the G.E.R., 5 miles NW by N of Ely.

Blackberry. See **BLACKBURY**.

Black-Birches, a township in Hadnall parish, Salop, 1½ mile NW of Hadnall.

Blackborough, a parish in Devonshire, on the W side of Black Down, and 5 miles ENE of Cullompton station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Cullompton, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Kentisbere. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £108. The church is modern; consists of nave and chancel, with tower and octagonal spire, and stands conspicuously on an eminence, with charming views of a wide expanse of country bounded by ranges of hills—Exmoor and Dartmoor in the distance.

Blackbourn, a hundred in Suffolk. It lies between Norfolk on the N, Hartismere hundred on the E, and Lackford hundred on the W, and contains Great Ashfield parish, thirty-two other parishes, and part of another.

Blackbourne, a hundred in the lathe of Scray, Kent. It contains Appledore parish and four other parishes.

Black Bourton, a parish in Oxfordshire, 2 miles NW from Bampton, and 6 SW of Witney station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Faringdon; money order and telegraph office, Bampton. Acreage, 2352; population, 226. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £350 with residence. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is Early English, and contains a stone pulpit and monuments of the Hungerfords and Sir A. Hopton. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel. Maria Edgeworth was a native.

Blackbrook, a hamlet in Parr township, Lancashire, 3 miles NE of St Helens. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a convent in the neighbourhood.

Black Brook, a stream of Leicestershire, running 9 miles north-eastward to the Soar opposite Barrow.

Black Bull, a station with telegraph on the North Staffordshire railway, 6 miles N of Stoke-upon-Trent.

Blackburn is a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough, situated midway between Preston and Burnley—about 11 miles from each town—and, as a centre of population and commercial activity, occupies the first position in North-east Lancashire. It is a very old town, but only within modern times, and mainly through prosperity in the cotton trade, have its laurels been won and its status made consequential. From a stream called Blake-water or Blakeburn, which flows out of the heights of Oswaldtwistle, runs through a portion of Blackburn, and afterwards debouches into the river Darwen, the town evidently derived its name. In Saxon times Blackburn was held by King Edward the Confessor. The earliest reference to it, which confirms the fact of this possession, is contained in the Domesday Survey. "King Edward held Blakeburne," says the Norman record, and then it defines the area thereof as "two hides and two carucates of land." Anciently, the land here, as well as that of adjoining districts, chiefly eastward, constituted what was known as Blackburnshire. One of the "hundreds" into which the county of Lancaster is divided, and which includes the land of the "shire" mentioned, goes by the name of Blackburn. The population of the entire hundred of Blackburn is 502,499. By the Blackburn Corporation Act of 1892, which came into operation in 1893, the area included within the borough of Blackburn (comprising the civil parishes of Blackburn and Little Harwood, and parts of those of Livesey, Lower Darwen, and Wotton) was constituted one township or civil parish, designated Blackburn. At the time of the census of 1891 this area contained 24,471 inhabited houses, and 120,064 population, but the above figures relate to the parishes as existing previously to the alteration. A range of high land passes through the parish, the trend of it being from Whalley to Billinge Hill. The town of Blackburn is located partly in a hollow and partly on the

sides of high, semi-environing land. Owing to the great quantity of smoke which exhales from the chimneys of mills, workshops, &c., the aspect of the town is sombre and heavy; otherwise, through the vale-like, hill-flanked configuration of its position, the scene would be quite picturesque. A considerable quantity of the land around Blackburn was, up to a comparatively recent period, in a bleak, poor condition: much of it is now within the sphere of cultivation and practical productiveness. In various parts of the parish slate of a grey colour is got; at the southern side coal is found; and formerly—many years ago—there was an alum mine in working order in the suburb of Pleasington, on the western side. In 1617, when King James I. visited Hoghton Tower (a fine old structure between Blackburn and Preston), he was taken to view the alum works in Pleasington. The diary of a local gentleman, who was at the Tower when James was there, contains this quaint record of the event:—"Ang 16. About 4 o'clock the King went downe to the Allome mynes, and was there an houer, and viewed them preciselie." In 1642, during the Civil War, James, Earl of Derby, at the head of an army of 5000 Royalists, unsuccessfully attacked Blackburn; the "greatest execution" being done, as an old chronicler oddly describes it, by a ball which entered a house near the church and "burst out the bottom of a frying-pan." The Earl of Derby, in 1643, entered and for a short time occupied the town with a body of Royalist troops. In 1892 the rateable value of the borough, for county purposes, was £468,574. Blackburn was made a parliamentary borough in 1832, under the Reform Act of that year, and it is represented by two members. By a charter dated 28th August, 1851, Blackburn became a corporate borough. Its corporation is at present composed of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors. Extensive drainage and other sanitary works, as well as many miscellaneous public improvements, have been carried out by this body. Blackburn Poor Law Union consists of 24 townships. On the south-east side of the borough there is the Union workhouse, a building opened in 1864, at a cost of nearly £30,000, and possessing accommodation for 700 inmates. New offices for the Union were opened in 1889. The County Court (for recovery of debts, &c.) is held every Monday, in a building specially erected in 1861-62, and including registrar's offices, at a cost of £3000. The jurisdiction of the court applies to or is co-extensive with the townships forming the Poor Law Union. A Court of Quarter Sessions was established here in 1886. Under the Local Government Act of 1888 Blackburn became a county borough. The textile manufacture of the place was commenced about 1650. For the weaving of a check cloth composed of linen and cotton—dyed in the warp or the woof portions so as to alternate the colours—Blackburn was first noted. The check cloth was supplanted by one of a grey description. Then calico weaving came to the fore. In 1764 James Hargreaves, a Blackburn carpenter, invented the spinning jenny, which greatly accelerated the manufacture of cotton goods here. In 1826 power looms were introduced, and their appearance greatly exasperated the operatives, who sought revenge by the smashing of machinery, &c. From 1851 to 1861 there was much prosperity in the local cotton trade; the prosperity went on at a high rate, almost without interruption, mill and house property underwent a great development, and there was an increase in the population of the borough equal to about 37 per cent. during that particular decade. In what was known as the "cotton famine" Blackburn was very severely hit. At the worst period of the trouble—in December, 1862—more than half of the population were living on the subscriptions of the charitable and the relief administered by the Poor Law Guardians. In 1878 there was much commotion in and about the town; the local cotton operatives struck against a proposed reduction of wages, rioting followed, and in the course of it a suburban residence was burnt down, and the military had to be called out to restore order. There are in Blackburn 110 mills and sheds set apart for cotton weaving; they contain 64,000 looms, and the operatives employed in connection therewith number between 25,000 and 26,000. The spinning department embraces numerous establishments, which at the end of 1892 contained 1,385,414 spindles, and employed about 10,000 operatives. Since 1870 the spinning trade has been somewhat

on the decline. Blackburn is noted for its inventors and mechanics—a class who have principally manifested their ability and enterprise in the improvement and construction of power looms. The chief mechanical trade is that of loom-making—a trade which includes or combines the making of winding, warping, and sizing machines. Railway accommodation is good and extensive. The first line made was from Blackburn to Preston; it was opened in 1846. A great development has since taken place. The Lancashire and Yorkshire, the London and North-Western, the Midland, and the Great Northern companies all put in an appearance here. A very spacious new central station was completed in 1888. A steam tramway runs through the principal streets. A similar tramway, opened in 1881, connects Blackburn with Over Darwen, and there are also lines to Church, &c. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal—an important inland waterway—goes near the town. The public buildings are numerous and excellent. In the centre of the borough there is the Town Hall, a structure in the Italian style of architecture, which was opened in 1856, and which cost, with its fittings, about £50,000. Within this building are the council chamber, a fine assembly-room, court-rooms, offices for the various corporate departments, the police, &c. The magistrates forming the borough bench sit daily in one of the courts. The county magistrates meet every Wednesday, in a court-room separately located from this building. Not far from, and on one side of, the Town Hall, stands the Market House—a commodious structure opened in 1848 at a cost of about £8000. Between the Market House and the Town Hall there is the Market Square, the formation of which, along with the purchase of contiguous property for extension purposes, cost about £20,000. A first-rate market for farm produce, &c., is held every Wednesday and Saturday, and there is a great market on alternate Wednesdays, from the first Wednesday before 2nd February to Michaelmas. Fairs for horses, cattle, Yorkshire cloths, &c., are annually held on May 11 and 12, and on October 17. Horse fairs are likewise held on the second Monday in June and the first Wednesday after October 16 in each year. The Exchange is situated at the north-western angle of the Market Square: the whole of the design has not yet been carried out, but the building, so far as it has been constructed, is a fine one. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Town Hall there are, in one edifice, the Free Library and the Museum—originally opened in 1862 in the Town Hall, and removed in 1874 to the building now occupied by them, which was specially erected for their requirements, and opened in the year last named. Here also, in addition to books, curiosities, &c., is the mids of an art gallery. In the same street as the Free Library and Museum, and directly opposite, are the School Board's new offices, opened in 1891. There are in Blackburn 47 elementary schools—45 under voluntary management and 2 under the Board—and in addition a day industrial school, with accommodation for 200 truant children. In the latter half of 1892 the total number of children on the rolls was 24,135, or one in five of the whole population, and the average attendance was 18,377. The expenditure of the School Board for the year ended 29 September, 1892, including interest on and repayment of loans on capital charges, for erection of school buildings, new offices, &c., was equivalent to a rate of 2.18d. in the £ on the rateable value of the borough. There is a School of Art and Science at Snell Cross, and in another part of the borough—Blakey Moor—a Technical School is in course of erection. The foundation stone of this school was laid by the Prince of Wales in 1888; the cost of the site was upwards of £5000, and the construction of the edifice will, it is estimated, involve an expenditure of £25,000. Public baths erected by the corporation, at a cost of £3500, were opened in 1868. The Infirmary, a noble-looking pile of masonry, in the Italian style, occupies a commanding eminence on the south side of the town. It was founded by a donation from Mr William Pilkington during his mayoralty in 1856-57, and many subscriptions, &c., were added to his initial gift. The building was opened during the "cotton famine." The total cost of it, including recent additions and internal fittings, has been about £35,000; the endowment fund is £60,000; and the annual income and cost of management amount to something like £6500 each. There are three

theatres and numerous clubs—political, social, and literary—in the town. The Orange Hall was opened in 1890. Journalism is represented by two evening dailies and two weekly papers. Corporation Park is on the northern side of the borough, on a fine slope of Rividge Hill. It is about 50 acres in extent. The land was purchased in 1855 by the Corporation for £3237. The same body afterwards laid out the grounds—making beautiful walks, drives, fountains, lakes, &c.—at a cost of about £20,000, and in 1857 the park was opened. From the top of it there is a fine view of the town and the surrounding districts. Many new buildings—mansion-like residences, villas, terraces, &c.—have been erected in the neighbourhood of the park, and this side is the most attractive or fashionable residential part. Blackburn Gas Lighting Company was founded in 1819; in 1877 the whole of its buildings, plant, &c., were purchased by the Corporation. The works of the old water company, established in 1848, became by purchase the property of the Corporation in 1875. The gathering ground for water is about five miles south-east, and the supply is good. The out townships of Lower Darwen, Livesey, Witton, and Little Harwood are provided with water by the Corporation from the same source. The local charities are numerous, and almost all of them are of modern foundation. The nucleus of the Lancashire Independent College, at Whalley Range, near Manchester, was formed in Blackburn. An institution designated the Independent Academy was established here in 1816, by the Congregationalists, with the object of educating young men for the ministry of their denomination, and the work of it was continued until 1843, when its professors and students were transferred to the College at Whalley Range. A free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1514 by Thomas, Earl of Derby, in connection with his chantry in Blackburn Parish Church. This was superseded by a grammar school which Queen Elizabeth founded and endowed in 1567—a school which, with the exception of requiring a small gift by each pupil to the master at Shrove-tide every year, had to be “free to all the world.” The first Sir Robert Peel, who was born at Peel Fold, near Blackburn, was educated at this old establishment. Robert Bolton, a notable Puritan divine, and one of the most erudite men of his generation, was likewise a scholar here; as also was Anderton, who subsequently went to Christ’s College, Cambridge, and was termed, on account of his eloquence, “The golden-mouthed Anderton.” The present grammar school building is quite a modern one; it was completed, along with the headmaster’s house, in 1885, the total cost being about £7000. In the borough of Blackburn there are now 67 places of worship—viz., 21 Episcopalian, 10 Congregational, 3 United Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 9 Wesleyan Methodist, 5 United Methodist Free Church, 6 Primitive Methodist, 5 Roman Catholic, 1 Society of Friends, 1 Swedenborgian, 1 Wesleyan Free Church, 1 Catholic Apostolic, 1 Salvationist, and 1 Undenominational. The original parish church was, it is conjectured, built about the year 596. In the reign of Stephen (1135-54) it was supplanted by a new one. This second structure was replaced by a third in or about the year 1350. And the third was superseded by the present building, which was erected in 1820-26, at a cost of £26,000. In 1875 the parish church was entirely renovated and reseated. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. According to the most reliable records, there have been from 1070 (earliest available date) up to now 34 rectors and vicars of Blackburn; the present vicar being the Rev F. A. R. Cramer-Roberts, D.D., who was instituted in 1887, and simultaneously made coadjutor-bishop of the diocese of Manchester. There is a cemetery, open to all denominations, about a mile on the north-eastern side. The cost of purchasing the land and laying out the same was about £18,000, and the ground was opened for burial purposes in 1857. All the banking, postal, telegraphic, and telephonic facilities reckoned essential to a large modern business centre exist at Blackburn.

Blackburn, a village in Kimberworth township, W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles W of Rotherham. The population is largely employed at Winchank in the manufacture of locomotive engines.

Blackburn River, a stream of Cumberland, falling into the South Tyne, 2 miles above Alston.

Blackburton, Oxfordshire. See **BLACK BOURTON**.

Black-Burton, Yorkshire. See **BURTON-IN-LONSDALE**.

Blackbury, a hamlet in Colyton-Rawleigh parish, Devonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Colyton. A Roman camp is in its neighbourhood.

Black-Callerton, a township in Newburn parish, Northumberland, 6 miles NW of Newcastle. Acreage, 1384; population, 187.

Black-Carts and **Ryehill** form a township in the parish of Simonsburn, Northumberland, near the Roman Wall, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hexham, and 3 from Chollerford station on the North British railway. Hamshaugh is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 29; population, 22.

Black Combe, a mountain in the S of Cumberland, between Duddon Sands and the sea, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Ravenglass. It consists chiefly of clay slate, rises to an altitude of 1919 feet, and commands a panoramic view of Yorkshire, Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and Wales.

“This height a ministering angel might select;
For from the summit of Black Combe (dread name,
Derived from clouds and storms!) the amplest range
Of unobstructed prospect may be seen
That British ground commands.”

Black Country, The, a tract of mines and ironworks in the S of Staffordshire, and on the N verge of Warwickshire. It extends chiefly from Wolverhampton to Birmingham south-eastward, 13 miles, and from Dudley to Walsall north-eastward, 7 miles. “The name is eminently descriptive, for blackness everywhere prevails. The ground is black, the atmosphere is black, and the underground is honeycombed by mining galleries stretching in utter blackness for many a league. The scene is marvellous, and to one who beholds it for the first time by night terrific.”

Blackden, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Holmes Chapel station on the L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Knutsford. Acreage, 749; population, 148.

Blackdown or **Blakedown**, a hamlet in Kidderminster-Forgein, in the neighbourhood of Kidderminster, Worcestershire.

Blackdown, a village in Broadwinsor parish, Dorsetshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Beaminster.

Black Down, the highest summit of the Mendip Hills, in Somersetshire, 3 miles NE of Axbridge. It has an altitude of 1100 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a very extensive and brilliant view.

Black Down, an upland ridge on the mutual border of Somersetshire and Devonshire, around the sources of the Axe, the Otter, and the Culme rivers. It is chalky and black, and its highest point has an altitude of 1160 feet above the level of the sea, and is crowned by a column, erected by the inhabitants in honour of the Duke of Wellington.

Black Down, a hill-ridge in the NW of Dorsetshire, a continuation eastward of the Somerset and Devon Black Down. It rises to the altitude of 817 feet above the level of the sea; is crowned by a monument to Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy; and has a number of large marl pits, which have sometimes been regarded as Druidical.

Black Down, a high ridge on the E border of Hants, between Liphook and Petersfield. It commands a picturesque view of the neighbouring parts of Sussex towards Midhurst and Petworth.

Black Down, a barren eminence in the Isle of Wight, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ventnor.

Blackenhall. See **BLAKENHALL**.

Blacker, a small village in Worsbrough township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles S of Barnsley. It is 1 mile from Dorecliffe station on the M.S. & L.R., and has a post and money order office under Barnsley.

Blacker, a village in Darton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Barnsley. The nearest station is Darton (1 mile) on the L. & Y.R. There is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Black Force, a cascade on Fell Head, Westmoreland, within the basin of the Lupe, 6 miles SSW of Orton. It occurs at the head of a wild chasm approached from Borrow Bridge, and consists in the fall of a streamlet from such a giddy height as to be all reduced to spray before reaching the bottom.

Blackford, a hamlet in Stoke-St-Milborough parish, Salop, 8 miles NE of Ludlow.

Blackford, a chapelry in Wedmore parish, Somersetshire, between the rivers Axe and Brue, 6 miles from Cheddar station on the G.W.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ S of Axbridge. It has a post office under Weston-super-Mare; money order and telegraph office, Wedmore. Population, 456. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. In the parish is a noted mineral spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £300. Patron, the Vicar of Wedmore. The church is modern.

Blackford, a parish in Somersetshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Wincanton, and 3 from Sparkford station on the G.W.R. Post town, Wincanton. Acreage, 724; population, 118. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £152 with residence. The church is Early English, with a fine Norman entrance-arch, and was restored in 1880. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A beautiful spring rises here called the "Nun's Well."

Blackford, a manor in Selworthy parish, Somersetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Minehead.

Blackford Bridge. See BURY.

Blackfordby, a parish, formed in 1876 from portions of the parishes of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Seal, and Hartshorne, and which includes the villages of Blackfordby and Boundary, and the township of Boothorpe, Leicestershire. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW from Ashby-de-la-Zouch station on the M.R. Post town, Burton-on-Trent; money order and telegraph office, Woodville. Area, 1302 acres; population of the civil parish, 1040; of the ecclesiastical, 1359. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £193, in the gift of Lord Donington. The church, erected in 1858 on the site of the old building, is a structure of grey sandstone in the Early English style. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. Boundary is a straggling village about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the NE. Boothorpe is a township $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile SW of the village of Blackfordby.

Blackfriars, an extra-parochial spot in St Alphege parish, Canterbury city, Kent.

Blackfriars, a parish within Leicester borough, Leicestershire.

Blackgang Chine, a grand chasm on the S coast of the Isle of Wight, down the seaward face of St Catherine's Hill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Ventnor. The crest of the hill above it is 769 feet high, and the precipices on its flanks are in some parts 400 feet deep. It commences in two large, separate, convergent fissures; it then goes down in a deep, declivities, crumbling gorge; and it terminates by flinging a tiny streamlet over a precipice of 40 feet upon the beach. The shore below it is strewn with massive fragments of fallen rock; the whole chasm is so black, naked, shattered, and profound as to strike the mind with awe; and it flings back from the vibrations of even a light gale a reverberating sound like thunder. The approach to it is enclosed, and leads through a toy-shop, and there are a hotel and good lodging-houses in the neighbourhood. The *Clarendon*, West Indianman, was wrecked opposite the Chine in October, 1836, when all on board except three seamen perished.

Black-Hambleton, the highest point of the Hambleton Hills which bound the great central or York plain on the east, 9 miles NW of Helmsley. It has an altitude of 1300 feet, and commands a magnificent view.

Black-Head, a headland on the SE coast of Cornwall, dividing Mevagissey Bay from St Austell Bay. It is 153 feet high.

Black-Head, a promontory on the S coast of Cornwall, 6 miles NE of the Lizard. It is bare and sombre, but possesses interest for beautiful serpentine.

Blackheath, a hamlet and hundred in Kent. The latter extends into the parishes of Charlton, Greenwich, Kidbrooke, Lewisham, and Lee, is within the parliamentary boroughs of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Woolwich, and the County of London as constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is included in the Lewisham and Greenwich District Board of Works. The North Kent railway has a station at Blackheath, and passes under the east end of the heath by a tunnel about a mile long. The heath, 267 acres, lies S of Greenwich Park, 6 miles from London by road. It is dry and healthy, and commands very fine views. Many

barrows, seemingly of the British-Roman period, have been opened on it along the line of Watling Street; and a cavern, called the Point, about 150 feet long, with four irregular chambers, supposed to have been artificially formed as a retreat during the struggles between the Saxons and the Danes, occurs on the ascent above Greenwich Park. The vicinity of the tract to London occasioned it to be the scene of some memorable transactions, and its freedom from damp and smoke has long made it a favourite retreat of London citizens. The Danes encamped here in 1011. Wat Tyler, at the head of 100,000 followers, encamped here in 1381. Henry IV. met the Emperor Palæologus here in 1400. Henry V. was welcomed here with great pomp by the London magistrates and chief citizens in 1415 on his return from Agincourt. The Emperor Sigismund was received here by Henry in 1416, and conducted hence in state to Lambeth. Jack Cade raised his banner here on one of the old barrows in 1450. Henry VI. encamped here in 1452 to oppose the Duke of York. Edward IV. was received here by the London citizens in 1474 on his coming from France. Lord Audley with his Cornish troops took post here in 1497, and was beaten by the Earl of Oxford. Cardinal Campeio, the papal legate, was met here in 1519 by the Duke of Norfolk. And Henry VIII. met here Anne of Cleves in 1539, and conducted her hence to Greenwich Palace. Two other famous scenes here are depicted by Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott. Montague House, the residence of Queen Caroline, stood here, but has been demolished. Brunswick House, the "Babiole" of Lord Chesterfield, afterwards occupied by the Duchess of Brunswick, and Lord Lyttleton's villa, the residence of General Wolfe, are adjacent to Greenwich Park. Two houses, called the Bastle and the Minceed-Pie-House, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, are on Maze Hill. Morden College, founded in 1695 by Sir John Morden for decayed merchants, a brick quadrangle amid considerable grounds, and now supporting upwards of 70 inmates, is on the S side. The ecclesiastical districts are: the parishes of All Saints and St John, the perpetual curacies of the Church of the Ascension, and St Michael's, Blackheath Park; there is also the proprietary chapel of St German; net value of All Saints, £400, of St John, £600. Patron of All Saints, the Vicar of Lewisham. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, a mission hall erected in 1883, and a Roman Catholic church which is dedicated to Our Lady Help. The Blackheath and Charlton Cottage Hospital was established in 1880. There is a working men's club, a large proprietary school for boys and a High School for girls, and a natural history society. Population of All Saints parish, 2255; and of St John, 5067.

Blackheath, a small town and ecclesiastical parish in the civil parishes of Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, and Halesowen, Worcestershire. The town stands $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Rowley Regis station on the G.W.R., 3 miles SE of Dudley, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 8965. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church, situated in the civil parish of Halesowen, is a large, modern, red brick building. There are Primitive Methodist and New Connexion Methodist chapels.

Black Heath, a wild open tract in the centre of Wilts, immediately S of the Ridge-way, and in the northern part of Salisbury Plain, SE of Market-Lavington.

Black Haddon, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland, 6 miles from Angerton railway station, on an affluent of the river Blyth, 11 miles SW of Morpeth. Post town, Newcastle. Acreage, 1668; population, 56.

Blackhill and Shotley Bridge almost form one town, and are in the parish of Benfieldside, Durham, with a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) and a station on the N.E.R. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £300 with residence. Patrons, the Crown and the Bishop of Durham alternately. The church, built in 1855, is in the Early English style. There are two Methodist, a Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels.

Blackhow-Topping, an eminence among the eastern moors of the E. R. Yorkshire, near the Pickering and Whitby railway, 9 miles NE by N of Pickering. Here are numerous tumuli and other ancient works.

BLACKLAND

Blackland, a parish in Wilts, near the Roman road, 1½ mile SE of Calne station on the G.W.R., and 7 miles ESE of Chippenham. Post town, Calne under Chippenham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Population, with Calstone Wellington, 344. Blackland House was formerly the seat of the Maundrells, afterwards the property of the Tanner family, and now belongs to the Brown family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury, annexed to Calstone Wellington; value, £800. The church was repaired in 1859.

Black-Lane, a station on the L. & Y.R., 2 miles W by S of Bury, Lancashire.

Blackley, a township and an ecclesiastical district in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Irk, near the Manchester and Leeds railway, 3 miles N of Manchester, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of St Peter, 6189, and of St Andrew 1143. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton manufactories and in extensive dyeworks. There are two churches—viz. St Peter's and St Andrew's, the latter being at Higher Blackley. The livings are rectories; gross value of St Peter's, £550 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Manchester; of St Andrews, £300 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Manchester. St Peter's Church, with accommodation for 1000 persons, was rebuilt in 1844 and enlarged in 1879, and is in the Early English style, with a fine tower, in which there is a peal of 13 tubular bells, and a beautifully illuminated four-dial clock. It existed as far back as 1545, consequently is in possession of some curious records and antique oak furniture. St Andrew's Church was built in 1866. There are four Methodist, and Roman Catholic and Unitarian chapels, a Church institute, and a reformatory. There are Conservative and Liberal clubs, the Blackley Co-operative Reading Room and Library, a fire brigade, a home for penitents, a convalescent hospital for children, and also some valuable charities connected with St Peter's Church.

Blacklow Hill, a small wooded eminence, near Guy's Cliff, 1½ mile N of Warwick. A stone cross on it commemorates that Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the minion of Edward II., was beheaded here in 1312. The hill commands a delightful and diversified view.

Blackmanstone, a parish in Kent, 5 miles ESE of Ham Street station on the S.E.R. Post town, Folkestone; money order and telegraph office, Dymchurch. Acreage, 300; population of the civil parish, 11; of the ecclesiastical, with Dymchurch and Eastbridge, 629. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £44. Patron, the Archbishop.

Blackmill, a village in Glamorgan, 5½ miles WNW of Llanntrisant. It has a station on the Llynvi and Ogmore branch of the G.W.R., and a post and money order office under Bridgford; telegraph office, Ogmore Vale.

Blackmoor. See SELBORNE.

Blackmoor, Herefordshire. See BLAKEMERE.

Blackmoor-Foot, a hamlet in Huddersfield parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. There is a reservoir covering 100 acres for supplying Huddersfield.

Blackmoor Vale, the valley of the Cale river, on the mutual border of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, south-south-eastward from Wincanton toward Sturminster. It is flanked by hill ranges, often 4 miles asunder, and has a rich, tenacious, marshy soil, notable as pasture land, and for the vigorous growth of oaks. It was originally called White Hart Forest, from an incident in a hunt by Henry III.

Blackmore, a tithing in Melksham parish, Wilts, 2 miles from Melksham.

Blackmore, a parish in Essex, 3½ miles ESE of Chipping-Ongar station on the G.E.R., and 4 NW by W of Ingatestone, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 2588; population, 599. An Augustinian priory was founded on the site of the manor house by the De Sampfords, in the time of Henry II.; passed, under Cardinal Wolsey, to his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, and afterwards to Waltham Abbey, and was given at the dissolution to Robert Smith. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £126. The church belonged to the priory, and is ancient, small, and good. There is also a Baptist chapel.

Black Mountains, a wild, high mountain ridge on the

BLACKPOOL

E border of Brecknockshire, extending 16 miles southward from the valley of the Wye near Ilay to the valley of the Usk below Crickhowel. Its highest point is Pen-Cader-Fawr, 2545 feet high, 5 miles SE of Talgarth.

Black Notley. See NOTLEY, BLACK.

Black Park, a township in Whitechurch parish, Salop, 2 miles NE of Whitechurch. This township contains two small lakes, Blackmere and Ossmere.

Blackpill, a hamlet in Oystermouth parish, Glamorgan, on the W side of Swansea Bay, 2 miles N of Mumbles. It has a station on the Swansea and Mumbles railway, and a post office under Swansea; money order and telegraph office, West Cross.

Blackpits, a village 3 miles from Rochdale, in Lancashire. It has several large mills.

Blackpool, a small village on the coast of Devonshire, 3 miles SSW of Dartmouth.

Blackpool, a municipal borough, a town, and a fashionable watering-place on the west coast of Lancashire. It is 227 miles from London, and within convenient distance of Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, and Lancaster, and has three stations on branches of the L. & Y.R. and L. & N.W.R. Its situation is good and very healthy. It stands on a ridge of low clay cliffs; overlooks a fine bathing beach of hard sands; commands charming views along the coast and across the sea to Wales and the Lake district, and consists of well-built houses ranged in an irregular terrace about 2 miles long. The town is lighted with gas and electricity by the town council, and has a capital water supply. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a police station, and banking establishments. Markets are held daily during the season, and on Saturdays in the winter. The borough was incorporated in 1876, and its area extended in 1879. The Church of St John's was built in 1878 on the site of the old church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £380 with residence. Patron, Trustees. Christ Church was erected in 1866, and is Early English in style. The living is a vicarage; gross value, £500 with residence, in the gift of five trustees. Holy Trinity Church, at South Shore, was erected in 1836, and is in the Norman style. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £260 with residence. The Roman Catholic church is a handsome Gothic edifice, and nearly all Christian denominations have chapels. Other buildings of importance are a drill hall, a floral hall, three theatres, free library and reading-rooms, and the court-house. The free library was opened in 1880. A tower, 500 feet high, on the model of the Eiffel Tower at Paris, was erected in 1893, at an estimated cost of about £40,000. Visitors are to be raised by hydraulic lifts to enjoy the extensive view. There is a handsome promenade about 3 miles long, and three excellent piers, which are lighted by electricity. There is an electric tramway on the promenade. The Victoria Pier was opened in 1893, and at the point there is a large pavilion for concerts and dancing capable of seating 2000 people. The Winter Gardens, the Royal Palace Gardens, Bellevue Gardens, the aquarium, a menagerie, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are favourite resorts of visitors. At Clarendon Park, with an area of 60 acres, and at Rakes' Gardens, there are ornamental grounds, conservatories, refreshment rooms, and buildings for public entertainment. Three newspapers are issued weekly. There are two large hydropathic establishments and numerous hotels and boarding-houses. The area of the borough is 3610 acres; population, 23,816. At the west end of the town a public house now occupies the site of a mansion, the seat of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, and the retreat of the Pretender in 1715 while the measures were in progress for the rebellion.

Blackpool Parliamentary Division of Lancashire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 72,955. The division includes the following:—Amonderness—Alston, Barton, Broughton, Elston, Fulwood, Goosnargh-with-Newsham, Grimsargh-with-Brookholes, Haigh-ton, Hothersall; Lea, Ashton, Ingol and Cottam; Ribbles-ton; Whittingham, Woodplumpton; Kirkham—Bispham-with-Norbreck, Bryning-with-Kellamergh, Carleton, Clifton-with-Salwick, Eccleston (Little) with Larbreck, Elswick,

BLACK PRINCE'S CHANTRY

Freckleton, Greenalgh-with-Thistleton, Hardhorn-with-Newton, Kirkham, Layton-with-Warbreck, Lytham, Marton, Medlar-with-Wesham, Newton-with-Scales, Poulton, Ribby-with-Wrea, Singleton (Great and Little); Treales, Roseacre and Wharles; Warton, Weeton-with-Preese, Westby-with-Plumpton; Leyland (New Division, part of)—Farington, Hoole (Little), Hoole (Much), Howick, Hutton, Longton, Penwortham; Preston, municipal borough.

Black Prince's Chantry. See CANTERBURY.

Blackrake, a hamlet in Carlton-Highdale township, Coverham parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 7 miles SW of Middleham.

Blackrock, a reef in the mouth of the Mersey, 3 miles NNW of Liverpool. A lighthouse stands on it, a round white tower, built in 1830, at a cost of £35,000, with a revolving minute light 88 feet high, showing also a fixed light at a lower elevation when there is 12 feet water in the channel.

Blackrock, a village in Llanelly parish, Brecknockshire, 2 miles from Brynmawr. It has a post office under Aber-gavenny; money order and telegraph office, Brynmawr.

Blackrod, a village, a township, and a parish in Lancashire. The village stands on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, on elevated ground near the river Douglas and the Bolton and Preston railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Chorley, and has two stations on the L. & Y.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chorley. Its site is supposed to have been occupied by the Roman station Coccium, on Watling Street, and many Roman relics have been found. The township comprises 2388 acres; population, 4021. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in bleachworks and collieries. A fire in a colliery here was extinguished by directing the river Douglas into it. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £380 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Belton. The church is good, and there is a Wesleyan chapel. A free grammar school, founded in 1568, and now incorporated with one at Rivington, has an endowment producing an income of £260, besides an exhibition of £65 per annum at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and there are charities amounting to £200 per annum.

Black Sail, a foot-pass from Wastdale-Head, up Mosedale, to the head of Ennerdale, in Cumberland.

Blackslade, a hamlet in the parish of Widdelcombe-in-the-Moor, Devonshire.

Blacksnappe, a hamlet on the old Roman road, in the township of Over Darwen, Blackburn parish, Lancashire.

Blacksole. See WROTHAM.

Blackstakes, a roadstead in the river Medway, above Sheerness, in Kent.

Blackstone, a hamlet in Kidderminster-Forgeon, Worcestershire, on the river Severn, 2 miles below Bewdley. A picturesque range of cliffs, called the Blackstone Rocks, here harks the Severn.

Blackstone-Edge, a range of high hills along the mutual border of Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 miles ENE of Rochdale.

Blacktail, a shoal, with a beacon, on the coast of Essex, extending off from the mouth of the Thames, past Shoeburyness to the Maplin-sand.

Blackthorn, a township in Ambrosden parish, Oxfordshire, on Akeman Street, 3 miles SE by E of Bicester, which is the post town, money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2031; population, 283. It has a mission-room connected with the church at Ambrosden, and a small Congregational chapel.

Blacktoft, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the left bank of the river Ouse, about a mile above the junction with the Trent, where the estuary of the Humber commences. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by E of Staddlethorpe railway station, and 8 ESE of Howden, and it includes the hamlet of Staddlethorpe, and has a post and telegraph office under Howden; money order office, Newport. The parish consists of the townships of Blacktoft and Scalby, and the extra-parochial chapelry of Cheapdes. Acreage, 1761; population of the civil parish, 478; of the ecclesiastical, 525. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £255 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat structure, with apse, small chancel, and 3 sweet-toned bells. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Black-Tor, a rocky hill in Dartmoor Forest, Devonshire, $\frac{6}{7}$ miles ESE of Tavistock. It has a picturesque appearance, and overhangs an ancient British town.

BLACKWOOD

Black Torrington. See TORRINGTON, BLACK.

Blackwater, The, a river of Essex. It rises 3 miles ESE of Saffron-Walden, and runs past Braintree, Coggleshall, Witham, and Maldon, to the North Sea at Mersea Island. It makes great folds in its course, yet goes prevalently south-eastward to Braintree, east by southward thence to Coggleshall, southward thence to Maldon, and east by northward thence to the sea. Its length is about 40 miles, and its last reach, below Maldon, to the length of 10 miles, is estuary of the mean width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It bears the name of the Pant for some distance below its source, and it receives the Chelmer at Maldon.

Blackwater, The, a river of Dorset and Hants. It rises near Cranborne in Dorset, and runs 15 miles south-south-eastward to the Stour, a little above Christchurch, in Hants.

Blackwater, The, a river of Surrey, Hants, and Berks. It rises near Farnham, traces the boundary first between Surrey and Hants, then between Hants and Berks, and goes altogether about 18 miles northward and west-north-westward to the Loddon near Swallowfield.

Blackwater, a village on the SW border of Hants, on the Blackwater river, 2 miles NW of Christchurch.

Blackwater, a village in Yateley parish, on the NE border of Hants, on the Blackwater river, adjacent to the Reading branch of the S.E.R. It has a station on the railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.), and a Baptist chapel. Sandhurst and Wellington colleges are in the vicinity.

Blackwater, a hamlet in the Isle of Wight, 2 miles S by E of Newport. It has a post office under Newport, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Blackweir, a suburb of Cardiff, Glamorgan, 1 mile N of Cardiff.

Blackwell, a parish, including the hamlets of Hillcote and Newton, in Derbyshire. The parish lies on the verge of the county, and has a station (Westhouses and Blackwell) on the M.R., 137 miles from London. It has a post and money order office under Alfreton; telegraph office, Tibshelf and Newton (R.S.) Acreage, 1739; population, 3140. There are extensive collieries, and the district is noted for its cheese. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church was rebuilt in 1827-28 and enlarged in 1879. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. An institute and reading-room was erected by the Blackwell Colliery Company in 1878. The same company also support a colliery hospital.

Blackwell, a township in Bakewell parish, Derbyshire, annexed to the chapelry of Taddington and Priestcliffe. The station is Miller's Dale on the M.R. Acreage, 1083; population, 42. The manor belonged to Wm. Peverel in the reign of Henry I., and is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

Blackwell, a village and a township in Darlington parish, Durham, on the river Tees, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW by S of Darlington. Post town, Darlington, with money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1571; population, 391. Blackwell Hall is the seat of the Allan family, and was the death-place of George Allan the antiquary. There are a Free Methodist chapel and workmen's club and reading-room.

Blackwell, a hamlet in Tredington parish, Worcestershire, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NW by N of Shipton-upon-Stour.

Blackwell, a station on the M.R., 2 miles NE of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

Blackwell, High and Low, two hamlets in St Cuthbert parish, Cumberland. Carlisle is the nearest railway station. The manor was given in the time of Edward III., by the heiress of Sir John de Wigton, to Sir Robert Parvinge.

Blackwood, a village in Bedwelly parish, Monmouthshire, on the river Sirhowy, 8 miles SW of Tredegar, and 15 NW of Newport, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It has a station on the Sirhowy branch of the L. & N.W.R., an iron foundry and two collieries, and a large public hall. There is a small church, a chapel of ease to Bedwelly parish church, and Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Blackwood and Crowborough, a township in Horton parish, Staffordshire, 4 miles W of Leek.

Blackworth. See BACKWORTH.

Blacon-cum-Crabhall, a township in the parish of Holy Trinity Chester, Cheshire. Blacon is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Chester, and has a station on the Cheshire lines and M.S. & L. Joint railway. Crabhall is 2 miles NW of Chester. Acreage, 1077; population, 261.

Blaco-Hill, a hill $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bawtry, in Notts. It has vestiges of a Danish camp.

Blades. See BLAIDES.

Bladon, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands adjacent to the S end of Blenheim Park, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Handborough station on the G.W.R., and 2 miles S of Woodstock. It has a post office under Woodstock, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Handborough (R.S.) Acreage, 851; population of the civil parish, 432; of the ecclesiastical, with Woodstock, 2170. The manor belongs to the Duke of Marlborough. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of New and Old Woodstock, in the diocese of Oxford; joint net yearly value, £390 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Marlborough. The church, which was built in 1804, was restored and almost rebuilt in 1891. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Blaen, a prefix of Welsh names, signifying "the upper part," "the end," "the extremity," "the point."

Blaenau Festiniog, a small town in Festiniog parish, Merionethshire, 4 miles N of Festiniog, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Bettws-y-Coed. It owes its existence to the extensive slate quarries in the neighbourhood, and has three stations on the L. & N.W.R., the G.W.R., and the Festiniog narrow-gauge railway to Portmadoc; a head post office, a market-hall, and two banks. The church is good, and there are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Blaenavon, a town and an ecclesiastical parish in Monmouthshire. The town stands on the Avon-Llwyd river, on the Newport, Pontypool, and Blaenavon branch of the G.W.R., and has also a station on the Blaenavon branch of the L. & N.W.R., 6 miles NNW of Pontypool. It has a post office (R.S.O.) The Blaenavon Company, who own most of the land, have very extensive iron, steel, and coal works here, and also brick factories. There are two breweries and a gas and water company. The town is governed by a local board. There is a town-hall, erected in 1869, and an hospital for accidents, erected and supported by the Blaenavon Company. A new club, public hall, and other offices, used as a workmen's institute, was erected in 1893. Markets are held on Saturdays, and fairs on 16 April and 17 September. The ecclesiastical parish of Blaenavon-cum-Capel Newydd, constituted in 1860, includes the village and comprises parts of the parishes of Llanover, Llanfoist, Llanwenarth, and Treveithin. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 11,377. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Llandaff, and since 1864 has included Capel Newydd; gross value, £300 with residence. The church was built in 1804, and restored in 1883. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive and Calvinistic Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels. The urban sanitary district of Blaenavon comprises parts of Llanfoist, Llanover, Llanwenarth, Aberystuth, and Treveithin, with Pontypool, the area being 4606 acres; population, 11,452.

Blaengwrach, a township in Glynecorrwg parish, Glamorgan, in the Vale of Neath, adjacent to Glyn-Neath station on the G.W.R., 9 miles NE of Neath. Post town, Glyn-Neath, under Neath. Acreage, 2871; population, 206. Many of the inhabitants are employed in copper and iron mines. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the perpetual curacy of Glynecorrwg, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is small, and was restored in 1853.

Blaenhoddan, a township in Cadoxton parish, Glamorgan, in the Vale of Neath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Neath. Acreage, 3739; population, 2709. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in copper mines.

Blaenllecha, a portion of the hamlet of Ferndale, Glamorgan, in Llanwvonne parish, on the eastern side of Rhondda Fach river. It has a post office under Pontypridd; telegraph office, Ferndale.

Blaenllynfi, a quondam borough town in Cathedine parish, Breconshire, near Llyn-Safadawn, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Crickhowell. Remains stand here, low broken walls and a

deep fosse, of a castle which is thought to have been the residence of Prince Hwgan early in the 10th century, and was afterwards the seat of the Norman lord of Welsh Talgarth.

Blaenpenal or **Blaenpennal**, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Llanddewi-Brefi parish, Cardiganshire, on the river Aeron, 4 miles NW of Tregaron, under which it has a post office. Acreage, 4231; population, 472. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £160. The church is good.

Blaenporth, a parish in Cardiganshire, 6 miles NW of Cardigan. It includes part of the village of Aberporth, which has a post office under Cardigan. Acreage, 3532; population, 689. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £139.

Bladgon, a tithing in Cranborne parish, Dorsetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Cranborne.

Bladgon, a hamlet in Stannington parish, Northumberland, near the river Blyth and the N.E.R., 7 miles S of Morpeth, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Plessey railway station. Post town, money order and telegraph office, Cramlington (R.S.O.) It was held in the time of Henry III. by John de Plessis; passed in 1567 to the Fenwicks, and afterwards to the Whites, and now contains Bladgon Hall, the seat of the Ridley family.

Bladgon, a hamlet in Paington parish, Devonshire, 5 miles E by N of Totnes.

Bladgon, a tithing in Pitminster parish, Somersetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Taunton. It has a post office under Taunton, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Trull.

Bladgon, a parish in Somersetshire. The parish lies under the Mendip Hills, 6 miles NE by E of Axbridge station on the G.W.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and a fair on the last Friday of Aug. Acreage, 3133; population of the civil parish, 901; of the ecclesiastical, 939. There is a public village hall, used on Sundays as a Baptist chapel. Some ruins at Reghillbury are said to be remains of an ancient palace. Lapis calaminaris is found. In the village is an ornamental sheet of water. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £419 with residence. The church is modern, and there is a Methodist chapel. Dr John Langborne was rector.

Bladgon Hill. See BLACK DOWN, Dorsetshire.

Blagrave, a tithing in Lambourn parish, Berks, in the vicinity of Lamborn.

Blades or **Blades**, a hamlet in Melbecks township, Grinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Reeth.

Blaina, a village in the parish of Aberystuth, Monmouthshire, 2 miles SSE of Nantyglo. It has a station on the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) There are extensive iron and tin-plate works and furnaces. The parish church, an edifice in the Norman style, was rebuilt in 1857. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive and Calvinistic Methodist, and Presbyterian chapels.

Blaisdon, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 miles SE of Longhope station on the G.W.R., and 4 N of Newnham, under which there is a post office; money order office, Westbury-on-Severn; telegraph office, Huntley. Acreage, 950; population of the civil parish, 210; of the ecclesiastical, 203. Blaisdon Hall is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £219 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1869, with the exception of the tower.

Blaise-Castle, the seat of the Harford family, in Henbury parish, Gloucestershire, stands in a picturesque limestone ravine, 4 miles NNW of Bristol. The house is modern, and contains a fine collection of pictures. The grounds are beautiful, and have a lofty tower which commands a brilliant view across the Severn into Wales. There is a Roman encampment in the grounds. Ten cottages, built here in 1810 from a design by Nash, for the aged servants of the family, are remarkable for beauty of design and situation.

Blakedown, a place in Hagley parish, Worcestershire, with a station (Churchill and Blakedown) on the G.W.R., 3 miles NE of Kidderminster, under which there is a post and money order office; telegraph office, Belbroughton.

Blake-Fell, a wild, bleak moor on the road between Ennerdale Lake and Lowes Water, in Cumberland.

Blakehall, a station on the G.E.R., $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of Ongar, in Essex.

Blakeley. See BLACKLEY.

Blakemere or **Blackmoor**, a parish in Herefordshire, about 2 miles from the river Wye, and 5 SW of Moorhampton station on the Swansea, Brecon, and Hereford branch of the M.R., and 10 W by N of Hereford. Post town, Madley (R.S.O.); money order office, Ploughfield; telegraph office, Staunton-on-Wye. Acreage, 1121; population, 165. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Preston-on-Wye, in the diocese of Hereford; joint value, £230. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church was originally Norman, and was rebuilt in 1877; it retains a Norman arch, and has stained windows.

Blakemore-Vale. See BLACKMOOR VALE.

Blakenall Heath, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in the Foreign of Walsall, Staffordshire. The hamlet is 1 mile E of Bloxwich, and has a post and money order office under Walsall; telegraph office, Bloxwich. The parish includes also Goscote, Little Bloxwich, Leamore, Harden, Coal Pool, and part of Bloxwich. Population, 5255. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £200 with residence. The church was built in 1870. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Blakeney, an ecclesiastical parish in Avre civil parish, Gloucestershire, on the W side of the Severn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Avre station on the G.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Newnham. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newnham, and fairs on 12 May and 12 Nov. It includes the tithings of Bledisloe, Etloe, and Hagloe. Population, 909. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £213. Patrons, the Haberdashers' Company. The church is modern. There are Congregational and Baptist chapels.

Blakeney, a small seaport and a parish in Norfolk. The seaport stands on a natural harbour of its own name, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Holt station on the Eastern and Midland railway, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ E of Wells station on the G.E.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Holt (R.S.O.) It was anciently called Snitterley, and it got the right to a market in the time of Henry III. A Carmelite monastery was founded at it about 1295, and given at the dissolution to William Rede; and some remains of the edifice, including several fine arches, are still standing. John de Baconsthorpe, who was styled "the resolute and subtle doctor," held a place in the monastery, and rose to be head of the English Carmelites. The parish church, on an eminence a little S of the town, is a curious flint structure, in Early and in Later English; has a lofty embattled tower, which serves as a mark to mariners in taking the harbour; and contains a fine ancient font, three sedilia, and remains of a screen and stalls. It was restored at a cost of over £6000 in 1883-87. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The harbour has a dangerous shifting bar, yet serves well both for commerce and for shelter. The chief export is corn; the chief imports are coal, timber and deals, oilcake, and manure. The parish comprises 1432 acres of land, with 1048 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 807; of the ecclesiastical, 974. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Glandford and the rectory of Cockthorpe and Little Langham, in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £500 with residence. Patron, Lord Calthorpe.

Blakenhall, a village and a township in Wyburnbury parish, Cheshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Crewe, 1 mile from Betley Road station, on the L. & N.W.R. Acreage, 1644; population, 186.

Blakenhall Heath, Staffordshire. See BLAKENALL HEATH.

Blakenham, Great, a parish in Suffolk, on the river Gipping, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Claydon station on the G.E.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Needham-Market. It has a post office under Ipswich; money order and telegraph office, Claydon. Acreage, 875; population, 276. The manor belonged to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy, and passed in the time of Henry VI. to Eton College. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £135 with residence. The church, an ancient building of flint and rubble, was restored in 1876. There is a Baptist chapel.

Blakenham, Little, a parish in Suffolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Claydon station on the G.E.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Needham-Market. Post town, Ipswich; money order and telegraph office, Claydon. Acreage, 1070; population of civil parish, 159; of the ecclesiastical, 221. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £252 with residence. The church, a building of flint and stone, in the Early English and Decorated styles, was restored in 1868.

Blakesall, a hamlet in Wolverley parish, Worcestershire, 3 miles N of Kidderminster. Blakeshall House is the chief residence.

Blakesley, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Towcester station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 S of Weedon; and has a post and money order office under Towcester, which is the telegraph office. The parish includes also the hamlet of Wood-end, and part of the hamlet of Foxley. Acreage, 2391; population, 453. Blakesley Hall belonged anciently to the Knights of St John, and is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £280 with residence, in the gift of Hereford College, Oxford. The church, which contains a brass of 1416, is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and some valuable charities.

Blake Street, a railway station on the Birmingham, Sutton Coldfield, and Lichfield branch of the L. & N.W.R., 3 miles N of Sutton Coldfield, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ S of Lichfield.

Blakestone. See BLAXTON.

Blakewell, a hamlet in Marwood parish, Devonshire.

Blanchland, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Northumberland. The village stands in a deep, narrow green vale, flanked by heathy hills, on the N side of the Derwent river, 7 miles from Rowley station on the N.E.R. Riding Mill, 10 miles distant, is, however, the station most used. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Riding Mill (R.S.O.) The township, united with Newbigen, together form Shotley High Quarter. The ecclesiastical parish consists of the S portion of Newbigen, and the part of Hexhamshire S of Devil's Water. Area, 7411 acres of land and 39 of water; population of the township, 276; of the ecclesiastical parish, 288. A Premonstratensian convent was founded here in 1165 by Walter de Bolbeck; raised to the rank of a mitred abbey in the time of Edward I.; given at the dissolution to John Bellow and John Broxholm, passed by purchase to Bishop Crewe, and was bequeathed by him, along with other estates, for charitable purposes. Some of the scenes of Besant's historical novel "Dorothy Forster" are laid here. Much of the surface is moor and morass. The living is a titular vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; gross value, £319 with residence. The church has been properly restored; the conventual buildings have been turned to secular uses, such original parts of them as remain are merged in the modern superstructures.

Bland, a hamlet in the township and parish of Sedbergh, W. R. Yorkshire.

Blandford-Forum, a municipal borough, a town, and a parish in Dorsetshire. The town stands on the river Stour, and on the Somerset and Dorset Joint railway, 121 miles from London, 10 miles NW by W of Wimborne-Minster. It dates from remote times; but was damaged by arms in the Civil War, and by fire in 1579, 1677, 1684, 1713, and 1731, —suffering in the last of these years a demolition of all its houses except forty; and it now presents as modern and sprightly an appearance as any town in the county. It comprises two main streets, meeting in a spacious market-place; and consists chiefly of red brick houses, with high roofs and ornamented fronts. The town-hall is a handsome edifice of Portland stone, with Doric columns and entablature. The corn-exchange was built in 1855 and restored in 1892, and is a commodious structure. The chief bridge across the Stour is a substantial structure of six arches. There is a literary institution and Young Women's Christian Association. A cottage hospital was opened in 1889. There are Constitutional and Liberal Clubs. The parish church, built after the fire of 1731, is a handsome Grecian edifice, with a tower, and was thoroughly restored in 1879. A pump under a portico, adjacent to the church, was erected in 1760 as a memorial of the fire. There are two high-roads

mansions—one, Dale House, in Salisbury Street, and the Old House in the Plocks—the only existing ones which date prior to 1731. A farmhouse, in the outskirts beyond East Street, includes remains of Damorey Court, the seat in the time of Edward II. of Roger D'Amorie, constable of Corfe Castle. Bryanston Park, the seat of Viscount Portman, terminates one of the streets. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Blandford, a railway station, two banks, three hotels, two dissenting chapels, five endowed schools, almshouses, and some large charities. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on 7 March, 9 September, and 8 November. The manufacture of very fine point lace was formerly carried on. The town is a borough by prescription, but sent members to Parliament only under Edward I. and Edward III.; it was incorporated by James I. and is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and it is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. By the Local Government Act of 1889 the area of the municipal borough was extended to correspond with the urban sanitary district, and now includes part of Blandford-Forum, part of Blandford St Mary, and part of Bryanston. Area of the municipal borough, 145 acres; population, 3974; of the civil parish, 497 acres; population, 3985; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1014. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £168 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. Archbishop Wake, Archbishop Lindsay, Bishop Lisle, Dean Ryves, Creech, Pitt, Bastard the poet, Sagittary the physician, E. Wake the founder of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and John A. James, the author of the "Anxious Inquirer," were natives. This town gives the title of Marquess to the eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough. The neighbourhood is very rich in Roman and British remains.

Blandford Park, called also *Corbury Park*, the property of Lord Churchill, in Oxfordshire, adjacent to the G.W.R., 1 mile S from Charlbury station, and 6 miles WNW of Woodstock. It belonged to the first Lord Clarendon. The Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, died at it in 1588.

Blandford-St-Mary, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Blandford-Forum. Post town, Blandford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1895; population of civil parish, 375; of the ecclesiastical, 359. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £218 with residence. Patron, Worcester College, Oxford. The church contains a monument erected by Governor Pitt, grandfather of the great Earl of Chatham, to the memory of his father, some time rector of the parish. Dr Brown Willis the antiquary was a native.

Blankney, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1 mile S of Blankney station on the Spalding and Doncaster joint extension of the G.N.R. and G.E.R., 9 miles N of Seafood and 10 from Lincoln. It includes the hamlet of Linwood, and has a post office under Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Metheringham. Acreage, 6781; population, 627. Blankney Hall is a fine mansion of stone. The saloon is hung with magnificent tapestry of great value. It is now the seat of the Chaplin family, and in connection with it there is a famous stud of thoroughbred horses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £540 with residence. The church, a Gothic building of stone, was restored in 1880.

Blakenwell, a tithing in Corfe-Castle parish, Dorset, in the vicinity of Corfe-Castle.

Blaston St Michael and St Giles, two ecclesiastical parishes in Leicestershire, which conjointly form a village and township, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Hallaton station on the G.N.R., and 5 miles SW of Uppingham, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Hallaton. Acreage, 1287; population of the township, 100; of the ecclesiastical parishes of St Giles, 70, and Blaston St Michael, with Hallaton, 785. The living of St Michael is a donative annexed to Hallaton rectory; joint gross yearly value, £720 with residence. The living of St Giles is a donative rectory; gross value, £229 with residence. Both livings are in the diocese of Peterborough. The churches of both parishes are small Gothic buildings of stone. The Manor House and Blaston Hall are chief residences.

Blatchington or Bletchington, East, a parish in Sussex, on the coast, 1 mile NNW of Seafood station on the L.B. & S.C.R. Post town, Seafood under Lewes, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 735; population, 434. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is good, and was restored in 1860. A convalescent home, for men only, was erected in 1890 for the county of Surrey.

Blatchington or Bletchington, West, a parish in Sussex, near the South Coast railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Brighton, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 873; population, 95. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Brighton, in the diocese of Chichester. The Church of St Peter lay in ruins for more than a century, but has recently been beautifully restored.

Blatchinworth forms with Calderbrook a township in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire. The township bears the name of Blatchinworth-with-Calderbrook, is 3 miles NE of Rochdale, and contains seven hamlets and Littleborough village—the last with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester, and a station on the L. & Y.R. Area, 4781 acres; population, 8384. It has romantic scenery, numerous good residences, a church, several dissenting chapels, an endowed school, cotton and woollen mills, collieries, and rich quarries.

Blatherwick or Blatherwycke, a parish in Northamptonshire, on an affluent of the river Nen, 3 miles SW of King's Cliffe station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 NW by N of Oundle. It comprises the ancient parishes of Holy Trinity and St Mary Magdalene, united in 1448, and has a post office under Wansford; money order office, King's Cliffe; telegraph office, Bulwick. Acreage, 2011; population, 142. Blatherwick Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £330 with residence. The church has a brass of Sir H. Stafford of 1548, and is an ancient building of stone, the nave and the tower being Early Norman, and the chancel Early English. There is also a private chapel.

Blawith, a township and an ecclesiastical division in the civil parish of Ulverston, by Conistone Lake, 4 miles from Torver station on the Conistone branch of the Furness railway, 5 from Greenodd station on the Windermere branch of the Furness railway, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ N of the town of Ulverston, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Greenodd. Acreage, 2995; population of the township, 153; of the ecclesiastical district, 180. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor. Much of the surface is upland moor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church, which is dedicated to St John the Baptist, is an edifice of slatestone and red sandstone in the Gothic style, and was built in 1862.

Blaxhall, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the river Alde, 2 miles NE of Wickham-Market Junction station on the G.E.R., and 5 SSW of Saxmundham, with a post office under Wickham-Market; money order and telegraph office, Tuastall. Acreage, 2018; population, 567. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £456 with residence. The church, a building of brick in the Early English style, was restored in 1863. The manor belongs to the Earl of Guilford.

Blaxton or Blakestone, a township and a village in Fingnogley parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 5 miles NE of Bawtry, which is the post town. Acreage, 1850; population, 168. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Blaydon, a manufacturing village in the parish of Winton, Durham, on the river Tyne, and on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 4 miles W of Newcastle-on-Tyne. There is a suspension bridge over the Tyne. It has a large manufacture of articles in fire-clay, also glass-bottle, chemical, and engineering works, and good transit communication, by river and by railway, with neighbouring ironworks and collieries, and is a considerable, well-built place, with regular streets running N and S. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office called Blaydon-on-Tyne (R.S.O.), a railway station, two chief inns, a mechanics' institute, a handsome church, and three Methodist chapels. The urban sanitary district includes Winton, Chopwell, and Stella. Acreage,

9349; population, 13,371. Axwell Park, the fine seat of the Claverings, is in the vicinity.

Blaze, St, a small town and a parish in Cornwall. The town stands under an amphitheatre of wooded heights, with a station on the G.W.R., 276 miles from London, and 4 ENE of St Anstell. It took its name from Blaise, Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, who is said to have landed at Par in the third century, and to have suffered martyrdom in 316. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Par station (R.S.O.), and is a centre of traffic for the neighbouring mines. The town hall was erected in 1881, and will accommodate about 500 persons. There is a Working Men's Institute, established in 1882. The parish includes also Par harbour. Acreage, 1791; population of the civil parish, 2705; of the ecclesiastical, 1716. Much scenery within the parish and in the neighbourhood is picturesque and romantic. Pridaux, an ancient edifice with granite stairs, is on a height above the town; and Pridaux Warren, the remains of an ancient earthwork, is on an adjacent height. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; value, £120 with residence. The church has an effigy of St Blaise, and is good; it was restored in 1883. There are Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and United Free Methodist chapels. The vicarage of Biscovey or Par is a separate benefice. R. Allen, who brought oolite stone into use, was a native.

Bleaberry-Fell, a mountain ridge on the E side of the upper part of Derwent Water, in Cumberland.

Bleaberry-Tarn, a lakelet between High Stile and Red Pike, on the left bank of Buttermere vale, in Cumberland.

Bleadon, a parish in Somersetshire, on the river Axe, 1 mile from Bleadon and Uphill station on the G.W.R., 139 miles from London, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Weston-super-Mare. It includes the hamlets of Oldmixon and Shiplet, and has a post office under Weston-super-Mare, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2962; population, 563. Remains of an ancient British camp are on Bleadon Hill, and bones, coins, and armour have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £450 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church was repaired in 1859. M. Casanbon was for some time rector.

Blean, a parish and an ancient forest in Kent. The parish is called also St Cosms and St Damian-in-the-Blean, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Canterbury, on the Whitstable branch of the S.E.R., and has a post office under Canterbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2334; population, 662. Much of the land in the north is under coppice. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £217 with residence. The church is small. The forest belonged anciently to the Crown, extended from the vicinity of Herne to that of Chatham, was given away piecemeal, both before and after the Conquest, till nearly all was alienated, and gradually lost the character of a forest, till it became known simply as the Blean. Wild boars abounded in portions of it so late as the Reformation, and the yellow pine marten is still occasionally found.

Bleangate, a hundred in the lathe of St Augustine, Kent.

Blean, High and Low, two hamlets in Bainbridge township, N. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile SW of Askridge.

Bleasby, a hamlet in Legsby parish, Lincolnshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Wragby. It was formerly a parish.

Bleasby, a parish, with a village and a railway station, in Notts, on the river Trent and on the M.R., 4 miles SE of Southwell. It includes the hamlets of Gbismere, Notown, and Goverton, and its post town is Southwell. Acreage, 1538; population of civil parish, 282; of the ecclesiastical, with Halloughton, 347. Bleasby Hall is the seat of the Kelhams. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Halloughton, in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient and very good. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bleasdale or Admarsh, a township and chapelry in Lancaster parish, Lancashire, among the hills, 5 miles ENE of Garstang railway station. It has a post office under Garstang (R.S.O.), which is the telegraph office; money order office, Caldervale. Acreage, 7298; population of the town-

ship, 402; of the ecclesiastical district, 293. Most of the area was formerly forest, belonging to the Crown. Bleasdale Fell is 1709 feet high. The living of Admarsh-in-Bleasdale is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester; value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. The church was built in 1837. There are an endowed school and the North Lancashire Reformatory School.

Blea Tarn, a lakelet at the head of Wateudlath, in Cumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Keswick.

Blea Tarn, a hamlet and a lakelet in Warcop parish, Westmoreland. The hamlet lies on the E side of Patterdale, 6 miles NNE of Ambleside. The manor was given, in the time of Henry II., by John Tailbois to Byland Abbey in Yorkshire, and a cell to that abbey was built on it. The lakelet lies high, and sends a streamlet, jointly with that from Angle Tarn, to the head of Ullswater.

Blea Tarn, a lakelet in Little Langdale, Westmoreland, in a deep, rocky hollow, at a high elevation, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Ambleside. Wordsworth made its basin the home of the Solitary in his "Excursion," and described it as

"Beneath our feet a little lowly vale,—
A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high
Among the mountains; even as if the spot
Had been, from eldest time, by wish of theirs,
So placed to be shut out from all the world."

Blea Water, a lakelet in Bampton parish, Westmoreland, on high ground on the W side of Mardale, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bampton.

Blechingdon. See BLECHINGTON.

Blechingley. See BLECHINGLEY.

Blechynden, a coastguard station on Southampton Water, Hants, adjacent to the S.W.R., 2 miles WSW of Southampton, of which it is a suburb.

Bledffa or Blethvaugh, a village and a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Lugg and in Radnor Forest, 3 miles SWS of Llangunllo station on the L. & N.W.R. and 7 SW of Knighton. It has a post office under Llangunllo (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Knighton. The parish includes the hamlet of Monanghty. Acreage, 4139; population, 124. The surface is to a considerable extent hilly. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £151 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is good.

Bledington, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the verge of the county, adjacent to Chipping Norton junction on the G.W.R., and 4 miles SE of Stow-on-the-Wold. It has a post office under Chipping Norton; money order office, Kingham; telegraph office, Chipping Norton junction railway station. Acreage, 1539; population, 354. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value £150 with residence. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is ancient, chiefly Early English and Decorated; it contains interesting old stained glass, an annuary, and a Norman font; it consists of chancel, nave with clerestory, and aisles, south porch, and an embattled western tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bledisloe, a tithing in Blakeney ecclesiastical and Awre civil parish, Gloucestershire, 2 miles SE of Newnham.

Bledlow, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands in a romantic ravine, called the Glyde, on the verge of the county, 2 miles SW of Princes Risborough, and has a station on the G.W.R., and a post office under Princes Risborough (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish includes also the ecclesiastical parish of Bledlow-Ridge. Acreage, 4169; population, 978. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £180. Patron, Lord Carrington. The church is Early English, was restored in 1876, and stands on the brink of the ravine at the village. The church at Bledlow-Ridge is a building of flint and stone in the Early English style, and was erected in 1868. The living is a vicarage; net yearly value, £130. Pitch Green and Routs Green are adjacent hamlets.

Blelham Tarn, a lakelet in the extreme N of Lancashire, near Windermere Lake, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Ambleside. The medicinal leech abounded in it, but has been exterminated.

Blencarn, a township in Kirkland parish, Cumberland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Kirkoswald. This township is 2 miles from

Newbiggin station on the M.R., and has a mineral spring and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

Blencogo, a township in Bromfield parish, Cumberland, 2 miles from Leigate station on the Carlisle and Maryport railway. Acreage, 1778; population, 180. Boacher, who supplemented Johnson's Dictionary, was a native.

Blencow, Great, a township in Dacre parish, Cumberland, 4½ miles WNW of Penrith. It has a station on the Cocker-mouth railway, and a post office under Penrith, both of the name of Blencow; money order and telegraph office, Greystoke. There is a free grammar school founded in 1576 by Thomas Burbank.

Blencow, Little, a township in Greystoke parish, Cumberland, 4½ miles WNW of Penrith. It has a post office of the name of Blencow under Penrith; money order and telegraph office, Greystoke. Population, including Greystoke, Johnby, Motherby, and Gill, 571. There is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Blendon, a hamlet in Bexley parish, Kent, 3¼ miles E of Dartford.

Blendworth, a parish in Hants, on the border of Bere Forest, 3 miles NW of Rowlands Castle railway station on the L. & S.W.R., and 7 SSW of Petersfield. Horndean is the post town. Acreage, 2334; population, 291. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £186 with residence. The church is a handsome edifice, in the Decorated style, with lofty tower and spire.

Bleng, The, a stream of Cumberland. It rises on Hay Cock, 2½ miles NW of Wastwater, and runs 6 miles south-westward to the vicinity of Gosforth, then goes 2½ miles eastward to the Irt.

Blenheim Park, formerly extra-parochial, now a parish, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, in Oxfordshire, on the river Glyme and on Akeman Street, immediately W of Woodstock, and 1½ mile N from Handborough station on the G.W.R. Post town, Woodstock, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2137 of land and 132 of water; population, 151. The Duke of Marlborough is lord of the manor and sole landowner. This was a royal demesne, containing the ancient palace of Woodstock, was given to the great Duke of Marlborough, along with the parliamentary grant of £500,000 for decorating the grounds and building a mansion, and took its present name from his victory of Blenheim on the Danube on 2 Aug., 1704. The park is entered from Woodstock by a triumphal arch; it has much diversity of surface, and was laid out by "Capability Brown;" it abounds with fine old trees, and displays groups of wood so arranged as to represent the battle of Blenheim; and it contains a lake of 260 acres, spanned by a fine three-arched bridge—a column 134 feet high, surmounted by a colossal statue of the great duke—a curious old house, called High Lodge, once inhabited by the profligate Earl of Rochester as ranger of the park—a spring, called Rosamund's Well, traditionally said to have supplied the bath of the "Fair Rosamund" during her residence in the "Bower"—and traces of Akeman Street, together with spots in which remains of Roman buildings have been found. The gardens possess great wealth of plants, and contain two temples dedicated respectively to Diana and Hygeia; the Cascade, artificially constructed, but looking entirely natural; the Fontaine, modelled after that of the Piazza Navona at Rome; and some fine specimens of statuary and architecture, modelled after the antique. The palace was founded in 1705, but not completed till after the great duke's death. It was designed by Vanbrugh, and is esteemed his masterpiece, and it cost about £300,000. It consists of a centre and two wings connected by colonnades, forms three sides of a square, enclosing a court, measures 348 feet along the front, and is in the Grecian style, faulty and very heavy, yet shows such skilful combination of porticoes, colonnades, and towers as to look highly imposing. The chief apartments are the hall, 67 feet high, with ceilings allegorically representing the battle of Blenheim; the great dining-room, at one time thick with pictures by Rubens and Vanduyke; the saloon, with walls and ceiling decorated by La Guerre; the library, 183 feet long, with marble statue of Queen Anne by Rysbrack; and the chapel, with marble monument of the great Duke and his Duchess by Rysbrack, and with a Lombard pulpit in Derbyshire spar. The collection of paintings and of objects

of vertu was one of the largest and choicest in Britain, inasmuch that Waaggen said—"If nothing were to be seen in England but Blenheim, with its park and treasures of art, there would be no reason to repeat the journey to this country." This valuable collection of gems and paintings, as well as the library, have now all been dispersed. The Ansieci Madonna, by Raphael, was acquired for the National Gallery at a cost of £70,000.

Blenkinsopp, a township in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland, about 2 miles from Haltwhistle station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. It has a post office at Greenhead. Acreage, 2487; population, 694. The castle is the ruin of a strong square tower, erected in 1339, the ancient seat of the Blenkinsopps, noted for their Border feuds, and Blenkinsopp Hall is now the property of the Joicey family, who are the chief landowners. A Roman altar was found in 1720, and an inscription to Ceres in 1816. Coal is worked.

Blennerhasset and Kirkland, a township in Torpenhow parish, Cumberland, on the river Ellen, ¼ mile from Bagrow station on the Carlisle and Maryport railway, and 4 miles WNW of Ireby. It has a post office under Aspatria (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Mealsgate. Acreage, 1263; population, 503. There is a Congregational chapel.

Bletchingley or Blechingley, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands on an eminence, adjacent to one of the sources of the Medway river, near the Roman vicinal way, 3 miles E of Redhill junction station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 5 E by N of Reigate, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Redhill. It claims to have been a place of ancient importance, is said to have once possessed seven churches, contains some picturesque old houses, and sent members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. till disfranchised by the Act of 1832. It formerly had a weekly market. The parish includes also the hamlet of Ham Farm. Acreage, 5621; population of civil parish, 1882; of the ecclesiastical, 1746. The manor belonged at one time to the Clares, and passed to the Mordaunts, the Howards, and others. A castle on it, belonging to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, was destroyed in 1263 by the royal forces, but was afterwards restored, and the foundations of it may still be seen in the grounds of Castle Hill. Earl Godwin is said to have retreated to Bletchingley after the overwhelming of his fine Kentish manors by the sea, and to have lived there in great state; but he does not appear to have had any property there. Traces of a Roman villa under White Hill were discovered in 1813, and very many Roman coins have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £716 with residence, in the gift of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is Early English with traces of Norman; consists of nave, south aisle, and double chancel, with a tower; had once a wooden spire, 160 feet high; and contains some splendid monuments. It was well restored in 1870. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels, and some almshouses. Archbishop Herring and Bishop Thomas were rectors.

Bletchington, Sussex See BLATCHINGTON.

Bletchington or Bletchingdon, a parish in Oxfordshire. The parish lies near Akeman Street, the Oxford Canal, the river Cherwell, and is 6 miles SW by W of Bicester. It has a station about 1½ mile W of the village on the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Oxford. Acreage, 2654; population, 649. Bletchington Park is the seat of Viscount Valentia; was partly rebuilt near the end of last century; and occupies the site of a house which was held for the king, and surrendered to the Parliament, in the Civil War. A striped marble is found here, which has been used in ornamental architecture. The church is a building of stone, chiefly in the Perpendicular style. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £279 with residence. Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. Dr Fairclough was a native. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, and there are some endowed almshouses, and a farmhouse with medallion of Cromwell, at which he is said to have slept on the night before the battle of Bletchington.

Bletchley, a township and a parish in Bucks. The township lies adjacent to Watling Street, and on the L. & N.W.R., at the junction of the branches to Bedford, Oxford, and Banbury, 14 miles by railway E of Buckingham, and it has a

BLETCHLEY

station on the railway, and a head post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Bletchley Station. The parish includes also the hamlet of Water-Eaton. Acreage, 1308; population of the civil parish, 456; of the ecclesiastical, including Water-Eaton, 697. The original head-moor was Water-Eaton, and was given by William the Conqueror to Geoffry, Bishop of Constance, in Normandy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £630 with residence. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a tower, and was restored in 1867-68. It contains the tomb of Lord Grey de Wilton, who died in 1442, and a curious tablet to Dr Sparke, who was rector in 1616. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Water-Eaton.

Bletchley, a township in Moreton-Say parish, Salop, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Market-Drayton.

Bletherston, a parish in Pembrokeshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Clynderwen station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{5}{8}$ NW of Narberth, which is the post town. Acreage, 2398; population, 236. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llawhaden, in the diocese of St David's.

Blethvaugh. See BLEDDFA.

Bletsoe, a parish in the county of Bedford, on the river Ouse, and on the M.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Starnbrook railway station, and 6 NNW of Bedford, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Milton Ernest. Acreage, 2250; population, 337. An old castle, now a farmhouse, was the seat of the ancestors of Lord St John of Bletsoe. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £279 with residence. Patron, Lord St John. The church, which is an ancient cruciform building chiefly in the Decorated style, contains tombs of the St John family and of Frances, Countess of Bolingbroke. The manor belongs to Lord St John, and from this he takes the title of Baron of Bletsoe.

Blewbury, a village and a parish in Berks. The village stands near the Ridge Way and Icknield Street, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Upton station on the G.W.R., and 4 NE by N of East Ilsley, with a money order post office under Didcot (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Chilton. Acreage of parish, 4246; population, 628. The ancient manor-house was engirt by a moat and earthen rampart. Blewbury Hill has barrows and an ancient camp. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford, and till 1866 was united with Upton and Aston-Upton; net yearly value, £256 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is an ancient building of stone, flint, and rubble in mixed styles, and contains some very interesting tombs, monuments, and brasses. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, and some valuable charities. The parish is famous for its cherry orchards, large quantities of this fruit being grown for the London markets.

Bleyme, a hamlet in Llannon parish, Carmarthenshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNE of Llanelly.

Blickling, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the river Bure, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Aylsham station on the G.E.R., and 2 W of Aylsham town station on the G.N. & M.R. Post town Aylsham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2126; population of the civil parish, 325; of the ecclesiastical, with Erpingham, 708. The manor belonged anciently to King Harold; was given by the Conqueror to the Bishops of Norwich, and passed to the Dagworths, the Erpinghams, the Fastolls, the Boleyns, the Cleres, and the Hobarts. The mansion on it, in the time of Henry VIII., was the birthplace of Anne Boleyn, whence she married the king; and the present mansion, Blickling Hall, a seat of the Marchioness of Lothian, was built in 1624 by Sir Henry Hobart, and is a fine specimen of Tudor architecture. The library measures 127 feet by 21, and contains upwards of 12,000 volumes; and the various rooms are enriched with numerous family portraits and other interesting pictures, and with wooden figures of Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth. The grounds comprise about 600 acres, and contain statues from Oxnead Hall, a pyramid on a base of 45 feet square over the remains of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, and a fine lake, in form of a crescent, about a mile long. Charles II. and his queen visited the hall in 1671, and an old distich says:—

"Blickling two monarchs and two queens has seen;
One king fetched thence, another brought, a queen."

BLITHFIELD

The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Erpingham, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £294 with residence. The church, which is an ancient building of stone in the Perpendicular style, has a sculptured octagonal font; contains monuments and brasses of the old proprietors of the manor and of others; and was restored in 1878.

Blidworth, an agricultural village and parish in Notts, 5 miles SE from Mansfield, and a station on the M.R. Some ancient forest visitations were held here, as it stands nearly in the centre of old Sherwood. It has a post and money order office under Mansfield, which is the telegraph office. A large block of conglomerate is known as the Druid's stone, and may have been an accommodated altar. Area of the parish, 5473 acres; population, 1079. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £200. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. There are three chapels. Roman remains have been discovered, and traditions of Robin Hood and his followers abound. The views from Blidworth Hill are magnificent.

Blindbothel, a township in Brigham parish, Cumberland, 2 miles W of Cocker-mouth railway station. Acreage, 1261; population, 75.

Blindcrake, Isell, and Redmain, a township in Isell parish, Cumberland, 4 miles from Cocker-mouth station. Acreage, 4251; population, 292.

Blindley-Heath, a chapelry in Godstone parish, Surrey, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Godstone station on the S.E.R., and $\frac{5}{8}$ N by W of East Grinstead. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Redhill. Population, 1051. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; value, £170. Patron, the Vicar of Godstone.

Blind Tarn, a mountain lakelet in Farness, Lancashire, on the S side of Dow crag, under Walney scar, 3 miles W of Conistone.

Blisland, a parish in Cornwall, on the border of the moors, 4 miles NNE of Bodmin, and $\frac{5}{8}$ N of Bodmin Road station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Bodmin; telegraph office, St Breward; money order office, St Tudy (R.S.O.). Acreage, 6445; population, 510. Granite, schist, stream-tin, and other minerals are found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £495 with residence. The church has a fine brass of 1410, and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A fair is held on the Monday after Sept. 11.

Blisworth, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands on the Grand Junction Canal, 1 mile SSW of the L. & N.W.R., at the junction of the line to Northampton and Peterborough, and 4 SSW of Northampton; and it has a station of its own name at the railway junction, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). The parish comprises 1964 acres; population, 930. The Blisworth tunnel on the canal, SSE of the village, is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile long. The Blisworth cutting on the railway goes through hard hne limestone; is 2 miles long, with a mean depth of 50 feet; and though not the largest work of its kind on the line, was the most difficult. Building-stone is quarried, and some iron ore is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £160 with residence. The church is ancient, and of mixed architectural character, has a brass of 1503, and was restored in 1856, and further improved in 1889. There are two handsome stained glass windows in the chancel. There is also a Baptist chapel.

Blithbury, a hamlet in Mavesyn-Ridware parish, Staffordshire, on the river Blithe, 3 miles NE of Rugeley. There was a small Benedictine monastery here.

Blithe or Blythe, The, a river of Staffordshire. It rises 3 miles E of Lane-End, and runs about 22 miles SSE past Leigh, Chartley, Blithbury, and Kings-Bromley to the Trent, 7 miles above Borton.

Blithe or Blythe, The, Suffolk. See BLYTHE, THE.

Blithe-Bridge or Blythe-Bridge, a hamlet in Kingston parish, Staffordshire, on the river Blithe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Uttoxeter.

Blithe Marsh. See BLYTH MARSH.

Blithfield, a township and a parish in Staffordshire. The township lies on the river Blithe, 2 miles W by S of Abbots-Bromley, $\frac{3}{4}$ N of Rugeley, and 4 ENE of Culwich station on the L. & N.W.R. and North Staffordshire railway. It includes the hamlet of Admaston, at which there is a post

office under Rugeley; money order and telegraph office, Abbots Bromley. The parish includes also the liberty of Newton. Acreage, 3219, population, 292. Blithfield Hall is the seat of Lord Bagot, who is lord of the manor; it stands in an extensive park, and forms a large quadrangle with a tower and pinnacles, and contains some interesting portraits. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £320 with residence. Patron, Lord Bagot. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1851; it contains an ancient stone font and carved oak benches and chancel screen, piscina and sedilia, some windows containing 14th century glass, six bells, and monuments and brasses to the Bagot family. In the churchyard there is a cross, the base of which is probably older than the church. There is a school partly supported by an endowment.

Blockhouse Fort, a regular fortification, commanding the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. It has bastions and moat, is bombproof and casemated, and is armed with guns of the largest calibre, placed level with the water.

Blockley, a village and a parish in Worcestershire. The village stands in a south-eastern projection of the county, on the Fosse Way and the river Evenlode, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and has a station on the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) It is an ancient place, and had once a monastery, founded before 855, and a palace of the Bishops of Worcester. The parish includes also the hamlet and ecclesiastical parish of Aston-Magna, the hamlets of Dorne, Ditchford, Draycott, Northwick, and Paxford. Acreage, 7896; population of the civil parish, 2127; of the ecclesiastical, 1931. There is an electric lighting and manufacturing company. Traces of the Fosse Way exist, and many Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found. Northwick Park is an ancient seat, formerly of the Childes, and afterwards of the Rushout family. Addison was a frequent visitor here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £602 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is partly Norman, has a modern tower, and contains ancient monuments and brasses to the Rushout family and others. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. The vicarage of Aston-Magna is a separate benefice.

Blodwell, a township in Llanyblodwell parish, Salop, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Oswestry. Blodwell Hall is the deserted seat of the Tanatts, descendants of Einion, a prince of Powys.

Blolfeld, a village and a parish, and head of a union in Norfolk. The village stands near the Norwich and Yarmouth section of the G.E.R. and the river Yare, 1 mile NE of Brundall railway station, and 7 E of Norwich, has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Norwich, and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish comprises 3221 acres; population, 1151. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £614 with residence. Patrons, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The church is a building of flint and stone in 15th century Gothic style. There are also Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels, and some useful charities.

Blo-Norton or Norton-Belleau, a parish in Norfolk, at the verge of the county on the river Waveney, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Harling Road station on the G.E.R., and $9\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Thetford, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Garboldisham. Acreage, 1142; population, 262. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £150 with residence. The church is a building of flint and stone in the Early English style. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bloomfield, a village in Tipton parish, Staffordshire. There is a goods station on the L. & N.W.R., and a Wesleyan chapel.

Bloomsbury or St George Bloomsbury, a parish in Middlesex, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of St Paul's, London. It was originally part of St Giles-in-the-Fields parish, and was separately constituted in 1729. It includes Bloomsbury Square, Russell Square, Woburn Square, and part of Torrington Square, together with intermediate and adjacent streets. Part of it shows the architecture of the time of Queen Anne, and much consists of houses which were fashionable residences till about 1828. It contains the British Museum, and the buildings or offices of several metropolitan institutions. A sitting statue of Fox, 9 feet

high, by Westmacott, is in Bloomsbury Square, and a statue of the Duke of Bedford, also by Westmacott, is in Russell Square. St George's Church, adjacent to New Oxford Street, was built in 1731, at a cost of £9790, is in a mixed style of Doric and Corinthian, and has a steeple, modelled after Pliny's account of the tomb of Mansoul, crowned by a statue of George II. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London; gross value, £500 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. Christ Church, in Woburn Square, is a separate benefice, with income of £400. S. Jenyns and T. Hook were natives, and Richard Baxter, Sir H. Sloane, Dr Radcliffe, Akenside, Romilly, Lawrence, Lord Mansfield, and Lord Chancellor Loughborough were residents. See also LONDON.

Blore and Hales, a township in Staffordshire, in the Drayton-in-Hales or Tyrlay quarter of Market-Drayton parish, 3 miles E of Market-Drayton. An action was fought on Blore Heath, in 1459, between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists, and is commemorated on the spot by a cross.

Blore, a township and a parish in Staffordshire. The township bears the name of Blore-with-Swinscoe, and lies on the river Dove, 4 miles NW of Asbourne, which is the post town. Acreage of the parish, 1885; population, 178; of the ecclesiastical parish (which is called Blore Ray and includes Calton-in-Blore), 252. Blore Hall, formerly the seat of the Basset family, is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £125 with residence. The church dates from Norman times, as the pillars of its old doorway (now blocked up) clearly show. Its oldest windows are Early English. It was partly pulled down and restored in Tudor times. Since then its outward structure has undergone no change. Inside is a 15th century brass and other monuments to the Basset family, also an ancient screen, and a bit of old stained glass, pronounced to be the most beautiful in the diocese. The old oak in the church is all cloven, not sawn. The church was repaired in 1845, and again in 1877. In the parish of Blore and Swinscoe there are no less than eight or nine "Lows," or prehistoric burial mounds. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel in the hamlet of Swinscoe.

Blorenge, a mountain at the head of the Avon Llwyd valley, Monmouthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Abergavenny. It consists of old red sandstone, capped by carboniferous limestone and millstone grit, has an altitude of 1908 feet, and figures grandly in the scenery of north-western Monmouthshire.

Blowick, a beautiful small bay in Ullswater, Westmoreland, at the foot of Place Fell, about a mile N of Patterdale Inn.

Blowick, a suburb of Southport, Lancashire, with a station on the L. & Y.R., and a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Southport, which is the telegraph office.

Blowty, a township in Llangadfan parish, Montgomeryshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Llanfair.

Bloxham, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands 3 miles SW of Banbury, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Banbury, and a station on the Banbury and Cheltenham Direct railway. Acreage of parish, 3142; population, 1340. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £165 with residence. Patron, Eton College. The church is a fine edifice of mixed styles, from Norman to Late English, has a very beautiful Decorated spire, 195 feet high, was restored in 1866 at great cost, and contains monuments of the Griffiths and the Thorneycrofts. There are a Wesleyan chapel built in 1868, a Baptist chapel, a very large middle class school in the collegiate style, and charities £280.

Bloxholme or Bloxham, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 miles N of Sleaford, and 2 SW of Digby station on the G.N.R. and G.E.R. Post town, Dorrington under Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Rus Kington. Acreage, 1415; population of the civil parish, 114; of the ecclesiastical, including Digby, 458. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Digby, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint gross yearly value, £450 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. Bloxham Hall is a chief residence.

Bloxwich, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Staffordshire. The village stands on the Wyreley and Essington

Canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Walsall, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post office under Walsall. The principal manufactures are awl-blades, bridle-bits, stirrups, saddlers' needles, locks, &c. There are also flour and saw mills, collieries, and iron works. There is a public room used for lectures, &c., and there are a free library and a cemetery, a church working men's club, and two banks. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1842. Population, 6729. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £275 with residence. Patrons, the inhabitants. The church was rebuilt in 1791, and enlarged in 1833 and 1877. There are also two mission churches, and Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Primitive and United Methodist chapels. The ground in the centre of the village, which was formerly a common, has now been transformed into a public park. The ecclesiastical parish of **BLAKENALL HEATH** includes the hamlets of Blakenall Heath, Hardeo, Goscote, Little Bloxwich, and portion of Bloxwich.

Bloxworth, a parish in Dorsetshire, 3 miles E of Bere-Regis, and 5 NW of Wareham station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Wareham; money order and telegraph office, Bere-Regis. Acreage, 2827; population, 260. Of the surface of the parish, 1100 acres are heath, on which is a British or Danish camp called Woolbarrow. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £263 with residence. The church is very good; the chancel was restored in 1870, and the nave repaired and refitted in 1889.

Blubberhouses, a village and a township in Fawcett parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 7 miles N by W of Otley, under which there is a post office. Acreage of township, 3767; population, 82. Lord Walsingham is lord of the manor. The Brandrith Crags, a range of immense rocks, one of which, about 24 tons in weight, is a rocking stone, are in the neighbourhood. There is a chapel of ease, built in 1851.

Blue Anchor, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, Somersetshire, on Bridgewater Bay, 2 miles W of Watchet, with a station on the G.W.R., 180 miles from London. It occupies a rising ground, with a brilliant prospect, and is a small watering-place.

Blue Gill, a profound ravine on High Street mountain, Westmoreland, adjacent to the ascent of the highest summit from Troutbeck, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Windermere.

Blue John Mine, a chambered cave in the Mam Tor, Derbyshire, about a mile WNW of Castleton. It is entered by steeply descending stairs, and consists of a series of chambers, of which the most noteworthy is one 60 feet wide and 150 feet high, called Lord Mulgrave's Dining-room, and further in, another chamber, called the Crystallized Cavern, the most beautiful of them all; beyond this a profound gulf, overlooked by a rail-guarded ledge, makes a magnificent display of stalactites and crystals, and yields a vast quantity of beautiful spar, much used for making ornaments. It is visited under the direction of guides.

Blundeston, a parish in Suffolk, near the coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Somerleyton station on the G.E.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Lowestoft, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Somerleyton. Acreage, 1583; population of the civil parish, 741; of the ecclesiastical, including Flixton, 838. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Flixton, in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £348 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Blunham, a village and a parish in Beds. The village stands on the river Ivel, near the Cambridge and Bedford line of the L. & N.W.R., on which it has a station, and 7 miles E of Bedford. It was once a market-town. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Sandy. Acreage of parish, 1205; population of the civil parish, 599; of the ecclesiastical, 637. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £500 with residence. Patron, Earl Cowper. The church is Norman, and good. There are two Baptist chapels. Blunham House, belonging to the Payne family, is a chief residence.

Blunsdon-St-Andrew, a parish in Wilts, 3 miles SE of Cricklade station on the M.R. and S.W.R. Post town, Swindon; money order and telegraph office, Stratton St Margaret. Acreage, 3784; population, 902. The tithing of Blunsdon-St-Leonard (or Broad Blunsdon) was united with

Blunsdon-St-Andrew in 1884, and together form one civil parish, under the name of Blunsdon-St-Andrew, but are still separate ecclesiastically. Population of St Andrew, 109; of St Leonard, 793. The church of St Leonard is a handsome stone building in the Early English style; it was restored in 1872. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £283 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church of St Andrew is a small stone building in the Early English style. The living is a rectory; net value, £177. There are also Methodist, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. Blunsdon Abbey is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Bluntisham-with-Earith, a village and a parish comprising the townships of Bluntisham and Earith in Huntingdonshire. The village lies on the river Ouse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE from St Ives, and has a station at Earith Bridge on the G.E.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under St Ives. The parish comprises 3454 acres; population of the civil parish, 1065; of the ecclesiastical, 1044. The manor was given in 1015 to Ely Abbey, and now belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £934 with residence, in the gift of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is Early English, terminates in the east in a half hexagon, and has a screen, a piscina, and an octagonal font. There is a Baptist chapel.

Blurton, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Trencham parish, Staffordshire, adjacent to the Grand Trunk Canal, 2 miles E of Trencham. Post town, Stoke-on-Trent; money order office, Dresden; telegraph office, Longton. A portion of the township, with part of Stone parish, forms the ecclesiastical parish of St Bartholomew Blurton, the population of which is 438. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1867. There is also a mission chapel.

Blyborough, a parish in Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Kirton-in-Lindsey station on the M.S. & L.R., and 9 ENE of Gainsborough. It has a post office under Kirton-in-Lindsey (R.S.O.), which is the telegraph office; money order office, Willoughton. Acreage, 2446; population, 213. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £360 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1877, and is a building of stone in the Early English style. Blyborough Hall is a chief residence.

Blyford (formerly *Blythford*), a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the river Blythe, 3 miles E by S of Halesworth station on the G.E.R. Post town, Halesworth, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 874; population, 163; of the ecclesiastical parish, 166. The living is a donative rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £55. The church, which is an ancient building of flint, has two Norman doors and a Perpendicular English tower, but is mainly Early English and Decorated English.

Blymhill, a village and a parish in Staffordshire, near Watling Street, 6 miles NW by W of Brewod, 6 SE of Newport station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 ENE of Shifnal station on the G.W.R., with a post office under Shifnal; money order and telegraph office, Weston-under-Lizard. The parish includes the hamlets of Brierton and Brockhurst. Acreage, 3024; population, 532. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £474 with residence. Patron, Earl of Bradford. The church, which is dedicated to St Mary, is ancient, and was repaired in 1859; it contains memorials to the Dickinson family.

Blyth, a village and a township in Notts. The village, on a gentle ascent on the Rytton rivulet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Raaskill railway station and 7 NNE of Worksop, has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Rotherham. It was formerly a market-town, and it still has fairs on Holy Thursday and 20 Oct. Area of the township, 1347 acres; population, 566; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1728. The parish also includes the lordship of Hodcock, and the townships of Barby-Moor-with-Bilby, Ranskill, and Torworth, and part of Styrrup-with-Oldcoates. Blyth Hall, in Blyth township, belonged formerly to the Mellishes, and is now the seat of the Walkers. Serlby Hall, 2 miles N of Blyth village, is the seat of Viscount Galway. The country around these seats,

without the parks as well as within, is so rich and ornate as to look like a garden. An hospital for a warden, three chaplains, and a number of leprosy persons, was founded at Blyth-Spittal, to the S of Blyth village, by William de Cressy, Lord of Hodesac, but has all disappeared. A Benedictine priory was founded at Blyth village in 1088 by Roger de Builly, and given at the dissolution to Richard Andrews and William Ramsden, and a part of it, called the conventual nave, still stands connected with the nave of the parish church. The living is a vicarage, with Ranskill and Barnby Moor, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £184 with residence. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is a noble edifice in successive characters from Norman to Later English, has a very fine tower, and contains an effigy with armorial bearings of the Mellishes. It was restored in 1885 at a cost of over £3000. There are also a Wesleyan chapel, almshouses, and other charities.

Blyth-Bridge, a station on the North Staffordshire railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Cheadle.

Blythburgh, an ancient but decayed town and a parish in Suffolk. The town stands on the river Blythe, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles ESE of Halesworth, and it has a station on the Halesworth and Southwold railway. It has a post office under Halesworth, which is the money order and telegraph office. It was formerly a market-town of some note, but it suffered severely from a fire and other events in the 17th century, and went into decay. A priory of Black Canons stood here; was given by Henry I. to St Osyth's Abbey in Essex; and passed at the dissolution to Sir Arthur Hopton; and some trifling remains of its buildings still exist. The parish includes also the hamlets of Hinton and Balcamp. Acreage, 4325; population, 746. A battle between Anna, King of East Anglia, and Penda, King of Mercia, in which the former was slain, was fought at Balcamp in 654. The living is a vicarage, united with Walberswick, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £140 with residence. The church is a fine building of stone in the Perpendicular style, and has painted windows, a font, and remains of ancient monuments. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and the Blything workhouse.

Blythe, The, a river of Warwickshire. It rises near Chadwick-End, and runs about 12 miles northward, past Packington and Coleshill, to the Tame, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Coleshill.

Blythe, The, Northumberland. See **BLYTH, THE**.

Blythe or Blithe, The, a river of Suffolk. It rises near Wilky, and runs about 15 miles eastward, past Heveningham, Walpole, Halesworth, and Blythburgh to the North Sea at Southwold. It is navigable to Halesworth.

Blythe, Blyth, or Blithe, The, Staffordshire. See **BLITHE**.

Blythford. See **BLYFORD**.

Blyth Hall, the seat of the Dugdales, in Warwickshire, on the river Blithe, 1 mile NE of Coleshill. Sir William Dugdale (1605-86), the antiquary, historian, and author of the "Antiquities of Warwickshire," was born and died here.

Blyth Marsh or Blithe Marsh, a hamlet in Forsbrook parish, Staffordshire, on the river Blyth, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Stoke Creadle. It is adjacent to Blyth-Bridge station on the North Staffordshire railway, and has a post office of the name of Blyth-Bridge under Stoke-upon-Trent; telegraph office at the railway station. Blyth House is a chief residence. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Blyth, North, a fishing village in Cambois township, Bedfordshire parish, Northumberland, on the river Blyth, at its mouth, opposite South Blyth.

Blyth, South, a seaport town, forming with the lordship of Newsham and suburbs of Waterloo, Cowpen Quay, and Crofton, an ecclesiastical parish in Northumberland. The town stands on the S side of the river Blyth, at its mouth, and on the Blyth and Tyne railway, 288 miles from London. It was formerly a disagreeable place, of poor appearance, with narrow, irregular streets; but it has been much improved, and it now contains many good houses. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a railway station, two banks, three churches (one Roman Catholic), two Presbyterian chapels, a Congregational Free church, a Wesleyan chapel, three other Methodist chapels, a Christians' meeting-house, erected in 1882, and a Mechanics' Institute. A weekly market is held on Saturday; a large trade is carried on in

coals, brought from neighbouring collieries and shipped here; and there is much manufacturing industry in connection with shipping. The harbour has undergone great improvement in recent years at considerable cost, including docks, a quay of 1400 feet, and a breakwater of about 3000 yards, and is very safe, and can be entered by vessels in all weathers. The depth of water over the bar at full tides was formerly 16 feet, and this has been increased. Two fixed lights, put up in 1788, are 445 feet apart, and 26 and 48 feet high. The National Lifeboat Institution has a station here. Area of the township, including Newsham, 1226 acres, with 188 of tidal water and foreshore; population, including Newsham, 3728; of the ecclesiastical parish, 4553. The manor belongs to the Ridley family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne; net value, £200. Patron, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. The Thomas Knight Memorial Hospital, opened in 1887, has an endowment of £6000.

Blyth, The, a river of Northumberland. It rises 2 miles E of Thockington, and runs about 24 miles eastward, past Bradford, Whalton, Kirkley, Stannington, and Bedlington, to the North Sea at South Blyth.

Blyton, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands near the M.S. & L.R., $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NE of Gainsborough, and has a station on the railway, and a post office under Gainsborough, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Morton. The parish includes also the hamlet of Wharton. Acreage, 4705; population, 747. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £312 with residence. The church, an ancient building of stone in the Early English style, was restored in 1880. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Boardley. See **HETTON-WITH-BOARDLEY**.

Boarhunt, a parish in Hants, on the N slope of Portsdown Hill, 2 miles NE of Fareham station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town Fareham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2535; population of the civil parish, 333; of the ecclesiastical, including Southwick, 927. North Boarhunt, 2 miles from the church island, is where the greater part of the population live, and carry on the business of strawberry growing, &c. Portsdown Hill has an altitude of 447 feet, commands brilliant views, and is crowned by an obelisk to the memory of Lord Nelson. The living is a peculiar donative, with Southwick, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is Transition Norman, or possibly Saxon, but has been restored. Fort Nelson is an extensive fort, and will hold very large and heavy guns; it forms one of the hill defences of Portsmouth harbour. There is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Boarshurst. See **SADDLEWORTH**.

Boarstall or Borstall, a village and a parish in the county of Bucks, in Bernwood Forest, on the verge of the county, 7 miles NW of Thame station on the G.W.R. Post town, Brill, which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish comprises 3078 acres; population, 188. The manor was obtained from Edward the Confessor by the huntsman Nigel, for service done in the forest, and is now the property of the Aubrey family. Boarstall Tower, the old manor-house, played a conspicuous part in the Civil War, and is now a picturesque ruin. The living is annexed to the perpetual curacy of Brill, in the diocese of Oxford; joint net yearly value, £187 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1818, and contains monuments of the Aubreys.

Boat, Upper, a village in the Vale of Tafl, Eglwysilan parish, Glamorgan, 3 miles S of Pontypridd. It has an iron foundry. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Bobbersmill, a locality $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Old Basford, Notts, and 2 miles from Nottingham, which is the railway station, with a post office under Nottingham; money order and telegraph office, New Basford.

Bobbing, a parish in Kent, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Milton, and 2 miles NW of Sittingbourne station on the L.C. & D.R. Post town, Sittingbourne. Acreage, 1068; population, 435. The manor belonged to the Savages, and afterwards to the Clifords. Bobbing Court, the seat of the Savages, is now a ruin. Bobbing Street, about a mile NE of the church, is on a branch of Watling Street. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £106. The church is ancient and good, has a tower and spire, and contains a piscina and monuments of the Savages and the

Tnfons. Titus Oates was vicar. On Klycol Hill are the Sittingbourne Water-works. The Sittingbourne and Milton Joint Hospital for infectious diseases was erected on Klycol Hill at a cost of £5000.

Bobbington, a parish in Staffordshire and Salop, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of the river Stour, $\frac{5}{8}$ NW of Kingswinford, and 8 WNW of Stourbridge. It includes the hamlet of Halfpenny Green, and has a post office under Stourbridge; money order office, Claverley, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles distant; telegraph office, Kinver, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Acreage, 2680; population of the civil parish, 367; of the ecclesiastical, 336. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £98 with residence. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1878. New schools were built in 1892, and the endowment of a former school was merged into the general fund. Leaton Hall, the seat of the lord of the manor, is the chief residence.

Bobbingworth or **Boring**, a parish in Essex, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NW of Ogar station on the G.E.R., and $\frac{5}{8}$ SE of Harlow. It has a post office under Ongar, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1642; population, 313. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £381. The church is a small building of brick in the Decorated style. Blake Hall is a chief residence.

Bob's Nose or **Hope Nose**, a headland at the N side of the entrance of Tor Bay, Devon, 4 miles N of Berry Head. The Orestone, Loadstone, Thatcher, and Shag rocks, with from 5 to 10 fathoms water round them, are near it.

Bockenfield, a township in Felton parish, Northumberland. The railway station is at Acklington, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Acreage, 2466; population, 85. There is a sandstone quarry.

Bockhampton, a tithing in Lambourn parish, Berks, 1 mile E of the town of Lambourn.

Bockhampton, **Higher** and **Lower**, two villages in Stinsford parish, Dorset, 2 miles E of Dorchester. They have a post office of the name of Bockhampton, under Dorchester, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Bocking, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on the left bank of Blackwater river, and on a branch of the G.E.R., adjacent to Braintree; forms a suburb of that town, consists chiefly of one long street, and is a seat of petty sessions. A trade in baizes, called "bookings," was at one time prominent; and a manufacture of crape and matting is now carried on. The parish includes also High Garrett, and Bocking-Church Street, 2 miles distant from Braintree, with post, money order, and telegraph office under that town. Acreage, 4613 of land with 26 of water; population, 3526. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value £1204, with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a large building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style; had anciently three altars and five chantries, and contains some monuments and two brasses. There are two Congregational chapels and a Friends' Meeting House in Bocking, and a Unitarian chapel at High Garrett.

Bockleton, a parish in Worcestershire and Herefordshire, 5 miles S of Tenbury, and 8 E by N of Leominster. It includes the hamlet of Hampton Charles. Post town, Tenbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2755; population of the civil parish, 238; of the ecclesiastical, 319. Bockleton Court is the seat of the lord of the manor. Bricks and drain-pipes are manufactured at Hampton Charles. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £134 with residence. The church, which has been restored, is partly Norman, partly of the Decorated period; it has two Norman doorways, and a 16th century altar tomb. There is a mortuary chapel which belongs to the lord of the manor.

Bocconoc, a parish in Cornwall, on affluents of the river Lerrin, 4 miles from Lostwithiel station on the G.W.R. Post town, Lostwithiel, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2065; population of the civil parish, 314; of the ecclesiastical with Broadcote, 599. The manor belonged to the Courtenays, the Carmenowes, and the Mohuns, and was purchased by Governor Pitt, the grandfather of the great Earl of Chatham. The old mansion on it was the headquarters of Prince Maurice, and for a short time the residence of Charles I., who narrowly escaped being shot by an assassin on the grounds. The present mansion was built by Governor Pitt,

and improved by Lord Camelford. It was the birthplace of the Earl of Chatham, is now the residence of the Fortescue family, and contains a bust of Lord Chatham, some fine paintings by Kneller, Lely, and Reynolds, and two ebony chairs made out of Queen Elizabeth's cradle. The grounds are the finest in Cornwall, and contain an obelisk, 123 feet high, to the memory of Sir Richard Lyttleton. Lead mines were formerly worked, but were not productive. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Broadcote, in the diocese of Truro; net value, £209, with residence, in the gift of the Fortescue family. The church contains some good memorial windows, and was restored in 1873. There is a Wesleyan chapel and one for Bible Christians.

Bod or **Bode**, a prefix to Welsh or ancient British names, signifying an abode or dwelling.

Boddington, a parish in Gloucestershire, on the river Chelt, 4 miles NW by W of Cheltenham. It includes the hamlets of Barrow and Withey Bridge, and portion of that of Hayden. Post-town, Cheltenham. Acreage, 1982; population, 294. Boddington manor-house is a curious old mansion, formerly moated, and was besieged during the Civil War. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Staverton, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is ancient, and has a low western tower with a sun-dial; it was restored in 1876.

Boddington, **Upper** and **Lower**, are villages and parishes in Northamptonshire. Upper Boddington is $\frac{2}{3}$ miles E of Byfield station on the E. & W. Junction railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ from Fenay Compton station on the G.W.R., and 10 N of Banbury. Acreage, 1792; population, 275. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £320, with residence, in the gift of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The Oxford Canal Company have a reservoir, which is situated partly in this parish and partly in the parish of Byfield. Lower Boddington is 1 mile to the south. There is a church mission-room and a small Wesleyan chapel. Acreage, 1352; population, 212. Post town for both villages, Byfield (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office.

Bodedern, a village and a parish in the county of Anglesey. The village stands 3 miles ENE of Valley station on the L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{6}{8}$ E by S of Holyhead; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Valley (R.S.O.) It takes its name from Edern or Edeyrn, a hard of the 7th century, who resided at it. The parish comprises 4283 acres; population, 993. Presaddfed is an old mansion, once the residence of Sir John Bulkeley. A well-preserved cromlech is near this mansion. There is a woollen manufactory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is ancient, but has been rebuilt. There are Congregational, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Bodelwyddan, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in the civil parish of St Asaph, Flintshire, on the verge of the county, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SW of Rhuddlan station on the L. & N.W.R., 3 NW of St Asaph, and $\frac{5}{8}$ SW of Rhyl, with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Rhuddlan (R.S.O.) The manor belonged at one time to the family of Humphries, and was purchased from them in the time of Charles II. by Speaker Sir William Williams. The present mansion, Bodelwyddan Park, the seat of the Williams family, is a beautiful castellated edifice amid tasteful grounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £700 with residence. The church was built in 1856-60, by the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke as a memorial of her husband; stands on a conspicuous site; is a richly ornate structure in the Decorated style; comprises a nave of 66 feet, a chancel of 42½ feet, an octagonal vestry, and a tower and spire 202 feet high, and is said to have cost £60,000. The interior is elaborately adorned with rich carving, marbles, and stained glass, and contains an exquisitely carved oak pulpit, and a font of white Carrara marble.

Bodenham, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands near the river Lugg, 1 mile E of Dinmore station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. & G.W.) railway, and $\frac{6}{8}$ SSE of Leominster, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office; and was

once a market-town. There are remains of a large cross with a well in the village. The parish includes also the townships of Bowley, Bryan-Maud, Whitchurch-Maud, and the Moor. Acreage, 5295; population of the civil parish, 883; of the ecclesiastical, 878. Broadfield Court, Bodenham Manor, and Vennwood are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £410 with residence. The church is a fine cruciform Early English and Decorated edifice, with a square tower. It was beautifully restored in 1891. There is a school chapel at Maud Common, and a Wesleyan chapel at the Moor.

Bodenham, a village in Nunton parish, Wilts, 3 miles SSE of Salisbury, under which it has a post-office; money order office, East Harnham; telegraph office, Alderbury.

Bodewryd, a township and a chapelry in Anglesey, 3 miles SW of Amlwch, and 12½ NE of Holyhead. Post-town, Rhosgoch, Anglesey. Acreage of the township, 464; population, 30; of the chapelry, including Rhosbeirio, 60. The living is a vicarage with Rhosbeirio in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £220 with residence. Patrons, Lord Stanley of Alderley two turns, and Bishop of Bangor one turn. The church has monuments of the Wynnes, and is small.

Bodfach, a township in Llanfyllin parish, Montgomeryshire, on the river Cain, less than a mile NW of Llanfyllin. Bodfach House is situated amid fine grounds, with a charming view.

Bodfaen. See **BODVEAN**.

Bodfar, **Bodfary**, or **Bodvair**, a village in Flintshire, and a parish partly in that county and partly in Denbighshire. The village stands near the confluence of the rivers Clwyd and Wheeler, 4 miles NE of Denbigh; it has a station on the L. & N.W.R. and a post-office under Trefnant (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office, and is a good fishing-station. It lies on the Roman road from Chester to Caerhun, and has yielded numerous Roman coins, urns, and other relics. An ancient camp, supposed to be British, and called Mael-y-gaer, is on a neighbouring hill. The parish includes also the township of Aberwheeler. Acreage, 1494; population of the civil parish, 427; of the ecclesiastical, 818. The scenery of vale and hill is fine. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £222 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church stands on a rising ground, and has a good tower and a carved oak pulpit. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Bodferin or **Bodvern**, a parish in Carnarvonshire, on the coast, 4½ miles N by W of Aberdaron, and 14 W by N of Pwllheli. Post office, Llangwnadde, to which parish it is joined for ecclesiastical purposes. Acreage, 531; population, 45. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; tithe apportionment, £45. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church has disappeared, but there are ruins of an ancient chapel.

Bodffordd, a village in Hen Eglwys parish, Anglesey, 1½ mile SW of Llangwyllog station on the L. & N.W.R., and 2½ miles W by N of Llangefni, under which it has a post office, and at which is the telegraph office; money order office, Llangwyllog. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Bodham, a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles E of Holt station on the Joint G.N. and M.R., and 6 W of Cromer. It has a post office under Holt (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1720; population of the civil parish, 260; of the ecclesiastical, 258. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £283 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Later English style, and there is a Free Methodist chapel.

Bodiam or **Bodiham**, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands on the river Rother, 3½ miles ESE of Hurst Green, and 5 from Etchingham station on the S.E.R. It has a post office under Hawkhurst; money order and telegraph office, Sandhurst (Kent). A fair is held annually on 6 June. The parish comprises 1604 acres; population, 310. The manor belonged to Sir Edward Dalrymple, who fought at Crecy and Poitiers, and passed to the Lewknors and others. A grand strong castle on it was built by Dalrymple, and is now a picturesque ruin, nearly square, with round towers at the angles, square towers in the middle

of the sides, a great machicolated gateway, and remains of ancient defences and approach. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, in the diocese of Chichester; gross value, £127 with residence. The church is Early and Decorated English.

Bodicote, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in the civil parish of Adderbury, Oxford, near the Oxford Canal and the Cherwell river, 2 miles S of Banbury, and 3 from Bloxham station on the G.W.R., with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Banbury. Acreage of township, 1299, of which 11 are water; population, 715. Bodicote House, Bodicott Grange, and Red House are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £270 with residence. Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is an ancient building of stone, and there are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. Runbarb and henbane for medicine are cultivated.

Bodington. See **BODDINGTON**, Northampton.

Bodinnock, a hamlet in Lanteglos-by-Fowey parish, Cornwall, 5½ miles SSE of Lostwithiel.

Bodles, a hamlet in Bentley-with-Arksley parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles N of Doncaster.

Bodle Street Green is an ecclesiastical parish in Sussex, formed in 1855 out of the civil parishes of Warbleton, Hurstmonceux, Wartling, and Dallington, 6 miles from Hailsham station on the L.B. & S.C.R. It has a post office under Hailsham (S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Hurstmonceux. Population, 684. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £188 with residence. The church is a building of flint in the Gothic style.

Bodlyman, a township in Bettws-Abergele parish, Denbighshire, 3 miles SW of Abergele.

Bodlyn Lake, a lake 6 miles NNE of Barmouth, in Merionethshire. Some cairns, standing-stones, and other antiquities are near it.

Bodmin, a municipal borough and a market and min town, the capital of Cornwall. It has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 272 miles from London. There is also a branch of the G.W.R. from Bodmin Road to Bodmin. The town stands in a hollow between two hills near the centre of the county. A hermitage of St Guron stood here before the 6th century, and gave place about 518 to a monastic cell founded by St Petroc. This is thought by some, but erroneously, to have become the first seat of the bishopric of Cornwall; it was occupied by old British or Benedictine monks till 926, and gave place then to a Benedictine priory, founded by King Athelstan. This was destroyed by Danish pirates in 981, yet continued to be a centre of monks till about 1120, and was then succeeded by an Augustinian monastery, founded by one Algar; and this passed at the dissolution to Thomas Sternhold, one of the translators of the Psalms. A Grey friary, founded by John of London, a merchant, and augmented by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, was given at the dissolution to William Abbot, and passed about twenty years after to the corporation. Part of the refectory was afterwards used as the town hall. A lazaret was founded at an early period in the north-western vicinity; refounded and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with property yielding £140 a year, which came to be transferred to the infirmary at Truro; and some remains of the building, including several pointed arches, were not long ago standing. No fewer than thirteen churches or free chapels were at one time in the town and its environs, and one of these, an ivy-clad structure, called the Chapel of St Thomas, still adjoins the chancel of the parish church, while a tower which belonged to another, called the Chapel of the Holy Cross, stands on a hill about ½ a mile to the N. The town was so populous in 1351 as to lose 1500 persons in that year by pestilence; and it was one of the places which had authority to stamp tin, but it lost that privilege in 1347. It owed its consequence mainly to the number and influence of its ecclesiastics; and it sank suddenly at the Reformation into much decay; but it revived during the last century, was then made the seat of the assizes for the county, and has since enjoyed some prosperity as a provincial metropolis. Perkin Warbeck commenced his rebellion here, preparatory to his attack on Exeter; the Cornish and Devonshire men also commenced their insurrection here in the time of Edward VI.; and Fairfax took the town.

Bodmin consists chiefly of one long street, running E and W, and a good view of it is got from Beacon-hill to the S. The county-hall contains two handsome court-houses, grand jury-room, indictment-room, and other offices. The mayor-alty-house, with judges' lodging, was built in 1838. The county jail was rebuilt in 1859, at a cost of £40,000, and has capacity for 155 male and 42 female prisoners. The county lunatic asylum, as also the jail, stands in the outskirts of the town. The market-house was opened in 1840, and is commodious. Handsome public rooms were erected in 1892. The basement is used as a drill hall. The parish church is the largest in Cornwall, and measures 151 feet by 63. It was, save the tower and part of the chancel, rebuilt in the Perpendicular style in 1472; has a square tower, formerly surrounded by a lofty spire, which fell by lightning in 1699; and contains a Norman font, some curiously carved oak seats, and a large sculptured monument of Thomas Vyryan, a prior who died in 1533. The church was restored at intervals from 1867 to 1886. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. The town has a head post office, a bank, a literary institution, and two chief inns. The links of the Royal Cornwall Golf Club are situated on the racecourse, about 2 miles from the town. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on 25 January, the Saturday before Palm Sunday, the Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, 6 July, and 6 Dec. Scarlet's Well is a fine spring or well about a mile west from the town, remarkable for its purity and abundance. The town was incorporated by Edward III., and it sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till 1867, but was reduced by the Act of that year to the right of sending only one. Under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, it was disfranchised as a parliamentary borough, and merged in the south-eastern division of the county. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, and is the seat of all the assizes and quarter sessions for the county and of county courts. Bodmin has given the title of Viscount to the Roberts or Robartes family, Barons Roberts of Truro and Earls of Radnor, all which titles became extinct in 1764, but in 1765 the new peerage of Earl Radnor, and in 1869 that of Lord Robartes, were created. Area of municipal borough, 2797 acres; population, 5151. The civil parish comprises 8417 acres; population, 328; of the ecclesiastical parish (St Petroc), 5479.

Bodmin Priory, on the site of the ancient monastery, passed from Thomas Sternhold to successively the Pescodes, the Rashleighs, the Penningtons, and the Gilberts. A trigonometrical station, 1 mile E of the town, is 645 feet high. A monument to the late General Gilbert, 144 feet high, is on the Beacon to the S. The living is a vicarage, with Nantstallon, in the diocese of Truro; net value, £250 with residence.

Bodmin Parliamentary Division of Cornwall was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 52,288. The division includes the following:—West Hundred—Bocconnoe, Broadoak, Cardinham, Cleer (St), Duloe, Keyne (St), Lanreath, Lansallos, Lanteglos-by-Fowey, Liskeard Parish, Looe (East), Looe (West), Martin's (St), Menheniot, Morval, Neot (St), Pelynt, Pinnock (St), Talland, Veep (St), Warleggan, Winnow (St); East South—Antony, Botus Fleming, German's (St), John's (St), Landrake and St Erney, Landulph, Maker, Rame, Salsath, Shevionk, St Stephen's-by-Salsath; Powder Tywardreath (part of)—Fowey, Lanhedrock, Lannivery, Lostwithiel, Luxulian, Sampson's (St), Tywardreath; Trigg (part of)—Bodmin parish, Helland, Lanivet; Liskeard, municipal borough; Bodmin, municipal borough.

Bodmin-Road, a station on the Cornwall railway, 26½ miles NE of Truro, and 27 W of Plymouth.

Bodney, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Wissey, 6 miles W by S of Watton station on the G.E.R., and 7 S by E of Swaffham. Post town, Hilborough (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Mundford. Acreage, 2621; population of the civil parish, 82; of the ecclesiastical, with Great Cressingham, 561. Boduey Hall was a retreat of French nuns after the first French revolution. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Great Cressingham, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £361. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient building of flint

and pebbles in the Early English style, and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bodnod, a township in Eglwys-fach parish, Denbighshire, 1 mile N of Tal-y-cafu station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 S of Conway.

Bodorgan, a village in Llangadwaladr parish, Anglesey, 12 miles SE by E of Holyhead. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Bodorgan Hall, the seat of the Meyrick family, 2½ miles SSW of the station, is the chief residence.

Bodowen, an ancient seat of the Owens, near Bodorgan House, 3 miles S of Bodorgan railway station, in Anglesey.

Bodrhyddan, the ancient seat of the Conway family, 1¼ mile E of Rhuddlan in Flintshire. It contains a good collection of ancient armour.

Bodvean, Boduan, or Bodfaen, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 2½ miles SE of Nevu, and 4 WNW of Pwllheli, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Nevu. Acreage, 2755; population, 314. Bodvean Hall is a seat of Lord Newborough. Bodvel Hall, which is in the neighbourhood, was the birthplace of Mrs Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £137 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is modern, and has monuments of the Wynnes. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Bodvern. See BODFERIN.

Bodwrog, a parish in the county of Anglesey, 3½ miles W by N of Llangefni, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 1835; population, 355. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llandrygarn, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is good. There are Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational chapels.

Bodyham. See BODIAM.

Bodyllyn, a township in Ruabon parish, Denbighshire, 5½ miles N of Chirk.

Bodyscallen, an ancient seat of the Wynnes, now the property of the Mostyns, in the north-eastern extremity of Carnarvonshire, near the Conway river, 2½ miles NNE of Conway, and 2½ S of Llandudno.

Bognor, a small town, township, and chapelry in South Bersted parish, Sussex. The town stands on the coast, and has a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 63 miles from London, and 6½ SE by E of Chichester. It has a governing body under a local Act; a post, money order, and telegraph office; and a pier, constructed chiefly of iron on the screw principle, 1000 feet long with a head 40 feet across, opened in 1865. A promenade, paved with bricks and nearly a mile in length, was completed in 1870 at a cost of about £8000, and in 1886 further extensive sea defences and additions to the esplanade were completed at the west end, costing about £6500. The Victoria Drive, of more than a mile in length, communicating with the sea and connecting Bognor with South Bersted, is planted with trees, forming an extremely pleasant boulevard. The Church of St John the Baptist is a building of flint with red brick facings, erected in 1882. The old church, with the exception of the tower, was pulled down in 1893. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £87 with residence, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The priory, with the adjoining Roman Catholic church, was built in 1881, and contains some fine sculptures. The town was changed from an obscure hamlet to a fashionable watering-place, between 1786 and 1799, by Sir Richard Hotham, at a cost of £60,000, and took for a time the name of Hothamston. It was frequented by Queen Charlotte and her children in the time of George III., and it then possessed a sort of exclusive character, but it afterwards became dependent on general public patronage. It comprises rows of brick houses, two squares open on one side to the sea, a crescent, a terrace, and several detached mansions; it possesses good lodging-houses, several hotels, and excellent bathing conveniences; and it has Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, a reading-room, a circulating library, several excellent private schools, and a people's institute. The assembly-rooms at West Bognor were built in 1886; they will hold 800 people. There are several convalescent homes. A two-days' pleasure fair is held on 5 and 6 July. The surrounding country is flat, and the Bognor rocks, famed by geologists, and at one time forming a line

of low cliffs along the coast, are now visible only at low water. Area of the urban sanitary district, which includes part of South Bersted, 523 acres; population of the township, 4104; of the chapelry, 3171.

Bogthorn, a hamlet in Keighley parish, W. R. Yorkshire. Keighley railway station is distant 1 mile.

Bokerley-Ditch, an ancient British earthwork in the S of Wilts, extending from Cranbourne chase across Grims-Ditch to Tippet. It is thought to have been a territorial boundary of the Belgæ. Many relics have been found, and many barrows still occur around it.

Bolam, a township and a chapelry in Gainford parish, Durham, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles S of Bishop Auckland, and 9 from Darlington. It has a post and money order office under Heighington (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Gainford. Acreage, 1013; population of the township, 134; of the chapelry, 163. The latter was constituted in 1867. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £129, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. Lord Barnard is lord of the manor.

Bolam, a township and a parish in Northumberland. The township lies between the rivers Blyth and Wansbeck, near the Devil's causeway, a branch of Watling Street, on the Morpeth and Hexham railway, near Angerton station, and 8 miles WSW of Morpeth. Acreage of township, 1119; population, 98; population of civil and ecclesiastical parish, 585. The parish includes also the townships of Bolam Vicarage, Twreck, Gallow Hill, Shortfalt, Harnham, Bradford, and Belsay, the last of which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newcastle-on-Tyne. Bolam Manor belonged anciently to the De Bolams, passed to the Horsleys, and went from them to Lord Decies, who is lord of the manor. Harnham Manor belonged in the time of Charles II. to Colonel Philip Babbington, governor of Berwick. Belsay Hall is the seat of the Middletons, and the ruins of the interesting ancient castle are still to be seen in the park surrounding it. A stone coffin was found in a tumulus on Bolam Moor. Coal and limestone occur. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £215. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, in good condition, and contains the effigy of a Knight Templar, supposed to be Sir Walter de Bolam, and a tomb of the Middletons.

Bolam Vicarage, a township in Bolam parish, Northumberland. Acreage, 139; population, 13.

Bolas Magna or Great Bolas, a village and a parish in Salop. The village lies on the river Tern, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Crudington station on the G.W.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Newport, and has a post office of the name of Great Bolas, under Wellington; money order office, High Ercall; telegraph office, Crudington railway station. The parish includes also the township of Meeson. Acreage, 1897; population, 269. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £245 with residence. The church is a red brick Perpendicular edifice, except the chancel, which is of stone and much older, with a lofty tower, and is remarkable for a romance in real life, the marriage of a late Earl of Exeter under an assumed name to Sarah Hoggins, a village maiden.

Bolas Parva or Little Bolas, a township in Hodnet parish, Salop, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Newport.

Bolbury. See **BOLTBURY**.

Bold, a township in the chapelry of Farnworth and the parish of Prescott, Lancashire, with a station called Farnworth and Bold on the L. & N.W.R. It includes the hamlets of Maypole and Bold-Heath. Acreage, 4483; population, 947. Warrington is the post town. The family of Bold, now represented by that of Bold-Hoghton, were seated here from the Conquest till 1761; and they give name to Bold Street in Liverpool. The ancient mansion is now a farmhouse, and the modern one is Bold Hall. Bishop Barnes, who died in 1588, was a native.

Bold or Bould, a hamlet in Aston-Butterell parish, Salop, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Clebury-Mortimer.

Boldmere, an ecclesiastical parish in Sutton-Coldfield parish, Warwickshire, near Sutton-Coldfield. It was constituted in 1858, and its post town is Erdington, under Birmingham. Population, 2592. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £110 with residence. The church was erected in 1857.

Boldon, two villages and townships forming a parish in Durham. The villages are West and East Boldon, about a mile from each other, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Sunderland. There is a post and money order office at both places (R.S.O.); telegraph office, West Boldon. Acreage of parish, 4215; population of the civil parish, 4890; of the ecclesiastical, 1926. There is a station on the N.E.R. for goods only at West Boldon, and a passenger station at East Boldon, called Cleadon Lane. The manor belonged from time immemorial to the See of Durham, and gave name to the "Boldon Boke," an ancient survey of the diocese, of which four copies only still exist. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are now lords of the manor. There is an extensive colliery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham; net value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The parish church is Early English, and has several memorial windows. There are two chapels and some small charities.

Boldre, a village and parish in Hants. The village stands on the Lymington river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Lymington station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Lymington; money order and telegraph office, Beaulieu. The parish includes also the tithings of Batramsley, Pilley, and Warborne. Acreage, 12,022 of land and 1233 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 2251; of the ecclesiastical (St John), 1141; East Boldre (St Paul), 606. Fully one-half of the surface, comprising 180 acres in Wilberley Walk, 655 in Rhinefield Walk, 1580 in Whitley Ridge Walk, and 3680 in Lady Cross Walk, is in the New Forest. Boldrewood House is now used as a keeper's cottage. Many parts contain fine scenery, and some spots command extensive brilliant views. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £301 with residence. The church stands on a hillock, embowered among trees, about a mile from the village, is Early English, much altered by restorations, has a singularly-placed tower, contains a well-preserved piscina, a monumental bust of Kemp, who represented Lymington in the time of Charles I., and the remains and monument of the Rev. Wm. Gilpin, author of "Forest Scenery," and was the marriage-place of Sonthey to his second wife, Caroline Bowles. East Boldre, a vicarage and a separate benefice, was constituted in 1839, and is in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester, with net income of £93 with residence. The chapelries of Sway and Baddesley also are separate benefices. There is a Baptist chapel. Gilpin was vicar during thirty years, and died in 1804.

Boldron, a village and a township in Startforth parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles from Barnard Castle, which is the railway station and post and telegraph office, with a church mission room and Primitive Methodist chapel. Acreage of township, 1238; population, 136.

Bole, a parish in the county of Nottingham, on the river Trent, and 2 miles SW of Gainsborough, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Sturton-le-Street, which is the station on the M.S. & L.R. Acreage, 1218; population of the civil parish, 177; of the ecclesiastical, including Sandby, 303. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage held with the rectory of Sandby, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £236 with residence. Patrons, the Bishops of Manchester and Lincoln alternately. The church is old. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bolebrook, an ancient seat of the Sackvilles, in Hartfield parish, Sussex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of East Grinstead. It was built of brick in the 15th century, but is now a small ruin. It passed for a time to Lord G. Germaine, and gave him the title of Baron.

Bolehall and Glascote, a township in Tamworth parish, Warwickshire. Bolehall is a hamlet adjoining Tamworth, and Glascote is a village about 2 miles SSE. The township includes the village of Kettlebrook. Acreage, 1281; population, 2888. See **GLASCOTE**.

Boley Hill. See **ROCHESTER**.

Bolingbroke, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Spilsby station on the G.N.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Horncastle, and has a post and money order office under Spilsby; telegraph office, East Kirby. It gives the title of Viscount to the family of St John. Acreage of the parish, 1031; population of civil parish, 397; of ecclesiastical, including Hareby, 444. A

castle was built here by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, was enlarged in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and was the focus of several struggles in the civil wars of Charles I., but was dismantled by the Parliamentarians, and only a few fragments of it remain. Henry IV. was born in this castle, and hence was called Henry of Bolingbroke. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Hareby, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint net yearly value, £330 with residence. The church, an ancient building in the Early English style, was beautifully restored in 1889 at a cost of £3000. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bolingbroke, New, an ecclesiastical parish and village, formed in 1858 from the civil parishes of Carrington, Revesby, and West Fen, in Lincolnshire. The village is 8 miles NE from Dogdyke station on the G.N.R., and 9 N from Boston, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Mareham-le-Fen. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 454. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £270 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, a building of brick with stone facings, was erected in 1853. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A pleasure fair is held on 10 and 11 July.

Bollait, a farm in St Buryan parish, Cornwall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Penzance. Tradition alleges it to have been the battlefield of Athelstan's final victory over the Britons in 936. Two standing stones are on it, called the Pipers, 12 and 16 feet high, about a furlong apart, and may possibly be memorials of the fight. A stone circle, called the Merry Maidens, also is near.

Bollin-Fee, a township in Wilmslow parish, Cheshire, on the Bollin river, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile NW of Wilmslow, and 6 miles SW of Stockport. Acreage, 2747; population, 3137. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk and cotton manufacture. There is a New Connexion Methodist chapel.

Bollin, The, a river of Cheshire. It rises near Macclesfield, and runs about 20 miles north-westward, past Wilmslow, Morley, and Hale, to the Mersey, about a mile below Warburton.

Bollington, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Cheshire. The township lies on the Bridgewater Canal, near the river Bollin, 3 miles SW of Altrincham, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Bowdon. Acreage, 647; population of the township, 223; of the ecclesiastical parish, 395. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1869, and includes the townships of Agden and Mollington. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £270 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Rostherne. The church was built in 1854.

Bollington, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Prestbury parish, Cheshire. The township lies near the river Bollin and the Macclesfield Canal, 3 miles N by E of Macclesfield, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 1291; population, 5335. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in quarries, collieries, and silk and cotton factories. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1842. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester; value, £900 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Prestbury. The church was built in 1834, at a cost of £4000, and is in the Early English style. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive and New Connexion Methodist chapels.

Bollam, a hamlet in Clarbrough parish, Notts, 1 mile N of East Retford, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office, and railway station. It forms part of the municipal borough of East Retford.

Bolney, a hamlet in Harpsden parish, Oxford, 2 miles S of Henley. It is said to have been formerly a parish. Bolney Court, on the banks of the Thames, is a chief residence.

Bolney, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Cuckfield, and 5 W of Haywards-Heath station on the L.B. & S.C.R. The parish comprises 3557 acres; population, 829. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Haywards-Heath. The northern portion is covered with wood, and lies within St Leonard's Forest. Bolney Common is famed for cherry trees, and commands noble views. Bolney Place, Colwood House, Wykehurst, and Bolney Lodge are chief residences.

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £290 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church has been restored and enlarged. There is a small mission chapel at Colwood, and a Baptist chapel.

Bolnhurst, a parish in the county of Bedford, 7 miles W of St Neots station on the G.N.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Bedford. It has a post office under St Neots; money order and telegraph office, Great Staughton. Acreage, 2334; population of the civil parish, 233; of the ecclesiastical, 223. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £182 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early Decorated and Perpendicular styles. It was restored in 1884. The dedication of the church (St Dunstan) is the only dedication of the kind in the diocese. There is a good rood screen and a wall-painting of St Christopher, and monuments to the Franklin and Harvey families. There are some small charities.

Bolsover, a small town, a township, and a parish in Derbyshire, with a station on a branch of the N.R. The town occupies the summit of a steep hill, 6 miles E of Chesterfield, 8 from Mansfield, and 4 from Langwith. It is rapidly growing, and bids fair to become soon a very populous place by the development of the coal industry. The East to West railway runs close to the town, which commands a splendid view, and retains traces of fortifications which once surrounded it. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chesterfield, formerly had a market, and once carried on a famous manufacture of steel buckles and spurs, subsequently engaging in the making of tobacco-pipes and fire-bricks. The parish includes also the hamlets of Whaley Thorus, Whaley, Oxcroft, Stanfree, Shuttlewood, Woodhouse, and the township of Glapwell. Acreage, 4955; population of the civil parish, 3662; of the ecclesiastical, 3748. The manor belonged at the Conquest to Peveril of the Peak, passed to the Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, went in the time of Henry III. to the Earl of Chester, and afterwards to Lord Abergavenny; was resumed, in 1243, by the Crown, passed to Roger Lovetot, the Pipards, the Sturys, the Earl of Richmond, and the Duke of Norfolk; reverted again to the Crown; went in the time of Edward VI. to Sir John Byron, and afterwards to Lord Talbot and Sir Charles Cavendish; descended from the last to the Dukes of Newcastle, and passed from them by marriage to the Dukes of Portland. A Norman keep was built on it by the Peverils, and was of military importance in the troubles of the time of King John. A palatial castle superseded this under Sir Charles Cavendish, the founder of the ducal house of Newcastle; was besieged and partly demolished in 1644 during the Civil War; underwent partial reconstruction after the Restoration, was unroofed about the middle of last century, and is now a picturesque ruin. The Earl of Newcastle three times entertained Charles I. and his Court here, and on one of these occasions, which was assisted by the genius of Ben Jonson, spent about £15,000. The riding-house is still in good order, and the Tudor restoration of the Norman keep was till lately used as the paragonage. A yellow magnesian limestone is quarried in the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £120 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Portland. The church is Norman, with later additions in different styles, and contains splendid monuments of the Dukes of Newcastle and Portland, and a number of other monuments. It was thoroughly restored in 1877. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and charities of over £100 yearly.

Bolsterstone, a village and ecclesiastical parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Don, 2 miles SW of Deepcar railway station, and 8 NW by N of Sheffield, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Deepcar. Population of the ecclesiastical parish (including Deepcar and Stocksbridge), 4660. There are collieries, coke-works, and extensive brick and tile works at Stocksbridge, Deepcar, and Bracken Moor. Bolsterstone Hill is 978 feet high. The living is a vicarage united with Deepcar and Stocksbridge, in the diocese of York; net value, £225 with residence. Patron, the lord of the manor. The parish church at Bolsterstone was rebuilt on the site of a former church, and reopened in 1879. There are also churches at Deepcar and Stocksbridge. There are reading-rooms.

Bolstone. See **Boulstone**.

Boltbury, a hamlet in Malborough parish, Devonshire, on the coast, between Bolt-tail and Sawmill Cove. Boltbury Down here falls precipitously to the sea; and a chasm at the highest part of its sea-cliff bears the name of Ralph's Hole, and was long the retreat of a noted smuggler.

Boltby, a township in Felskirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 5 miles NE of Thirsk, which is the railway station. It has a post office under Thirsk, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 4570; population, 250. There is a chapel of ease, and a Wesleyan chapel.

Bolt-Head and Bolt-Tail, two headlands on the coast of Devon; the former at the W side of the mouth of Salcombe haven, the latter $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of this, and 3 SSE of the mouth of the river Avon. Bolt-Head is 430 feet high, wild, desolate, and torn with fissures and caverns. Bolt-Tail is pierced at the shore by Ramillies Cove, which is named from the wrecking of the *Ramillies* frigate at it in 1760. See **BOLTAURY**.

Bolton, an agricultural parish in Cumberland with an area of 8456 acres and a population of 936. There are two small villages in the parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart, called respectively Bolton Gate and Bolton Low Houses. At the former there is a post office, and at Mealsgate, 2 miles off, a money order and telegraph office. There is a small coalpit on the western boundary of the parish, unconnected with the railway, which is worked for local supply. The railway station at Mealsgate, on the Maryport and Carlisle line, is about 2 miles distant from both villages. The river Ellen forms the southern boundary of the parish, which is divided into two townships, Bolton High and Bolton Low. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £364 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is ancient, in excellent condition and unique. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Bolton Low Houses, and a mission and reading-room in connection with the parish church. George Moore the philanthropist was born in this parish.

Bolton, a township in Edlingham parish, Northumberland, on the river Aln, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Alwick. The railway station is at Glanton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. Post town, Alwick; money order and telegraph office, Glanton. Acreage, 2060; population, 119. The Earl of Surrey mustered his forces here before the battle of Flodden. An hospital for lepers was founded here about 1225, by Robert de Roos, and became the property of the Collingwoods. Some remains of antiquity have been found. The church is a chapel of ease, under Edlingham.

Bolton, a township and a chapelry in Morland parish, Westmoreland, on the river Eden, and on the Eden Valley railway, near Kirkby-Thore railway station, and 4 miles NNW of Appleby. The chapelry includes Bewley-Castle, at one time a residence of the Bishops of Carlisle, and has a post office under Penrith; money order and telegraph office, Kirkby-Thore. Acreage of township, 2791; population, 345. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £228 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Morland. The church is good and very ancient, being Late Norman, and there is a Methodist chapel.

Bolton, a township in Bishop-Wilton parish, E. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles NW of Pocklington, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Fangfoss station on a branch of the N.E.R. Acreage, 940; population, 118. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Bolton Hall is the seat of the Bardwell family, who are lords of the manor.

Bolton, a township in Calverley parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Bradford, with which it was incorporated in 1873, and of which it now forms a ward called the Bolton ward. Population of ward, 8425; of ecclesiastical parish, 3161. There is a fine church built in the Early English style, with a tower containing 8 bells. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £350. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen factories and stone quarries.

Bolton or Bolton-le-Moors, as it was formerly called, a large manufacturing town in South Lancashire, is now a county borough, and is represented in Parliament by two members. The parish of Bolton is very extensive and contains the following townships—Anglezarke, Brightmet, Tong-with-Haulgh, Edgworth, Entwisle, Longworth, Quarltun, Rivington Lostock, Darcy Lever, Sharplea, and the

chapelries of Blackrod, Bradshaw, Harwood, Little Lever, and Turton. The townships of Great and Little Bolton, which were formerly under separate jurisdiction, were amalgamated on the incorporation of the borough in 1838. It stands on the rivulet Crol, one of the tributaries of the river Irwell, and is 11 miles NW of Manchester. There is canal communication between here and Manchester and Bury. The L. & Y., L. & N.W., and M.R. companies have lines or running powers in every direction, north, south, east, and west. The principal industries of the town are fine cotton spinning and fancy manufacturing, bleaching, engineering, and machine making, many of the establishments being not only very extensive, but also of world-wide renown.

The town now contains seventeen churches—the parish church (St Peter's), rebuilt by the late Peter Ormrod, Esq., at a cost of over £60,000, and consecrated in 1871; All Saints' Church, originally known as the Chapel-in-the-Fields (1726, rebuilt 1871), St George's (1796), Holy Trinity (1827), Emmanuel (1838), Christ Church (1844), St Stephen's and All Martyrs' (1845), St John's (1849), St Paul's (1863), St Mark's (1871), St James' (1871), St Luke's (1874), St Matthew's (1876), St Bartholomew's (1879), All Souls' (1881), St George the Martyr's (1880), and the Church of the Saviour (1885)—and there are several others just outside the present boundaries of the borough. There are also 15 Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 6 Congregational chapels, 5 Roman Catholic, 1 Presbyterian (St Andrew's), 2 Baptist, 2 Independent, 2 Unitarian, 1 New Jerusalem, and several Primitive Methodist chapels, Friends' Meeting House, Catholic Apostolic Church, and mission halls of less pretensions character.

The Grammar School, was first endowed by William Haigh in 1524. A new school was built and endowed by Robert Lever, 1641. This building was pulled down, and a new school erected in 1883 at a cost of £2500. Ainsworth, the noted lexicographer, was a scholar, and probably a tutor in the school, and the noted Dr Lempriere was the master at the latter end of the 18th century. The Church of England Educational Institution was built and opened in 1855, and there are now 18 Board schools and 26 denominational schools, with a total on their registers of 24,174. The Mechanics' Institute has recently been converted into a technical school by the Corporation, and great results are anticipated of its usefulness. There is a large Public Free Library in the Town Hall Square (converted out of the Exchange, which was erected in 1825), and four branch lending libraries and reading-rooms—the total number of volumes being over 78,000 in all the departments.

The Town Hall (of classic design), built at a total cost of £166,418, erected on the old Market Square, was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1873. The Market Hall (one of the finest in the kingdom) was built and opened in 1855; the cost, together with the approaches, being at least £80,000. A new Infirmary, at a cost of £40,000, was opened in 1883, and contains 100 beds. The Chadwick Orphanage, the Eden Orphanage, Blair's Hospital, savings bank, post office, county court, Bradford estate offices, Conservative club, and several banks, all add to the prospective view of the town. There is also a very commodious and comfortable theatre, which is largely patronised.

In the year 1866 a public park, which had been purchased and laid out at a total cost of £89,000, was opened by the Earl of Bradford; the Heywood Recreation Grounds was opened at the same time, and in 1869 the Darbyshire Recreation Ground was opened, given by the donors whose names they bear. The last bequest was made in 1888, of Mere Hall and adjoining estate, by J. P. Thomasson, Esq.; this also has been laid out by the Corporation as a park, swimming baths, bowling green, and gymnasiums, and the building converted into an art museum and public library. In the public park a natural history museum has been erected out of the bequest of the late Dr Chadwick, whose name it also bears, at a cost of over £5000.

The total area of the borough is 2357 acres. The following census figures show the progress of the town during the last century—(1801) 17,416; (1821) 31,295; (1841) 49,747; (1861) 70,395; (1881) 105,414; (1891) 115,002.

The government of the town was originally vested in the lords of the manor and their court-leets, but in the year

1792 the first Act of Parliament was obtained for the improvement and management of the two increasing townships of Great and Little Bolton, and trustees appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act. These bodies were superseded when the town was made a municipal borough by the Boroughs Incorporation Act in 1838, and the two townships are now merged into one, and governed by a council or corporation of 64 members, 16 being aldermen and 48 councillors.

The town is very well supplied with good water collected from the moorland on the northern limits of the parish. The water-works were originally a private company, but were bought up by the corporation, and greatly extended, at a total cost of nearly £800,000, so that now the supply is sufficient not only for their own use, but all the surrounding district over an area of 56,620 acres, and supplies at least 234,000 inhabitants with a sufficiency, and plenty to spare for compensation. The total storage capacity is at least 961,500,000 gallons, and the works are well provided with filtering beds on the newest principle. The profits of the sale of the water are utilised for the reducing of the rates of the borough.

The sewage works have also been constructed with the latest improvements, and the general refuse is destroyed or converted into saleable manure. These works are about to be greatly extended by additional "destructors" in another part of the town.

The gas works, which were also originally a private concern, have been taken over by the town, and "mains" laid to provide lighting power over 32,000 acres of the outlying townships at a total cost of about £400,000, and powers have also been obtained to provide electric lighting to the borough.

For local traffic about 12 miles of tram lines have been laid for some years, and have proved a great boon to the residents of the outlying townships.

There are two well laid out cemeteries for the use of the town—the Tong Cemetery on the south-east, and the Heaton Cemetery on the west, with mortuary chapels for the various denominations.

The workhouse, which is called Fishpool, is built outside the borough, and is a very large and handsome group of buildings, capable of accommodating at least 1200 persons, was erected in 1861 for the Union of Bolton, which comprises 26 townships and urban and rural districts. The Bolton Poor Law Union comprises an area of 46,413 acres, and embraces a population of 226,893 persons, and the control of the poor is vested in 45 guardians of the poor, elected from the various townships. There are three weekly and two daily newspapers published in the town, one of them, the *Evening News*, being the first halfpenny paper published in the country. The town has both a borough and sessional court of magistrates, as well as a petty sessions held quarterly by a recorder. The market days are Monday and Saturday, and cattle fairs are held on 4 and 5 Jan., 30 and 31 July, and 13 and 14 Oct. There is also a noted pleasure fair held on 1 and 2 Jan. each year. There are some extensive coal mines in the district, which greatly facilitate the industries of the town and neighbourhood; this, together with the inventive genius and enterprise of many of its inhabitants, have made it, if not one of the brightest abodes, yet it may truly be called one of the great hives of industry. Co-operation here is most successful, as there are over 40 branches connected with extensive central stores, with a quarterly turnover of at least £122,400, and a net profit of £17,500.

The town is mentioned in Domesday Book, and was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Poitou as a reward for his services, but was confiscated for his opposition, and given to Roger de Merechay, who sold it to Ranulf de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, in 1228. It then passed to William, Earl Ferrers, who obtained a charter for "free warren and a market and fair" for the town in the year 1251. This family lost the manorial rights through some implication with the Montfort rebellion. The Pikingtons were the next possessors, but lost it for supporting the cause of Richard III., when it was given to the Stanleys in 1485, and the Derby family held the same until the time of the Civil War, when it was three times besieged, and the seventh Earl of Derby was beheaded here in 1651 for his opposition

to the Cromwellian party. Since then the manorial rights have been divided between several families, but are now extinct. The parish of Bolton is very ancient, and the site of the present parish church has most probably been covered by three previous ecclesiastical structures, a Saxon, then Early Norman, and then a mediæval Norman edifice; and as early as the middle of the 13th century Bolton held one of the prebendary stalls in Lichfield Cathedral, in which diocese all South Lancashire was comprised. As early as the latter part of the 12th century Bolton was one of the seats of the woollen trade, and a great stimulus was given to it by the settlement of a large number of Flemish weavers about the year 1337. But this branch of industry was superseded by the introduction of cotton spinning in the neighbourhood early in the 16th century, and about the year 1638 Bolton became the principal market for fastians, and later on for muslins, toiles, and quilts. About the year 1769 Richard Arkwright, then a barber in the town, patented the "water-frame" for spinning, and six years later Samuel Crompton, in the parish of Bolton, invented the "spinning mule," which have revolutionized the cotton industry. From that time forward the town has rapidly increased in extent of population and prosperity, as the cotton trade steadily rose to the position of the greatest of British manufacturing industries.

Bolton Abbey, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, comprising the townships of Barden, Halton-East, Hazlewood with Storiths, and Beamsley. There is a station on the Ilkley and Skipton branch of the M.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Skipton. Area of the township, 2071 acres; population, 169; of the ecclesiastical parish, 764. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, and came to him from the Burlingtons. The scenery is picturesque, and includes soft reaches of valley, undulating slopes, precipitous cliffs, hanging-woods, and the wild chasm of the Strid, overhung by the mountains of Simon's Seat and Barden Fell. An Augustinian priory was founded at Embsay, in 1121, by William de Meschines, and removed 33 years afterwards to the banks of the Wharfe by his lady, to commemorate the loss of their heir at the Strid. The story of its refounding is sung by Wordsworth in his "Force of Prayer" and "White Doe of Rylstone," and by Rogers in the "Boy of Egremond." The priory was sold at the dissolution to Henry Clifford, Earl of Camberland, and passed from his family in 1635 to the Burlingtons. Much of the original building, together with additions in Decorated and Perpendicular English, is standing in a state of ruin; but the nave, which was repaired in 1853, still serves as the parish church. The choir contains monuments of Lady Margaret Neville, Lord Clifford, and Prior Wood. Bolton Hall, a modern mansion built on both sides of the old gate-house of the priory, is an occasional seat of the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £152 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. There is a school with an endowed income of £135. Two memorials, consisting of a handsome cross in the churchyard and near the entrance to the woods an elegant fountain, were erected in memory of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was assassinated in the Phoenix Park, Dublin in 1882, while Chief Secretary for Ireland. See STRID, THE.

Bolton-Brow, a hamlet in Skircoat township, W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile S of Halifax, which is the railway station. It has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Sowerby Bridge, which is the telegraph office.

Bolton-by-Bowland or Bolton-by-Bolland, a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W from Gisburn railway station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ N from Chathurn railway station, and 6 N of Clitheroe. It includes the hamlets of Holden and Forest-Becks, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, under Clitheroe. Acreage, 5942; population, 571. Bolton Hall was formerly the abode of the Pudseys, and it was here that Sir Ralph Pudsey, in 1463, gave shelter to Henry VI. after the battle of Hexham. It is now the property and seat of the Wright family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £346 with residence. The church, which is Perpendicular Gothic, with remains of earlier work, has a very handsome tower, which was partly rebuilt in 1850, and contains, among other objects of interest, the remarkable tomb of its founder, Sir Ralph Pudsey, and his three wives

and twenty-five children. The church was restored in 1886. There is a Congregational chapel at Holden, and a Wesleyan chapel at Bolton. There is a court-house, in which are held the sessions for the Bolton-by-Bowland petty sessional division of the county, and a coffee-house, in which accommodation is found for the reading club and its library.

Bolton-Castle or Castle-Bolton, a township and a village in N. R. Yorkshire, now joined with Redmire to form a chapelry called Bolton-cum-Redmire, in the parish of Leyburn, which is the post-town (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Aysgarth railway station. Acreage of the township, 4956; population, 149; of the ecclesiastical parish, including Redmire, 392. Bolton Hall is the seat of Lord Bolton, and gives him his peerage title. Bolton Castle is the ruined seat of Richard le Scrope, built by him in the reign of Richard II., at a cost of £12,000; forms a hollow quadrangle, with towers at the corners; was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots for some time before her removal to Tutbury, and sustained a siege by the Parliamentarians toward the end of the Civil War. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £170. Patron, the Rector of Wensley. The church is ancient. There are a lead mine and freestone quarries, and an endowed elementary school.

Bolton, High. See BOLTON, Cumberland.

Bolton-in-Copeland, a hamlet in Gosforth parish, Cumberland, 5 miles N of Ravenglass.

Bolton-le-Moors. See BOLTON, Lancashire.

Bolton-le-Sands, a township, a village, and a parish in Lancashire. The township lies on the Lancaster and Kendal Canal, and on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, contiguous to the sands of Morecambe Bay, 4 miles N by E of Lancaster, and it has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carforth. Acreage, 1580; population of township, 734; of ecclesiastical parish, 1387. The parish contains the townships of Bolton, Nether Kellet, and Slyne-with-Hest. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £235 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church, with the exception of the tower, built about 1500, is modern and very good. There is a good Roman Catholic church with beautiful reredos. An endowed school has £40, and other charities amount to nearly £100.

Bolton, Low. See BOLTON, Camberland.

Bolton-Percy, a township and a parish in the Ainsty, Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Wharfe, and on the N.E.R., 3½ miles ESE of Tadcaster, and it has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage, 2341; population of the township, 242; of the ecclesiastical parish, 449. The parish contains also the townships of Hornington, Pallathorpe, Colton and Steeton, with the hamlet of Streethouses. The manor belonged to the Percys of Topcliffe, and afterwards to the Beaumonts. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £918 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is Perpendicular English, was erected in 1423, consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and north chapel, with a handsome tower, and contains some very fine old oak seats, sedilia, and a well-preserved piscina within the sanctuary, and a monument to Lord Fairfax, the father of the famous Parliamentarian general. The east window is filled with beautiful old stained glass, and there are several modern memorial windows, one erected in 1860 to Sir W. M. Milner, Bart. There is a Wesleyan chapel and charities.

Bolton-Priory. See BOLTON ABBEY.

Bolton-upon-Dearne, a township and a parish in W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Dearne, with a station on the Swinton and Knottingley branch of the M.R. and N.E.R., and a post and money order office under Rotherham; telegraph office at the railway station. Acreage of township, 2323; population, 1205. The parish includes also the hamlet of Goldthorpe. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £190 with residence. The church is good, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Bolton-upon-Swale, a township and a parish in N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Swale, 1½ mile from Catterick Bridge railway station, and 5½ miles ESE of Richmond. Post town, Catterick. Area of the township, 854 acres; population, 84; of the ecclesiastical parish, 923. The parish includes the townships of Scorton, Ellerton, Kiplin, Uckerby, and

Whitwell. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £124 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is ancient Gothic, and contains a monument of Henry Jenkins, a native of Ellerton in the neighbourhood, who died in 1670 at the age of 169. There is a grammar school at Scorton with an endowment of £250, and other small charities.

Boltsburn. See ROOKHOPE.

Bolventor, a chapelry in Altermor and St Neot parishes, Cornwall, 10 miles from Bodmin station on the G.W.R. Llanecost is the post town; money order office, North Hill; telegraph office, Bodmin. Population, 327. It was constituted in 1849. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £96 with residence. The church is very good.

Bomby, a hamlet in Bampton parish, Westmoreland, on the river Lowther, 3½ miles NW of Shap, which is the railway station.

Bomere Heath, a village, 5 miles N of Shrewsbury, partly in the parishes of St Alkmodes, Shrewsbury, Fitz and Preston Gubbals, Salop, and annexed to the ecclesiastical parish of Leaton. It is close to Lenton station on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Shrewsbury; money order and telegraph office, Hadnall. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Bonbusk, a hamlet in Cuckney township, Norton-Cuckney parish, Notts, 5½ miles SW of Workop.

Bonby or Bondeby, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Ancholme, 3 miles NW of Elsham station on the M.S. & L.R., and 6 N of Brigg, with a post office under Hall; money order office, Worlaby; telegraph office, Elsham (R.S.) Acreage of parish, 2467; population, 341. An alien priory was founded here in the time of King John, and given to the Chauxtreux House at Beaumont in Notts in the time of Henry IV. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £186 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The church is an ancient building of brick in the Early English style. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Boncath, a railway station with telegraph in Pembroke-shire, 5 miles S of Cardigan, on the Whitland and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R. There is a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Llechryd.

Bonchurch, a village and a parish in the SE of the Isle of Wight. The village stands on the coast, at the eastern part of the Undercliff, and adjoins Ventnor. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ventnor (T.S.O.), and an excellent hotel. It is charmingly situated among picturesque scenery, and includes a number of fine, scattered, private residences. The parish contains part of Nettlecombe titling. Acreage, 561 of land and 61 of foreshore; population, 668. The name Bonchurch is a corruption of Boniface-Church, the church being dedicated to St Boniface or Winfrid, born at Crediton, near Exeter. A legend exists to the effect that on a certain occasion St Boniface lost his way in a fog on St Boniface Downs (now so-called), and made a vow that if he reached the bottom safely he would give an acre of land to the rector of Bonchurch (Ventnor did not exist in those days). Whether this is true or not, an acre of land in Ventnor, at the foot of the Downs, belongs to the living of Bonchurch, but how it became the glebe thereof does not appear. Quite possibly the story was made to fit the fact. St Boniface Down rises behind the village to an altitude of 783 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a grand prospect. Parts of the acclivities and of the coast are highly romantic. The Pulpit Rock, which is 400 feet above the sea, is a very striking feature with a rude cross on the summit. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £143 with residence, in the gift of the Church Patrons Society. The church was built in 1848, and is a plain edifice in the Norman style. The previous church, now disused, still stands. The Rev. William Adams, author of the "Shadow of the Cross," and John Sterling, whose life was written by Abdeacon Hare and Thomas Carlyle, lie interred in the churchyard.

Bondeby. See BONBY.

Bondgate. See AISMUNDREY.

Bondington, a hamlet in the parish of Dunster, Somersetshire.

Bondleigh or **Bundley**, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Taw, 2 miles NNW of North Tawton station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, North Tawton, North Devon, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1632; population, 141. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £200 with residence. The church is ancient, partly Norman, with a lofty square tower. It was restored in 1889.

Bonehill, a liberty in Fazeley parish, Staffordshire, adjacent to the Coventry Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Tamworth.

Bongate. See **APPLEBY**, Westmoreland.

Boniface, St. See **BONCHURCH**.

Boningale or **Bonninghall**, a township and a parish in Salop, on the verge of the county, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Albrighton station on the G.W.R., and 5 SE of Shifnal. Post town, Albrighton, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of township, 1015; population, 165. Whiston Hall is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £200. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1861.

Bonne-Nuit-Bay, a bay on the N side of Jersey, 2 miles E by S of Rondenez Point, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the Dirouilles. It has a horseshoe form, of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in diameter, and the cliffs above it command a fine view.

Bonninghall. See **BONINGALE**.

Bonnington, a parish in East Kent, on the Military Canal, partly in Romney Marsh, 2 miles SSW of Smeth station on the S.E.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ SE by S of Ashford. Hythe is the post town; money order office, Aldington; telegraph office, Mersham. Acreage, 1113; population of the civil parish, 163; of the ecclesiastical, including Bilsington, 530. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury, consolidated since 1878 with the vicarage of Bilsington; net value, £210 with residence. The church, dedicated to St Rumwold, is small, in the Early English style; it was partially restored in 1886, and the churchyard was enlarged in 1890.

Bonnington, the old seat of the Boys family, in Kent, near Goodvestone, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles ESE of Canterbury. Two distinguished members of the family were Sir John Boys, of military celebrity, and Lieutenant Governor Boys of Greenwich Hospital, notable for escape in the *Luxemburg*.

Bonnington-Sutton. See **SUTTON-BONNINGTON**.

Bonsall, a village and a parish in Derbyshire. The village stands near the river Derwent and the Cromford Canal. It has an ancient market cross, and a post and money order office under Derby; telegraph office and railway station, Cromford, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. The parish includes the hamlets of Upper Town and Slaley. Area, 2447 acres; population, 1329. The scenery is picturesque, and the rocks include much limestone and some valuable ores. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in stocking-making, in merino and paper mills, various paint and colour works, and in limestone quarries. Traces exist of the Roman road to Manchester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £169 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell. The church is ancient, has a tower and fine spire, and was beautifully restored in 1863. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. An endowed school, founded in 1717, has now accommodation for 110 boys.

Bont, a Welsh word used in topographical nomenclature, and signifying "a bridge." It is the same as Pont.

Bont, a village in Llanwrtyd parish, Breconshire, 1 mile from Llanwrtyd Wells station on the Cambrian railway.

Bontddu or **Caerdeon**, an ecclesiastical parish in Llanaber parish, Merionethshire, on the road from Barmouth to Dolgelly, from each of which it is distant 5 miles. It was constituted in 1887, and has a post office under Dolgelly, which is the telegraph office. Population, 488. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £244. There is a beautiful wooded glen, through which a stream flows between perpendicular rocks, and forms a waterfall. Several gentlemen's seats are in the neighbourhood.

Bonthorpe, a hamlet in Willoughby parish, Lincolnshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Alford.

Bont-Newydd, a railway station on the G.W.R., in Dolgelly parish, Merionethshire, 3 miles NE of Dolgelly.

Bont-Newydd, a village in Llanwnda parish, Carnarvonshire, 2 miles S of Carnarvon. It has a post office under Carnarvon, which is the money order and telegraph office.

It has a woollen manufactory, and Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Bonville-Court, a ruin of an old fortified manor-house, 1 mile W of Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire. It is supposed to have been built by Nicholas de Bonville in the time of Edward II. A tower and a stair-turret are all that remain.

Bonvilton, a village and a parish in Glamorgan, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Peterston station on the G.W.R., and 4 miles E of Cowbridge, with a post office under Cardiff. Acreage of parish, 1280; population, 219. Bonvilton House is the chief residence. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £88. The church is good.

Bonwen. See **RHUGGAT** AND **BONWEN**.

Bonwick, a small township in Skipsa parish, E. R. Yorkshire, near the coast, nearly 5 miles NNW of Hornsea, which is the railway station and telegraph office. Scaton is the post town. Acreage, 775; population, 16.

Boode, a hamlet in Braunton parish, Devonshire.

Boohay, a hamlet in Brixham parish, Devonshire, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NE of Dartmouth.

Bookham, Great, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands $\frac{2}{3}$ miles from Leatherhead, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 21 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leatherhead. The parish comprises 3294 acres; population of the civil parish, 1172; of the ecclesiastical, 1085. Bookham Grove, Eastwick House, and Polesden are fine residences in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £527 with residence. The church contains some handsome Norman pillars and arches, and some fine monuments to the Howards, Spiers or Moores, also a brass tablet with a quaint inscription to Sheriff Slyfield of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Slyfield Place is now a farmhouse, and contains some fine panelled rooms with handsome ceilings of Italian workmanship.

Bookham, Little, a parish and village in Surrey, 3 miles SW of Leatherhead, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Bookham station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Great Bookham, under Leatherhead. Acreage of the parish, 929; population of the civil parish, 234; of the ecclesiastical, 176. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, about £175 with residence. The church is Norman.

Booley, a township in Stanton-upon-Hiue-Heath parish, Salop, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SE of Wem.

Boon-Wood, a hamlet in Gosforth parish, Cumberland, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles N of Ravenglass, and 3 from Irton Road railway station.

Boosbeck, a mining village in Skelton-in-Cleveland parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire. It has a station on the N.E.R., and a post and money order office under Skelton (R.S.O.); telegraph office at the railway station. There is an iron church annexed to Skelton.

Booseley, Upper and Nether, two villages on the north-eastern border of Staffordshire, 2 miles SW of Loughor.

Boot, a station on the Ravenglass and Eskdale railway, Cumberland, 8 miles from Ravenglass. It has a post office under Carnforth; money order office, Eskdale; telegraph office, Ravenglass; and a small church.

Booth, a hamlet in Kneadington township, in the E. R. Yorkshire, near the ferry over the river Ouse, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Howden.

Boothby, a hamlet in Welton-in-the-Marsh parish, Lincolnshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles ENE of Spilsby. Boothby Hall is a chief residence.

Boothby or **Boothby-Graffoe**, a parish and wapentake in Lincolnshire, on the Cliff, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Navenby station on the G.N.R., and $\frac{7}{8}$ S of Lincoln, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Navenby. Acreage of parish, 2086; population, 188. There are remains of Somerton Castle, built in 1281 by Bishop Bee, and used as the prison of King John of France after the battle of Poitiers. A portion of the remains, with some modern additions, form a commodious dwelling-house. Boothby Hall is also a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £350 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1842. The wapentake contains Boothby parish, twenty-five other parishes, and part of another.

Boothby-Pagnell, a parish in Lincolnshire, adjacent to the G.N.R., $\frac{2}{3}$ miles ESE of Great Ponton station, and 5

SE of Grantham. It has a post office of the name of Bootby, under Grantham, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Great Ponton station. Acreage, 1817; population, 129. Bootby Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £355 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Norman and Decorated styles.

Boothem, a township in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Staffordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile NE, and within the municipal borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. There is a mission church.

Booths, Higher, a township in the ecclesiastical parish of Goodshaw, Lancashire, 2 miles from Whalley station on the L. & Y.R., and 5 SSW of Burnley. Acreage, 4412; population, 6765. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton factories and in collieries.

Booths, Lower, a township in Haslingden union, Lancashire, 1 mile ENE of Baxenden railway station, and 4 miles SSW of Burnley. Acreage, 1521; population, 6994. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton factories, collieries, and quarries.

Booth's Town, a hamlet in Worsley township, Lancashire, 7 miles WSW of Manchester, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office.

Bootle, a town and a parish in Cumberland. The town stands at the junction of two streams not far from the Whitehaven and Furness railway, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Ravenglass, and it has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carnforth. It consists chiefly of a single street; yet possesses interest for tourists in some charming environs, and is a polling-place. A market was formerly held, and there are fairs on 27 April and 24 Sept. The parish comprises 6777 acres of land and 1159 of water and foreshore; population, 783. Part of the surface is Bootle Fell, and part is the northern skirt and ascent of the Black Combe Mountain. Remains of a Roman camp are on Esk-Meals Common; and the east window of the chapel of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by a daughter of Henry de Boyvill, fourth lord of Millom, is still standing at Seaton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; tithe commuted at £440. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is partly ancient, of Early English date, with Saxon vestiges; underwent repair in 1837; was resealed in oak and thoroughly restored in 1891; has a pinnacled tower 90 feet high, built in 1862; and contains an octagonal font of red sandstone, and a brass of Sir Hugh Askew, who was knighted at the battle of Pinkie. There is a Congregational chapel and a workhouse.

Bootle, a municipal borough, comprising the township of Bootle-cum-Linacre, in Walton-on-the-Hill parish, Lancashire, forming part of the Bootle parliamentary division of SW Lancashire. The borough lies on the Mersey, the Liverpool and Southport railway, and Liverpool and Leeds Canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Liverpool; was a much frequented watering-place, but is now occupied on all its river front by Liverpool docks. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Liverpool, and four railway stations, and also three large railway goods stations. The trade of the town is almost exclusively connected with shipping—timber, cotton, and provisions being the chief imports; and there are besides some large warehouses, jute works, tanneries, and corn mills. The Liverpool Overhead Railway, which runs the entire length of the docks from Bootle to Liverpool, has two stations within the borough. The immense docks recently constructed here are estimated to have cost more than £4,000,000. New police buildings were erected in 1891, and opened by the mayor. Area of municipal borough, 1595 acres; population, 49,217. The Bootle chapelrys are all in the diocese of Liverpool—Christchurch, gross value, £334 with residence, and St Leonards, gross value, £850, both vicarages; St John, gross value, £450 with residence; St Matthew, and St Mary, gross value, £1000, these three being perpetual curacies. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, English and Welsh Presbyterians, and Congregationalists have chapels, and there is also a Roman Catholic church. There are two hospitals (one for infectious diseases). Other public buildings are the town-hall, school board offices, free library and museum, public salt-water baths, police court and fire station, also the headquarters of the Reform and Conservative Clubs.

There are tramways in the borough connected with the Liverpool system, two recreation grounds, and a park, the site of which was presented by the late Earl of Derby, to whose memory a marble drinking fountain was erected by the inhabitants. The progress of this borough has been very rapid during recent years.

Bootle Parliamentary Division was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 97,552. The division includes the following:—The municipal boroughs of Liverpool and Bootle, and the parishes of Childwall, Fazakerley, Walton-on-the Hill, and Wavertree, and so much of the parishes of West Derby and Toxteth Park as is not included in the municipal borough of Liverpool.

Bopton, a parish in Norfolk, 1 mile SE of Reepham station on the G.E.R., and 6 miles SW of Aylsham. It has a post office under Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Reepham. Acreage, 1079; population, 251. Bopton Hall and The Grove are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £265. The church is an edifice of flint and stone in the Geometrical style.

Booze, a hamlet in Arkengarth-Dale parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Reeth.

Boraston, a township in Burford parish, Salop, at the verge of the county, on the river Teme, and the Kington Canal, 1 mile W of Tenbury, which is the post town. Acreage, 1455; population, 255. There is a chapel-of-ease to Burford parish church.

Bordean, a titling in East Meon parish, Hants, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Petersfield.

Borden, a parish in Kent, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Sittingbourne station on the L.C. & D.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Sittingbourne. Acreage, 2145; population, 1351. Many Roman coins, and foundations of two Roman buildings, were discovered at Sutton-Barn here in 1846. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £210 with residence. The church has a Norman west door and a Norman tower, and includes some Roman bricks in its walls. It was well restored in 1865. An endowed middle-class school has been established. The charities are large. There are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels. Dr Plot, the author of the county histories of Oxford and Stafford, was born at Sutton-Barn, and a mural monument to him is in the church.

Bordesley. See BIRMINGHAM.

Bordesley Park, a seat in Tardebigge parish, Worcester-shire, near the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, 5 miles E by S of Bromsgrove. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1138 by the Empress Maud, and given at the dissolution to Lord Windsor. Scarcely any traces of the abbey remain.

Bordley, a small township in Rikstone parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 7 miles from Bell Busk station on the M.R. Acreage, 2893; population, 44.

Bordwood Forest, an ancient forest in the eastern part of the Isle of Wight, on the S side of Main river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Sandown. It was given by Henry V. to Philippa, Duchess of York, and was long a noble hunting-ground, well stocked with deer and other game. The last "Lady" of the island, Isabella de Fortibus, had a hunting-seat in it on a knoll, which still retains the name of Queen's Bower. The best timber in the island was obtained from it, but now scarcely one large tree of it exists.

Boreatton, a township in Baschurch parish, Salop, on the river Perry, 9 miles NW of Shrewsbury. Boreatton Hall and Boreatton Park are chief residences.

Boredale, a glen $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in Westmoreland, descending northward to the lower end of Martindale, and separated by Place Fell and Birk Fell from Ullswater.

Boreham, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on the river Chelmer, near the G.E.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Chelmsford, which is the nearest railway station. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chelmsford, and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 3781 acres of land and 20 of water; population, 944. Boreham House is the seat of the Tyrell family. New Hall belonged to Waltham Abbey, and passed to the Shardelows, the Butlers, the Boleyns, Henry VIII., the Ratcliffes, the Villierses, Cromwell, Monk, the Cavendishes, and Olmius

Lord Waltham. A mausoleum on it was built by the Butlers in the time of Henry VII.; inhabited by the Princess Mary, the Duke of Buckingham, Cromwell, and Monk; and demolished, all except the great hall, by Lord Waltham. The hall is now a chapel, 96 feet by 50, retaining the arms of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; and a convent is connected with it, first occupied by nuns who fled from Liège at the first French revolution, and used as a seminary for Roman Catholic ladies. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Alban's; net yearly value, £290 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of St Alban's. The church has a square Norman tower; contains tombs of the Ratcliffes, Earls of Sussex, and is good. The churchyard contains a mausoleum of the Walthams, after the model of the Temple of the Winds. There are a Congregational chapel, an endowed school, and some small charities.

Boreham, a hamlet 1 mile SE of Warminster station on the G.W.R., in Wilts. A church was erected here in 1865. An earthwork in the vicinity, called the Berries, is a vestige of a Roman station on the road from Old Sarum to Bath, and has yielded Roman pottery and many coins.

Boreham-Street or **Boreham-Manor**, a hamlet in Warrling parish, Sussex, on the river Ashburn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Hailsham. It has a post office, of the name of Boreham-Street, under Hailsham (S.O.), which is the telegraph office; money order office, Hurstmonceux.

Boresford, a township in Brampton-Dryan parish, Herefordshire, 2 miles E by S of Knighton.

Boresile, a locality 2 miles from Tenterden, in Kent.

Boringdon, the ancient seat of the Parkers, Earls of Morley, in Devon, on the Catwater, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Plymouth. The mansion was built about the middle of the 14th century, but is now reduced to a fragment, used as a farmhouse. The grounds contain a Roman camp, and command most brilliant views. The Earls of Morley take from Boringdon the titles of Viscount and Baron.

Boringer. See BOBBINGWORTH.

Borley, a parish in the county of Essex, on the verge of the county, at the river Stour, 3 miles NW of Sudbury station, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Long Melford station on the G.E.R. It has a post and money order office, of the name of Borley Green, under Sudbury, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 795; population, 195. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Alban's; net value, £160 with residence. The church is a small building of the 13th or 14th century.

Borley or **Boreley**, a hamlet in Ombersley parish, Worcestershire, on the river Severn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Droitwich.

Boroughbridge, a market-town, township, and parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the Ure, has a station on a branch of the N.E.R., and is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Ripon. It was formerly called Newborough, in contradistinction to the neighbouring small town of Aldborough, and it takes the latter part of its present name from a bridge built here over the Ure soon after the Conquest, and now superseded by a modern bridge. A battle was fought in its vicinity in 1322 between the forces of Edward II. and those of the Earl of Lancaster. Three rude monumental pillars, called the Devil's Arrows, somewhat like obelisks, and respectively 18, 22, and 31 feet high, stand about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the west, and have been the subject of much discussion among antiquaries. A neat, fluted, Doric column, seemingly of the 14th century, stood in the market-place; and a quondam mansion of the Tancreds is now an inn. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office under York, a railway station, and two banks. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and various fairs during the year for horses, cattle, and sheep. The town was made a borough in the time of Mary, sending two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Act of 1832. Acreage of township, 95; population, 924. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £273 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Aldborough. The church is a substantial modern building with a tower; and there is a Wesleyan chapel, a cemetery, and a temperance hall.

Boroughbridge, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in Somersetshire, formed out of the following seven civil parishes in 1887, viz., Stoke St Gregory, Bridgewater, Lyng, Middlesoy, North Petherton, Othery, and Weston-Zoyland, on the junction of the rivers Parret and Tone, 2 miles from Athelney railway station, and 8 from Martock station on the G.W.R.

It has a post office under Bridgewater; money order and telegraph office, North Curry. Population, 467. The church was built in 1838. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £306 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is good, and was restored in 1887. There is a Baptist chapel.

Borough-Fen, formerly an extra-parochial tract in Northamptonshire, now a parish for civil purposes, but annexed to Newborough for ecclesiastical purposes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Peakirk station on the G.N.R., and 5 N by E of Peterborough, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, including Newborough, 908.

Borough-Green, a hamlet in Ightham and Wrotham parishes, Kent, 6 miles ENE of Sevenoaks, with a station called Wrotham and Borough-Green on the L.C. & D.R., 30 from London. It has a Baptist chapel, and a post office under Newmarket, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Stetchworth.

Borough-Green, Cambridgeshire. See BURROUGH-GREEN.

Borough Hill, an eminence in the vicinity of Darenty, Northampton. It was the scene of the Danish victory over the Saxons in 1006, and the place of Charles I.'s encampment before the Battle of Naseby, and it has vestiges of a large ancient camp, and commands a fine view.

Borough Island, an islet in Bigbury Bay, at the mouth of the river Avon, in Devonshire.

Borough-Road, a sub-district extending northward from the Borough Road to Mint Street, in Southwark, Surrey.

Borough-Street, a hamlet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Epsom, in Surrey, on the Roman road to Chichester.

Borras-Hovah, a township in Wrexham parish, Denbighshire, near the river Dee, 3 miles NE of Wrexham. Acreage, 461; population, 60.

Borras-Riffre, a township in Gresford parish, Denbighshire, 5 miles N of Wrexham. Acreage, 341; population, 25.

Borrow, The, a stream of Westmoreland. It rises on Harrop Pike, and runs 8 miles south-eastward to the Lane, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Orton railway station. It takes its name from a Roman camp at Castle-Dykes, which commanded a wild pass through the Shap Fell.

Borrowwash, a village in Ockbrook parish, Derbyshire, on the M.R., near the Derby Canal and the Derwent river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Derby, and 128 from London. It has a station on the railway, a post, money order, and telegraph office under Derby, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Elvaston Castle, the seat of the Earl of Harrington, is near it.

Borrowbridge, High and Low, two localities on the Borrow river in Westmoreland, the former on the road from Shap to Kendal, the latter on that from Orton to Kirkby-Lonsdale. Both have inns, and Low Borrowbridge has also a village, amid romantic scenery, adjacent to a deep cutting on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, and is a noted resort of anglers for trout-fishing.

Borrowby, a township in Leake parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles N of Thirsk, the nearest railway station. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Thirsk. Acreage, 1272; population, 392. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Borrowby, a township in Ugthorp parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 10 miles NW by W of Whitby. Post town, Staithes ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles), which is the nearest railway station. Acreage, 682; population, 77. The Marquis of Normanby is lord of the manor.

Borrowdale, the glen of the Borrow river, also the village at Low Borrow-Bridge, in Westmoreland.

Borrowdale, a parish, late a chapelry, in the ancient parish of Crosthwaite, Cumberland. It lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Keswick railway station, and 14 NW of Windermere, and contains the hamlets of Rosthwaite, Grange, Watendlath, Stonethwaite, Seattlor, Longthwaite, Thoruthwaite, and Seathwaite. Area, 16,666 acres; population, 506. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £124. Patron, the Vicar of Crosthwaite. The church stands near Rosthwaite, and was rebuilt in 1824. Another church, of later erection, stands at Grange, and is served by the incumbent of Borrowdale at a salary of £28 per annum. There

is a Wesleyan chapel at Grange. The vale commences in three heads, Stoneythwaite, Seathwaite, and Borrowdale-Haws, coming down from the mountain passes out of Langdale, Wastdale, and Buttermere; is overhung at the convergence of these by the massive mountain range of Glaramara, and descends thence, between lofty flanks, northward to the head of Derwent Water. The low grounds or bottoms of it have much diversity of width and contour, but comprise about 2000 acres of good land, chiefly disposed in pasture. "The mountains and hills around it have many outlines of base, form, and summit, but generally are so bold in character, so cloven with ravines, and so strikingly grouped together as to form a series of imposing pictures. The depressions among them vary from gorge to glen, and from rocky mountain defile to green cultivated valley; and the lower parts, both bottom and slope, show much diversity of breadth and colour, rock and wood, wild nature and ornate culture." Two main rivulets from the Longstrath and Seathwaite valleys form the upper Derwent, which enters Derwent-water Lake near the Lodge Hotel. Castle Crag, a lofty, wooded, and almost isolated eminence adjoining the stream near the foot, commands a glorious view of all the vale; was the site of successively a Roman camp, a Saxon fortalice, and a monastic castle, to command the pass toward the mountains; and has yielded Roman relics, which are preserved in Keswick Museum. The Bowder Stone, at the foot of a precipice, opposite Castle Crag, is a mass of fallen rock, 62 feet long, 36 feet high, and 84 feet in circumference, with outline resembling that of a ship upon its keel. Slate quarrying is the great industry. Borrowdale was an appanage of Furness Abbey. Grange was the granary of the monks, and the deposit of a small salt spring, which enters the lake near here, was also stored there. The Black Lead Mine Mountain, on a flank of the Seathwaite head-vale, rises to the height of about 2000 feet, and is famous for a plumbago mine and a group of yew trees. The yew trees, of which two only now remain, are very old, amid a sheet of copsewood. Wordsworth, after noting a famous yew in Lorton, says—

"Worthier still of note

Are those fraternal four of Borrowdale,
Joined in one solemn and capacious grove.
Huge trunks! beneath whose sable roof
Of boughs, as if for festal purpose, deck'd
With unrejecting berries, ghostly shapes
May meet at nontide—Fear and trembling Hope,
Silence and Foresight, Death the skeleton,
And Time the shadow—there to celebrate,
As in a natural temple, scatter'd o'er
With altars undisturbed of mossy stone,
United worship; or in mute repose
To lie and listen to the mountain flood
Murmuring from Glaramara's inmost caves."

Borsthall. See **BOARSTALL**.

Borth, a village and a small watering-place in Cyfoeth-y-Brewin parish, Cardiganshire, 7 miles NNE of Aberystwith. It has a station on the Cambrian railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). It was formerly a fishing village. Sandy beaches, called Borth Sands, extend 4 miles from its vicinity northward to the estuary of the Dovey, and are overlooked by cliffs commanding splendid sea-views.

Borthin, a hamlet in Llandyffyl parish, Cardiganshire, 8 miles E of Newcastle-Emlyn.

Borwick, a township in Warton parish, Lancashire, with a station on the Carnforth and Wennington branch of the M.R., 3 miles NNE of Carnforth, under which it has a post office. Acreage, 846; population, 281. Borwick Hall, the seat of the Standishes, gave lodging to Charles II. on his way to Worcester.

Bosbury, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands on the river Leadon, under the Malvern Hills, 4½ miles N by W of Ledbury, under which it has a post office, and at which is the telegraph office. The parish includes the townships of Bosbury, Upleadon, and Catley. Acreage, 4825; population, 916. Old Court, now used as a farmhouse, was once a seat of the Bishops of Hereford. There are many ancient timber houses in the village. Bosbury House and Temple Court are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £318. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is Transition Norman and Perpendicular, with a massive detached tower; it contains a fine oak screen, and monu-

ments to the Harford and Brydges families, and was restored in 1871. There are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed grammar school.

Boscastle, a village in Corowall. The village is in the parishes of Minster and Forrabury, stands ½ mile from the coast, and 3 miles from Camelford station on the North Corowall branch of the L. & S.W.R. It occupies a romantic site on the sides of hills, overhanging two deep vales, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a ruined ancient chapel, and a Methodist chapel. It was once a market-town, and still has fairs on 5 Aug. and 22 Nov. Its name is a corruption of Bottreux-Castle, and was taken from a baronial mansion, the seat of the Norman family of De Bottreux, which stood on what is now a green mound. The manor went in the time of Henry VI., by marriage, to Lord Hungerford; descended to the Earls of Huntingdon; passed to the Marquis of Hastings, who takes from it the title of Baron Bottreux. Boscastle Port, at the nearest part of the coast, is the harbour of the village; lies in the debouch of a narrow, high-flanked vale, has a small pier and breakwater, and carries on an export coasting trade in corn, slates, and manganese. The scenery around the village is strikingly picturesque, and that on the coast very grand. The church is a stone building in the Early English style. There are Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Methodist chapels.

Boscawen, a manor in St Baryan parish, Cornwall. It has belonged since the time of King John to the Boscawens, who became Viscounts Falmouth in 1720, and gives them the title of Baron. A famous Druidical circle of sixteen stones occurs on the farm of Boscawen-Un.

Boscobel, formerly extra-parochial, now a parish in Salop, on the verge of the county, in Brewod Forest, 3 miles N of Albrighton station on the G.W.R., and 6 E by N of Shifnal. Acreage, 581; population, 21. Boscobel House, then a seat of the Giffords, was the hiding-place of Charles II. on 3 Sept. 1651, after the Battle of Worcester. The edifice was of timber, and is much altered, but still retains some of its original features, together with reminiscences of the king's retreat, and is shown to strangers. An oak tree near it is said to be either the original or a scion of the oak in which the king sat concealed while his pursuers passed round and under it.

Boscombe, a parish in Wilts, 8 miles from Salisbury, and 2 NE of Porton station on the main line of the L. & S.W.R., and 4 miles SE of Amesbury. It has a post office under Salisbury; money order and telegraph office, Winterbourne Gunner. Acreage, 1688; population, 113. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is Early Norman, but is in a most dilapidated condition. There are almshouses with endowed income of £24. Richard Hooker was rector from 1591 till 1595, and wrote here the first four books of his "Laws of Ecclesiastical Policy."

Boscombe, a suburb of Bournemouth, in Hampshire. It has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 104 miles from London, and is rapidly growing into an important seaside resort. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Bournemouth. It is separated from Bournemouth by the Boscombe Chine Gardens, which are a great attraction, and form one of the approaches to the beach and pier. Boscombe Pier was opened in 1889; it has a good landing-stage, and forms a very pleasant promenade. There are two churches, and Wesleyan, Congregational, and Baptist chapels.

Boscombe Chine, a narrow water-worn ravine on the coast of Dorsetshire, 2 miles E of Bournemouth.

Bosden. See **HANDFORTH**.

Bosham, a village and a parish in the SW of Sussex. The village stands on Chichester Harbour, and has a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 72 miles from London. It has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Chichester. It was known to the Saxons as Bosenham, and it possessed importance for ages as a landing-place, but is now inhabited chiefly by fishermen. A monastic establishment was founded at it in the 7th century by a Scot named Dicul, and a collegiate church in 1129 by Bishop Warlewast. It belonged early to the see of Canterbury; was obtained through guile by Earl Godwin; had a seat of Harold, whence he sailed on his fatal visit to Duke William in Normandy; was given at the Conquest to the

Anchors; and passed, first to Bishop Warlwest, and then to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The parish includes the tithings of Broadbridge, Creed, Old Fishbourne, Gosport, and Walton, and is in the district of Westbourne. Acreage, 3157 of land and 746 of foreshore and water; population, 1258. The present manor house has an ancient moat, and probably occupies the site of the seat of Harold. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £300. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church possesses much interest for artists and antiquaries; is partly Saxon or Norman, and partly Early English; contains a Norman font and a monument to a daughter of Canute; and was restored in 1862. A colossal head, supposed by some to be for Woden or Jupiter, was found in the churchyard, and is preserved in the palace garden at Chichester. There is a Congregational chapel. Herbert de Bosham, secretary to Thomas à Becket, and afterwards a cardinal, was a native.

Bosheston, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the coast, 5½ miles S by W of Pembroke, under which it has a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1664; population, 190. Limestone cliffs on the coast are pierced with caverns, and show very striking forms. The largest cavern, called Bosheston Mere, runs inland more than ½ of a mile; terminates in a narrow vertical aperture; is lashed by the waves in a storm with tumultuous noise; and sometimes ejects from its terminal aperture a column of foam 40 feet high, resembling the Iceland geysers. St Govan's chapel is a curious building on the coast, situated half-way down a ravine, and approached by some rude steps. The interior is about 18 feet by 12, contains a stone altar with piscina and ambury, and has three windows. It is erroneously supposed to have been the retreat of Sir Gawain, a nephew of King Arthur, and a knight of the legendary Round Table; but it was probably built sometime in the 14th century, and dedicated to St Cofen or Govin, the daughter of Tewdrig, Prince of South Wales. Near the chapel is a holy well, which was formerly thought to possess miraculous healing virtues. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £147 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Cawdor. The church is an Early English edifice consisting of tower, nave, transepts, and chancel. There are three bells, and the tower, nave, and transepts are crossed with plain barrel vaulting. The east window, a triple lancet, is filled with good stained glass, representing the Crucifixion and other scenes in the Saviour's life. In the churchyard there still exists an ancient cross erected on three steps, all made of the local limestone. On the intersection of the arms of the cross is to be seen a mask of the Saviour's face.

Boskednan, a locality 4 miles NNW of Penzance, in Cornwall. It commands an extensive view of wild country and of the ocean, and has a Druidical circle, 66 feet in diameter, with eight stones erect and three prostrate.

Boskenna, a locality in St. Buryan parish, Cornwall, 5 miles SW of Penzance. It has a cromlech; is near the Boscawen Druidical circle, and is thought to have been the seat of an archdruid.

Bosley, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish, in Prestbury parish, Cheshire, adjacent to the Macclesfield canal, 5 miles S by W of Macclesfield. The village has a station on the North Staffordshire railway, and a post-office under Congleton, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of township, 3197; population, 364. There is a large reservoir connected with the Macclesfield Canal. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £90 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Prestbury. The church, originally Norman, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1777.

Bosmere, a lake and a hundred in Suffolk. The lake lies 1 mile SE of Needham Market, is an expansion of the river Gipping, covers about 30 acres, and abounds with fish. Bosmere Hall is adjacent. The hundred bears the name of Bosmere and Clayton, and is mainly identical with the union, but of less extent.

Bossall, a township, a small village, and a parish in N.R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Derwent, 3 miles S of Barton-Hill station on the N.E.R., 10 NE of York, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Stamford Bridge. Area of the township, including Butter-

Crambe, 2691 acres, of which 50 are water; population, 169. The parish of Bossall extends beyond the York and Scarborough railway, and includes the townships of Harton, Bossall, and Butter-Crambe. Area, 4694 acres; population of the civil and ecclesiastical parishes, 292. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Butter-Crambe, in the diocese of York; net value, £496 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is a handsome cruciform edifice, with a central tower. Bossall Hall, a handsome old building, is the seat of the lord of the manor.

Bossenden, a wood 3½ miles WNW of Canterbury, in Kent. Here John Nichols Tom of Truro, whom crowds from the neighbouring villages followed as a superhuman deliverer, under the name of "Sir William Courtenay, the knight of Malta," was shot, with eight of his followers.

Bossiney, a village in Tintagel parish, Cornwall, in a bleak tract, 4½ miles NNW of Camelford. It was once a market-town, and it sent two members to parliament from the time of Henry III. till disfranchised by the act of 1832. It consists of small cottages, and stands round a large barrow, on which the writ of election used to be read. Sir Francis Drake, Sir Francis Cottington, and other distinguished men represented it in parliament. A singular cove, small and murky, called Bossiney Hole, is under the cliffs on the adjacent coast.

Bossingham, a hamlet in Upper Hardres parish, Kent, 5½ miles S of Canterbury.

Bossington, a tithing in Somerset, on the E side of Porlock Bay. Bossington hamlet, about a mile inland, is strikingly picturesque. Bossington beacon, flanking the bay, is a ridge 801 feet high, commands brilliant views, and has been adorned with paths and tasteful woods by its proprietor, Sir Thomas D. Acland, Bart. In 1884 the village of Bossington was added to the parish of Selworthy.

Bossington, a parish in Hants, on the river Antea, and on the Roman road from Winchester to Sarum, 1 mile from Horsebridge station on the L. & S.W.R. and 3½ miles SSW of Stockbridge, which is the post town. Acreage, 1593; population, 100. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Broughton, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is a handsome edifice, of stone and flint, in the Early English style.

Bostock, a village and a township in Davenham parish, Cheshire, on the Chester and Nantwich Canal, 2½ miles NW of Middlewich. Acreage, 1165; population, 213. Bostock Hall, erected in 1775, is the chief residence.

Boston, a municipal and parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union and county court district, situated in the south-eastern part of Lincolnshire. The town stands on the river Witham, 5 miles from the Wash, 32 SE by E of Lincoln, and 116 by road and 107¼ by rail from London. It is a first-class station on the East Lincolnshire branch of the G.N.R. and junction of the lines to Grantham, Lincoln, and Sleaford. The Romans are supposed to have had a ferry a short distance below it, and a fort at the mouth of the Witham. A monastery was built at it in 654 by the Saxon, St Botolph, and destroyed by the Danes in 870; and this is believed to have given rise to the name Boston, written first Botolph's-town, afterwards Bostonstow. The monastery was rebuilt soon after 870; four priories, Augustinian, Dominican, Franciscan, and Carmelite, together with three colleges or hospitals, also were built; a castle of Ranulph, Earl of Richmond, likewise was erected; and though these dated from only the 13th and following centuries, they indicate a large amount of early prosperity. A tax levied in 1204 produced £780 from Boston and £836 from London. The town suffered greatly from a fire in the time of Edward I., and from an inundation in 1285; it was made a staple port for tin, lead, wool, leather, and other commodities in the time of Edward III.; and it sent sixteen ships to the siege of Calais. It afterwards suffered much decline from the silting up of its harbour; and it continued till recently to suffer embarrassment from the same cause, but since the passing of the Witham Outfall Improvement Act of 1880, a new channel has been cut to the Wash, the old channel has been closed by an embankment, and the navigable capacity of the port has been increased till it can now admit vessels of upwards of 2000 tons instead of 300. A portion of its inhabitants were leaders in the

great Puritan emigration, about 1630, to America; and they gave its name to what is now the capital of New England.

The town is cut into two parts, east and west, by the Witham, and is well built. A long street, called Bargate, and a spacious market-place, are on the E side of the river; and another long street, called High Street, nearly parallel with the river, is on the W side. An elegant iron bridge of one arch of 86 feet, after a design by Rennie, spans the river; and was erected in 1804-7 at a cost of £22,000. There is a pleasant promenade on the banks of the river, tastefully laid out in walks and planted with trees, adjoining which are the people's park, public gardens, and recreation grounds. Water-works were formed in 1850, and gas-works were established in 1826. There are a guild-hall, a sessions-house and assembly-rooms, a corn exchange, a theatre, an hospital, and a freemason's hall—the last, in the Egyptian style, built in 1860. The ancient monasteries and castle have disappeared; but Hussey-tower, built by William Lord Hussey, who was beheaded at Lincoln in the time of Henry VIII., is near Skirbeck Road. The parish church is Decorated English, with grand interior; and had it been cruciform, would have rivalled most of the lesser cathedrals. It measures 282½ feet by 99, has a south porch and a south-west chapel, contains an altar-piece after Rubens, an ancient font, and monuments of the Tilneys; and was extensively restored in 1850-51, under the direction of the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A. Its tower, the celebrated "Boston Stump," is 262½ feet high; was built after the model of the north-west steeple of Antwerp Cathedral; is a master-piece of skill, and terminates in an octagonal lantern, which formerly was lighted up at night to guide seamen to the port. A white marble statue of Mr. Herbert Ingram, founder of the "Illustrated London News," is in the churchyard. A chapel attached to the church was restored in 1857, under the superintendence of Sir G. G. Scott, as a memorial to the Rev. John Cotton, who was vicar from 1612 to 1633, when he proceeded with many of his parishioners to America, and became pastor of Boston, Massachusetts—the town being named after that which they had left at home. The expense of the restoration of part of his old church was borne by Americans. The chapel of ease in High Street was built in 1823, and the chapel of ease (St James's) in George Street in 1861. There is a Roman Catholic church, erected in 1826, and there are also chapels for General and Particular Baptists, two Congregational chapels, a spacious Wesleyan chapel with sittings for 2000 people, Primitive Methodist, Methodist New Connexion, Free Methodist, and Unitarian chapels, and a place of meeting for the Plymouth Brethren. There is an endowed Grammar School, two other endowed schools, and several elementary schools.

The port of Boston extends on the S to Sutton Corner, the western limit of the port of Wisbeach, and on the N to Trushtorpe Drain, the southern limit of the port of Grimsby. An extensive dock was completed on the river in 1884, which is capable of receiving vessels of 2000 tons burden, is connected with the G.N.R. by a swing bridge, and has a water area of about 7 acres. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1893 was 57 (3611 tons). The entries and clearances each average 580 (110,000 tons) per annum. The chief exports of the port are coal, corn and other agricultural produce; and the chief imports are timber, hemp, tar, grain, and linseed. Regular steamers leave the dock twice weekly for Hamburg, and by means of the Witham and the various canals communicating with the Trent, the town has inland navigation to almost every part of the kingdom. It is also the centre of considerable trade in fish, some 39 steam trawlers and numerous smacks being employed in taking fish of various kinds. Among the industries of the town may be enumerated, agricultural implement making, brewing, malting, seed crushing, rope making, iron and brass founding, the manufacture of whiting, mustard, and cigars. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on 4 May for sheep and 5 May for cattle; Aug. 5 for fat cattle; Sept. 15 for foals, cattle, and general merchandise; Nov. 18, 19, and 20 for horses; and Dec. 11 for cattle. The town is a head post, money order, and telegraph office, has four banks and a savings bank, several good hotels, and publishes two weekly newspapers. Petty sessions are held twice a week, and quarter sessions at the regular periods. The town, which was first incorporated by

charter in 1546, is now governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. It formerly returned two members to parliament, but by the redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 the number was reduced to one. The municipal and parliamentary borough are not co-extensive. The municipal borough comprises Boston with Boston West, which also constitutes the parish of Boston, but in the parliamentary borough are included, Boston Skirbeck with Skirbeck Quarter, and a portion of the parish of Fishtoft. Population of the parliamentary borough (Holland division), 18,711; acreage, 7266. Area of the civil parish, 2732 acres, and of the municipal borough, 2765; population of the municipal borough, 14,593; of the civil parish, 14,570; of the ecclesiastical, 14,834. The municipal borough is divided into two wards, called Bargate and West. Skirbeck parish, which nearly surrounds the town of Boston, has an area of 2650 acres; population, 3023. The living of Boston is a vicarage united with the perpetual curacy of St James; net yearly value, £338 with residence. The chapel of ease, in High Street, is a separate charge, and is endowed by the Corporation with £100 per annum. The living of Skirbeck parish, is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £240 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style. It was restored in 1874. There is also a chapel of ease, erected in 1885. Holy Trinity is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1874 from Skirbeck parish. The church is a building of stone in the Decorated style, and the living is a vicarage; net yearly value, £280 with residence. Shuff Fen and Hall Hills, formerly extra parochial tracts, are now parishes in the union of Boston.

Boston-Deeps, the NW side of the Wash, leading up to the mouth of the Witham river, in Lincoln. It is divided on the landward side, from the shore by Wainfleet and Fiskney flats; and on the other side from Lynn-Deeps, by the Long Sand, Dog's Head, Roger, and Lynn-Knock shoals. The part of it called the South Channel gives the best sea-way, and has in some parts 4 fathoms of water, but is encumbered by a shifting bar.

Boston-Spa forms with Clifford a township in Wetherby union, and is an ecclesiastical parish, W. R. Yorkshire. It is situated in a vale on the S side of the river Wharfe, 1 mile SW of Thorpe-Arch railway station, and 3½ miles NW of Tasterade, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. A saline spring here was brought into notice in 1744, and draws numerous invalids and other visitors to the village as a watering-place. A pump-room, hot and cold baths, and other kindred appliances are in operation, and a number of handsome residences are in the neighbourhood. Area of township, 1619 acres; population, 2330; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1427. The church is Early English, and was rebuilt in 1874-85 at a considerable cost. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £270 with residence. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The Wharfedale College for Boys is at Boston Spa, and a Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum is in the vicinity.

Boswiddy, a hamlet in St Erth parish, Cornwall, 3½ miles NE of Marazion.

Bosworth, the western Parliamentary division of Leicestershire, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 37,146. The division includes the following:—Ashby-de-la-Zouch—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Appleby, Blackfordby, Coleorton, Donisthorpe, Heather, Hugglescote and Donnington, Normanton-le-heath, Packington, Ravenstone, Seals, Snaresdon, Staunton Harrold, Swannington, Swepstone, Worthington and Newbold; Market Bosworth—Aston Flamville, Atterton, Bagworth, Barlestone, Barton, Barwell, Bilston, Besworth (Market) and Coton, Burghage and Skechley, Cadeby, Carlton, Congerstone, Daldington, Desford, Drayton, Earl Shilton, Elmesthorpe, Gopsall, Higham-on-the-Hill, Hineley Borough, Hbstock, Kirkby Mallory, Knoll and Bassett House, Nailstone, Newbold Verdon, Norton-juxta-Twycross, Odston, Orton-on-the-Hill, Osbaston, Peckleton, Potters Marston, Ratcliffe Caley, Sapcote, Shackerstone, Slarmonf, Sheepy Magna, Sheepy Parva, Shenton, Sibson, Stanton-under-Bardon, Stapleton, Stoke Golding, Stoney Stanton, Sutton Cheney, Thornton, Thurlston, Twycross, Upton, Wytherley.

Bosworth Field. See MARKET BOSWORTH.

Bosworth Husbands. See HUSBANDS BOSWORTH.

Bosworth Market. See MARKET BOSWORTH.

Botallack, a tin and copper mine in the western peninsula of Cornwall, 2 miles N of St Just, and 6 NNE of Land's End. It is partly worked on the face of high cliffs, descends to a depth of 425 feet, runs out in one level 540 feet under the sea, goes twice as far in other levels into the land, and is altogether as wonderful a work as the great pyramid of Egypt. The scenery above it is remarkably grand, and the cliffs consist of hornblende and clay slate, and contain a great variety of curious minerals.

Botany-Bay, a hamlet in Enfield parish, Middlesex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Barnet, with a post office under Chorley.

Botcherby, a township and small village in St Cuthbert parish, Carlisle Union, Cumberland, 1 mile E of Carlisle, with a post office under Carlisle, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Botchergate, a township in St Cuthbert parish, Cumberland, within the city of Carlisle. It has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Carlisle, which is the telegraph office.

Botcheston, a hamlet in Ratby parish, Leicester, 6 miles E by N of Market Bosworth.

Botesdale (*Botolph's Dale*) is a hamlet in the parish of Redgrave, and also a township consisting of Botesdale, with portions of the parishes of Rickingham Superior and Rickingham Inferior adjoining, in Suffolk. The hamlet stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Mellis station on the G.E.R., and 6 SW of Diss, in Norfolk. It consists chiefly of one long street, has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Diss, and a bank. Acreage of township, 1269; population, 455. A grammar-school was founded in 1576 by Sir N. Bacon, but under a scheme sanctioned in 1881 the funds are now applied in the form of exhibitions to enable boys from elementary schools to obtain a higher grade of education. The former school is now used as a church. The living is a chapelry annexed to the rectory of Redgrave, in the diocese of Norwich. Botesdale Lodge is a fine modern building of brick, standing in the midst of extensive grounds.

Bothal, a village, a township, and a parish in Northumberland. The village is pleasantly situated on the Wansbeck river, near the N.E.R., 3 miles E of Morpeth. It has a post office under Morpeth, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Ashington. Area of Bothal Demesne township, 3174 acres of land and 33 of water; population, 5426; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2316. The parish includes the townships of Oldmoor, Pegswood, Sheepwash, Bothal Demesne, and Morpeth. The manor belonged in the time of Henry II. to the Bertrams, passed by marriage first to the Ogles, then to the Cavendishes, and belongs now to the Duke of Portland. Remains of a castle of the Bertrams, and of an ancient chapel of the Virgin, still exist. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. The living of Bothal, with Hebburn, is a rectory in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne; gross value, £1218. Patron, the Duke of Portland. The church, which is a fine one, contains tombs of the Ogles.

Bothamsall, a village and a parish in Notts, in the vale of Idle, near the Clumber and Thoresby Parks, 5 miles from Checker Horse station on the M.S. & L.R. Post town, Ollerton, under Newark. Acreage of parish, 2481; population of civil parish, 272; of ecclesiastical, 264. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £50. Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The church is good.

Bothel and Threapland, a township in Torpenhow parish, Cumberland, near the river Ellen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Ireby. Acreage, 3389; population, 386. There is an endowed school here, and a post office at Bothel, under Aspatria (R.S.O.). Limestone abounds, and is worked.

Bothenhampton, a parish in Dorsetshire, adjacent to the river Brit, and 1 mile from Bridport station on the G.W.R. Post town, Bridport, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 837; population of the civil parish, 490; of the ecclesiastical, 493. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £97 with residence. The church is good.

Botley, a hamlet in North Hinksey parish, Berks, 2 miles W of Oxford, under which it has a post office.

Botley, a hamlet in Chesham parish, Bucks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Chesham. There is a Baptist chapel.

Botley, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands on the river Hamble, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 79 miles from London, and 4 SW of Bishops-Waltham. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.). A considerable trade is done in flour and timber; a fortnightly market is held on Monday. The parish comprises 2095 acres of land and 49 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 1114; of the ecclesiastical, 819. Botley Grange and Botley Hill are chief residences. A farm here was held by the political writer William Cobbett. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £265 with residence. The church was built in 1835, enlarged in 1859, and again in 1892. There is a Congregational chapel.

Botleys and Lyne, a chapelry in Chertsey parish, Surrey, near the Chertsey branch of the S.W.R., 2 miles SW of Chertsey, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Population, 586. Botleys Park is a chief residence, and has richly wooded grounds. The chapelry was constituted in 1849. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is good.

Botolph or Buttolphs, a parish in Sussex, on the river Adur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Steyning, and 1 S by E of Bramber station on the L.B. & S.C.R. Post town, Steyning, under Brighton. Acreage, 920; population, 70. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Bramber, in the diocese of Chichester. The church has remains of Saxon architecture.

Botolph-Bridge or Bottle-Bridge, formerly a parish in Huntingdonshire, near the river Nen and the G.N.R., 2 miles SW of Peterborough. It now forms part of the parish of Overton-Longueville.

Botolph-Claydon, a hamlet in East Claydon parish, Bucks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Winslow. It has a post office under Winslow, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Botolph, St. See LONDON, CAMBRIDGE, COLCHESTER, and LINCOLN.

Botolph's Dale. See BOTESDALE.

Botolph's Town. See BOSTON.

Botrual, a township in Llanfair-Talhaiarn parish, Denbighshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Abergelle.

Botsworth. See BOTESFORD, Leicester.

Bottesford, a township and a parish in Lincolnshire. The township lies 4 miles E of the river Trent, 3 S of Frodingham station on the M.S. & L.R., and 7 W of Brigg. The parish contains also the townships of Ashby, Yaddethorpe, Holme, and part of East Butterwick, and its post town is Ashby-under-Brigg; money order office, Ashby; telegraph office, Scunthorpe. Area, 5406 acres; population of the civil parish, 298; of the ecclesiastical, 2094. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £280 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The parish church is a building of stone, chiefly of the Early English period. Ashby, East Burringham, and East Butterwick are noticed under separate headings.

Bottesford or Botsworth, a village, a township, and a parish in Leicestershire. The village stands in the vale of Belvoir, about a mile N of the Nottingham and Grantham canal, on which there is a wharf, and 7 miles WNW of Grantham. It has a station on the G.N.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Nottingham. The parish includes also the hamlets of Easthorpe and Normanston. Acreage, 4978; population, 1286. The manor was given at the Conquest to R. de Todi, and belongs now to the Duke of Rutland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £800 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is large, cruciform, and very good, with a tower at the west end, and contains monuments to Lords Roos and to many of the Earls of Rutland. There are also Particular Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, some almshouses, and several useful charities.

Botteslow, a township in Fenton parish, Staffordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Great Fenton.

Bottisham, a large village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cam, with a station on the G.E.R., $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Cambridge, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office, and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish includes also the hamlets of Lode, or Bottisham Lode, Fen, and Longmeadow. Acreage, 5997; population, 1501. Bottisham Hall is the seat of the Jenyns family. Traces exist at Anglesey of an Augustinian priory founded in the time of Henry I. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is a beautiful building of flint and stone, and one of the finest specimens of pure Decorated in the county. The hamlets of Bottisham Lode, Longmeadow, and Fen were formed in 1863 into the ecclesiastical parish of St James. The church is a building of stone, erected in 1853. The living is a vicarage; net yearly value, £153, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels.

Bottle-Bridge. See BOTOLPH-BRIDGE.

Bottom Boat, a hamlet in the township of Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe, Wakefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile from Stanley station on the G.N.R. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bottom. See WRAY-WITH-BOTTOM.

Bottor-Rock, a fissured trap hill adjacent to Hennock village, and 3 miles W by N of Chudleigh, in Devonshire. It towers conspicuously over a large tract of country, and commands a magnificent view.

Bottreaux. See BOSCASTLE.

Bottwag, a parish in the Llyn Peninsula, Carnarvonshire, 7 miles SSW of Nevin, and 9 WSW of Pwllheli, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office. Sarn. Acreage, 487; population, 162. The living is a rectory annexed to that of Meylltynne. The church, dedicated to St Beuno, was built in 1885, and contains a fine stained glass window. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and an intermediate school.

Botus-Fleming, a parish in Cornwall, 1 mile from the Tamar, and 3 miles NW of Saltash station on the G.W.R. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 1149; population, 203. The manor belonged to the Flemings of Stoke-Fleming. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; net value, £72 with residence. The church is good, and was restored in 1873. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Botwell, a hamlet in Hayes parish, Middlesex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Uxbridge. There is a station here called Hayes, on the G.W.R., for Hayes and Harlington.

Boughrood, a village and a parish in Radnorshire, on the SW border of the county and the river Wye, with a station on the Cambrian railway, 4 miles NW of Talgarth, and 7 WSW of Hay. Post town, Llyswn (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Glasbury. Acreage of parish, 1722; population, 227. Boughrood Castle, on the site of an ancient baronial fortress, of which slight vestiges remain, is a square modern mansion, and a chief residence. The scenery is wooded, romantic, and picturesque. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £166 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is modern.

Boughton, a hamlet in Diddington and Sonthoe parishes, Huntingdonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of St Neot's.

Boughton, a hamlet in Asgarby parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles E of Sleaford.

Boughton, a hamlet in St John-Bedwardine parish, Worcestershire, 2 miles SW of Worcester.

Boughton, a hamlet in Weekley parish, Northamptonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Kettering. Boughton House here belonged formerly to the Montagues, and is now one of the seats of the Duke of Buccleuch. It is a huge quadrangular building, surrounded by splendid avenues of elms and limes, and it contains many valuable paintings, tapestries, and articles of furniture.

Boughton, a parish in Northamptonshire, on an affluent of the river Nen, and on the Northampton and Market-Harborough branch of the L. & N.W.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Brampton station, and 3 miles N of Northampton. A large fair is held here on 24, 25, and 26 June, and it has a post

and money order office under Northampton; telegraph office, Menlton. Acreage, 1466; population, 293. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £230 with residence. The church, with the exception of the tower, is modern, and there are a Wesleyan chapel and a charity of 48 acres. Boughton Hall is a chief residence.

Boughton, a village and a parish in Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Stoke-Ferry, and 7 E by S of Downham stations on the G.E.R. Post town, Stoke-Ferry, which is also the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 1353; population, 214. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £270 with residence. The church, rebuilt in 1872 with the exception of the tower, is a building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Boughton, a village and a parish in Notts. 2 miles NE of Ollerton, and 6 SW of Tuxford railway station. Post town, Ollerton, near Newark. Acreage of parish, 1374; population, 286. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £296 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. There are two dissenting chapels.

Boughton, Kent. See BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN.

Boughton-Aluph, a parish in Kent, adjacent to the river Stour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Wye station on the S.E.R., and 4 miles NNE of Ashford. It contains Boughton-Lees, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ashford. Acreage, 2425; population, 571. The manor belonged in the time of King John to Aluph de Boughton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury, and is now joined to the rectory of Eastwell; value, £480 with residence. The church is ancient and cruciform, with a central tower, and contains a piscina and monuments of the Moyles. It was thoroughly restored in 1893. A remarkable 15th century fresco of the Holy Trinity was discovered, and also a piscina in the south transept.

Boughton-Blean. See BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN.

Boughton, Great, a village and a township in St Oswald parish, Cheshire, and partly within Chester city, 1 mile E of Chester, under which it has a post and money order office (T.S.O.). Acreage of township, 723; population, 739. Tarvin Union Workhouse is in this township. Boughton Hall has been in the possession of the Currie family for generations, and is a good 17th century mansion.

Boughton Hill. See BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN.

Boughton-Kettering. See BOUGHTON, Weekley, Northampton.

Boughton-Lees. See BOUGHTON-ALUPH.

Boughton-Malherbe, a parish in Kent, on the verge of the Weald, 2 miles from Lenham station on the L.C. & D.R., and 10 ESE of Maidstone. Post town, Lenham, under Maidstone. Acreage, 2710; population, 431. The manor belonged in the time of Henry III. to the Malherbe family, passed to the Wottons, of whom was Sir Henry Wotton, whose life was written by Isaac Walton, passed again to Sir Horace Mann, the correspondent of Walpole, and belongs now to the Wykeham-Cornwallis family. The manor-house bears the name of Boughton Place, was built by Sir Edward Wotton in the time of Henry VIII., and visited by Queen Elizabeth, and is now a farmhouse, retaining some of the ancient rooms. The materials of it are said to have been Colbridge Castle, the baronial fortress of the Peyerers, some traces of which still exist near the church. Chilton Park is a seat in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £238 with residence. The church is Decorated English, in good condition.

Boughton-Monchelsea, a parish in Kent, near the Weald, 4 miles S by E of Maidstone station on the L.C. & D.R. and S.E.R. It has a post office; money order office, Maidstone; telegraph office, Linton. The parish comprises 2383 acres; population of the civil parish, 1116; of the ecclesiastical, 1117. The manor belonged anciently to the Moncheases of Swanscombe. Kentish rag is extensively worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £306 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is very good; it was enlarged and restored in 1874.

Boughton Place. See BOUGHTON-MALHERBE.

Boughton-under-Blean, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on the edge of Blean Forest, 2 miles from

BOULBY

Selling station on the L.C. & D.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Boughton, under Paversham. The parish comprises 2115 acres; population of the civil parish, 1739; of the ecclesiastical, 1748. Nash Court, then held by the Hawkings, who were Roman Catholics, was demolished by a mob in 1715, and rebuilt in 1766. Boughton Hill, adjacent to the village, commands an extensive and brilliant view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church comprises nave, two aisles, a south transept, three chancels, and a tower. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities exceed £100 a year.

Boulby, a hamlet in Easington parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 9 miles E of Guisborough, and 1 mile from Easington station on the N.E.R. Extensive alum-works have been in operation here since 1615. An old edifice, now a farmhouse, was the seat of the Conyerses.

Bouldon, a township in Holdgate and Diddlebury parishes, Salop, on the Pye Brook, 7½ miles NNE of Ludlow. It was transferred in 1881 to Diddlebury parish for civil purposes, but remains in that of Holdgate ecclesiastically. There is a small church.

Bouley Bay, a bay on the NE side of Jersey, immediately W of Rozel Tower, and 3½ miles SSW of the Dirouilles. It has a half-moon outline, and measures 1½ mile across the entrance.

Boulge, a parish in Suffolk, 3 miles NNW of Woodbridge station on the G.E.R. Post town, Woodbridge; money order and telegraph office, Melton. Acreage, 545; population of the civil parish, 48; of the ecclesiastical, including Debach, 188. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Debach, in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £236 with residence. The church is a small edifice of flint in the Early English style. Boulge Hall is a chief residence.

Boulmer and Seaton-House, a part of the township and parish of Long Houghton, Northumberland, on the coast, 5½ miles E of Alnwick. The coast is diversified with Boulmer Point and Boulmer Bay, and the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. There is a mission chapel.

Bouldson and Killcott, a tithing in Newent parish, Gloucestershire, 2 miles SW of Newent.

Boulston, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the river Cleddan, 3 miles SE by S of Haverfordwest, which is the post town. Acreage, 1569 of land, and 199 of water and foreshore; population, 111. The living is a donative in the diocese of St David's. The church contains monuments of the Wogans.

Boulstone or Bolstone, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, adjacent to the river Wye, 2 miles S by W of Holme-Lacy station on the G.W.R., 7 SSE of Hereford, and 9 NW of Ross, which is the post town; money order office, Hoarwithy; telegraph office, Holme-Lacy railway station. Acreage of the civil parish, 674; population, 51; of the ecclesiastical, including Ballingham, 188. The manor belongs to the Earl of Chesterfield. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Ballingham, in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £261. Patron, the Earl of Chesterfield. The church was rebuilt in 1877.

Boulsworth, a mountain on the mutual border of Lancashire and Yorkshire, part of the backbone of England, 5½ miles ENE of Barnley. Its altitude is 1700 feet.

Boultham, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Witham, 2 miles SSW of Lincoln, the post, money order, and telegraph office. The M.R. runs through the parish. Acreage of the parish, 1830; population, 527. Boultham Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Bracebridge annexed, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint gross yearly income, £370 with residence at Bracebridge. The church, an edifice of stone in the Early English and Perpendicular styles, was restored in 1887. In the churchyard there is a memorial of the men of the 47th regiment who fell in the Crimea, consisting of a block of granite from the fortifications of Sebastopol over 2 tons in weight. Boultham Hall is a large mansion standing in a park of 70 acres.

Boulton, a township which, united with that of Alveston, was constituted in 1884 a civil parish in Derbyshire, on the Derby Canal, 3 miles SE of Derby, which is the post town and nearest railway station. Area of the civil parish, 2154 acres; population, 3116; of the ecclesiastical parish of Boul-

BOURNE-END

ton, 972. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £171 with residence. The church is partly Norman, and was restored in 1871 and in 1887. The Primitive Methodist New Connexion have a chapel.

Boudary, The, a parish in Derbyshire, 2½ miles NW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Acreage, 4; population, 94.

Bounds-Green, a locality in Middlesex, adjacent to the New river and to the G.N.R., 1 mile from New Southgate station. It is chiefly in the parish of Tottenham, but is included in the district of Wood Green, formed in 1888.

Bourg, Le, a village in St Clement parish, Jersey.

Bouridge. See **BOVERIDGE**.

Bourn, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire, very pleasantly situated on an affluent of the river Cam, 2 miles SSE of Caxton, and 1½ mile NE from Old North Road station on the L. & N.W.R., with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cambridge. Acreage of parish, 4175; population, 785. Bourn Hall, formerly the seat of the De-la-Warr family, is an Elizabethan mansion surrounded by a park of about 20 acres. The manor belonged to Morcar the Saxon, and passed to the De-la-Warres, and a castle on it was destroyed in the Civil Wars of the time of Henry III. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £163 with residence. Patron, Christ College, Cambridge. The church is a spacious building of stone in the Transition, Early English, and Later styles.

Bourne, a union and market-town and parish in Lincolnshire. The town stands on a flat tract, adjacent to the fens, with a station on the Bourne and Essendine branch of the G.N.R., 10 miles E of Stamford. The town has a head post and telegraph office, two banks and a savings bank, and some good hotels. A large spring, known as the "Well Head," is the source of a rivulet called the Bourne Eau, which is crossed by an old Saxon bridge. Hereward the Wake had a camp here, the remains of which are still visible. A strong castle was built in the Saxon times, made long and vigorous resistance to William the Conqueror, and was given by William Rufus to Walter Fitzgilbert, but has disappeared. An Augustinian abbey was founded in 1138 by Baldwin Fitzgilbert, but is known now only by its site. The town suffered severely by fire in 1605 and 1637, and now consists chiefly of four streets diverging from the market-place. The Bull Inn is an edifice said to have been built by William, Lord Burleigh. The Red Hall, a brick structure long held by the Digby family, has been converted into a railway station. A new branch railway was opened in 1893 connecting Bourne with Saxby, forming a connection with the M.R. and G.N.R., and reducing the distance between the Midlands and Spalding, Lynn Harbour and Docks, Melton Constable, Tuxenham, Sberingham, Cromer, Norwich, and Yarmouth. The town-hall, in the market-place, built at a cost of £3600, includes court-rooms. The petty sessions are held here every alternate Thursday, a county court meeting monthly, and the quarter sessions for Kesteven are held alternately here and at Sleaford. A public hall and corn exchange was erected in 1870 at a cost of £2000. The parish church is chiefly Norman, consists of nave, side aisles, a short south transept, and a lofty chancel, had formerly two large west end towers, and was renovated in 1852, again in 1883, and beautifully restored in 1892. There are also Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed grammar school, almshouses for six men and six women, other charities, and a workhouse erected at a cost of £9000, with accommodation for 300 inmates. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and fairs on 7 March, 6 May, 30 Sept., and 29 Oct. Wool-stapling and malting are carried on. The great Lord Burleigh was a native. The parish includes also the hamlets of Dyke and Cawthorpe. Acreage, 10,103; population, 4191. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £290 with residence, in the gift of trustees. The town possesses charities worth about £700 a year.

Bourne, a hamlet in Piddletown parish, Dorsetshire, 5½ miles NE of Dorchester. Sail-cloth is manufactured.

Bourne, Surrey. See **WRECKLESSHAM**.

Bourne, Hants. See **BOURNE-ST-MARY**.

Bourne, East. See **EASTBOURNE**.

Bourne-End, a village in Bovington parish, Herts, 2 miles ESE of Berkhamstead. It has a church, a Congregational chapel, a post office, and an industrial school.

Bournemouth, a municipal borough and a much frequented watering-place in the parishes of Christchurch and Holdenhurst, Hants. It has two stations, East and West Bournemouth, on the L. & S.W.R., 107 miles from London. The town has increased rapidly, and contains many beautiful mansions and villas; it is much recommended by medical men for invalids on account of its mild and genial atmosphere, and for its extensive pine woods, for which this district is justly celebrated. The medicinal properties thrown off by the pine trees are invaluable to those suffering from pulmonary disorders. The water supply is obtained from the neighbourhood of Lougham, Dorset, and is of the purest quality. The pier, opened in 1880, is of iron, with pitch-pine floor, and contains handsome and sheltered seats, with central bandstand; there is a landing-stage for steamers and boats; the total cost was £23,000. The harbour of Poole is entered from the Great Bay, west of the Isle of Wight, and is subdivided into the Christchurch, Hengistbury, and Poole Bays, Bournemouth being situated at the centre of the latter bay. The Church of St Peter was originally a mere seaside village church, but it has been so much enlarged and improved from time to time that very little of the original building remains, and it now stands a very fine structure in the Modern Gothic style. It contains some elaborate specimens of carving, also many mural paintings, and some beautiful frescoes designed by Mr. Bodley. The living is a vicarage with an endowment of £150 with residence. The Church of the Holy Trinity is a red brick building in the Lombardo-Gothic style, erected in 1869; it was enlarged in 1877, and contains a very fine pulpit of alabaster and coloured marble. The living is a vicarage endowed with £150. The Church of St Clement is a stone edifice in the 14th century style, erected in 1872. The living is a vicarage; gross value, £288 with residence. The Church of St Michael is a stone building in the Early English style, erected in 1876. The living is a vicarage endowed with £150 yearly and residence. St Stephen's Church is a very fine structure, erected in 1885; the walls are of brick, faced outwards with Swaenage stone, and internally with Bath ashlar work. His Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden was married in this church on 17 March, 1888. The living is a vicarage endowed with £150 and residence. The Church of St Augustine, built partly of stone and red brick, was opened in 1892. There are two chapels of ease, viz.—St Swithin's and St Ambrose. The Catholic Oratory of the Sacred Heart is a stone edifice in the Gothic style, erected in 1875. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, and a Unitarian chapel, which was erected in 1891. The Royal Victoria Hospital was erected as a memorial of the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign; it is a stone building containing 36 beds. The National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest is a splendid stone building, lighted throughout with electric light, and contains 62 beds; this institution was opened in 1855, and cost about £15,000. The Firs Home for patients in advanced consumption is an admirable institution, and most comfortable in every way. There are several convalescent homes. The Hotel Mont Doré is situated on an eminence near the centre of the town. Adjoining the hotel is a large bath, containing Turkish and other baths, and a very beautiful winter garden has been added. There are about eight other first-class hotels, a considerable number of very fine boarding-houses, two clubs, a public library, a Young Men's Christian Association Institute, and one for young women, three public halls, a theatre, a school of art, a coastguard station, and four banks, while four newspapers are published weekly. The Public Winter Gardens have been re-arranged. There is a large pavilion, where a band plays twice daily. The post office, erected in 1880 at a cost of nearly £3000, is a building of Bath stone in the Classic style. Bournemouth was created a municipal borough in 1890. Acreage, 2415; population, 37,781. There is a park, covering 129 acres, in immediate proximity to the town.

Bourne, River, a stream of Dorset and Hants. It rises 2 miles SW of Kingston, and runs 4 miles south-eastward to Poole Bay at Bournemouth.

Bourne, River, a stream of Warwickshire. It rises 2 miles SW of Atherstone, and runs 10 miles west-south-westward to the Blythe, in the vicinity of Coleshill.

Bourne, River, a stream of Hants and Wilts. It rises near Easton, in Wilts, goes 10 miles southward, past Collingburn, and through the border of Wilts, to Park House, then proceeds 10 miles south-westward, past Boscombe, Porton, and the Winterbournes, to the Avon below Salisbury.

Bourne-St-Mary, a tithing and a parish in Hants. The tithing lies 1 mile from Hurstbourne station on the L. & S.W.R., and 3 miles NW of Whitechurch, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Andover. The parish includes also the tithings of Binley, Egbury, Stoke, Swampton, and Week. Acreage, 7746; population of the civil parish, 1032; of the ecclesiastical, including Hurstbourne-Priors, 1407. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hurstbourne-Priors, in the diocese of Winchester; value, about £255. The church is dedicated to St Peter, and has one of the four grandest fonts in the diocese. There are Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and an almshouse.

Bourne, West. See WESTBOURNE.

Bourn Heath, a hamlet in Bromsgrove parish, Worcestershire, and Cathill ecclesiastical parish, 3 miles NNW of Bromsgrove. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bourn Moor or Burmoor, a village, a township, and a parish in Durham, with a post office under Fence Houses, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of township, 512; population, 1362; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1634. The parish comprises the townships of Bourn Moor, South Biddick, and Lambton, and part of Harratton, 1 mile NE of Fence Houses station on the N.E.R. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £405 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Durham, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner. There are four dissenting chapels. There is a colliery, also coke ovens and brick factories.

Bourns, The, a tract in the valley of the Avon, S of Amesbury, in Wilts.

Bournville, a suburb of Birmingham, in King's Norton parish, Worcestershire, with a station on the M.R., 1½ mile NE of King's Norton.

Bourton, a township and a parish in Berks, on the Wilts and Berks Canal, about 1 mile SW of Shrivenham station on the G.W.R., and 7 miles SW of Faringdon. Post town, Shrivenham (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of township, 1260; population, 260. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £96, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church, built in 1861, is an edifice of stone in the Decorated style. There is a Baptist chapel and there are six almshouses. Bourton House is a chief residence.

Bourton, a hamlet in Buckingham parish, Bucks, within Buckingham borough, 1 mile E of the town.

Bourton, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the verge of the county, 3 miles SW of Mere, 4 NNW of Gillingham station on the L. & S.W.R., and 4 from Wincenton. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bath. Acreage, 922; population of the civil parish, 782; of the ecclesiastical, 761. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £277 with residence. The church is good; it was rebuilt in 1878-79. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels; also a large iron foundry, engine and boiler works, and two brickyards.

Bourton, a township, with Callaughton, in Much-Wenlock parish, Salop, 3 miles SSW of Wenlock. It has a post office under Much-Wenlock, which is the money order and telegraph office. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £62. There is a small church.

Bourton, a tithing in Bishops-Canning parish, Wilts, 3½ miles NE of Devizes.

Bourton, a railway station in Somersetshire, on the G.W.R., at Flaxbourton, 5½ miles WSW of Bristol.

Bourton, Warwickshire. See BOURTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR.

Bourton, Black. See BLACKBOURTON.

Bourton, Flax. See FLAXBOURTON.

Bourton, Great and Little, a parish in Oxfordshire, 3 miles N of Banbury. It has a post office under Banbury, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Cropredy (R.S.), which is the station on the G.W.R. Acreage, 1669

of land and 12 of water; population, 449. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £294, in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. The church, an edifice of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles, was built in 1863, on the site of a church formerly connected with a friary, but latterly turned into cottages and a schoolhouse. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Bourtonhold, a district in the parish and borough of Buckingham.

Bourton-on-the-Hill, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands on the side of a hill, commanding a delightful prospect, 2 miles W of Moreton station on the G.W.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Stow-on-the-Wold, and has a post office under Moreton-in-the-Marsh, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 2975; population, 506. Bourton House is the chief residence. Sir Thomas Overbury, who was poisoned in the Tower, was a native. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £500 with residence. The church is a large massive building of the Perpendicular period, with an embattled western tower, and a piscina in the chancel. There are four almshouses.

Bourton-on-the-Water, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands on the river Windrush, and on the Fosse Way, 4 miles SSW of Stow-on-the-Wold, and has a station on the G.W.R., and a post office (R.S.O.). The parish comprises 2470 acres; population of the civil parish, 1127; of the ecclesiastical, including Clapton and Lower Slaughter, 1492. Near the village is a large Roman encampment, in which swords, coins, pottery, and other Roman relics have been found. There are flour-mills, and malting is carried on. A cottage hospital was erected in 1870. The living is a rectory, united with the chapels of Clapton and Lower Slaughter, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £313 with residence. Patron, Wadham College, Oxford. The church was originally Decorated, but was partially rebuilt in 1784, when a tower with dome and pinnacles was added; it was restored in 1875. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Bourton-upon-Dunsmoor, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, on Dunsmoor Heath, near the river Leam, 1 mile SSE of Birdingbury station on the L. & N.W.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Rugby. The parish includes the hamlet of Draycott, and has a post office, of the name of Bourton, under Rugby; money order and telegraph office, Marton. Acreage, 2144; population, 311. Bourton Hall is a Doric mansion standing in a fine park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £310 with residence. The church is ancient; it has a tower with spire, and contains a stone font of the 13th century, and a pulpit of 1607. At Draycott there is a Baptist chapel.

Bousted Hill, a hamlet in the parish of Burgh-by-Saund, in Cumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Burgh station on the North British railway.

Bout, a village in Eskdale, Cumberland, with a station on the Ravenglass and Eskdale line, 7 miles ENE of Ravenglass. It has three inns, and is in the vicinity of waterfalls and other attractions on the way up Eskdale to the mountain passes into Wastdale-Head, Langdale, and Diddon Vale.

Southwaite, a hamlet in Fountains-Earth township, Ramagill parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, in the vicinity of Ripon. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Boveney, a township in Burnham parish, Bucks, on the river Thames, near the G.W.R., 2 miles W of Eton. Post town, Windsor; money order and telegraph office, Burnham. Acreage, 1133; population, 402. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Burnham, in the diocese of Oxford.

Boveridge or **Bouridge**, a tithing in Cranborne parish, Dorsetshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE by N of Cranborne. It is a curacy with Cranborne. Boveridge House is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Boverton, a hamlet in Llantwit-Major parish, Glamorgan, on the Julian Way, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Llantwit-Major. It has a post office under Cowbridge; money order and telegraph office, Llantwit-Major. It disputes with other places the claim of being the Roman Bovium, and it has traces of a harocall fortalice which belonged first to the lords of Glamorgan, then to the family of Seys. The castle and the

manor reverted to the Crown in the time of Richard III., but were granted by Henry VII. to Jasper, Duke of Bedford. The manor now belongs to Lord Wimborne.

Bovey Brook or **Wrey River**, a stream of Devonshire. It rises in Dartmoor Forest, 6 miles SW of Moreton-Hampstead, and runs about 18 miles, first north-eastward to the vicinity of Moreton, next south-eastward to the Teign, 4 miles SW of Chadeleigh. It traverses much romantic scenery, and is notable for trouting.

Bovey-Heathfield. See BOVEY, SOUTH.

Bovey, North, a parish in Devonshire, on the Bovey Brook, on the E border of Dartmoor, near the Moreton-Hampstead station on the G.W.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Moreton-Hampstead. It has a post office under Newton-Abbot; money order and telegraph office, Moreton-Hampstead. Acreage, 5589; population of the civil parish, 417; of the ecclesiastical, 426. The ancient lords of the manor had the power of inflicting capital punishment. Most of the surface is thickly strewn with fragments of rock. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £200 with residence. The church is very old, but good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bovey, South, or **Bovey-Tracey**, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the Bovey Brook, and on the G.W.R., 215 miles from London, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Newton, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). It was formerly a market-town, and still has fairs on Easter Monday, Holy Thursday, and the first Thursday of July and Nov. Part of an ancient cross stands in an open space in it, and an ancient wayside monument is built into one of its houses. The parish comprises 7567 acres; population of the civil parish, 2422; of the ecclesiastical, 2324. The manor belonged anciently to the Traceys, one of whom, Sir William Tracey, was the leader in the assassination of Thomas à Becket, and belongs now to the Bentinck family. Cromwell made a night attack on a part of Lord Wentworth's brigade here in 1646, and captured 400 troopers and 7 standards. A reach of valley adjacent to the village bears the name of Bovey-Heathfield; has a low flat bottom, seeming to have been once a lake, and contains deposits of porcelain clay and beds of lignite, called Bovey coal. The clay is worked in an interesting pottery close to the village, and the lignite is used as fuel at the pottery, in lime-kilns. A great ridge of hills flanks the valley, and culminates picturesquely in the Botton Rock. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £342 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church is Perpendicular English, with a square tower, and was renovated in 1857 and 1887. In 1889 a good organ was placed in the church. A chapel of ease stands adjacent to the pottery. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The Devon House of Mercy was erected in 1867; it includes a lofty chapel.

Bovey-Tracey. See BOVEY, SOUTH.

Bovingdon, a parish in Herts, on the verge of the county, near the N.W.R. and the Great Junction Canal, 2 miles SW of Boxmoor railway station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Berkhamstead. It has a post and money order office under Hemel-Hempstead; telegraph office, Boxmoor. Acreage, 3958; population, 1056. The living is a vicarage, united with Bourne-End, in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £250 with residence. Patron, Trustees. The church is a building of flint and stone in the Gothic style, originally erected about 1340, and rebuilt in 1856. It contains some ancient tombs and monuments. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels. Bourne-End and Box-Lane are adjacent hamlets. There is a school chapel at Bourne-End.

Bovisand, a small bay in Devonshire, on the E side of Plymouth Sound, opposite the Breakwater, 3 miles SSE of Plymouth. Here is a coastguard station, a granite battery, and a great water reservoir for ships.

Bow or **Nymet-Tracey**, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the slope of a hill, and on the L. & S.W.R., 188 miles from London, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Crediton, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office of Bow (R.S.O., North Devon), and a railway station. It was formerly a market-town. The parish is called also Nymet-Tracey. Acreage, 2867; population of the civil parish, 724; of the ecclesiastical, including Broad Nymet, 790. The manor belonged anciently to the Traceys. Colla-

ton House and Gratton House are fine modern mansions. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Broad-Nymet, in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £422 with residence. The church stands about a mile from the village, and has a low square tower; it was restored in 1889. There is a Congregational chapel. In 1884 a detached part of the parish, known as Appledore, was amalgamated with Clannaborough.

Bow, a parish in Middlesex. The parish, which is also called Stratford-le-Bow, lies on the river Lea and on the North London and G.E.R., 4 miles ENE of St Paul's. The name Bow alludes to a bow-shaped, three-arched bridge across the Lea built by Matilda, the queen of Henry I., and not taken down till 1834; and the name Stratford alludes to a ford in the Lea, on the line of the Roman road or "stratum" to Leyton. A new bridge in lieu of the ancient one, with one oblique arch of 70 feet, was erected in 1839 at a cost of £11,000. Bow was once famous for cream and cakes; it also carried on an extensive manufacture of porcelain, and it had a notable annual fair which became so great a nuisance that it was suppressed by Parliament. It now has dyehouses, large breweries, and the East London Waterworks, and takes a character from the proximity of the India Docks. The parish was formerly a chapelry to Stepney, and became parochial in 1717. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London; net value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church was built in the time of Henry II., presents a curious mixture of Norman and Early English, and has a low tower and an eight-sided corner turret. The original parish has been divided into several ecclesiastical districts, viz.:—St Paul's, Old Ford; St Stephen's, North Bow; St Mark's, Victoria Park; and Christ Church, Bow.

Bow and Arrow Castle, a rude pentagonal tower on the coast of Dorsetshire, on a sea-girt crag 300 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Portland-Bill. It is said to have been built by William Rufus, and it was taken in 1142 by the Earl of Gloucester for the Empress Matilda. A bridge connects it with the mainland, and gives additional character to a charming lake view.

Bowbank, a hamlet in Lunedale township, Laith Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 10 miles WNW of Barnard Castle, and 2 from Mickleton station on the N.E.R. Post town, Darlington; money order and telegraph office, Middleton-in-Teesdale.

Bow-Beech, a locality 4 miles from Eden-Bridge, on the W border of Kent, with a post office under Eden-Bridge, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Bow-Erickhill. See BRICKHILL, BOW.

Bowbridge, a hamlet in Low Abbotside township, in the parish of Askrigg, N. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile W of Askrigg station on the N.E.R. Post town, Bedale; money order and telegraph office, Low Abbotside.

Bowbridge, a hamlet in Strond parish, Gloucestershire, on the Thames and Severn Canal, 1 mile from Stroud.

Bow Brook, an affluent of the river Cale, tracing part of the boundary between Dorset and Somerset.

Bowcombe, a hamlet in Carisbrooke parish, Isle of Wight, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SW of Newport. Bowcombe vale around it formerly displayed much beauty, but has suffered by destruction of its wood. Bowcombe Down, on the W, shows traces of a Roman road, commands a rich and extensive view, and was ascended in 1618 for the sake of its prospect by Charles I. when Prince of Wales.

Bowden, Devon. See BERRYNARBOR.

Bowden, Great, or **Bowden-Magna**, a village and a parish in Leicestershire. The village stands on the Union canal and the river Welland, 1 mile NE of Market-Harborough joint station on the M.R. and L. & N.W.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Great Bowden under Market-Harborough. The parish includes also the town and chapelry of Market-Harborough. Acreage, 3178; population, 2259. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £185, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is a large and ancient building of stone in the Late Decorated style. The vicarage of Market-Harborough is a separate benefice. There is a Congregational chapel. The Market-Harborough gasworks and workhouse are in this parish.

Bowden-Hill, a chapelry in Laycock parish, Wiltshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Chippenham. It was constituted in 1863. Population, 270. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £77 with residence.

Bowden, Little, or **Bowden-Parva**, a parish in Leicestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Market-Harborough, which is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1949; population, 1516. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £300 with residence. The church is an edifice of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The parish was wholly transferred to Leicestershire in 1888, but the Northamptonshire magistrates still meet here in petty sessions every month.

Bowden-Magna. See BOWDEN, GREAT.

Bowden-Parva. See BOWDEN, LITTLE.

Bowderdale, a glen, 2 miles long, descending to the middle of the W side of Wast Water in Cumbreland.

Bowdon, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. Close by is the Roman road from Kinderton, near the river Bollin, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Altrincham. The Altrincham and Bowdon station on the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham railway, and Peel Canseway on the Cheshire lines, serve for this township, which has a post office under Altrincham. It enjoys fine air and charming environs, and is a favourite residence of the citizens of Manchester. The township includes the village, and comprises 850 acres; population of the township, 2792; of ecclesiastical parish, 5670. The old parish has been divided, and now consists of Bowdon and part of Hale. It is governed by a local board. The manor belonged to the priory of Birkenhead, and was given by Henry VIII. to the See of Chester. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £766 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church stands on elevated ground, was restored in 1320, 1520, and 1860, is now a fine cruciform edifice in the Late Perpendicular style, consisting of nave, aisles, transepts, choir with two chantries, called the S or Dunham chapel and the N or Carrington chapel, and an embattled western tower. It contains several monuments to the Booth family and others, and some fine memorial windows. A chapel of ease (St Peter's) was opened in Hale in 1892 at a cost of about £7000. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The Wesleyan chapel is a splendid structure. See also ALTRINCHAM, DUNHAM MASSEY, &c.

Bowent River or College Burn, a stream of Northumberland. It rises among the Central Cheviots, adjacent to the boundary with Scotland, and runs 7 miles northward to the river Glen, in the vicinity of Kirk-Newton. It is rich in trout and pebbles.

Bower-Ashton, a hamlet in Long Ashton parish, Somersetshire, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SW of Bristol, under which it has a post office.

Bower-Chalk, a parish in Wilts, near Cranborne Chase, 5 miles S of Dinton station on the L. & S.W.R., and $\frac{7}{8}$ SW of Wilton. Acreage, 3260; population of the civil parish, 461; of the ecclesiastical, 455. It has a post office under Salisbury; money order office, Broad Chalk; telegraph office, Dinton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £128 with residence, in the gift of King's College, Cambridge.

Bower, East and West, two hamlets in Bridgewater parish, Somersetshire.

Bower-Hinton, with Harst, a hamlet in Martock parish, Somersetshire, 2 miles NE of South Petherton.

Bowerman's Nose, an isolated rock, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Moreton-Hampstead, in Devonshire. It rises fully 30 feet high, and looks like a colossal statue of a man.

Bowers-Gifford, a parish in Essex, on the London, Tilbury and Southend railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Pitsea station, and 7 miles SE of Billericay. It has a post office (S.O.); money order office, South Benfleet; telegraph office, Pitsea station. Acreage, 2472 of land and 21 of water; population, 183. Much of the land is marshy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £476 with residence. The church is an edifice of stone in the Perpendicular style.

Bowes, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Greta, and on the Roman road to Brough, adjacent to the South Durham

and Lancashire Union railway, 4 miles SW of Barnard Castle, has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under Darlington; telegraph office at Bowes railway station. It consists chiefly of one long street, and formerly was a market-town. The Roman station of Lavatze occupied its site, and many Roman inscriptions have been found here, one of them narrating the reparation of a bath for the first Thracian cohort. The township includes also the hamlets of Bowes-Cross, Gallow-Hill, Low-Field, Mell-waters, Sleightholme, Stoney-Keld, Spital, Applegarth Forest, and part of Tan Hill. Acreage, 16,966, of which the greater part is moor and common land; population of township, 652; of the ecclesiastical parish, which contains the township of Gilmonby, 737. The manorial rights are held by trustees on behalf of the freeholders. A quadrangular tower, 75 feet by 60, and about 53 feet high, part of a castle built by Allan Niger, first Norman Earl of Richmond, stands on the crown of a hill, defended by a deep ditch, and is supposed to have been constructed of materials taken from the Roman station. A Roman aqueduct, formed for bringing water nearly 2 miles to the Roman baths at the station, and also a very large stone sarcophagus, Roman altar, Saxon font on the shaft of a Roman altar, and other ancient memorials have been discovered. A natural bridge in limestone rock, 16 feet in span, crosses the Greta, bears the name of God's Bridge, and is occasionally used as a carriage road. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £154 with residence. The church is an ancient building, partly Norman, and the churchyard contains the grave and monument of the two lovers commemorated in Mallet's pathetic ballad of "Edwin and Emma." It has been restored, and four handsome stained glass windows put in. A cheap boarding-school at Bowes, now extinct, is said to have been the Dotheboys Hall in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby." A grammar school, founded in 1693, has an endowed income of about £300 and a scholarship of the value of £60 a year, tenable at Pembroke College, Cambridge. There is a Wesleyan chapel, also a recreation ground, reading room, and library. In the churchyard is buried the Right Hon. Thomas Emerson Headlam, M.P., Q.C., judge advocate-general and chancellor of the dioceses of Durham and Ripon.

Bowes Cross, a hamlet in Bowes parish, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Bowes village, N. R. Yorkshire.

Bow Fell, one of the finest mountains in the Lake district, on the mutual border of Cumberland and Westmoreland, at the head of Borrowdale, Eskdale, and Langdale, 8 miles WNW of Ambleside. It has an altitude of 2960 feet above the level of the sea, and figures grandly in the background views from Windermere and Esthwaite Water.

Bow Hill, a hill 5 miles NNW of Chichester, in Sussex. It has a height of 702 feet, and commands a fine view.

Bowland-Bridge, a locality at the boundary between Westmoreland and Lancashire, on the Winster river, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Kendal.

Bowland Forest, an ancient forest on the borders of Lancashire and W. R. Yorkshire. It contained wild deer so late as 1812, but is now enclosed and cultivated. The family of Parker, of Brownsholme Hall, have long held the office of hereditary forester.

Bowland-Forest, High, a township in Slaidburn and Dale Head parishes, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Hodder, 10 miles NW of Clitheroe. It includes the hamlets of Dunsop and Battrix. Acreage, 19,750; population, 229. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Bowland-Forest, Low, a township in Whitewell ecclesiastical parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Hodder, 8 miles WNW of Clitheroe. Acreage, 5,497; population, 242.

Bowland, Little, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire, under Bleasdale, 7 miles NW of Clitheroe. Acreage, 3,152; population, 98. It is united with Leagram for ecclesiastical purposes.

Bowld or Bould, a hamlet in Idbury parish, Oxfordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Burford.

Bowles Burn, a stream of Durham, running 5 miles southward to the Tees, $2\frac{1}{2}$ above Middleton-in-Teesdale.

Bowley, a township in Bodenham parish, Herefordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Leominster.

Bowling (anciently *Bolling*), a township within the municipal and parliamentary borough of Bradford, W. R. York-

shire. It has a station on the Leeds and Halifax railway. There is a post and money order office at Bowling Old Lane (T.S.O.), under Bradford. The Bowling Ironworks are adjacent. Bowling Hall, the ancient seat of the Bollings and Tempests, stands on high ground, commands extensive views, and was the headquarters of the Earl of Newcastle in 1643 on occasion of his victory over Fairfax on Adwalton Moor. The inhabitants are employed in the ironworks, in the cloth trade, in stone quarries, and in coal and iron mines. Bowling contains the ecclesiastical parishes of St Bartholomew, population, 4827; St John, 5278; and St Stephen, 17,050. The livings of St John, St Stephen, and St Bartholomew are vicarages in the diocese of Ripon; net value of St John, £250 with residence; of St Stephen, £310 with residence; and of St Bartholomew, £200 with residence, the latter being in the gift of the Bishop of Ripon. The church of St John is a fair specimen of lancet Gothic style of architecture, comprising nave, transepts, aisles, and chancel, with spire 130 feet in height, which, from its lofty position, forms a landmark over a considerable distance. The chief peculiarity about the structure is that it was the first church in England in which iron was used in combination with stone, the construction being entirely of iron and stone, and it has stood the test of half a century without a flaw. St Stephen's was built in 1861, and is in the Early Decorated style, with tower and spire. St Bartholomew church was built in 1872. A Congregational chapel, in the Romanesque style, was built in 1865, and there are other dissenting chapels.

Bowling-Bank, a locality 6 miles from Wrexham, in Denbighshire, with a post office under Wrexham; money order and telegraph office, Bangor Llysoed.

Bowling-Green, an extra-parochial tract in Guildford borough, Surrey. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Falmouth.

Bowling-Green House, a seat on the N side of Putney Heath, about a mile S of Putney, in Surrey. It was for some years the residence of William Pitt, and the place in which he died.

Bowmont Water, a stream of Northumberland. It rises among the Cheviots within Scotland, and runs about 14 miles chiefly among the Cheviots, and about one-half in Northumberland, to a confluence with the College Burn in the vicinity of Kirk-Newton, and there forms the glen. It is rich in landscape and in fine trout.

Bowness, a small peninsula adjacent to Bassenthwaite village, on the E side of Bassenthwaite Water, in Cumberland.

Bowness, a hamlet and a crag near the middle of the N side of Ennerdale Water, in Cumberland.

Bowness, a village, a township, and a parish in Cumberland. The village stands on the Solway Firth, adjacent to the Port-Carlisle terminus of the Carlisle and Silloth railway, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Carlisle, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Burgh-by-Sands (R.S.O.), and a station on the Caledonian (Solway) railway. Its site was occupied by the Roman station Tinnocelum at the western termination of Severus' wall. Many of the houses are believed to have been built of materials of the wall and the station. Some vestiges of the wall can still be traced, and a Roman road went hence to Maryport. There is a fine viaduct, more than a mile long, crossing the Solway near here in connection with the Solway Junction railway. This place is a favourite summer resort on account of its good bathing. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the salmon fishery. The township includes Port-Carlisle. Acreage, 11,177; population, 1322. The parish contains also Easton, Finland, Cardrunknock, Drum-burgh, and Glasson. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £311 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is an ancient building dating back to about the 11th century, and has been recently restored. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Bowness, a small town in Undermillbeck township, Windermere parish, Westmoreland, on a small bay of Windermere lake, opposite Belle Isle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Windermere village and railway station. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Windermere. Acreage of urban sanitary district, 969; population, 2061. There are four good hotels, a handsome grammar school, built

in 1836; a working men's institute, erected in 1875; and the parish church of Windermere, a long, low, ancient edifice with a square tower, which was restored at a cost of over £7000 in 1870, when a new chancel was built and the tower raised to hold a peal of eight bells. The church contains a beautiful old window of stained glass, considered to be one of the finest in the kingdom. There are also places of worship for Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and Christian Brethren. Bowness has been much improved and extended in recent years, and contains many new neat houses, and is a grand centre of tourists visiting the lakes. There is a good quay and a small pier; steamers ply from it daily; there is a ferry here across the lake, and some trade is carried on in the exporting of slate. Coaches run to Coniston and Ullswater. The town has gas, electric, and water supply.

Bowood, a tithing in Netherbury parish, Dorset, 2 miles SW of Beaminster.

Bowood, a hamlet in Harpford parish, Devonshire.

Bowood, an extra-parochial liberty in Wilts, in Pewisham Forest, 2 miles SW of Calne, which is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Bowood House here, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is an edifice in the Italian style, with Doric portico, partly designed by Adams, and contains a rich collection of pictures. The grounds show much beauty, both natural and artificial, and have splendid gardens, a fine lake, and a mausoleum.

Bowscale, a township in Greystoke parish, Cumberland, on the river Caldew, under Souter Fell, 9 miles NE of Keswick. Acreage, 1262; population, 23. Part of the surface is mountainous, and bears the name of Bowscale Fell. An elevated lakelet here, called Bowscale Tarn, is fabled to contain two immortal fish, and Wordsworth, in his "Feast of Broomham Castle," represents these as waiting on the "shepherd" Lord Clifford.

"Both the undying fish that swim
In Bowscale tarn did wait on him;
The pair were servants of his eye
In their immortality."

Bowdsen, a village and a township in Lowick parish, Northumberland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Berwick. Coal and lime abound here. There is a post office under Beal (R.S.O.), which is the money order office; telegraph office, Lowick.

Bow-Street, a village in Tir-y-Mynach township, Cardiganshire, 4 miles NE of Aberystwyth. It has a station on the Aberystwyth branch of the Cambrian railway, and a post office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Aberystwyth.

Bowthorpe, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Yare, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Norwich, which is the post town, and money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 644; population of the civil parish, 58; of the ecclesiastical, including Earlharn, 302. The living is a donative, annexed to the vicarage of Earlharn, in the diocese of Norwich. The church was desecrated in the 17th century.

Bowthorpe, Yorkshire. See MENTHORPE.

Bowthwaite. See BOUTHWAITE.

Bow-Tor, a hill in Dartmoor, Devonshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Okehampton.

Box, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish, Gloucestershire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Minchinhampton.

Box, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands on the Box river and G.W.R., 102 miles from London, and 5 NW by W of Bath, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chippenham. It contains numerous old houses, and is supposed to occupy the site of Roman baths. Numerous relics have been found in the vicinity, including a Roman pavement and other remains. About a mile from the village there is a very curious little chapel or shrine, which used to be the resting-place for pilgrims on their way to Glastonbury, with a great deal of 15th century work about it. In the centre of the parish there is a handsome fountain. The parish includes also the hamlets of Wadswick, Box-Quarries, Ashley, Kingsdown, Washwell, and Middle-Hill, and the manor of Hazelbury. Acreage, 4647; population of the civil parish, 2360; of the ecclesiastical, 2236. The surface is a picturesque assemblage of hill and dale. Box Hill has three curious quarries of bathstone, one of them subterranean. Box Tunnel, in the course of the railway, is 3195 yards long, and in some parts 300

feet below the surface, and was formed at a cost of £500,000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £408. The church is variously Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with central tower and spire. There are Free Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and a cemetery occupying about an acre, with a pretty mortuary chapel. There are extensive stone quarries, and some brewing and malting are done.

Boxford, a village and a parish in Berks. The village stands on the river Lambourn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Newbury station on the G.W.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newbury. The parish includes Westbrook tithing. Acreage, 2807 of land and 12 of water; population, 549. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £690 with residence. The church, a building of stone with a low western tower, was built about 1670. There are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Boxford, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands on an affluent of the river Stour, 6 miles ESE of Sudbury station on the G.E.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Colchester. The parish includes the township of Hadleigh near Boxford. Acreage, 1802; population of civil parish, 873; of ecclesiastical, 850. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £550 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is a building of flint in the Perpendicular style. There is a Congregational chapel at Edwardstone, close to Boxford. Malting, milling, brick-making, and brewing are carried on.

Boxgrove, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands 3 miles NNE of Drayton station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE by E of Chichester. The parish includes also the hamlets of Crocker-Hill and East Hamnett, the tithings of Haloaker and Strellington, and part of the hamlet of Seabeach. Post town, Chichester, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3677; population, 699. The manor was given by Henry I. to Robert de Hay, passed to the Poyning, the Delawars, and the Morleys, and belongs now to the Duke of Richmond. Hahnaker House, built by Sir Thomas West, Lord Delawarr, in the time of Henry VIII., is now a mass of ruin. Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, is a great feature. [See GOODWOOD.] A priory was founded at Boxgrove by Robert de Hay, made a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of Lessay, in Normandy, and allowed to retain its endowments at the suppression of alien monasteries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £408 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. The church consists of the chancel, aisles, transepts, and central tower of the ancient priory, is all rich Early English, except the tower, which is Norman, and contains tombs of the Poyning, the Delawars, and the Morleys; also three others, probably of Henry I.'s queen Adeliza and her two daughters. There is an hospital, founded in 1741 by the Countess of Derby, with a yearly income of £108, and several other good charities. There is also a village club.

Box Hill, a hill covered with box-trees in Surrey. It has two stations, one on the L.B. & S.C.R. and the other on the S.E.R., 24 miles from London and 2 from Dorking. The hill adjoins the S.E.R. station, rises over the Mole river, has an altitude of 445 feet above the river's level, and commands a noble view from the South Downs of Sussex to the N of London. Its N side is very steep; its W side, to the extent of about 230 acres, is covered with box; its ascent from the main road is provided with seats, and its summit is crowned with a cottage.

Box Hill, Wilts. See BOX.

Box-Lane. See BOXMOOR.

Boxley, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands at the foot of a barren range of chalk hills, 2 miles NE by N of Maidstone station on the L.C. & D.R. and S.E.R., has a post office under Maidstone, which is the money order and telegraph office, and was once a market-town. The parish includes part of Penenden Heath, and comprises 5787 acres; population of the civil parish, 1562; of the ecclesiastical, 1428. The manor was given by Richard I. to Boxley Abbey, passed at the dissolution to Sir Thomas Wyatt, and belongs now to the Earl of Romney. The abbey was founded in 1146 by William d'Ypres, Earl of Kent, stood $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of the village, was Cistercian, mitred,

and well endowed, had an image of St Rumbald and an automaton crucifix which attracted crowds of pilgrims and were publicly burnt at the Reformation, and is now all effaced except the foundations. A deep thick vein of fuller's-earth occurs at Grove, and was worked so early as 1630. Fulling-mills stood on the neighbouring rivulets, and have been succeeded by paper-mills. A Roman urn and several other Roman relics have been found in the neighbourhood of Grove. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £534 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is Decorated English, and contains the remains of the poet Sandys, and tombs of the Wyatts and others. It was restored in 1876.

Boxmoor, an ecclesiastical district in Hemel-Hempstead parish, Herts, on the Grand Junction Canal and the L. & N.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Kings-Langley. It has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Hemel-Hempstead. Population, 4210. The scenery in the neighbourhood of the railway station is very rich and beautiful, and the moor, whence the name is taken, is extensive, and cannot be built upon. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £280 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style, and has been enlarged since its erection in 1874. There is also a Baptist chapel. A public hall was erected in 1889-90 at a cost of £1300.

Box-Quarries. See Box, Wilts.

Box River, a stream of the NW of Wilts. It rises on the border of Gloucester, N of Marshfield, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, past West Keynton, and across Akeman Street to Castle-Combe, then goes 6 miles southward, past Slaughterford and Ewridge to Box village, then goes 3 miles southward, somewhat parallel with the Western railway to the river Avon at Bathford.

Boxted, a parish in Essex, on the river Stour, 2 miles ESE of Nayland, and 4 N of Colchester station on the G.E.R. It has a post and money order office under Colchester; telegraph office, Nayland. Acreage, 3166 of land and 11 of water; population, 769. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £177 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans. The church has a curious monument of Sir Richard Blackmore, and is very good. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Boxted, a parish in Suffolk, on the river Stour, 8 miles NNW of Sudbury, and 3 N of Glensford station on the G.E.R. Post town, Bury St Edmunds; money order office, Hartest; telegraph office, Glensford. Acreage, 1582; population, 249. Boxted Hall is an ancient moated mansion standing in a park of about 90 acres. The living is a rectory, annexed to the benefice of Hartest, in the diocese of Ely; joint net yearly value, £333, in the gift of the Crown. The church, a structure of flint, has some interesting monuments. Fnestead End is a hamlet of this parish.

Box Tunnel. See Box, Wilts.

Boxwell-with-Leighterton, a parish in Gloucestershire, on the Cotswolds, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Wotton-under-Edge, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E of Charlfield station on the M.R. Post town, Wotton-under-Edge; money order and telegraph office, Didmorton. Acreage, 2313; population, 266. Boxwell Court formerly belonged to the Abbots of Gloucester, and has been for generations the property of the Huntley family. It was built in the 15th century, and restored in 1796. There is a wood of box-trees about 40 acres in extent. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £234 with residence. The church is Early English, with an extinguisher bell-turret, and has a curious Early English font. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Boxwell is the hamlet of Leighterton, whose church is ancient, and was restored in 1877; it contains an ancient font. There is also a Congregational chapel.

Boxworth, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4 miles SW of Swavesey station on the G.E.R., and 5 SSE of St Ives, Hants. It has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Swavesey. Acreage, 2602; population, 274. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £610 with residence. The church has a monument of Sanderson, the blind professor of mathematics, and is an ancient building of flint in the Decorated style.

Boyatt, a tithing in Otterbourne parish, Hants, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Winchester.

Boycott, a hamlet in Stowe parish, Bucks, 3 miles NW of Buckingham.

Boycott, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop, 1 mile NW of Pontesbury.

Boyd, The, a river of Gloucestershire, rising near the Cotswolds, and flowing about 10 miles SW past Wick and Doynton to the Avon at Bilton, in a deep and romantic valley.

Boylstone, a parish in Derbyshire, on an affluent of the river Dove, 4 miles from Sudbury railway station, and 7 S of Ashborne. Post town, Sudbury, under Derby. Acreage, 1361; population, 218. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £277 with residence. The church is very good. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Boyne-Hill, an ecclesiastical district formed in 1858 in Bray parish, Berks, in the southern vicinity and borough of Maidenhead. It includes part of the town of Maidenhead, the village of Boyne-Hill, and the hamlets of Cox Green and Tittle Row. Post town, Maidenhead, which is the money order and telegraph office and railway station. Population, 2889. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £378 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was built in 1857, and is in the ornate Gothic style. Another church, dedicated to St Paul, was erected in 1889 in High Town Road, and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel at Cox Green.

Boynton, a village, a township, and a parish in E. R. Yorkshire, on the Gypsey stream, 3 miles WNW of Bridlington station on the N.E.R., with a post office under Bridlington-Quay, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 2617; population, 128. Boynton Hall is the seat of the Strickland family, and a pavilion above it commands most beautiful views. The living is a vicarage, held with Carnaby and Fraistrhorpe, in the diocese of York; net value, £199 with residence. The church has been rebuilt since the Reformation, but has an old tower.

Boythorpe, a hamlet in Foxholes parish, E. R. Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Weaverthorpe station on the N.E.R.

Boyton, a parish chiefly in Cornwall and partly in Devon, on the river Tamar, 5 miles from Launceston station on the L. & S.W.R., and 17 NNW of Tavistock. It has a post office under Launceston, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Tower Hill railway station. Acreage, 4206; population of civil parish, 342; of ecclesiastical, 402. Bradridge, the old seat of the Holyms, and Beardon, also an old seat, are now farmhouses. Manganese mines were worked, but have long been discontinued. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £150 with residence. The church is good, and has been restored. There are also Methodist Free Church and Bible Christian chapels.

Boyton, a parish in Suffolk, on the river Alde, near Hollesley Bay, 4 miles WSW of Orford, and 7 SE of Melton station on the G.E.R. It has a post and money order office under Woodbridge; telegraph office, Melton. Acreage, 1530; population, 223. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £268 with residence. The church, a Gothic building of stone, was rebuilt in 1869-70, with the exception of the tower. There are a reading-room, a recreation ground, and endowed almshouses for 12 men and 12 women.

Boyton, a parish in Wilts, on the river Willy, adjacent to the G.W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Codford station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Heytesbury. Post town, Bath; money order and telegraph office, Codford-St-Mary. The area is 3944 acres; population of the civil parish, 291; of the ecclesiastical, 293. It includes Corton township. The manor belonged in the time of Henry II. to the Giffords, and passed to the Lamberts. The mansion on it was built in 1618 by Thomas Lambert, and was afterwards occupied by Bourke Lambert, who collected here upwards of 30,000 species of plants. A chasm in the neighbourhood of the grounds, called Chapel Hole, is popularly believed to have swallowed up a church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £302 with residence. Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. The church dates from the latter part of the 12th century, was restored in 1860 at a cost of upwards of £2000, and

contains grand monuments of the Giffords and several memorial windows.

Boyton, Norfolk. See **BRIGHTON**.

Bozair, a hamlet in Stockbury parish, Kent, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Rochester.

Bozeat, a parish in Northamptonshire, on the verge of the county, 4 miles SE by E of Castle-Ashby station on the L. & N.W.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ S of Wellingborough, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 2605; population of the civil parish, 1273; of the ecclesiastical, including Strixton, 1334. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Strixton, in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £191 with residence. Patron, Earl Spencer. The church is good, and there are also Baptist, Wesleyan, and Wesleyan Reform chapels.

Brabourne, two villages and a parish in Kent. The villages are East Brabourne and Brabourne-Lees. East Brabourne stands 3 miles NNE of Smeth station on the S.E.R. and 6 E of Ashford, under which it has a post office, and was once a market-town. Brabourne-Lees is a mile to the west, and also has a post and money order office under Ashford; telegraph office, Smeth. The parish comprises 3528 acres; population of the civil parish, 765; of the ecclesiastical, including Monks-Horton, 889. The manor belonged to Aymer de Valence, and passed to the Scotts and the Honeywoods. Much of the land is cold wet clay. Large barracks at one time stood near Brabourne-Lees. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Monks-Horton, in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £194 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is Early English, contains monuments of the Scotts, and is in good condition. A yew stood in the churchyard in Evelyn's time, 59 feet in girth. There are two Baptist chapels.

Brabourne-Lees. See **BRABOURNE**.

Braceborough, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Glen, and on the Bourne and Essendine branch of the G.N.R., with a station 1 mile N of the village, 3 miles NE of Essendine, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Bourne. It includes Shillingthorpe hamlet, and has a post office under Stamford; money order office, Greatford; telegraph office, Essendine (R.S.). Acreage, 1767; population, 174. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £147 with residence. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a building of stone in the Early Decorated style. Braceborough Spa, which has a useful mineral spring, is 1 mile to the NE.

Bracebridge, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Witham, 2 miles S of Lincoln railway station. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lincoln. Acreage of the civil parish, 1527; population, 2494; of the ecclesiastical, with Boultham, 3021. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Boultham, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint gross yearly value, £370 with residence. The church is an ancient Norman building of stone in mixed styles. It was restored and enlarged in 1874-75. There are also Wesleyan and Methodist Free Church chapels. The county lunatic asylum is in the neighbourhood. Brick and tile making are carried on.

Braceby, a parish in Lincolnshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Folkingham, and 7 E from Grantham station on the G.N.R. Post town, Folkingham, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Ropsley. Acreage, 951; population, 96. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln, consolidated with the rectory of Sapperton; joint net yearly value, £176 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style.

Brace-Meole or Meole-Brace, a parish in Salop, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Shrewsbury. It is partly within Shrewsbury borough, includes the townships of Kingsland, Newton and Edgbold, Nobold, and Pulley; and contains the Shrewsbury general cemetery. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Shrewsbury. Acreage, 2938; population of the civil parish, 1608; of the ecclesiastical, 1804. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £360 with residence. The church, rebuilt in 1869, is a handsome structure with a massive embattled tower. There are also almshouses. The new buildings of Shrewsbury school are at Kingsland.

Bracewell, a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to the Liverpool and Leeds Canal, 3 miles from Thornton railway station, and 9 WSW of Skipton, under which it has a

post office; money order and telegraph office, Barnoldswick. Acreage, 2025; population, 130. An old house here was a retreat of Henry VI. after the battle of Hexham. Limestone is worked. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £150 with residence. The church is very good, and contains several monuments to the Tempests and others.

Brackbridge, a hamlet in Meon-Stoke parish, Hants.

Bracken, a hamlet and a township in Kilnwick parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, 6 miles SW by S of Great Driffield. Acreage of township, 677; population, 25.

Brackenborough, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 miles N of Louth, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 736; population, 66. There is no church. It is said to have been a Roman settlement.

Brackenfield forms with Woolley a township and a parish, in the Chesterfield union, Derbyshire, 2 miles SW of Stretton railway station, and 4 NW of Alfreton, which is the post town; telegraph office, Higham. Acreage of township, 1551; population, 346. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £80. The church was built in 1857. The Alfreton Water-works Company have three large reservoirs in this district.

Brackenhill, a hamlet in Ackworth parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Sheffield, situated near stone quarries, and inhabited mostly by the men employed in them.

Brackenhill, Cumberland. See **BRECONHILL**.

Brackenhelm-with-Woodhall, a township in Hemingbrough parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the river Derwent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hemingbrough station on the N.E.R. Post town, Howden. Acreage, 1332; population, 92.

Brackentwaite, a township in Brigham parish, Cumberland, between Grisedale-Pike and Lowes Water, 5 miles S of Cockermouth railway station. Acreage, 4382; population, 118.

Bracklesham Bay, a small bay on the coast of Sussex, 3 miles NW of Selsey-Bill, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Chichester. Very rare fossil shells are found here in masses of clay on the sands.

Brackley, a municipal borough, a market-town, and head of a union, county court district, and petty sessional division, in Northamptonshire. The town stands on a descent at the confluence of two head streams of the river Ouse, adjacent to the Banbury and Bletchley branch of the L. & N.W.R., on which it has a station, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Banbury. It was a place of note in the times of the Saxons; was nearly destroyed by the Danes; rose again to importance, and was walled and had a castle. Tournaments were held in its vicinity, at Bayard's Green, in 1249 and subsequent years, and the barons met at it in 1215 to treat with King John, and again in 1264 with Henry III. The town consists mainly of a single street nearly a mile long, and contains some good houses, chiefly built of stone. The town-hall, an edifice resting on arches, was erected in 1706 by the Duke of Bridgewater at a cost of £2000. St John's Hospital, of which the restored chapel marks the site, was founded in the time of Henry I. by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for a master and six fellows; passed to Magdalen College, Oxford, and was a retreat of the members of that college during the plague in Oxford in the reign of Henry VIII. It has now been restored, and is used by the college school and the inhabitants. The chapel of it still shows interesting architectural features, and once had tombs of several noblemen, and the hall contained 105 blazoned shields of prelates and distinguished laymen. It was restored and reopened for public worship in 1870. Another hospital, dedicated to St Leonard, stood in the town, but has disappeared. St Peter's Church is chiefly Early English, with a tower and an Early Decorated font. The chance of it was restored in 1886. St James' Church gave place to a cemetery-chapel in connection with its burying-ground (now closed), but is again used for divine worship. The parishes of St Peter and St James were united for civil purposes in 1881. The living is a consolidated vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £210 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Ellesmere. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, a grammar school in connection with Magdalen College, Oxford, six almshouses, and several charities. The town is a head post and telegraph office, has two banks, a police

station with a magistrates' room, some good inns, a cottage hospital, and a workhouse, with accommodation for 200 inmates. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and every alternate Wednesday in the month for cattle. A fair for cattle is held on 11 Dec., and a pleasure fair the day following. A great wool trade flourished in the reign of Edward III., and for some time before and after, but the chief trade now is in agriculture and brewing. The town is a fashionable resort for sportsmen during the fox-hunting season. It claims to have been incorporated by Henry III.; it sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward VI. till disfranchised by the Act of 1832. The old charter lapsed in 1886, and by a new one granted the same year the government of the town was vested in a council of 16—mayor, aldermen, and 12 councillors. The town is well lighted and drained. There is also an efficient public water supply and an irrigation farm. The sanitary improvements have cost upwards of £25,000. The town gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Ellesmere. Samuel Clarke, the famous orientalist, a contributor to Walton's "Polyglot," was a native. Acreage, 3489; population of the municipal borough and civil parish, 2591; of the ecclesiastical, 2614. Halse is a hamlet in the parish of St Peter. The manor house, a splendid mansion of stone in the Early and Late Tudor styles, is a seat of the Ellesmeres. The Lodge, Brackley Hill, East Hill, Market House, and Brackley House are chief residences.

Bracknell, a village and a chapelry in Berks. The village stands adjacent to the L. & S.W.R., 3 miles W of Ascot racecourse, and 4 E of Wokingham. It has a station on the railway, and a head post, money order, and telegraph office. It consists chiefly of one fine, long, open street, and there are several large mansions and parks in its neighbourhood. The chapelry includes the village, is in the parishes of Warfield and Winkfield, and was constituted in 1851. Population of the chapelry, 2220. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £187 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is a graceful structure of 1851, in the Early English style. It was enlarged in 1860. There is a chapel of ease at Chavey-Down, and there are also Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The Victoria Hall, a building used for public purposes, was built in 1887.

Bracon-Ash, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 2 miles NW of Flordon station on the G.E.R., and 6 SW of Norwich, under which there is a post office; money order office, Mulherton; telegraph office, Wymondham. Acreage of parish, 989; population, 300. Mergate is an ancient mansion, in the grounds of which are some very fine oaks. Bracon-Ash Hall, situated in the ancient park, is the seat of the Berney family, who are lords of the manor and patrons of the living, which is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £188 with residence. The church is remarkable, and, with one exception, unique in the diocese, the Decorated style chancel windows having internal columns on each side, and a circular moulded arch above their foliated capitals.

Bracondale, a hamlet in Trowse parish, Norfolk, within the county of the city of Norwich.

Bracton. See BRATTON-CLOVELLY.

Bradbourne, a township, a parish, and a village in Derbyshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Dove, 5 miles NNE of Ashbourne railway station. There is a post office under Ashbourne; money order and telegraph office, Parwich. Acreage of the township, 1445; population, 141; population of the ecclesiastical parish, including Ballidon, 283. The parish contains also the townships of Ballidon, Aldwark, and Lea-Hall. Bradbourne Hall is a chief residence. Limestone is abundant. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with that of Ballidon, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £113 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church has a Norman tower, and is good. There are some small charities.

Bradbury and The Isle, a township in Sedgfield parish, Durham. Bradbury is situated on the Skerne and the N.E.R., 10 miles N of Darlington. It has a station on the railway, and commands fine views. Post town, money order, and telegraph office, Ferry Hill. Acreage, 2110; population, 223.

Bradby. See BRETBY.

Braddan. See KIRK-BRADDAN.

Bradden, a village and a parish, Northamptonshire, on the

river Tove, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Wappenham station, Northampton and Banbury Junction railway, 4 miles W of Towcester, and 7 SW by W of Blisworth. Post town, Towcester, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 1035; population, 117. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £210 with residence. The church, which was rebuilt in 1859, is a building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles. Bishop Van Mildert, the last of the prince-bishops of Durham, was for some time rector.

Braddons, a range of heights sheltering the north side of Torquay, in Devonshire. It is crested, toward the town, with a series of beautiful villas.

Bradel. See BRADLE.

Braden, an ancient forest around Bradenstoke in Wilts.

Bradford. See BRADFORD, Wilts.

Bradtenham, a parish in Bucks, on the Chilterns, 2 miles N by W of West Wycombe station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under High Wycombe, which is the money order office; telegraph office, West Wycombe. Acreage, 1101; population, 152. Bradtenham House belonged formerly to Lord Windsor, and was visited by Queen Elizabeth in 1566; it was the death-place, in 1848, of D'Israeli, the author of "Curiosities of Literature;" and is now the seat of the Graves family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £232 with residence. The church is a building of flint and stone, in the Late Decorated style.

Bradtenham, East, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the river Wissey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Wendling station on the G.E.R., and 5 SW of East Dereham. Post town, Thetford; money order office, West Bradtenham; telegraph office, Shipdham. Acreage of parish, 2384; population, 314. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £211 with residence. The church is of flint in mixed styles. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bradtenham, West, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the river Wissey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Wendling station on the G.E.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of East Dereham. There is a post and money order office under Watton (S.O.); telegraph office, Shipdham. Acreage of parish, 1702; population, 279. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £194 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church, an ancient building of flint in the Perpendicular and Early English styles, was restored in 1857. Bradtenham Hall is a chief residence.

Bradenstoke-cum-Clack is an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1864 out of the parishes of Christian Malford and Lyneham, in Wilts. It is about a mile from Dauntsey station on the G.W.R. and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chippenham. Population, 422. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £130 with residence. The church is a small but beautiful building in the Gothic style. Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart., the patron of the living, has provided a reading-room for the use of the parishioners. There is an old Baptist chapel built in 1779, also one belonging to the Primitive Methodist Connexion. An Augustinian abbey was founded here in 1142 by Walter D'Evereux; given at the dissolution to Richard Pexel, it has had various owners, and is now the property of Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart. The remains have been adapted for use as a farmhouse. In a field adjoining the abbey, in a commanding position, are the traces of an old Roman encampment.

Bradenhope. See BRADNOR.

Bradeston or Braydeston, a village and a parish in Norfolk—the latter amalgamated with Brundall for civil purposes—on the G.E.R. and the river Yare. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Brundall railway station, which is itself in the parish of Bradeston. Post town, Blofield, which is the money order and telegraph office. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Strumpshaw, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is a plain building, but some portions are of great antiquity.

Bradfield, a village, a parish, and the head of a union in Berks. The village stands on an affluent of the river Thames, 3 miles NW by W of Theale station on the G.W.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ W of Reading, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish comprises 4346 acres of land and 13 of water; population, 1458. Bradfield Hall, Buckhold,

and Bradfield Cottage are chief residences. The surface contains rich field scenes, and commands fine views. The living is a rectory, united with Buckhold, in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £737 with residence. The church was restored and enlarged in 1848. There are a chapel of ease and a Primitive Methodist chapel. St Andrew's College, which ranks as a public school, is a handsome edifice of 1850, and was endowed in 1859 and chartered in 1862 as a foundation-school for 16 founder's boys and 153 commoners. In 1862 it was incorporated by royal charter, and by alteration of the statutes the number of commoners was raised to 300. An abbey was founded here before the close of the 7th century by King Ina. Bishop Lloyd was sometime rector.

Bradfield, a village and a parish in Essex, on the estuary of the Stour, and on the Manningtree and Harwich branch of the G.E.R., 3 miles E by S of Manningtree. There is a station on the railway, and a post office under Manningtree; money order and telegraph office, Mistley. Acreage of parish, 2152, with 553 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 736; of the ecclesiastical, including Mistley, 2375. Bradfield Lodge, Jacques Hall, and Stoor Lodge are chief residences. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Mistley, in the diocese of St Albans; joint net value, £708 with residence. The church, a structure of brick, was restored in 1840. There are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Bradfield, a parish in Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Gunton station on the G.E.R., 7 miles S of Cromer, and 3 W of Maudesley-on-Sea. Post town, North Walsham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 759; population, 197. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; tithes commuted at £215, 10s. with residence. Patron, Lord Suffield. The church, an ancient building of flint in the Norman style, was repaired in 1864. There is also a Congregational chapel.

Bradfield, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish, in the civil parish of Ecclesfield, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence above an affluent of the river Don, 3 miles W by S of Oughty-Bridge railway station, and 7 NW by W of Sheffield, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Oughty-Bridge. The township includes the hamlets of Bolsterstone, Brightholme, Bradfield, Bradfield Dale, Dungworth, Fairest-Green, Gate, Holdsworth, Lower Bradfield, Midhope, Moorwood, Onesacre, Smallfield, Stancington, Storrs, Ughill, Wigtwizzle, and Worrall. Acreage of township, 38,425; population, 12,292; of ecclesiastical parish, 1549. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor. Bradfield Dale Dyke reservoir is famous for the terrible inundation caused by its bursting in 1864, when the whole valley was swept as far as Sheffield, nearly 300 people drowned, and much property destroyed; since then additional reservoirs have been constructed. Much of the surface is moor, hill, and mountain, where there is fine grouse shooting; and one summit, called Bradfield Point, has an altitude of 1790 feet above the level of the sea. Traces of a British camp exist, and Roman remains have been found. The ecclesiastical parish comprises only part of the township, and is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £210 with residence. The church is in the Perpendicular style, and was thoroughly restored in 1870; contains a beautiful reredos and a number of stained-glass windows. There are two dissenting chapels.

Bradfield, a hamlet in Uffculme parish, Devonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Collumpton. The manor has belonged to the family of Walrond since the time of King John. The manor passed from the reign of Elizabeth, but has been restored.

Bradfield-Combust or Burnt-Bradfield, a parish in Suffolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Wheltnetham station on the G.E.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Bury-St Edmunds, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Cockfield. Acreage, 823; population, 130. Bradfield Hall is a chief residence. An edifice belonging to Bury Abbey stood in the parish, and was burned in 1327, giving rise to the adjunct "Combust." The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £151. The church, a building of flint and stone in the Decorated style, was restored in 1869. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bradfield-St-Clare, a parish in Suffolk, 1 mile SE of Wheltnetham station on the G.E.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of

Bury-St-Edmunds, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Cockfield. Acreage, 1427; population, 216. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £213 with residence. The church, a building of stone in the Early English style, was restored in 1874. There is an old moated mansion here, now used as a farmhouse, which was formerly a retreat of the monks of Bury.

Bradfield-St-George, a parish in Suffolk, 1 mile NE of Wheltnetham station on the G.E.R., and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Bury-St-Edmunds, under which it has post office; money order office, Felsham; telegraph office, Rongham. Acreage, 1968; population of civil parish, 388; of ecclesiastical, including Rushbrook, 521. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Rushbrook, in the diocese of Ely; net value, £410 with residence, in the gift of the Marquess of Bristol. The church, a building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style, has a tower, seen over a wide extent of country. West Lodge is a chief residence.

Bradford, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Torridge, 7 miles NE of Holsworthy, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Dunsland Cross station on the L. & S.W.R. Post and money order office, Brandis Corner; telegraph office, Dunsland Cross railway station. Acreage, 4133; population of civil parish, 482; of ecclesiastical, 334. Dunsland has a fine old baronial mansion; it belonged at the Conquest to Walter de Cadiho, and passed to the Arscotts and the Bickfords. Hengiscott has traces of a fortified camp, supposed to have been formed by the famous Hengist. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £263 with residence. The church has a tower and some monuments; it was restored in 1889. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels in Middlecott hamlet—a part of Black Torrington included in the civil parish.

Bradford, a township in Manchester parish, Lancashire, adjacent to the M.S. & L.R., 2 miles E of Manchester, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The township was incorporated with Manchester in 1890, and is now included in the city. The parish of Christ Church, Bradford, Manchester, includes nearly the whole of Bradford, part of Beswick, and part of Opeasshaw, and has a population of 25,975. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £300 with residence, in the patronage of the Bishop. The church was built in 1862, at a cost of £3500; it is in the Early English style, and cruciform. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels and a police station. See MANCHESTER.

Bradford, a township in Bolam parish, Northumberland, on the river Blyth, 10 miles WSW of Morpeth, and 4 from Angerton station on the North British railway. Acreage, 1093; population, 32.

Bradford, a township in Bambrugh parish, Northumberland, 1 mile from Luckar station on the N.E.R., $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Belford. Post-town, Belford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 561; population, 54. Earl Grey is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

Bradford, a parish in Somersetshire, on the river Tone, 3 miles NE of Wellington station on the G.W.R., and 4 WSW of Taunton, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Norton-Fitzwarren. The parish comprises 1814 acres; population, 441. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £117 with residence. The church has been restored. There is a Congregational chapel.

Bradford, or **Bradford-on-Avon**, a town and a parish in Wilts. The town stands on the river Avon, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, and on the G.W.R., 97 miles from London, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Trowbridge. It was known to the Saxons as Bradeford, and it is now usually called Bradford-on-Avon. A battle was fought at it in 652 between Benwulf and Cuthred, and St Dunstan in 954 was elected here to the See of Worcester. Its site is partly hollow, partly slopes and acclivities, encompassed by hills. The older portion is on the N side of the river, and rises in a series of terraces to a crowning point with an extensive view. Two bridges span the river—the upper one a very ancient structure with nine arches; the lower, a more modern structure with four. An ancient square edifice with a pyramidal roof, supposed variously to have been a chapel, an almonry, and an ecclesiastical toll-house, and now used as a storage for

gunpowder for volunteers, stands on one of the piers of the upper bridge. Water-works, the property of the Town Improvement Commissioners, were erected in 1883 at a cost of £12,000. The parish church is Norman and Early English; consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and chapel, with western tower and small spire; and contains many curious tombs and a fine altar-piece. Christ Church was built in 1840, is in the Perpendicular style, and has a tower and lofty spire. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion chapels; a free school with £53 a year; another school, in a very handsome edifice of 1850; and two almshouses and other charities, with jointly £168 a year. The town has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, of the name of Bradford-on-Avon, and a railway station. There is a handsome town-hall and market-house in the centre of the town. The market day is Saturday, and there is likewise a fair on Trinity Monday. An important woollen manufacture is still successfully carried on. The town never was incorporated but it sent members to Parliament in the time of Edward I. and it thence is called a borough. Acreage of the urban sanitary district, 1962; population, 49,43. The parish includes also the chapels of Holt and Limply-Stoke, and the tithings of Trowle, Winsley, South Waxall, and Leigh and Woolley, and it is sometimes called Bradford-on-Avon and Great Bradford. Acreage of the civil parish, 1750; population, 7687; of the ecclesiastical parish of Christchurch, 1766, and Holy Trinity, 3522. Much of the surface consists of fine chalk hills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £228 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. Christ Church is a separate benefice, a vicarage of the net value of £300 with residence, in the patronage of the Vicar of Bradford. The perpetual curacies of Holt, Atworth with South Waxall, and Winsley with Limply-Stoke also are separate benefices. There are many good residences in and about Bradford, also some large and ancient mansions, one being Kingston House, the residence of the notorious Duchess of Kingston. There are also the remains of many ancient edifices, such as the Saxon Chapel, Priory, Chantry House, and Tory Hermitage. Of these, the most interesting are the Saxon Chapel and Hermitage, both being well preserved and kept in good condition. The Saxon Chapel has been completely restored.

Bradford, a town, township, county borough, municipal and parliamentary borough, parish, and district in W. R. Yorkshire, in the wapentake of Morley and liberty of the honour of Pontefract, and a rural deanery in the archdeaconry of Craven and diocese of Ripon. Prior to 1882 the municipal borough comprised the townships of Bradford, Bowling, Horton, Manningham, and Bolton. The boundaries of the borough were extended in May, 1882, so as to include the townships of Heaton and Allerton and the hamlets of Thornbury and Tyersal, containing 3555 acres and a population of about 13,000. The total area of the borough as so enlarged is 10,791 acres. The population at the beginning of the century was 13,000, and at the census of 1891, 216,361. In addition to the townships comprised within the borough, the parish of Bradford includes the several townships of Clayton, North Bierley, Eccleshill, Haworth, Shipley, Thornton, and Wilsden, giving a parochial population of 278,372. It is computed that within a radius of 8 miles from the Bradford town hall there is a population of over one million persons. The Bradford Poor Law Union comprises the townships of Bradford, Bolton, Bowling, Horton, and Manningham. Population, 202,975. The Poor Law Union is not continuous with the borough of Bradford, as it excludes the townships of Allerton and Heaton, and the hamlets of Thornbury and Tyersal, which form part of the North Bierley Union. The latter authority comprises 16 townships, having an area of 33,292 acres, and a population of 158,906 persons.

Bradford was created a parliamentary borough, with the privilege of returning two members to Parliament, by the Reform Act of 1832. Under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, three parliamentary divisions were made—viz., East, West, and Central, each returning one member. The number of parliamentary voters for the borough is 35,505. In addition to the borough magistracy, there is a stipendiary magistrate, also a borough quarter sessions and recorder.

Bradford forms part of No. 11 Circuit for county court business. Sittings are held on certain days appointed by the judge. There is also an official receiver in bankruptcy.

The situation of the town was at one time beautiful, being at the confluence of three dales, and surrounded by hills. The town suffers from having no river passing nearer to it than about 3 miles—viz., the Aire at Shipley, but copious streams form a junction near the town, and pass through it to join the river Aire. From being a comparatively insignificant place, Bradford has risen to be the metropolis of the worsted industry of England. While this position has doubtless, in great measure, been achieved by the enterprise and perseverance of its inhabitants, the mineral wealth of the district—an abundant supply of coal, iron, and stone—has also contributed greatly to its prosperity. Of late years the securing of an abundant supply of water to the town from the moorlands, 30 miles distant, and eminently suitable for manufacturing purposes, has also been of great commercial and domestic value. In making this provision the corporation have expended over two millions of money.

In respect to antiquity Bradford has little to boast of. It was a manor with six herewicks during the Norman period, and was held by Ilbert de Lacy. In his line it continued until it passed by marriage into the hands of the Earls of Lancaster. The manor afterwards passed to the Crown, and in 1669 got into the possession of the Marsden family, who disposed of it to the Rawsons, of which family Henry Edmund Butler, the present lord of the manor, is descended. In 1866 the corporation acquired the market rights of the manor at an annual rental of £5000, and that body has since expended nearly £200,000 in the erection of a covered retail market, wholesale market, public abattoirs, &c. The men of Bradford took part with the Parliament during the Civil Wars, and the town twice sustained a siege by the Royalist troops—viz., in December, 1642, and June, 1643, and so disastrous were the consequences that it took fully 100 years before the town recovered its position. During the interval the cloth trade, which was the staple industry of the period, left the place, and the manufacture of worsted began to give employment to many of the inhabitants, and also to others in the surrounding villages.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1847. The Bradford Corporation is composed of 45 councillors and 15 aldermen. The borough is divided into fifteen wards, as follows:—Exchange, East, North, South, West, Bradford Moor, East Bowling, West Bowling, Great Horton, Little Horton, Lister Hills, Manningham, Bolton, Heaton, and Allerton. The number of burgesses on the borough roll is 42,515.

At the period of incorporation, Bradford was little better than an overgrown village, with steep and narrow streets, and almost destitute of drainage. Since that period the central portion of the town has been almost rebuilt. The buildings are almost entirely of local stone, and few towns contain more handsome structures, especially in regard to commercial edifices, banks, warehouses, &c. The death-rate averages about 20.0 per 1000 of the population. The Bradford Waterworks are all upon the principle of gravitation. The supply is from high and low level services, which range in elevation from 600 feet to 1475 feet above sea level. The district of supply comprises the borough and 32 surrounding places, having an aggregate population of 365,000, and ranging from 200 feet to 1200 feet above sea level. There are 73 miles of paved roads, and 57 miles of macadamised roads in the borough. The public free libraries, news-rooms, art gallery, and museum, are under corporate management. In addition to the central department, there are eight branch libraries and news-rooms. The town possesses five public parks, the property of the corporation, situated in different portions of the borough, namely, Peel Park, Otley Road (56 acres); Lister Park, Manningham (54 acres); Horton Park (40 acres); Bowling Park (53 acres); and Bradford Moor Park (15 acres). There are also several public baths, hot and cold; two corporation cemeteries at Scholemoor and Bowling, and a private cemetery at Undercliffe. The burial-grounds throughout the borough are closed for interments, except under special conditions. The supply of gas is also in the hands of the corporation.

The history of the worsted industry, of which Bradford

has long been the metropolis, received a stimulus by the erection of the Bradford Piece Hall in the year 1773. The manufacture of worsted goods was, of course, all done by hand labour, and it was not until the beginning of the 19th century that the first steam factories were erected. In 1826 steam power looms were introduced, resulting in a serious riot, in which several persons lost their lives. It is computed that the borough now comprises within its boundaries 450 factories, giving employment to many thousands of workpeople. In addition to the worsted industry, Bradford also possesses the largest silk and velvet manufactory in Europe. Within the past half century, the town has also become the provincial centre of the English and Colonial wool trade. The iron, machine, and engineering trades are also important industries in the town. The Bradford Chamber of Commerce was formed in 1852. It consists of bankers, merchants, spinners, manufacturers, and others interested in trade and commerce. There is also a Bradford centre of the Worsted Committee for the counties of York, Lancaster, and Chester, for the protection from fraud of the worsted industry. The Bradford Exchange was erected in 1867. Consulates exist in Bradford for Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Chili, France, the German Empire, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway, the United States, and Uruguay.

Bradford is a head post office. There is also a large branch office in Tyrrel Street, connected with the head office by pneumatic tubes. There are 34 town sub-offices and 21 country sub-offices, at all of which, with about four exceptions, both money order, savings bank, and telegraph business is conducted. The town is connected with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Aire and Calder navigation; it is in direct communication with the railway system of England and Scotland, and it is second to none in postal and telegraphic communication. A system of tramways, chiefly by steam traction, permeates the borough.

The ecclesiastical history of Bradford dates from about the middle of the 15th century, when St Peter's (parish) Church was completed, probably upon the site of an older edifice. It comprises nave, with north and south aisles, chancel, and substantial tower, completed about half a century later than the main body of the church. It is the only venerable structure in Bradford. During the Civil Wars, the sacred edifice was subject to a cannonade from the Royalist guns, and marks of cannon balls are still visible on the tower. The interior was re-arranged in 1705; and the church, re-roofed in 1724, had galleries added towards the close of the 18th century, was re-fronted in 1833, and in 1870 thoroughly renovated. The registers date from 1596. Number of sittings 1600, which are mostly appropriated. The living is in the gift of Simeon's Trustees, and is valued at £1200 per annum. Christ Church, the second Established Church erected in Bradford, was built in 1815, and rebuilt upon its present site, in 1878. Sittings, 700, half free; value of living, £225 and vicarage. Patron, Vicar of Bradford. There are also the following Episcopalian places of worship within the borough, viz.:—All Saints', Bierley, Holy Trinity, St Andrew's, St Augustine's, St Barnabas', St Bartholomew's, St Chrysostom's, St James's (Horton), St James's (Bolton), St John's (Bradford), St John's (Bowling), St John's (Great Horton), St Jude's, St Luke's (Bowling), St Luke's (Manningham), St Mark's, St Mary's, St Mary Magdalene's, St Matthew's, St Michael's, St Paul's, St Peter's (Allerton), St Philip's, St Stephen's, St Thomas's. There are also in Bradford chapels and preaching rooms attached to other religious denominations as follows, viz.:—Independents or Congregational, 19; Baptists, 14; Wesleyan Methodists, 29; Unitarians, 2; Society of Friends, 2; Presbyterians, 5; Roman Catholics, 8; Primitive Methodists, 15; Wesleyan Reformers, 4; Methodist New Connexion, 3; and United Methodist Free Church, 8. The United College (Congregational) is at Ilkerton.

Bradford early followed the lead of its member, the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., in electing a School Board. The Board has 33 elementary schools, with 80 departments, having a total accommodation for 27,911 scholars. There are also 35 other elementary schools in the borough, with 75 departments, having accommodation for 20,882 scholars. The amount of precept received from the rates was, for

1892, £39,000; and the amount in the £ of School Board rate, 8-8d. The Bradford grammar school for boys is one of the most important scholastic agencies in the town. It was incorporated and re-founded under the charter of Charles II. in 1662, and was re-organized by the Endowed School Commissioners in 1871. It possesses a considerable endowment and an invested fund for scholarships, but its chief source of income is derived from fees. The pupils usually number about 600. The girls' grammar school is of recent creation, and derives an endowment of £250 per annum from the first-named foundation, and the interest of a sum of £10,000 for scholarships. The Bradford Technical College was inaugurated in 1878, for the purpose of giving technical instruction in chemistry, mechanics, and the arts to the youth of both sexes. The Bradford Mechanics' Institute, established in 1832, and the Bradford Church Institute, established in 1858, are both educational agencies of influence.

The charities of the town are numerous, comprising the General Infirmary, Eye and Ear Hospital, Blind Institution, Fever Hospital (corporate property), Children's Hospital, and Children's "Nest;" Natter Orphanage (for boys), Girls' Orphanage; and convalescent homes at Ilkley and Rawdon; Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, Spinsters' Endowment Fund, Charity Organization Society, and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Three daily newspapers are published in Bradford, and several weekly issues. The *Bradford Observer*, established in 1834, is the only morning daily newspaper. The town possesses several public buildings utilised for concerts, public meetings, &c., the largest being St George's Hall, which seats nearly 4000 persons. Hotels are numerous, and several are of high-class character. There are also numerous clubs in the town. The masonic body is strongly represented, and there are many friendly societies. There are two theatres.

Bradford Canal. See LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL.

Bradford-Abbas, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands on the river Yeo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Yeovil Junction station on the L. & S.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of Sherborne, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Nether-Compton. The parish comprises 1216 acres; population of the civil parish, 523; of the ecclesiastical, including Clifton-Maybank, 603. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Clifton-Maybank, in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £287 with residence. Patron, Winchester College. The church is good.

Bradford-Down, a range of hill in Dorsetshire, immediately W of Dorchester. The summit of it, 3 miles from the town, commands an extensive view.

Bradford-on-Avon. See BRADFORD, Wilts.

Bradford-Peverell, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands on the river Frome, under Bradford-Down, near the Roman road to Ilchester, 3 miles NW by W of Dorchester station on the L. & S.W.R. and G.W.R. It has a post office under Dorchester; money order and telegraph office, Charminster. Acreage of parish, 2254; population, 368. The parish includes also the hamlet of Muckleford. Roman antiquities have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £113 with residence. Patron, Winchester College. The church is modern Gothic, and contains specimens of 13th century glass.

Bradford, West, a township in Waddington parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Ribble, 2 miles N of Clitheroe, on the L. & Y.R. Post town, Waddington, under Clitheroe, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1955; population, 314. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Eaves Hall is a chief residence.

Bradgate, a hamlet in Kimberworth parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile W of Rotherham.

Bradgate-Park, formerly an extra-parochial tract, is now included in the parishes of Newtown-Linford, Anstey, and Ulverscroft, Leicester. It is 6 miles from Leicester.

Bradholme, 1 mile from Thorne, in the W. R. Yorkshire.

Bradford, a village in Pilton parish, Devonshire, with a post office under Barnstaple.

Brading (anciently *Berding* or *Brerdyng*), a town and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The town stands on the Isle of Wight railway, at the head of Brading Harbour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Ryde, and has a railway station and a post, money order, and telegraph office. It is a very ancient place, and

consists chiefly of one long street. It remained a corporate town, governed by bailiffs and jurats, and holding its court leets until 1886, when, all unreformed bodies becoming extinct by Sir Charles Dilke's Act, a Town Trust of nine members was formed by the Charity Commissioners to administer the annual income. The corporation had a common seal with the words, "The Kynges Towne of Brading." The town-hall was rebuilt in 1875-76, and is an elegant structure of stone and brick; it contains a free library, not supported by the rates. A massive iron ring, fastened to the ground in an open space called the Bull Ring, is a relic of a barbarous sport. The parish church is said to stand on the very spot where Wilfrid, archbishop of York, coming with Ceadwalla when he conquered the Jutes, baptized the inhabitants of the island. The present building is to a considerable extent Transition Norman, but has Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular features. It was restored 1864-74. The earliest monument is an incised slab to the memory of John Cherwin, who died in 1441, and there are several altar tombs of the Oglenders. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The vicarage of Bembridge is a separate benefice; gross value, £98 with residence. The churchyard has the grave of Legh Richmond's "Little Jane," and the tombstone of Mrs. Berry, with the inscription beginning, "Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear," set to music by Dr. Calcott. There are Bible Christian and Congregational chapels. The population of the present ecclesiastical parish is 1560, but the old civil parish, which comprises Bembridge, Sandown, and Lake, and stretches into the town of Shanklin, has a population of 8994, and an area of 9240 acres. Nunwell, NW of the town, amid richly wooded grounds, is the seat of the Oglender family, descendants of Richard Okelandre, who came from Normandy about the time of the Norman Conquest. Brading Down, S and W of Nunwell, commands a wide panoramic view of the Channel, the Solent, and the coast of Hants and Sussex. Several attempts had been made to reclaim the extensive area of Brading harbour, which, though like an extensive lake at high water, was like a muddy swamp when the tide was out, but a few years since the Brading Harbour Company were successful in reclaiming about 800 acres, which are now under partial cultivation. Legh Richmond was for some time curate of Brading, and wrote here his "Young Cottager," "Dairymans Daughter," and "Negro Servant." In 1880 an interesting discovery was made by Mr. F. G. Hilton-Price, F.S.A., F.G.S., of the foundations of a Roman villa, which on excavation proved to be one of the most important and interesting remains in the kingdom; the whole of this has been covered in and carefully protected.

Bradle, a tithing in Church-Knowle parish, Dorsetshire, 1 mile W of Corfe-Castle.

Bradley, a tithing in Cumnor parish, Berks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Abingdon.

Bradley, a hamlet in Frodsham lordship and parish, Cheshire, 1 mile ESE of Frodsham.

Bradley, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire, 2 miles SE of Malpas. Acreage, 890; population, 133. There is a Congregational chapel.

Bradley, a parish and picturesque village in Derbyshire, 3 miles E by S of Ashbourne railway station. There is a post office under Ashbourne; money order and telegraph office, Osmaston. Acreage, 2422; population, 217. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £227 with residence. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The church is ancient, and contains various monuments of the Knuivets.

Bradley, a parish in Hants, 6 miles WNW of Alton station on the L. & S.W.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ S of Basingstoke. Post town, Alresford; money order and telegraph office, Preston Candover. Area, 974 acres; population, 69. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £114 with residence. The church is good, and was almost rebuilt in 1876. There are some small charities.

Bradley, a hamlet in Holt chapelry, Leicestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Rockingham. A small Augustinian priory was founded here in the time of King John by Robert de Bundy, and given at the dissolution to Thomas Nevell.

Bradley, a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Great

Grimshy railway station. Post town, Grimshy, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1554; population, 85. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £183. The church is a small but ancient building of stone, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bradley, an ecclesiastical parish constituted in 1865 from the parishes of Wolverhampton and Sedgeley, in Staffordshire, adjacent to Bilston. It has a station under the name of Bradley and Moxley on the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Bilston. Population, 5146. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £382. Patrons, trustees. The church was completed in 1868 at a cost of £6000, and is in the Early English style. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Bradley, a hamlet in Burslem parish, Staffordshire, adjacent to Burslem.

Bradley or Brakeley, a parish in Staffordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Houghton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 SW of Stafford. It includes the hamlets of Billington, Woolston, Shredicote, Littywood, Renle, Longnor, Allymoor Green, and part of Apton and Alstone. It has a post office under Stafford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 4948 (including 30 of water); population of the civil parish, 429; of the ecclesiastical, 474. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £165 with residence. Patron, Lord Stafford. The church is Early English and Decorated, and has an embattled tower with pinnacles. There are also a Primitive Methodist chapel and an endowed grammar school.

Bradley, Worcestershire. See STOCK AND BRADLEY.

Bradley, a hamlet forming a ward in the borough of Huddersfield, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles NE of Huddersfield, under which it has a post and telegraph office; money order office, Sheepridge. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R., a church, and large cotton mills.

Bradley, a hamlet in Wotton-under-Edge parish, Gloucestershire, adjacent to Wotton-under-Edge.

Bradley and Moxley, a railway station in Staffordshire, on the L. & N.W.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Bilston.

Bradley-Field. See UNDERBARROW.

Bradley-Fold, a station on the L. & Y.R., Lancashire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Bolton.

Bradley, Great, a parish in Suffolk, on the verge of the county, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Haverhill station on the G.E.R., and 8 S of Newmarket, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Little Thurlow. Acreage, 2340; population, 317. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £490. The church is a structure of stone and flint in the Perpendicular style. It was built in 1120, and altered in the Tudor period.

Bradley-Green, a village in Biddulph parish, Staffordshire, 1 mile from Gillow Heath station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 6 miles N of Burslem. It has a post office under Congleton; telegraph office, Black Bull railway station. The local board of Biddulph parish have their offices here. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Bradley-Haverstoe, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire. It contains Bradley parish and thirty-three other parishes.

Bradley-in-the-Moors, a parish in Staffordshire, 1 mile WSW of Alton station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 3 miles ESE of Cheadle. Post town, Alton (Staffordshire). Acreage, 677; population, 65. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot is lord of the manor. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £64. Patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. The church, rebuilt in 1750, is small.

Bradley, Little, a parish in Risbridge district, Suffolk, on the verge of the county, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Haverhill station on the G.E.R. Post town, Newmarket; money order and telegraph office, Little Thurlow. Acreage, 972; population, 75. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; tithe commuted at £250. The church, a small but ancient structure of flint with a round tower, has a brass of John Daye the printer, who died in 1584, and four other brasses. It is filled with painted windows—one in memory of John Daye, given by the Stationers' Company in 1880, of which company he was master in 1580.

Bradley, Lower and Upper. See BRADLEYS-BOTH.

Bradley, Maiden. See MAIDEN-BRADLEY.

Bradley-Mills, a hamlet in Dalton township, Kirkheaton parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, about 1 mile NE of Huddersfield. The nearest station is at Deighton (1 mile) on the L. & N. W. R. The manufacture of woollen goods is carried on.

Bradley, North, a tithing and a parish in Wilts. The tithing lies on an affluent of the river Avon, 2 miles S of Trowbridge station on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Trowbridge, which is the money order office; telegraph office, West Ashton. The parish includes also the tithing of Southwick. Area of the parish, 1768 acres; population of the civil parish, 809; of the ecclesiastical, 1560. The living is a vicarage, with Southwick, in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £160. Patron, Winchester College. The church was built in the 14th century, in the Transition period. Additions were made about 80 years later, including a N chapel erected by Archbishop Stafford for his mother's tomb (died 1446). The church was restored in 1863. Road-Hill vicarage is a separate charge. There is a Baptist chapel. An asylum for poor, founded by Archdeacon Danbeny, and a school have endowments; another asylum by the same founder is unendowed.

Bradleys-Both, or Lower and Upper Bradley, a township joined to Cononley to form an ecclesiastical parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and on the M.R., 2 miles from Cononley station. It has a post office under Keighley. Area of township, 1951 acres; population, 542. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a cemetery formed in 1887.

Bradley, West, a parish in Somerset, on the Somerset and Dorset railway, near West Pennard station, 5 miles E by S of Glastonbury, which is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1410; population of civil parish, 237; of the ecclesiastical, including part of the civil parish of East Pennard, 296. The living is a vicarage, with the district of Lottisham annexed, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £154 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. There is a Bible Christian chapel, and a Wesleyan one in the part of East Pennard mentioned above. The church is a stone building in the Perpendicular style, and was restored in 1874. St Mary's Church at Lottisham is a stone structure in the Decorated style, erected in 1878.

Bradmere Pool, a pond in the NE of Dartmoor, Devonshire, 5 miles NW of Moreton-Hampstead. It occupies about 3 acres, is said to be unfathomable, continues full to the lip in the greatest droughts, and is thought by some to have been artificial and Druidical. An elliptical mound contiguous to it is also thought to have been Druidical; and a cromlech called the Spinster's Rock, with three supporting stones 7 feet high and an incumbent stone 15 feet long and 10 feet broad, is about 100 yards distant.

Bradmore, a parish in Notts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Plumtree station on the M.R., and 7 S of Nottingham, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Eddington. Acreage, 1253; population, 244. Many of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Bunny, in the diocese of Southwell; joint net yearly value, £360 with residence. The church was long ago burnt down and has not been rebuilt. Divine service is held at Bunny. There is also a small Wesleyan chapel.

Bradney, a township in Worfield parish, Salop, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bridgnorth.

Bradrinch, a small town and a parish in Devonshire. The town has a station under the name of Hele and Bradrinch on the G.W.R., 181 miles from London, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Collyampton. Anciently called Braines, it gives the title of Baron under that name to the Duke of Cornwall. It dates from the Saxon times, is thought by some to be older than Exeter, was the headquarters of King Charles and his army on two occasions in 1644, and likewise of Fairfax's army in October, 1645. Bradrinch was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1665, and it is now a poor place, consisting principally of one street. It sent members to Parliament from the time of Edward II. till that of Henry VII., and was long a market-town. The town-hall was built in the time of Henry VI.,

and repaired in 1858. The parish church is Later Perpendicular English, was thoroughly restored and renovated in 1881, and contains a fine screen of 1528, and an old painting of the crucifixion. The tower was struck by lightning in 1887, but has since been repaired. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and charities. The parish includes also the hamlet of Hele. Acreage, 4399; population, 1708. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. Bradrinch House is an interesting old mansion, formerly the seat of the Saint-hill family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £190 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

Bradnop (or Bradenhope) and Cawdry, a township in Leek parish, Staffordshire, 3 miles SE by E of Leek, forming part of the ecclesiastical parish of Onecote. Acreage, 3568; population, 450. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bradnor. See BARTON, BRADNOR, and RUSHOCK.

Bradock. See BROADOAK, Cornwall.

Bradon Forest, an ancient forest, once occupying the greater part of the N of Wilts. It was known to the Saxons as Braedene or Briadnn, overrun by Ethelwold in 905, and held in the time of Henry IV. by Edmund of York. Bradon Pond in it, 4 miles E of Malmesbury, measures $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile by $\frac{1}{2}$, and is the largest sheet of water in the county.

Bradpole, a parish in Dorsetshire, 1 mile NE of Bridport station on the G.W.R. Post town, Bridport, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1007; population, 1641. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of St Andrew, in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £189 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The parish church is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, vestry, and tower, with spire. St Andrew's Chapel is in the Early Decorated style. The Bridport workhouse is in Bradpole. There is a village reading-room and library.

Bradshaw, a township, a village, and a parish in Lancashire. The township lies on the L. & Y.R., adjacent to the Oaks station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bolton, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Bromley Cross. Acreage, 1156; population of township, 647; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2698. Bradshaw Hall was the seat of John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., and is now the seat of the Harcastle family. The Bradshaw Isherwoods, of Marple, Cheshire, still own nearly all the land in the township, and Mr Isherwood is lord of the manor. There are bleaching, calico printing, dyeing, and finishing works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Bolton. The church, built in Early English style, is dedicated to St Maxentius.

Bradshaw, an ecclesiastical parish in W. R. Yorkshire, about 3 miles NW of Halifax, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Ilkington, and 2 miles from Ovenden railway station. Population, 1622. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £185 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church was built in 1837. There are coalpits and a worsted mill.

Bradsole or St Radigund, a ruined Premonstratensian abbey in Pelton parish, Kent, on high ground, commanding a good view, 3 miles NW of Dover. It was founded in 1191 by Jeffrey, Earl of Perth, and given at the dissolution to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The principal gateway nearly all remains, much covered with ivy, and the chapel and some other parts are now used as a farmhouse.

Bradstone, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Tamar, 3 miles from Lifton station on the G.W.R., and 8 NW by N of Tavistock, which is the post town; money order office, Lifton; telegraph office, Lanneston. Acreage, 1284; population, 100. The manor-house, an old Tudor edifice, is now tenanted by a farmer. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £264 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Perpendicular English, consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower, and has been recently restored.

Bradwall or Bradwell, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire, 2 miles NNW of Sandbach. Acreage, 2117; population, 758. The Sandbach reformatory for boys is situated in this township. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BRADWELL

Bradwell, a parish in Bucks, 1 mile S of Wolverton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 miles from Newport Pagnell. It has a post office under Stony-Stratford; money order and telegraph office, Stantonbury. Acreage, 917; population, 2899. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £60 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient building of stone, in the Early English and Decorated styles. There is also a small Wesleyan chapel. New Bradwell, which forms part of this parish for civil purposes, is ecclesiastically a separate vicarage annexed to Stantonbury. The church, a building of stone in the Geometric style, was erected in 1859. There are also Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is a station here on the Newport Pagnell railway.

Bradwell, a township and a parish in Derbyshire, under the Peak, 1 mile from Brough station on the M.R., and 2 miles SE of Castleton. There is a post and money order office under Sheffield; telegraph office, Hope. Acreage of township, 2174; population, 837. Most of the inhabitants were originally employed in the lead mines of the district, but since the mines have ceased working, agriculture and quarrying have formed the township's principal employment. There are stone works in the rocks of Bradwell Dale. Near the village is Bagsbaw Cavern, which contains numerous chambers, with some remarkable stalactites. Traces of a Roman camp occur at Brough Castle, and Roman tiles, coins, and other relics have been found there. The parish includes the townships of Abney, Great and Little Hucklow, Grindlow, and Wardlow, and the lordship of Hazlebadge. Population, 1343. The township has a small church in the Perpendicular style, built in 1868, and Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Unitarian chapels. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £220 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

Bradwell, a village and a parish in Suffolk, 3 miles SW by S of Great Yarmouth, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Gorleston. Acreage of parish, 2340; population, 542. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £420 with residence. The church, which is a building of flint in the Later Decorated style, has a curious ancient font, and is good. Hobland Hall is a chief residence.

Bradwell, Bradwell-near-the-Sea, or Bradwell-juxta-Mare, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands near the point of the peninsula between the Blackwater estuary and the sea, 7 miles NE from Southminster station on the G.E.R., and 5½ by water or 15 by road from Maldon. It has a post and money order office under Southminster; telegraph office, Tillingham. It occupies the site of the Roman Othona and the Saxon Ithancestre. The parish comprises 5012 acres of land and 5620 of water and foreshore; population, 914. There is a little trade in corn and coal, and a coastguard station. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £800 with residence. The church has some interesting brasses and monuments. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bradwell, Oxford. See BROADWELL.

Bradwell-Abbey, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish in Bucks, contiguous to Bradwell parish, 3½ miles SE by E of Stony-Stratford, and 2 S of Wolverton station on the L. & N.W.R. It has a post office under Stony-Stratford; money order and telegraph office, Stantonbury. Acreage, 447; population of the civil parish, 16; of the ecclesiastical, 455. A small black priory was founded here in the time of Stephen by a Baron of Wolverton, and given at the dissolution to Arthur Longfield, and is now a farmhouse.

Bradwell-next-Coggeshall, a parish in Essex, on the river Blackwater, 2 miles W of Coggeshall, and 4 E by S of Braintree station on the G.E.R. Post town, Braintree; money order and telegraph office, Coggeshall. Acreage, 1205; population, 213. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £220. The church is small and very ancient (1085), containing some interesting monuments. Blackwater, Clap Dog Green, and Perry Green are adjacent hamlets.

Bradwell-next-the-Sea. See BRADWELL, Essex.

Bradworthy, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands near the Bude Canal, 7 miles NNW of Holsworthy station on the L. & S.W.R., and it has a post and

BRAILES

money order office under Holsworthy; telegraph office, Kilkhampton. The parish includes also the hamlets of Alfordisworthy, Deaworthy, Kinsworthy, and Youlston. Acreage, 9792; population of the civil parish, 861; of the ecclesiastical, including Pancras Week, 1161. A considerable portion of the surface is moor and common. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. Many traces of Roman settlements have been observed. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Pancras-Week, in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £268 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church has an oaken roof and a lofty tower.

Brafferton, a township in Aycliffe parish, Durham, on the river Skerne, 1 mile from Aycliffe station on the N.E.R., and 4½ miles N of Darlington, which is the post town. Acreage, 2428; population, 157. There is a Methodist chapel.

Brafferton, a township and a parish in N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Swale, adjacent to the Boroughbridge and Pilmoor railway, 3½ miles NE of Boroughbridge. It has a station on the railway, and is contiguous to Helperby village, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under York. Area of the township, 1847 acres; population, 255; of the ecclesiastical parish, 875. The parish includes also the townships of Helperby, Thornton-Briggs, and Fawdington, and the hamlet of Pilmoor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £288 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and there are several charities.

Braffords, a hamlet in Swanland township and North Ferry parish, E. R. Yorkshire, 7 miles W of Hull, and 3 from Brough railway station.

Brafield, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The parish is called also Brafield-on-the-Green, and lies 1½ mile S by E of Billing Road station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 miles E by S of Northampton, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Little Houghton. Acreage, 1282; population of the civil parish, 496; of the ecclesiastical, including Little Houghton, 1000. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Little Houghton, in the diocese of Peterborough; joint net yearly value, £330. The church, which is a building of stone in the Decorated style, was restored in 1858. There are Baptist and Wesleyan Reform chapels.

Braich-y-Pwll, a headland at the south-western extremity of Carnarvonshire, 2½ miles N of Bardsey Island. It commands a fine view.

Braidley, a hamlet in Carlton-Highdale township, N. R. Yorkshire, 8 miles from Aysgarth railway station. Bedale is the post town.

Brailes, two hamlets and a parish in Warwickshire. The hamlets are Upper and Lower Brailes; they lie 3 and 4 miles ESE of Shipston-on-Stour station on the Shipston branch of the G.W.R., and about 6 NW of Hook Norton station on its Banbury and Cheltenham branch. They have a post office, of the name of Brailes, under Shipston-on-Stour, which is the telegraph office. One of the hamlets was formerly a market-town. The parish includes also the hamlets of Chelmscote and Winderton. Acreage, 5625; population, 1060. The manor belonged before the Conquest to Edwin, Earl of Mercia, and was given by the Conqueror to Henry de Newburgh, and passed to the Beauchamps, and in the time of Edward VI. to the Sheldon family, in whose possession it remains. Brailes House is the seat of the lord of the manor. Some parts of the surface are hilly and have fine views. The living is a vicarage, with Winderton, in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £340 with residence. The church is a very fine ancient building, chiefly Decorated and Perpendicular, with slight traces of Norman and Early English. It was formerly known as "the Cathedral of the Feldon" (that is, that portion of the country which was cleared of timber, as distinguished from Arden, the wooded portion). It consists of chancel, nave with aisles and clerestory, south porch, and a lofty western tower, 120 feet high with embattled parapet. The church is 165 feet in length, and contains an octagonal font, an altar tomb, memorial stones and stained windows. It was carefully restored in 1879. Winderton church is a very beautiful building. There are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a meeting-house

for the Society of Friends. There is also an endowed grammar school, established in the reign of Henry VIII.

Brailsford, a village and a parish in Derbyshire. The parish lies on an affluent of the river Dove, 6 miles W of Dnfield railway station, and on the old London Road, 7 NW of Derby, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Derby. Acreage, 4366; population of the civil parish, 639; of the ecclesiastical, 612. This was formerly a Roman settlement. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £553 with residence. Patron, Earl Ferrers. The church is good, and there are two Methodist chapels.

Braines. See BRADNINCH, Devonshire.

Braint, The, a river of Anglesey, rising in the NE of the island, and flowing SW to the Menai Strait, nearly opposite Carnarvon.

Braintfield, Herts. See BRAMFIELD.

Braintree, a small town and parish, and head of a union and county court district, in Essex. The town stands on the river Blackwater, on the Roman road to Colchester, and on the Maldon, Witham, and Braintree railway, 6½ miles north-north-westward from the Witham Junction of the G.E.R., and 12 NNE of Chelmsford. It was once a seat of the Bishops of London; was constituted a market-town in the time of King John, and owing to its being on the route of pilgrims to Bury-St-Edmunds and Walsingham, it attained some importance; it fell fast into decay after the Reformation, and revived under the influence of trade. The manor was known at the Conquest as Great Rayne or Branchetren, or Branktre, and belonged, till the time of Edward VI., to the Bishops of London. The town is straggling, occupies a rising ground, and connects on the N with Bocking, the two parishes forming one continuous town. The streets for the most part are narrow, and some of the houses are old and timbered, but now considerably renovated and modernized. The parish church (St Michael's) stands on high ground, thought to have been the site of an ancient camp, is Early English and later styles, with a tall spire, was enlarged prior to the Reformation with the proceeds of three plays acted in it. There is a brass to Dr Collins, physician to the Czar of Russia, 1670. The site of the former church, and some vestiges of a palace of the Bishops of London, are half a mile distant. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £238 with residence. The town is governed by a local board of nine members. It is well drained, and has a good supply of water drawn from two artesian wells. It has a station on the railway, a head post, money order, and telegraph office, two banks, some corn mills, maltings and breweries, and two good hotels. A commodious police station with court-house and every convenience was erected in 1893. In addition to the parish church it has two Baptist chapels, and Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. There is a cemetery of over 5 acres, a vestry hall, corn exchange, a public hall erected in 1887, a mechanics' institute, and a cottage hospital. A considerable woollen trade sprang up in the time of Elizabeth, but decayed gradually, and its place is taken now by the manufacture of silk and crape, and of brushes and cocoa-nut fibre matting. A weekly market is held on Wednesday for corn and cattle, and fairs are held on 8 and 9 May, and 2, 3, and 4 Oct., the latter being for cattle and hops. There is a weekly newspaper published in the town. Dawes the archbishop, and Tusser the agricultural poet, were born in the neighbourhood. The parish comprises 2218 acres of land and 6 of water; population, 5303.

Braiseworth or Breisworth, a parish in Suffolk, 2 miles SSW of Eye station on the G.E.R., and 3½ SE of Mellis. Post town, Eye, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 730; population, 119. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £185 with residence. The church, a building of flint in the Norman style, was erected in 1857.

Braishfield or Brashfield, a chapelry in the parishes of Mitchellmarsh, Romsey, and Hursley, Hants, on the Anton river, 3½ miles N of Romsey station on the L. & S.W.R. It was constituted in 1855, and it has a post office under Romsey, which is the money order and telegraph office. Population, 518. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £250 with residence. Patron, the

Bishop of Winchester. The church is a red brick building in the Gothic style.

Braistry-Wood, a hamlet in Hartwith-with-Wiosley township, W. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles W of Ripley.

Braithwaite, a village 3 miles NW of Keswick, Cumberland, on the Cockermouth and Penrith railway. It forms with Thornthwaite an ecclesiastical parish, and with Middle-scengh a civil parish. It has a railway station, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Keswick. The surface commands splendid prospects.

Braithwaite, a hamlet in Keighley parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles from Keighley railway station.

Braithwaite, a hamlet in Kirk-Bramwith parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles of Thoro.

Braithwell, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township stands 3½ miles SSE of Conisbrough railway station, and 4 W of Tick Hill, and has a post office under Rotherham; money order and telegraph office, Maltby. It includes the hamlet of Micklebring. Acreage, 1948; population of the township, 357; of the ecclesiastical parish, including Bramley, 781. The parish contains also the township of Bramley. Roman coins and urns have been found. The living is a rectory, united with Bramley, in the diocese of York; gross value, £330 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Early English. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Brakes, a township in Leintwardine parish, Herefordshire, 4½ miles W of Ludlow.

Bramall. See BRAMHALL.

Bramber, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands on the river Adur, and on the Roman road from Dover to Winchester, and has a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 54 miles from London. It consists now of only a few cottages, but it was long a place of importance and a market-town. It was known to the Saxons as Brynburgh, signifying "a fortified hill," and it was a borough by prescription, and sent two members to parliament till disfranchised by the act of 1832. One of its representatives for a time was the famous Wilberforce. The parish includes the village, and is in the district of Steyning. Post town, Brighton; money order office, Upper Beeding; telegraph office, Bramber. Acreage, 851; population of the civil parish, 169; of the ecclesiastical, including Bottolphs, 239. The manor belonged before the Conquest to the Saxon kings; was given by the Conqueror to William de Braose; passed to the Howards, and belongs now to the Duke of Norfolk. A Roman castellum seems to have been here, and remains of a Roman bridge have been observed. A Saxon royal fort succeeded the castellum; a Norman keep was added to the fort, and a great baronial castle arose out of these, a moated, irregular parallelogram, 560 feet by 280, and was held by the Parliamentary troops during the Civil War, and went soon afterwards into decay. Little of it now remains except a fragment of a lofty barbican tower, and a mound representing the keep. The tower has a Norman window, and the mound commands an extensive and very striking view. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Bottolphs, in the diocese of Chichester; joint net value, £149. Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. The church stands close to the castle, shows some Norman features, and once was cruciform, with a central tower. It was restored in 1870. There is a small ornithological museum in the village.

Bramble Chine, a small ravine on the NW coast of the Isle of Wight, at Colwell Bay, 2 miles SW of Yarmouth. A thick bed of oyster shells, in a fossil state, is here, the shells in the same position as in life, but entirely decomposed.

Brambletye House, a ruin 2½ miles SE of East Grinstead, in Sussex. It possesses little intrinsic interest, but has some notoriety through Horace Smith's romance. The house was built in the time of James I. by Sir Henry Compton, and belonged in 1683 to Sir James Rickards, who fled from it under a charge of treason.

Bramcote, a village and a parish in Nottinghamshire. The village stands near the verge of the county and the Nottingham Canal and the Erewash river, 1¼ mile from Stanton Gate station on the M.R., and 5 miles WSW of Nottingham, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Stapleford. Area of the parish, 1064 acres; popula-

tion of the civil parish, 762; of the ecclesiastical, including Attenborough, 2020. Bramcote Hall and Bramcote Hills are chief residences. The Hemlock stone, 50 feet high, and estimated to weigh between 200 and 300 tons, stands on Bramcote Hill. Much of the surface is hill and moor. The majority of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and in agriculture. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Attenborough, in the diocese of Southwell. The church was built in 1861, in the Decorated English style, and consists of nave, aisle, chancel, and vestry, with a tower and spire 130 feet high. The tower of the old church still stands in the old churchyard which is closed; it contains monuments of the Handleys. There are a Wesleyan chapel and several small charities.

Bramcott, a hamlet in Bulkington and Wolvey parishes, Warwickshire, in the vicinity of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, 4 miles SE of Nuneaton.

Bramdean, a parish in Hants, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ropley station on the L. & S.W.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Winchester. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Alresford. Acreage, 1237; population, 227. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. A Roman pavement was found here, and is covered. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £190 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Norman, with an Early English chancel, and has been restored. A small chapel of ease was erected in 1883.

Bramerton, a village and a parish in Norfolk, near the river Yare, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE from Trowse station on the G.E.R., and 5 SE of Norwich, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Trowse. Acreage of the parish, 731; population, 253. Bramerton Hall, Bramerton Grange, and Hill House are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £235 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone in the Early English style, restored in 1866.

Bramfield, a village and a parish in Suffolk, near the river Blythe, 2 miles S of Halesworth, and 3 N of Darsham station on the G.E.R. There is a post office under Halesworth, which is the telegraph office. Acreage of the parish, 2601; population, 635. Bramfield Hall and Bramfield House are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Early Decorated English, without aisles, and has a rich screen, with rood-loft. A round tower stands detached. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. An ancient oak which fell in 1843 is mentioned in the ballad relating to Hugh Bigod's fight in 1174—

"When the Bailly had ridden to Bramfield oak,
Sir Hugh was at Iksale bower;
When the Bailly had ridden to Halesworth Cross,
He was singing in Bungay Tower."

Bramfield, Braintfield, or Brantfield, a village and a parish in Hertfordshire, near the river Beane, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hertford railway station. Post town, Hertford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 1609; population, 213. Braintfield House, formerly called Green Hall, is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £303. The church is a building of stuccoed brick in the Early English style. Thomas à Becket was rector, and a pond in the parish is still called after his name.

Bramford, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the river Gipping, and on the G.E.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ipswich, with a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ipswich. Acreage of parish, 3280; population of the civil parish, 1408; of the ecclesiastical, including Burstall, 1393. There are several chalk pits, and extensive manure and cement works. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Burstall, in the diocese of Norwich; joint gross yearly value, £300 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is a building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular and Decorated styles. There is an almshouse for five widows, and there are also some small charities.

Bramford-Speke. See BRAMPFORD-SPEKE.

Bramhall or Bramall, a township in the parish of St 224

Thomas, Stockport, Cheshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stockport. It has a station on the Stockport and Macclesfield branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post office under Stockport; telegraph office, Cheadle Hulme. Acreage, 2885; population, 3365. Bramhall Hall is one of the finest specimens of the old timber and plaster mansions in the country. It was formerly the seat of the Davenport family, who owned the manor from the time of Edward III. It is now the property of the Nevill family, who have carried out a thorough restoration of the building in most excellent taste. There is a mission church in connection with St Thomas' Church, Stockport. There are also Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Bramham, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village bears the name of Bramham-with-Oglethorpe, lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Newton-Kyme railway station, and 4 W of Tadcaster, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, of the name of Bramham, under Boston Spa. Acreage of township, 4108; population, 1034. The parish contains part of the township of Clifford-with-Boston. Bramham Park, now the property of the Fox family, belonged formerly to the Lords Bingley; was built in the time of Queen Anne; consists of centre and wings, in the Graccolitan style; contained till recently a portrait of Queen Anne, given by her in acknowledgment of her being entertained; and was visited by George IV. The proprietor of it has abandoned it as a residence, but maintains the grounds around it in good order, and resides in a handsome neighbouring mansion. A pack of fox-hounds is kept. Bramham Moor has large remains of Watling Street, and is a resort of sportsmen. Excellent limestone is quarried. Sir Thomas Rokeby in 1408, on the part of Henry IV., fought and defeated the Earl of Northumberland at Bramham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £246 with residence. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church as restored consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and short spire, and has a fine pointed doorway. The vicarages of Boston Spa and Clifford are separate benefices. Bramham College, a fine building amid ornate grounds, is an educational institution for young gentlemen. There are two Methodist chapels, an endowed school, and charities.

Bramhope, a village and a township in Otley parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the N.E.R., 2 miles S of Arthington, and 1 mile from Pool railway station. There is a post and money order office under Leeds; telegraph office, Arthington. Acreage of township, 1398; population, 389. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £94. The old church is no longer used for divine service, which is held in the new church erected in 1881. There are a Working Men's Club and Reading Room, a cemetery under the control of a burial board, and a Wesleyan chapel. Bramhope Hall, the Manor House, and Deigneley Hall are the chief residences.

Bramley, a parish in Hants. It lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Basingstoke, and 4 from Mortimer station on the G.W.R., and has a post and money order office under Basingstoke; telegraph office, Sherfield-on-Loddon. Acreage, 2297; population, 424. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £114 with residence. Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church is ancient, has a brass of 1508 and a monument to Dr Shaw the Oriental traveller, and is in good condition. It was restored in 1885. In 1874 an old fresco painting of the murder of Thomas à Becket was discovered beneath some plaster.

Bramley, a parish in Surrey, with a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 44 miles from London, and 3 S by E of Guildford, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 4544; population of the civil parish, 1912; of the ecclesiastical, 1468. The manor-house is an old edifice, with picturesque gables, now occupied as a farm. The Constitutional Hall was built in 1888, and will hold 350 persons. There is also a good reading-room and library. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly Norman, and has a good Early English chancel. It was enlarged in 1877, and again in 1888.

Bramley, a manufacturing village, a township, head of a union, and an ecclesiastical parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax railway, near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 4 miles NW

by W of Leeds, and it has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. Area of township, 2505 acres; population, 14,787; of ecclesiastical parish, 8885. Cloth manufacture is carried on, and excellent stone is quarried. There are also tanning, currying, shoe-making, and iron-founding industries. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £330 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Leeds. The church of St Peter was rebuilt in 1863 at a cost of £5000. There are eight dissenting chapels, a church mission chapel, and several charities. There are also a Conservative Club, erected in 1889, a recreation ground, a branch of the Leeds public library, and a workhouse.

Bramley, a village and township in Braithwell parish, W. R. Yorkshire, and also a chapelry annexed to the rectory of Braithwell, with a post office under Rotherham (5 miles); money order and telegraph office, Maltby. Acreage of township, 1408; population, 454. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor.

Bramley-Head, a hamlet in Thruscross township, Fewston parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 9 miles W of Ripley.

Bramford-Speke, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the river Exe, with a station on the G.W.R., 186 miles from London, and 4 N of Exeter, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office. Thorverton. Acreage of parish, 1163; population of civil parish, 350; of the ecclesiastical, 443. The manor belonged anciently to the family of Espek or Speke. It is now the property of the Earl of Idlesleigh. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £339 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very ancient; consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and south chapel, with western square tower; and has been completely restored.

Brampton, a market-town, a township, and a parish in Eskdale ward, Cumberland. The town stands in a deep narrow vale, near the confluence of the rivers Irthing and Gelt, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Milton railway station, 2 miles S of the Roman wall, and 9 ENE of Carlisle. It is thought by Camden to occupy the site of the Roman station *Bremennuracum*; rose early to some importance as a seat of population and a centre of strength; sustained much damage during the wars in the time of Edward II.; was occupied in 1715 by the troops of the Pretender, and in 1745 by those of Prince Charles Edward. It is long and irregularly built, and has few modern houses. The town-hall is an octagonal structure resting on piazzas, and was erected in 1817. The parish church was rebuilt in 1878 by public subscription, and contains a peal of bells. The church is remarkable as containing eight windows designed by Burne Jones, and executed by Morris. There are Presbyterian, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carlisle, and a workhouse, and is a seat of petty sessions. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and fairs on 20 April, Trinity Wednesday, the second Wednesday of Sept., and 23 Oct. Extensive brewing is carried on, and the neighbouring coal works, which are the property of the Earl of Carlisle, give employment to a large number of persons. A mineral railway goes to Tiodal Fell. The township extends into the country. Acreage, 6466; population of the township, 2790; of the ecclesiastical parish, 3133. The parish contains also the townships of Easby and Naworth. The manor belongs to the Earl of Carlisle. Naworth Castle is the Earl of Carlisle's seat, and was formerly that of the Dacre family. Freestone is quarried. A famous Roman inscription, noticed by Camden, is still visible on a rock overhanging the Gelt. An ancient camp occurs on Castle Hill, with very extensive views. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £349 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Carlisle.

Brampton, a township, a village, and a parish in Derbyshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Chesterfield railway station. The township includes the hamlets of Wadshelf, Pratt Hall, and Cutthorpe, where there is a post and money order office; telegraph office, New Brampton. Acreage, 8156; population of the civil parish, 6895; of the ecclesiastical, St Peter and St Paul, 1074. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture and stone quarrying. The living of St Peter and St Paul

is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £266 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell. The parish church, which was restored in 1868, retains some traces of the original building, of mixed Norman and Early English styles. There is a mission room (C. E.) at Wadshelf, and Wesleyan chapels at Hollins, Wadshelf, Pratt Hall, and Cutthorpe. The charities amount to about £230.

Brampton, a village and a parish in Huntingdonshire, on the river Ouse, 1 mile N of Buckden station on the M.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Huntingdon, under which there is a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 3557; population, 1075. Brampton Park belonged to Sir John Barnard, who sat in the Parliament which restored Charles II. Samuel Pepys, secretary to the Admiralty under Charles II. and James II., frequently visited his uncle, who resided in Brampton. There are many allusions to these visits in his diary. It became the seat of the Sparrow family early in the present century. The mansion was mostly rebuilt in 1820, and contains some fine family paintings. It is now the property of the Duke of Manchester. The manor house, another important residence, was rebuilt in 1877. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £190 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is Later English, in very good condition, and has a monument to Sir John Barnard. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, erected in 1889, a united chapel for Baptists and Congregationalists, and a Roman Catholic College.

Brampton, a township in Torksey parish, Lincolnshire, on the river Trent, 7 miles S by E of Gainsborough. Acreage, 952; population, 94.

Brampton, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the river Bure, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Buxton Lamas station on the G.E.R., 2 miles SE of Aylsham, and 11 N of Norwich, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Buxton Lamas. Acreage of parish, 527; population, 182. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £113 with residence. The church (St Peter's) has a round tower, surmounted by an octagonal lantern, and is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Brampton, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the G.E.R., $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NE by N of Halesworth. There is a station on the railway, and a post office under Wangford (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 2074; population, 308. Brampton Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £330 with residence. The church is a building of flint in the Perpendicular style.

Brampton, a large manor and hamlet in Long Marton parish, Westmoreland, 2 miles N of Appleby railway station. Lord Hothfield is lord of the manor and sole landowner. It has a post office under Appleby, which is the money order and telegraph office. A steep conical hill near the town, called the Mote, is much visited by tourists for the sake of the splendid view of the surrounding country to be obtained from it.

Brampton, a station on the Northampton and Market-Harborough branch of the L. & N.W.R., $\frac{4}{5}$ miles N of Northampton.

Brampton or Brampton-Ash, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 miles E by S of Market-Harborough, which is the railway station and post and telegraph office; money order office, Wilbarston. Acreage, 2289; population, 140. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £334. Patron, Earl Spencer. The church has two brasses, and is a building of stone in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. Bishop Cumberland was some time rector.

Brampton-Abbots, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Ross, under which there is a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 1520; population, 221; of the ecclesiastical, 214. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £256 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is a fine old Norman edifice, restored in 1857.

Brampton-Ash. See BRAMPTON, Northampton.

Brampton-Bierlow, a township and ecclesiastical parish formed from the Wath-upon-Deane parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township stands adjacent to the Dove and Deane Canal,

1½ mile WNW of Wath station on the M.S. & L.R., 1½ from Darfield railway station, and 6 miles N of Rotherham. Acreage, 3238; population of the township, 4597; of the ecclesiastical parish, 4388. There are several collieries and quarries in the township. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The parish includes also the village of West Melton and the hamlets of Brampton Street, Lee Brook, Corton Wood, Hooher, and Newbill. Post town, Rotherham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £165 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Wath. The church is very good. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels and charities.

Brampton-Bryan or Brampton-Brian, a village and a township in Herefordshire, and a parish partly also in Radnorshire. The village stands on the river Teme, 1½ mile ESE of the Bucknell station on the L. & N.W.R., 2½ miles W by S of Leintwardine, and 10 W by S of Ludlow, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) It has a fair on 21st June for sheep, and on 22nd June for horses and cattle. It dates from remote times, and had a castle built by the Norman Bryan de Brampton, held long by the Harleys, and besieged and destroyed by the Royalists in the Civil War. Some ruins of the walls remain. The township includes the village. Acreage, 3001; population, 307; of ecclesiastical parish, 464. The parish contains also the townships of Boreford and Pedwardine and the lordship of Staage. Brampton Hall is a seat of the Harley family; the park is nearly 6 miles in circumference. Coxwall Knoll has vestiges of a camp which was occupied by Caractacus prior to his defeat here by Ostorius Scapula. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £282 with residence. The church was destroyed in the Civil War, and was rebuilt by Sir Robert Harley, is a plain edifice, and it contains the tomb of Lord Treasurer Harley, the first Earl of Oxford, and the founder of the Harleian Library.

Brampton-Chapel, a parish in Northamptonshire, on an affluent of the river Nen, and on the Northampton and Market-Harborough branch of the L. & N.W.R., adjacent to Brampton station, 4½ miles N by W of Northampton, under which it has a post and telegraph office; money order office, Northampton. Acreage, 1275; population, 217. The parish is ecclesiastically attached to Brampton Church.

Brampton-Church, a parish in Northamptonshire, on an affluent of the river Nen, a short distance W by S of Brampton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 miles NNW of Northampton. Acreage, 1160; population of the civil parish, 180; of the ecclesiastical, 397. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough, with Brampton Chapel annexed; joint gross yearly value, £600 with residence. Patron, Corps Christi College, Oxford. The church is Decorated English, and in good condition.

Brampton-en-le-Morthen, a township in Ulley parish, W. R. Yorkshire, near the North Midland Railway, 5 miles SE of Rotherham, which is the post office; money order and telegraph office, Aston. Acreage, 1122; population, 106.

Brampton, Little, a township in Hopesay parish, Salop, 5½ miles SE of Bishop's Castle.

Brampton, Little, Herefordshire. See **RODD, NASH**, and **LITTLE BRAMPTON**.

Brampton-Magna. See **BRAMPTON-CHURCH**.

Brampton, New. See **NEW BRAMPTON**.

Bramshall, a village and a parish in Staffordshire, 2 miles W of Uttoxeter. The parish includes the hamlet of Dagdale, and its post town is Uttoxeter. Acreage, 1328; population, 146. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £84 with residence. Patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke. The church was rebuilt in 1835.

Bramshall, Little, a hamlet in Uttoxeter parish, Staffordshire, contiguous to Bramshall parish.

Bramshaw, a parish in Hants and Wilts, 7 miles from Totton station on the L. & S.W.R., and 6½ NNW of Lyndhurst. It includes the hamlets of Fritham, Brook, and Fursley, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lyndhurst. Hants portion of the parish is in the New Forest. Acreage, 3502 in Hants, and 1579 in Wilts; population, in Hants, 450; in Wilts, 273; of ecclesiastical parish, 723. Warens is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £142 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

The church is a neat modernised structure, built soon after the Conquest, and has a square, brick, ivy-clad tower. The ancient oak roof is a unique specimen. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bramshill, Great and Little, two tithings in Eversley parish, Hants, 3½ miles N by E of Winchfield. Bramshill House was built by the eleventh Lord Zouch as a residence for Prince Henry, son of James I., is now the seat of Sir William Cope, and exhibits interesting features, both external and internal, of the age in which it was erected. The grounds around it are extensive and picturesque. Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, accidentally killed a man while shooting in the park. The Duke of Wellington often came hither on visits from Strathfieldsaye.

Bramshott, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands near the verge of the county, 1 mile NW of Liphook station on the L. & S.W.R., and 4 miles W of Haslemere, and has a post office under Liphook (S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish includes the hamlet of Liphook. Acreage, 6526; population, 1694. Many hundreds of Roman coins were found in 1741 in the bed of Woolmer pond, 1½ mile W of Liphook. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £323 with residence. Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church is cruciform and Early English, has a central tower, partly Norman. It was very much restored and improved in 1872. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Bramwith, Kirk, a township and a parish on the river Don, W. R. Yorkshire, on the Staithforth and Keady Canal, 7 miles NE by N of Doncaster. The township has a station for goods of the name of Bramwith on the railway, the station for passengers being Barnly Don (2 miles) on the M.S. & L.R. It includes the hamlets of Braithwaite and Hawkhouse-Green, and the hamlet of Kirkhouse-Green, and its post town is Doncaster. Acreage, 1335; population, 149. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £507. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is ancient and good, with a fine Norman archway. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Braithwaite.

Bramwith, Sand, a hamlet in Stainforth township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, contiguous to Kirk-Bramwith parish. Post town, Doncaster.

Bran, The, a stream in Carmarthenshire. It rises on the mountains at the boundary with Breconshire, and runs about 11 miles SSE past Talgarth to the Towy below Llandovery.

Brancaester, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands near a small bay of its own name, 5 miles WNW from Burnham-Market and 7 E by N of Hunstanton railway stations, both on the G.E.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under King's Lynn. It represents the Roman Branodannum, one of the stations under the Count of the Saxon Shore, and it has furnished coins, urns, knives, and other Roman relics. It possesses a quay for vessels, and is a coastguard station. The parish comprises 3522 acres of land, and 804 of foreshore and water; population, 782. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £571 with residence. The church is a building of flint in the Perpendicular style, with a fine west tower and handsome font cover. Brancaester Staith is a fishing village in this parish. There are Primitive Methodist chapels in both villages. The Royal West Norfolk Golf Club has its headquarters at Brancaester.

Brancepeth, a village, a township, and a parish in Durham. The township lies on the river Wear and on the Durham and Bishop-Auckland railway, 4 miles SW of Durham, and has a station on the railway, and a post (R.S.O.) and telegraph office under Brandon Colliery, which is the money order office. Acreage of township, 3750; population, 407; of the ecclesiastical parish, 511. The parish contains also the townships of Brandon and Byshtotles, and Stockley. Brancepeth Castle was erected in the reign of Stephen by the family of Bulmer, passed to the Nevills and the Russells, and belongs now in right of his wife to Viscount Boyne. It was rebuilt in 1821, but retains much of its prior appearance, and is a massive and splendid edifice. A suit of rich armour, said to have been taken from David Bruce of Scotland at Nevill's Cross, is in the entrance hall, and a fine collection of antiquities and paintings is in the rooms. The grounds and the adjacent country are picturesque. Coal beds and sulphur springs occur, and there are several large col-

heries in the parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham; net value, £516. Patron, Viscount Boyne. The church is ancient and cruciform, has an Early English tower and Later English chancel and clerestory, and contains ancient stall-work and chancel-screen, an ancient carved chest, and a fine canopied font.

Branchester. See BRANCASTER.

Branchetren. See BRAINTREE.

Brandesburton or **Brandsburton**, a large village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 6 miles W of Hornsea railway station and 8 NE of Beverley, and has a post and money order office under Hall; telegraph office, Leven. It is a seat of petty sessions, and formerly had a fair on 15 May. Area of township, 4970 acres; population, 698; of the ecclesiastical parish, 683. The parish includes also the township of Moor-Town and the hamlet of Bursbill. The manor was bequeathed in 1601 by Lady Dacres for building and endowing Emmanuel Hospital, Westminster. Brandesburton Moor is a meet for the Holderness bounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £861 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, and has two brasses of 1364. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels and small charities. Antediluvian remains have been found.

Brandeston, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the river Deben, 3½ miles SW of Framlingham station on the G.E.R., and 5 NW by N of Wickham-Market, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Framlingham. Acreage of parish, 1246; population, 413. Brandeston Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £80 with residence. The church is a building of flint in the Perpendicular style. There is also a Congregational chapel.

Brandestone or **Brandiatone**, a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles SE of Reepham, 2 S of Cawston station on the G.E.R., and 10 NW by N of Norwich, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Cawston. Acreage, 776; population, 153. Brandestone Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £200 with residence, in the gift of Lord de Ramsey. The church is a small structure of flint in the Perpendicular style.

Brandestone. Northampton. See BRAUNTON.

Brandon, a hamlet on Hough-on-the-Hill parish, Lincolnshire, 7½ miles N of Grantham.

Brandon, a township in Eghingham parish, Northumberland, on the river Breamish, 1½ mile from Hedgeley station on the N.E.R. Alnwick is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Glanton. Area, 1087 acres; population, 90.

Brandon, a small market-town and a parish partly in Norfolk, but chiefly in Suffolk. The town stands on the Little Ouse river, adjacent to the G.E.R., 6 miles by road, and 7¼ by railway, NW by W of Thetford. It has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, a railway station, a bank, several good inns, and eight almshouses. The church stands about a quarter of a mile distant, is an ancient quadrangular edifice of flint and stone, and has a porch, a fine tower, and two cupolas. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely, with the rectory of Wangford annexed; joint net yearly value, £462 with residence. There are also Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and an endowed grammar-school. A weekly market is held on Thursdays, and a fair on 7 July. A good grain trade is carried on, and a manufactory of gun flints formed the sole source for the supply of these to government prior to the use of percussion-caps. Gun and tinder-box flints are still made for export, and flints for building purposes are manufactured. There is also some trade in coal, malt, timber, and fur and skin dressing, a steam saw mill, and some whiting works. The town gave name to the Dukes of Suffolk, and the title of Baron to the Earls of Macclesfield, and it gives the title of Duke to the Dukes of Hamilton. Lord Mayor Eyre of London, who built Leadenhall market, was a native. The parish comprises 6783 acres, 23 being in Norfolk; population of the civil parish, 2384; of the ecclesiastical, including Wangford, 2384. Brandon Park, Brandon House, Brandon Hall, and North Court Lodge are chief residences. There are extensive warrens in the neighbourhood, one of which is said to send 40,000 rabbits annually to London.

Brandon and Bretford, a township in Wolston parish, Warwickshire, situated on the river Avon, 5 miles ESE of Coventry. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R. Acreage, 1988; population, 387. There are silk mills. Here were anciently a castle, built soon after the Conquest, a small convent of black nuns, founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, and given to Kenilworth Priory, and a chapel or hospital of St Edmund, founded by the Turvilles, lords of Wolston. The castle was destroyed in the Barons' war in the reign of Henry VII., but was subsequently rebuilt. Some traces of the castle still exist. Brandon House is the seat of the Beech family.

Brandon and Byshtottles, a township in the ancient or civil parish of Bracepeth, Durham, comprising the colliery villages of Brandon, Littleburn, Browney, Sleetburn, and Waterhouses; there are several smaller hamlets and Old Brandon. There are stations of the N.E.R. at Brandon and Waterhouses, and post and money order offices at Brandon, Langley Moor, Sleetburn, and Waterhouses, with telegraph office at Laugley Moor. Acreage, 6683; population of township, 14,239, which is divided into three wards under the authority of a local board, which has assumed the duty of school attendance in preference to a school board. The east and centre wards together form the ecclesiastical parish of Brandon, with three fine churches, and a population of 11,349; value of the living, £350 with residence. The west ward forms the parish of Waterhouses, with a population of 2890; value, £200 with residence. There are several dissenting chapels, and a Roman Catholic school chapel. There are also three literary institutes, two mission halls, and several reading-rooms. Viscount Boyne of Bracepeth is lord of the manor. Brandon Hill has an altitude of 880 feet, and commands a view not only of the whole country, but also of portions of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Northumberland.

Brandon Camp, a Roman camp in Herefordshire, 1½ mile SW of Leintwardine. It is on Watling Street, and is supposed to mark the position of the Roman station of Bravinum. The camp is square, with a ditch and rampart.

Brandon Hill. See BRISTOL.

Brandon, Little, or **Brandon-Parva**, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Yare, 2 miles NNE of Hardingham station on the G.E.R., and 5 NW by N of Wymondham, which is the post town; money order office, Barnham Broom; telegraph office, Mattishall. Acreage, 1005; population, 170. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £240 with residence. The church, a building of flint in the Perpendicular style, was restored in 1861 and again in 1867. An organ was erected in 1869.

Brandsburton. See BRANDESBURTON.

Brandsby or **Bransby-with-Stearsby**, a parish in N. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles from Gilling railway station, and 5 ENE of Easingwold. It has a post office, of the name of Brandsby, under Easingwold, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Stillington. Acreage, 3077; population, 296. Brandsby Hall is a seat in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £446 with residence. The church is good; there is also a Roman Catholic chapel.

Brandwood-Higher-End and **Brandwood-Lower-End**, two hamlets in Spotland township, Lancashire, 4½ miles N of Rochdale.

Brandy-Street, a hamlet in Selworthy parish Somerset, 3½ miles W of Minehead.

Branksea. See BROWNSEA.

Brankston. See BRAXTON.

Brankstown. See BRAUNTON.

Branoedunum. See BRANCASTER.

Bransbury, a tithing in Barton-Stacy parish, Hants, 4½ miles SE of Andover.

Bransby, a hamlet united with Sturton, the two hamlets forming a township in Stow parish, Lincolnshire, 9 miles NW of Lincoln, and 2 SE from Stow Park station on the G.E.R. and G.N.R. Joint line from Spalding to Doncaster. There are a Mission church, Plymouth Brethren, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends meeting-house.

Branscombe, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the coast, 6 miles E of Sidmouth, and 4 W

from Seaton station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Axminster; money order and telegraph office, Beer, 2 miles distant. It is a straggling but very pleasant place, and carries on a manufacture of pillow-lace. The parish comprises 3429 acres; population, 742. The manor belonged before the Conquest to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Edge or Egge, in a valley N of the village, was the residence in the time of Edward III. of the Branscombe family, and thence till 1618 of the Wadhams, the last of whom founded Wadham College in Oxford. Three valleys, flanked by picturesque hills, diverge from the vicinity of the village, and are traversed by streams, which uniting run into the sea at a small bay below the village, called Branscombe Month, at which is the coastguard station. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £250 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is cruciform and partly Norman, partly English, has a central tower, and contains an ancient monument of the Wadham family, with two kneeling effigies. There is also in the same (north) transept a much older one of the Holcombe family, once resident at Hole, now a farmhouse.

Bransdale, a mountain vale in the N. R. Yorkshire. It commences at the S side of Bottom-Head Mountain, 7 miles SE by S of Stokesley, and extends 12 miles south-south-eastward to the southern vicinity of Kirkby-Moorside.

Bransdale-East-Side, a township in Kirkby-Moorside parish, N. R. Yorkshire, in Bransdale, 9 miles N by E of Helmsley. Post town, York. Bransdale-cum-Farndale is the ecclesiastical parish. Population, 759. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £238 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Feversham. The church, an old Norman edifice, has been lately restored.

Bransdale-West-Side, a township in Kirkby-Moorside parish, N. R. Yorkshire, in Bransdale, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Helmsley. Post town, York. Acreage, 2047; population, 64. The Earl of Feversham is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Cockayne Lodge, Lord Feversham's shooting box, is a substantially built stone mansion in the neighbourhood. There is a Wesleyan chapel. There are remains of a Roman road at the north end of Bransdales, and Roman and Saxon relics are sometimes found.

Bransford, a township and a chapelry in Leigh parish, Worcestershire, on the river Teme, 4 miles SW by W of Worcester. The township has a station of the name of Bransford Road on the G.W.R., and a post office at Bransford Bridge; money order and telegraph office, Worcester. Acreage, 1062; population, 230. Bransford Bridge was built in 1338 by Bishop Walstan. The chapelry is annexed to the rectory of Leigh. The church is a small ancient building, containing a piscina.

Bransgore, an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1874 from the parishes of Christchurch and Sopley, in Hampshire. It stands near the river Avon, and 3 miles from Holmsley station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post and money order office under Ringwood; telegraph office, Hinton St Michael. Population, 955. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £173 with residence. The church is a building of brick and stone in the Perpendicular style, and has been very much enlarged and restored. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Branson. See BRANSTON.

Branton, **Branstone**, or **Braunston**, a parish in Leicestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE from Harby and Stathern station on the G.N. and L. & N.W. Joint railways, and 8 NNE of Melton-Mowbray. It has a post office under Grantham; money order and telegraph office, Knipton. Acreage, 1837; population, 257. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £266 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is a building of stone partly in the Perpendicular style.

Branston or **Branson**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 miles SE of Lincoln, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S from Branston and Heighington station on the G.E. and G.N. Joint line from Spalding to Doncaster. It includes a fen allotment, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lincoln. Acreage, 5679; population, 1221. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £575 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early Norman and Early English styles. It was restored in 1876. There is a Wes-

leyan chapel. Branston Hall and Long Hills are chief residences.

Branstone or **Branson**, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Burton-upon-Trent parish, Staffordshire, on the Grand Trunk Canal, 2 miles SW of Burton-upon-Trent, under which there is a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of township, 2482; population, 1422. The parish was constituted in 1870. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor. Sinai Park is in this township, and there are remains of a Roman camp. The church is a plain brick building erected in 1864. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £140 with residence. There is also a Congregational chapel.

Branstree Fell, a mountain $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of the head of Hawes Water, in Westmoreland.

Branswell. See BRAUNCEWELL.

Brant, **The**, a stream of Lincolnshire. It rises a little SW of Nornanton, and runs about 10 miles northward to the river Witham, 5 miles SSW of Lincoln.

Brant-Broughton, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 miles W from Leadenham station on the G.W.R., and 8 E from Newark, under which there is a post and money order office; telegraph office, Leadenham. Area of parish, 2990 acres; population, 657. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £493 with residence. The church is a fine building of Ancaster stone in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. It has been thoroughly restored and a new chancel built, and contains a good organ and some very fine specimens of stained glass and oak carving. There are also Wesleyan Reformed and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a Friends meeting-house. Bishop Warburton was for a long period rector of this parish.

Brant Fell, an eminence $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Bowness, in Westmoreland. It commands one of the noblest and most comprehensive views of Windermere.

Brantfield. See BRAMFIELD.

Brantham, a parish in Suffolk, on the river Stour, 2 miles NNE of Manningtree station on the G.E.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Ipswich. It has a post office under Manningtree, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Stutton. Area, 1882 acres; population, 695. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £400 with residence. Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is a building of rubble in the Early Decorated style. There is a xyloite factory.

Brantwaite, a township with a railway station, in Dean parish, Cumberland, on the Cleator railway, 5 miles SE of Workington. Stone is quarried, and there are paper mills, and a Methodist chapel.

Brantingham, a township and a parish in E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 2 miles N by E of Brough station on the N.E.R., and 3 S by E of South Cave station on the Hull and Barnsley railway. Post town, Brough, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1591; population of the township, 269; of the ecclesiastical parish, 568. The parish contains also the townships of Ellerker and Thorpe-Brantingham. Thorpe Hall, a large mansion of the time of Queen Elizabeth, is the seat of the Wade family. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Ellerker, in the diocese of York; gross value, £375 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Brantingthorpe. See BRUNTINGTHORPE.

Branton, a township in Eglingham parish, Northumberland, on the river Breamish, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Wooler, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Hedgeley station on the N.E.R. Alwulick is the post town. Acreage, 1175; population, 77. There is a Presbyterian chapel.

Branton, a hamlet in Cantley parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles SE of Doncaster.

Branton-Green. See DUNS FORTH, UPPER.

Brantwood, a villa, with charming grounds, on the E side of Coniston Water, in Lancashire, the residence of Mr Ruskin. A seat in the grounds was the poet Wordsworth's favourite point for viewing the lake, and bears the name of Wordsworth's seat.

Branxton, a township, a village, and a parish in Northumberland, near the river Till, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Coldstream railway station, and 9 NW by N of Wooler. There is a post office under Cornhill (R.S.O.) Acreage of township, 1508;

population, 222. Here is the field of the battle of Flodden, fatal to James IV. of Scotland, fought in 1513. [See **FLODDEN**.] The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne; net value, £320 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is good but small. Stockdale the poet was a native.

Brascote, a hamlet in Newbold-Verdon parish, Leicestershire, 2 miles ESE of Market-Bosworth.

Brashfield. See **BRAISHFIELD**.

Brasil Bank, a sea-bank off the mouth of the Mersey, in Lancashire, on the N side of the Rock Channel, 1 mile W of the lighthouse.

Brassacott, a hamlet in North Petherwin parish, Devonshire, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles NW of Lanneston.

Brassington, a township, a village, and a parish in Derbyshire. The township lies 4 miles W by N of Wirksworth station on the M.R., and has a post office under Derby; money order office, Hognaston; telegraph office, Wirksworth. Acreage, 4222; population, 667. There are stone quarries in the neighbourhood, and paint and colours are manufactured. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £116 with residence. The church is partly Norman, and was repaired in 1880. There are three dissenting chapels, and several charities.

Brass-Knocker, a locality $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Bath, with a post office under Bath.

Brasted, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on the river Darent, 4 miles WNW of Sevenoaks, and has a station on the S.E.R., 22 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish comprises 4449 acres; population of the civil parish, 1327; of the ecclesiastical, 1129. Brasted Park is the seat of the Tipping family, and was once the retreat of Louis Napoleon. The land lies on the edge of the Weald, and has fine views. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £552 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, interiorly, is chiefly Early English, exteriorly, of various characters. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 1880, and in 1882 the tower was repaired and the bells recast. There are Mission rooms and a Baptist chapel.

Brathay, **The**, a stream of Westmoreland and Lancashire. It rises on the Stake Mountain, and runs 9 miles east-south-eastward to the head of Windermere. It traverses Great Langdale, expands into Elter Water, makes a fall of about 20 feet a little below that lake, and is joined by the Rothay a few yards from Windermere. Char and trout enter its mouth from Windermere, and all the char go up the Brathay, while all the trout go up the Rothay.

Brathay, an ecclesiastical parish in Lancashire, on Brathay river and Windermere Lake, 2 miles SW of Ambleside, and $\frac{4}{2}$ from Windermere railway station. Post town, Ambleside; money order and telegraph office, Elterwater. Population, 542. Brathay Hall is the seat of the Redmayne family. The scenery around Brathay is very beautiful. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £208 with residence, in the gift of three trustees. The church is a recent erection, on a wooded knoll, in the neighbourhood of Brathay-Bridge.

Bratoff or **Braytoft**, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the East Lincoln branch of the G.N.R., 2 miles NE from Firby Junction station, and $\frac{4}{2}$ E by S of Spilsby. Post town, Burgh (R.S.O.), which is the money order office; telegraph office, Firby (R.S.) Acreage, 1833; population of the civil parish, 190; of the ecclesiastical, with Firby-in-the-Marsh, 331. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln, consolidated in 1887 with the vicarage of Irby-in-the-Marsh; net yearly value, £211 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church comprises nave and aisles, with clerestory; contains an ancient font; and has in the tower a contemporary painting of the defeat of the Armada. It was thoroughly restored in 1890.

Brattleby, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles NE of Saxilby station on the G.E. & G.N. Joint railways, and 7 NNW of Lincoln, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Ingham. Acreage, 1142; population, 138. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £180 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style. Brattleby Hall is a chief residence.

Bratton, an ecclesiastical district in Wilts, 3 miles ENE of Westbury station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Westbury. Population, 610. Bratton Castle, on the crown of a hill, is an ancient camp of 23 acres, partly defended by a double rampart, in some parts 36 feet high, and said to have been constructed by the Danes. The White Horse, on the S slope below the camp, is a colossal figure similar to the White Horse of Berks, probably ancient, and originally of rude design, but remodelled in 1778. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £300. Patron, the Vicar of Westbury. The church is a stone building in the Early English style. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. A public hall was built in 1889.

Bratton, a township in Wrockwardine parish, Salop, 2 miles W of Wellington.

Bratton-Clovelly, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands 8 miles WSW of Okehampton, 4 from Ashbury station on the L. & S.W.R., and 12 N by W of Tavistock, is large and scattered, and has a post office under Lew-Down (R.S.O.); money order office, Lifton; telegraph office, Ashbury. The parish comprises 7254 acres; population of the civil parish, 487; of the ecclesiastical, 550. The manor bore anciently the name of Bratton, and was the birthplace of Henry de Bratton, an eminent lawyer of the time of Edward I. An ancient earthwork, called Broadbury Castle, defended by vallum and fosse, is an eminence about 3 miles N of the village. About 2000 acres of the land are moor. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in May and the first after 19 October. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £450 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is a fine edifice of the 15th century, with a lofty tower, and has a handsome font. There are also three Bible Christian chapels.

Bratton-Fleming, a parish in Devonshire, on an affluent of the river Taw, 7 miles NE of Barnstaple station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It has a post and telegraph office under Barnstaple, which is the money order office. Acreage, 5893; population, 499. The manor belonged anciently to the Fleming family, passed to the Dillons, and belongs now to the Chichester family. Part of the surface is hilly. Six standing-stones occur at Nightscott, and are supposed to have been part of a Druidical circle. A fair is held on 19 August. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £538 with residence. Patron, Cains College, Cambridge. The church is Perpendicular English; consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower; and was restored in 1861. There are also a small Baptist chapel, and one for Bible Christians.

Bratton-Seymour or **Bratton-St-Maur**, a parish in Somersetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wincanton station on the Somerset and Dorset Joint railway, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Castle Cary. Post town, Wincanton (under Bath), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1486; population of the civil parish, 166; of the ecclesiastical, 111. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £140 with residence. The church stands on a green eminence overhanging a dell.

Braughing, an ancient town and a parish which gives its name to a hundred in Herts. The town stands on the river Quin, adjacent to Ermine Street, and to the Buntingford branch of the G.E.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of Buntingford, and has a station on the railway, and a post office under Ware; money order and telegraph office, Puckeridge. It was a domain of the Saxon kings; was known to the Saxons as Brooking, and to the Normans as Brackinges; and was long a place of considerable importance, and a market-town. Its fair on Whit Monday and Tuesday lasted until 1889, when it was abolished by order of the Home Secretary at the request of the principal residents. Vestiges of the Roman Ad-Fines are at Campwood in its neighbourhood. The parish includes also part of the village of Puckeridge. Acreage, 4368; population, 974. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £190 with residence. The church, a building of flint in the Lancet and Perpendicular styles, contains some interesting tombs and monuments, and was handsomely restored in 1888 at a cost of £2250. There are also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Hamels Park is a chief residence.

Brauncewell, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 miles WNW from Ruskington station on the G.E. & G.N. Joint railway, and 5 NNW from Sleaford. Post town, Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Wellingore. Acreage, 2682; population of the civil parish, 148; of the ecclesiastical, with Anwick, 422. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Aowick, in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £780 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style. Dunsby St Andrew is a hamlet $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW. It was formerly a parish, and the parish of Brauncewell was at one time designated Brauncewell-with-Dunsby.

Braunston, Leicestershire. See BRAUNSTON.

Braunston or Brandestone, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands at the junction of the Oxford and the Grand Junction canals, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Daventry, and has a station on the line from Daventry to Leamington, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Rugby. Little Braunston hamlet stands half a mile to the E. The parish comprises 3261 acres; population, 983. The Grand Junction Canal here passes through a tunnel $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £600. Patron, Jesus' College, Oxford. The church, rebuilt in 1847, is a building of sandstone in the Geometrical Early English style. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. Bragborough Hall is a chief residence.

Braunston or Bravenston, a parish in Rutland, on the river Gwash, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Oakham station on the M.R. It has a post office under Oakham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1577; population, 350. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £250 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is an ancient Gothic building of stone, and there are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Braunston, Little. See BRAUNSTON, Northamptonshire.

Braunstone, a township and an ecclesiastical district in Glenfield parish, Leicestershire, on the Union Canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Leicester, which is the nearest railway station, and post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of township, 1489; population, 169. Braunstone Frith (population, 10), extra-parochial, adjoins on the NW. Braunstone Hall, a fine mansion of brick, stands in a park of 10 acres. The district is a perpetual curacy, in the rectory of Glenfield, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church, an ancient edifice of stone in the Later Norman style, is said to date from the 14th century.

Braunton, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands near the mouth of the river Taw, with a station on the L. & S.W.R., 217 miles from London. It is a considerable place, with several streets and many shops, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) It was originally called Brannoekstown, and took that name from St Brannock, a prince of Calabria, who came hither in the year 300 as a missionary. The parish comprises 10,265 acres of land and 1492 of foreshore and water; population, 2171. There are several manors, and one of them belonged in Edward the Confessor's time to the Crown, and was afterwards given to St Peter's, Exeter. From several points in the neighbourhood magnificent views are obtained. An extensive tract between the village and the sea, called Braunton Field, is noted for fertility. A tract of drift sand on the coast, called Brannnton Burrows, has witnessed many shipwrecks, and has two lighthouses 933 feet apart, erected in 1820—one a fixed light, the other a tidal light—for directing vessels over Bideford Bar. An ancient chapel, called St Ann's, is embedded in the burrows, and remains of another, ascribed to St Brannock, crown a neighbouring hill NE of the church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £536 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is Early English, and was restored in 1887; it contains some very fine pieces of wood carving of the 15th century. There are also Congregational and Methodist chapels, a school with £83 endowment, and other charities. Richard Knill, the missionary, was a native.

Brawby, a village and a township in Saltoo parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Rye, 7 miles NNW of New Malton, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Barton-le-Street station on the N.E.R. There

is a post office under Pickering, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of township, 1013; population, 148. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Brawdy, a parish in Pembrokeshire, near the coast, 6 miles E of St David's, and 9 NW by W of Haverfordwest. Post town, Penycywn (R.S.O.) Acreage, 5534, of which 60 are water; population of the civil parish, 477; of the ecclesiastical, with Haycastle, 752. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Haycastle, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £325. Patron, the Bishop of St David's.

Brawith. See KNAYTON-WITH-BRAWITH.

Braxted, Great, a parish in Essex, on the river Blackwater, adjacent to the G.E.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Witham station. Post town, Witham, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Rivenhall End. Acreage, 2613 of land and 22 of water; population, 361. Braxted Park, a handsome mansion amid extensive grounds, is the seat of the Du Cane family. A black priory stood at Tiptree, and was founded about the time of Edward I. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £469 with residence. Patron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church has some Norman portions, and is good. The village of Braxted is locally known as "Bung Row."

Braxted, Little, a parish in Essex, on the river Blackwater, adjacent to the G.E.R., 1 mile E by S of Witham, which is the post town and money order office; telegraph office, Wickham-Bishops. Acreage, 622; population, 125. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £81 with residence. The church is a small Norman building with apsidal chancel; it contains a brass to W. Roberts, andator to Henry VIII. (1508), also two very ancient bells of unusual shape hung in a wooden belfry.

Bray, a village and a parish which gives its name to a hundred, in Berks. The village stands on the Thames, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Maidenhead station on the G.W.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Maidenhead. It occupies the site of the Roman station Bibracte, and is now within the liberty of Windsor Forest. The civil parish consists of the divisions of Boyne Hill, Bray, Touchen, and Water-Oakley, and contains part of the borough of Maidenhead. Acreage, 8976 of land and 87 of water; population of the civil parish, 7991; of the ecclesiastical, with Touchen-End, 1968. Jesus' Hospital, founded in 1627 by William Goddard, and placed by him under the government of the Fishmongers' Company of London, is a picturesque brick quadrangle, with an old chapel and 40 houses with cultivated gardens in the centre and rear. Monkey Island, about a mile SE of the village, contains a decayed fishing-house, built by the third Duke of Marlborough, the drawing-room of which was grotesquely decorated with paintings of monkeys. It is now used as an inn, and is a favourite resort of anglers and oarsmen. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Touchen-End, in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £360. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The parish church, dedicated to St Michael, is Early English and Decorated, has a much later square tower, and was repaired and altered in 1862; it contains numerous ancient and interesting brasses and monuments. Bray Wick is a hamlet in this parish, 1 mile S from Maidenhead station. Bray Wick Grove is a fine mansion of red brick, erected in 1675 and enlarged in 1750. Braywood is an ecclesiastical parish which was formed in 1871 out of the parishes of Bray and Winkfield. It is 3 miles S from Bray, and it includes the hamlets of Oakley Green and Fifield, with portions of Winkfield and Craunbourne. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £100. The church, a building of flint and stone in the Early English and Decorated styles, was erected in 1866 at the sole cost of the late Madame Van de Weyer. Touchen-End is a chapelry in the parish of Bray, about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W from Maidenhead station. It has a small church erected in 1862, which is served by the vicar of Bray and the assistant curate, and a post office under Maidenhead. Holyport is a hamlet in this parish, situated about 1 mile W of Bray village. It has a Wesleyan chapel, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Maidenhead. Money Row Green and Water Oakley are hamlets. Boyne Hill is noticed under a separate heading. Archbishop Laud had a farm in the parish,

and Simon Aleyn, notable for having repeatedly changed his creed from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism and from Protestantism to Roman Catholicism, was vicar in four reigns, and died in 1588. An old ballad represents him as saying—

"And this is law, I will maintain
Until my dying day, sir,
That whatsoever king shall reign,
I'll be the vicar of Bray, sir."

The ballad commences—"In good King Charles' golden days." It probably refers to Simon Aleyn, but is wrong as to the sovereign under whom he lived.

Bray, High. See HIGHBRAY.

Braybrooke, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands 3 miles W from Desborough station on the M.R., and 3 SSE of Market-Harborough, under which it has a post office; money order office, Desborough; telegraph office, Desborough station. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Neville-Griffin. The parish comprises 2893 acres; population, 294. The manor belonged to the Griffins, ancestors of Lord Braybrooke, and had a castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £392 with residence. The church contains effigies of Sir T. Latimer and Sir N. Griffin, and is a building of stone in the Early English and Early Decorated styles. There is also a small Baptist chapel. Robert de Braybrooke, Lord Chancellor at the beginning of the 15th century, was a native.

Braydeston. See BRADESTON.

Braydon, a township in Purton parish, Wilts, 4½ miles S by W of Cricklade. Acreage, 1484; population, 63.

Braye. See ALDERNEY and EATON-BRAY.

Brayfield, Cold, a parish in Bucks, on the river Ouse, 3½ miles E of Olney, and 2 W of Turvey station on the M.R. Post town, Newport-Pagnell; money order and telegraph office, Turvey (Beds). Acreage, 744; population of the civil parish, 80; of the ecclesiastical, with Lavedon, 745. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Lavedon, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Norman style. Brayfield House is a chief residence.

Brayford, a hamlet in Charles parish, Devonshire, 9 miles WNW of Barnstaple.

Braystones, a hamlet in Lowside-Quarter township, St Bees parish, Cumberland, on the Furness railway, 3 miles S of Egremont. It has a station on the railway.

Braytoft. See BRATOFF.

Brayton, a village in Aspatria parish, Cumberland, adjacent to the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 2 miles E by N of Aspatria. It has a station on the railway, and a post office under Carlisle; money order and telegraph office, Aspatria. Brayton Hall, in the vicinity, is the seat of Sir W. Lawson, Bart.

Brayton, a township, a village, and a parish in W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Selby Canal between the rivers Ouse and Aire, and on the Leeds and Selby railway, 1½ mile WSW of Selby, the nearest railway station. It has a post office under Selby, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of the township, 1945; population, 509; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1860. The parish contains also the townships of Gateforth, Hambleton, Thorpe-Willoughby, Burn, Barlow, and the manor of Burton. The Earl of Lonsborough is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage with Hambleton in the diocese of York; gross value, £312 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is of various dates and character, from Norman downward, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with lofty west steeple, shows much beautiful Norman work, was thoroughly restored in 1878, and contains a fine sculptured font. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Breadsall, a village and a parish in Derbyshire, on the Little Eaton Canal, with a station on the G.N.R., 2½ miles NNE of Derby, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Little Eaton. Acreage of parish, 2442; population, 571. A fine building-stone is quarried. The Priory House, a late Elizabethan or Jacobean building, occupies the site of an ancient priory founded here in the time of Henry III., of which only a few loose fragments now remain above ground. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £650 with residence. Patron, the Lord

of the manor. The church is Decorated English in good condition. There is a Wesleyan chapel and some small charities. Hierom, the abridger of Poole's "Synopsis," was rector, and Dr Darwin, the naturalist, was a resident.

Breadstone, a township in Berkeley parish, Gloucestershire, 2 miles NE of Berkeley. Acreage, 1202; population, 120.

Breage or St Breage (pronounced *Brague*), a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands on the coast, 4 miles W of Helston station on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Helston, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Porthleven. It is said to have been founded by the Irish St Breaca. The parish comprises 7265 acres of land and 130 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 2751; of the ecclesiastical, with Germoe, 2187. Much of the property belonged formerly to the Godolphin family, but the sole heiress marrying the Duke of Leeds, it passed into that family. Godolphin mansion is now used as a farmhouse. Godolphin and Tregunnon Hills rise to altitudes of 495 and 596 feet, consist of granite, and are rich in minerals. China clay is worked out of part of Tregunnon and Godolphin Hills and sent to neighbouring ports for shipment. Huel-Vor or Wheal-Vor tin mine is in the same hills, was worked in lodes 30 feet wide, extends upwards of 1½ mile under ground, and yielded at times a clear profit of £10,000 in three months, but is now worked out. The living is a vicarage with Germoe in the diocese of Truro; net value, £200. Patron, the Crown. The church contains the remains of Mrs Godolphin, and was restored in 1890 at a cost of £4000. Many frescoes were discovered, some of which have been restored. The church is now one of the finest in Cornwall, and possesses the largest bell. The vicarage of Godolphin and that of Cury and Gunwalloe are separate benefices. There are Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Methodist chapels, and a mission church at Ashtown. Lord Treasurer Godolphin and the first Viscount Exmouth were born here.

Bream or Breem, a village and a tithing in Newland parish, and an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1854 out of the parish of Newland and the township of West Dean, in Gloucestershire. The village lies in the Forest of Dean, 2 miles from Parkend station on the Severn and Wye and Severn Bridge railway, 4 miles NW of Lydney station on the G.W.R., and 4½ SSE of Coleford. It has a post office under Lydney; the telegraph office is at Whitecroft railway station. Near the village are some ancient Roman mines. Population of ecclesiastical parish, 2023. The manor belongs to the Crown. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was partly rebuilt in 1861. There is a mission church at Yorkley Wood. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels.

Breamish or Brennich, The, the part of the river Till above Wooler, in Northumberland, a favourite resort of anglers. It gave name to the Saxon kingdom of Bernicia.

Breamore or Breamer, a parish and a liberty in Hants, on the river Avon, with a station on the Salisbury and Dorset railway, 8 miles S of Salisbury. The parish includes Outwick, and has a post office under Salisbury; money order office, Fordingbridge; telegraph office at railway station. Acreage, 2676; population, 592. The manor belongs to the family of Hulse. Breamore House was burnt down in 1856. A priory of black canons was founded in the time of Henry I. by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, and given at the dissolution to the Marquis of Exeter. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £619 with residence. The church is ancient and good; the chancel was restored in 1874. The liberty is in Ringwood division, and contemnerate with the parish. There is also a Methodist chapel.

Brean, a parish in Somersetshire, on the river Axe and on the coast, 4 miles from Burnham station on the Somerset and Dorset joint railway, 4 from Brent Knoll station on the G.W.R., and 8 W of Axbridge. The area is 1193 acres of land and 2277 of foreshore and water; population, 159, which includes Steep Holm Island. Post town, Bridgewater; money order and telegraph office, Buroham. Brean Down is 300 feet high, and projects into a promontory 1½ mile long westward from the mouth of the river Axe. It was fortified by the

Government in 1866. Cliffs, with abundance of samphire are on the coast, and a great extent of sandy beach lies below. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £249 with residence. The church is good, and was restored in 1883. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Brearly, a hamlet in Midgley township, Halifax parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Otley.

Brearily. See BRIERLEY.

Brearton, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Knaresborough and Ripley parishes, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles NW of Knaresborough station on the N.E.R. Post town, Ripley. Area of township, 1562 acres; population, 130; of the ecclesiastical parish, 157. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; value, £200, in the gift of the Vicar of Knaresborough. The church was built in 1836. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Brearton or Brierton, a township in Stranton parish, Durham, 3 miles W from West Hartlepool, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Seaton Carew station on the N.E.R. Area, 762 acres; population, 38. The manor was anciently held by the Grey-stocks, and after many changes is now the property of the Kirkleatham Free School and the trustees of the Lamb family.

Breaston, a township forming with Risley an ecclesiastical parish in the union of Shardlow, Derbyshire, on the Derby Canal and the M.R., half a mile from Draycott station, and 8 miles ESE of Derby, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Draycott. Area of township, 1493 acres; population, 882; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1130. The living is a rectory united with that of Risley in the diocese of Southwell; joint net value, £330. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell. The church was restored in 1871, and there are two Methodist chapels, an endowed school at Risley, dating from 1583, free to children of the seven neighbouring parishes.

Brechfa, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Cothi, 7 miles N of Nantgaredig station on the Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction branch of the L. & N.W.R., 8 NW by W of Llandilo, and 12 NE of Carmarthen. It has a post office under Nantgaredig (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 534; population, 85. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £74. The church is good.

Breckenbrough. See NEWSHAM.

Breckles, a village and a parish in Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S from Stow Bedon station on the G.E.R., and 5 SSE of Watton. Post town, Attleborough; money order and telegraph office, Great Hockham. Acreage, 1644; population, 121. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £42. The church is a structure of flint in the Early English style.

Breckles, Little, a hamlet in Shropham parish, Norfolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Watton. It was anciently a separate parish.

Brecknock or Brecon, a county and market-town, three parishes, a municipal borough and the head of a poor law union and county court district in Brecknockshire. The town stands at the confluence of the Honddu and the Usk, 16 miles S of Builth, 15 SW of Hay, 20 WNW of Abergavenny, $22\frac{1}{2}$ N of Merthyr Tydfil, and 171 from London. A canal connects it with Abergavenny, Newport, and Bristol. Several distinct lines of railway run from the town: the Cambrian, northwards to Builth and Llanidloes; the Brecon and Merthyr, to Merthyr and Newport; the Neath and Brecon, to Neath and Swansea; and the Swansea, Brecon, and Hereford branch of the Midland, to Hay and Hereford. It was anciently called Brycheiniog, and is now sometimes called Aberhonddu. The Romans, under Ostorius Scapula, built an entrenched camp in A.D. 54 at Bannum, now called Y Gaer or Caer Bannau, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the present town, and the native princes long continued to make it a centre of strength, and were hence called Princes of Brycheiniog. Bernard de Newmarch, a Norman baron, obtained from the English Crown in 1092 a grant of a large tract around it, took possession of this by force of arms, and built at the town in 1094 a strong castle to maintain his power. The castle passed to the Braoses, the Bohuns, and the Staffords, and was eventually resumed by the Crown; and, together with strong walls and other fortifications which were erected around the town, it was

used for ages to repress the turbulence of the native tribes, and both it and the town walls were dismantled by the townspeople in the Civil War of the 17th century to avert the horrors of siege. The keep of the castle was made the prison of Morton, Bishop of Ely, under charge of the crafty Duke of Buckingham, and became the scene of the intrigue of these two dignitaries for dethroning Richard III. and enthroning Henry VII., and hence is called the Ely Tower.

The town lies in the heart of the grandest part of South Wales. The tract around it is an assemblage of vales and mountains, picturesque by nature and embellished by art, with the twin peaks called the Brecon Beacons, culminating 6 miles to the SSW. The town consists chiefly of three streets on the left bank of the Usk, and the flat suburb of Llanfaes on the right bank, and is altogether about a mile long. The remains of the ancient castle, consisting of two square towers in the garden of the Castle Hotel, not older than the time of Edward III., and of a lofty mound on which the keep stood, are on an eminence in an angle between the Honddu and the Usk. The original structure is believed to have been built of materials from the Roman station of Caer-Bannau, and the completed castle formed an oblong of about 300 feet by 240. Remains of an ancient Benedictine priory, comprising an embattled gateway and part of the walls, are on a height a little N of the castle. The priory was founded in 1096 by Bernard de Newmarch in conjunction for his deeds of violence, and was made subject to Battle Abbey. A mansion, now called Brecknock Priory, a seat of the Marquis of Camden, stands adjacent to the ruins, and was built out of the demolished parts of the monastery by Sir Charles C. Price. Charles I. was sheltered here by Sir H. Price after the battle of Naseby, and George IV. spent a night here in 1821 after his return from Ireland. The priory walks connected with the mansion are extensive, wooded, and picturesque, and are open to the public, and another fine walk called the Captain's Walk lies along the banks of the Usk under the old town walls. Three bridges span the Honddu, and one the Usk. The upper Honddu bridge leads to the priory; the middle one formerly led to the castle and supported a drawbridge, and has two arches with a vastly thick pier in the centre; the lower one is an iron-girder erection. The Usk bridge connects the main body of the town with the Llanfaes suburb, has seven arches, and commands a fine view. The County or Shire Hall was built in 1843 at a cost of £12,000. It is in the Classic style, and contains courts for the sittings of quarter sessions, petty sessions, and the county court. The county jail was built in 1780, enlarged in 1858, and again in 1871. The town-hall is a fine stone building, in which the meetings of the town council are held. There are a market-house, extensive barracks, a theatre, an infirmary, and a workhouse. A statue of the Duke of Wellington, 8 feet high, on a pedestal of 10 feet, was placed in 1854 on the Bulwark. St John's Church was originally the church of the Benedictine priory, extensively rebuilt in the 13th and 14th centuries. It was carefully restored between 1861 and 1875 by Sir G. Gilbert Scott. It is a large cruciform building, with a massive central tower; on the north of the chancel is a large chapel containing some interesting monuments; there is a curious Norman font. The east window is filled with stained glass to the memory of the officers and men of the 24th Foot (South Wales Borderers) who fell at Isandhlwana. St Mary's Church, originally Norman, has a tower in good Perpendicular English, and was enlarged in 1858. St David's Church in Llanfaes fell down in 1852, was rebuilt in 1859, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave and chancel, with tower and spire. Christ's College was originally the chapel of a Dominican friary, was changed in 1531 under a chapter of Henry VIII. into a seat of learning under a dean and 19 prebendaries. It is now entirely an educational establishment administered under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, the greater part of the existing buildings having been built in 1864. The chapel is in Early English, and contains an antique stone cross, and monuments of several bishops. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a theological college for Congregationalists.

The town has a head post office and three banks, is the seat of assizes and of quarter sessions for the county, and of the

county court, borough court, and county petty sessions, and publishes three weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Friday and on the first Tuesday of every month for cattle, sheep, &c.; and fairs on the first Tuesday of May, July, September, and Nov. The town is well built, paved, and well supplied with water. The chief trade has connection with agriculture. The town sent a member to Parliament since the time of Henry VIII., was chartered in 1556 by Mary, but is now merged in the county by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The depot of the South Wales Borderers (late 24th Foot) Territorial Regiment and the headquarters of the 24th Regimental district are situated here. The borough has a separate commission of the peace. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, the borough ceased to maintain a separate police force, and the county police act therein. Area of municipal borough, 2835 acres; population, 5646; area of the urban sanitary district, 2868 acres; population, 5794; area of the civil parishes, 6106 acres; population, Brecknock St John's, 1603; Brecknock St David's, 1548; Brecknock St Mary's, 2686. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of Brecknock St John, 4399; of Brecknock St David, 1671. Mrs Siddons and Charles Kemble were natives. The town gives the title of baron to the Marquis of Camden.

St John's parish consists of the lower division or chapelry of St Mary, and the upper division, which includes the hamlet of Venny-Vach. St David's also consists of a lower division (or Llanfais) and an upper division. Both are vicarages in the diocese of St David's, and the former has united to it the perpetual curacy of St Mary; net value of St John, £276 with residence; of St David, £312. Patron of St David, the Archdeacon of Brecon.

Brecknockshire or Breconshire, an inland county of South Wales. It is bounded on the NW by Cardiganshire, on the N and NE by Radnorshire, on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the S by Monmouthshire and Glamorgan, and on the W by Carmarthenshire. Its outline is not far from being roughly triangular, with the sides toward the NE, the S, and the W. Its length from N to S is 38 miles, its greatest breadth from E to W 32 miles, its circumference about 108 miles, and its area 469,894 acres. The greater part of the surface is mountains and wild. A region of hills coming in from Cardiganshire occupies most of the NW and the N, to the vicinity of the Yrŷon river, culminating in Drygarn, 2120 feet high, and many of them well clothed with wood and heather. A barren chain, called Mynydd-Epynt, commences at the western boundary, 3 miles above Trecastle, and extends north-eastward across the county to Builth, presenting abrupt acclivities to the NW and gradual ones to the SE. A series of mountain masses and ridges, intersected by narrow valleys, occupies all the southern half of the county, culminating successively from W to E in the Talsarn Mountain, the Capellante Mountain, the Brecon Beacons (twin peaks), and Pen-y-cader-fawr, respectively 2596, 2382, 2910, 2862, and 2545 feet high, and exhibiting a great variety of form and character. The valleys are larger and more level than in some other parts of Wales, and, together with the slopes of the hills and the skirts of the mountains, give a great aggregate of ground to the plough.

The chief rivers are the Usk, the Wye, and the Yrŷon, and the minor ones the Tawe, the Taf, the Cilieri, the Brem, the Yscir, the Hepste, the Mellt, the Honddŷ, the Cray, the Senni, the Tarell, the Pyryddin, the Llech, and the Dulas. Picturesque falls occur on the Hepste, the Mellt, and the Llech. The chief lake is the Llyn-Safaddan, the largest in South Wales, and the chief others Llyn-y-Fan-fawr and Llyn-y-Carw. Mineral springs are at Builth, Llanwrtyd, and Llangammarch. A large tract in all the NW, to within 5 miles of Builth, consists of lower Silurian rocks. A tract in the N, around Builth, together with two narrow belts thence to the SSW, are upper Silurian. An extensive tract across all the centre of the county, filling more than half of its area, is old red sandstone. A narrow belt along all the southern border of this tract is carboniferous limestone and shale, and some parts intermixed with that belt, and S of it to the boundary, belong to the coal measures, which extend thence into the great coal-field of Monmouthshire and Glamorgan. Limestone is singularly scarce in the Silurian regions. Excellent freelay is worked at Penderyn. Chert is quarried for hearths and

millstones, and pennant stone for roofing. Limestone, coal, and iron are worked in the S. Some lead, copper, and tripoli are found.

The soils are exceedingly various, and range in fertility from the poorest to the richest. That in the best parts of the N is stiff clay loam, that of the vale of Usk a sandy loam, that of the vale of Wye a good, brown, gravelly loam. In 1892 there were 201,675 acres in cultivation, and 199,151 of mountain or heath land. Great improvements have been effected through the exertions of the Brecon Agricultural Society. Field crops are raised in sufficient quantity for home consumption; butter, cheese, timber, wool, and cattle are exported, and some hops and orchard produce are grown. The leases are various, and the farmhouses are better than in most other parts of Wales. The Hereford cattle have generally superseded the old Welsh black breed in the lowlands, and a hardy race of small mountain sheep depasture the uplands.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1893.

Crops.	Acres.	Live Stock.	No.
Corn Crops,	24,114	Horses—Used solely for	
Green Crops,	7,250	Agriculture, . . .	5,192
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 19,077		Unbroken, . . .	5,024
Permanent Pasture, . . . 150,850		Mares kept for	
Bare Fallow,	1147	Breeding, . . .	1,743
Orchards,	1154	Cows and Heifers in Milk	
Market Gardens,	10	or Calf,	15,124
Small Fruit,	10	Other Cattle,	26,576
Nursery Grounds,	27	Sheep,	452,149
Woods and Plantations, 13,955		Pigs,	6,869

Leather and coarse woollens are manufactured to a small extent for the English market, and the iron-works in the SE do a large business. The Brecon and Abergavenny Canal assists traffic eastward from the centre of the county. The Brecon and Merthyr railway runs from Brecon to Merthyr Tydfil and Newport; the Neath and Brecon, from Brecon to Neath; the Cambrian has a branch from Moat Lane Junction to Llanidloes, Builth, and Brecon; the Swansea, Brecon, and Hereford branch of the M.R. places Breconshire in communication with Hay and Hereford; and the Craven-Arms, Llandovery, and Swansea branch of the L. & N.W.R. brings it into connection with Shrewsbury.

The county is divided into the six hundreds of Builth, Crickhowell, Devynnock, Merthyr, Penkelly, and Talgarth. The ancient county is not divided for parliamentary purposes, and contains part of the parliamentary borough of Merthyr Tydfil, 66 entire ecclesiastical parishes and districts, and parts of three others, and is included partly in the diocese of Llandaff and partly in that of St David's. The administrative county comprises the municipal borough of Brecknock and 89 entire civil parishes, and parts of three others. The county has one court of quarter sessions and is divided into ten petty sessional divisions; the borough of Brecknock has a separate commission of the peace, but no separate court of quarter sessions. The market-towns are Builth, Brecon, Crickhowell, and Hay; and the chief seats are Brecon Priory, Dinas, Buckland, Llangood Castle, Gwernyfed, Ynyscedwyn, Pen-pont, Pennoyre, and Abercamlais. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high-sheriff, and a county council consisting of 45 councillors and 15 aldermen. It is in the Western military district, and the South Wales judicial circuit, and it forms an archdeaconry in the diocese of St David's. The assizes are held at Brecon. One member is sent to Parliament for the county. Population (1801) 32,325, (1821) 43,826, (1841) 55,603, (1861) 61,637, (1871) 59,901, (1881) 57,746, (1891) 57,031; of the administrative county, 51,393.

According to the census returns issued in 1893, the chief occupations of the people of the county were:—Professional, 1112 males and 439 females; domestic, 141 males and 3938 females; commercial, 1149 males and 17 females; agricultural, 6079 males and 379 females; fishing, 5 males; industrial, 8724 males and 1614 females; and "unoccupied," including retired business men, pensioners, those living on their own means, and others not specified, 2999 males and 14,029 females; or a total in the county of 20,209 males and 20,416 females. The largest number of men employed in any one industry was, coal miners, 2829; agricultural labourers, 1425; general labourers, 1123; and farmers, 1026. The chief occupations of women are, domestic service, with a

total of 3346; and those of milliner and dressmaker, 779. There were also in the county 57 blind persons, 12 deaf, 25 deaf and dumb, and 52 mentally deranged. There were 5228 persons able to speak only the Welsh language, and 13,699 who could speak both Welsh and English.

The Romans gained possession of Brecknockshire after the defeat of Caractacus, and made it part of the province of *Britannia Secunda*. It was once called *Garth-Madryn*, and it took its present name from a Welsh prince called *Brychan*, who lived in the 5th century. Most part of it came under the power of the Normans after the overthrow of *Bleddyn*, Prince of *Brycheiniog*, in a great battle in 1088, but parts of it among the mountains maintained resistance two centuries longer, till the fall of *Llewelyn*. It was long swayed by the fortunes of Brecknock Castle, and was harassed by the predatory attacks of *Owen Glendower*. The antiquities include a *kistvaen* at *Ty-lillyd*, British camps at *Cefn-y-Gaer*, *Pen-y-Crug*, *Pennuarth*, *Alltfillo*, *Lamhamlwh*, and *Benni-woch*; Roman camps at *Caer-Bannau*, and *Gaer* near *Cwm-ddu*; traces of the *Via Julia Montana* and of two vicinal roads from *Caer-Bannau*; remains of castles at *Brecknock*, *Cart-y-Carw*, *Crickhowell*, *Penkelly*, *Builth*, *Brynlllys*, *Brynlylyn*, and *Tre'r-twr*, several old churches or parts of churches, and some old seats.

Brecon. See BRECKNOCK and BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Brecon Beacons. See BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Brecon Canal, a canal south-eastward from the centre of Brecknockshire and Brecknock to the Monmouth Canal near *Pont-y-Pool* in Monmouthshire. It was formed in 1811, at a cost of £170,000; is 33 miles long; has capacity for barges of 25 tons; falls 68 feet, with eight locks, in the first 18½ miles to *Clydach*, and goes thence on a level past *Abergavenny* to the Monmouth Canal.

Brecongill, a hamlet in Coverham parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles SW of *Middleham*.

Breconhill or Brackenhill, a township in *Arthuret* parish, Cumberland, on the river *Line*, 3½ miles E by N of *Longtown* station on the North British railway.

Bredbury, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in *Stockport* parish, Cheshire, adjacent to the *Peak Forest Canal*, 2½ miles ENE of *Stockport*, with a station on the M.S. & L.R., and another at *Woodley*, a hamlet in this township, at the junction of the same railway with the Cheshire lines. There is a post office at *Woodley*, under *Stockport*. The township includes the hamlets of *Hatherlow* and *Woodley*. Acreage, 2536; population, 3901. It is governed, together with *Romley*, by a local board of 18 members, and contains collieries, brickfields, chemical works, wool-carding works, and two hat manufactories. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1846. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of *Chester*; gross value, £313 with residence. The church is good, and there are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Brede, a parish in *Sussex*, on the river *Brede*, 6 miles from *Rye*, and 6½ from *St Leonard's*, which are the most convenient railway stations. It has a post office, of the name of *Brede Hill*, under *Rye* (R.S.O.); money order office, *Westfield*; telegraph office, *Sedlescombe*. Acreage, 4380; population of the civil parish, 1046; of the ecclesiastical, 1071. The manor belonged anciently to the *Attefords*, and passed in the time of *Henry IV.* to the *Oxenbridges*. The manor-house, called *Brede Place*, shows interesting ancient features, commands a fine view, and is now occupied by a farmer. The living is a rectory in the diocese of *Chichester*; net value, £560 with residence. The church was enlarged in the early part of the 16th century by *Sir Goddard Oxenbridge*, contains a monumental effigy of him, and flamboyant traceries introduced by him, and is in good condition. It was partly restored in 1868, and again in 1889. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Brede Hill. See BREDE.

Brede, The, a stream of *Sussex*. It rises 2 miles E of *Penhurst*, and runs 12 miles eastward to the *Rye*.

Bredenhury or Bridenbury, a parish in *Herefordshire*, 3 miles WNW of *Bromyard*. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under *Worcester*. Acreage, 852; population of the civil parish, 110; of the ecclesiastical, with *Wacton*, 171. *Bredenhury Court* is the seat of the lord of the manor. The parish was for ecclesiastical purposes united

with *Wacton* in 1876, and in 1882 portion of the township of *Winslow* and of the parish of *Avenbury* were added. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of *Wacton* annexed, in the diocese of *Hereford*; net value, £168 with residence. The old church was pulled down in 1876, and a new one erected.

Bredfield, a parish in *Suffolk*, 2 miles NW from *Melton* station on the G.E.R., and 3 N of *Woodbridge*. It has a post office under *Woodbridge*, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1107; population of civil parish, 375; of ecclesiastical, with *Pettistree*, 625. *Bredfield House* is an ancient mansion standing in a park of 65 acres. The living is a rectory in the diocese of *Norwich*, with *Lowdham* and *Pettistree* annexed; joint net value, £168 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, an ancient building of flint in the Early English style, was restored in 1875.

Bredgar, a parish in *Kent*, among the chalk hills, 3 miles SSW of *Sittingbourne* station on the L.C. & D.R. It has a post and money order office under *Sittingbourne*; telegraph office, *Borden*. Acreage, 1762; population, 570. *Bredgar House* is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of *Canterbury*; net value, £139 with residence. The church is Perpendicular English, with a curious Norman doorway under the tower, has Roman bricks in its walls, contains a brass of 1508, and is in good condition. A chantry or small college was founded in it in the time of *Richard II.* by *Robert de Bredgar*. There is a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1868.

Bredhurst, a parish in *Kent*, 3 miles SSW of *Rainham* station on the L.C. & D.R., and 5 from *Maidstone*. It has a post office under *Chatham*; money order and telegraph office, *Rainham*. Acreage, 602; population of the civil parish, 121; of the ecclesiastical, 307. In 1884 the hamlet of *Lidsing*, in the civil parish of *Gillingham*, was ecclesiastically annexed to this parish. The living is a vicarage, with *Lidsing*, in the diocese of *Canterbury*; net value, £261 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The church is old but good.

Bredicot, a village and a parish in *Worcestershire*, 4 miles E of *Worcester*, which is the post town; telegraph office, *Spetchley* railway station. Acreage of parish, 399; population, 47. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of *Tibberton*, in the diocese of *Worcester*. The church is a small ancient building, was restored in 1843, and contains a piscina.

Bredon, a village and a parish in *Worcestershire*. The village stands on the river *Avon*, 3½ miles NE of *Tewkesbury*, and has a station on the M.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under *Tewkesbury*. *Enaulf*, grandfather of *King Offa*, got a grant of it from *Ethelbald*, King of *Mercia*, and founded at it a monastery, which ceased to exist before the *Conquest*, at which period the lands were given to the *See of Worcester*. The parish includes also the hamlets of *Norton-by-Bredon*, *Hardwick-with-Milton*, *Kinsham*, and *Westman-cote*, and the chapelry of *Cutsdean*. Acreage, 3187; population of civil parish, 1099; of ecclesiastical, with *Norton*, 1447. *Bredon Hill* separates the vales of *Cotswold* and *Evesham*, has an altitude of 960 feet, and commands an extensive prospect. It is rich in rare plants, and numerous fossils have been found in its quarries; *Barnbury Stone*, a huge mass of oolitic rock on the summit, has been connected by some with the *Druids*. Earthworks occur on the hill, and a Roman camp, with a double trench, can be traced on the top. Coins and other Roman remains have been found. The living is a rectory, comprising the chapelries of *Bredon's Norton* and *Cutsdean*, in the diocese of *Worcester*, with ancient exempt jurisdiction, the rector being lord of the manor of *Bredon* rectory; gross value, £1600 with residence. Patron, the Duke of *Portland*. The church occupies the site of the ancient monastery, is an old and interesting edifice of different periods, the nave and doorways being Norman, the south chapel Early English, and the rest Decorated English; it has a central tower 72 feet high, surmounted by a graceful spire of 89 feet, and was restored in 1845. It contains a piscina, sedilia, and an ambury, and the seats are of solid oak with carved ends. The remains of *Dr. Prideaux*, Bishop of *Worcester* in the time of *Charles I.*, lie in the chancel; a rich monument of *Giles Reed*, of date 1611, is in the south

chapel; there are several other ancient monuments, and also a remarkable coped high tomb in the churchyard. The tithe barn on the manor farm near the church is of immense size. There is a Baptist chapel at Westmanecote.

Bredon-on-the-Hill. See BREDON-ON-THE-HILL.

Bredon's Norton or **Norton by Bredon**, a township and chapelry in Bredon parish, Worcestershire. There is a post office under Tewkesbury. Acreage of township, 1106; population, 222. The church, a chapel of ease to St Giles, Bredon, is Norman and Early English, with an embattled western tower; it was restored in 1883.

Bredwardine, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands on the river Wye, 2 miles NE of Dorstone station on the Golden Valley railway, 3 SW of Kinnersley station on the Swansea, Bredon, and Hereford branch of the M.R., and $\frac{7}{8}$ E by N of Hay. It has a post office under Letton (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Staunton-on-Wye. Acreage of parish, 2262; population of the civil parish, 274; of the ecclesiastical, with Brobury, 340. Bredwardine Castle was the seat of the Bredwardine family, and Thomas Bredwardine, Archbishop of Canterbury, "The Profound Doctor," was a native. Scarcely a trace remains of it. The Wye is crossed here by a bridge of six arches. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Brobury, in the diocese of Hereford; tithe rent commuted at £304 with residence. The church is Early Norman, consisting of chancel and nave, with a recent tower; it was restored in 1875. On the N side is some herring-bone work, believed to be Saxon; there is some good carving above the doors; it contains a curious Norman font, and two ancient monuments. The one on south side, of alabaster, is supposed to represent Sir Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine, who married the daughter of Sir David Gaw, and fell with his father-in-law at the Battle of Agincourt.

Bredy, Little, or **Littlebredy**, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the Downs, at the source of the Bredy stream, 2½ miles from Abbotsbury station on the G.W.R., and 6½ W by S of Dorchester, under which it has a post office; money order office, Winterbourne Abbas; telegraph office, Abbotsbury. Acreage, 1613; population, 193. Stone is quarried. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Long Bredy, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is good.

Bredy, Long, or **Longbredy**, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the Downs, near the source of the Bredy stream, 4 miles from Abbotsbury station on the G.W.R., and 8 W of Dorchester. It includes the hamlet of Upper Kingston. It has a post office under Dorchester; money order and telegraph office, Abbotsbury. Acreage, 2153; population of the civil parish, 215; of the ecclesiastical, with Littlebredy, 469. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Littlebredy, in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £380 with residence. The church is good. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bredy, The, a stream of Dorsetshire. It rises on the Downs in Littlebredy parish, and runs 8 miles westward to the sea at Bridport.

Bredon, a village, a township, and a parish in Leicestershire. The village stands at the base of a high limestone rock, near the verge of the county, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile W of Tonge and Bredon station on the M.R., and 5 miles NE of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, under which it has a post office; money order office, Melbourne; telegraph office, Worthington station. A small monastery of black canons, subject to the priory of St Oswald in Yorkshire, was founded here in 1144 by Ferrers, Earl of Nottingham, and given at the dissolution to the Shirleys. The township includes also the hamlets of Wilson and Tonge. Acreage, 3143; population, 649; of the ecclesiastical parish, 876. The parish of Bredon-on-the-Hill contains also the township of Staunton-Harold, which is noticed under a separate heading. Limestone is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £186. Patron, Lord Dougington. The church, which surmounts the limestone rock at the village and contains tombs of the Shirleys, is good. There are Wesleyan chapels in Bredon, Tonge, and Wilson.

Bream. See BREAM.

Brehar or **Bryher**, one of the Scilly Islands, which lies off Land's End, in Cornwall, in the NW of the group, 2½ miles NW of Hugh-Town. It is 2 miles long, rugged, wild, and high, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It contains some Druidical remains. Acreage, 360; population, 91.

Brehon, an islet, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, separated by a narrow strait from the W side of Sark, in the Channel Islands.

Breidden Hills, a group of three steep wooded hills on the E border of Montgomeryshire, overhanging the river Severn, 6½ miles NNE of Welshpool. The most northerly, Breidden Hill proper (about 1200 feet high), is crowned by an obelisk to Admiral Rodney, and is supposed to have been the scene of the last battle between Caractacus and Ostorius Scapula. The other peaks are Middletown Hill and Moely-Golfa (1300 feet), the former of which has traces of an ancient camp called Cefn-y-Castell.

Brightmet, a township and part of the ecclesiastical parish of Tooge-cum-Brightmet, Lancashire, 2 miles E of Bolton railway station. It has a post and telegraph office under Bolton; money order office, Bury New Road. Acreage of township, 873; population, 1720. The living of Tooge, with Brightmet, is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £330 with residence, alternately in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester. There is a modern church and a Wesleyan chapel. In this township there are cotton mills, bleachworks, and a colliery.

Brighton-cum-Gunby, a village and a township in Bubwith parish, E. R. Yorkshire, on the river Derwent, near the Selby and Hull railway, 4½ miles NW of Howden, and 1 mile from Bubwith station on the N.E.R. Post town, Howden. Acreage of township, 1746; population, 131. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Breinton, a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, 2½ miles W by S of Hereford. It is divided into Upper and Lower Breinton, and contains the hamlets of Warham and Swainshill. A portion of the parish is within the municipal borough of Hereford. There is a post office at Swainshill (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Hereford. Acreage, 1647; population of the civil parish, 436; of the ecclesiastical, 445. There is an extensive nursery at King's Acre, Upper Breinton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is ancient, has a western tower with a spire, and contains several memorial stained windows.

Breisworth. See BRAISEWORTH.

Brelade, St., a parish in the SW of Jersey. It contains the town of St Aubin, which has a post office under Jersey. Acreage, 3157; population, 2253. St Brelade Bay, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of St Aubin, has a horse-shoe outline about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide, shows charming features, and is a favourite resort on account of its mild climate, its blue waters, and its lovely sands. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Patron, the Crown. The church stands on the W side of the bay, and was consecrated in 1111. The "Fisherman's Chapel" in the churchyard possesses some rude remains of frescoes, and dates from about 750. There are two good hotels in the parish.

Bremble. See BREMILL.

Bremhill or **Bremble**, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands on the Roman road to Bath, near the Wilts and Berks Canal, 2½ miles from Calne station on the G.W.R., and 4 E by N of Chippenham. It has a post office under Calne, which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish includes also the tithings of East Tytherton, Studley, Spirthill, Charlcoett, and Foxham. Acreage, 5912; population of the civil parish, 1090; of the ecclesiastical, with Highway, 1048. A farmhouse is built on the site of Studley House, formerly belonging to the Hungerfords. A monumental pillar, surmounted by a female figure in the costume of the time of Edward IV., is at Wickhill. The pillar and the figure are modern; from this point and from some other points around the village there are fine views. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury, with the rectory of Highway and Foxham annexed; gross value, £632 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is an ivy-clad edifice in very good condition, and had a finely-carved rood-loft and rood-screen, which were destroyed when the church was "restored" in 1850. In the chancel is an elaborate and ugly monument to one of the Hungerfords, 1698. Two ancient crosses are adjacent, and several epitaphs in the churchyard are from the pen of the poet Bowles, who held the vicarage, and died in 1850. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a

Moravian settlement at East Tytherton. There are free libraries at Bremhill, Foxham, and Charlcoot. There is a chapel of ease at Foxham, erected in 1880, and replacing the ancient chapel of St John the Baptist. Highway is a small parish (population, 74) annexed to Bremhill, which is nearly 5 miles distant. The church of St Peter was rebuilt, 1867, but the rood-screen has been preserved, and a portion of the old wall with a Norman doorway now closed up.

Bremilham or Cowage, an ecclesiastical parish in Wilts, on the river Avon, near Akeman Street, 2 miles SW by W of Malmesbury station on the G.W.R. Post town, Malmesbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Population, 44. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £106.

Brenchley, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Paddock-Wood station on the S.E.R., and 7 ENE of Tunbridge Wells. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) Some good old timbered houses are in it, and a clump of trees on high ground near it figures conspicuously over many miles. The parish includes also the hamlets of Colts-Hill, Mascalls-Pound, Henlys, Piersons-Green, and Pettridge. Acreage, 7804; population of the civil parish, 3822; of the ecclesiastical, 1624. There are mineral waters similar to those of Tunbridge. A holiday home in connection with the Ragged School Union was opened here in 1886. Hops and fruit are extensively grown. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £560 with residence. The church is old, cruciform, and good, and has a lofty tower. Paddock-Wood and Matfield are separate benefices. There are a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and small chapels.

Brendon, a parish in Devonshire, at the northern extremity of the county, adjacent to the coast and to Exmoor Forest, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Lynton, and 17 miles NE of Barnstaple station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Barnstaple; money order and telegraph office, Lynton. Acreage, 6780; population, 294. The manor belonged in the time of Edward the Confessor to Ailward Tochestone, was given by William the Conqueror to Ralph de Pomeroy, and passed to the Beaples and the Chichesters. Much of the surface is sheep-walk and deer preserve. The Vale of Brendon is narrow, deep, and picturesque. Major Wade, a leader in the insurrection under the Duke of Monmouth, was made prisoner at Farley Farm. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £146 with residence. The church is a structure partly of 1733, mainly of 1828.

Brendon Hills, a range of hills in Somersetshire, 7 miles SSW of Watchet. It is several miles long and 1210 feet high, consists of loose, shelly limestone, and contains a vein of carbonate of iron. For a time this was worked by the Ebbw Vale Company, who constructed a railway to Watchet; but it ceased to be profitable, and the mines have been closed for some years. A British camp, called Ellworthy Barrows, is on the W point of the range, and British urns have been found.

Brenkley, a township in Dinwiddie parish, Northumberland, 2 miles from Cramlington station on the N.E.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which is the post town. Acreage, 925; population, 36.

Brenson or Brenston, a hamlet in Newchurch parish, Isle of Wight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Newchurch. The Dairyman's Cottage, immortalized by Leigh Richmond, is adjacent.

Brent. See BRENT, SOUTH, DEVON.

Brent, The, a stream of Herts and Middlesex. It rises near Barnet, and runs 16 miles south-south-westward, past Handon and Hanwell, to the Thames at Brentford.

Brent, East, a village and a parish in Somersetshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Brent Knoll station on the G.W.R., and 6 miles WSW of Axbridge. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Highbridge (R.S.O.) The parish includes also the hamlets of Rooksbridge and Edjioworth. Acreage, 3631; population of the civil parish, 716; of the ecclesiastical, 683. Brent Knoll, on the southern border, is a conical hill 883 feet high, commands an extensive view, and is crowned with vestiges of a doubly entrenched Roman camp. Roman coins and other relics have been found here, and King Alfred is said to have fought with the Danes at Battleborough, at the foot of the hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value,

£666 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St Mary the Virgin, is an interesting edifice, with a spire 140 feet high, and has several windows of ancient painted glass. There is also a Methodist chapel, and there was anciently a cell to Glastonbury Abbey.

Brent-Eleigh or Brent-Ely, a village and a parish in Suffolk, near the river Brett, 7 miles NE by N of Sudbury, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SE from Lavenham station on the G.E.R. There is a post office under Lavenham (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 1684; population, 221. Brent-Eleigh Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross value commuted, £482 with residence. The church is good, and was rebuilt in 1850. A market was formerly held in the parish.

Brentford-End, a hamlet in Isleworth parish, Middlesex, 1 mile WSW of Brentford. It has a station on the G.W.R. A chapel, with friary or fraternity of All Angels, was founded here by Somerset, chaplain of Henry VI., and given, in the time of Edward VI., to the Duke of Somerset.

Brentford, New and Old, a market and union town in the parishes of Hanwell and Ealing, Middlesex. The eastern part of the town is known as Old Brentford, and is in Ealing parish, the western portion, or New Brentford, being in the parish of Hanwell. The town stands at the influx of the river Brent to the Thames, about 6 miles W of Hyde Park corner. The Grand Junction Canal unites here with the Brent, and accompanies it to the Thames. The L. & S.W., G.W., North London, and Metropolitan District railways communicate with the town in various ways, and have stations for it, and the G.W. connects here likewise with large docks for heavy traffic by water to London. The town is ancient, and took its name from a ford on the line of a great thoroughfare across the Brent. It was the scene in 1016 of a destructive overthrow of the Danes by Edmund Ironside, and in 1642 of a still more important overthrow of the Parliamentarians by the Royalists. A chapter of the Garter was held at it in 1445, and six martyrs were burnt in it in 1558. The "Two Kings of Brentford" have done great service with all sorts of poets and postasters, from William Cowper to Tom D'Urfey. John Lowin, the landlord of the "Three Pigeons" here in the time of Ben Jonson, was a famous actor, and performed in Shakespeare's own company. The town is described by the poet Gay as a "tedious town, for dirty streets and white-legged chickens known," and by the poet Thomson as "Brentford town—a town of mud." It now comprises one long principal street, and contains some good houses. A bridge connects the lower end of the town, across the Thames, with Kew, and another bridge, erected in 1825 on the site of a very ancient one, crosses the Brent. It is governed by a local board of health consisting of 12 members, is supplied with gas by a local company, and with water by the Grand Junction Waterworks Company. It has extensive drainage and sewage works, which were completed in 1884. The town-hall and market-house is a handsome brick and stone edifice standing in New Brentford. The county court and petty sessions are held here. A market for the sale of garden produce was erected at a cost of about £8000 in 1892. The town is divided into three ecclesiastical districts—viz., St George and St Paul's in Ealing parish, and St Lawrence in Hanwell parish. The living of St George is a vicarage; gross yearly value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Ealing. The living of St Paul's is a vicarage; net yearly value, £300 with residence. Patrons, the Crown and the Bishop of London alternately. The living of St Lawrence is also a vicarage; net yearly value, £264 with residence, in the gift of the Rector of Hanwell. All three livings are in the diocese of London. The church of St George was erected in 1887, and is a building of Keutish rag stone and brick in the Decorated style. The church of St Paul's, erected in 1867-68, is in the Early Decorated style, and has a lofty spire. That of St Lawrence was rebuilt for the most part in 1764, but it has an ancient embattled western tower. There are also Baptist, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and there is a place of worship used by the Brethren. The industries of the town include some extensive maltings, two breweries, a large pottery, a soap manufactory, some large timber yards with saw mills, and a

gaswork. The Grand Junction Waterworks Company have extensive works here, with a bogg chimney 150 feet high. The market day is on Tuesday, and fairs are held on the 17, 18, and 19 May, and the 12, 13, and 14 September. The town has a head post, money order, and telegraph office. Syon House, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland, Osterley Park, the seat of the Earl of Jersey, Boston House, the seat of Col. Clitherow, and many handsome villas are in the neighbourhood. Area of the urban sanitary district, 1109 acres; population, 13,738; area of the civil parish of New Brentford, 216 acres; population, 2069; of the ecclesiastical (St Lawrence), 2069; of Old Brentford (St George), 4457; St Paul, 7344.

Brentford Parliamentary Division of Middlesex was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returned one member to the House of Commons. Population, 69,804. The division includes the following:—Brentford (part of)—Hanwell (except the detached part in the Ealing division), Heston, Isleworth, Norwood, Twickenham; Brentford—Local Government District.

Bretingby, a chapelry in Wyfordby parish, Leicestershire, on the river Wreak and the M.R., 2 miles E of Melton-Mowbray, and 1 mile W from Saxby railway station. Post town, Melton-Mowbray, which is the money order and telegraph office. Population, with Thorpe-Arnold, 205. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Thorpe-Arnold, in the diocese of Peterborough.

Brent-Knoll. See BRENT, SOUTH, Somersetshire.

Brent-Mill, a hamlet in South Brent parish, Devonshire.

Brentor. See BRENT-TOR.

Brent-Pelham, a parish in Herts, on the verge of the county, 5 miles E of Buntingford station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Buntingford (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1636; population of the civil parish, 215; of the ecclesiastical, with Furneaux-Pelham, 755. The living is a vicarage, united with Furneaux-Pelham, in the diocese of St Albans; joint gross yearly value, £360. Patron, the Bishop of St Albans. The church is a building of flint in the Early English style. Pelham Hall is a chief residence.

Brentside, a hamlet in Middlesex, on the river Brent, 3 miles N by W of Brentford.

Brent, South, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the river Avon, 7 miles W of Totnes, and has a station of the name of Brent on the G.W.R., 225 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ivybridge. It was formerly a market-town, and it still has large fairs on the last Tuesday of April and September, and cattle markets on the last Tuesday of February, August, and November. The parish comprises 9422 acres; population, 1580. The manor once belonged to the Abbot of Buckfastleigh, but has been dismembered. The surface is diversified, and includes the striking eminence of South Brent-Tor. Micaceous iron-ore, used for the sanding of manuscript, is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; tithes commuted at £965 with residence. The church is old and large, consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, and has a Norman tower. It was restored in 1871. There are Congregational and Baptist chapels, parish lands yielding £152 a year, and other charities, and a literary institute.

Brent, South, or **Brent-Knoll**, a village and a parish in Somersetshire. The village stands under Brent-Knoll, 1 mile from Brent-Knoll station on the G.W.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Axbridge. It has a post and money order office under Highbridge (R.S.O.); telegraph office, East Brent. The parish includes also the hamlet of Wick. Acreage, 3339; population of the civil parish, 770; of the ecclesiastical, 789. The manor belonged formerly to the abbots of Glastonbury. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £545 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of Wells. The church is partly Norman, and contains a large monument to a Somerset of 1663. There is a Bible Christian chapel.

Brent-Tor or **Brentor**, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Lyd, 2 miles from Lidford station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. In 1879 the hamlets of North and South Brentor and West Black Down, formerly part of St Mary Tavy parish, were added to this parish for ecclesiastical purposes.

Post town, Bridestowe; money order office, Tavistock; telegraph office, Lydford railway station. Acreage, 3363; population of the civil parish, 476; of the ecclesiastical, 576. The manor belonged formerly to the abbey of Tavistock, and belongs now to the Duke of Bedford. A remarkable eminence here, bearing the same name as the parish, starts abruptly from an elevated down, has an altitude of 1100 feet, is seen at a great distance, and serves as a mark for vessels entering Plymouth harbour. Its form is conical, its surface rocky, and its mineral structure a subject of much discussion among geologists. A mine of manganese was long worked, but has been abandoned. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £235 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church surmounts a precipice on the crown of the Tor, is a curious weather-worn structure 37 feet by 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, and is said to have been built by a merchant who, overtaken by a storm at sea, vowed to erect a church on the first point of land he saw.

Brent-Town, a village in Preston parish, Kent, in the vicinity of Faversham.

Brentwood, a small town and a parish in Essex. The town stands adjacent to the G.E.R. main line, on which it has a station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Romford. Its name is a corruption of Brunt-Wood, and was derived from the burning long ago of a circumjacent forest. Some Roman antiquities have been found in it. The town was a seat of assizes until the time of George I., when they were removed to Chelmsford. It consists chiefly of one long and wide street, and it has some pleasant suburbs with a good many new houses. The scenery around forms some of the best in the county. The town-hall was built in 1864, and is in the Italian style, with Corinthian portico. The county lunatic asylum, an edifice in the Tudor style, was opened in 1853, and was enlarged in 1864 and in 1871. It has upwards of 130 acres of land attached to it, and it affords accommodation for about 1200 patients. The grammar school was founded in 1557 by Sir Anthony Browne, and has a large endowed income. The Hackney Union Training Schools here afford accommodation for 600 children, and there are also an industrial and some large Roman Catholic schools for the reception of children from the workhouses. The old church was built in 1221, but only the tower now remains. The new church is a handsome structure in the style of the 13th century, with a tower surmounted by a spire 180 feet high containing a fine peal of 8 bells. The church accommodates 1100. Total cost about £22,000, which was raised by subscription. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1861, is formed of Kentish rag, with Bath stone facings; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower and spire 110 feet high, and was a gift of Lord Petre, whose seat near Ingrave is about 2 miles to the S. There are also Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. The town has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, two banks, some good inns, and is a seat of petty sessions. The weekly market has ceased, but cattle fairs are held on 16 and 17 Oct. Brickmaking and brewing are carried on. Acreage of parish, 460; population, 4949. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £216 with residence.

Brenzett, a parish in Kent, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile from Brookland station on the S.E.R., and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of New Romney. It has a post office (S.O.) under New Romney, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Brookland (R.S.). Acreage, 1819; population, 284. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £92 with residence. The church belonged anciently to Guisnes Abbey in Artois, has some Norman portions, and is in good condition.

Brock, St, a parish in Cornwall, on the river Camel, including part of the town of Wadebridge, 1 mile from Wadebridge station on the G.W.R. Post town, Wadebridge, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 7976, with 264 of water and foreshore; population, 1763. The manor belonged once to the Morices, and passed to the Molesworths. An eminence called the Beacon is crowned by a cromlech, and commands a fine view. A mineral traffic is carried on by railway with Bodmin and Camelford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro, annexed to Whitehouse; gross value, £969 with residence. The church occupies a picturesque site, contains some old monuments

and two brasses, and is in good condition; it was well restored in 1881. There are Congregational, Bible Christian, and Wesleyan chapels. The parish bore the name of Pawton at the Domesday survey.

Brerding. See BRADING.

Brerehurst. See BRIERYHURST.

Brereton, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Rugeley parish, Staffordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Rugeley, with a post office under Rugeley, which is the money order and telegraph office. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1843; population, 1955. Coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £301 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Rugeley. The church, enlarged in 1878, is a fine building in the Gothic style, and contains a font of Caen stone, a handsome reredos, and stained windows. There are six almshouses for poor widows, and a Wesleyan chapel.

Brereton-cum-Smethwick, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire, on the river Croke, 2 miles SE of Holmes-Chapel station on the Manchester and Crewe section of the L. & N.W.R., and 3 NE by N of Sandbach. There is a post office, of the name of Brereton, under Sandbach; money order and telegraph office, Holmes-Chapel. Acreage of township, 4599; population, 568. Brereton Hall was built by Sir W. Brereton, and is now the seat of the Howards. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £442 with residence. The church is Perpendicular, and contains some ancient monuments. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Bressingham or Brissingham, a parish in Norfolk, on the verge of the county, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Diss, and 3 from Diss station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Diss, the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2421; population, 553. There are remains of a large conduit, constructed by Sir Richard de Boyland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £357 with residence. The church is an old building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style, and has a lofty tower. There are also Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. Bressingham Hall is a chief residence.

Bret or Breton, The, a river of Suffolk. It rises near Bradfield-Combast, and runs 17 miles south-south-eastward, past Lavenham and Hadleigh, to the Stour, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Nayland.

Brethby, a chapelry and a township in Repton parish, Derbyshire, 4 miles from Burton-upon-Trent railway station, and about $10\frac{1}{2}$ SE from Derby. There is a post and money order office under Burton-upon-Trent; telegraph office, Swadlincote. Acreage of the township, 1868; population, 377; of the ecclesiastical district, 367. The living is a donative chapelry in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Carnarvon. The church was rebuilt in 1878 by Anne Elizabeth, Countess of Chesterfield, in memory of her husband and son, the sixth and seventh Earls of Chesterfield, and her daughter, Evelyn, Countess of Carnarvon. It seats 130 persons, and has a good organ, a stained-glass window, and a carillon of 5 bells. Brethby Hall, standing in a lovely park of 400 acres, is a magnificent stone mansion built in 1865 by the fifth Earl of Chesterfield. The present owner is the Earl of Carnarvon.

Bretford, a hamlet in Wolston parish, Warwickshire, on the Avon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Wolston. It forms with Brandon a township. Acreage of the township, 1988; population, 387.

Bretforton, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Littleton and Badsey station on the G.W.R., 1 mile SW of Honeybourne Junction, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Evesham, under which there is a post and telegraph office; money order office, Bengeworth. Acreage of parish, 1706; population, 529. Bretforton Manor is the chief residence, and is a part of the ancient manor. At Bretforton Hall there is a remarkably large walnut tree in the garden. An old grange, the ancient manor house of the abbots of Evesham, with an ancient barn and fish pond, exists in this parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £132 with residence. The church is ancient, ranging from Late Norman to Late Perpendicular; it was restored in 1823, and again in 1847. The carving of the Norman capitals is good; there is an embattled tower of the 15th century.

Bretherdale, a township in Orton parish, Westmoreland, 1 mile from Tebay station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 miles SW of Orton.

Bretherton, a township and ecclesiastical parish in Croston civil parish, Lancashire, on the Douglas river, 1 mile E of Croston railway station, and 9 SSW of Preston, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Croston. Acreage of township, 2437; population, 785. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £190 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Croston. The church is a recent structure in the Early English style. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and a school, founded in 1654, with an endowment now producing £180 per annum.

Bretton, The. See BRET.

Brettell Lane, a hamlet in the ecclesiastical parish of Brerley Hill and the civil parish of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Stourbridge. It has a station on the G.W.R., a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Stourbridge, several potteries, and firebrick, iron and glass works. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Brettenham, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the Roman Peddar-way and the Little Ouse river, 4 miles E from Thetford station on the G.E.R. Post town, Thetford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 2006; population, 103; of the ecclesiastical, with Rushford, 292. The living is a rectory, consolidated with the adjoining benefice of Rushford, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £236. The ancient church was burnt in 1693. The present church is a small quadrangular structure with square tower.

Brettenham, a parish in Suffolk, on the river Bret or Breton, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Bildeston, and 5 NE from Lavenham station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Bildeston (S.O.), which is the telegraph office; money order office, Felsham. Acreage, 1438; population of the civil parish, 336; of the ecclesiastical (St Mary), 354. Brettenham Hall belonged formerly to the Wenyves, and passed to the Beales. Some vestiges in the parish are supposed to mark the site of the Roman station of Combretonium. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles.

Bretton, a township in Hawarden parish, Flintshire, near Saltoey Marsh, 3 miles SE by E of Hawarden.

Bretton, Monk, a large village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township is also called Burton, lies on the Barnsley Canal, has a station (Monk-Bretton) on the M.R., and is 2 miles NE of Barnsley. It includes the hamlets of Burton-Grange, Cliff-Bridge, Old Mill, and Smithies, and has a post and money order office of the name of Monk-Bretton under Barnsley, which is the telegraph office. Area of the township, 2221 acres; population, 3426; of the ecclesiastical parish, 5033. A Cluniac monastery was founded at Burton-Grange in the time of Henry II. by Adam Fitz-Swain. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £285 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Royston. The church was built in 1829, and rebuilt in 1877. There are also six Methodist chapels—including one at Smithies, one at Old Mill, and one at Cliff Bridge—six almshouses, and some charities. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries, but paper-making, cornmilling, and stone quarrying are also carried on. The township is governed by a local board. The township of Cudworth, formerly included in Monk-Bretton parish, was made into a separate ecclesiastical district by Order in Council in 1893.

Bretton, West, a village and a township in Sandal-Magna and Silkstone parishes, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile from Haigh, and 6 miles SW by S of Wakefield, under which there is a post and money order office called Bretton; telegraph office, Crigglestone. Acreage of township, 2093; population, 323. Bretton Hall is the seat of the lord of the manor and sole landowner. There is a chapel in Bretton-Park, the living of which is a donative in the diocese of Wakefield.

Brett-Sampford. See SAMPFORD-BRETT.

Breward, St. or Simonward, a parish in Cornwall, on the river Lank, under Brown Willey Mountain, 7 miles N by E of Bodmin station on the G.W.R., $5\frac{1}{2}$ from Camelford

station on the L. & S.W.R. and 8 N by W of Bodmin Road station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bodmin. Acreage, 9435; population, 779. The surface is preëminently moorish, upland, and rugged, but encloses fine scenes, and commands fine prospects. Brown Willey and Rough Tor Mountains figure conspicuously in the landscape. Hanter-Gantick, 1 mile S of the church town, is a deep romantic valley, sometimes called the Cornish Valley of Rocks. The stone for the Eddystone Lighthouse and Tower Bridge was quarried at the Eddystone quarries in the parish. Tin, copper, and china clay are also worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £230. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Truro. The church is partly Norman in style, and in fair condition.

Brewham-Lodge, an extra-parochial tract in Somersetshire, on the east border of the county, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Bruton. It was a hunting seat of King John.

Brewham, North, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 miles NE of Bruton station on the G.W.R. Post town, South Brewham, under Bath. Acreage, 1870; population, 234. The living is annexed to South Brewham, and the church is used as a barn.

Brewham, South, a parish in Somersetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Bruton station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Bath; money order and telegraph office, Bruton. Acreage, 3852; population, 347. The living is a vicarage, with North Brewham, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £104. The church is good, and was restored in 1882, and there are also Wesleyan and Baptist chapels.

Brewhouse-Yard, a small township, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Nottingham, which is the nearest railway station. Population, 42.

Brewod (pronounced *Brood*), a small town and a parish in Staffordshire, in the petty sessional division of Penkridge. The town stands on an eminence near Watling Street and the river Penn, and on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Four Ashes station on the L. & N.W.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of Penkridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ N of Codsall station, 8 from Wolverhampton, its market town, 11 from Stafford, and 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ from London. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stafford. It formerly had a weekly market, and still has a fair on 19 Sept. There is a library and reading-room, and a bank. The parish includes also the liberties of Chillington, Somerford, Engleton, Horsebrook, Coven, Kiddermore-Green, and Hattons and Gunstone. Acreage, 12,152; population of the civil parish, 2667; of the ecclesiastical, 1590. Before the Conquest Brewod was a residence of the Bishops of the See of Mercia, and continued such until the 13th century. The last bishop resident was Roger de Weseham, who died there in 1258. Chillington Hall has been since the reign of Henry II. the seat of the Giffard family. The present mansion, which stands in an extensive well-wooded park, was built in the 18th century on the ruins of the old house, which was partially destroyed after a siege sustained against the Parliamentary forces in the Civil War. Queen Elizabeth visited Chillington in 1575. Brewod Hall was the seat of the Fowkes and Plimley families. Somerford Hall, another mansion in this parish, was the seat of the Barbers, and now belongs to the Monckton family. Two nunneries, Cistercian and Benedictine, were founded in the parish, the former in the reign of Richard I. or of John; they were known as the White Ladies and the Black Ladies, and they figure under these names in the narrative of Charles II.'s concealment in the neighbouring locality of Boscobel, after the battle of Worcester. The Black Ladies, in an excellent state of preservation, is now a farmhouse; the White Ladies, a ruin, has almost disappeared. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £293 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is chiefly Perpendicular, and was restored in 1879; it has a handsome tower and spire, and contains many ancient monuments to the Giffard, Monckton, Plimley, and other families. Kiddermore Green is included in Bishopswood ecclesiastical parish, and Coven is also a separate benefice. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. There is a grammar school, founded by Dr. Knightley in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and at which Bishop Hurd and Sir E. Littleton were educated. The trades of lockmaking, malting, brewing, and tanning, formerly car-

ried on, have almost entirely died out owing to want of railway facilities.

Brewod Forest, an ancient forest on the mutual border of Staffordshire and Salop, around Brewod.

Briadun. See BRADON-Forest.

Brian's-Bell, a manor and a hamlet in Belbroughton parish, Worcestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stourbridge.

Brian's-Puddle. See BRYANT'S-Puddle.

Brianstone. See BRYANSTONE.

Briavels, St., a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands near Offa's Dyke and the river Wye, 2 miles ESE of Bigsweir station on the G.W.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Coleford, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It formerly was a market-town, and was of importance as a defence-post against the Welsh. It was since very early times the seat of the government of the Forest of Dean, and the court leets are still held here. There is a reading-room and library. A castle was built in the time of Henry I. by Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford; was enlarged and strengthened at several periods, and governed by distinguished peers from the reign of King John till that of George III. The entrance gateway, two round towers flanking the gateway, a long pile of building behind, and some interesting features in the interior, such as a turnspit's wheel and an ancient chimney-piece, still remain. Area of the civil parish, 4796 acres; population, 1112; of the ecclesiastical, 578. The manor belongs to the Crown. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £133 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is chiefly Norman and Early English, and has been restored in 1830, 1861, and 1882; it contains a stone pulpit. There is a Congregational chapel.

Bricett, Great, a parish in Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Bildeston, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Needham Market station on the G.E.R. Post town, Bildeston (S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 926; population, 245. An Augustinian Priory was founded here in 1110 by Ralph Fitz-Brian, annexed to the monastery of Nobiliac in France, and conveyed in the time of Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £145 with residence. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is a plain building of flint in the Perpendicular style.

Bricett, Little, a hamlet in Oulton parish, Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Bildeston. It was formerly a parish and a rectory, but has no church.

Brickendon, a liberty in All Saints parish, Herts, which for civil purposes forms a parish in the union of Hertford, 3 miles S of Hertford. Acreage, 1534; population, 1007. Brickendon-Bury belonged formerly to Waltham Abbey, and is now the seat of the Hill family.

Bricket-Wood, a station in Herts, on the L. & N.W.R., 2 miles NNE of Watford.

Brickhill, a hamlet in Rockhourn parish, Hants, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Fordingbridge.

Brickhill, Bow, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands near Watling Street, the river Ouzel, and the Grand Junction Canal, 2 miles E of Fenny-Stratford station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Blechley station; money order and telegraph office, Fenny-Stratford. Acreage of parish, 1848; population, 464. The surface includes Bow-Brickhill eminence, 683 feet high, and is partly common. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £430 with residence. The church stands conspicuously on a steep eminence above the village, and is a building of sandstone in the Norman and Perpendicular styles. There are also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Caldecot is a hamlet $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile NW.

Brickhill, Great, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands near Watling Street, the river Ouzel, and the Grand Junction Canal, 3 miles SSE of Fenny-Stratford, and 3 SE of Blechley station on the L. & N.W.R., and has a post office under Blechley station; money order office, Fenny-Stratford; telegraph office, Little Brickhill. The parish comprises 2383 acres; population, 522. The manor, with Great Brickhill Manor House, belongs to Sir P. H. P. Dancombe, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £405 with residence. Patron, Sir P.

H. P. Duncombe, Bart. The church, a building of stone in the Decorated style, contains monuments of the Duncombes, the Pannucofts, and others. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and some small charities.

Brickhill, Little, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands near Watling Street, 2 miles SE of Fenny Stratford station on the L. & N.W.R. It formerly had a weekly market, and was at one time a seat of assizes. It has a post and telegraph office under Bletchley station; money order office, Fenny Stratford. The parish comprises 1367 acres; population, 312. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church, which dates from the 14th century, is a building of stone in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. A popular rhyme says, respecting the three Brickhill villages—

"Here stand three Brickhills all in a row,
Great Brickhill, Little Brickhill, and Brickhill of the Bow."

Brickhampton, a township and a chapelry in St Andrew-Pershore parish, Worcestershire, near the river Avon, 3 miles NW of Hinton station on the M.R., and 3½ SE of Pershore, the post town. Acreage of township, 914; population, 173. Brickhampton Hall is a fine mansion in the Italian style, erected in 1848. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Pershore, in the diocese of Worcester. The church was originally Norman, and retains a fine Norman doorway and font; the chancel contains sedilia, a piscina, some stained windows, and some monuments. It was restored in 1877.

Brickleton, a tithing in Hurstbourne-Tarrant parish, Hants, ½ miles N of Andover.

Brickleton, Berks. See BRIGHTWALTHAM.

Brickwall Park, the seat of the Frewen family, near Northiam, in Sussex. The mansion has a three-gabled timber front of the time of Queen Elizabeth, was visited by that monarch in 1573 on her way to Rye; was the birth-place of Accepted Frewen, the hot opponent of Cromwell, and afterwards Archbishop of York; and contains some interesting pictures and old curiosities.

Brickworth, an old modernized mansion, 6 miles SE of Salisbury, in Wilts, long the seat of the Eyres, and now belonging to Earl Nelson.

Bride or Brit, The, a river of Dorsetshire. It rises in the northern vicinity of Beaminster, and runs 8 miles southward to the Channel at Bridport Harbour.

Bride, Isle of Man. See KIRK-BRIDE.

Bridekirk, a township and a parish in Cumberland. The township lies near the river Derwent and the Cockermonth railway, 2 miles NNW of Cockermonth, which is the post town. Acreage, 1044; population of the township, 107; of the ecclesiastical parish, 886. The parish contains also the townships of Papcastle, Little Broughton, Great Broughton, Ribton, Dovenby, and Tallentire. The manor belonged to Gisburn Abbey, and was given at the dissolution to the Tolsons. Bridekirk House is the seat of the "Greek" Thompson family. Freestone and limestone are quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £184 with residence. The parish church was a small ancient building with a Norman doorway, and contained a curious carved square font, about 2 feet high, supposed to have been Roman. A new church was erected in 1870. Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state to Charles II., and Thomas Tickell the poet were natives.

Bridell, a parish in Pembrokeshire, near the river Teifi, 1½ mile SW of Kilgerran station on the Whitland and Cardigan section of the G.W.R., and 2½ miles S by E of Cardigan, which is the post town. Acreage, 2219; population, 276. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Davids; gross value, £135. The church is ancient, and in good condition. It has recently been thoroughly restored. A St Catherine's cross is in the churchyard.

Bride-Netherwent, St, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the Julian Way, 2 miles N by E of Magor station on the G.W.R., and 6½ E by S of Caerleon. It includes the hamlet of Llandeveyny, and its post town is Newport; money order and telegraph office, Magor. Area, 804 acres; population of the civil parish, 112; of the ecclesiastical with Llandeveyny, 158. There are remains of a Roman camp and a barrow.

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £172 with residence. The church was restored in 1848.

Bride, St. See LONDON.

Brides, St, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the S side of St Brides Bay, 7½ miles WNW of Milford, and 9 W of Johnstown station on the G.W.R. Post town, Little Haven, which is the money order office; telegraph office, St Ann's Head. Acreage, 2577; population, 181. St Brides Haven, near the church, has anchorage for small craft. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Davids; value, £149 with residence.

Brides, St, Glamorgan. See BRIDES-SUPER-ELY, ST.

Brides Bay, St, a large bay in Pembroke. It faces the W; is flanked on the N side of the entrance by Ramsey Island, on the S side by Skomer Island, goes 10½ miles inland, and is 9½ miles wide at the widest part, and 6½ near the head. It is unsafe when the winds are westerly, and has in one part a reef, but is otherwise safe, and gives anchorage for small craft in Solva Haven near St Davids, and in Goulport Road, and St Brides Haven, near St Brides.

Brides-Major, St, a hamlet and a parish in Glamorgan. The hamlet stands between Ogmore river and the Bristol Channel, 3½ miles S by W of Bridgend, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Southerndown. Acreage of the civil parish, 5032 of land and 547 of foreshore and water; population, 621; of the ecclesiastical, with Wick, 987. The parish contains also the hamlets of Lampha and Southerndown. Dunraven Castle, a modern edifice, stands on a rocky promontory about a mile SE of Southerndown; it is the seat of the Earl of Dunraven, who is lord of the manor. Near it stood Dundryrivan Castle, which has disappeared. Southerndown is a little watering-place with a post office. The Windhole cavern and other caves are on the coast. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Wick, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £300 with residence. The church is partly Early Norman, and was restored in 1853; it contains a Norman font and an altar-tomb to the Botcher family of Dunraven. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Brides-Minor, St, a township and a parish in Glamorgan. The township lies on the river Ogmore, 2½ miles N by W of Bridgend. Acreage, 1919; population of the township, 1072; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2120. The parish includes also the hamlet of Ynysawdre, and its post town is Bridgend. Remains of Ogmore Castle are in the parish of Merthyr Mawr, and consist of a small square Norman keep with fragments of walls. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £104 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Dunraven. The church has been restored.

Bridestow, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village lies in a pleasant valley near Dartmoor, 6 miles SW of Okehampton, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 204 miles from London. It was formerly called Bridgetstown, and has a post office (R.S.O.); money order office, Okehampton; telegraph office, Bridestow (R.S.O.). The parish comprises 5687 acres; population of the civil parish, 586; of the ecclesiastical, 589. Millaton House is the seat of the Newton family, and contains a collection of natural history objects from Dartmoor, and Leawood was long the seat of the Calmady family, and is now the seat of the Hamlyn family. The living is a rectory united with the perpetual curacy of Sourton in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £256 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is very old, has a curious Norman gateway, and was restored in 1866. There are also Congregational, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels.

Brides-super-Ely, St, a parish in Glamorgan, on the river Ely, 1 mile SE of Peterston station on the G.W.R., and 4 miles W of Llandaff. It has a post office of the name of St Bride's under Cardiff; money order and telegraph office, St Fagan's. Acreage, 601; population of the civil parish, 94; of the ecclesiastical with Michaelstone-super-Ely, 153. The living is a rectory united with the rectory of Michaelstone-super-Ely in the diocese of Llandaff; value, £300 with residence. The churches are good.

Bride-Wentlooge, St, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the coast, on Wentlooge Level, adjacent to the mouth of the river

Usk, 2 miles E by N of Marshfield station on the G.W.R., and 4 SSW of Newport. It has a post office under Cardiff; money order and telegraph office, Castleton. Acreage, 1910 of land and 1843 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 241; of the ecclesiastical with Coedkernew, 376. The living is a vicarage united with the vicarage of Coedkernew in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church belongs to the Decorated and Perpendicular periods, and has a fine tower 66 feet high. It leans out of the perpendicular 3 feet to the W and 1 foot to the N. It has 8 bells, which are considered about the finest in Monmouthshire—one of them is over a ton in weight. There is a tablet in the porch recording an inundation of the sea which happened in 1606, with a mark about 5 feet from the ground showing the height of the flood. There is a chapel on the N side of the church of a much older date. There are also Congregational and Baptist chapels.

Bridford or Bridgeford, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Teign, 3 miles from Ashton station on the G.W.R., and 9 SW of Exeter, under which it has a post office; money order office, Dunsford; telegraph office, Moreton-Hampstead. Acreage, 4151; population, 429. A lead mine is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £346 with residence. The church is a small structure with turreted tower, and has a fine screen. It was well restored in 1883.

Bridge, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on Watling Street and on the Little Stour river, with a station on the S.E.R., 66 miles from London, 3 miles SE of Canterbury, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish comprises 1170 acres; population of the civil parish, 850; of the ecclesiastical with Patricxbourne, 1114. The manor belonged to an ancient abbey on the ground now occupied by the church, and passed to the Dutch family of the Braeams. Bridge-Hill House was the seat and death-place of Baron de Montesquieu, grandson of the famous president. The living is a vicarage annexed to the vicarage of Patricxbourne in the diocese of Canterbury. The church, which was rebuilt in 1859, contains some well-preserved remains of Norman architecture, a remarkable monumental effigy supposed to be of a steward of the ancient abbey, and some singular carvings representing the creation and fall of man. There is a spacious room called the "Reading Room," which is the property of the Marquis Conyngham, and is lent by him to the vicar and churchwardens for parochial purposes. The artist Jansen resided much in Bridge, and painted here his portrait of the lady popularly called the "Star in the East."

Bridge-Casterton. See CASTERTON, GREAT.

Bridge-End, a railway station in Flintshire, on the Wrexham, Mold, and Conaah's Quay railway, near Caerwre.

Bridgefoot, a station on the Cleator railway, in Cumberland, 4 miles ENE of Workington, under which it has a post office; money order office, Great Clifton; telegraph office, Workington.

Bridgeford. See BRIDFORD.

Bridgeford, East and West. See BRIDGFORD.

Bridgeford, Great and Little, two hamlets in Seighford parish, Staffordshire, 3½ and 4 miles NW by N of Stafford. There is a station at Great Bridgeford on the L. & N.W.R.

Bridgegate, a hamlet in Abson parish, Gloucestershire, 1½ mile SW of Abson.

Bridge, Great, a locality in Staffordshire, 2 miles NNE of Dudley. It has a station on the Birmingham and Dudley branch of the G.W.R. and the Walsall and Dudley branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post office (T.S.O.) under Tipton.

Bridgeham. See BRIDGHAM.

Bridgehampton. See BRIDGHAMPTON.

Bridge-Hewick, a township in Sharow parish, in W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles E of Ripon station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 911; population, 94.

Bridge-Hill, an ecclesiastical parish formed from Belper parish, Derbyshire, near the river Derwent and the M.R., and part of the town of Belper. It was constituted in 1845. Post town, Belper. Population, 2873. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; value, £230. The church is in the Early English style, and was built in 1849.

Bridgehouses, a village suburban to Sheffield, in the W. R. Yorkshire, with a station (goods) on the M.S. & L.R.

Bridgemere, a village and a township in Wylunbury parish, Cheshire, on the verge of the county, 3 miles SW of Betley Road station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6½ SSE of Nantwich. Acreage of township, 1130; population, 157. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Bexley parish, Kent, 3¼ miles W of Dartford.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Horbling parish, Lincolnshire, 4¾ miles ENE of Folkingham. A Gilbertine priory was founded here in the time of King John by a London citizen, and given at the dissolution to Edward Lord Clinton.

Bridgend, a hamlet in St Dogmells parish, Pembrokeshire, in the vicinity of Cardigan.

Bridgend, a hamlet on the Yealm estuary, in Devonshire, adjacent to Newton-Ferrers, 6½ miles SE of Plymouth.

Bridgend, (Welsh, *Pen-y-bont Ar Ogwy*), a small market-town and the head of a poor-law union in Glamorgan. The town is in the parishes of Coity and Newcastle, and stands on the river Ogmore, 7 miles NW of Cowbridge, 20 W of Cardiff, 26 from Swansea, and 190 by rail from London. It has a station on the South Wales section of the G.W.R., and is the terminus of the Llynvi and Ogmore branch of the same line. It is a straggling place, and consists of three parts—Bridgend-proper, Oldcastle, and Newcastle. The latter two are on opposite sides of the river, and took their name from ancient fortalices. The Oldcastle fortalice has disappeared, but remains of the Newcastle one, consisting of outer walls and a Norman gateway, still exist. The town-hall is a handsome structure, containing offices on the ground floor, and it also contains the Mechanics' Institute, with reading-rooms and library. A handsome masonic hall stands in the centre of the town, having the local board offices on the ground floor. There is also a Conservative club building. The county court and petty sessions are held at the police station. St Iltyds, Newcastle, was rebuilt in 1850 and restored and enlarged in 1893-94. The living of Newcastle, with Tondn, Laleston, and Tytheaston annexed, is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Unitarian chapels. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a workhouse, a police station, two drill halls, banks, a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday, also large fortnightly cattle markets on the first and third Mondays of each month, and fairs on 1 April, Holy Thursday, and 17 November. There are iron and brass foundries, an agricultural implement factory, a brewery, tanneries, limekilns, and iron-works, coal mines, and stone quarries are in the neighbourhood. The Glamorgan County Lunatic Asylum, erected in 1864, is situated about 1½ mile from the town, and consists of an extensive pile of buildings. Another asylum, which stands on Cefn-Hirgoed Common, about half a mile distant, was enlarged in 1895-94. The area of the urban sanitary district is 698 acres; population, 4676.

Bridgenorth. See BRIDGNORTH.

Bridgerule, East and West, a parish and two townships in Devonshire, on the river Tamar and the Bude Canal, 4½ miles E by S of Holsworthy station on the L. & S.W.R. There is a post office under Holsworthy, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Whitestone. Acreage of East Bridgerule, 1618; of West, 1016; population of East Bridgerule, 119; of West, 248; and of the ecclesiastical parish of Bridgerule (St Bridget), 395. A part comprising 1010 acres is on the right side of the Tamar, and was formerly in Cornwall. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to Reginald Adobed, abbreviated Ruald or Rule Adobed, and it is named jointly from him and from a bridge over the Tamar. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £212 with residence. The church is variously Early English and debased; it was well restored in 1878, and has a good porch. In 1890 it was greatly improved by the addition of a fine organ, carved oak choir seats, and a rood-screen of a handsome Gothic design—the lower part of which is filled with paintings of the twelve

apostles after the statues of the same in Amiens Cathedral in 13th century style. The north transept is screened off and beautifully fitted as a lady chapel. There are Bible Christian and Wesleyan chapels.

Bridge-Sollers or Bridge-Sollars, a parish in Herefordshire, bordering on Offa's Dyke and the river Wye, 2½ miles WSW of Credenhill station on the Swansea, Brecon, and Hereford branch of the M.R., and 6 miles W of Hereford. It has a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Staunton-on-Wye. Acreage, 788; population, 71. There is a ferry here across the Wye. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £68. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, a Norman structure dedicated to St Andrew, contains some Early English detail, the east window being Jacobean. It has recently been restored.

Bridget-Beckermest, St. See BECKERMEST, ST BRIDGET.

Bridgetown. See BERRY-POMEROY.

Bridge-Trafford, a village and a township in Plemon-stall parish, Cheshire, 1½ mile N of Mickle-Trafford railway station, and 4½ miles NE of Chester. Acreage of township, 278; population, 66.

Bridgewater or Bridgwater, a municipal and parliamentary borough and a parish in Somersetshire. The town stands on a level, well-wooded country, on the river Parret, with a station on the G.W.R., 151 miles from London, 6 SSE of Bridgewater Bay, and 32½ SSW of Bristol. A short line connects Bridgewater with Edington station on the Somerset and Dorset railway, reducing the distance to London to about 145 miles, and affording easier communication with the south of England. The town dates from remote times, and was anciently called Burgh-Walter. It took that name from Walter de Dony, a Norman baron to whom the Conqueror gave the manor, and it may have obtained its present name either by corruption of the ancient one or from a bridge across the Parret. William de Briwere or Braer became owner of it in the time of Henry II., and founded at it a stone bridge, instituted an hospital, and built a strong, large, moated castle. The last gave the place military consequence, and drew on it the scourge of the civil wars. The barons seized it in the revolt against Henry III.; the Royalists garrisoned it in support of Charles I.; and the Parliamentarians, under Fairfax, besieged it, captured it, and laid it desolate. The castle mounted 40 guns against Fairfax, and soon after being taken by him was demolished. The Duke of Monmouth took special post in the town, was received and proclaimed as king, mustered his forces on the castle field, and marched hence to his fate at Sedgemoor. Many of his partisans, who fell into the hands of the victors, were afterwards treated cruelly or put to death here by Judge Jeffries and his minion Kirke.

The town stands chiefly on the right bank of the Parret, was almost entirely rebuilt after the damage done to it by Fairfax, is now a neat place, principally of red brick houses, and contains some good streets. The part of it on the right bank is suburban and inferior, and bears the name of Eastover. An iron bridge of one arch, on the site of the ancient stone one, connects the main body with the suburb, and a bridge with an arch of 100 feet in span takes across the railway. The castle stood in King Square, and a fragment of it exists in Northgate. The ancient hospital stood on the ground now occupied by St John's Church, and was upheld for a community of Augustinian monks, and for the entertainment of pilgrims. An ancient monastery of Grey Friars, probably originating with the same founder as the hospital, stood in Silver Street, and an arched doorway of it still exists. A house in Blake Street, of Tudor architecture, was the birthplace of Admiral Blake. The town-hall contains three pieces of tapestry which were formerly at Enmore Castle. In 1880 the Corporation established waterworks at Ashford Spaxton for supplying the town with water. The market-house is a handsome modern structure with an Ionic portico, and is surmounted by a dome. St Mary's Church is a large edifice of red stone, partly of the 14th century, but principally of the 15th, has a slender spire rising 120 feet from the tower and 174 from the ground, and contains an altar-piece after Guido and a monument of 1620 to Sir Francis Kiessmill. The church has been restored from time to time, and in 1871 a fine organ was placed in the north chapel. Trinity Church is a modern Gothic structure, built

at a cost of over £3000. St John's Church, in Eastover, is a handsome edifice of Bath stone, built in 1849 at a cost of £10,000. The tomb of Oldmixon the historian, who was a native of the town, is in the churchyard of St Mary, and a memorial stone over victims of the cholera is in that of St John. The Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St Joseph, in Binford Place, is a building of red brick and Bath stone in the Early Decorated style, erected in 1882. A new Congregational chapel was built in 1863 at a cost of £5000. There are also Baptist, Quaker, Unitarian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Roman Catholic chapels, two endowed schools, a school of art, a literary and scientific institution, a workhouse, built at a cost of £9000, an infirmary, almshouses, and other charities. The Corn Exchange was opened in 1875. The premises of the Young Men's Christian Association, known as "The George Williams Memorial Buildings," are in Eastover, and were erected in 1887, and consist of an upper and lower hall, with class-rooms, gymnasium, &c. The town has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, two railway stations, and several banks; is a seat of quarter sessions, and a coastguard station; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, great market first Wednesday in December, and fairs on the last Wednesday in January, March, June, and Sept.; for horses and cattle, and general, second Thursday in Lent, 2, 3, and 4 Oct., and 28 Dec. The chief manufactures are bath-bricks, red bricks, coarse pottery, and ironware. The bath-brick works are the only ones in the world, and produce bricks to the value of about £13,000 a year. They are made from a peculiar settlement of mud and sand brought up by the tide and deposited on the banks of the Parret. The Parret is navigable up to the town for vessels of 300 tons, rises at the month in spring tides to 36 feet, and, like other rivers in the Bristol Channel and the Solway Frith, flows in a sudden upright wave of great velocity. This is usually 5 or 6 feet high, but sometimes after a westerly gale 9 feet high, and is liable to do great damage to shipping. A canal 12½ miles long, cut in 1811, goes from the town to Taunton, and is continued thence to Chard. Chief exports are bath-bricks, and chief imports timber, tallow, hemp, wine, and coal. The town was constituted a borough by King John, is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and eighteen councillors, and at one time sent two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised in 1870, and is now included in the Bridgewater division. The borough has a commission of the peace and a separate court of quarter sessions. Area of the municipal borough, 717 acres; population, 12,436. The town gave the titles of Earl, Marquis, and Duke to the Egertons.

The parish includes also the hamlets of East Bower, West Bower, Dunwear, Hersey, Hamp, and Haygrove. Area of the civil parish, 3967 acres; population, 13,341; population of the ecclesiastical parish of St Mary with Chilton, 3716; of Holy Trinity, 3290. The living of St Mary is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Chilton, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £325 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. Trinity and St John are separate benefices, St John being a perpetual curacy with net yearly value of £307 and residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and Trinity a vicarage with a gross value of £100, in the gift of the Vicar of Bridgewater.

Bridgewater Parliamentary Division of Somersetshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 48,226. The division includes the following:—Ilminster (part of)—Ashill, Beercombe, Broadway, Buckland St Mary, Combe St Nicholas, Curry Mallet, Donvatt, Fivehead, Hatch Beauchamp, Ilminster, Ilton, Isle Abbots, Isle Brewers, South Bradon, Whitestaunton; Bridgewater—Ashcott, Asholt, Bawdrip, Bridgewater, Broomfield, Cannington, Cateott, Charlinch, Chedzoy, Chilton Common (extra-parochial), Chilton-super-Polden, Chilton Trinity, Cossington, Darleigh, Durston, Edington, Edstock and Beer, Enmore, Goathurst, Greinton, Hantspill, Lyng, Middlezoy, Moorlich, North Petherton, Othery, Otterhampton, Pawlett, Puriton, St Michael Church, Shawpick, Spaxton, Stawell, Stockland Bristol, Sutton Mallett, Thurloxton, Wembdon, Westonozoyland, Woolavington; Taunton (part of)—Bickenhall, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Corie, Creech St Michael, Curland, North Curry,

BRIDGEWATER BAY

Hillfarrance, Orchard Portman, Ruishton, Staple Fitzpaine, Stoke St Gregory, Stoke St Mary, Thornfalcon, Thurlbar, West Hatch, West Monckton; Bridgewater, municipal borough.

Bridgewater Bay, an expansion of the SE side of Bristol Channel. It is the Vexia Estuarium of the Romans. It commences between Horsedown Point and Brean Down, which are 2½ miles apart, and goes inward 9 miles to the mouth of the Parret river. Most of it has a depth of from 3 to 10 fathoms at high water, and great part of it is dry at low water. The Gore and the Culver Sands are part of its bottom. Stert Island lies at its head in the mouth of the Parret estuary, and lights at Burnham, NE of that island, guide the fair-way into the estuary.

Bridgewater Canal, a canal in Lancashire and Cheshire. It was cut by Brindley for the first Duke of Bridgewater in 1758-65. It went from Manchester west-south-westward past Stretford, Altrincham, and Preston-Brook to Runcorn-Gap on the Mersey, sent off a branch from Stretford west-north-westward to Barton, Worsley, and Leigh, and made a junction at Preston Brook with the Grand Trunk Canal. It measured over 28 miles from Manchester to Runcorn-Gap, and went all the way on a level, but fell to the Mersey 80 feet by twelve locks. The branch to Leigh is 11 miles, goes on a higher level, and crosses the Irwell on a lofty viaduct. An embankment, 2700 feet long, 17 feet high, and 112 feet wide at the base, is on the main line near Bollin. It is now included in the Manchester Ship Canal. See MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

Bridford, East, a small village and a parish in Notts. The village stands near the Fosse Way and on the river Trent, 3 miles N of Bingham, and 9 ENE of Nottingham, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The nearest station is at Lowdham (2 miles) on the M.R. It occupies the site of the Roman Margidannum, and is sometimes called Bridford-on-the-Hill. The civil parish comprises 1943 acres; population, 866. An abundant supply of fine gypsum is obtained here. Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found on Castle Hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £400 with residence. Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is in the Perpendicular style, and was reset and partially restored in 1862. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and a temperance hall, built in 1883 to hold 300 people.

Bridford, West, a village, a township, and a parish in Notts. The township lies on the Grantham Canal, near the M.R., 2 miles SE of Nottingham, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 1124; population of the township, 2502; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2589. The parish contains also the township of Gamston, and part of the hamlet of Basingfield. A small part of the parish, without houses or population, is in the county borough of Nottingham. A great flood occurred here in 1875, caused by the Trent overflowing its banks. The Notts County cricket ground is near the Trent Bridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £597 with residence. The church is good, and there is an endowed school with £27 a year.

Bridham, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the Thet river, 2½ miles SW of Harling-Road station on the G.E.R., and 6 E by N of Thetford, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, East Harling. Acreage of parish, 2734; population, 294. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £189 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, a building of brick and stone in the Early English style, has a Norman porch, and is good. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Bridghampton, a tithing in Yeovilton parish, Somersetshire, 2 miles E by N of Ilchester.

Bridging, a locality near Bexley, in Kent, with a post office under Bexley-Heath, London, SE.

Bridgnorth, a market-town, municipal borough, the head of a poor-law union and of a county court district, and of three parishes and a township, comprising the municipal borough, in Salop. The town stands on the river Severn, 10 miles S by W of Shifnal, 12½ SW by W of Wolverhampton, 14 S by E of Wellington, 13½ by road, and 150 by railway from London. The town was founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and was anciently called Brugge or

BRIDGNORTH

Bruges. A castle was built by Ethelfleda, the site of which is supposed to be in the adjoining parish of Old-bury. A new castle of great strength was erected in 1098 by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, on the summit of a lofty and precipitous rock above the Severn. Henry I. speedily took the castle, and made it a royal fortress. Henry II. visited it, and Oliver Cromwell narrowly escaped death beneath its walls. Thomas à Beckett lodged in it. John made several visits, and conferred a charter on the town. It subsequently received visits from several kings. Charles I. came to it at the commencement of the great disasters of his reign, and pronounced the promenade, called the Castle Walk, connected with it, the finest walk in his kingdom. The Parliamentarians in 1646 laid siege to it, obtained possession of it at the end of three weeks by capitulation, and then dismantled it, and blew up its fortifications. Nearly the whole of the town was burned to the ground during the siege. Little remains now of the castle except a tower 70 feet high, leaning out of the perpendicular at an angle of 13 degrees. Henry IV. is represented as saying, in reference to his rendezvous (just before the battle of Shrewsbury)—

"On Wednesday next, Harry, you shall set forward;
On Thursday, we ourselves will march; our meeting
Is Bridgnorth: and Harry, you shall march
Through Gloucestershire; by which account,
Our business valued, some twelve days hence
Our general forces at Bridgnorth shall meet."
Shakespeare, *Henry IV.*, act iii. scene 2.

The town is divided by the Severn into two portions, called the Upper and the Lower. The upper portion is on the right bank, on the sides and summit of a red sandstone rock, rising 180 feet above the level of the river, and presents a remarkably picturesque appearance. The houses rest on the live rock, and in some instances cellars and cottages are hewn out of it; a hollow way, called the "Stoneway," 20 feet deep, goes down the slope of the rock to the river; and a railed terrace, cut along the front of the bluff, winds above gardens and around the castle's site, and commands a splendid view. The High Street is spacious, and once had "rows" as at Chester. A handsome bridge, with seven arches, crosses the Severn. The town-hall, in the middle of High Street, was built in 1652, and is a half-timbered building supported by pillars; it is used for the transaction of municipal business, magistrates' meetings, and quarter sessions. It was restored and embellished with stained glass windows in 1887-88 as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. The agricultural hall, built in 1867, has a large room for concerts, public meetings, &c. The market-hall, erected in 1855, is now used for shops and offices, a warehouse, and a reading-room. The markets are held on Saturdays, stalls being erected in the High Street, and the space under the town-hall being used for the sale of butter, eggs, and poultry. A half-timbered house in Cart-way was the birthplace of Bishop Percy; it has been restored; there are several other ancient houses in the town. St Mary Magdalene's Church was originally founded at Quatford in the time of William Rufus, by Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, but was soon removed to the castle at Bridgnorth, made collegiate for a dean and six prebendaries, exempted by King John from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and constituted parochial in the time of Edward III. The prescot edifice is in the Ionic style, has a tower and cupola, and was erected in 1792 by Telford. St Leonard's Church is Early Decorated English, was restored in 1862, consists of nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, with a western pinnacled tower rebuilt in 1870; the nave with aisles is 91 feet wide; it contains a carved oak pulpit, a handsomely carved stone reredos, and several stained windows. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Irvingite chapels. There is a good grammar school, founded in 1503 by the corporation, with three exhibitions at Oxford, a blue-coat school, an hospital and almshouses, a literary institute, with reading-room, library, billiard-room, and school of art; a theological library, founded by Dean Stackhouse; a cemetery, a work-house, and an infirmary and dispensary. The town is well drained and well supplied with water. It has a head post office, a station on the G.W.R., three banks, is a seat of petty sessions, and publishes a weekly newspaper. Fairs are held on the third Mouday of Jan., Feb., March, Aug., and

BRIDGTOWN

Sept.; on the second Monday of June, July, and Dec., and on 1 May and 29 Oct. Much business is done in agricultural produce, and manufactures are carried on in carpets, yarn spinning, tanning, malting, and brewing. The town was chartered by Henry II., sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. till 1867, had its representation reduced in that year to one, and was disfranchised by the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. It has a separate grant of quarter sessions, which are held by the recorder; the county court is held here every second month. The municipal borough includes the two town parishes, part of Quattford parish, and the township of Quatt Jervis in Quatt parish. Area of the municipal borough, 2998 acres; of the civil parish—St Leonard, 570; and St Mary Magdalene, 598; population of the municipal borough, 5865; and of the civil parish—St Leonard, 2821; and St Mary Magdalene, 2603. The two parishes are St Mary Magdalene or Low town parish and St Leonard or High town parish; population of ecclesiastical parish of St Leonard, 2809; of St Mary Magdalene, 2615. The livings are both rectories in the diocese of Hereford; gross value of St Mary Magdalene, £240 with residence; gross value of St Leonard, £280 with residence.

Bridgtown, a suburb of Cannock, Staffordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of that town. It contains an edge-tool manufactory and boiler works, a school church, an iron church, and Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodist chapels. It has a post office under Stafford. See **CANNOCK**.

Bridgwater. See **BRIDGEWATER**.

Bridlington or Burlington is a seaport town and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on a gentle declivity, at the Gipsy-Race river, adjacent to the Hull and Scarborough railway, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile from the sea, 6 miles WSW of Flamborough Head, and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Hull. A Roman station probably occupied its site, and a Roman road can be traced in a line from it across the Wolds toward York. An Augustinian priory was founded in the time of Henry I. by Walter de Ghent, and fortified in the time of Richard II. to resist invasion by sea. The surrounding manor belonged to it, and at the dissolution was purchased by the inhabitants. The town received Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., with military stores brought by her to the neighbouring bay from Holland, and it then was bombarded by the Parliamentary fleet under Admiral Batten. It now consists chiefly of one long narrow street, but possesses interest for the beauty of its environs, and for its priory church, now the parish church. This was originally 360 feet long, with an Early English choir of seven bays, an Early English transept, a magnificent reredos, and five chapels in one range, and at the beginning of this century was a ruin, but has been restored at various times at considerable cost, mainly under the direction of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., and now consists chiefly of the nave, 185 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 89 feet high, in the best geometrical Decorated English; contains a hexagonal stone pulpit, and a turbinate madreporite font, and has an east window, constructed in 1861. William de Newburgh, the monkish historian, Thomas Newman, commemorated by a tablet in the churchyard, and Kent the landscape gardener were natives, and several men of note were connected with the priory. A gatehouse of the priory is used as the town-hall, and some cells have been used as a prison and a school. A market-house, with a corn-exchange, was built in 1856. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value £364 with residence. There are here or at Bridlington Quay Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and United Free Methodist chapels, a grammar school, founded in 1637, an endowed knitting school for girls; charities, including the two schools, to the amount of £650 a year; a workhouse, two subscription libraries, a small museum, and several hotels. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bridlington Quay, a railway station, and two banks, and is a seat of county courts. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs for cattle, horses, and sheep on the Monday before Whitsunday and 21 Oct. A statute fair for hiring servants is held on the nearest Tuesday to 14 Nov. Bridlington is the scene of three of Montgomery's sonnets.

The parish includes the townships of Bridlington and

BRIDPORT

Bridlington Quay, Bucton and Hilderthorpe, the townships and chapelry of Sewerby-with-Marton and Grindall, the chapelry of Speeton, and the hamlet of Easton. Area of urban sanitary district, 2636 acres; of civil parish, 2519 of land and 25 of foreshore and water; population of urban sanitary district, 8916; of civil parish, 6840; of ecclesiastical parish of Bridlington (St Mary), 3761; Bridlington Quay (Christ Church), 4521; and Holy Trinity, 780.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY stands on the shore, on a fine bay, about a mile from Bridlington; is a seaport, a sea-bathing resort, and a coastguard station, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It comprises a spacious principal street, descending to the harbour, and some other streets, and is well built and lively. The Victoria public rooms are a Tudor edifice, with embattled tower, built at a cost of £8000, and include promenade, exhibition, billiard, and news rooms. The church is a structure in the Early English style, built in 1840. The living (Christ Church) is a vicarage in the gift of the Vicar of Bridlington; gross value, £300 with residence. There is also a perpetual curacy (Holy Trinity) in the gift of the Archbishop of York; gross value, £304 with residence. There are hot and cold sea-water baths. The bathing accommodation on the beach is very good, the sands firm, and the views and walks delightful. A spring within high water-mark gives a copious supply of the purest water, intermittent springs are in the neighbourhood, and a chalybeate spring, of similar quality to the springs of Scarborough, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile distant. The harbour has two piers, extending far into the sea, and is defended by a cross battery, and the bay is a commodious anchorage place, sheltered by Flamborough Head and the Smithwick sand. The port is under Hull, and has a considerable trade in corn, malt, and manures. The seats of Boynton, Thorpe-Hall, Bessingby, Sewerby, and Sledmere Park, and some beautiful villas are in the neighbourhood. The harbour was improved in 1867 by an addition to the north pier, and in 1885 was deepened 2 feet. This is a life-boat station. There are recreation grounds, a sailors' institute, a convalescent home, two churches, a Roman Catholic church, four dissenting chapels, and a sailors' Bethel. A sea-fight between three American vessels under Paul Jones and two British ones took place in the vicinity in 1799.

Bridport, a municipal borough, a market-town, a parish, and a poor law union in Dorsetshire. The town stands on a gentle eminence between the rivers Brit and Asker, a little above their confluence, surrounded by hills, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the Bride's Mouth, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by railway WSW by Maiden-Newton, and 15 by road W of Dorchester. It has a station on the G.W.R., 154 miles from London. There is a branch to Maiden-Newton and another to West Bay. It had a mint and 120 houses at the time of the Conquest; was occupied by both the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, but not contested by either, during the Civil War; made a riotous outburst at the time of the Duke of Monmouth's landing at Lyme, and had an ancient priory dedicated to St John the Baptist. It consists of three spacious, airy streets, contains many handsome houses, and commands from its summit-ground many fine vista-views. The town-hall occupies the site of an ancient chapel, was built in 1786, and is a handsome edifice of brick and Portland stone. The parish church is cruciform, chiefly Later English, has a central, square, pinnacled tower, was restored in 1860 at a cost of upwards of £3000, and contained a monument to a kinsman of Queen Philippa, and some other interesting monuments. St Andrew's Church, near the northern entrance to the town, is a small, beautiful edifice. There are Congregational, Baptist, Quaker, Unitarian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic chapels, almshouses, and other charities, a literary and scientific institution, and a working men's reading-room and club. Bridport Harbour is at the mouth of the Brit, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, and takes its name from a basin enclosed by a double wooden pier, flanked by picturesque cliffs, and capable of admitting vessels of 250 tons.

Bridport has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, two banks, is a seat of sessions, a coastguard station, and a bonding port, and publishes a weekly newspaper. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs for cattle and cheese on 6 April, Holy Thursday, and 11 Oct. Manufactures are carried on in shoe-thread, twine, cordage, sail-

cloth, and fishing nets. The cordage was at one time a great staple, supplied nearly all the royal navy in the time of Henry VIII., and became so identified with the work of the hangman as to be popularly called "the Bridport dagger." The chief exports are cheese, butter, and the local manufactures, and the chief imports hemp, flax, tallow, coal, and slate. The town was chartered by Henry III., sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. till 1867, was reduced in 1867 to the right of sending only one, and by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, the borough was merged in the county division. The town is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The borough includes all Bridport and Allington parishes, and parts of Burton-Bradstock, Bothenhampton, Walditch, Bradpole, and Symondsbury parishes. Area of municipal borough, 591 acres; population, 6611; area of civil parish, 98 acres; population, 8768. In 1884 a detached part of Lodors, known as Lodors West End, was amalgamated with Allington. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £257 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The Church of St Swithin, erected in 1827, is a plain building of stone in the Greek style, and contains 800 seats. The living is a vicarage; value, £210.

Bridport Harbour. See BRIDPORT.

Bridstow, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Ross, which is the post town. Acreage of the civil parish, 2233; population, 623; of the ecclesiastical, 634. The parish also includes the hamlet of Wilton. Wilton castle is a ruin with a modern residence within its walls. Dador, Morastone, The Weir End, Wiltondale, Wilton Hall, Wilton House, and Wyville are chief residences. The Governors of Guy's Hospital are lords of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £230 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church (St Bridget's) is Decorated English, with a Norman chancel arch, and was rebuilt in 1861. It contains an altar-tomb to one of the Greys of Wilton, removed about forty years ago from Wilton Castle. Wilton Bridge, over the Wye, was built in 1597, and one arch was broken down in the Civil War in 1644.

Bridy. See BREDY.

Briercliffe, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Whalley parish, Lancashire. The township bears the name of Briercliffe-with-Extwistle, and lies near the L. & Y.R., 3 miles NE by E of Burnley, which is the nearest railway station. Post town, Burnley. Acreage, 4227; population of the township, 1647; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2174. There are quarries and cotton mills. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £300 with residence. Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church was built in 1840. There are also two Baptist chapels.

Brierdean or Burradon, a township in Earsdon parish, Northumberland, on the Blyth railway, 5 miles NNW of North Shields. The nearest railway station is Killingworth (1 mile) on the N.E.R. It has a post and money order office called Burradon, under Dudley (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Forest Hall. Acreage, 545; population, 1156. Coal and stone are worked. A dreadful colliery disaster occurred here in March, 1860.

Brierfield, a township and an ecclesiastical district in the ancient parish of Whalley, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles from Burnley, Lancashire, with a station on the L. & Y.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Burnley. Area of the urban sanitary district, 1051 acres; population, 5888; of the ecclesiastical district, 6060. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £256 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Manchester. The church is a building in the Gothic style, and was erected in 1872. There are four dissenting chapels. Brierfield is governed by a local board, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton manufacture.

Brierley, a township in Felkirk parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to the Barnsley Canal and the North Midland railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NE of Barnsley. The railway station is at Hemsworth ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile) on the West Riding and Grimsby Joint railway. It includes the hamlet of Grimethorpe, and has a post and money order office under Barnsley; telegraph office, Hemsworth. Acreage, 2501; popula-

tion, 502. The church is a modern one in the Early English style, and is in the charge of a curate.

Brierley, a village in Sedgley parish, Staffordshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Dudley.

Brierley Hill, a market-town and an ecclesiastical parish in Kingswinford civil parish, Staffordshire. The town stands on the Stourbridge and Birmingham Canals, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NNE of Stourbridge, and has a station on the G.W.R., and a head post office. A new post office was erected in 1894. It lies in a hilly tract of great mineral wealth, has a principal street about a mile long, and several other streets, carries on industry in coal mines, iron, brick, glass, and boiler works, clay fields, iron rolling-mills, chain and spade factories, and malting establishments, and publishes two weekly newspapers. The town is a seat of petty sessions, and is governed by a local board, which meets at the town-hall, a building erected in 1874, and containing also a free public reading-room and library. Markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday. The town forms part of the parliamentary borough of Dudley. The church is a cruciform structure, built in 1765, enlarged in 1823 and 1837, and restored in 1885. It has a tower which commands an extensive view. There is a mission church at Delph, and Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan, and Primitive and New Connexion Methodist chapels at Harts Hill. The ecclesiastical parish includes the town, and was constituted in 1842. Acreage of the urban sanitary district, 1023; population, 11,847. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Kingswinford.

Brierton. See BREARTON.

Briery-Cottages, a small township in Crosthwaite parish, Cumberland, 1 mile from Keswick town and station on the Cumberland, Keswick, and Penrith railway. Post, money order, and telegraph office, Keswick. Acreage, 46; population, 97.

Brieryhurst or Brerehurst, a township in Wolstanton parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles NNE of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The working of coal and iron-ore is carried on.

Briestfield, a hamlet and a village in Lower Whitley township, Thornhill parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles from Dewsbury, which is the railway station and post office. The inhabitants are employed in the mills and collieries of Thornhill Lees and Grange Moor, and in agriculture. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Brigg or Glanford Brigg, a township and a market and union town in the parishes of Bigby and Wrawby, and a parliamentary division, in Lincolnshire, on the river Ancholme, 16 miles SW from Hull, and 19 W from Grimsby. The town has a station on the M.S. & L.R., and is a head post, money order, and telegraph office. It was formerly a small fishing hamlet, and the surrounding country consisted chiefly of open heath, but it is now a busy thriving town, and all the land is under cultivation. It is governed by a local board of 15 members under the Local Government Act, and was made an ecclesiastical parish in 1872 from the civil parishes of Bigby, Broughton, Scawby, and Wrawby. It is well lighted, and has an excellent supply of water. The market day is Thursday, and it has a fair for the sale of cattle, &c., on 5 Ang., and a hiring fair for servants on the Friday before Old May Day. There is a corn exchange, which was built in 1850, and a police station, where the sittings of the petty sessions and county court are held. The living is designated the vicarage of Glanford Brigg, in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £226 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, an edifice of stone in the Gothic style, was built in 1842-43. There are also Roman Catholic, Congregational, Free and Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The workhouse, erected in 1835, has accommodation for 220 inmates. There are two banks, a reading-room, an endowed grammar school, and a weekly newspaper. In 1886 a very ancient ship, over 48 feet in length, hewn from a single oak, was found on the land belonging to the Brigg gasworks. Acreage of the township, 463; population, 3100; of the ecclesiastical parish of Glanford Brigg, 3122.

Brigg (or North Lindsey) Parliamentary Division of Lincolnshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 49,096. The division includes the

following:—Winterton—Alkborough, Appleby, Asby, Botesford, Bromby, Burringham, Burton-upon-Stather, Butterwick (East), Crosby, Flixborough, Frodingham, Gunhous, Halton (West), Holme, Manton, Messingham, Ravenhorpe, Roxby, Scunthorpe, Twignore, Whitton, Winterringham, Winterton, Yaddletorpe; Brigg—Barnetby-le-Wold, Bigby, Brocklesby, Bronghton, Caistor, Cadney-cum-Howsham, Clixby, Croxton, Elsham, Glanford Brigg, Grasby, Hilbaldstow, Keelby, Kirmingham, Limber (Great), Melton Ross, Nettleton, Newstead, North Kelsey, Redbourne, Searby-cum-Owmsby, Scawby-cum-Sturton, Sutterby, Somerby, Waddingham, Worlaby, Wrawby; Barton—Barton (St Mary), Barton (St Peter), Barrow, Bonby, Ferriby (South), Goxhill, Habrough, Halton (East), Horkstow, Killingholme (North), Killingholme (South), Saxby, Thornton Curtis, Uleby, Wootton; Grimsby (part of)—Ashby-cum-Fenby, Aylesby, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Beelsby, Bradley, Brigsley, Cabourn, Clec-with-Welsby, Cleethorpes, Coates (Great), Coates (Little), Cuxwold, Grimsby (Great), Hatcliffe, Healing, Immingham, Irby, Laceby, Ravendale (East), Ravendale (West), Riby, Rothwell, Searthoe, Stallingborough, Swallow, Waltham; Great Grimsby, municipal borough.

Brigge. See BRIDGONORTH.

Brigham, a village, a township, and a parish in Cumberland. The township lies on the river Derwent, and on the Cockermouth and Workington railway, 2 miles W of Cockermouth, and has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under Carlisle; telegraph office, Cockermouth. Area of township, 1759 acres; population, 818. The parish contains also part of the town of Cockermouth, and the townships of Blid-bethel, Greshouthe, Setmorthy, Eaglesfield, Mossar, Battermere, Whinfiel, Lorton, Wythop, and Embleton. The surface is greatly diversified, ranging from soft valley to bold high mountain, and contains much brilliant scenery. Limestone, freestone, slate, and coal are worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £328 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is Decorated English, in good condition.

Brigham, a village and a township in Foston-on-the-Wolds parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, near the Hall and Scarborough railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Great Driffield. Acreage of township, 1398; population, 73. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Brighouse, a market-town, a municipal borough, and an ecclesiastical parish in Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse township, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Calder, 5 miles ESE of Halifax, and has a station on the L. & Y.R. and the G.N.R. It has a head post office, and the market day is Saturday. Trade is carried on in silk, cotton, woollen, and worsted manufactures, and in the working and exporting of building-stone. The corporation own the gas and water works. The burgh was incorporated in 1893; population, 20,666. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 councillors. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is a modern Gothic edifice, built at a cost of £3515. There are also a chapel of ease, erected in 1874, and a Roman Catholic and five dissenting chapels. The town, which has grown considerably in recent years, was incorporated with Rastrick and Hove Edge in 1893. There is a large town-hall, which contains an assembly room to hold 1000, a mechanics' institute, newsroom, &c., a cemetery, and a police station. Three newspapers are published.

Brighthampton, a township in the civil parish of Bampton and in the ecclesiastical parish of Bampton Aston, Oxfordshire, 4 miles E from Bampton. Acreage, 626; population, 61.

Brightelmstone. See BRIGHTON.

Brightholmlee, a hamlet in the parish of Bradfield, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Sheffield. There is a Wesleyan chapel here.

Brightley, a hamlet in Okhampton parish, Devonshire, near Okhampton.

Brightley, a hamlet in Clittlehampton parish, Devonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Clittlehampton.

Brightling, a parish in Sussex, in the Weald, 4 miles WSW of Robertsbridge station on the S.E.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Battle. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.). Acreage, 4900; population of the civil parish, 750; of the ecclesiastical, 730. Brightling Down is 650 feet high,

and commands an extensive panoramic view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £292 with residence. The church is a very ancient one, stands in a beautiful churchyard, and has a very fine peal of bells. The obelisk named the "Needle" at Brightling is the second highest point in the eastern division of Sussex, being 650 feet above the level of the sea. There is, it is said, more woodland and less arable in Brightling than in any other parish of its size in England.

Brightlingsea, a town and a parish in Essex. The town stands on the estuary of the Colne, opposite Mersea Island, and is connected with the G.E.R. by a branch line from Wivenhoe, 8 miles SE by S of Colchester, is a sub-port to Colchester and a member of the Cinque port of Sadwich, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Colchester. A fair is held on St Swithin's day or the Thursday before, and a large trade is carried on in the fishing of sprats and oysters. The parish comprises 2873 acres, of which 682 are tidal water and foreshore; population, 3920. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £223. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, a building of rubble and flint chiefly in the Perpendicular style, has a fine tower nearly 100 feet high, serving as a sea-mark, and contains a number of brasses, chiefly of the Berlife family. Besides a chapel of ease, erected in 1837, there are Congregational, Free Methodist, Wesleyan, and Swedenborgian chapels.

Brighton, a parliamentary and municipal borough, a county borough under the Local Government Act of 1888, and the most popular watering-place in England, is situated on the coast of Sussex. The town stands on swell, slope, and cliff, under the South Downs, 18 miles W by N of Beachy-Head, 27 E by N of Selsea Bill, 8 SW by W of Lewes, $25\frac{1}{2}$ E of Chichester, and $50\frac{1}{2}$ S of London. The sea before it forms a great slender bay, bounded by Beachy-Head and Selsea Bill, and gives an open view past the latter to the Isle of Wight. One railway goes direct to London, another to Lewes and thence to Kent, and a third to Chichester and Portsmouth, and thence to the west. The railway terminus, in the north-west of the town, is a commodious structure, whose front is surmounted by an illuminated clock. It covers an area of 20 acres.

The name popularly is always Brighton, but anciently was Brightelmstone, and was derived from some person of the name of Brightelm, supposed probably to have been an Anglo-Saxon bishop of Selsea. The place is thought to have been a scene of Druidical worship; and from the discovery at it of Roman coins and other Roman relics, is concluded to have been occupied by a Roman station. The manor belonged in the time of Edward the Confessor to Earl Godwin, descended to his son Harold, who fell in the battle of Hastings, was given by the Conqueror to William de Warrenne, and transferred soon afterwards to the priory of Lewes. A town on it was so considerable at the end of the 13th century as to become then the seat of a market, and consisted of two parts—one on the beach, inhabited by fishermen, the other on the cliffs, inhabited by landmen. The Flemings, the French, and the Spaniards made attacks on the town, or descents in its neighbourhood, through a period of three centuries, and continually checked its prosperity. A block-house for arms and ammunition, and encompassing strong walls, with four gates, were erected for its defence in the times of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, but were gradually destroyed by the sea. Even the lower part of the town itself underwent assaults from the billows, and eventually disappeared. Charles II. fled hither from his overthrow at Worcester, spent a night at an inn, still existing in West Street, and embarked in the neighbourhood for Fécamp in Normandy. The town declined till about 1750, and had then only about 800 inhabitants, chiefly poor fishermen. Dr Russell, a distinguished physician, drew attention to it at that time as a desirable bathing-place, and some persons of influence and fashion soon began to visit it from London. Dr Johnson, with Mrs Thrale and Fanny Burney, was there in 1770; the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., first came in 1782, and then founded a permanent summer residence in 1784. Brighton suddenly underwent a change of fortune, and it has gone on increasing, steadily and rapidly, from that time till the present, so as to be now the greatest

watering-place in the world. "It is the fashion to run down George IV., but what myriads of Londoners ought to thank him for inventing Brighton!" So wrote Thackeray in "The Newcomes."

The town extends nearly 4 miles, from Hove on the W to Kemp-Town on the E, and presents such an imposing frontage to the sea as cannot be excelled by any other place in the kingdom. There is not only a fine drive the whole distance, but a footpath for pedestrians on the side next the sea of the same length. The King's Road and Esplanade are lighted by forty 1000 c.p. electric arc lamps, and the illumination of this road at night is not equalled by anything of the kind in London or Paris. The whole town, with a small exception, is modern, and much is handsome, elegant, or grand. There are altogether more than 700 streets, terraces, crescents, and squares. Some parts stand on slopes, descending from the skirts of the South Downs, some on low flat grounds at the bottom, and some on cliffs immediately overhanging the sea. The central portion includes the Steyne, named after the "stone" or rock on which the fishermen of the old times used to dry their nets, and contains some houses of the last century, the Pavilion or palace built by George IV., and two large enclosures tastefully laid out in flower beds and planted with shrubs. The western portion includes the more recent fashionable extensions, and contains streets, squares, crescents, and terraces, edified with as splendid houses as almost any in the kingdom. Kemp-Town, on the east, surmounts a cliff nearly 100 feet high, was commenced in 1831, on the estate of Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., and includes a crescent 800 feet across, with wings 350 feet each. The streets for the most part are spacious, and intersect one another at right angles; the higher places have reliefs of garden or shrubbery, and command fine views.

A sea-wall, for resisting further encroachment by the sea, extends nearly a mile westward from Kemp-Town. The planting of hardy shrubs, and the training of ivy, &c., over the plain face of the wall, has done much to beautify this end of the town, and to render the nudycliff drive and promenade a pleasant resort for invalids and pleasure seekers during the keen northerly winds. The promenade is furnished with spacious shelter halls and covered walks. An electric railway runs along the beach. A chain-pier, situated at the west end of the sea-wall, which extends 1014 feet into the sea, was constructed in 1823 by Captain Brown, at a cost of £30,000; it suffered much injury from storms in 1824 and 1833, but has since been repaired and strengthened. The pier is divided by iron towers into four spans, of 225 feet each; it measures 13 feet in width along the roadway, and expands at the head into a platform 80 feet square. It is, however, comparatively little used, as it has practically been superseded by the west pier, on iron supports. Near the Chain-pier is the Aquarium, a marine zoological garden of the greatest interest, and the largest building of the kind in the world. It is one of the most attractive sights in Brighton, and in addition to the fine marine collection, there are daily concerts, dramatic entertainments, &c. The West Pier was opened in 1866. It is 1115 feet long, and has promenading space for more than 2500 persons. On each side of the pier is a row of lamps arranged alternately as regards the colour of the glass—red, white, and blue—which produce a picturesque effect by night. In 1893 the pier head was widened 40 feet on each side of the original structure. A landing stage 11 feet wide along the whole of the east and west sides of the pier was provided, projecting seawards 100 feet. The most conspicuous addition was, however, the new pavilion, which is 120 feet long by 100 feet broad, surrounded by a colonnade that provides a sheltered open-air promenade. This pavilion is, so far as the framework is concerned, almost entirely an iron building, and, being intended for musical and other performances, was designed so as to afford ample space in the auditorium, which will seat about 1400 persons, besides which there is room in the gallery for a large number of spectators.

The Pavilion or palace of George IV. was commenced in 1784, but not entirely finished until 1827. It assumed a fantastic character, with domes, minarets, cupolas, and spires, alleged to resemble the Kremlin at Moscow; and was occasionally visited by William IV. and Queen Victoria. It had originally cost nearly a million sterling. Who can forget Byron's

castic lines when in 1823 more money was being lavished on the royal toy?—

"Shut up—no, *not* the King, but the Pavilion,
Or else 'twill cost us all another million."

In 1850 it was sold to the local authorities of Brighton for £53,000, and has been, as far as possible, restored to its original splendour. The public are admitted daily at a small charge, and the rooms are used for balls, concerts, lectures, exhibitions, and public meetings. The entrance-hall is magnificent, the banquetting-room measures 60 feet by 42, the music-room is of similar size, the rotunda is 55 feet in diameter, and the Chinese gallery is 162 feet long. The stables connected with the Pavilion were in the Moorish style, with a vast glazed dome lighting a circle of about 250 feet. They have been formed into a concert hall and rooms, and are also used for large public meetings. The whole of the buildings and grounds are lighted by electricity, and few provincial towns in England possess so fine and convenient a public hall as the "Dome." The house in which Mrs Fitzherbert (who was married to George IV.) resided is adjacent. A bronze statue of George IV., by Chantry, erected in 1828 at a cost of £3000, and a fountain, called the Victoria, are in the Steyne. The town-hall is 144 feet long and 113 feet broad, with three double porticoes, erected at a cost of £30,000, and contains a principal apartment 85 feet by 35, and various committee, magistrates', and assistants' rooms. The market-house stands on the site of the old town-hall, was built in 1830, and is in the form of a T. County-court offices, in Gothic style, were built in 1869. The theatre has been enlarged and remodelled, and will now accommodate an audience of about 1900. There is an illuminated clock in the centre of the town, erected in 1888 at a cost of £2000, in commemoration of Her Majesty's jubilee. The waterworks—which are the property of the corporation—are supplied from wells in the chalk, pumped by powerful engines, sending the water to reservoirs at levels which command the highest houses. The corporation have undertaken the supply of electricity for public and private purposes within the borough. They have established large works for the purpose, and in addition to lighting the King's Road, before alluded to, are supplying about 15,000 c.p. lamps to private consumers. A complete system of main drainage has been carried out, and several public baths established, and in various ways the corporation has shown itself to be one of the most enterprising in the kingdom. There is also a Turkish bath and several private baths in the town. Little, if anything, is left undone which could add to the improvement and attractiveness of the town. Brighton is unusually well supplied with hotels of all kinds. The two largest are the Grand and the Metropole, both of which are palatial structures. There are also a large number of boarding houses, and over 1000 houses in which apartments are let. It is doubtful if there is any seaside place in England which has such a constant stream of visitors all the year round as Brighton. Like its congeners, it has its special seasons, but Brighton is so frequently recommended to their patients by the faculty of London that hotels and private lodgiug-houses along the sea front are at all times well occupied. In the height of the aristocratic season at Brighton (October to December) there is probably no sight in the world like that beautiful stretch of green on which the "Church parade" takes place. The shops in the main streets of the town are quite equal to those in the west end of London.

St Nicholas Church (formerly the parish church), on an eminence in the NW of the town, dates from the time of Edward III., and for hundreds of years served as a landmark for fishermen. It was rebuilt, in 1854, as a memorial of the Duke of Wellington, who habitually attended it while a pupil of the vicar. It is in the Perpendicular English style, with picturesque appearance, retains the original Perpendicular screen, and an ancient circular Norman font, and has in the chantry a richly decorated cross, about 18 feet high, dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, and inscribed round the shaft with the names of his chief victories. The churchyard contains monumental stones of Captain Tettersell, the preserver of Charles II.; Phoebe Hessel, who fought at Fontenoy; and Mrs Cronch, the actress. St Peter's (the present parish church), in the centre of the town, was built in

1830, after a design by Sir Charles Barry, at a cost of £20,000; is in the best Pointed style, with windows of ramified tracery; comprises nave, aisles, and semi-octagonal transepts, and has a neat tower, ornamented with pinnacles. In 1893 it was enlarged by the addition of a chancel. The living of Brighton is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; gross value, £936; net value, £484. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. St Paul's Church, in West Street, near the shore, is a very beautiful structure, built in 1847, has a porch with medallion bas-reliefs from the life of St Paul, and is celebrated for its extreme ritualistic services. There are about thirty other churches, and fifty chapels for all denominations of dissenters, some of them very handsome buildings.

Brighton has a college of high repnte, a clergy daughters' school, a training school for governesses, a grammar school, high schools, board and voluntary schools, a school of science and art belonging to the municipality, and other schools for manual and technical instruction, and as one result of the healthy situation and favourable climate boys' and girls' private schools abound.

The County Hospital, in Kemp-Town, was founded in 1826; has since acquired two wings, called the Adelaide and the Victoria, and contains accommodation for 150 patients. The Asylum for the Blind, close by the County Hospital, was built in 1861, in the Venetian Gothic style, and forms nearly a square edifice, in red and black brick. On the northern portion of the Pavilion estate a public lending and reference library, also a museum and fine arts gallery, have been established by the corporation, whilst some of the rooms of the Pavilion itself are occupied by collections of old prints of Brighton and the locality. The corporation have also a fine collection of British birds, situated on the Dyke Road, to which admission is free. There are a natural history and philosophical society, several young men's literary societies, and numerous subscription reading rooms and libraries in the town. There are two parks—Queen's Park and Preston Park, in the north and east of the borough respectively. Three cemeteries lie to the N of the town: one, opened in 1851, belongs to a private company; another, opened in 1859, consists of two distinct portions—one, called the Brighton Parochial Cemetery, is 20 acres in extent, and was given to the town by the Marquis of Bristol; the other, of 23 acres, was purchased by the parish, and adjoins it. The Brighton and Preston Cemetery, opened in 1886, comprises 30 acres, and is adjacent to the Brighton Cemetery.

The climate differs, as to warmth, in the higher and lower parts, and in the E and W; but, on the whole, is of comparatively brisk dry character, excellent for children and healthy adults, and suitable for invalids of well-toned constitution. One season, for sea-bathing, runs from July to October, and another, for repose, from October till April. The bathing beach is partly shingly and steep, partly smooth hard sand, and is plentifully provided with machines, divided into groups for ladies and gentlemen. Bathing establishments, with every variety of baths, and also a large public swimming bath, are in the town. Pleasure-boats are in constant waiting for hire; regattas, concerts, lectures, and all other kinds of entertainments are frequent; two theatres and two music-halls are maintained in brisk service; barrier hunts and fox hunts take place almost daily in the season over the neighbouring downs; races are run in August, and excursions can be made, in various directions, to many objects and places of interest.

A herring fishery is carried on from October till Christmas; a mackerel fishery, from May till July; and a general fishery, for the supply of the local market, by about a hundred boats every day. Manufactures and commerce are little more than nominal. The retail trade is extensive. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thursday and 4 Sept. There are a head post office, several receiving and telegraphic offices, and eight banks. There is one daily newspaper and two evening ones, and several others published weekly or oftener.

The town is governed, under a charter of 1854, by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors; and, under the Act of 1832, sends two members to Parliament. The municipal borough includes the parishes of Brighton and East Preston. The parliamentary borough consists of the parishes of Brighton,

Preston, and Hove. Hove has its own governing body (see HOVE). The area of the parliamentary borough of Brighton is 3715 acres, of which 116 are water and foreshore; population, 142,129. The area of the municipal and county borough is 2529 acres; population, 115,873. A police force is maintained, consisting of a chief constable and about 174 men.

Brighton, New, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Wallasey civil parish, Cheshire. The village stands within Liscard township, on the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the Mersey, near the lighthouse, 5 miles N by W of Birkenhead. It enjoys a salubrious climate, commands fine bathing grounds, and is much frequented as a summer watering-place. It has a post office under Liverpool, a station at the terminus of a branch of the Wirral railway, a convalescent home, a life-boat station, a church, two mission churches, and Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. The ecclesiastical parish includes the village, and was constituted in 1861. Population, 7574. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £420 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church was built in 1856, and is in the Early English style, with a tower and spire.

Brighton-Place, a farmhouse, 4 miles E of Sutton-Valence, in Kent, long the seat of the Wottons, the birthplace of Sir Henry Wotton, and afterwards the residence of Horace Mann.

Brighton Railway. See LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

Brighton, Uckfield, and Tunbridge-Wells Railway. See UCKFIELD and TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

Brightside, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, and now included in the city of Sheffield. The township lies near the Sheffield and Rotherham railway, and has a station on the M.R., and a post and money order office under Sheffield, which is the telegraph office. There are many handsome residences in the township. There are two churches at Wicker and Brightside—viz., Holy Trinity, built in 1848 and restored in 1876, and All Saints, erected at a cost of nearly £12,000 in 1869; while a third, St Thomas's, Grimsthorpe, was built in 1854. The living of Holy Trinity is a vicarage in the gift of the Church Patronage Society and of All Saints, and a perpetual curacy in the gift of trustees; gross value, £340 and £350 each with residence. The living of St Thomas is a vicarage in the gift of the Crown and Bishop alternately; gross value, £300 with residence. Population of Holy Trinity, 13,146; of All Saints, 11,317; of St Thomas, 13,575. Area of township, 2821 acres, of which 44 are water; population, 67,083. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor. Besides several coal-pits in the district, there are cutlery-works, rolling-mills, and gasworks, a cemetery of about 27 acres, a Church Institute, two Methodist chapels, a library, and charities.

Brightwalton or Brightwaltham (pronounced *Brigolten*), a parish in Berks, near the Downs, 6 miles S of Wantage, 8½ N of Newbury, and 7 NW from Hermitage station on the G.W.R. It has a post and money order office under Wantage; telegraph office, Chaddleworth. Acreage, 2054; population, 365. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £380 with residence. The church, a building in the Early English style, was erected in 1862-63, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Brightwell, a parish in Berks, near the river Thames and the G.W.R., 2½ miles WNW of Wallingford station, and 3½ E of Didcot. It has a post and money order office under Wallingford, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 2064; population of the civil parish, 613; of the ecclesiastical, with Sotwell, 735. The manor belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. An ancient castle stood here, and was destroyed about the time of Henry II. The living is a rectory, with the chapel of Sotwell annexed, in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £500 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style. Slade-End and Mackney are hamlets in this parish. Godwin, author of a work on Jewish and Roman antiquities, Bernard the astronomer, and Wintle the Orientalist were rectors.

Brightwell, a village and a parish in Suffolk, 2 miles NE from Orwell station on the G.E.R., and 5½ E by S of Ipswich,

which is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 1114; population, 60. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Kesgrave and Foxhall, in the diocese of Norwich; value, £93. The church is a building of rubble in the Early English style, containing some monuments to the families of Easington and Barnardiston.

Brightwell or **Britwell**, a parish in Oxfordshire, 3 miles W from Watlington station on the G.W.R., and 6 NE from Wallingford. It includes the liberty of Cadwell, and its post town is Tetsworth; money order and telegraph office, Watlington. Acreage, 1612; population, 242. Brightwell Park is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; value, £318 with residence. The church is fine Decorated English, with rich Perpendicular tower, and contains tombs of the Carletons. Brightwell Upper Town is a small village in this parish. Bishops Westfaling and Paul were rectors.

Brigmerston, a hamlet in Milston parish, Wilts, on the river Avon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Amesbury.

Brignall, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire, near the Tees, on an affluent of that river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Barnard Castle railway station. The township contains part of Greta-Bridge, with a post office under Barnard Castle, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Barningham. Acreage, 2120; population, 131. Most of the property belongs to the lord of the manor. Slate quarries are worked. A Roman camp is adjacent to Greta-Bridge, and a Roman road went thence to the Tees at Piers-Bridge and to the Swale at Catterick-Bridge. The scenery is picturesque, and runs up to Scargill cliff and woods, sung by Scott in his "Rokeby." Brignall hanks themselves are thus sung in that poem:—

"O Brignall banks are wild and fair,
And Greta woods are green;
And you may gather garlands there
Would grace a summer queen."

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon, net value, £266 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church, built in 1833-34, is in the Early English style. Some ruins of the ancient church still remain. The old font has been preserved, and is still in use; also the pre-Reformation bell with the inscription—*Ave Maria Gratia Plena*.

Brigslay, a small village and a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 miles WSW of Holton-le-Clay station on the G.N.R., and 5 S by W of Great Grimsby. Post town, Waltham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 925; population, 108. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £49. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is a building of chalkstone in the Norman and Early English styles. There are also small Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Brigsteer, a hamlet in the townships of Levens and Hel-sington, Westmoreland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Kendal.

Brigstock, a large village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Nen, near Rockingham Forest, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Thrapston, $7\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Kettering, and 5 ENE from Geddington station on the M.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Thrapston, and fairs on 25 April, 4 September, and 22 November, and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 6147 acres; population of the civil parish, 1035; of the ecclesiastical, with Stanion, 1347. Farming Woods, the seat of Lord Lyveden, and Brigstock Manor House, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, are chief residences. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Stanion, in the diocese of Peterborough; joint gross yearly value, £260 with residence. Patron, Lord Barnard. The church is partially Norman and good, and there are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. Here are the kennels of the Woodland Pytchley foxhounds.

Brill, an ancient town and a parish in Bucks. The town stands on an eminence within the ancient Bernwood Forest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of the Julian Way, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Thame station on the G.W.R. There is a tramway which starts 1 mile N of Brill, and passes through Waddeson Road siding, Wescott, Wotton station, Church siding, and Wood siding to the Quanton Road station of the Metropolitan railway. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Thame,

and was formerly a market-town. Its ancient name was Brechhullar Brinhely. Edward the Confessor had a hunting-lodge adjacent to it; Henry II. kept his court here in 1160, attended by Becket, and again in 1162; King John spent his Christmas here in 1205; Henry III. held his court here in 1224; and Sir G. Gerard, under Charles I., placed a force here in 1642 and repelled an attack by Hampden. The parish comprises 2939 acres; population of the civil parish, 1261; of the ecclesiastical, with Boarstall, 1439. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Nigel the huntsman, and has descended from him to the Aubrey family. A chalybeate spring in the immediate neighbourhood of the village has some medicinal repute. A grove near the town is probably a relic of Bernwood Forest. Muswell or Muzzle Hill is crowned by an ancient camp and a hermitage, and commands a fine view. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Boarstall, in the diocese of Oxford; joint net yearly value, £187 with residence. The church is partly Norman and good. It was restored in 1890, all the ancient features of the building being retained. There are a Wesleyan and two Congregational chapels. Little London is a hamlet half a mile S.

Brilley St Mary, a parish in Herefordshire, on the verge of the county, near the river Wye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Whitney-on-the-Wye station on the Swansea, Brecon, and Hereford branch of the M.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Hay. Post town, Whitney (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Hay. Acreage, 3926; population, 390. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Michaelchurch in Radnorshire, in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £268 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1862. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel and a meeting-house.

Brimfield, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands near the river Teme, 1 mile SE of Woolfort station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (G.W. and L. & N.W.) railway, and 5 miles S by E of Ludlow, and has a head post office (R.S.O.) The parish includes also the hamlet of Wyson. Acreage, 1853; population, 560. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £201 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is a plain, good edifice, with a modern tower, and has been restored in 1834 and 1884. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel at Wyson.

Brimham, a hamlet in the township and parish of Hart-with-wit-Winsley, in the W. R. Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ripley. Brimham Crag is a group of shattered rocks on a moor nearly 1000 feet above the sea level, of romantic character and antiquarian interest, and of most fantastic shapes, to which various names have been given, such as the Oyster, the Baboon's Head, the Pulpit, &c. One called the Cannon Rock is perforated, another called the Idol is supposed to have been Druidical, and several others are great rockings-stones, two of them computed to weigh 100 tons each, are movable by hand.

Brimington, a parish in Derbyshire, near the Chesterfield Canal and the M.R. and M.S. & L.R., 2 miles NE of Chesterfield. The village is modern and well built, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chesterfield. Acreage, 1343; population, 4034. Brimington Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Chesterfield. The church was built in 1808, and rebuilt, all except the tower, in 1847. There are also a mission church, three Methodist chapels, and some charities.

Brimpsfield, a parish in Gloucestershire. The old Ermine Street was on the N side of it. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Leck-hampton station on the Oxford, Banbury, and Cheltenham line, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cheltenham. It includes the hamlet of Candle-Green and part of that of Birdlip. It has a post office under Gloucester; money order office, Painswick; and telegraph office at Birdlip. Acreage, 2729; population of the civil parish, 337; of the ecclesiastical with Granham, 654. A castle belonging to the Giffards stood here, and was destroyed by Edward II. A Benedictine priory also was here, a cell to Fontenay Abbey in Normandy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £230 with residence. The church is partly Norman, and is supposed to have originally formed

portion of the priory; it has an embattled Perpendicular tower, which divides the chancel from the nave, and contains a piscina and some brasses. It was restored in 1883, when some fragmentary Maltese crosses were found below the soil adjoining it.

Brimpton, a parish in Berks, on the rivers Emborne and Kennet, 2 miles SW from Midgham station on the G.W.R., and 6 ESE of Newbury. It has a post office under Reading; money order and telegraph office, Woolhampton. Acreage, 1683 with 22 of water; population, 392. A preceptory of the Knights Templars, afterwards of the Knights Hospitallers, was here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £248 with residence. The church, erected in 1869, is a building of flint and stone in the Decorated style. There is a Baptist chapel and seven endowed almshouses.

Brimpton, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 miles W by S of Yeovil station on the G.W. and L. & S.W.R. It includes the hamlets of Ailvington and Honndstone. Post town, Yeovil. Acreage, 576; population of the civil parish, 126; of the ecclesiastical, 102. The manor once belonged to the Sydenhams, and Brimpton House now belongs to the Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, K.C.B. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £137. The church is fair, and contains several good monuments.

Brimacombe, a tithing, a village, and an ecclesiastical parish in Minchinhampton and Rodborough parishes, Gloucestershire. The village stands adjacent to the Thames and Severn Canal, 2½ miles ESE of Stroud, and has a station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stroud. The ecclesiastical parish includes the hamlets of Burleigh, Hyde, Cowcombe, and Wall's Quarry, and was constituted in 1840. Population, 1585. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £231 with residence. The church was built in 1839 and restored in 1881. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Brimslade. See SAVERNAKE, SOUTH.

Brimstage, a township in Bromborough parish, Cheshire, 1 mile W of Spital station on the Birkenhead and Chester section of the L. & N.W. & G.W. Joint railway, and 5 miles SW of Birkenhead. Acreage, 1019; population, 199.

Brimstone, a village in Hays-Castle parish, in Pembroke-shire, 6½ miles N of Haverfordwest.

Brimcamisir, a township in Berrier parish, Montgomeryshire, 3½ miles NW of Montgomery.

Brimcliffe-Edge, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles SW of Sheffield.

Brimd, a hamlet in Wressell parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the Selby and Hull railway, 2 miles NNW of Howden.

Brimdle, a village, a township, and a parish in Lancashire. The parish lies on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and on the L. & Y.R., 2 miles from Houghton station, 5 N by E of Chorley, under which it has a post office; money order office, Whittle-le-Woods; telegraph office, Gregson Lane. Area of civil parish, 3104 acres; population, 1106. The manor belongs to Lord Chesham. There are chemical works, a cotton factory, and quarries. The living is a discharged rectory in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £390 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is good, and there are a Roman Catholic chapel and some charities.

Brimdley, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire, 4½ miles WNW of Nantwich. Acreage, 1250; population, 154. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Brimdley-Ford, a village in Wedgwood township, New-chapel ecclesiastical parish, Staffordshire, adjacent to Black Bull station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 2 miles S of Bradley Green. It has a post office under Congleton; telegraph office, Black Bull railway station. Extensive iron and coal works are in the neighbourhood. There is a church mission room and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Brimdleys, formerly an extra-parochial tract, but now included in the parish of Wressell, in the E. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles N of Howden station on the N.E.R.

Brimhurst, a village and a township which, with the townships of Drayton and Great Easton, forms a parish in Leicestershire. The township lies on the river Welland, ¾ of

a mile SW of Great Easton and 2 miles W of Rockingham station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Uppingham. Acreage of the township, 519; population, 33; of the ecclesiastical parish with Great Easton and Drayton, 648. The living is a vicarage united with the perpetual curacy of Great Easton and Drayton in the diocese of Peterborough; joint gross yearly value, £338 with residence. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church is a fine building of stone in the Early English and Norman styles of architecture.

Bringsty Common, a place in Whitbourne parish, Herefordshire, 3 miles E by N of Bromyard. It has a post office under Worcester; telegraph office, Sackley railway station. There is a mission church and also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Brington, a village and a parish in Huntingdonshire, on an affluent of the river Ouse, 3 miles NNW from Kimbolton station on the M.R., and 5½ N by W of Kimbolton. There is a post office under Huntingdon; money order office, Catworth; telegraph office, Kimbolton station. Acreage of the civil parish, 1055; population, 137; of the ecclesiastical, with Bythorn and Old Weston, 567. The living is a rectory, united with the chapels of Bythorn and Old Weston, in the diocese of Ely; joint net yearly value, £141 with residence. Patron, Clare College, Cambridge. The church is a building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles with spire.

Brington, a parish comprising two villages in Northamptonshire. The villages are Great Brington and Little Brington, and the former stands 1 mile N of the latter, in the western vicinity of Althorp Park, 1 SW from Althorp Park station on the L. & N.W.R., and 7 miles NW of Northampton, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish includes also the hamlet of Nobottle. Acreage, 3068; population of the civil parish, 742; of the ecclesiastical, 852. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £413 with residence. Patron, Earl Spencer. The church contains some fine monuments of the Spencer family, has a fine set of open benches of the 15th century, and is an ancient building of stone in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. In the chancel there is a stone with an inscription and family arms (stars and stripes) to Laurence Washington, great-great-grandfather of George Washington. There is a chapel of ease and a Baptist chapel at Little Brington.

Briningham, a parish in Norfolk, 1 mile from Melton Constable station on the Eastern and Midland railway, and 4 miles SW of Holt. It has a post and money order office (S.O.) under East Dereham; telegraph office, Melton Constable. Acreage, 1224; population, 237. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £86 with residence. The church is a small building in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles.

Brinkburn, an ecclesiastical parish with Long Framlington comprising the townships of High, Low, and South Brinkburn, in Northumberland, on the river Coquet, 4½ miles SE by E of Rothbury, with a station on the North British railway. Post town, Morpeth. Acreage of Brinkburn High Ward, 2863; population, 120; acreage of Low Ward, 592; population, 40; of the ecclesiastical parish, 610. The manor belonged to a priory of Black Augustinian Canons, founded here in the time of Henry I. by W. Bertram, Lord of Mitford; was given at the dissolution of monasteries to the Earl of Warwick, and passed to the Cadogans, who are the present lords of the manor. Ruins of the priory, including most of the walls of the church, still exist. Brinkburn Priory, built on the site of the old priory, is occupied by the Fenwicks. The church, restored in 1858, is Transitional-Norman, cruciform, with low square tower, narrow, plain, and gloomy, an interesting relic of the age in which it was built. A branch of Watling Street intersected the chapey, and traces of a Roman station and bridge can still be seen. Some persons suppose Brinkburn to be the Brunanburgh, where Athelstane in 938 defeated the Danes.

Brinkhill, a small village and a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ miles WSW of Alford station on the G.N.R., and 7 NNW of Spilsby, under which there is a post office; money order office, Hagworthingham; telegraph office, Tetford. Acreage of parish, 873; population, 148. The living is a rectory,

consolidated with that of Harrington, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint gross yearly value, £125. The church, rebuilt in 1857, is a structure of old green sandstone and brick in the Early English style. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Brinkley, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire, 3 miles S from Dullingham station on the G.E.R., and $\frac{5}{2}$ S by W of Newmarket. The parish has a post office under Six Mile Bottom (S.O.); money order and telegraph office, West Wrattling. Acreage, 1303; population, 278. Brinkley Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £194 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient building in the Perpendicular and Decorated styles. It was restored in 1874.

Brinklow, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands on the Fosse Way and the Oxford Canal, 6 miles NW of Rugby. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R., a post, money order, and telegraph office under Coventry, and was formerly a market-town. The parish comprises 1487 acres; population, 714. The manor belonged anciently to the Mowbrays, and had a castle of theirs, which has disappeared. Traces of a tumulus, called Brinklow Tump, and of a Roman camp exist, and some Roman relics have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £150 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is variously Early English and Perpendicular, was restored in 1862, and has an embattled tower. There is a Congregational chapel. The family of Rous the antiquary were residents.

Brinkworth, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands on a head-stream of the Avon, $\frac{3}{2}$ miles WNW of Wootton-Basset station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{5}{2}$ ESE of Malmesbury, and it has a post and money order office under Chippenham; telegraph office, Wootton-Basset. The parish includes also the tithing of Grittenham. Acreage, 6059; population of the civil parish, 1185; of the ecclesiastical, 1176. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £900. Patron, Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is Early English, with a square tower, and there are Congregational and Methodist chapels, and a chapel of ease, built in 1889. Crisp the Antinomian was rector.

Brinningham. See BRINNINGHAM.

Brinnington, a township in Stockport parish, Cheshire, adjacent to the Peak Forest Canal, 2 miles NE of Stockport. Acreage, 778; population, 7061. A portion of the township is within the municipal borough of Stockport.

Brinscall, a village in Withnell township and ecclesiastical parish, Lancashire. It is about 5 miles from Blackburn, and 206 from London, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chorley and a station on the L. & N.W.R. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Brinscombe, a hamlet in Wear parish, Somersetshire.

Brinsley, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in Gresley parish, Notts. The parish lies on the river Erewash, the Nottingham Canal, and the M.R. and G.N.R., the station being Eastwood (2 miles). Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 1423, chiefly employed in the collieries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £167 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The church was restored in 1877. There are two Wesleyan chapels.

Brinsop, a parish in Herefordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Credenhall station on the Swansea, Brecon, and Hereford branch of the M.R., and $\frac{5}{2}$ miles NW of Hereford, which is the post town. Acreage, 1413; population, 120. Portions only of the 14th century manor house are incorporated into a more modern dwelling. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £240 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is Early English, and contains monuments to the Dansey family, and a memorial window to the poet Wordsworth. It was restored in 1867.

Brinsworth, a township in Rotherham parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to the North Midland railway, 2 miles SW by S of Rotherham, the nearest railway station. Acreage, 1473; population, 1678, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

Brinton, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 2 miles from Melton Constable station on the Eastern and Midland railway, and $\frac{3}{2}$ SW by W of Holt. There is a post office under

Bringham (S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Melton Constable. Acreage of parish, 629; population, 116. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Thorne, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is a very ancient building, has traces of Saxon work, and has been well restored. There is a Free Methodist chapel.

Briscoe, a hamlet in Lythe township and parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles NW of Whitby railway station.

Briscoe, a hamlet in Cotherstone township, Romald Kirk parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{2}$ miles NW of Barnard-Castle.

Briscoe or Birkseugh, a township in St Cuthbert's (rural) parish, Carlisle, Cumberland, on the river Petterill, and the Carlisle and Lancaster railway, 3 miles SSE of Carlisle, the nearest railway station. It has a post office under Carlisle, which is the money order and telegraph office. The first wheat ever grown in Cumberland was grown in Briscoe in 1700.

Briset-Magna. See BRICETT, GREAT.

Briskedwin, a hamlet in Llandilo-Talybot parish, Glamorgan, on the river Llŵchwr, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles NNE of Castell-Llŵchwr.

Brisken, a hamlet in Llanfynydd parish, Carmarthenshire, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles NW of Llandilofawr.

Brisley, a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles W from Elmham station on the G.E.R., and 6 NW of East Dereham, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Elmham. Acreage, 1209, including about 180 of common; population of the civil parish, 317; of the ecclesiastical, with Gately, 472. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich, with the vicarage of Gately annexed; net yearly value, £380 with residence. Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is a building of flint and stone in the Gothic style.

Brislington, a parish in Somersetshire, on the river Avon and the G.W.R., $\frac{2}{2}$ miles SE of Bristol, and 119 from London. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Bristol. Acreage, 2309; population, 1771. Brislington Hall is the chief residence. Brislington House is a large and well-arranged lunatic asylum. Brislington Tunnel, on the line of the railway, goes through the shale and sandstone of the coal-measures, is 3148 feet long, and has four ventilating shafts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £270. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is good, and was restored and enlarged in 1874. There are also Wesleyan and Congregational chapels.

Brisons or Sisters, The, two dangerous rocks, between 60 and 70 feet in height, about a mile off Cape Cornwall, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles N of Land's End, in Cornwall. The brig *New Commercial* was wrecked here in a remarkable way in January, 1851.

Brissingham. See BRESSINGHAM.

Bristol, a seaport and city in the west of England, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles by G.W.R. from London, lying partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somersetshire. The largest area lies to the N of the Avon and is in Gloucestershire, of which county Bristol contains about a third of the population. The Somersetshire portion, which includes the ward of Redcliffe and suburb of Bedminster, lies to the S of the Avon and contains a population equal to that of the largest city in that county. Bristol, which is situated in N. latitude 51° 27' 6" 3", and W. longitude 2° 35' 28" 6", was, however, constituted a county in itself by a charter of Edward III. The sees of Gloucester and Bristol are still united, although an act of parliament has been passed which, when the provisions are carried out, will restore to Bristol the undivided see, of which she was deprived in 1836. In the administration of justice Bristol is considered as part of the western circuit, and therefore connected with Somersetshire. The municipality is divided into ten wards, which, with certain out-parishes, including Clifton and Westbury on Trym, comprise an area of 4879 acres with a circuit of about 15 miles. The population at the census of 1891 was 221,665. The burgesses return forty-eight members to the town council, who are elected for three years. Besides these members are sixteen aldermen, whose first election was made under the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act of 1835. This election secured the majority of the Conservatives in the council, which they have ever since retained.

Eight retire every three years, and the election to fill their places is made by the town council, but the eight retiring are disqualified from voting for their successors. The city is divided into thirteen wards, three of which—Bristol, Clifton, and Redcliffe—return six members, the remaining wards three each. The meetings of the council are presided over by the mayor, who is also a member of the different committees into which the council is subdivided, such as Docks Committee, Street Improvement Committee, Free Libraries Committee, &c., all of which, with the exception of the Sanitary Committee, sit with closed doors. The town council on 9th November of each year elect one of the citizens to be mayor for the ensuing year. The mayor is the chief magistrate of the city, and by virtue of the office is styled the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Bristol, and takes precedence of everyone in the city. He has the right to take his seat on the bench of any of the common law courts. As an instance of the exercise of this right it is on record that in the year 1762, when John Noble was mayor, he being in London proceeded to the Court of Admiralty at Westminster and claimed the right. The judge then sitting was much surprised, and was about to take harsh measures, until he was informed by one of the counsel that the Mayor of Bristol was by charter thus privileged. The mayor having been accommodated with a seat by the side of the judge, rose, bowed, and said that having asserted the claims of his city he would at once withdraw. The allowance to the mayor is £1000 a year and a carriage.

Local historians are fond of attributing a Roman foundation to Bristol, though it is hard to see upon what evidence. Cleanliness and godliness were always marks of Roman colonisation, but no altar or bath, nor indeed constructive relic of any kind, has been discovered from which to infer that these people ever settled at this point of the Avon, though it is certain they occupied the rocky heights of that river at Clifton in the neighbourhood. In the days of the Cæsars the valley of the future city was an unclaimed morass constantly subject to tidal overflows—a physical condition of which evidence yet survives in the names of several districts of the municipality, such as Canons' Marsh, Marsh Street, Frogmere Street, St. Philip's Marsh, &c. At what early time the ground was recovered from the heron and wild fowl and became habitable to man is uncertain; but the process must have been gradual and of many centuries' duration. So far as history gives witness the growth of the town was as silent as the uplifting of a coral reef, the earliest testimony to its existence as a centre of human life and industry being two silver pennies of Ælthered the Unready (978-1016). Inscribed coinage itself is history, and even written history—it tells that a place was one of traffic and of sufficient importance to be a centre of mintage of the king's money. In the present instance it not only testifies that the Danes landed but settled at Bristol. Of the pennies of Canute, Mr. Ruding says he has found four or five varieties. At any rate the local coinage confirms the statement of Polydore Vergil (1525), that the Danes had here a habitation; and the mention of Bristol in the pages of history is certainly anterior to the date (1051) assigned by Mr. Freeman and Mr. Hunt. Bristol until the time of Charles I. was a section of the royal manor of Barton (still called *Barton Regis*), the manor house, so to speak, being the strong fortress that overlored the town. The king's head representative was in fact the constable of the castle, to whom the town in the person of the mayor was tributary. The right to choose a mayor annually was given by Henry III., who held his first parliament in his castle of Bristol after his coronation at Gloucester. As the Tower of London was without the city, so was the Castle of Bristol without the town; and as the mayor of London took office before the Constable of the Tower, so the mayor of Bristol took oath of the constable of the royal castle. For the confirmation of their charters and privileges, including the right of choosing their mayor as in London, presenting him in due form to the constable of the castle, the burgesses in 1300 paid Edward I., who held the Castle, Barton, and Town, a tribute of 300 marks. At this time the manor of Bedminster, including Redcliffe on the S side of the Avon, was held by the Lords of Berkeley, who attempted by violent measures to compel the burgesses to be answerable to their authority in the courts held within

their jurisdiction. Between the tyranny of the Berkeleys on one side the Avon and the domination of the castle on the other, the townsmen must have had need of patience. In 1331 (5, Edw. III.) parliament interfered on behalf of the oppressed burgesses; the claims of the Berkeleys were annulled, and the lordship of the castle was suspended; the custody of Town and Barton being delivered to the mayor and burgesses, to be held by them for five years at the annual rent of £240. Thenceforward the mayor no longer took oath within the Castle barban, but of his predecessor in the Guildhall before the townsmen. From the marriage of Edward I. to Eleanor of Castile, Bristol was called the Queen's Chamber, from the fact that it was generally assigned to her as part of her marriage portion. She received the rent of the town, and usually leased it to the mayor and corporation. This lasted to the days of Henrietta Maria, by whose request the castle was detached from the county of Gloucester and incorporated with Bristol. The rental of the city was finally redeemed in the reign of Charles I., and the burgesses became their own landlords.

With regard to the ancient munition of the place, from Brandon Mount, between the City and Clifton, might have been counted as many as twenty-three strong towers upon the lines of embattled walls that encompassed the town, besides nine over the principal gates. The inner of these double walls sustained in its circuit five parish churches, of which St. John's, with its spired tower springing from the crest of a 14th century portcullised gateway, yet exists. To the east were the embrasured walls and seven towers of the feudal castle, of which the donjon keep was like in form and dimensions to the White Tower of London. Within the area thus guarded there were no less than eighty towers, besides crosses, conduits, holy wells, and the numberless gabled houses and Gothic public buildings, every one of which was more or less a study for a painter when no one painted.

No single episode of the Civil War affected Charles more deeply, or proved more decisive of the entire struggle, than the disloyalty of Bristol and its final deliverance into the hands of the Parliament. "We had not killed of ours in the storm," says Cromwell, "nor in all this siege 200 men. He who runs may read that this is none other than the work of God. He must be a very Atheist that doth not acknowledge it." Soon after this the "Committee for Establishing a Godly and Pious Ministry" was appointed, and Cromwell rejoices that "Presbyterians, Independents, all have here (Bristol) the same spirit of faith and prayer, the same presence and answer: that they agree here, have no names of difference; pity it should be otherwise anywhere."

Since the Great Rebellion local events have been of domestic rather than of national importance, and the energies of the citizen have been characterised by devotion to the expansion of trade and commerce, and to works of philanthropy, with buildings related to which latter the city abounds; the general quiet being occasionally disturbed by outbreaks on the part of the ruder population of the place, the Reform Bill Riots of 1831 being the most considerable of these events. Owing to the temporary paralysis, or possibly humane forbearance, of both civil and military dictatorship, an important section of the city was laid in ashes by the dregs of the populace. Forty-one spacious houses in Queen Square were consumed, besides four toll houses, the Bridewell, Gaol, and Lawford's Gate Prison, and the Bishop's Palace. The delirium of destruction lasted three days, when at last peremptory request was sent from the mayor to the chief officer of the 14th Dragoons, who had been summoned to the scene, to quell the riots at any cost. The troops thereupon spread across Queen Square, the focus of the devilish revels, and picked out the rioters, ten or twelve of whom they immediately cut down. Four of the leaders were subsequently hanged. The compensation for damages fixed by the Parliamentary Commissioners and assessed on the citizens amounted to £68,208.

The position of Bristol at the head of the great estuary, the Bristol Channel, which runs up towards the middle of the southern half of England, obviously gives the port enormous advantages, as the centre from which sea-borne commodities can be most cheaply distributed to the Midland districts, and from which shipments from these districts can be most cheaply made. The direct course which can be taken by

vessels to and from the American continents, and to and from the south, are advantages to shipowners, to which is added, now that the Severn Tunnel is complete, a supply of coal almost as cheap as at the coal shipping port of South Wales. An old traveller describes the place as appearing to float upon the waters, and to Pope the poet's eye the streets seemed full of ships, for the Avon and Frome with their tall masts and busy wharves meet us in almost every direction.

The Society of Merchant Venturers is the one pre-Reformation guild which escaped suppression. In respect to their being a kind of feudal corporation and monopolists of foreign trade, their once enormous authority has collapsed, but they have renewed their youth in even nobler form than mercantile sway over the great world of waters by becoming the almoners of civic charities and promoters of educational institutions, in which dispensations they have proved most faithful stewards. While the powerful fellowships of weavers, of fullers, of tailors, of bakers, of brewers, and numerous others have passed away, and their halls, where each guildmaster, fenced by the ordinances and penal laws of his fraternity, was as safe from interlopers as the neighbouring Baron of Berkeley, secured by fosse and portcullis in his castlehold, have been forsaken and desolated, the Merchant Venturers of Bristol retain their proud superiority of being a select community of leading citizens entitled to respect both by their inherited territorial wealth and chartered privileges, as well as by their interesting history and traditions and public benefactions. In the settlement of Virginia and other American colonies the merchants of Bristol took a prominent part. On 20 Feb., 1632, a patent was granted to Robert Aldworth and Giles Elbridge, merchants, of 12,000 acres of land in New England, and an additional 100 acres for every person transported by them to New England within 7 years. The 12,000 acres were to be laid out near the river Primaquid, and were allotted in consideration of their having undertaken to build a town there, and settle inhabitants for the good of that country. A kind of freightage for which the merchant ships of Bristol were sometimes found useful consisted of Irish prisoners. In the Cromwellian settlement of Ireland a short and easy method was found of unpeopling the country to make room for English settlers by transporting cargoes of natives to the West Indian plantations. On October 7, 1652, the Council of State wrote to the Commissioners in Ireland to deliver to Thomas Speed, merchant of Bristol, from such places as they may think fit 200 Irish rebels, to be carried to Barbadoes for the plantation; the effect of such banishment being that the lands of the exiles became the property of English settlers without the embarrassment of the neighbourhood of the Irish owners. On July 19 and 20, 1666, 23 Virginia ships came into Bristol port laden with tobacco, sugar, indigo, and cotton, and a good quantity of beaver. They had been guarded by six men of war; the customs due from them amounted to upwards of £30,000. They were in time for St James's Fair, one of the greatest fairs in England. At the period of their arrival a splendid fifty gun frigate, the *Saint Patrick*, having been lately built and launched at Bristol, and waiting for a crew, 500 able seamen were pressed from the Virginia ships. Almost the only part of their charter now observed with strictness by the merchants, is the care they take to elect none into their society who are not already freemen of the city. No salary is paid to the master of the merchants, nor does any pecuniary benefit accrue to members. The Merchants' Hall, so renowned for its banqueting, is a quiet-looking Italian structure, rebuilt in 1701.

In order to remedy the evils occasioned by the rapid ebb of the Avon, and to give the city a better dock than a mere tidal river, a Dock Company was formed in 1803. This company dug a new channel for the Avon, called the New Cut, from Rowham to Totterdown, turned the Frome and the Avon into a floating harbour of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent by a system of dams and locks, and, in addition, made Bathurst Basin.

Steam communication was begun between Bristol and Ireland as early as 1826; and to Bristol belongs the honour of being the first port in the kingdom that established a regular steam communication with the United States, the first voyage having been performed by the *Great Western* steamship. This vessel was built at Bristol at a cost of £60,000,

and the *Great Britain* and the ill-fated *Demerara* were also cradled here, the former costing £120,000. Leaving Bristol on April 8, 1838, the *Great Western* reached New York in 15 days and 10 hours, and the small amount of coal she consumed afforded the first proof that steam traffic with America could be conducted with advantage. The importance of the event was so fully appreciated in New York that 100,000 people gathered to see her start on her homeward voyage, which occupied 14 days. Great rejoicings were made in Bristol on her return, and the G.W.S. Company hoped to secure the permanence of the American trade. Unfortunately they made the fatal mistake of attempting to begin a line of navigation with a single ship. The Cuard Company entered into competition, building four large ships for the Transatlantic service, and, obtaining the mail contract, made Liverpool the chief port for communication with America. To regain her position Bristol has since 1877-80 established two fresh docks, one at Avonmouth, on the Gloucestershire side, and the other at Porthead, on the Somerset side of the Avon. Each dock, however, was built by a separate and private company, and their situation outside the tortuous and narrow passage of the Avon, and in ready communication with the ocean, intercepted ships to the city harbour. This dislocation of commerce was not of long duration. In 1884 the several docks were consolidated under the control of the Town Council. At the present time a large extension of dock accommodation is going on, with resolution to recover lost ground in mercantile enterprise.

Perhaps the chief manufacture is Fry's Chocolate Works, which employ 2000 hands. Tobacco is another great article of preparation. The wholesale boot and shoe trade is also an important industry. The imports of grain have much increased of late years, and now amount to 3,000,000 quarters per annum. The value of imports of all kinds in 1892 was £9,742,482, and of the exports £1,753,000. The customs revenue was £1,261,410. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1893 was: sailing, 99 (16,579 tons); steam, 77 (27,196 tons); total, 176 (43,775 tons). The entries in 1892 were: 9049 (1,343,960 tons), and the clearances 8633 (1,381,511 tons).

Though greatly modernised Bristol still retains many interesting remains of the past. Anglo-Norman or 12th century construction is exemplified by the rude and heavy tower of St Peter's, the mother church of the town; by the massive nave and west front of St James's, once the church of a Benedictine Priory; by the singularly enriched chapter room of the Cathedral, once the Abbey Church of St Augustine Black Canons; together with the great gateway and some lesser features of the same Abbey; and much excellent early English work will also be found in the Cathedral, which mainly consists, however, of Decorated work of the time of Edward II. St Mary Redcliffe is a church of sovereign beauty, consisting mainly of the best type of Perpendicular, but including some fine remains of 13th and 14th century construction. It should have been a proud moment for Bristol when Redcliffe with its glorious church was in 1873 added to its municipality. The whole building is a choice study for both architect and artist. The new spire was added in 1872; height, 267 feet. More than £10,000 have been spent in the restoration of the fabric during the present reign.

Conventual remains of the 13th century will be found at St Bartholomew's Priory, Christmas Street, and at the Dominican Priory, Merchant Street. Two chambers of the castle of the days of Henry III. are preserved in Castle Green, and a massive portal of the old walled town of the same epoch may be seen at the end of Broad Street.

The tower and spire of St John Baptist's Church has happily been the means of preserving the only portcullised gateway of the old town. The church, having formed a part of the town wall, has no eastern or western windows, transept, nor projecting porch, being a simple parallelogram pierced by eight 15th century windows on each side. It is based on a ground crypt, which served in pre-Reformation times as a chapel for a religious guild. The stately tower of St Stephen's is 133 feet in height, and is generally allowed to be one of the handsomest parish towers in England. "It is remarkable," says Mr Freeman, "for having aesthetically dispensed with buttresses." This architectural independ-

ence seems to rank St Stephen's with Mr Ruskin's ideal class of towers, which require as a point of necessity "that they shall seem to stand in their own strength, not by help of buttresses, nor artful balancings on this side and that." The Holy Cross or Temple Church, with its leaning tower, nearly 5 feet out of the perpendicular, retains no structural connection with the Knights Templars, but undoubtedly occupies the site of a small church of these martial monks. The present building, including the leaning tower, is mostly of 15th century date. The church was restored in 1873, when the foundations of a small Norman Church were discovered.

Opposite the Council House yet stands All Saints, the church of a curious guild named Kalendarers. These were a quite distinct fraternity from the one-eyed dervishes of that name in the Arabian Nights who so delighted our boyhood with their lying tales. They were a brotherhood and sisterhood of semi-monastics, clergy and laity being of the community, including women. Over the north aisle of the church was their college and library, the latter being open to the public, and it is the earliest ascertained free library established in England. The fierce light that now radiates from a thousand centres of knowledge is, of course, in violent contrast with the mild beams from the humble lamp of learning once kindled within the windows of this church, but like the torch which sent its flame from Ida to Lemnos, and onward to the rock of Cithæron, torch answering to torch till the land was full of flame, the lamp here lit, as being the parent beam of the blaze of enlightenment from our present hundred halls of free culture for the multitude, becomes to our eyes a bright, particular star. Within the west doorway of All Saints are four stout Norman piers, originally left short to support, two on each side of the nave, the prior's house on the south, and the library on the north of the church. The prior's house yet stands. The library was destroyed by fire in 1466, after a brief existence. It was erected or re-erected by the Bishop of Worcester in 1464, who ordained that access should be freely granted from 7 to 11 in the forenoon, to all willing to receive instruction, the prior undertaking to explain difficult passages of Holy Scripture, and to give a public lecture in the library every week. This fact supplies evidence against the popular belief that the Bible was a lightly valued book in old days, and restrained from the knowledge of the people.

Christ's Church is a modern building on an old foundation. Allusion is made to this church by the self-called "Piers Plowman" in a curious alliterative poem on the deposition of Richard II. At the time of that event "Piers Plowman" was, he says, in the blessed borough of Bristowe and attending mass at Trinity Church "that Christ Church is classed among the common people" when "saddenly soulded selcouth things," these "selcouth" or strange things being the landing of the duke, prond Bolingbroke, whose great northern army was soon after beneath the walls of Bristol. This was followed by tragic issues close to the door of the church where priests were lifting the chalice, as Plowman says. Readers of Shakespeare's Richard II. will remember a scene connected with the beheading of Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, Sir John Bushey, and Sir Henry Greene, adherents of the falling king, which occurred before the carved imagery of the High Cross, the monarch bewailing their fall in the solemn passage wherein he refuses to be consoled, and will talk only of graves, and worms, and epitaphs. Within recent years an attempt was made to revive the earldom of Wilts, in a descendant of the Lord Scrope here executed, whose attainder involved the forfeiture of the family estates, including the right of wearing a kingly crown in the Isle of Man.

Though Bristol has always been distinguished as a borough of churches, it has never been, in point of overlordship, an ecclesiastical town or city, such, for example, as Glastonbury, Wells, Ely, Reading, or St Albans. In these and kindred places the central power was vested in the spiritual lord; but in Bristol there was no over-lord, abbot, or bishop, and the monasteries and churches having no joint or corporate jurisdiction were separately too weak to resist the force of the secular arm. The superior of the great Abbey of Augustinian Canons, the church of which is now the cathedral, was numbered among the twenty-six mitred

abbots; but even this political importance was so slighted by its possessor that, if ever he once attended the King's Parliament, he so little cared for the privilege that he craved royal exemption from the trouble of journeying to the legislative assembly. Bristol, however, became self-dependent, self-contained, and self-governed by the civil magistracy. As a seaport and commercial city it has flourished in consequence, rather than in spite of the absence or departure of the temporal or spiritual lord; and has shown the might of labour and commerce by extending its limits ten times beyond its original compass in Saxon times. The area then lay between St Nicholas' Church southward, St John's northward, St Peter's eastward, and Stuckey's Bank (near St Stephen's, Corn Street) westward. These points give the length and breadth of the first walled Saxon town.

Old domestic architecture will be found in St Maryleport Street, where the overhanging houses attached to the church have held their ground at least three centuries. St Peter's Hospital, in St Peter Street, is a gabled mansion of the days of James I., and is a fine specimen of Jacobean work. At the corner of Wine Street is a cross-timbered house, marked with as many squares as a Highlander's plaid, and is strikingly picturesque. A tablet in Wine Street denotes the house in which Robert Southey was born in 1774; his father was a draper. The Council House, All Saints' Church, the Exchange, Commercial Rooms, and Lloyd's Bank, with its gorgeously-sculptured frontage, are enough to give importance to Corn Street. In the church are pillars of Norman date (1150). The Exchange was opened in 1743, the building (by Wood, of Bath) having cost £50,000. Lloyd's (formerly the West of England) Bank stands on the site of the Bank Inn, where lodged Mr Pickwick, according to Dickens. Small Street, with the spacious buildings of the General Post Office on one side, and the Assize Courts, incorporated with the Guild Hall on the other, seems almost entirely modern in character; but within the library of the Assize Courts are 12th century columns of a house of Norman date. There is also a grand mutilated window of Tudor times.

The Central Free Library claims the prestige of being historically the earliest of English free libraries established after the Reformation. The founder was a Mr Robert Redwood, and the library was opened in 1615, but was re-established under the Act in 1876. So little was it valued by the town that the building fell into a ruinous state, and the books were in danger of being spoiled by neglect. A new building, the present one, was erected in 1740, but it is quite inadequate to the requirements of the users. There are, however, five flourishing district libraries in connection with the central one. Since their first opening under the Act, no less than 7,600,000 books have been issued to borrowers, while about 15,000,000 visits have been paid to the magazine and news-rooms of the joint libraries. The issue of books increased from 74,552 in the first year (1876) to 609,557 in 1892. The total number of volumes in the six libraries jointly is about 83,000. Fifty assistants are employed, of whom 25 are female.

The staff employed at the Bristol post office is 770; letters annually delivered, 30,000,000.

The water supply is in the hands of a private company, and is obtained by gravitation from springs in the triassic conglomerates and in the carboniferous limestone on the sides of the Mendips, at distances of from 5 to 16 miles from the city. The company has a capital of £1,200,000, and about 8½ per cent. is returned to shareholders. The supply is calculated at about 23 gallons per head a day.

The Bristol United Gaslight Company derives a profit of about £34,000 annually for shareholders, whose dividend is 10 per cent. on the original capital. The corporation instituted electricity for public lighting in 1893, when the main streets of the city were so lighted up.

The internal passenger conveyance is in the hands of the Bristol Tramways and Carriage Company, which pays its shareholders 6 per cent. per annum.

Of educational establishments, the grammar school, founded in 1532 by Robert Thorne, under royal charter of Henry VIII., is one of the oldest. It was re-organised by the Schools Commission, 1875, and is a public school of the

highest grade. It is carried on in buildings of Tudor Gothic design, erected in the years 1877-79, on a site of nearly six acres in extent in Tyndall's Park, at the point of junction of the suburbs of Clifton, Cotham, and Redland, and outside the northern margin of the city. There are two scholarships of £100 per annum each, tenable for five years at St John's College, Oxford. There are also several minor scholarships.

The Merchant Venturers' School is a building four storeys high, and covers an area of 26,000 feet. Besides class rooms, it includes technological and engineering workshops, chemical and physical science lecture rooms, laboratories, &c.

The University College supplies for persons of either sex above the ordinary school age the means of continuing their studies in science, languages, history, literature, and theory of music, and particularly affords appropriate and systematic instruction in those branches of applied science which are more nearly connected with the arts and manufactures. The Bristol medical school is affiliated to the college.

The extensive and picturesque buildings of Clifton College now accommodate 700 boys, and is one of the most important public schools of England. It was founded in 1851, and has been incorporated by royal charter. The religious teaching is in conformity with the Church of England. There are five scholarships, varying from £25 to £90 a year.

Müller's Orphan Houses are one of the most extensive and interesting philanthropic establishments in England. Five large houses have been erected at a cost of £115,000, for the accommodation of 2050 orphans. These orphans rely for their daily bread upon the almsgiving of people in all parts of the civilized world, who are never asked, at least by any governing agent of the institution, to contribute towards their subsistence. Mr George Müller states in his last "Brief Narrative of Facts"—"Without anyone having been personally applied to for anything by me, £848,588, 6s. 6d. has been given to me for the orphans, as the result of prayer to God, since the commencement of the work, which sum includes the amount received for the building fund for the five houses."

Under the Redistribution of Seats Act Bristol sends 4 members to Parliament. One of the most honourable episodes in the history of the city was the election of Edmund Burke as one of its representatives in Parliament. The season was the end of autumn (1774), and during the month the poll was kept open the great statesman had ample opportunity of viewing the remarkable scenery of the neighbourhood. The acclivities woods on one side the Avon had lost their foliage, but the majestic rocks on the Clifton side afforded him an apt illustration when, upon his election after energetic opposition, and the usual display of temper on either hand, he had the welcome duty "to thank his friends." "As for the trifling petulance," he said, "which the rage of party stirs up in little minds, though it should show itself even in this Court (the Guildhall), it has not made the slightest impression on me. The highest flight of such clamorous birds is winged in an inferior region of the air. We hear them, and we look upon them, just as you, gentlemen, when you enjoy the serene air on your lofty rocks, look down upon the gulls that skim the mud of your river when it is exhausted of its tide." Burke did not, however, on the whole please the electors. He took a course that offended them on the question of the American War, on subjects relating to the Roman Catholics, &c. His defence, on the hustings of Bristol in 1780, of the policy which had dictated the course he had followed on each of these topics, is one of the most convincing pieces of popular oratory on record.

Burke was invited to stand for Bristol by Richard Champion, a Quaker, who, besides association with the eloquent senator, has a claim to be remembered by the excellence of his china manufacture. Though Bristol china is now more eagerly in request than any other porcelain, it would appear from a local advertisement in 1772, that its early reputation was very small. "The manufactory," it is remarked, "is not sufficiently known," and an N.B. is added to the effect that "there is some of the old china which will be sold very cheap." In contrast to this cheapness three fine vases were recently exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club that were valued at £1000. At an auction in London, in April, 1871, some pieces of the magnificent service presented by Champion to Burke soon after that statesman's election for the

city sold as follows:—The teapot, 190 guineas; cream jug and cover, 115 guineas; a chocolate cup and saucer, 90 guineas; two tea cups and saucers, 70 and 40 guineas; the cover of the sugar basin, 60 guineas. At another sale in February, 1875, a cup and saucer of the Burke set brought £83, and a set of three jugs £120. On the dispersion of the Edkins collection in 1874, a Bristol vase with landscape sold for £300; four figures, emblematic of the quarters of the world, brought £610; and a pair of compotiers, £270.

The newspapers published in Bristol are *The Western Daily Press* (Liberal), *Bristol Mercury and Daily Post* (Liberal), *Bristol Times and Mirror* (Conservative), *Clifton Chronicle* (weekly, on Wednesday), *Clifton Society* (weekly), *Bristol Observer* (weekly, Liberal), *Comic*, *Bristol Maggie* (weekly).

Bristol Channel, the outer part of the estuary of the Severn. It is bounded on the left by Somersetshire and Devonshire, on the right by Monmouthshire, Glamorgan, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire. It commences in King Road, at the mouth of the Avon, goes south-westward to the E side of Bridgewater Bay, and proceeds thence westward to the ocean. Its width at King Road is about 5 miles, at other parts, throughout its central reaches, from 8 to 22 miles, and at its mouth between Hartland Point, through Lundy Island to St Gowan's Head, about 48 miles. Its length from King Road to Lundy Island is nearly 80 miles. Its total coast line is about 220 miles, it receives a drainage of 11,000 square miles, and is the largest inlet in the United Kingdom. Its depth in the upper part, between extensive shoals called the English Grounds and the Welsh Grounds, is from 5 to 16 fathoms; in the part at Cardiff between the islands called the Steep and Flat Holms, from 5 to 8 fathoms; in the part opposite Noss Point, from 13 to 15 fathoms; and in the open part between Bideford and Carmarthen Bays, from 30 to 40 fathoms. The tidal rise is greater than anywhere else on the British coasts, and runs into the mouth of the rivers with a high, upright, rapid wave, locally called a bore, which is often dangerous to shipping, but is considerably modified by the strength and direction of the winds. The chief bays are Carmarthen Bay, Barry river or inlet, Swansea Bay, Cardiff Roads, Bridgewater Bay, and Bideford or Barnstaple Bay.

Briston or Burston, a small town and a parish in Norfolk. The town stands on the river Bure, 1 mile E from Melton Constable station on the Eastern and Midland railway, and 4 miles SSW of Holt. It has a post and money order office under Melton Constable (S.O.), which is the telegraph office. The parish comprises 2955 acres; population of the civil parish, 1110; of the ecclesiastical, with Little Borough and Melton Constable, 1503. There is a weekly market for stock and pigs held on Tuesdays, a fair on the 26 May, and a large cattle sale on the last Thursday in May. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £268 with residence. Patron, Lord Hastings. The church is Decorated and Perpendicular English, and had formerly a round tower. There are Congregational, Free, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels.

Britain, Little, a hamlet in Exhail parish, Warwickshire, 2 miles SE of Alcester.

Britannia, a village in the Rhondda valley Llantrissant parish, Glamorgan, 1 mile from Porth station on the Taff Vale railway. It has a post and money order office under Pontypridd; telegraph office, Porth.

Britannia, a part of Bacup, with a station on the L. & Y.R., 202 miles from London. It has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Bacup.

Britannia Bridge, a tubular viaduct over the Menai Straits, between Carnarvonshire and Anglesey, on the line of the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R., 1 mile SW of the Menai Bridge, and 2 miles W by S of Bangor station. It was designed by Mr Robert Stephenson, was commenced in 1846 and opened in 1850, and cost £601,865. The channel at its site is 1100 feet wide, is swept by a very rapid tide, ordinarily rising 20 feet, and is beset in the middle by a rock, called the Britania rock, which is bare to the height of 10 feet at low water, and covered to the same height by full tide. This rock gave name to the bridge, and afforded a main facility for constructing it. The bridge consists of two abutments at the ends, two towers 230 feet

distant from the abutments, a central tower on the Britannia rock, 460 feet distant from the other towers, and two vast wrought-iron tubes or tunnels, placed side by side, and resting on the abutments and the towers. Each abutment is 176 feet long, each of the nearer towers 32 feet broad, the central tower 45½ feet broad, and the total roadway 1841 feet long. The approaches are ornamented by two colossal Egyptian statues of lions couchant, each 25½ feet long and 12 feet 8 inches high; the two nearer towers measure 62 feet by 52½ at the base, taper to 55 feet by 32 at the top, and rise 190 feet above high-water level; the central tower has similar measurements of base and taper, and rises 230 feet from its foundation on the rock. The bottom of the roadway is elevated 101 feet above the level of high water. The two tubes or tunnels consist each of 4 pieces made of wrought-iron plates, joined together by iron rivets, and strengthened at the joints by T-shaped irons; are flat in the bottom and arched in the top, have an exterior height increasing from 22½ feet at the ends to 30 feet in the centre, are 4 feet lower in the interior than in the exterior, and each 14 feet wide, and possess a total computed weight of about 10,540 tons. The strain due to the contraction and expansion of the metal through variations in the temperature was provided against by a series of hollow cells along the top and the bottom of the tubes; in addition, the tubes at either end are not permanently fixed, but travel on movable iron rollers. The trains going W invariably pass through one line of tube, and those going E invariably pass through the other. The bridge possesses none of the picturesqueness of its beautiful neighbour the suspension bridge; yet, on close inspection, impresses the mind with a sense of vastness and power.

Britford or Burford, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands adjacent to the Salisbury and Southampton Canal, 1½ mile SE of Salisbury station on the G.W. and L. & S.W.R., and has a fair on 12 Aug. It has a post office near Salisbury, which is the telegraph office; money order office, East Harnham. The parish includes also the tithing of East Harnham, and the hamlet of Longford, and its post town is Salisbury. Acreage, 3107 of land and 74 of water; population of the civil parish, 918; of the ecclesiastical, 382. The manor belonged anciently to King Harold, and belongs now to the Earl of Radnor. Longford Castle, the seat of the Earl, was built about 1591 by Sir Thomas Gorges, is a curiously constructed edifice, of triangular form, with inner court, and possesses a very fine picture gallery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £238 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is cruciform, and contains a manselion of the Bonveries, and a curious sculptured altar-tomb, usually, but erroneously, said to be that of the Duke of Buckingham who was beheaded by Richard III. The church was restored in 1873. East and West Harnham are united vicarage benefices, with a net value of £256 with residence. The parish contains Alderbury workhouse.

Brithdir, a hamlet in Gelligaer parish, Glamorgan, on the river Rhymney, at the verge of the county, near Darn station on the Brecon and Merthyr railway, 5 miles N of Gelligaer, and 8 SE of Merthyr-Tydfil. It has a post and money order office under Cardiff; telegraph office, New Tredegar. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in iron works and in collieries. There is a chapel of ease.

Brithdir, a township in Berwiew parish, Montgomeryshire, 4½ miles NW of Montgomery.

Brithdir, a township in Llanrhaidar-yn-Mochnant parish, Montgomeryshire, 4½ miles N of Llanfyllin.

Brithdir, a township in Llanidloes parish, Montgomeryshire, near Llanidloes.

Brithdir, a village in Dolgelly parish, Merionethshire, near Bont-Newydd station on the G.W.R., 3½ miles NW of Dolgelly.

Brithrickstow. See BRIDESTOW.

Brith Channel. See BRIDGES, THE.

Briton. See BRINGTON, Northamptonshire.

Briton-Ferry, a seaport town and a parish in Glamorgan. The town stands at the mouth of the Neath river, the end of the Neath Canal, 2½ miles SSE of Neath, 10½ E by rail from Swansea, 35 W from Cardiff, and 20½ N distant from London. It has a station on the South Wales section of the G.W.R., and another, Briton-Ferry Road, on the Vale of Neath section,

and has a head post office. The docks comprise a tidal and floating area of 27 acres, and afford shipping accommodation to the mineral districts of Aberdare and Merthyr-Tydfil. The South Wales Mineral Railway has a station at these docks, placing them in communication with the extensive mining districts of Glyncoerrwg and Maesteg. The Swansea and Rhondda Bay railway has a station in the town; this railway crosses the Neath river between Briton-Ferry and Neath. There are large iron and four tin-plate works, an iron foundry, steel, coke, and brick works, and collieries. The steel works manufacture chiefly bars for the making of tin plates. The town is likewise the port of Neath, and has developed rapidly owing to the construction of the docks. It is governed by a local board of nine members. A public library was erected in 1894. There is a working man's club, a reading-room connected with the Briton-Ferry Reconstruction Works, and two cemeteries, one belonging to the church and the other a public cemetery. The parish comprises 1521 acres; population, 5778. In 1801 the population was only 201. The manor belongs to the Earl of Jersey. The local scenery was formerly among the finest in South Wales. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff and rural deanery of Neath. The churches are—St Clement's, which is the parish church; St Mary's, used entirely for Welsh services; and the mission churches of St John the Baptist and St Thomas. St Mary's—formerly the parish church—was rebuilt in 1892. The tower was preserved, and some of the old bells presented in 1613 were re-cast in 1893. The old church and churchyard were justly celebrated by the late Rev. William Mason, the friend of Gray, in a much admired elegy written in 1787. There are also Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic and Bible Christian chapels.

Britton. See BRETON.

Britwell, a liberty in Burnham parish, Bucks, 3½ miles NE of Maidenhead.

Britwell, Oxford. See BRIGHTWELL.

Britwell Prior, a chapelry in Newington parish, Oxford, under the Chilterns, 1½ mile SW of Watlington station on the G.W.R., and 6 NE from Watlington. Post town, Tetsworth; money order and telegraph office, Watlington. Acreage, 720; population, 61. An ancient priory stood here, and a nunnery of St Clare was set up for some time by French nuns who fled from the first revolution. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Britwell Salome, in the diocese of Oxford. The church was taken down in 1865. Britwell House is a chief residence.

Britwell Salome, a parish in Oxfordshire, on Icknield Street, under the Chilterns, 1½ mile SW from Watlington station on the G.W.R., and 6 NE from Watlington. It has a post office under Tetsworth; money order and telegraph office, Watlington. Acreage, 884; population of the civil parish, 124; of the ecclesiastical, 185. The south-eastern part, toward the Chilterns, rises into Britwell Downs, and has an ancient camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, with the chapelry of Britwell Prior annexed; joint net yearly value, £180 with residence. The church is partly Norman, and has two brasses. It was rebuilt in 1867.

Brixham, a market and seaport town and extensive fishing station in Devonshire. The town stands at the southern point of Torbay, with a station on the G.W.R., 222 miles from London, and 4 NE of Dartmouth. It is a coastguard station, and a seat of petty sessions, and has a head post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) designated Brixham, South Devon. It consists of two parts, lower and upper, and extends fully 1½ mile from the quay up a valley. It is irregularly built, but occupies a picturesque site, and, had it been well edified, would have been one of the most charming places in the county. The parish church in its upper part is an edifice of the 14th century, repaired in 1852 at a cost of about £700, and again in 1867 at a cost of about £1200, and contains several monuments, one of them to Judge Buller. The Freemasons' hall was erected in 1886. The market-house, built of stone in 1877 at a cost of about £3000, comprises market and public halls, magistrates' room, and local board and other offices. There are Conservative and Liberal Clubs. A recreation ground and an allotment garden for the poor have been laid out. The British Seaman's Orphan Home for the western part was established in 1861. Markets are

held on Tuesday and Saturday. Some business is done in shipbuilding and ropemaking. About 200 sloops of between 30 and 40 tons are employed in trawl-fishing, and nearly 100 boats in hook-fishing. The exports are chiefly malt, and the imports coal and timber. The appearance of the fish-market on every week-day evening is very striking, and a peculiar mode of selling at it is the subject of a famous picture by Collins. The pier was built in 1808, the harbour is a refuge for vessels in stormy weather, and a breakwater was recently formed to increase the security of the anchorage. The Prince of Orange landed here in 1688. A handsome statue to him was erected in 1888 on the celebration of the bicentenary of his landing, at a cost of upwards of £800, the King of Holland contributing £100. A spring on the outskirts of the upper town was long celebrated for ebbing and flowing, but in consequence of changes on the ground near it, for a time lost its intermittent property, but lately it has returned. The parish includes also the hamlets of Boohay and Woodhush. Acreage, 5612; population of the civil parish, 7978; of the urban sanitary district of Lower Brixham, 6224; of the ecclesiastical parish of St Mary, with Churston Ferrers, 2106; and Lower Brixham, 6439. A fourth of the manor was purchased many years ago by twelve of the fishermen, and the shares of this were afterwards divided. A magnificent view of Torbay is obtained from Furzham. Traces of an ancient camp are at Berryhead. A large bone cave has been discovered, containing bone and flint objects of a kind involved in recent geological discussions. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Chrston-Ferrers, in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £503 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The Church of All Saints (Lower Brixham) is a plain building of stone erected in 1820; it was enlarged in 1872 and 1886, and in 1889 further alterations and additions were made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £77 with residence. Patron, the Crown. St Peter's Mission Church for seamen was erected in 1874. There are places of worship for Roman Catholics, Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Plymouth Brethren.

Brixton, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands near the river Yealm, 4 miles SSW of Plympton station on the G.W.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ E of Plymstock station on the S.W.R., and 5 ESE of Plymouth, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Yealmpton. Acreage of parish, 3126 of land and 98 of foreshore and water; population, 622. The manor was long held by a family of the name of Brithricstone, from which Brixton is contracted. Remains of a mansion of the time of Henry VII. are at Harestone. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £170 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is Decorated English, with a lofty tower, and was restored in 1893-94.

Brixton or Brighstone, a village and a parish on the SW coast of the Isle of Wight. The village stands on a brook, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile NNE of Grange Chine, and 6 SW of Newport, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish includes also the hamlet of Limerston, and part of the hamlet of Chilton. Acreage, 2853 of land and 71 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 528; of the ecclesiastical, 543. The land was formerly part of the manor of Swainston. A slight adjacent encutvature of the sea bears the name of Brixton Bay; the coast is cut with a series of chines presenting picturesque features; and the interior, at the distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is a range of hill called Mottestone, Brixton, and Limerston Downs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £247 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was rebuilt on the site of an ancient previous one in 1852, and is variously of Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular character. The parsonage is a picturesque edifice, and was the home of Bishop Ken two years as rector, and the asylum of the old age of William Wilberforce. There is a Bible Christian chapel. At Brighstone grange there is a lifeboat station.

Brixton-Deverill, a parish in Wilts., on a headstream of the river Willey, and on the Roman road to Salisbury, 5 miles S of Warminster station on the G.W.R. Post town, Warminster, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2487; population, 112. Alfred halted here a night on

his march against the Danes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £480. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church was repaired in 1862.

Brixton, one of the metropolitan suburbs and a pfect of Lambeth, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Blackfriars Bridge, on the L.C. & D.R. and S.W.R. The houses are of a superior description, and surrounded by trees and shrubs. At Brixton Hill are situated the female convict prison and the St Anne's Society Asylum.

Brixton Down. See BRIXTON, Isle of Wight.

Brixworth, a village, a parish, and the head of a union in Northamptonshire. The village stands adjacent to the Northampton and Market-Harborough branch of the L. & N.W.R., 7 miles N of Northampton, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Northampton. It was formerly a market-town under the Fitz-Simons. Here are a workhouse, built at a cost of £5800, and the kennels of the Pitchley hounds. The parish comprises 3147 acres; population, 1108. Brixworth Hall, an ancient quadrangular mansion of stone, helonged formerly to the Nicholises, and passed to the Woods. It now belongs to the Bevan family. Some of the inhabitants are lace-makers, and some quarriers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church shows fine features of very early Saxon and Norman, with additions of later character, has a curious staircase leading to the tower, is supposed to have been built on the foundations of a Roman basilica, and was restored in 1865. Roman bricks enter very largely into the composition of many of the arches. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowment of £62 used for educational purposes, and some small charities.

Brize-Norton, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands 3 miles N by E of Bampton, and 4 SW of Witney. It has a post office (S.O.) under Bampton, which is the money order and telegraph office. Bampton station on the G.W.R. is in this parish. Acreage, 3265; population, 610. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £150 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, an ancient building of stone in mixed styles, with an Early English tower at the W end, which has a good parapet. There is a fine Norman doorway in the south porch, and a beautiful ancient screen separating the nave from the chancel. The church was restored in 1868 by the late Mr. G. E. Street. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Broad-Blunsdon. See BLUNSDON ST ANDREW.

Broadbottom, a suburb of Mottram, in Mottram parish, Cheshire, on the river Etherow, which here divides Cheshire from Derbyshire, 3 miles W of Glossop. It has a station on the M.S. & L.R., and a post office under Manchester. A chapel of ease was erected in 1890 to Mottram parish church. There are cotton and calico mills.

Broadbridge, a tithing in Bosham parish, Sussex, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Chichester. Broadbridge Heath here is a meet for the Horsham hounds.

Broadbury Castle. See BRATTON-CLOVELLY.

Broad-Campden, a hamlet in Chipping Campden parish, Gloucestershire, 1 mile SE of Chipping Campden.

Broadcar, a hamlet in Shropham parish, Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of East Harling. It was anciently a parish.

Broadcarr, a hamlet in Elland parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Elland station on the L. & Y.R., $\frac{4}{5}$ miles S of Barnsley, and 192 from London.

Broad-Chalk, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands on the Vale of Chalk, near Cranborne Chase, 4 miles S by E of Dinton station on the L. & S.W.R., and $\frac{5}{8}$ SW of Wilton, and has a post and money order office under Salisbury; telegraph office, Dinton. It was for some time the residence of John Aubrey the antiquary. The parish includes also the hamlets of Knighton and Stoke-Farthing. Acreage, 6966; population, 661. The manor originally belonged to the Abbess of Wilton. In 1447 she presented the "Prebendaryship of Chalke" to Henry VI., who in the year following gave it to his newly founded "King's College," Cambridge, the present patrons of the living (in the diocese of Salisbury); the present value is £250. The church belongs mostly to the time of Henry VII., the tower and south transept being later, while the chancel, north transept,

and west doorway are Early English. The church was carefully restored in 1874. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Broad Clist, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the river Clist, 5 miles NNE of Exeter, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 167 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Exeter. It was burnt in 1001 by the Danes. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bere and Westwood. Acreage, 9326; population, 2003. The manor belonged at Domesday to the Crowa, was given by Henry I. to the Novant family, passed to the Chudleighs, the Arnadells, and others, and belongs now to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. Killerton, on which is Killerton House, the seat of the Acland family, belonged once to a family of its own name, passed through several hands, and was purchased about the middle of the 17th century by the Aclands. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; value, £495. The church is Later English, has a lofty tower, and was repaired in 1833. The chapel of St Paul, Westwood, erected in 1873, is a building of stone in the Decorated style. There is a domestic chapel in the park of Killerton House. There is also a Baptist chapel.

Broadfield, a township united to Cottesder, but having its own parish officers, in Herts, 1 mile N of Cottesder. Acreage, 375; population, 16.

Broadfield, a station in Lancashire, on the L. & Y.R., 194 miles from London.

Broadfield, a tithing in Wrington parish, Somersetshire, 8 miles SW of Bristol. Broadfield Down here possesses fine scenery, commands charming views, and has on its NW shoulder an igneous vent, noticed by Dr Buckland.

Broadgate or Bradgate Park, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now part of the parishes of Newtown, Lincford, Anstey, and Ulverscroft, in Leicestershire, 6 miles NW of Leicester. The reservoir of the Leicester Waterworks Company is situated here. This was part of the manor of Groby, belonged to successively the Earls of Leicester, the Earls of Winton, and the Lords Grey of Groby, and was the birth-place of Lady Jane Grey. A large and splendid mansion stood on it, and some picturesque ruins of the edifice still remain, along with a chapel containing a fine monument of the Greys.

Broadgreen, a village on the L. & N.W.R., Lancashire, 4½ miles E by N of Liverpool, and 198 from London. It has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Liverpool. It is wholly modern, and includes several villas.

Broadhaven, a village on the coast of Pembrokeshire, on St Bride's Bay, 6 miles WSW of Haverfordwest. It is frequented for sea-bathing, presents a pleasant appearance, has a fine, firm, sandy beach, and commands splendid coast views.

Broad Haven, a small bay on the south coast of Pembrokeshire, between Stackpole and St Govan's Heads, 4½ miles S by W of Pembroke.

Broadheath, a hamlet in North Hallow parish, Worcestershire, 1 mile NW of Worcester. It has a chapel of ease, a Methodist chapel, and a chapel for Lady Huntingdon's Connexion.

Broadheath, a station on the L. & N.W.R., 9 miles SW of Manchester. It serves for Altrincham.

Broadhembury, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands in a fertile valley, 5 miles ESE of Colhampton station on the G.W.R., and 6 NW of Honiton, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Sidmouth Junction (R.S.) It was formerly a market-town. The parish includes also the hamlets of Collaton, Linton, Dulford, and Kerswell. Acreage, 4522; population, 601. The manor belonged anciently to the Toviington family, was given to Dunkeswell Abbey, and passed in the time of Elizabeth to the family of Drewe. A Cluniac abbey stood at Kerswell, and was subordinate to Montacute Priory in Somerset. An ancient entrenchment, called Hembury Fort, crowns a bold spur of high land, commands an extensive prospect, comprises an oval area engirt by three well-preserved lofty ramparts, seems to have been formed by the Britons, but was occupied by the Romans, and is thought by some antiquaries to have been the Roman station Moridunum. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value,

£286 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is a fine ancient edifice, consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with pinnacled western tower, and contains a neat oak screen, a Saxon font, and monuments of several families. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Broadhempston, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands 2 miles from the Dart river, 2½ from Staverton station on the G.W.R., and 4 N of Totnes, under which it has a post office; money order office, Ipplepen; telegraph office, Totness. The parish comprises 2200 acres; population of the civil parish, 525; of the ecclesiastical, 516. The manor belonged formerly to the Cantelupes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £280. Patron, the Crown. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, and has an ancient oak screen. It was partly restored in 1879. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Broad-Hinton, a parish in Wilts, 4½ miles SE of Wootton-Basset station on the G.W.R., and 6 SSW of Swindon, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Wroughton. Acreage, 3114; population, 372. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £127. Patron, St Nicholas Hospital, Salisbury. The church is old but good, and has a square embattled tower and several curious and interesting monuments to the Wroughton and Glanville families. It was thoroughly restored in 1880. The vicarage of Broad-Town is a separate benefice. Sir John Glanville, the eminent lawyer and Speaker of the Short Parliament, was a resident, and is buried in the church. There is a reading-room and small library.

Broad-Hinton, a liberty in Hurst parish, Berks, 4 miles N by W of Wokingham. Acreage, 1734 of land and 14 of water; population, 722. Stanlake Park and Haines Hill are chief residences.

Broadholme, a township in Thorney parish, Notts, on the verge of the county, 7 miles W of Lincoln, 136 from London and 5 from Saxilby railway station. Acreage, 640; population, 102. A small nunnery was founded here in the reign of Stephen by Agnes de Camville, and given in the time of Elizabeth to John Coniers and William Haber.

Broadlaey, a hamlet in St Ishmael's parish, Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy, 3½ miles NW of Kidwelly.

Broadlands, a seat in Haunts, belonging at one time to Lord Palmerston, on the river Antou, 1 mile S of Romsey. The house is of white brick with stone dressings, was designed by "Capability Brown," and contains a good collection of pictures and some antique statuary. The park is small, and has little variety.

Broadlands, a seat of lace manufacture in the vicinity of Newport, Isle of Wight. The marriage robes of Alexandra, Princess of Wales, were manufactured here.

Broadlane, a hamlet in North Curry parish, Somersetshire, 7 miles E of Taunton.

Broadley Wood, a hamlet in Spotland township, Rochdale parish, Lancashire. Post town, Rochdale. It has a station on the L. & Y.R., and a cotton factory.

Broad-Marston, a hamlet in Febworth parish, Gloucestershire, 4½ miles N of Chipping-Camden.

Broad Mayne or Main-Martel, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 miles SE of Dorchester, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 997; population, 479. The living is a rectory annexed to the rectory of West Knighton in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St Martin. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. The industry is chiefly agricultural; there are also brick-fields in the parish.

Broad-Nymet, a chapelry in North Tawton parish, Devonshire, 1 mile W of Bow and 6 W of Yeoford railway station. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Exeter. The church is Early English, and has interesting features, but has gone to ruin.

Broad oak or Bradock, a parish in Cornwall, 2 miles SSW of Dornlebois station on the G.W.R., and 4 NE by E of Lostwithiel. It includes West Taphouse hamlet, and its post town and money order office is Lostwithiel; telegraph office, Dornlebois station. Acreage, 3404; population, 285. The manor was held at Domesday by Robert, Earl of Mortaigne. Broad oak Down was the scene of the

defeat in 1643 of the Parliamentarians under Ruthven by the Royalists under Hopton. The living is a rectory annexed to the rectory of Bocomnoc in the diocese of Exeter. The church is good, and has an ancient font. It was restored in 1887, and a new organ was presented in the same year by Colonel C. D. Fortescue. There is a Wesleyan chapel at West Taphouse.

Broad-Oak, a tithing and hamlet in Westbury-on-Severn parish, Gloucestershire, 1 mile NE of Newnham.

Broad-Oak, a hamlet in Gonway parish, Herefordshire, 5½ miles NW of Monmouth. It has a post office under Ross; money order office, St Weonards; telegraph office, Monmouth.

Broadoak-Green, a hamlet in Ecclesall Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, about 2 miles SW of Sheffield.

Broadock, a place in Symondsburry parish, Dorsetshire near Bridport. A church was built here in 1866.

Broad-Parkham, a hamlet in Parkham parish, Devonshire, 7 miles SW of Bideford.

Broadroyd-Head, a hamlet in Darton township and parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 3½ miles NW of Barnsley.

Broadside, a grievouship in Allandale parish, Northumberland.

Broad Sound, a belt of sea among the Scilly Isles, NW of St Agnes. It is obstructed by the Crim shoal, and is dangerous to vessels from its tidal currents.

Broadstairs, the ancient name of which is *Bradstow*, but in some documents designated *Broadstayers*, is a growing town on the NE coast of Kent, about midway between Margate and Ramsgate, with a station on the L.C. & D.R., 77 miles from London, and a head post office (R.S.O.). It is an ancient place, was the scene of a fierce battle in 853 between the Saxons and the Danes, had extensive fortifications, pierced by a sea-gate with a portal arch, some part of which remains, took its name from the "broad stairs" which led up from the sea-gate, possessed a little above the fortifications a Lady chapel of so high repute that ships lowered their topsails in going past it. The village was a favourite resort of Charles Dickens, and is described in his "Bleak House." It is now much frequented as a bathing-place. It has good accommodation, and a firm sandy beach, and commands splendid views. It is really an offshoot of St Peter's, with which it is united for the purposes of local government. The district extends from Kingsgate to Dumpton, including North Foreland, and possesses a sea frontage of nearly 4 miles. "St Mary's shrine at Bradstow" was famous in the 15th century. Area of the urban sanitary district of Broadstairs St Peter. 1442 acres; population, 5234; of the ecclesiastical parish of Holy Trinity, 2933. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £185. Patron, the Vicar of St Peter. The church was built in 1828, and had a tower added in 1852. There are Baptist, Congregational, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan chapels, and a weekly newspaper is published.

Broadstone, a township, a village, and a chapelry in Munslow parish, Salop, 6½ miles SE of Church-Stretton. The chapelry is annexed to the rectory of Munslow. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Broad-Town, a hamlet and a parish formed in 1844 out of Broad-Hinton and Clyffe-Pypard parishes, in Wilts. In 1884 it was made a civil parish. The hamlet lies 1½ mile NW of Broad-Hinton village and 3 miles SE of Wootton-Basset station on the G.W.R. It has a post office, under Swindon; money order office, Broad-Hinton; telegraph office, Wootton-Basset. The area of the parish is 2040 acres; population, 483. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £101 with residence. Patrons, the Vicars of Broad-Hinton and Clyffe-Pypard alternately.

Broadward, a township in Clungunford parish, Salop, on the river Chin and the verge of the county, 8 miles W of Ludlow. Broadward Hall is a mansion here.

Broadward, Brierley, and Wharton, a township in Leominster out-parish, Herefordshire, 1½ mile S of Leominster. It forms portion of the ecclesiastical portion of Ivington.

Broadwas, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, on the river Teme, 3½ miles from Knightwick station on the G.W.R., and 6 W of Worcester, under which there is a post office; money order office, Knightsford Bridge; telegraph

office, Suckley railway station. The parish includes the hamlet of Broadgreen. Acreage, 1108; population, 295. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £216 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is partly Norman of the Transition period, partly Early English and Decorated. The chancel is paved with ancient heraldic tiles.

Broadwater, the lake of Bassenthwaite, in Cumberland. See BASSENTHWAITE.

Broadwater, a hundred in Herts. It lies around Bennington and Dutchworth, and contains twenty-two parishes.

Broadwater, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands 1½ mile N of Worthing station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Worthing. It was formerly a market town under the Camois family, who had a castle adjacent to it. The parish includes also the township and town of Worthing. Acreage, 2730 of land and 379 of foreshore and water; population of the civil parish, 15,931; of the ecclesiastical, 3631. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; value, £427 with residence. The church is cruciform, and was restored in 1826, and again in 1864. The vicarages of Christ Church, Holy Trinity, and St George in Worthing are separate benefices. There is a reading-room.

Broadwaters, a hamlet in Wolverley parish, Worcestershire, 1 mile N of Kidderminster.

Broadway, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands on the river Wey, and has a station on the G.W.R., 140 miles from London, and 2½ N by W of Weymouth. The parish includes also Little Moor hamlet and part of Nottingham hamlet. It has a post and money order office under Dorchester; telegraph office, Upway. Acreage, 1051; population, 774. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Bincombe, in the diocese of Salisbury; gross united value, £337 with residence. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church is good, and was restored in 1874. A temperance hall was erected in 1879, with 120 sittings and reading and coffee rooms attached. There is also a small Wesleyan chapel.

Broadway, a village and a parish in Somersetshire. The village stands near the Chard Canal, 2 miles NW of Ilminster station on the G.W.R., took its name from a Roman way across its site and through Neroche Forest, and has a fair on 14 Sept. The parish includes also the tithings of Capland and Rapps. Its post town is Ilminster, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2056; population of the civil parish, 332; of the ecclesiastical, 372. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £165 with residence. The church is ancient and cruciform. There is a Congregational chapel.

Broadway, a village and a parish in Worcestershire. The village stands 4½ miles W of Chipping Campden station on the G.W.R., and 6 SE by S of Evesham, and has a head post office. It consists of a street nearly a mile long and very wide, and contains many picturesque stone houses of the 16th and 17th centuries, with mullioned windows and gables. The old manor house of the Abbots of Pershore, dating from the 15th century, still exists, and has been repaired. An ancient inn, now the Lygon Arms, received several visits from Charles I. during the Civil War. The parish comprises 4590 acres; population, 1536. The Broadway Hills were the quarters of the Royalists after the battle of Evesham, and command a fine view. Middle Hill and Spring Hill are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £350 with residence. The old parish church, a cruciform building of the 12th century, situated in a romantic valley about a mile south of the village, having been put in substantial repair, is now used as a mortuary chapel and for afternoon services during summer. It contains a very ancient font, an elaborately carved oak pulpit, and a curious old Puritan pulpit, with black-letter text round it—"Where the Word of God is not preached the people perish;" several ancient brasses, and fragments of rare old stained glass in the windows. The present parish church was erected in 1839. There are also Roman Catholic, Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Broadwell, a hamlet in Leamington-Hastings parish, Warwickshire, 3½ miles NE of Southam.

Broadwell, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the Fosse Way, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Stow-on-the-Wold, and 2 miles WNW of Adlestrop station on the G.W.R. There is a post office under Moreton-in-the-Marsh; money order and telegraph office, Stow-on-the-Wold. Acreage of the civil parish, 1817; population 373; of the ecclesiastical, with Adlestrop, 537. Broadwell House is the seat of the Egerton Leigh family. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Adlestrop, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Patron, Lord Leigh. The church is Early English and Perpendicular, and was restored in 1866; it contains an ancient alabaster monument, some brasses, and two stained windows.

Broadwell or Bradwell, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands near the ancient Akeman Street, 2 miles W of Alvescot station on the G.W.R., and 4 NNE of Lechlade. The parish includes also the ecclesiastical parish of Filkins, and the township and chapelry of Kelmscott. Post town, Lechlade (S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3559; population of the civil parish, 687; of the ecclesiastical, with Kelmscott, 284. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Kelmscott, in the diocese of Oxford; joint gross yearly value, £200 with residence. The church is cruciform and good, has a fine spire, and contains monuments of the Colstons. Bradwell Grove is a chief residence.

Broadwindsor, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands 3 miles WNW of Beaminster, and 6 S of Crewkerne station on the L. & S.W.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Beaminster (R.S.O.) The parish includes also the tithings of Childhay, Dibberford, Drimpton, and Little Windsor. Acreage, 6303; population, 1105. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Blackdown, in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £76 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is ancient, and has a tower; it was restored and almost rebuilt in 1868. There is also a Congregational chapel, and charities. Thomas Fuller, author of the "History of the Holy War," was vicar. The manufacture of sailcloth is carried on.

Broadwood-Kelly, a parish in Devonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Hatherleigh, and 6 from Eggesford station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Winkleigh, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3012; population of the civil parish, 261; of the ecclesiastical, 251. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £168 with residence. The church stands on elevated ground, consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, and was well restored in 1868.

Broadwood-Widger, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the acclivity of a hill, 4 miles from Lifton station on the G.W.R. and Ashwater on the L. & S.W.R., and 11 NNW of Tavistock. It has a post office under Lifton (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish comprises 10,655 acres; population of the civil parish, 803; of the ecclesiastical, 671. About 1500 acres are open moorland. In 1884 a detached part of Lifton, known as Westweek, was amalgamated with this parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £290 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is an old edifice, and there are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels.

Brobury, a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, 3 miles S of Kimmersley station on the Swansea, Brecon, and Hereford branch of the M.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Hay. Post town, Hereford; money order and telegraph office, Stanton-on-Wye. Acreage, 830; population, 66. Brobury Scar, a hill in the neighbourhood, is a bold grand object, amid the fine scenery of the Wye. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Bredwardine, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is a small plain Early English edifice, and contains an ancient font and canopied tomb. It is now used as a mortuary chapel.

Brock, a station on the L. & N.W.R., which here crosses the river Brock, 3 miles S by E of Garstang, in Lancashire. Cloughton Hall, a mansion of the time of Charles I., is in the neighbourhood.

Brockamin, a hamlet in Leigh parish, Worcestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Worcester.

Brockdish, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the river Waveney, 4 miles SW by W of Harleston station on the 260

G.E.R., and 6 E of Diss. There is a post and money order office under Seole; telegraph office, Harleston. Acreage of parish, 1092; population, 377. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £245 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Early English style. In the S aisle there is a curious old altar tomb, and the lower portion of the chancel screen is preserved in good condition. The tower, erected in 1865, contains 6 good bells. There is also a Free Methodist chapel. Thorpe Abbotts, The Grove, the Grange, and the Red House are chief residences. Brockdish Hall, now a farmhouse, is a very interesting old place.

Brookenhurst, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands, enshrouded in wood, in the New Forest, on the river Boldre, 4 miles N by W of Lymington, with a station on the L. & S.W.R., 92 from London. A railway has been made from Brookenhurst to Christchurch, shortening the distance to Bournemouth by about 19 miles. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) The parish lies wholly in the New Forest, and comprises 4044 acres; population of the civil parish, 1298; of the ecclesiastical, 1847. Brookenhurst Park has charming forest scenery, and some very fine old oaks, and is a meet for the New Forest Harriers. Brookenhurst Lodge or Watercombe House was for three years the residence of Howard the philanthropist. Sway Common, in the vicinity, has several tumuli. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £150 with residence. The church crowns a knoll about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S of the village; is variously Saxon, very Early Norman, Late Norman, and Early English, but has been much remodelled, and contains an ancient square Norman font of Purbeck marble. There is also a Baptist chapel. An enormous yew tree and a grand ivy-clad oak are in the churchyard.

Brockford, a hamlet in Wetheringsett parish, Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Debenham.

Brockhall, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire, on Watling Street, the Grand Junction Canal, and the L. & N.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Weedon station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ E of Daventry. Post town, Weedon, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 874; population, 50. The Hall, a fine ancient mansion of stone, standing in a park of 63 acres, belonged formerly to the Eytons and the Tyrwhitts, and belongs now to the Thorntons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £160 with residence. The church is partly Norman, and was restored in 1874.

Brockham or Brockham Green, a village and a chapelry in Betchworth parish, Surrey. The village stands on the river Mole, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Betchworth station on the S.E.R., and 2 miles E of Dorking. It has a post and money order office under Betchworth (R.S.O.), which is the telegraph office. The chapelry was constituted in 1848. Population, 1030. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; gross value, £140 with residence. The church is a neat edifice in the Norman style, with a spire, and there are a Baptist chapel and a girls' orphanage. There is also an infants' home.

Brockhampton, a tithing in Havant parish, Hants, near Havant.

Brockhampton, a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, 2 miles ENE of Fawley station on the G.W.R., and 6 N of Ross, which is the post town and telegraph office; money order office, How-Caple. Acreage, 1561; population, 228. Brockhampton Manor is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £64. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is of the Decorated period, and has a low western tower; in the churchyard are remains of a preaching cross and fragments of an octagonal monolith.

Brockhampton or Norton-with-Brockhampton, a township in Herefordshire, lies 2 miles NE of Bromyard, which is the post town. Acreage, 3160; population, 550. The place contains several good residences suburban to Bromyard. Brockhampton House is a fine mansion on the Downs, erected in 1760, and has a chapel attached. The old mansion is adjacent, and is an interesting and well-preserved specimen of a 14th century residence; adjoining is a small chapel in ruins. The estate has for centuries

BROCKHAMPTON

been in the possession of the Barneby family. On the Downs are also stone quarries, rifle butts, and a racecourse.

Brockhampton, a hamlet (with Sontham) in Bishops Cleeve parish, Gloucestershire, 3 miles NE of Cheltenham. See SOUTHAM AND BROCKHAMPTON.

Brockhampton, a hamlet in Sevenhampton parish, Gloucestershire, 2½ miles N by E of Andoversford. It has a post office under Andoversford (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Brockhampton Park is a fine old mansion, enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1864, and situated in a well-wooded deer park. There is a Baptist chapel.

Brockhampton, Oxfordshire. See BROCKHAMPTON.

Brockholes, a hamlet in Honley parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 1½ miles SE by S of Huddersfield, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It has a station on the L. & Y.R., and a church.

Brockholes, Lancashire. See GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLES.

Brockhurst, a hamlet in Blynhill parish, Staffordshire, 4 miles NW of Brewod.

Brocklebank, a township in Westward parish, Cumberland, 4½ miles S by E of Wigton. Brocklebank Fell is a frontier mass of the uplands which extend southward in the Caldbeck Fells and Skiddaw.

Brocklesby, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 miles WNW of Great Grimsby. It has a station on the M.S. & L.R., and includes the hamlet of Little Limber, and it has a post office (S.O.) under Uleaby; money order and telegraph office, Uleaby. Acreage, 3939; population of the civil parish, 282; of the ecclesiastical with Kirmington, 713. Brocklesby Park is the seat of the Earl of Yarborough. The hall has a fine picture gallery, and the grounds have a mansion by Wyatt in the form of a Greek temple, with catacombs below. The living is a rectory united with the vicarage of Kirmington in the diocese of Lincoln; joint gross yearly value, £450 with residence. Patron, Lord Yarborough. The church is a beautiful building of stone in the Decorated style.

Brockley, a parish in Somersetshire, near Nailsea station on the G.W.R., 8 miles SW of Bristol, which is the post town. Acreage, 1148; population of the civil parish, 152; of the ecclesiastical, 107. Brockley Hall is the seat of the Piggotts. Brockley Combe is a rocky wooded hollow, about 300 feet, flanked by hills, and was a favourite resort of the poet Coleridge. Lead ore is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £96 with residence. The church is good.

Brockley, a parish in Suffolk, 6½ miles SSW of Bury St Edmunds on the G.E.R. It has a post office called Brockley Green under Bury-St-Edmunds; money order office, Hartest; telegraph office, Glemsford. Acreage, 1538; population, 279. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £279 with residence. The church is an ancient structure with a good tower, and contains some monuments of the Sprigge family. There is a Baptist chapel, and there are some charities.

Brockley is a rapidly increasing suburb of London, in Kent, with a station about 3½ miles from London Bridge on the L.B. & S.C.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, and is in the Parliamentary borough of Deptford, and within the county of London as constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888. St Peter's is an ecclesiastical parish, formed December 1871 from Deptford St Paul civil parish. The church is a cruciform building in the Flemish Gothic style, and will seat 1100 persons. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; value, about £900, all from pew rents. There is no endowment of any kind. Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. There are Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. St John's is a portion of this district, and has a station on the S.E.R.

Brockley Combe. See BROCKLEY, Somerset.

Brockley Hill, an eminence on the northern verge of Middlesex, in the line of Watling Street, 2 miles NNW of Edgeware. Many relics have been found here.

Brockley Hill, Kent. See SYDENHAM.

Brockley Whins, a railway station in the N of Durham, on the N.E.R., 6 miles W of Gateshead, 265 from London.

Brockmanton, a township in Piddlestone parish, Herefordshire, 4½ miles E of Leominster.

BROKEHAMPTON.

Brockmoor, an ecclesiastical parish in Kingswinford parish, Staffordshire, ½ a mile NW of Brierley Hill. It was constituted in 1844, and it has a post office (T.S.O.) under Brierley Hill. Population, 3615. Most of the inhabitants are employed in coal and iron works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is a building of firebrick in the Early English style, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Brocksfeld. See BROXFIELD.

Brockthrop. See BROOKTHORPE.

Brockton, a township in Sutton Maddock parish, Salop, 1½ mile NE of Coalport.

Brockton, a township in Longford parish, Salop, 2 miles SW of Newport.

Brockton, a township in North Lydbury parish, Salop, 2½ miles S of Bishops-Castle.

Brockton, a township in Worthen parish, Salop, on the verge of the county, 5 miles WSW of Minsterley. There is a Baptist chapel.

Brockton or Brocton, a township in Baswich parish, Staffordshire, adjacent to the Staffordshire Canal, 4 miles SE of Stafford. Acreage, 2341; population, 212. It has a station (Milford and Brocton) on the L. & N.W.R. Brockton Hall and Brockton Lodge are the chief residences.

Brockwear or Brockweir or Brooks-Weir, a village on extra-parochial ground contiguous to Hewelsfield parish, in Gloucestershire, on the river Wye, ½ a mile from Tintern station on the G.W.R., and 6 miles N of Chepstow. It has a post office under Coleford; money order and telegraph office, Tintern. It used to have some shipping trade. There are a Moravian chapel, built in 1832, and remains of an ancient camp.

Brockwell, a locality about a mile W of Dulwich, on the NE border of Surrey. Brockwell Park, which is well laid out, is under the management of the London county council.

Brockworth, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on Ermine Street, in the vale of Gloucester, 4 miles ESE of Gloucester, under which it has a post office; money order office, Hucclecote; telegraph office, Churchdown. Acreage of parish, 1957; population, 411. The grounds called the Court were the site of a Roman station, and have yielded Roman remains. Cooper's Hill, a steep projection from neighbouring hills, commands a brilliant view. The manor formerly belonged to Llanthornay Priory. Well Close and Dray's Court are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £175 with residence. The church is Early Decorated, with Norman arches under the tower. John Thyer the antiquary, who died in 1673, was a native. His library, which included numerous manuscripts from the monastic library of Llanthornay, was purchased by the King, and formed part of the collection given by George III. to the British Museum.

Brocton, a township in Shipton and Long Staunton parishes, Salop, 2 miles W of Presthale station on the G.W.R., and 5 S of Much Wenlock.

Brodsworth, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 3 miles SW of Adwick-le-Street railway station, and 5 NW by N of Doncaster, under which it has a post office; money order office, Barmborough; telegraph office, Adwick-le-Street (R.S.). The parish includes also the hamlets of Pickbourne and Scawby. Acreage, 3120; population, 336. Brodsworth Park belonged to the Earls of Kinnoul, passed by sale to Peter Thellusson, Esq., who died in 1798, bequeathing it to be under trustees for three generations. After sixty-two years of litigation the House of Lords decided that it should be inherited by Lord Rendlesham, nephew of Peter Thellusson. Limestone was formerly quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £406 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop. The church is in the Early Norman style, and was restored in 1873. There is a Wesleyan chapel and some charities.

Brogden, a township in Barnoldswick parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 3 miles from Earby station on the M.R., and 9 SW by W of Skipton. Acreage, 1782; population, 120.

Brokehampton and Knowle, a tithing in Buckland-Newton parish, Dorsetshire, 3½ miles NE of Cerne-Abbas.

Brokenborough, a parish in Wilts, 2 miles NW of Malmesbury station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Malmesbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2634; population, 381. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings, and passed to the Molines. Some Roman remains have been found. The living is a vicarage annexed to the vicarage of Charlton in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is good. The Malmesbury Union Workhouse is situated in this parish.

Broken-End. See UNDERCLIFF.

Bromkenhugh, a hamlet in the parish of Haydon Bridge, Northumberland, 6 miles WNW of Hexham, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Haydon Bridge station on the Newcastle and Carlisle section of the N.E.R. Hexham is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Haydon Bridge.

Brombil. See BROOMBILL.

Bromblow. See BROMLOW.

Bromborough, a township and a parish in Cheshire. The township lies on the Mersey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Birkenhead, and has a station on the Birkenhead and Chester section of the L. & N.W.R. and G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) under Birkenhead. It had formerly a weekly market, and an annual fair by charter of King Edward I. It adjoins the Eastham ferry on the Mersey, and is believed to be the site of the battle of Brunenburgh, fought by King Athelstan in 937. Acreage, 1539 of land and 1690 of water (including 302 tidal water and 772 foreshore); population, 1662. The parish includes also the township of Brimstage, which forms part of Thornton Hough ecclesiastical parish. Bromborough Hall is the chief residence. Bromborough Pool, a creek of the Mersey, is occupied by the Liverpool floating gunpowder magazines, and has on its shore the establishment of Price's Patent Candle Company. A small priory was founded at Bromborough about 912 by Ethelfleda. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £343 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church was rebuilt in the Early English style in 1865. There is a church at Bromborough Pool and a cottage hospital.

Bromby or Brumby, a township and a village in Frodingham parish, Lincolnshire, 7 miles WNW of Gleanford-Brigg. Acreage of township, 3024; population, 756. There is a Wesleyan chapel here.

Brome or Broome, a village and a parish in Suffolk, 2 miles N of Eye station on the G.E.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Melis. There is a post office under Scole, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 908; population, 274; of the ecclesiastical, with Oakley, 534. Brome Hall belonged anciently to the Buctons, passed to the Cornwallis family, and is now the seat of the Bateman family. The old mansion, built about the middle of the 16th century, has been taken down, and a new one erected on its site. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Oakley, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £340 with residence. The church is a structure of flint with stone dressings, in mixed styles; it contains some handsome monuments to members of the Cornwallis family.

Brome, Norfolk. See BROOME.

Brome, South. See SOUTHBROOM.

Bromeswell, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the river Deben, 1 mile NE of Melton station on the G.E.R., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Woodbridge, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Melton. Acreage of parish, 1787, of which 29 are foreshore and water; population, 236. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Marquess of Bristol. The church is a building of flint, rubble, and brick, in the Early English style.

Bromfield, a parish in Kent, on an affluent of the Medway, 2 miles from Harrietsham station on the L.C. & D.R. Post town, Maidstone; money order and telegraph office, Leeds. Acreage, 1449; population, 164. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Leeds, in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £300. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is good, and was well restored in 1881.

Bromfield, a township and a parish in Cumberland. The township lies on an affluent of the river Waver, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Leagate railway station, and 6 W by S of Wigton. It

includes the hamlets of Crookdale and Scales. Acreage, 3028; population of the township, 384; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1555. The parish contains the four civil parishes of Bromfield, Crookdale, and Scales; Langrigg and Mealrigg; Blencogo; Dundraw, Kelsic and Wheyrigg, and has post offices at Langrigg under Aspatria and Allonby under Maryport. The surface extends $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the coast, and borrows character from the proximity of the Caldbeck and Skiddaw mountains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £295 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church was restored in 1862, and again in 1893. A free endowed school was founded in 1612 for fifteen scholars by Richard Osmotherlaw, and it was enlarged in 1861. Under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners it has become an elementary school under the education department. Boucher the antiquarian was a native, and is buried here.

Bromfield, a village, a township, and a parish in Salop. The village stands near the confluence of the Onny and the Teme, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Ludlow, and has a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (G.W. and L. & N.W.) railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) The township includes also the sub-townships of Lady Halton and Priors Halton, Cookeridge, High Walton, Whitbatch, and Burway. Acreage, 6722; population, 546. The parish formerly contained the chapel of Halford. Oakly Park, contiguous to the village, is the seat of Lord Windsor. It is a fine mansion, situated in a finely wooded park, containing some very ancient oaks. A church and a religious house containing twelve secular canons stood here in the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-66). It is also mentioned as the church of St Mary in the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror (1080). In 1135 the College of Secular Canons was transformed into a Priory of Regulars, who in 1155 affiliated themselves to the great Benedictine Abbey of St Peter at Gloucester. In common with all other religious houses it was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII., when the property passed into the hands of Stephen Hadwall, and by him was subsequently sold to Charles Foxe, whose daughter married Matthew Herbert, from whom it descended to the present owners. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £200 with residence. The church adjoins some remains of the ancient priory; is an ancient structure of various dates, with a tower, and was repaired in 1850, and thoroughly restored in 1889-90.

Bromfleet. See BROOMFLEET.

Bromhall, a hamlet in Sunninghill parish, Berks. Here was a small Benedictine nunnery, founded before the time of King John, and given at the dissolution to St John's College, Cambridge. Here also was the residence of Richard II.'s queen, Isabella.

Bromhall. See BROOMHALL, Cheshire.

Bromham, a parish with a village in Bedfordshire, on the river Onse, 2 miles SW of Oakley station on the M.R., and 3 WNW of Bedford. There is a post office under Bedford; money order and telegraph office, Bedford. Acreage, 1827; population of the civil parish, 319; of the ecclesiastical, with Oakley, 569. Bromham Hall is the seat of the Dynevor family. A bridge of 26 arches crosses the Onse at the village. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Oakley, in the diocese of Ely; joint net yearly value, £270 with residence. Patron, Eton College. The church is very ancient but good, has a square tower, and contains monuments of the Dyves and the Trevors. There is a fine brass of 1435 date.

Bromham, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the Kennet and Avon Canal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ S of the Roman road to Bath, 3 miles N by E of Seend station on the G.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Devizes, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chippenham. The parish comprises 3519 acres; population of the civil parish, 1137; of the ecclesiastical, 932. The manor was held in the time of Edward the Confessor by Earl Harold, and belonged in the time of Henry VI. to Lord St Amand. Sloperton Cottage, in the north, near Bowood Park, was long the residence and eventually the death-place of the poet Moore. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £764 with residence. The church is Decorated English, richly sculptured, has a handsome spire, was restored in 1869, and con-

tains tombs of the Bayntons, an alabaster tomb of Sir William Teoctes, and a monumental tablet to Dr Season, who wrote "Season on the Seasons." The churchyard contains the grave of the poet Moore. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and almshouses. Bishop Webbe, the Somerset county historian Collinson, and Dr Season were natives.

Bromholm, a hamlet in Bacton parish, Norfolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of North Walsham. It once had a market and priory. See **BACTON**.

Bromley, a market-town and a parish in Kent. The town has stations on the L.C. & D.R. and S.E.R., is 10 miles from London, and stands on high ground, rising from the Ravensbourne river. It commands good views to the W, SW, and S, and has many fine residences. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The town hall is a brick structure in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1865. There are Conservative and Liberal clubs, a drill hall and gymnasium, a recreation ground, a school of science and art, a cottage hospital, a literary institute, and a bank. The town is governed by a local board of 12 members. The church has traces both of Norman and Decorated work, but was mainly rebuilt in 1829, and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles. It has at the west end an ancient embattled tower, surmounted by a cupola, and contains a Norman font, a brass of 1356, a monument of Dr Hawkesworth, the chief writer of the "Adventurer," and the graves of Bishop Pearce, Bishop Yonge, and the wife of Dr Johnson. It was enlarged in 1873, and again in 1884, and now has 1200 sittings. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £500 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The Church of St John is a stone building in the Perpendicular style. The living is a vicarage; net value, £325 with residence. Christ Church was erected in 1887, and is a brick structure in the Early English style. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Swedenborgian chapels, and a cemetery of 5 acres. Bromley College is a large brick structure, founded in 1666 by Bishop Warner, and repaired in 1765; gives residences and support to 40 widows. In 1875 the Gothic chapel in connection with this college was rebuilt. The civil parish comprises 4706 acres; population, 21,684; population of the ecclesiastical parishes of Holy Trinity, Bromley Common, 927; of St John the Evangelist, 2849; of St Luke, Bromley Common, 1135; and of St Peter and St Paul, 8505. The manor was given in the 8th century by Ethelbert, King of Kent, to the bishops of Rochester, continued with some slight interruptions to be held by them till a few years ago. A palace was built on it by one of the bishops soon after the Conquest, underwent improvements by successive bishops, was visited by Walpole and Pope, and gave place in 1776 to a new palace, a plain brick mansion, now the residence of the Child family. A chalybeate spring is in the palace-grounds, and another spring was formerly there called St Blaize's Well, which had anciently a small oratory, and was a resort of pilgrims in the Roman times at Whitsuntide. An old moated mansion, at the southern extremity of the town, belonged successively to the Banguels, the Clarks, and the Simpsons. Plaistow Lodge, Bickley Park, and Sundridge are in the neighbourhood.

Bromley, a township in Worfield parish, Salop, 1 mile NNE of Bridgnorth.

Bromley, a township in Ecclesball parish, Staffordshire, 8 miles NW of Stafford.

Bromley, a hamlet in Wortley parish, near Sheffield, W. R. Yorkshire, 7 miles SW of Barnsley.

Bromley-Abbotts. See **ABBOTS-BROMLEY**.

Bromley-Bagots. See **BAGOTS-BROMLEY**.

Bromley-Common, a chapelry in Bromley parish, Kent, 3 miles from Bromley town and railway station. It was constituted in 1843, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bromley. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £230 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church was built in 1841, and is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style. St Luke's, Bromley Common, is an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1889.

Bromley-Cross, a station on the Bolton and Blackburn section of the L. & Y.R., 2 miles N of Bolton, under which there is a post, money order, and telegraph office.

Bromley, Great, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands 3 miles SSE of Ardleigh station on the G.E.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ E of Colchester, under which it has a post office; money order office, Elmstead; telegraph office, Ardleigh. The parish comprises 2996 acres; population, 699. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £677 with residence. The church is a fine building of flint, rubble, and brick, chiefly in the Perpendicular style. There are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. Great Bromley Lodge is a chief residence, for many years in the possession of the Unwin family. The Hall is beautifully situated close to the church, with large ornamental grounds, and a lake 3 acres in extent.

Bromley-Hurst. See **ABBOTS-BROMLEY**.

Bromley, Little, a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ardleigh station on the G.E.R., and 6 E by N of Colchester. It has a post office under Manningtree, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1844; population, 341. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £373 with residence. Patron, Wadham College, Oxford. The church is an ancient building of pudding-stone, consisting of chancel, nave, and an embattled western tower. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bromley-Regis. See **KING'S BROMLEY**.

Bromley-St-Leonard or **Bromley-by-Bow**, a parish in Middlesex, on the river Lea, the Limehouse Cut, and the North London and Eastern Counties railways, near Bow and Stratford stations, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of St Paul's, London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bow, London, E. It has numerous mills and factories, with a brewery and distillery, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the East and West India Docks. The limits include part of the City of London Workhouse and part of Tower Hamlets Cemetery. The parish comprises 8241 acres; population, 70,000. A Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St Leonard, was founded at Bromley in the time of the Conqueror by William Bishop of London, and given at the dissolution to Sir Ralph Sadler. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London; gross value, £400 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church belonged to the nunnery, and has Norman traces. The vicarages of St Michael and St Gabriel are separate benefices; net value of St Michael, £300; of St Gabriel, £213 with residence. St Michael's Church was built in 1866-68, and is in the Early English style. St Andrew's and St Gabriel's were built in 1869. There are also the rectory of All Hallows, Devon Road, and the vicarage of All Hallows, East India Docks, with St Frideswide, the latter having a net value of £300, and built in 1880. There are a Wesleyan and various other denominational chapels, almshouses, and some charities.

Bromlow, a township in Worthin parish, Salop, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Minsterley.

Bromore. See **BREAMORE**.

Brompton, a town and two chapelries in Chatham and Gillingham parishes, Kent. The town consists of two parts, New and Old; the former has a station on the L.C. & D.R., 36 miles from London, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Chatham; the latter is on the brow of a hill overlooking the Medway, 1 NE of Chatham, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. A grand naval hospital, barracks for the Royal Marines Light Infantry, barracks and hospital for the infantry of the line, and barracks, with stables, for the Royal Engineers are here, all within the extensive fortifications which defend the dockyard and gun-wharf of Chatham. The barracks include a museum, containing models and relics, and there is a large military gymnasium. The chapelries are Old and New Brompton. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 6205. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Rochester; value, £500 each. Old Brompton Church is a neat edifice in the Pointed style, with a spire. New Brompton Church was built in 1866 at a cost of £5800, and is in the Early Decorated style. There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels.

Brompton, a suburb of London, in the parish of Kensington, Middlesex, between Knightsbridge and Chelsea, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of St Paul's. It has post offices under London, SW, and the railway stations of West Brompton and South Kensington. The north-eastern part is called Old Brompton, and the south-eastern part New Brompton.

Large part of the area is occupied by streets, terraces, crescents, and squares, chiefly of modern erection, and form a continuous town between Belgravia and Chelsea. A part, formerly called Brompton Park, was famous for nearly 200 years as a nursery-garden. Henry Cromwell, William Penn Ford, Count Rumford, A. Murphy, John Philpot Curran, Sir Richard Phillips, the Rev. W. Beloe, Charles Tueddon, George Colman, and John Reeve, were residents. See also LONDON.

Brompton, a large village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to the N.E.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Northallerton. The village has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Northallerton. Acreage of township, 3842; population, 1245. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor. Here is Standard Hill, the scene of the victory over the Scots in 1138. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £246 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is good, and there are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist churches.

Brompton, a township, a village, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the river Derwent, with a station called Sawdon on a branch of the N.E.R., and 8 miles SW by W of Scarborough, and it has a post, money order, and telegraph office under York. Acreage of the township, 5317; population, 702; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1405. The parish contains also the townships of Snainton, Troutdale, and Sawdon. The manor is thought to have been a royal domain of the Northumbrian kings, who had a seat on an eminence, now called Castle Hill, and it afterwards passed to the Cliffords and the Cayleys. The living is a vicarage, and includes the parochial chapelry (unendowed) of Snainton, in the diocese of York; net value, £183. The church is spacious and elegant. The poet Wordsworth was married here in 1802. John de Brompton, the Cistercian monk, who wrote a history of England, is supposed to have been born here. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist churches.

Brompton and Rhiston, a township in Church Stoke parish, Salop, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Church Stoke. Acreage, 1817; population, 144.

Brompton, New and Old. See BROMPTON, Kent and Middlesex.

Brompton-Patrick East or Patrick Brompton, a township and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Swale, near the Northallerton and Leyburn railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW by W of Bedale, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Newton-le-Willows. Acreage, 1238; population, 163. The parish contains also the township of Newton-le-Willows, and part of the townships of Hunton, Scotton, and Arrathorne. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of Patrick Brompton and Hunton, 856. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor and one of the principal landowners. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Hunton, in the diocese of Ripon; value, £229. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The Church of St Patrick, which is ancient, was thoroughly restored in 1864. The Aysgarth parish school is situated in the township of Newton-le-Willows.

Brompton-Potter, a hamlet in Ganton parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles E of Sherburn, on the York and Scarborough railway.

Brompton-Ralph, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 miles from Wiveliscombe station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Wiveliscombe (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2736; population of the civil parish, 360; of the ecclesiastical, 365. There are traces of a Roman camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £340 with residence. The church is old. There is a Congregational chapel.

Brompton-Regis, a village and a parish in Somersetshire. The village stands near the river Exe, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NE of Dulverton station on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Dulverton (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. It was once a market-town. The parish comprises 9029 acres; population, 682. A priory of Black canons was founded at Barlich in the time of Henry II. by William de Lay. Building stone abounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £286 with

residence. Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church was restored in 1887. There are Congregational and Bible Christian chapels.

Brompton-upon-Swale, a village and a township in Easby parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Swale, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Richmond. The railway station is at Catterick Bridge ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile) on a branch of the N.E.R. There is a post office under Richmond. Acreage of township, 1700; population, 435; of the ecclesiastical parish, with Easby, 875. There is a chapel of ease and a Wesleyan chapel.

Brom's Ash, a hamlet in Linton parish, Herefordshire, 4 miles E of Ross, under which it has a post office; money order office, Weston-under-Penyard.

Bromsberrow or Bromsborough, a parish in Gloucestershire, on the verge of the county, 4 miles SE of Ledbury station on the G.W.R. It has a post office, Bromsberrow Heath, under Gloucester; money order office, Redmarley; telegraph office, Eastnor. Acreage, 1810; population, 282. The manor was granted by Cromwell to Colonel Yate for his services in the Civil War, and passed to the Ricardo family, in whose possession it remains. Bromsberrow Place, the manor house, is an extensive mansion in a good situation. Perry is made in this parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £309 with residence. The church is ancient and excellent, and contains two standards belonging to a regiment of cavalry of the Parliamentary army commanded by Colonel Yate.

Bromsgrove or Broomsgrove, a market-town, the head of a poor law union, and a parish, in Worcestershire. The town stands on the river Salwarp, under the Lickey Hills, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the Bromsgrove station on the M.R., near the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, 13 miles NE by N of Worcester, and 144 (by rail) from London. It was anciently called Bremesgrave, sent two members to Parliament in the time of Edward I., and held long the estates of a corporate town, with bailiff, recorder, aldermen, and other officers. It consists chiefly of one street about a mile long, and contains many good modern houses, with some very ancient ones, curious and picturesque. The old Hop Pole Inn, a beautiful half-timbered house of 1572, was restored in 1867, and is now used as a bank. Bromsgrove has a head post, money order, and telegraph office, a railway station, two banks, a town-hall of 1832, a grammar school, a college, a literary institute, a large drill hall, a school of art, a cottage hospital, a corn exchange, a police station, and a workhouse; and it is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and publishes two weekly newspapers. It is governed by a local board. The parish church is a fine building situated on an eminence at the west side of the town; the exterior is mainly Decorated and Perpendicular, the interior contains some Early English arches, eleven stained-glass windows, a fine organ, and a recently erected chancel screen; it has a tower and spire 200 feet high, was restored in 1858 by Sir G. Gilbert Scott at a cost of £5600, and contains several altar-tombs and brasses to members of the Talbot family and others. All Saints is a separate ecclesiastical parish; the church was erected in 1874 in the Decorated style. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1863, in the Decorated English style of architecture, and forms a conspicuous object to travellers entering the town. There are also Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist churches. The grammar school dates from the time of Edward VI., and holds a scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford. It was reorganized by the Charity Commissioners in 1868, and considerably enlarged in 1883; new buildings were added in 1893, called the "Lytlington House." A weekly market is held on Tuesday; cattle fairs are held on the second and last Tuesday of each month except December, when they are held on the first three Tuesdays; there is also a pleasure, cattle, and horse fair on 24 June. A considerable linen manufacture was formerly carried on, but has ceased, and the chief manufacture now is nails; there is also a button manufactory. Lord Windsor is lord of the manor. Area of the civil parish, 11,649 acres; population, 13,006; of the ecclesiastical parishes of St John the Baptist, 4788, and All Saints, 4280. The parish includes also the ecclesiastical parish of Catshill and portion of that of Lickey, and the hamlets of Dadford, Sidemore, Bureot, and Rockhill. The Lickey Hills, a little north of the town,

are on the watershed between the Severn and the Trent, and command delightful views. A Premonstratensian priory was founded in the time of Henry I. at Dodford, and part of it is included in a farmhouse. There are mission churches at Dodford and Sidemoor, and a Baptist chapel at the former, and a Methodist chapel at the latter. Dodford is chiefly occupied by market gardens, the principal product being strawberries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £500 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The living of All Saints is a vicarage, in the gift of the Vicar of Bromsgrove; gross value, £299 with residence. The vicarage of Lickey is a separate benefice, also in the gift of the Vicar of Bromsgrove.

Bromston, a hamlet in St Peter parish, Kent, near Broadstairs.

Bromwich, Castle. See CASTLE BROMWICH.

Bromwich, Little, a hamlet in Aston parish, Warwickshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of and within the parliamentary borough of Birmingham. It is included in the ecclesiastical parish of Ward End.

Bromwich, West. See WEST BROMWICH.

Bromyard, a small market-town, a township, the head of a poor law union, and a parish in Herefordshire. The town stands on the river Frome, 12 miles E of Leominster, 14 SW of Worcester, 14 NE of Hereford, and 134 from London; and has a station on the Worcester and Bromyard branch of the G.W.R. It has pleasant, well-wooded, hilly environs, and consists of a few streets. Many of the houses are old and wooden; but the town has been much improved in recent years, and many new houses erected. It sent members to Parliament in the time of Edward I., and is now a seat of a county court, publishes a weekly newspaper, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Worcester, two banks, a church, a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a cottage hospital, and Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The church is chiefly Norman, consists of nave, chancel, aisles, with a central embattled tower, contains an ancient altar-tomb of a Baskerville, a number of other monuments, some stained windows, and was anciently collegiate for three prebendaries. A large building erected in 1871 is used as a temperance hall and assembly rooms. There is a small trade in malting and tanning, and a manufacture of spade handles; but agriculture is the chief interest. A weekly market is held on Thursdays, fortnightly stock sales on Thursdays, and fairs on the Thursday before 25 March, the 25 March, 1 May, 3 May, the Thursday before 25 July, 29 September, and the Thursday before 29 October. Bromyard is noted for its races, which are called "The Herefordshire Derby," and take place on the Downs about a mile from the town. Acreage of township, 165; population, 1460; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2913. The parish contains also the townships of Winslow, Linton, and Norton with Brockhampton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £303 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The work-house is in Linton township.

Bron or **Bryn**, an ancient British name or prefix, signifying a slope, a hill side, an eminence, or a hill.

Broncastellan, a township in Llanbadarn-fawr parish, Cardiganshire, on the river Rheidel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Aberystwith. Acreage, 508; population, 139.

Broncoed, a township in Mold parish, Flintshire, 1 mile from Mold. It contains the hamlet of Gwernynydd.

Brondebury, an ancient hamlet in Willesden parish, Middlesex, adjoining Kilburn and West Hampstead, 2 miles E of Willesden, and 3 from the Marble Arch, Hyde Park, on the main high road to Edgware. Population, 5622. It has stations on the North London and Metropolitan railways, and is being rapidly covered with houses. It gives the name to a prebendal stall in St Paul's Cathedral, its lands having been attached to that office from a remote period, and it was formed into an ecclesiastical district in 1867. The district includes portions of the parishes of Willesden and Kilburn, with the hamlet of Mapesbury which, like Broudesbury, furnishes the name to a prebendal stall in the Metropolitan Cathedral. The church, erected in 1866 at a cost of £9000, defrayed by the Rev. W. C. Williams, D.D., F.R.A.S., is a building of stone in the Early English style. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London; gross yearly value, £275

(a rectory-house was built in 1892). There is a Baptist chapel and an English Presbyterian church, the latter erected in 1888-89.

Brongwyn, a parish in Cardiganshire, near the river Teifi, 2 miles NW of Newcastle-Emlyn, and 11 W by N of Llandyssil station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Newcastle-Emlyn (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1645; population, 254. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Bettws-Evan, in the diocese of St Davids. The church is good, and there is a Congregational chapel.

Bronington or New Fenns, a township-chapelry in Hammer parish, Flintshire, 1 mile W of Fenns Bank station on the Cambrian railway, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Whitechurch. It has a post office under Whitechurch (Salop); money order offices, Whitechurch and Hammer; telegraph office, Hammer. There are large brick and tile works, and peat moss litter works. Acreage, 4692, much of which is peat; population, 624. The benefice is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; value, £110.

Bronllys, a township in Llanbister parish, Radnorshire, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Knighton.

Bronllys, Bryonllis or Brynllys, a village and a parish in Brecknockshire. The village stands on the river Llyfai, 1 mile NW of Talgarth, and 7 miles SW of Hay, and has a post office under Talgarth (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. The parish comprises 2187 acres; population, 297. A ruined castle here has been thought by some to be of Phœnician origin, but was really a structure of the 13th century, built after the model of the round tower of Pembroke Castle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £131 with residence. The church has some Norman windows and a detached bell-tower. There is also a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Bronsil Castle, an ancient ruined castle in Eastnor parish, Herefordshire, 2 miles E of Ledbury, near Eastnor Castle. It was surrounded by a double moat, and was once the residence of Lord Beauchamp, Lord Treasurer to Henry VI.

Bronwydd Arms, a railway station in South Wales, on the Carmarthen and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R., 3 miles NNW of Carmarthen. There is a post office (R.S.O.) under Carmarthen, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Bronygarth, a township in St Martin parish, Salop, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Chirk, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Oswestry. It has a post office under Ruabon; money order office, The Lodge; telegraph office, Chirk. It is part of The Lodge ecclesiastical parish.

Brook, a parish in the Isle of Wight, on the SW coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Brightstone. There is a post office under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Brightstone. Acreage, 995; population of the civil parish, 250; of the ecclesiastical, 183. The manor belonged formerly to the Bowermans, and belongs now to the Seely family. The manor-house was built toward the close of last century, and occupies the site of a previous one in which Henry VII. was entertained. The coast includes Brook Chine and Brook Point, at the latter of which are remains of a very curious mass of petrified trees. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £250. The church is a very late structure, picturesquely situated, and was gutted by fire in 1863, but was rebuilt in 1864 in the Gothic style. The long ledge of rocks makes this a dangerous coast, and lifeboats are stationed at Brooks, Brightstone, and Atherfield.

Brook, a hamlet in Bramshaw parish, Hants, 7 miles SW of Romsey.

Brook, a tithing in Kings-Somerton parish, Hants, 7 miles N of Romsey.

Brook, a locality with a strong mineral spring, near Tavistock, in Devonshire.

Brook, a parish in Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Wye station on the S.E.R., and 4 NE of Ashford, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Willesborough. Acreage, 588; population, 143. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £176. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury and Sir C. Honeywood, alternately.

Brook or Gasper, a hamlet in Stourton parish, Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Mere.

Brooke, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on an affluent of the river Yare, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Loddon. The nearest station is Trowse, a suburb of Norwich, distant 6 miles. The village is 7 miles from Norwich, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Loddon. Acreage of parish, 2153; population, 629. Brooke Hall, Brooke House, and Brooke Lodge are the chief residences, and the first of these is an edifice in the Grecian style, built in 1830. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £152 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone in the Early English style, and there is also a Baptist chapel.

Brooke, a village and a parish in Rutland, on the brook Gwash, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Oakham station on the M.R. Post town, Oakham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 1439; population, 102. A small Augustinian priory was founded here in the time of Richard I. by Hugh Ferrers, made subordinate to the monastery of Kenilworth, and given at the dissolution to Anthony Cope. The living is a chapelry, annexed with Eggleton and Langham to the vicarage of Oakham, in the diocese of Peterborough; united gross yearly value, £800 with residence. It derives its name from the little brook (Saxon, *broc*) above mentioned. The church has been thoroughly restored in the Jacobean, its original style.

Brookend, a locality in Woolaston parish, Gloucestershire, 4 miles S of Lydney. It has a post office under Lydney, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Brookend, a hamlet in Shenley parish, Bucks, near the L. & N.W.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Fenny-Stratford.

Brookend, Beds. See NORTILL.

Brookfield or Highgate-Rise, an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1853 out of the civil parish of St Pancras, Middlesex, near Highgate. It is in the northern metropolitan postal district. Population, 4123. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London; gross yearly value, £442 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church, a building of stone in the Gothic style, was erected in 1853. There is a mission room and parish house erected in 1883.

Brook-Green, a village in Fulham parish, Middlesex, adjacent to the north side of Hammersmith. It has a group of Roman Catholic buildings, including a church, some almshouses, a Normal college, and reformatories for boys and girls.

Brookhampton, a township in Holdgate parish, Salop, 8 miles SW of Much-Wenlock.

Brookhampton, a tithing in Newington parish, Oxford, on the river Thame, 2 miles N of Drayton.

Brookhill, a seat on the east side of the mouth of Dartmouth Harbour, Devonshire, in a wooded cove, screened by hills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Dartmouth. The house contains souvenirs of Sir Walter Raleigh, and a rich series of historical embellishments, and the grounds show fine scenic features and contain the foundations of an ancient strong castle.

Brookhouse, a hamlet in Laughton-en-le-Morthen parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Tickhill.

Brookhouse, part of the village of Caton, in the parish of Lancaster, Lancashire. See CATON.

Brookhouses, a hamlet in Cheadle parish, Staffordshire, near Cheadle. The Cheadle gasworks are situated here.

Brookland, a parish in Kent, with a station on the S.E.R., 68 miles from London. It has a post office under New Romney (S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1892; population of the civil parish, 395; of the ecclesiastical, with Fairfield, 465. The living is a vicarage, with Fairfield, in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £300 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is Early English, and has a leaden-figured Norman font, and the bell-tower stands detached, and is constructed of timber. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Brooklands, a suburb of Manchester, in Baguley ecclesiastical and Bowdon civil parish, Cheshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Altrincham, and 6 S of Manchester. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester, and a station on the Manchester and Altrincham section of the L. & N.W.R.

Brook, North, a locality $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Exeter, in Devonshire, with a post office under Exeter.

Brook, North and South, two tithings in Mitcheldever parish, Hants, 7 miles NNE of Winchester.

Brooksby, a parish in Leicestershire, on the river Wreak, and on the Syston and Peterborough branch of the M.R., 3 miles E of the Fosse Way, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Melton-Mowbray. It has a station on the railway, and its post town is Leicester; money order office, Rearsby; telegraph office at Brooksby station. Acreage, 867; population, 42. Brooksby Hall was formerly the seat of the Villierses, and was the birthplace of the first Villiers Duke of Buckingham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £200. The church, a fine building of stone in the Decorated style, contains monuments of the Villierses.

Brook-Street, a hamlet in South Weald parish, Essex, on Watling Street and the Ingerburn river, near the G.E.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Brentwood. A leper hospital, with chapel, was founded here before the time of Edward I. by the Bruyans.

Brookthorpe or Brookthorp or Brookthrop, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, under the Wolds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Haresfield station on the M.R., and 4 miles S of Gloucester. There is a post office under Gloucester, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 1094; population, 180; of the ecclesiastical with Whaddon, 426. The living is a vicarage united with the vicarage of Whaddon and part of Tuffley in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £254 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, two turns, and the Neeld family, one turn. The church is Early English, with a saddle-back tower, and has on the cornice of the south porch a curious inscription relating to the execution of Charles I.

Brookwood, a necropolis with branch railway to it near Woking, in Surrey. See WOKING.

Broom, a hamlet in Southill parish, Beds, 2 miles SW of Biggleswade, under which it has a post office, and at which is the money order and telegraph office.

Broom, a township in St Oswald parish, Durham, 2 miles W of Durham city, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 1086; population, 1508. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor. There is a small mission church at Broom Park, erected in 1889. Bear Park, a populous colliery district and ecclesiastical parish, includes this township. The church is Early English, and was built in 1879. The living of Bear Park is a vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham; net value, £300. There is also a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Broom or King's Broom, a hamlet in Bidford parish, Warwickshire, 2 miles S of Alcester. It has a station, Broom Junction, on the Midland and East and West Junction railways, and a post office under Redditch; money order office, Bidford; telegraph office at the railway station.

Broom or Broome, a parish in Worcestershire, 1 mile E of Churchill station on the G.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stourbridge, which is the post town; money order office, Clent; telegraph office, Hagley. Acreage, 731; population, 109. Broom House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £160 with residence. The church is a brick structure, with a tower, and contains a marble figure and tablet by Flaxman to Mrs. Hill.

Broom and Rowton, a township in Stokesay, Chlunghord, and Hopesay parishes, Salop, 10 miles NE of Knighton, with a station on the L. & N.W.R.

Broomhill, a hamlet in Margam parish, Glamorgan, 2 miles SE of Aberavon.

Broom, a township in Cardington parish, Salop, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Church-Stretton.

Broome, a parish in Norfolk, near the Waveney river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ellingham station, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Ditchingham station on the G.E.R., and 2 miles NNE of Bungay, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 1459; population, 491. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £191 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint and rubble in the Early Gothic style. Broome House is a chief residence.

Broome or Brome, Suffolk. See BROME.

Broomfield, a parish in Essex, on the river Chelmer, near the G.E.R., 2 miles N of Chelmsford, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 2332; population of the civil parish, 898; of the ecclesiastical, 821.

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £218 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Albans. The church is a spacious building, with a large round tower.

Broomfield, a parish in Somersetshire, among the Quantock Hills, 5 miles N of Taunton station on the G.W.R., and 6 WSW of Bridgewater, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Kingston. Acreage, 4080; population of the civil parish, 384; of the ecclesiastical, 394. Fyne Court and Broomfield Hall are the chief residences. Much of the surface is picturesque, and some points command extensive views. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £97 with residence. The church is good, and the churchyard has a stone cross. Red deer are occasionally found wild in this parish.

Broomfield, Cumberland. See BROMFIELD.

Broomfleet or Bromfeet, a village and a township, forming with Faxfleet and part of Walling Fen an ecclesiastical parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Humber, the Market-Weighton Canal, and the Hull and Selby railway, on which it has a station for goods, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Stoddalthe railway station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Howden. Post town, Brongh. Acreage, 1745; population of township, 243; of the ecclesiastical parish, 451. The railway crosses the canal here on a bridge with a cast-iron span of 70 feet. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of York; gross value, £117 with residence. There is a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Broomhall (St Mark's), an ecclesiastical parish in the township of Ecclesall Bierlow, which forms the SW portion of Sheffield, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £600 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Sheffield. The church, consecrated in 1871, is in the Middle Pointed style, and has a tower with a spire, and contains a richly carved pulpit of alabaster, and a beautiful reredos representing the Last Supper.

Broomhall or Bromhall, a village and a township in Wreobury-cum-Frith parish, Cheshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Nantwich. Acreage, 1332; population, 127.

Broomhaugh, a township in Bywell-St-Andrew parish, Northumberland, on the river Tyne, adjacent to the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Corbridge. Riding Mill (R.S.O.) is the post, money order, and telegraph office, also the railway station. Acreage, 830; population, 234. Broomhaugh was a Roman settlement. There is a chapel of ease and a Baptist chapel.

Broomhill, a parish in Kent and Sussex, on the coast, near the Ashford and Hastings railway, 4 miles E by S of Rye, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 2495, of which 182 are water; population, 118. It is a member of the Cinqe Port of New Romney, and has no church.

Broomhill, a manor in Belbroughton parish, Worcestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Kidderminster.

Broomhill, a station on the Amble branch of the N.E.R. and a hamlet, in the parish of Chevington, Northumberland. Post town, Aekington. There is a colliery here producing excellent coal, which is conveyed to Amble on the coast, and there shipped.

Broomholm. See BROMHOLM.

Broomhope and Buteland, a township in Birtley parish, Northumberland, 3 miles ESE of Bellingham station on the North British railway.

Broomhouse, a hamlet in Abbeylands township, Alnwick parish, Northumberland, 1 mile NE of Alnwick.

Broomley, a township in Bywell-St-Peter parish, Northumberland, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Corbridge. Stocksfield (R.S.O.) is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 4135; population, 676.

Broom Lodge. See BROOMY WALK.

Broom-Park, a township in Edlingham parish, Northumberland, situated on the river Aln, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Alnwick, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Glanton. Acreage, 471; population, 50.

Broom Park, a seat in Barham parish, Kent, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Canterbury. The house was built about 1630 by a member of the Dixwell family, and has marked architectural features. The park contains some fine beeches.

Broomridge, once a considerable village, now annexed to the Kimmerton Farm, in Ford parish, Northumberland, 6 miles N by W of Wooler. This place, in common with Brinkburn, is thought to be the Bronenburgh where Athelstane in 938 defeated the Scots and the Danes; and Haltwell Sweire, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the south, was the scene of Earl Bothwell's defeat in 1558 by Sir Henry Percy. Cornhill (R.S.O.) is the post office.

Broom, South. See SOUTHBROOM.

Broomsthorpe, a township in East Rudham parish, Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Fakenham. Acreage, 435; population, 16. It is sometimes described as a parish.

Broomy Walk, an extra-parochial tract in Harbridge and Ellingham parishes, Hants, in the New Forest, on the river Avon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Ringwood. It includes Broom or Broomy Lodge, and comprises 6880 acres.

Broseley, a small town and a parish in Salop. The town stands on the river Severn, 4 miles NE of Much-Wenlock, 6 N of Bridgnorth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Wellington, and 158 by rail from London. It has a station, Ironbridge and Broseley, on the Severn Valley branch of the G.W.R., about a mile from the town. It extends away from the river a distance of 2 miles, in an irregularly-built street, crossed at intervals by small lanes. It is surrounded by a mining district, in which coal and ironstone are worked; it carries on manufactures of fire-bricks, tiles, and tobacco pipes, and it has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a bank, a town-hall, and a newsroom and library. A handsome fountain of Grieshill stone, in the Early Decorated style, was erected as a memorial to Mr. Pritchard, who was a native of Broseley and high-sheriff of Salop. The church is in the Perpendicular style, and was rebuilt in 1845 at a cost of £9000, with handsome square crocketed pinnacled tower. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Plymouth Brethren chapels. The town is within the municipal borough of Much-Wenlock, and is a seat of petty sessions. There is a fair on the last Tuesday of April. The parish comprises 1991 acres; population of the civil parish, 4033; of the ecclesiastical, 3047. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Linley, in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £327 with residence. Patron, Lord Forester. The rectory of Jackfield is a separate charge; value, £120 with residence.

Brothercross, a hundred in Norfolk. It lies on the coast, around Burnham-Westgate, and contains nine parishes.

Brotherick. See BROTHERWICK.

Brothers-Water, a lake at the head of Patterdale, in Westmoreland, 2 miles S of Patterdale Inn. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, and 72 feet deep, fed by the streams from the Red Screes, and it lies amid rugged masses of rock and mountain, and has a picturesque character. Its ancient name was Broadwater.

Brothertoft, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Kirton civil parish, Lincolnshire, 1 mile SSW of Langrick station on the G.N.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Boston. There is a post office at Brothertoft; money order office, Boston; telegraph office, Langrick Ferry. Acreage of the township, 1835; population, 235; of the ecclesiastical parish, 125. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £172. The church is a small building of stone in the Early English style, rebuilt about the middle of the 19th century, formerly belonged to Sempringham Abbey. Brothertoft Hall is a chief residence. There is a charity worth about £40 a year.

Brotherton, a large village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village lies on the river Aire, and on the York and North Midland railway, 3 miles NNE of Pontefract, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Normanton. The station is at Barton Salmon (1 mile) on the N.E.R. The parish contains the townships of Brotherton and Byran-cum-Sutton. Acreage of township, 933; population, 1308; of civil and ecclesiastical parish, 1413. Sir John W. Ramsden, Bart., is lord of the manor. A plot of ground near the church was the site of a house in which Thomas de Brotherton, son of Edward I. and ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk, was born while his mother was with a hunting party. Limestone of superior quality is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £276 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is very good, and there are Congre-

gational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and some charities.

Brotherwick, a township in Warkworth parish, Northumberland, on the river Coquet, adjacent to the N.E.R., 6 miles SSE of Alnwick. Acreage, 186; population, 23. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. The station is at Warkworth (1 mile) on the N.E.R.

Brotton, a township and ecclesiastical parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the coast, with a station on the N.E.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Saltburn-by-the-Sea, 6 NE by E of Guisborough, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office called Brotton (R.S.O.). The parish contains also the townships of Kilton and Skinninggrove and the mining hamlet of Carlin How. Acreage of township, 2076 of land and 321 foreshore; population, 3544; of ecclesiastical parish, 5622. Ironstone is extensively worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £300. Patron, the Archbishop. There are three dissenting chapels, a cottage hospital, and a church in the parish. The church is a new one in the Perpendicular style, erected in 1888; the old one is used as mortuary chapel.

Brough, a small old town, a township, and a parish in Westmoreland. The town stands on Watling Street and on the rivulet Swindale, in the valley of the Eden, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Warcop on the N.E.R., and 5 miles NNE of Kirkby-Stephen. It occupies the site of the Roman station Vettera, was very early a place of importance, but now consists chiefly of one long street. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Kirkby-Stephen, remains of an ancient castle, a parish church, three other places of worship, and a free school on the foundation of an hospital founded in 1506, now turned into a parish room or public hall. The castle dates prior to the Conquest, was sacked in 1175 by William the Lion of Scotland, belonged for a time to the Veteriponts, and passed to the Cliffords, suffered severe injury in 1521 by accidental fire, and was repaired in 1660 by the celebrated Countess Anne Clifford. The parish church is an ancient edifice with a tower of 1513 or earlier, and contains a monolithic stone pulpit and some old monuments. The great Westmoreland horse and cattle fair is held on a hill near the town on 30 Sept. and 1 Oct. The township includes the town, and is divided by the Hellbeck rivulet into Market-Brough and Church-Brough. The parish contains also the townships of Hellbeck, Stainmore, and Brough-Sowerby, and is sometimes called Brough-under-Stainmore. Area of civil parish, 21,650 acres; population, 656; of ecclesiastical, 984. Some doubt exists as to the precise boundary between the ecclesiastical parish and that of South Stainmore. Hellbeck Hall, once the seat of the De Hillebecks, afterwards of the Blenkinsops, stands on high ground, commanding an extensive view. An ancient cross, erected by William the Conqueror and Malcolm of Scotland to mark the boundary between England and Scotland, stood in Stainmore forest. The parish is hilly, and contains mines of coal, limestone, and lead. A chalybeate spring is near the church, and some Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £500 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. Lord Mayor Buckle was a native. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. In 1880, when the parish church was restored, a stone with an ancient Greek inscription was found under the old porch. The stone is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Brough, a hamlet in Elloughton parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, on Ermine Street, and on the Selby and Hull railway, adjacent to the Humber, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Hull. It has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office, and is sometimes called Brough-Ferry, from a ferry on the Humber. It is said to be the site of the Roman Petuaria, and Roman coins, bronzes, &c., have been found here. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Brough, a township in Catterick parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Swale, 5 miles ESE of Richmond, formerly a Roman settlement. Acreage, 1177; population, 105. An ancient hospital stood here, founded about the time of Edward I. Brough Hall formerly belonged to the family of De Burgh, but is now the seat of the Lawsons. There is a beautiful Roman Catholic chapel near the hall, built in 1887 by Sir William Lawson.

Brough, Skipsea, in the E. R. Yorkshire. See DRING-HOE, UPTON, and BROUGH.

Brough, Derby. See BROUGH and SHATTON.

Broughall, a township in Whitechurch parish, Salop, 2 miles E of Whitechurch. It has a Congregational chapel. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor.

Brougham, a parish in Westmoreland. The castle stands on the river Lowther, adjacent to its confluence with the Eamont, near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Penrith. Near the castle is the site of the Roman station Brovoniacum, and the Saxo town of Burgham, a place of note now extinct. Post town, Penrith. Acreage, 6226; population, 295. Brougham Castle dates from the Saxon times, was granted by William the Conqueror to his nephew, Hugh de Albinois, passed to the Cliffords, suffered desolation in the wars with the Scots, was rebuilt by the Countess Anne in 1652, and passed to the Tuftons. It comprised three square towers with connecting walls enclosing a large court, and extensive ruins of it, grand and striking, still exist. James I. was entertained here during three days on occasion of his last return to England; and the poet Wordsworth makes it the scene of the great festival at the restoration of the "good Lord Clifford."

"From town to town, from tower to tower,
The red rose is a glad some flower;
Behold her, how she smiles to-day
On this great throng, this bright array!
Knight, squire, and yeoman, page and groom,
We have them at the feast of Brough'm."

Faint traces of Roman works are seen in the vicinity, and several Roman altars, urns, and coins have been found. A neat, lofty, stone obelisk, called the Countess' Pillar, stands a short distance to the south, erected by the Countess Anne Clifford in 1636 to commemorate her parting from her mother, and sung by Wordsworth, Rogers, Mrs Hemans, and other poets. Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, crowns an eminence adjacent to the Lowther river, commands a brilliant view to the mountains beyond Ullswater, and has often been called the Windsor of the north. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £260 with residence. Patron, Lord Hothfield. The parish church of Brougham, dedicated to St Nician, stands in a beautiful situation near the river Eamont, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brougham Castle, and away from any of the parishioners. Near to Brougham Hall is an ancient chapel, originally erected in all probability for the convenience of the village of Brougham, long since demolished. It was rebuilt by the Countess of Pembroke in the year 1658-59. Being in a dilapidated state about the year 1840, Lord Brougham thoroughly repaired and beautified it, and it is still used for service on Sunday afternoons.

Brough and Shatton, a township in Hope parish, Derbyshire, on head-streams of the river Derwent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Castleton. The railway station is Miller's Dale on the M.R. Acreage, 1040; population, 56. The remains of a Roman camp were found here, and Roman coins, bricks, and other relics have been discovered.

Brough-on-Bain. See BURGH-UFON-BAIN.

Brough-Sowerby, a township in Brough parish, Westmoreland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Brough. Population, 128.

Broughton, a parish in Bucks, on the verge of the county, 8 miles SSE of Newport-Pagnell station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 NE by N of Fenny-Stratford. Post town, Newport-Pagnell, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Milton Keynes. Acreage, 937; population, 122. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £58 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early Decorated style, and has some ancient brasses and monuments.

Broughton, Aylesbury, Bucks. See BIERTON-WITH-BROUGHTON.

Broughton, a township in Wrexham parish, Denbighshire, near Offa's Dyke, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Wrexham, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Brynbo. Acreage, 1242; population, 5030. The inhabitants are employed in coal, iron, and lead mines, foundries, and quarries.

Broughton, a chapelry in Hawarden parish, Flintshire, 2 miles SE of Hawarden, and 5 SW of Chester. It has a

station of the name of Broughton-Hall on the L. & N.W.R., and a post office under Chester; money order and telegraph office, Hawarden. Broughton Hall is a modern mansion occupying the site of an ancient one. Ecclesiastically belonging to Hawarden rectory, it has a beautiful church and parsonage house close to it for the curate in charge of the district.

Broughton, a hamlet in Monkash parish, Glamorgan, $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}$ miles SW of Cowbridge.

Broughton, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands near to the Roman road from Winchester to Salisbury, probably on the site of the station Brigis or Brige, near the river Anton, and 3 miles from Horsebridge station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stockbridge (S.O.). The parish includes also the tithing of Frenchmoor and the hamlet of Pittleworth. Acreage, 345; population of the civil parish, 842; of the ecclesiastical, with Bossington, 986. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Bossington, in the diocese of Winchester; joint net value, £900 with residence. The church is good, and there are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Broughton, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 4 miles W of Warboys station on the G.E.R., and 5 NE of Huntingdon, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Warboys. Acreage, 2372; population, 301. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, about £220 with residence. The church, which was restored in 1888-89, has a very interesting Early English double piscina and an Early Norman font. There is also a Baptist chapel.

Broughton, a township, a village, and a parish in Lancashire, adjacent to the Preston and Lancaster railway, 3 miles N of Preston, with a station on the railway jointly with Barton, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Preston. Acreage of township, 2356; population, 610. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester, in the gift of trustees; net value, £190 with residence. The church is dedicated to St John the Baptist. The tower is good and dates from 1533. The nave was rebuilt in 1826, and there are a Roman Catholic chapel and school, and also a grammar school founded in the reign of Henry VIII. with an endowment producing £120 a year. The parish also contains the hamlets of Church, Ingol Head, Dorton, Lightfoot Houses and Sharoe, Haighton, and part of Barton.

Broughton, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands on Ermine Street, probably on the site of a Roman station, near the river Ancholme, 3 miles NW of Glanford Brigg, and $\frac{3}{4}$ N of Scawby station on the M.S. & L.R., and has a post and telegraph office under Brigg; money order office, Scawby. The parish includes also the township of Castlethorpe, and the hamlets of Manby and Gokewell. Acreage, 7073; population, 1257. A nunnery was founded here in 1185 by William de Alta Ripa. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £940 with residence. The church is an ancient edifice in mixed styles, and contains some interesting brasses and monuments. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Broughton, a parish in Northamptonshire, on an affluent of the river Nen, 3 miles SW of Kettering station on the M.R. It has a post and money order office under Kettering, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 1742; population, 978. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £500 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church, an ancient building of stone in the Norman, Early Decorated, and Perpendicular styles, was restored in 1854. There is a Union dissenting chapel.

Broughton, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cherwell, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SW by W of Banbury station on the G.W. and L. & N.W.R. The parish includes also the township of North Newington, and has a post office under Banbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Area of Broughton, 975 acres; population, 164; area of North Newington, 1108 acres; population, 373; population of the ecclesiastical parish of Broughton, with North Newington, 539. The manor belonged to the De Broughtons, passed to the Wykehams and the Fienneses, and belongs now to Lord Saye and Sele. Broughton Castle, the mansion of the manor, stands on low ground, engirt by a wide moat, and defended by a tower, comprises structures of the

14th, the 15th, and the 16th centuries, built by respectively the De Broughtons, the Wykehams, and the Fienneses, shows marks of injuries sustained during the Civil War, includes apartments where the death of Charles I. was decided on, and where Cromwell's officers were quartered before the battle of Edgehill, and contains some interesting pictures, old arms, and curious works of art. The living is a rectory, with North Newington, in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £740 with residence. The church is of the 14th century, with tower and spire, and contains some very fine monuments. There is a Congregational chapel at North Newington, and an endowed school with £50 a year.

Broughton, a parish in Salop, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW from Wem. It includes the township of Yorton, which has a station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Shrewsbury; money order office, Harmer Hill; telegraph office, Hadnall. Acreage, 904; population, 171. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £64. The church was built in 1858, is in the Early Decorated style, and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret and vestry.

Broughton, a township in Bishops-Castle parish, Salop, 1 mile NW of Bishops-Castle.

Broughton, a township in Claverley parish, Salop, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles E of Bridgnorth. Acreage, 904; population, 171.

Broughton, a hamlet in Stoke St Mary parish, Somersetshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Taunton.

Broughton, a township in Croxton parish, Staffordshire, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles W of Standon-Bridge station on the L. & N.W.R. and $\frac{5}{8}$ NW of Eccleshall, which is the post town. Broughton Hall is an old Tudor mansion. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £102. The church, built in 1630, is small, and has a tower with six very fine bells. It contains some ancient monuments and brasses, and ancient stained windows.

Broughton, Warwickshire. See BRUTON.

Broughton, a township in Kirby-in-Cleveland parish, N. R. Yorkshire, which comprises the hamlets of Great and Little Broughton, 3 miles SE of Stokesley station on the N.E.R. It has a post office at Great Broughton, under Northallerton, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Stokesley. Acreage, 3091; population, 504. A cairn, on the summit of a mountain here, is alleged to be monumental of a Danish chief. At Great Broughton, formerly a Roman settlement, the hills contain a good supply of jet. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels.

Broughton, a township in Appleton-le-Street parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles NW of Malton, which is the post town. Acreage, 866; population, 97. An hospital was founded here in the reign of Stephen by Eustace St John.

Broughton-Astley, a township and a parish in Leicester-shire. The township lies on the M.R., near the Fosse Way, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles N by W of Lutterworth, and has a station on the railway. The parish contains also the hamlets of Primethorpe and Sutton-in-the Elms, and has a post office under Rugby, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Primethorpe. Area of the civil parish, 2472 acres; population, 785; of the ecclesiastical, 773. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £600 with residence. The church is a large ancient building of stone, chiefly in the Early English and Decorated styles. It was restored in 1882. There is a Particular Baptist chapel at Sutton.

Broughton-Brant. See BRANT-BROUGHTON.

Broughton Castle. See BROUGHTON, OXFORD.

Broughton-Church. See CHURCH-BROUGHTON.

Broughton-Cross, a station on the L. & N.W.R., $\frac{2}{3}$ miles W of Cockermonth, in Cumberland.

Broughton-cum-Filkins. See BROUGHTON-POGGS.

Broughton, East, or Broughton-Field, a township and a chapelry, formed into a separate parish in 1875 from the parish of Cartmel, in Lancashire, which includes the hamlets of Aysome, Field-Broughton, Wood-Broughton, and Grange, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Cartmel railway station, and 9 NE of Ulverstone. Post town, Carnforth. Acreage, 3425; population, 1743. Broughton Grove, Broughton Hall, and Broughton Lodge are chief residences. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £241 with residence.

Patron, the Duke of Devonshire and three other trustees. The church is plain.

Broughton-Gifford, a parish in Wilts, on the river Avon, near the Kennet and Avon Canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Melksham station on the G.W.R., and 4 miles ENE of Bradford. It has a post office under Melksham; money order and telegraph office, Holt. Acreage, 1629; population, 667. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is of the time of Henry VII., was restored in 1878, and has a brass of 1620. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. In this parish Monkton farm was once a small monastery. Little Broughton, which was given by Henry VIII. to the Duke of Somerset, who was subsequently beheaded.

Broughton, Great, a township and a parish in Cumberland. The township lies on the river Derwent adjacent to the Cockermouth and Workington railway, on which it has a station. It has a post and money order office under Cockermouth, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 2073; population of township, 1447; of ecclesiastical parish, 2290. The parish is more extensive than the township, and includes Little Broughton and Ribston. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £149 with residence. The church is new. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house; also an endowed school and almshouses.

Broughton, Great and Little, hamlets in Broughton township, Kirby-in-Cleveland parish, N. R. Yorkshire. See BROUGHTON.

Broughton-Hackett, a village and a parish in Worcester-shire, 5 miles E of Worcester, which is the post town and money order office; telegraph office, Spetchley (goods) station on the M.R., which is a mile distant. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £55 with residence, in the gift of the Crown. The church is Early English, and was restored in 1856.

Broughton-Hall, a station on the L. & N.W.R., 5 miles SW of Chester.

Broughton, Higher and Lower. See MANCHESTER.

Broughton-in-Airedale, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the North Midland railway, 1 mile from Elslack railway station, and 4 miles WSW of Skipton, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Carleton. It is thought to occupy a Roman station. The parish includes also the village and township of Elslack. Area of the township, 2401 acres; population, 165; of the parish, 257. Broughton Hall is the seat of the Tempest family. At Broughton Hall there has been for many years a noted strain of shorthorn cattle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £184 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church was originally Norman, and still shows traces of that style, among these being two Norman doorways and a Norman font; the tower and pillars are Early English; the east window, which has evidently taken the place of a much larger one, is of debased Perpendicular style. There is a Roman Catholic chapel adjoining Broughton Hall.

Broughton-in-Furness or West Broughton, a small market-town and parish, Lancashire. The town stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the river Duddon, near the Furness railway, on the branch line to Coniston, 10 miles by road and 15 by rail NW of Ulverston, is situated on a slope, with houses of stone clustered round a regular square, and has of late years undergone great improvement. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carnforth, two chief inns, an endowed school, and three banks. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and fairs on 27 April, 1 Aug., and 6 Oct. for cattle and sheep, and fairs for hiring of servants at Whit-suntide and Martinmas. A manufacture of woollen yarn used to be carried on, and an export trade in roofing-slates, wooden hoops, and spale baskets is now considerable. Acreage of the civil parish, 7298; population, 1159; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1178. The manor belonged for several centuries to the Broughton family, and was forfeited in 1487 by Sir Thomas Broughton, who joined Lambert Simnel, and fell in the battle of Stoke. Broughton Tower crowns an

eminence commanding the town, and includes part of the ancient mansion of the Broughtons, with a brilliant and extensive view of the estuary of the Duddon and neighbouring mountains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle, in the gift of five trustees; gross value, £300 with residence. The church is an old stone building with Saxon remains in fair state of preservation, was partly rebuilt in 1873, with a beautifully situated mission church, in Dunesdale. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Broughton-Lane, a station on the M.S. & L.R., adjacent to Sheffield.

Broughton, Little, a township in Bridekirk parish, Cumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Cockermouth. Acreage, 1022; population, 820. There is a Baptist chapel and a Friends' meeting-house.

Broughton-Mill, a hamlet on the NW verge of Lancashire, on the river Lickle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Broughton-in-Furness.

Broughton, Nether, a parish in Leicestershire, on the verge of the county, near the Fosse Way and the Grantham Canal, 6 miles NW by N of Melton-Mowbray, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Old Dalby station on the M.R. It has a post office under Melton-Mowbray; money order office, Hickling; telegraph office, Old Dalby. Acreage, 2301; population, 400. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; value, about £368 with residence. The church has an embattled pinnacled tower, and is an ancient building of stone in the Gothic style. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a small charity for the poor.

Broughton-Poggs or Broughton-Pogis, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire, on the verge of the county, 3 miles N of Lechlade station, and 3 W of Alrescott station, both on the G.W.R. Post and telegraph office, Lechlade; money order office, Filkins. Acreage of the civil parish, 909; population, 88; of the ecclesiastical, 114. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, and until 1864 was united with Filkins; gross value, £300 with residence. The church is a small building of stone in the Early English, Norman, and Decorated styles.

Broughton-Sulney or Upper Broughton, a township, a village, and a parish in Nottinghamshire, on the high road between Nottingham and Melton-Mowbray, and on the verge of the county, near the Fosse Way and the Grantham Canal, with a station on the M.R. There is a post office called Upper Broughton, under Melton-Mowbray, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Hickling. Acreage of township 1902; population, 345. Stilton cheese is made in the neighbourhood, and bricks and tiles are manufactured. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £409 with residence. The church was partly rebuilt in 1855. There is a Baptist chapel.

Broughton-under-Blean. See BROUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN.

Broughton, Upper. See BROUGHTON-SULNEY.

Broughton, West, a hamlet in Doveridge parish, Derbyshire, 9 miles NW of Burton-upon-Trent.

Broughton, West, Lancashire. See BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS.

Brown-Bank, a shoal in the North Sea, midway between Norfolk and Holland.

Brown-Candover, a parish in Hants, 5 miles from Alresford station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office, under Alresford; money order and telegraph office, Preston Candover. Acreage, 2810; population of the civil parish, 259; of the ecclesiastical, with Chilton Candover, 348. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Chilton Candover, in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £339 with residence. Patron, Lord Ashburton. The church is an erection of 1845, in the Early Tudor style.

Brown-Clee, a hill, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bridgnorth, in Salop. It has an altitude of 1801 feet, comprises numerous thin strata of coal, ironstone, and limestone, overlaid by basalt, has much wood on its ascents, especially on the east, and is flat-topped. It has two summits, each marked by an ancient camp, Abdon-Burk and Clee-Burk.

Brown-Edge, an ecclesiastical parish in Norton-in-the-Moors parish, Staffordshire, 3 miles N of Burslem. It was constituted in 1844, and has a post office under Stoke-upon-Trent; money order office, Norton; telegraph office, Milton.

Population, 1052. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £204 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church was built in 1845. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Brown-Edge, a hill, 1000 feet high, close to Ashton-under-Lyne, in Lancashire, commanding views of Yorkshire Moors.

Brownstone, a chapelry, with a village, in Modbury parish, Devonshire, 2 miles from Ivy Bridge station on the G.W.R., and 3 N of Modbury. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Modbury, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is a bad specimen of modern Gothic architecture.

Brown-Gilly, a hill, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Liskeard, in Cornwall. It is 1100 feet high.

Brownhill, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in Batley township and municipal borough, W. R. Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wakefield. Birstall is the railway station and post office. Population of ecclesiastical parish, 4256. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield, in the gift of the Vicar of Batley; value, £245 with residence. The church is a modern building in the Early English style of architecture.

Brownhills, a village and an urban sanitary district in Staffordshire. The village is in Ogley Hay ecclesiastical parish, near Cannock Chase, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Walsall, and 6 W of Lichfield. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R. and also on the Brownhills and Aldridge branch of the M.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Walsall. There are extensive coal mines, giving employment to a considerable population. The village is governed by a local board. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Area of the urban sanitary district, 8842 acres; population, 13,703.

Brownlow-Hill. See LIVERPOOL.

Brown-Rigg, a hill, dividing the head of Long Dale from the head of Harwood-Dale, 9 miles S of Whithby, N. R. Yorkshire.

Brownsea or Branksea, an island and a chapelry in Dorsetshire. The island lies in Poole harbour, 2 miles SSE of Poole, measures about 4 miles in circuit, and forms a romantic group of glens and hillocks, with about 100 acres recently reclaimed from the sea. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the Sand Bank, where is a very beautiful road to Bournemouth, 4 miles distant. It was long used as a deer-park, but has now a village. A castle on it was built in the time of Elizabeth for defence of the harbour, and strongly fortified in the time of Charles I. for the wars. It was thoroughly restored in 1888. The chapelry was constituted in 1855, and is conteminate with the island. Parkstone is the post town, and the money order and telegraph office. The area is 1000 acres; population, 122. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £30. The church was built in 1854, and is in the Early Decorated style, of Purbeckstone, with a square embattled tower.

Brownshall, a hamlet and a hundred in Dorsetshire. The hamlet is in Caundle-Bishop parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Sherborne, and is an ancient place. The hundred contains Caundle-Bishop parish and three other parishes.

Brownsholme or Browsholme, the seat of the Parkers, on the W border of W. R. Yorkshire, in the valley of the Hodder, 4 miles NNW of Clitheroe. The house is in the Tudor style, dating from the reign of Henry VII., and contains the original seal of the Commonwealth, and some interesting paintings and antiquities.

Browside. See CHINLEY, BUGSWORTH, AND BROWN-SIDE.

Brownsover, a township-chapelry in Clifton-on-Dunsmore parish, Warwickshire, near the confluence of the Avon and the Swift, and the Oxford Canal, 3 miles N by E of Rugby, which is the post town. Acreage, 913; population, 72. Brownsover House is the seat of the Leighs. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Clifton-on-Dunsmore, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is Early English, and was restored in 1877 by Sir G. Gilbert Scott; it consists of chancel and nave, and contains a pulpit said to have been brought from a Belgian monastery. Laurence Sheriff, the founder of Rugby school, is claimed as a native.

Browns-Wells, a hamlet in Finchley parish, Middlesex, 1 mile SW of New Southgate and Friern Barnet station on the G.N.R., and 7 miles NNW of St Paul's, London. The Islington and St Pancras cemeteries are adjacent.

Brown-Willy, a mountain on the watershed of the NE of Cornwall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Camelford. It consists of granite, has an altitude of 1368 feet, is crowned by a pile of stones, serves as a sea-mark, and commands a view of the remotest parts of Devon and Cornwall, with part of Somerset and the Bristol Channel. A large stream-work for tin of its own name is at its base.

Browston, a hamlet in Belton parish, Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Yarmouth. Brownston Hall is the chief residence.

Broxa, a township in Hackness parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Scarborough. Acreage, 533; population, 41. Lord Derwent is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

Broxbourne or Broxborne, a village, a township, and a parish in Herts, on the river Lea. The New river also runs through the parish. The village stands on the verge of the county, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile W of the G.E.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Waltham Abbey, has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) The township includes the village, and comprises 1932 acres; population of the civil parish, 776; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1179. The parish includes also part of the town and chapelry of Hoddesdon. The manor belonged to the Knights of St John, and passed to the Cocks, the Monsons, and others. Broxbourne-Bury is now the seat of the Smith-Bosanquets, and here Sir H. Cock entertained James I. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £361 with residence. The church is a fine building of the Perpendicular period, dating about 1420, and consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and two small chapels, with a plain tower and beacon-turret; contains an old pillared font, Norman or Saxon, and many interesting brasses and monuments; was restored in 1857, and further repaired and improved in 1880. The perpetual curacy of Hoddesdon is a separate benefice. There are some decorative terra-cotta works, and some extensive nursery grounds in the neighbourhood. The village is also a favourite resort during the summer months on account of its facilities for boating and fishing.

Broxford, a township in Embleton parish, Northumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Alnwick, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Little Mill station on the N.E.R. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and sole landowner. Alnwick is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of township, 319; population, 20.

Broxholme, a parish in Lincolnshire, adjacent to the G.N. and G.E. Joint railways, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Saxilby station, and 6 NW of Lincoln, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Saxilby. Acreage, 1351; population, 85. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £181 with residence. The church, a building of stone in the Decorated style, was rebuilt in 1857.

Broxted or Great Broxted, a parish in Essex, on the river Chelmer, 4 miles E of Elsenham station on the G.E.R., and 5 NW of Dunmow, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Elsenham. Acreage, 3178; population, 588. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £320 with residence. The church, an ancient edifice of stone in the Early English style, was restored in 1876. There is also a Congregational chapel.

Broxton, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Malpas. It has a station on the Chester and Shrewsbury branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post and telegraph office under Chester; money order office, Clinton. Acreage, 2131; population, 558. Broxton Hall and Bolesworth Castle are the chief residences. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Broxtow, a hamlet and a wapentake in Notts. The hamlet is in Billborough parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Nottingham, and was once a parish. The wapentake lies around the hamlet, extends 23 miles northward from the Trent, and 22 eastward from Derbyshire, and is cut into two divisions, north and south. The north division contains 19 parishes; the south division 15 parishes.

Broxwood, a manor and a hamlet in Pembridge parish, Herefordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Pembridge. It has a post office under Leominster; money order office, Pembridge; telegraph office, Lyonshall.

Broyle, The, an ancient embankment about a mile N of Chichester, in Sussex. It extends a considerable distance N and W, and is thought to indicate the Roman station Regnam, but has not been fully investigated.

Broyallis. See BRONLLYS, Brecknockshire.

Brue, The, a river of Somerset. It rises in Selwood Forest, on the eastern border, and runs about 30 miles westward, past Bruton, Castle-Cary, and Glastonbury to Bridgewater Bay, near the estuary of the Parret.

Bruen-Stapleford, a village and a township in Tarvin parish, Cheshire, 7 miles E of Chester. Acreage, 754; population, 145.

Bruera. See CHURTON HEATH.

Bruern, a township which forms part of the ecclesiastical parish of Milton-under-Wychwood, in Oxfordshire, 5 miles N of Burford, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Chipping-Norton Junction station on the G.W.R. There is a post and money order office at Milton, under Chipping-Norton; telegraph office, Shipton railway station. Acreage, 1876; population, 38. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1147 by Nicholas Basset, and given in the time of James I. to Sir Anthony Cope. The buildings were changed into a private residence, and were destroyed by fire in the 18th century. Old fish-ponds connected with them still exist.

Burgham or Burgham, The, a stream of Montgomeryshire, falling into the Severn near Llanidloes.

Bruisyard, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the river Aide, 3 miles NE of Framlingham station on the G.E.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Saxmundham. There is a post office under Saxmundham; money order and telegraph office, Peasenhall. Acreage of parish, 1138; population, 252. The manor belongs to the Earl of Stradbroke. A chantry or college was removed hither in 1354 from Campsey, changed afterwards into a manny, and given at the dissolution to Nicholas Hare. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £60. Patron, the Earl of Stradbroke. The church, a small building of flint in the Perpendicular style, has a brass of 1611.

Bromby. See BROMBY.

Brumstead or Brunstead, a parish in Norfolk, 1 mile N of Stalham station on the Eastern and Midland railway, 3 miles SW of the coast, 7 SE of North Walsham, and 16 NE of Norwich. Post town, Stalham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 797; population, 101. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £140 with residence. The church, a small edifice of flint and stone, was restored in 1866.

Brunanburch. See BRINKBURN and BROOMBRIDGE.

Brund, a hamlet in Sheen parish, Staffordshire, on the Manifold, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Loughor.

Brundall, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on the river Yare and the G.E.R., $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Norwich. There is a station on the railway, and a post and telegraph office under Norwich; money order office, Blolfeld. Acreage of parish, 1012; population, 347. Brundall House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory annexed to the rectory of Witton in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £314 with residence. The church, a small edifice of stone in the Early First and Second Pointed styles, and dedicated to St Laurence, has a curious font said to be 700 years old.

Brundish, a village and a parish in Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Framlingham station on the G.E.R. There is a post office under Framlingham (R.S.O.), which is the money order office; telegraph office, Stradbroke. Acreage of parish, 2126; population, 377. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Tannington in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £150 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich. The church is a building of flint in the Perpendicular style.

Brundon. See BALLINGDON-CUM-BRUNDON.

Brunenburgh. See AXMINSTER.

Brunslley. See BRINSLEY.

Brunslow, a township in Edgton parish, Salop, at Tongley Hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bishops-Castle.

Brustead. See BRUMSTEAD.

Brunstock, a village in Crosby-upon-Eden parish, Cumberland, 3 miles NNE of Carlisle.

Bruncliffe, a hamlet in Morley-with-Churwell parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 7 miles W of Wakefield, and 1 mile from Morley railway station. It has a post and money order office under Leeds; telegraph office, Gildersome. There is a mission church and a Primitive Methodist mission room.

Brunthwaite, a hamlet in Silsden parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Keighley.

Bruntingthorpe, a parish in Leicestershire, 4 miles ESE of Broughton-Astley station on the M.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Lutterworth. It has a post office under Lutterworth, which is the money order and telegraph office. Conntesthorpe on the M.R. is the station generally used. Acreage, 1266; population, 258. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; value, £150 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1873. There is a fine picture of the Descent from the Cross, painted by a former rector named G. Freeman, an academician. There is also a small Baptist chapel.

Brunton, a tithing in Collingbourne-Kingston, parish, Wilts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Ludgershall.

Brunton, East and West, two townships in Gosforth parish, Northumberland, 4 miles N of Newcastle. Area of East Brunton, 956 acres; population, 133; area of West Brunton, 1143 acres; population, 78. Coal of superior quality exists here, but has in great measure been worked out.

Brunton, High and Low, form a township called Brunton in Embleton parish, Northumberland, adjacent to the N.E.R., $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Alwrick. The railway station is at Christon Bank, 2 miles distant. Acreage, 972; population, 33.

Brushfield, a township in Bakewell parish, Derbyshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Bakewell. Post town, Stockport. Acreage, 648; population, 26. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor and sole landowner. Monsal Dale ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile) on the M.R. is the station.

Brushfield, Hauts. See BRAISFIELD.

Brushford, a parish in Devonshire, 3 miles from Eggesford station on the L. & S.W.R., and 5 S by W of Chumleigh. Post town, Wembworthy, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Winkleigh. Acreage, 923; population, 69. The manor belonged anciently to Hartland Abbey, and has belonged since the time of Elizabeth to the Luxton family. The living is a private curacy in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £51. The church consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower. It was restored in 1878.

Brushford, a parish in Somersetshire, on the river Exe, 1 mile S of Dulverton station on the G.W.R. Post town, Tiverton; money order and telegraph office, Dulverton. Acreage, 2848; population, 370. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £350 with residence. Patron, Earl Carnarvon. The church is good, and was restored in 1887. There are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school.

Bruton, a small town and a parish in Somersetshire. The town stands on the river Brue, among a cluster of hills, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Frome, and has a station on the G.W.R., 117 miles from London. It is a place of considerable antiquity. A Benedictine monastery was founded at it in 1005 by Algar, Earl of Cornwall; changed into a priory of black canons in 1142 by William de Mohnn, Earl of Somerset; raised to the dignity of an abbey in the time of Henry VIII., at the instance of the then prior, who was coadjutor to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and given at the dissolution to Sir Maurice Berkeley. The town consists of three streets, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.), a bank, a parish church, a Congregational chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a grammar school, and an hospital. The church is Later English and large, has two quadrangular towers, one at the west end, the other at the north aisle, the former richly ornamented, and contains a fine tomb to Sir Maurice Berkeley and his two wives, and some other good monuments. The parsonage adjoining the church was built in 1822 from the ruins of the abbey. The grammar school was founded in the time of Edward VI. by Fitz-James, bishop of London, has £400 a year from endowment, and holds two exhibitions at the universities. The school also receives £300 a year from Hugh Sezey's Hospital, which is awarded in scholarships tenable at the school. There is a newly erected technical or trade school, with an endowment of £400 a year and about

80 pupils. An hospital, founded in 1618 by Hugh Sexey, said to have been a waiter in the town, maintains 30 old men and women, and 15 girls are trained for domestic service. It gives £1400 a year to various schools for educational purposes. Brewing and manufactures of horse hair are carried on. Dampier the navigator was a native. The parish includes also part of the parish of Eastrip containing Sheephose Farm. Acreage, 4907; population of the civil parish, 1788; of the ecclesiastical, 1582. Redlynch Park is a seat of the Earl of Ilchester. A Roman pavement was found in 1711 at Discove. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £168 with residence.

Bruton or Broughton, a hamlet in Whitechurch parish, Warwickshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles S of Stratford-on-Avon.

Bryan-Askham. See ASKHAM-BRYAN.

Bryan-Maund or Maund-Bryan, a township in Bodenham parish, Herefordshire, 8 miles NNE of Hereford.

Bryanstone or Blandford-Bryan, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour, 1 mile from Blandford station on the Somerset and Dorset Joint railway. It has a post office under Blandford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1644; population, 242. Bryanstone House here is the seat of Viscount Portman, is a large mansion after a design by Wyatt, has an octagonal staircase 30 feet in diameter, and stands in a park upwards of a mile long. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Dnrweston, in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £442. Patron, Viscount Portman.

Bryants-Puddle, a tithing in Aff-Puddle parish, Dorsetshire, on the river Piddle, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles NW of Wareham.

Bryher. See BREHAR.

Brymbo, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Wrexham parish, Denbighshire. The township lies on Offa's Dyke, $\frac{3}{8}$ miles NW of Wrexham, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It has a station on the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay railway, and on a short branch of the G.W.R. from Wrexham. Acreage of the township, 2543; population, 4213; of the ecclesiastical parish, 8345. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1844. Brymbo Hall was designed by Inigo Jones. There are collieries and extensive ironworks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Wrexham. The church was erected in 1837. There are Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels.

Brymmburgh. See BRAMBER.

Brympton. See BRIMPTON.

Bryn. See BRON.

Bryn, a township in Llan-y-Blodwel parish, Salop, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SW of Oswestry.

Brynamman or Upper Brynamman, an ecclesiastical parish in Carnarthenhire, on the Swansea Valley branch of the Midland and the Garmant branch of the G.W.R., 18 miles NNE of Llanelli. It has a railway station, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (Upper Brynamman, R.S.O.). Population, 1617. There are collieries, tinworks, and ironworks. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1889. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £16. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church was erected in 1884. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Brynamman, Lower, a hamlet in Llaogwicke parish, Glamorgan, adjacent to Upper Brynamman, 6 miles N of Pontardawe. It has a post office under Upper Brynamman (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels.

Bryncethin, a hamlet 3 miles from Bridgend in Glamorgan, with a post office under Bridgend; money order and telegraph office, Aberkenfig.

Bryncoch, a locality 2 miles NW of Neath, Glamorgan, with a post office under Neath, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Bryncodifor, an ecclesiastical parish in Dolgelly parish, Merionethshire. It was constituted in 1853, and its post town is Dolgelly. Population, 173. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor.

Bryncroes, a parish in Carnarvonshire, on the river Soch, under Mynydd-Rhiw, 12 miles WSW of Pwllheli railway

station. Post town, Pwllheli, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3717; population, 796. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £101. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Baptist chapels.

Bryncrug, a hamlet in Towyn parish, Merionethshire, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles from Towyn. It has a post and money order office under Towyn (R.S.O.), which is the telegraph office. There are Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Bryncwm, a township in Llanellidan parish, Denbighshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles S of Ruthin.

Bryn-Eglwys, a parish in Denbighshire, 6 miles NE of Corwen railway station, and 11 WNW of Raabon. It is divided into the townships of Bodynyddag, Bryntangor, Fanybedwell, Gwrthrina, and Llan, and it has a post office under Corwen, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3584; population, 312. Much of the surface is upland. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £131 with residence. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Brynfynon, a village in Llanfair-is-Gaer parish, Carnarvonshire, 2 miles NE of Carnarvon.

Brynford, a township in Holywell parish, and an ecclesiastical parish in Holywell and Ysceiogon parishes, Flintshire. The township lies 2 miles SE of Holywell. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1853. Post town, Holywell. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 704. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph.

Brynglas, a township in Llanfair-Caereinion parish, Montgomeryshire, 1 mile SW of Llaofair.

Brynglas, a station on the Tal-y-Llyn railway, 3 miles NE of Towyn, Merionethshire.

Bryn-Gwaeddan, a township in Llangadfan parish, Montgomeryshire, 7 miles WNW of Llanfair.

Bryngwran, a hamlet in Anglesey, $\frac{3}{8}$ miles N by W of Valley station on the L. & N.W.R., and 8 ESE of Holyhead. It has a post and money order office under Valley (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Bododern.

Bryngwyn, a township in Tremerechion parish, Flintshire, $\frac{3}{8}$ miles E of St Asaph.

Bryngwyn, a parish in Monmouthshire, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles WNW of Raglan station on the G.W.R., and 7 SE by E of Abergavenny. Post town, Raglan. Acreage, 1481; population, 252. There is a British camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £195 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Abergavenny. The church is Early English.

Bryngwyn, a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Arrow, 6 miles NNW of Hay, which is the post town. Acreage, 4587; population, 209. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's.

Bryngwyn, a station on the Llanymynech and Llanfyllin branch of the Cambrian railway, 2 miles W of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire.

Bryngwyn, a station on the North Wales narrow gauge railway, 2 miles N of Nantlle, Carnarvonshire.

Bryngwyn, Isa and Ucha, two townships in Caerwys parish, Flintshire, on the verge of the county, 6 miles ESE of St Asaph.

Bryning-with-Kellamergh, a township in Kirkham parish, Lancashire, 2 miles SW of Kirkham. Acreage, 1061; population, 102.

Brynkinalt, a township in Chirk parish, Denbighshire, on the river Dee, 1 mile NE of Chirk. Brynkinalt House, a modern Gothic mansion, belongs to the Trevor family, the direct line of which became extinct on the death of Lord Dunganon in 1862. It was the scene of much of the early life of the Duke of Wellington, his mother being the daughter of Lord Dunganon.

Brynkir, a station on the Carnarvonshire branch of the L. & N.W.R., 6 miles NW of Afon-Wen.

Brynlywarch, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomeryshire, 2 miles SE of Newton.

Brynmawr, a market-town and a civil and ecclesiastical parish in Breconshire. The town is $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Merthyr Tydfil, 22 north of Cardiff, and 173 from London. It has a station on the Ebbw Vale, Merthyr, and Abergavenny branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a

post office with money order and telegraph departments. Acreage of the civil parish, 1436; population, 6143; of the ecclesiastical parish, 6143. It was once a large seat of coal and iron-works, but the coal is exhausted and the iron ore is not suited to the present method of manufacturing steel. Markets are held on Saturdays, and fairs on Whit Monday and the Monday before 25 Sept. The town is governed by a local board, which holds its meetings in the Market Chambers, and is a seat of petty sessions. There are also a public hall and two banks. The cemetery of 11 acres was opened in 1851, and the churchyard was consecrated in 1888. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1875. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £230 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church was erected in 1872. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive and Calvinistic Methodist, and Presbyterian chapels.

Brynmennin, a hamlet in Llanegor parish, Glamorgan, 1 mile N of Toudun, and 4 miles NE of Bridgend. It has a station on the Llynvi and Ogmore branch of the G.W.R., and a brewery.

Brynmill Road, a station on the Swansea and Mumbles railway, 1½ mile SW of Swansea. Brynmill Park is adjacent.

Bryn-Saddler, a locality 2 miles SW of Llantrissant, in Glamorgan, with a post office under Pontyclun (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Brynshekin or **Brynsiencyn**, a village in Llanidan parish. Angelsey, 6 miles SW of Menai Bridge, and 4½ from Llanfair. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Llanfair (R.S.O.), a church, and three dissenting chapels.

Bryntalech, a township in Llandysil parish, Montgomeryshire, 2 miles SW of Montgomery.

Bryntangor, a township in Bryn-Eglwys parish, Denbighshire, 5½ miles NW of Llangollen.

Brynteg, a locality in Anglesey, 3½ miles S of Peotraeth, with a post office under Menai Bridge (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office.

Brynaelch-with-Tafolog, a township in Cemmes parish, Montgomeryshire, 8 miles NE of Machynlleth.

Bubb-Down, a wooded eminence in Dorsetshire, adjacent to the Wyemouth and Yeovil railway, 2 miles N by E of Evershot. It forms a conspicuous landmark, and commands a very extensive and brilliant view.

Bubbenhall, a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Avon, 4 miles SW by S of Brandon station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 SSE of Coventry. It has a post and money order office under Kenilworth; telegraph office, Wolston. Acreage, 1265; population, 234. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £116 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is good.

Bubnell. See BASLOW.

Bubwith, a large village, a township, and a parish in E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Derwent, and on the Selby and Market-Weighton railway, 6½ miles NE by E of Selby, and has two stations on the railway, Bubwith and Bubwith-High-Field, ¾ of a mile distant from each other, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Selby. Acreage, 1545; population, 566; of ecclesiastical parish, 1166. The parish contains also the townships of Harlthorpe, Foggathorpe, Gribthorpe, Willtoft, Spaldington, and Breighton-cum-Guoby. A bridge of three large and seven smaller arches crosses the Derwent in Bubwith township. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York, in the gift alternately of the Lord Chancellor and the Dean and Chapter of York; gross value, £205 with residence. The church is a fine edifice consisting of nave, aisles, and chancel, with square, embattled, and pinnacled tower. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels and several charities. Bishop Nicholas de Bubwith, who attended the council of Constance, was a native.

Buckabank or **Buckhow-Bank**, a village in Dalston parish, Cumberland, on the river Caldew, 1½ mile from Dalston station on the Carlisle and Maryport railway, and 5½ miles SW of Carlisle, which is the post town. It includes the hamlets of Unthank and Lidgey Closehead.

Buckby, Long, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands near the head of the river Nen,

1½ mile E of Watling Street, and 5½ NE of Daventry. It has a station of the same name on the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Rugby. Acreage of the civil parish, 4078; population, 2267; of the ecclesiastical, 2263. The parish includes also Long Buckby Wharf, a hamlet situated 2 miles from the village, on the banks of the Grand Junction Canal, and containing a mission church, and part of the hamlet of Murcott. Long Buckby has a large market-place, in the centre of which stands a fine coronation pole. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £305 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The parish church of St Laurence was probably built in the Early English period, and afterwards Decorated. Its restoration was completed in 1883. There is a Congregational chapel erected in 1773 with a minister's residence, and a Baptist chapel built in 1846. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the making of boots and shoes, and brewing, malting, lime burning, and brick-making are also carried on. Fairs are held on 1 May and 11 Oct., and during the summer months cattle sales are held fortnightly on Tuesdays. Buckby Hall, a modern country seat, is situated near the centre of the village.

Buckden, a village and a parish in Huntingdonshire. The village stands 4 miles SW of Huntingdon, and 5 N from St Neots. There is a station of the same name on the M.R. within 1 mile N of the village, and the Offord and Buckden station of the G.N.R. stands a short distance to the E. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Huntingdon. The parish includes also Stirlow hamlet. Acreage, 3114; population, 1048. The manor was given in the time of Henry I. to the bishops of Lincoln. The residence of the bishops, an ancient, moated, brick structure, was here till 1838, and then authority was given by order in Council to pull it down and apply the proceeds towards the providing of a new palace. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is a handsome edifice of stone in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and an embattled western tower with a spire. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, four almshouses, and other charities, £200. Bishop Malthy of Durham was vicar. Stirlow and Buckden Towers are country seats in this parish.

Buckden, a township and a village in Arnccliffe parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Wharfe, 11½ miles NE of Settle. The township includes the hamlets of Craye, Deepdale, Yokeothwaite, Beckermonds, and Oughtershaw, and has a post office under Skipton; money order office, Kettlewell; telegraph office, Grassington. The area of the township, which consists chiefly of moorland, is 16,076 acres; population, 239. Cattle and sheep fairs are held on 13 Sept. and 12 Oct. respectively. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Buckenham, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Yare, and on the G.E.R., 7½ miles ESE of Norwich. It has a station on the railway. Post town, Norwich; money order office, Burlingham; telegraph office, Brundall. Acreage, 928; population of the civil parish, 95; of the ecclesiastical, with Haslingham, 217. A Roman station is supposed to have been here, and there is a ferry over the Yare. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Haslingham, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £205 with residence. The church, an ancient building of flint in the Norman style, has an octagonal tower, and a stained east window.

Buckenham, New, a parish and a small town in Norfolk, 5 miles SE of Attleborough station on the G.E.R., and 7½ S by W of Wymondham, with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Attleborough. The town consists chiefly of small narrow streets, and is irregularly built. A weekly market was formerly held on Saturday, and fairs are still held on the last Thursday of May and 22 Nov. for cattle. The parish comprises 360 acres; population, 525. A town was founded here in the time of Henry II. by William de Albini. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £85 with residence. Patrons, the inhabitants who are ratepayers. The church is partly of 1479, partly earlier, and has a square tower. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and almshouses for four women.

BUCKENHAM, OLD

Buckenham, Old, a pleasant and very salubrious village in Norfolk, for the most part surrounding a park or green of 40 acres, 3 miles SSE of Attleborough station on the G.E.R. It has a post and money order office under Attleborough; telegraph office, New Buckenham. Acreage of parish, 5024; population, 1063. There is a fine old parish church with thatched roof, the patronage of which is vested in a body of resident trustees; value of the benefice, £86 per annum. The manor was given by the Conqueror to William d'Albini, and in 1146 William d'Albini the younger, Earl of Arundel, founded a priory here for Austin monks, and another for Augustine canons. A castle was built here by him on the site of an old Saxon castle, and as he made it his residence, the place was formerly of considerable importance. The castle is now in ruins. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels, and charities worth about £105 a year.

Buckenham-Tofts or Buckenham-Parva, a township in Norfolk, on the river Wissey, 6 miles NE of Brandon station on the G.E.R., and 8 SW by W of Watton. Post town, Mundford (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 666; population, 43. It is attached to Ickburgh, and these, together with Langford, constitute one parish. Buckenham-Tofts Hall, formerly called Buckenham House, is a chief residence.

Buckenhill, a township in Woolhope parish, Herefordshire, 6½ miles N of Ross.

Buckerell, a parish in Devonshire, on Icknield Street, the river Otter, and the L. & S.W.R., 2½ miles from Sidmouth Junction. It has a post office under Honiton, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1340; population of the civil parish, 243; of the ecclesiastical, 274. Buckerell Lodge and Hembury Fort are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £161 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is cruciform, and has a richly carved oak screen.

Buckfast Abbey. See BUCKFASTLEIGH.

Buckfastleigh, a small manufacturing town and parish of Devon. The town stands on the river Dart, and has a station on the G.W.R., 224 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and a town-hall. It dates from old times, was formerly a market-town, and carries on blanket, serge, and paper manufactures. There are also some tanneries. Fairs are held on the third Thursday of June and the second Thursday of September. The parish, which includes part of Dartmoor, comprises 5882 acres; population, 3009. The manor belonged to Buckfast Abbey, was given at the dissolution to Sir Thomas Dennis. It now belongs to the Earl of Macclesfield. Buckfast Abbey stood on the Dart, about a mile N of the village, succeeded a Saxon monastery founded in 918, and was itself a Cistercian establishment of 1137 founded by Ethelbard, son of William Pomeroy. The buildings of it covered several acres. The abbey has been purchased by the Roman Catholics, partly rebuilt, and is now a Benedictine monastery. Black marble and limestone are quarried, chiefly to supply kilns. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £250 with residence. The church surmounts a limestone eminence overhanging the Dart, half a mile from the village, is Early English, with mixtures of Perpendicular and Debased Tudor. The churchyard contains ivy-clad remains of an ancient church or chantry, and there is a Norman font in the church in addition to the high altar. There were originally four side altars. A chapel of ease was built in the Plymouth Road in 1894. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Buckhorn-Weston, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the verge of the county, 3½ miles WSW of Gillingham station on the L. & S.W.R., and 4 SE of Wincanton. It has a post office under Bath; money order and telegraph office, Sandley. Acreage, 1705; population, 491. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £273 with residence.

Buckhow-Bank. See BUCKABANK.

Buckhurst Hill, an ecclesiastical district in Chigwell civil parish, Essex, on the G.E.R., containing about 150 acres of Epping Forest, 10 miles NE of London. It is situated in some of the highest land in the neighbourhood of the forest, over which it commands extensive views, and has a station of

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the same name on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.). It was constituted a rectory in 1860. Population, 4130. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £400 with residence, in the gift of the Vicar of Chigwell. The church, a modern structure in Early English style, was first erected in 1837 and enlarged in 1864, 1879, and in 1892. The tower, with spire, was erected in 1879, and contains two bells. The mission church of St Stephen, built of brick in 1876, provides for the residents on the east side of the G.E.R. There are a Baptist, a Wesleyan, and two Congregational chapels, also a place of worship used by the Plymouth Brethren.

Buckhurst Park, the seat of Lord Delawarr, in Sussex, 6½ miles ESE of East Grinstead. The gate tower of the splendid, ancient, extinct mansion of the Sackvilles is adjacent.

Buckingham, a municipal borough and a market and union town in Bucks. The town stands on a bend of the river Ouse, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R., by which it has communication in five directions toward Banbury, Oxford, Aylesbury, Bedford, and London, and a branch canal of 10 miles, formed in 1801, goes from it north-eastward down the valley of the Ouse to the Grand Junction Canal and Stony-Stratford. The town dates from ancient times. Remains of a Roman villa were discovered within two miles of it in 1837. The Roman general Anlus Plantius on some spot near it surprised and routed the Britons under the command of the sons of Canabellin. The Saxon saint Rumbald, the subject of wondrous legends, was buried in it, and a shrine being erected over his grave and afterwards renovated attracted for ages crowds of pilgrims. Edward the Elder resided a short time in it in 918, and raised two forts for its defence. The Danes ravaged it in 941, and again in 1010. A castle was built on an eminence within it soon after the Conquest, but does not make any figure in history, and has disappeared. A great fire in 1725 laid waste 138 dwelling-houses, and destroyed property to the amount of £38,000. The town had previously been the capital of the county, but it then lost that character, and has never since acquired any great prosperity.

Buckingham is surrounded on every side except the north by the river Ouse, which is crossed by two ancient bridges and one modern one, all solid and substantial structures. It consists chiefly of one long irregular street, and is built almost entirely of brick. Its water supply is derived from waterworks constructed in 1893, and the water is obtained from the Akeley Hills, and supplied by gravitation. The town hall is a large brick structure of 1685. The ground floor contains a private council chamber and offices for the borough and county magistrates, and there is a large hall and a court room for quarter sessions and county court business on the first floor. The jail, a castellated structure erected by Lord Cobham in 1748 and enlarged in 1839, is not now in use. The church stands on the mound of the ancient castle, was built in 1784 at a cost of about £7000, and has a handsome steeple, 150 feet high. The church itself was formerly considered one of the ugliest in England, but since 1862 it has undergone extensive alterations, and has been greatly improved in accordance with the plans of Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., who was a native of Gawcott, a hamlet in the parish. The churchyard is surrounded by a broad, shady walk, and from its elevated position commands extensive views of the surrounding country. The living is a discharged vicarage forming a peculiar in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £478 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The Congregational chapel was built in 1857, and is in the Early English style. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The cemetery was opened in 1856, and has two neat chapels. The grammar school was the chapel of a chantry founded in 1268 by Archdeacon Stratton, has a Norman doorway, and fine carved seats, and is inclosed by ancient walls. It was restored in 1875 from designs furnished by Sir G. G. Scott, and its approach was greatly improved in 1890. The town possesses numerous endowments and charities, but they are all of small amounts. The workhouse cost £5500, and it has accommodation for 125 persons. There is a Nursing Home, established in 1868 in connection with the parish church, which now occupies a handsome building erected in 1887 at the cost of Lord Addington.

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Lambard's house occupies the site of a mansion which was inhabited some time by Catherine of Arragon, the first queen of Henry VIII., was built in 1611, occupied next year by Prince Rupert, and gave quarters for a night in 1645 to Charles I. Another house still extant was visited by Queen Elizabeth. The prebendary-house, of the same date as Lambard's, is a curious edifice with a crooked chimney.

The town has a head post office and three banks, is a seat of petty sessions, and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Monday and Saturday, and fairs on the third Saturday in June for wool, and Saturday after Old Michaelmas Day for pleasure. There is also a large fat-cattle fair and sale early in December. The town contains a brewery, three water and steam corn mills, several maltings, and a manufactory of artificial manure. Pillow lace is also made in the town, chiefly by the poorer female inhabitants. The town was regularly incorporated as a borough in the reign of Queen Mary by charter dated 27 Jan., 1553. This was renewed by Charles II. in 1684; and by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 the government was vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. From the 36th of Henry VIII. to the year 1867 the borough constantly sent two members to parliament. In 1867 the number was reduced to one, and by the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 the representation of the borough was merged in that of the county. Population of the town and municipal borough, 3364; acreage, 5007.

The parish includes the precinct of Prebend-End, the chapelry of Gawcott, and the hamlets of Lenborough, Bonrton, and Bourtonhold. Gawcott was formed into a separate chapelry in 1862. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; total gross yearly value, £478 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church, erected in 1828, consists of chancel, south porch, and western tower. Lenborough is 2 miles S of the town, Bourton 1 mile E, and Bourtonhold forms part of the town itself. Buckingham has given the title of duke to the families of successively Stafford, Villiers, Sheffield, and Grenville, but in 1889 the title became extinct by the death of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Buckingham manor belonged anciently to the Giffords, Earls of Buckingham; passed to successively the Clares, the Brookes, and the Staffords; suffered forfeiture, and was given to Richard Fowler in 1460; was restored to the Staffords in 1485, and forfeited again in 1521; passed to successively Lord Marney, the Careys, and the Brocas family; and was leased in 1574, for 999 years, to the corporation. Lenborough manor lay annexed to Buckingham manor till 1521, was held thence for nearly a century by the Crown, passed then to the Dormers, was purchased in 1718 by Edward Gibbon, Esq., the grandfather of the historian, and passed afterwards to the Goodriches. Stowe, formerly the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buckingham, is in the neighbouring parish of Stowe. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 2889.

Buckingham Parliamentary Division, or Northern Bucks, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 57,401. The division includes the following:—Buckingham (three hundreds of)—Addington, Adstock, Akely, Barton Hartshorn, Biddesden, Charnon, Chetwode, Edgcott, Foscott, Hillesden, Leckhamstead, Lillingstone Dayrell, Lillingstone Lovell, Luffield Abbey, Maidmoreton, Marsh Gibbon, Middle Claydon, Padbury, Powndon, Preston Bissett, Radvelcum-Chackmore, Shalstone, Steeple Claydon, Stowe, Thornborough, Thornton, Tingewick, Turweston, Twyford, Water Stratford, Westbury; Stony Stratford—Beachampton, Bradwell Abbey, Calverton, Castle Thorpe, Loughton, Shenley Brook End, Shenley Church End, Stony Stratford (East), Stony Stratford (West), Wolverton; Newport (first division of the three hundreds of)—Astwood, Blechley, Bradwell, Brickhill (Bow), Brickhill (Great), Brickhill (Little), Broughton, Chicheley, Clifton Keynes, Cold Brayfield, Crawley (North and Little), Emberton, Gayhurst, Hanslope, Hardmead, Haversham, Lathbury, Lavendon, Linford (Great), Linford (Little), Milton Keynes, Mulsoe, Newport Pagnell, Newton Blossomville, Newton Longville, Olney, Olney Park, Petsoe Manor, Ravenstone, Sherrington, Simpson, Stantonbury, Stoke Goldington, Stoke Hammond, Stratford (Fenny), Tyringham and Filgrave, Watton, Warrington, Water Eaton, Wavendon, Weston

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Underwood, Willen, Woolstone (Great), Woolstone (Little), Woughton; Ashendon (three hundreds of)—Ashendon, Boar-stall, Brill, Chearsley, Chilton, Dorton, Grendon Underwood, Ickford, Kingswood, Long Crendon, Ludgershall, Oakley, Shabbington, Woodham, Worminghall, Wotton Underwood; Winslow (part of)—Claydon (East), Drayton Parslow, Dunton, Grandborough, Hogshaw, Hogston, Horwood (Great), Horwood (Little), Marston (North), Mursley, Nash, Swanbourne, Tattenhoe, Whaddon, Winslow; Buckingham, municipal borough.

Buckinghamshire, or Bucks, an inland county, bounded on the NW and N by Northamptonshire, on the NE by Beds, on the E by Beds and Herts, on the SE by Middlesex, on the S and SW by Berks, and on the W by Oxfordshire. It has an irregular outline, but forms on the whole a slender oblong, lying N and S. Its only natural boundaries are the river Thames, dividing it from Berks, and a few miles of other streams, dividing it from parts of other counties. Its greatest length is 53 miles; its greatest breadth, 27 miles; its mean breadth, about 18 miles; its circumference, 138 miles; and its area, 475,694 acres. Its surface in the north is gently undulated, in the centre comprises the rich vale of Aylesbury, watered by the Thame, and in the south includes part of the Chiltern Hills, about 16 miles broad, with summits from 683 feet to 904 feet high. The chief rivers are the Thames, the Thame, the Ouse, the Colne, the Ousel, and the Wick. Lias rocks occupy a small tract on the NW border, adjacent to Brackley; oolites, successively lower, middle, and upper, occupy most of the county from the northern boundary to lines a little south of Stoke-Hammond and Aylesbury; cretaceous rocks, successively lower greensand, upper greensand, and chalk, the last much the broadest, occupy most of the county thence to the southern boundary; and rocks of the lower eocene occupy a tract on the southern border around Farnham. Fuller's earth on the eastern border, and some tolerable marble near Newport-Pagnell, are the chief useful minerals.

The soils include sandy, marly, and clayey spots, but principally range from rich loam to poor chalk. Little land is waste, and much is disposed in dairy pasture. Farms average about 200 acres, and few exceed 400. Approved rotations are followed on most of the arable lands; and wheat, barley, oats, sainfoin, and beans are grown even on parts of the Chilterns. Commons of some extent are at Wickham, Iver, and Stoke, and heaths at Fulmer and Great Harwood. Beech and oak are the principal timber; and the former, called in Saxon "buccen," is said by some antiquarians to have given the name to the county. Woods are plentiful on the Chilterns, in Whadden-chase, and around Brill. Much butter and some cream-cheese and condensed milk are made for the London market; the cattle are chiefly Hereford and Yorkshire shorthorns; and the sheep, variously Dorsets for lambs, Southdowns for mutton, and mixed Gloucester and Leicester for wool. Berkshire hogs are reared numerously on the dairy farms, many calves also are fattened there for veal, and over £20,000 worth of ducks is sent annually to London.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1893.

CROPS.	Acres.	LIVE STOCK.	Number.
Corn Crops,	102,628	Horses—Used solely for	
Green Crops,	28,870	Agriculture, . . .	12,913
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 26,345		" Unbroken, . . .	4,630
Permanent Pasture,	233,708	" Mares kept for	
Bare Fallow,	9,886	Breeding,	698
Orchards,	2,512	Cows and Heifers in Milk	
Market Gardens,	678	or Calf,	30,639
Small Fruit,	472	Other Cattle,	43,435
Nursery Grounds,	135	" heep,	219,376
Woods and Plantations, 30,732		Pigs,	26,022

The chief manufactures of Bucks are paper, woven silk, shoes, and wooden-ware, with straw-plaiting and bonnet making. Wood-work has become quite an important industry, the beech with which the county abounds being worked up into brush handles, bowls, wooden spades, and into wooden chairs of various patterns, which are produced in large numbers. Formerly lace-making was the all-important industry of the county, but this has now, for the most part, passed to Nottingham and other towns, where machinery is employed. The county is well supplied with railway accommodation, the chief line being that of the L. & N.W., which runs for

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25 miles in the NE, by way of Tring, Leighton Buzzard, Bletchley, and Wolverton; with branches from Cheddington Junction to Aylesbury, from Bletchley by Fenny Stratford to Bedford and by Winslow to Oxford, and from Wolverton to Newport-Pagnell. The G.W.R. crosses the SE tract, entering by Colobrook, and passing by Slough to Maidenhead, Reading, and the west of England; with branches to Eton and Windsor, through High Wycombe to Princes Risborough, and from thence to Thame and Oxford on the W, and to Aylesbury and Buckingham on the N. There are also branches from the High Wycombe line to Great Marlow, from Princes Risborough to Watlington, and from Colobrook to Staines. The metropolitan extension, opened for traffic at the end of 1892, affords facilities to Amersham and Chesham from all parts of the metropolis. The Grand Junction Canal traverses the NE of the county somewhat parallel to the N.W.R. from the vicinity of Tring to the vicinity of Stony Stratford, sending off branches to Wendover, Aylesbury, and Buckingham.

The county is divided into the hundreds of Ashendon, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Burnham, Cottesloe, Desborough, Newport, and Stoke. The hundreds of Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke form the Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of which, now a purely nominal office, is retained in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is given to members of the House of Commons who wish to resign their seats, in order to comply with the regulation which forbids resignation except by the acceptance of an office of honour and profit under the Crown. The ancient county is divided for parliamentary purposes into three divisions, and includes also a portion of the parliamentary borough of New Windsor; it has 207 ecclesiastical parishes or districts, with parts of 9 others. The administrative county includes two municipal boroughs, has one court of quarter sessions, is divided into 12 petty sessional divisions; and contains 221 civil parishes, and parts of 3 others; the boroughs of Buckingham and Chipping Wycombe have separate commissions of the peace.

The shire is in the Midland Circuit, the assizes being held at Aylesbury, where the quarter sessions are also held. The municipal boroughs are Buckingham and Wycombe, and the market-towns are Amersham, Aylesbury, Beaconsfield, Buckingham, Chesham, Colnbrook, Fenny Stratford, Great Marlow, Irvinghoe, Newport Pagnell, Olney, Princes-Risborough, Stony-Stratford, Wendover, Winslow, New Wolverton, Woodburn, and High Wycombe. The poor law unions are Amersham, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Eton, Newport Pagnell, Winslow, and Wycombe. The chief seats are Stowe and Clivedon, Ascott Park, Ashridge Park, Aston-Clinton, Bradenham House, Brickhill Manor House, Bulstrode Park, Chequers Court, Claydon House, Ditton Park, Doddershall House, Dorton House, Dropmore, Eythorp, Gayhurst House, Halton, Hampden, Haaslope Park, Langley Park, Lilies, Little Marlow Manor House, Little Missenden Abbey, Meutmore Towers, Newland Park, Padbury Lodge, Penn House, Shardeloes, Stoke Park, Taplow Court, Waddesdon Manor, Westhorpe House, Wilton Park, Winchendon Priory, Woodburn House, Wotton House, and Wycombe Abbey.

By the Local Government Act, 1888, Buckinghamshire became an administrative county governed by a County Council consisting of 17 aldermen and 51 councillors. Its meetings are held at Aylesbury. The county is principally in the diocese of Oxford, and forms an archdeaconry which is subdivided into the rural deaneries of Amersham, Aylesbury, Bletchley, Buckingham, Burnham, Claydon, Irvinghoe, Mursley, Newport, Waddesdon, Wendover, and Wycombe.

Bucks formerly returned three members for the undivided county, but by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, three divisions were made, one member being returned from each—namely, the Northern or Buckingham division; the Mid or Aylesbury division, and the Southern or Wycombe division. By the provisions of this Act also the representation of the boroughs of Aylesbury, Buckingham, Great Marlow, and Wycombe was merged in that of the county. Population (1801) 108,132, (1821) 135,133, (1841) 156,439, (1861) 167,993, (1881) 176,323, (1891) 185,284.

According to the census returns issued in 1893, the chief occupations of the people of the county were:—Professional, 2345 males and 1718 females; domestic, 782 males and 10,144 females; commercial, 4253 males and 89 females;

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agricultural, 17,842 males and 250 females; fishing, 17 males; industrial, 25,539 males and 7627 females; and "unoccupied," including retired business men, pensioners, those living on their own means, and others not specified, 10,970 males and 43,362 females; or a total in the county of 60,848 males and 63,190 females. The largest number of men employed in any one industry was, agricultural labourers, 12,064; general labourers, 3782; cabinetmakers, 3390; gardeners, 2159; shoemakers, 2002, and farmers, 1733. The chief occupations of women are, domestic service, with a total of 7996; millinery and dressmaking, 2006; laundry-work, 1425; and lace manufacture, 1108. There were also in the county 132 blind persons, 134 deaf, 91 deaf and dumb, and 632 mentally deranged.

The territory now forming Buckinghamshire was inhabited in the ancient British times by the tribes Cassii, Ancalites, and Dobnii; it was included by the Romans, first in their province of Britannia Superior, afterwards in that of Flavia Caesariensis, and it formed a part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia. The county made a great figure in the Civil War of the time of Charles I.; took the lead in raising arms against the king and in swaying the action of parliament, and was for some time the headquarters of the king's forces. Remains or traces of ancient camps and entrenchments—variously British, Roman, and Saxon—occur at Wycombe, Danesfield, All-Hollands, Cholsbury, Hawridge, Hedgesleydean, Mendedham, and Ellesborough. Icknield Street came in from Dunstable, and went past Addover and Princes-Risborough into Oxfordshire; Watling Street went past Fenny-Stratford and Stony-Stratford, and Akeman Street went across the north. Ancient castles stood at Buckingham, Castlethorpe, Lavendon, Whitechurch, and several other places, but have all disappeared. Remains exist of abbeys at Medmenham and Notley, of a priory at Missenden, of nunneries at Burnham and Irvinghoe, of monastic colleges at Ashbridge and Eton, and of a monastic hospital at Newport-Pagnell; but all remains of 14 other monasteries and 9 other hospitals, which once existed, are extinct. Eight churches show ancient Norman features, and two others are good specimens of ancient English. The county gives the title of Earl to the family of Hampden-Hobart.

Buckish-Mills, a fishing village in Parkham and Woolfardisworthy parishes, Devonshire, on the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bideford. It has a Wesleyan chapel, and a glen at it is a pleasing feature amid a range of cliffs and woods.

Buckland, a village and a parish in Berks. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the river Thames, 4 miles NE by E of Faringdon station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW by W of Oxford, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Faringdon. The parish includes also the hamlets of Barcot and Carswell. Acreage, 4505; population, 747. Buckland House, a seat of the Throckmortons, was built in 1757 after designs by Wood of Bath, and contains relics of Mary Queen of Scots and Charles I., some other curiosities, and some fine pictures. Carswell House stands about 1 mile to the W of the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £205 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, a fine cruciform building chiefly in the Early English style, was restored in 1870. There are Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, an endowed school, and some charities.

Buckland, a parish in Bucks, intersected by the Aylesbury and the Wendover Canals, 3 miles WNW of Tring, and 4 from Aylesbury. Post town, Tring; telegraph office, Aston Clinton. Acreage, 1609; population, 849. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £160. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church, an edifice of stone in the Early English style, dates from 1294. There is also a small Wesleyan chapel. Buckland Common is a hamlet $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the parish church. It has a chapel of ease and a small Wesleyan chapel.

Buckland, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the verge of the county, under the Cotswolds, 2 miles SW of Broadway, and 5 SE of Hinton station on the M.R. The parish includes the hamlet of Laverton, and its post town is Broadway. Acreage, 2275; population, 259. The manor belonged formerly to the Greshams. The living is a rectory with Laverton in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol;

gross value, £210 with residence. The church was erected by the abbey of Gloucester in the 15th century, and is a fine building with an embattled tower; it was restored in 1885. In the nave are ancient carved oak benches, and the east window contains some good painted glass. The register dates from 1539. There are many picturesque old houses in the village of the Tudor and earlier periods; in one of the 14th century, the rectory, built for the abbots of Gloucester, the ancient hall is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Buckland, a parish in Herts, near Ermine Street and the sources of the Rib and Quin rivers, 3 miles N of Buntingford station on the G.E.R. It includes the village of Chipping, and has a post office under Buntingford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1629; population of the civil parish, 376; of the ecclesiastical, 483. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Albans; net value, £155 with residence. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient building of flint consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, south porch, and an embattled western tower.

Buckland, a parish in Kent, near the river Swale and 1½ mile from Leynham station on the L.C. & D.R., and 3 miles NW by W of Faversham, which is the post town. Acreage, 336; population, 73. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £120. The church has long been in ruins.

Buckland, a parish in Kent, on the river Donr, is now part of Dover town. Acreage, 972; population, 4344. The surface is hilly. There are paper and corn mills. A lepers' hospital was founded about 1150. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £260. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, partly in Norman and partly in Early Decorated styles, has been thoroughly restored and considerably enlarged. There is an ancient yew tree in the churchyard, which was transplanted in 1880. A new organ was erected in 1884. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Buckland, a parish in Surrey, on the S.E.R., 1 mile ESE of Betchworth station, and 2 miles W of Reigate. It has a post and money order office under Betchworth (R.S.O.), which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 1876; population of the civil parish, 497; of the ecclesiastical, 473. Buckland House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £385 with residence. Patron, All Souls College, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1860. Spencer, the biographer of Archbishop Chicheley, was rector.

Buckland, a mansion under a very romantic mountain (Mynydd Buckland), on the river Usk, about 1½ mile SW of Talylont railway station, and 7 miles SW by W of Brecon. It is the seat of the Gwynne-Holford family.

Buckland-Beacon. See BUCKLAND-IN-THE-MOOR.

Buckland-Brewer, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands 3 miles from the coast, and 4½ SSW of Bideford railway station, and has a post office under Bideford, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Great Torrington. It was formerly a market-town. Acreage of the civil parish, 6111; population, 684; of the ecclesiastical, 676. The manor belonged in the time of Henry III. to the Brewers, and belongs now to the Rolle family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £148 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church, which was restored in 1880 at a cost of £1500, is large, has a Norman door and a lofty tower, and contains many ancient monuments. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels.

Buckland-Denham, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands on a hill, 3½ miles NNW of Frome railway station, and has a post office under Frome, which is the money order and telegraph office. It was formerly a market-town. The parish comprises 1432 acres; population, 428. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £182 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church has been restored. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Buckland, East, a parish in Devonshire, on an affluent of the river Taw, 2 miles from Filleigh station on the G.W.R. It has a post office at West Buckland, under South Molton; money order office, Filleigh; telegraph office, Filleigh railway station. Acreage, 1612; population, 111. The manor be-

longs to Earl Fortescue. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Filleigh, in the diocese of Exeter; value, £200. Patron, Earl Fortescue. The church is small. It was rebuilt in 1861, but the tower is ancient.

Buckland-Egg. See EGG-BUCKLAND.

Buckland-Filleigh, a parish in Devonshire, 6½ miles NW of Hatherleigh, and 14 S of Bideford railway station. Post town, Highampton; money order office, Shebbear; telegraph office, Dunsland Cross. Acreage, 3014; population, 159. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £163 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is a small edifice, which has been handsomely restored, with every window of stained glass by various artists, splendid oak bench ends, and much brass work. The green drives round the park are 3 miles long, and the woods are some of the largest in Devonshire. It was the birthplace of the celebrated Sir Faithful Fortescue, to whom a fine window was erected by his descendant, Lord Clermont. The views from the district embrace Exmoor, Dartmoor, and Brown Willy.

Buckland-in-the-Moor, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Dart, adjacent to Dartmoor, and 3 miles from Ashburton station on the G.W.R. Post town, Ashburton, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1493; population, 71. The manor, with Buckland House, belongs to the family of Bastard. Buckland Beacon is a rocky eminence commanding a very brilliant panoramic view. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Ashburton, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is small.

Buckland-Minchin. See BUCKLAND-SORORUM.

Buckland-Monachorum, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands near the river Tavy, 1½ mile from Horrabridge station on the G.W.R., and 4 miles S by E of Tavistock. It has a post office under Yelverton (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. It was formerly a market-town. The parish comprises 6715 acres; population of the civil parish, 1414; of the ecclesiastical, 1159. The manor belongs to the Lopes family. Buckland Abbey, a Tudor edifice, was the favourite residence of Sir Francis Drake, the famous navigator, and contains some interesting souvenirs of him. A Cistercian abbey was founded in the parish in 1278 by Amicia, countess-dowager of Devonshire, castellated by one of its abbots, given at the dissolution to Richard Greyfield, and garrisoned during the Civil War. Small but interesting remains of the buildings still exist. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £230 with residence. The church is Perpendicular English and cruciform, with a tower, and contains carved oak seats, and a monument by Bacon to Lord Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar. A Baptist chapel is in the village, and a handsome church and a Wesleyan chapel are at Horrabridge. The fast increasing village of Yelverton is in this parish.

Buckland-Newton or Buckland-Abbas, a parish and a hundred in Dorsetshire. It contains six tithings (Buckland, Duntiple, Brockhampton, Knoll, Little Minterne, and Plush). The parish lies 3¼ miles NE by N of Cerne-Abbas, and 6 E by N of Evershot railway station, and includes a village, which formerly was the seat of a market. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Dorchester. The civil parish comprises 6250 acres; population, 873. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Plush, in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £235 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The parish church has an Early English chancel and Perpendicular nave and aisles. The chancel was restored in 1870, and the remainder of the building in 1878. There are also Baptist, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Plush church is a neat structure of 1848, and was partially restored in 1883.

Buckland-Rings, a large ancient earthwork about a mile N of Lymington, in Hants. It forms an irregular circle, has a deep trench, a double vallum, and additional strong outworks, and probably was British. Oak and holly now cover the trench.

Buckland-Ripers, a parish in Dorsetshire, 2 miles from Broadway station on the Abbotsbury branch of the G.W.R. It includes part of Nottingham hamlet. Post town, Dorchester; money order office, Broadway; telegraph office, Upway. Acreage, 1255; population, 143. The living is a

rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £165 with residence. The church is good.

Buckland-St-Mary, a village and a parish in Somersetshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the verge of the county, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Chard station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R., and 6 W by S of Ilminster, and it has a post office under Chard; money order and telegraph office, Yacombe. The parish comprises 3654 acres; population, 586. Traces of a Roman fort bear the name of Neroche Castle, and relics of conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £300. The church was rebuilt in the nine years prior to 1864 at a cost of about £20,000, chiefly defrayed by the rector, the Rev J. E. Lance; is in the Decorated English style; consists of nave with aisles, chancel with side chapel, a south porch, and a massive western tower; and has ornate of coloured marbles, polychromy, statuary, and painted windows. Remains of an ancient stone cross are in the churchyard. There is a Baptist chapel.

Buckland-Sorum or Buckland-Minchin, a locality in Durston parish, Somersetshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Taunton. A house of regular canons was founded here in 1167 by William de Erleigh, but soon suppressed. The property of it was given in 1180 to the Knights Hospitallers. A nunnery and a preceptory succeeded the monastery, and the former consisted at first of the sisters of the Knights Hospitallers, but afterwards was separated from them and became Augustinian. The property was given at the dissolution to Alexander Popham and William Halley.

Buckland-Tout-Saints, a parish in Devonshire, 2 miles NE of Kingsbridge station on the G.W.R. Post town, Mounts; money order and telegraph office, Kingsbridge. Acreage, 1872; population, 260. Buckland House is a chief residence. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Loddiswell, in the diocese of Exeter. The Chapel of St Peter was mostly rebuilt in 1779. The place is named after the Tonssaint family, who resided there anterior to the 13th century.

Buckland, West, a parish in Devonshire, 6 miles NW of South Molton, and 2 from Filleigh station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under South Molton; money order office, Filleigh; telegraph office, Filleigh railway station. Acreage, 2592; population of the civil parish, 402; of the ecclesiastical, 292. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £158 with residence. The church has been almost entirely rebuilt, retains the tower of a previous ancient cruciform church, is in the Decorated English style of the Transition period, and shows elaborate ornate in coloured marbles, polychromy, and gilt ironwork. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Buckland, West, a parish in Somersetshire, under Blackdown Hill, near the Bristol and Exeter railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Wellington. It has a post office under Wellington, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3697; population, 785. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Wellington, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1863.

Bucklebury, a village and a parish in Berks. The village stands on an affluence of the Thames called the Pang, 3 miles NE from Midgham station on the G.W.R., and 7 NE from Newbury. It has a post office under Reading; money order and telegraph office, Woolhampton. The parish includes the liberties of Hawkrigge and Marlston. Area, 6130 acres; population, 1151. The living is a vicarage with the chapelry of Marlston annexed in the diocese of Oxford; joint net yearly value, £456 with residence. The church is an ancient building of chalk and flint, and contains some Norman work. There is also a Congregational chapel. There is an iron foundry in the village. In Marlston there is an ancient chapel of flint and rubble, which was restored in 1855.

Bucklershard, a village in Beaulieu parish, Hants, on Beaulieu creek, 6 miles ENE of Lymington. It was designed by the second Duke of Montague to be a town, with sugar refineries in connection with his West India estates; and had for some time several shippards, but the place is now of little importance.

Bucklesham, a village and a parish in Suffolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE from Orwell station on the G.E.R., and 7 miles ESE of Ipswich. The parish has a post office under Ipswich; money order office, Allan Road; telegraph office, Nacton. Acreage,

1826; population, 289. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £339 with residence. The church is of flint and stone, and was nearly all taken down and rebuilt in 1878. In this parish there are several crag pits from which numerous interesting fossils have been obtained.

Buckley, a large straggling village partly in Mold and partly in Hawarden parish, and an ecclesiastical parish in Flintshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hawarden, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E of Mold, with a station, Buckley Junction, on the Cheshire Lines railway and the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chester. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 2648. It includes the townships of Buckley, Bistre, and Argoed, in Mold parish, and Pentraffin and Ewloe in Hawarden parish. There are coal-mines in the neighbourhood, and a manufacture of fire-bricks and tiles is carried on very extensively. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £400 with residence. There are several dissecting chapels.

Bucklow Hill, a township in Rostherne parish, Cheshire.

Buckminster, a village and a parish in Leicestershire. The village stands on the verge of the county, 6 miles NE of Saxby station on the M.R., and $9\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Melton-Mowbray. The parish includes also the chapelry of Sewstern. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Grantham. Acreage of Buckminster, 1964; population, 328; acreage of Sewstern, 1117; population, 203; total population, 531. Buckminster Park, with a fine Grecian mansion of 1798, is the seat of the Earl of Dysart. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Sewstern, in the diocese of Peterborough; joint net yearly value, £125. Patron, the Earl of Dysart. The church is ancient, of various dates, and has a tower and spire. There is a chapel of ease at Sewstern, erected in 1842, and the Wesleyans have a place of worship at Buckminster.

Bucknall, a parish in Lincolnshire, on an affluent of the river Witham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE from Stixwood station on the G.N.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ W of Horncastle. It has a post office under Lincoln; money order office, Bardney; telegraph office, Southrey (R.S.). Acreage, 2543; population, 351. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £170 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The parish is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners for Draining Fen Lands.

Bucknall, two townships and an ecclesiastical parish in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Staffordshire. The townships are Bucknall and Bucknall-Eaves. Bucknall is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Hanley, and 2 miles NE of Stoke-upon-Trent; has a station on the North Staffordshire railway, and includes the hamlet of Ubberey. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stoke-upon-Trent. Bucknall-Eaves lies about a mile farther NE. The ecclesiastical parish bears the name of Bucknall-cum-Bagnall; includes also the township of Bagnall, and was constituted in 1856. Population, 4491. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £361 with residence. The church of St Mary the Virgin at Bucknall was erected in 1856, and is a large building in the Early English style, with an embattled tower. There is a chapel of ease at Bagoall, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels are at Bucknall.

Bucknell, a parish in Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bicester. It has a post office under Bicester, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1894; population, 233. Bucknell House, a fine country seat, is in this parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £180 with residence. Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is Early English, with a Norman tower, and has some ancient brasses. About a quarter of a mile east of the church are traces of an ancient Saxon village.

Bucknell, a township and a parish; the former in Salop, the latter partly also in Herefordshire. The township lies on the river Teme, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Knighton. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post office (R.S.O.) under Bampton Brian; money order and telegraph office, Leintwardine. Acreage of township, 2461; population, 490; acreage of parish, 3773; population, 643. The parish includes also the township of Buckton and Coxall in Herefordshire. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual

curacy of Buckton, in the diocese of Hereford; net united value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Grocers' Company, London. The church is partly Norman and partly Early English, and was restored in 1870. There are Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels.

Buckrose, a wapentake and a parliamentary and petty sessional division in the E. R. Yorkshire. It is bounded on the N and the W, above and below New Molton, by the river Derwent; area of the petty sessional division, 92,563 acres; population, 13,036.

Buckrose Parliamentary Division of E. R. Yorkshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 50,877. The division includes the following:—Bainton Beacon—Bainton, Beeford, Bracken, Brigham, Cottam, Cowliam, Dalton (North), Driffield (Great), Driffield (Little), Easthmn, Emswell, Foston, Frodingham (North), Garton, Gembling, Harpham, Hutton, Cranswick, Kelk (Great), Kilham, Kilnwick, Kirkbarn and Battleburn, Laughtoft, Lowthorpe, Lund, Middleton, Nafferton, Neswick, Rotesa, Roston (Parva), Skerne, Sledmere and Croom, Southburn, Sunderlandwick, Tibthorpe, Wansford, Watton, Wetwang; Buckrose—Acklam-with-Barthorpe, Birdsall, Barythorpe, Duggleby, Eddlethorpe, Firby, Fimber, Fridaythorpe, Gaunt, Grimsdon (North), Helpertorpe, Heselton (East), Heselton (West), Howsham, Kennythorpe, Kirby Grindalythe, Kirkham, Knapton, Langton, Leavening, Leppington, Luttons Ambo, Mennythorpe, Norton, Raisthorpe and Burdale, Rillington, Scapplethorpe, Scampston, Scrayingham, Settrington, Sherburn, Thirkley, Thorpe Bassett, Towthorpe, Weaverthorpe, Westow, Wharrah-le-Street, Wharrah Percy, Willeby, Wintingham, Yedingham; Dickering—Argam, Auburn, Barnston, Bemp-ton and Newshole, Bessingby, Boynton, Bridlington, Buckton, Burton Agnes, Butterwick, Carnaby, Easton, Filey, Flamborough, Folkton, Fordoa, Foxholes, Fraisthorpe, Gransmoor, Grindall, Haisthorpe, Hilderthorpe, Hunmanby, Kelk (Little), Lisset, Muston, North Burton, Reighton, Rudston, Sewerby and Marton, Speeton, Thornholme, Thwing, Ulrome, Wilsthorpe, Wold Newton.

Bucks. See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Bucks-Green, a hamlet in Rudgwick parish, Sussex.

Bucksmills, an ecclesiastical parish in Devonshire, near the town and railway station of Bideford, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Population, 250. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £195 with residence. The church was built in 1862.

Buckstone, The, a former famous rocking-stone in Gloucestershire, near the Kymyn, 1 mile N of Coleford. It lies on a conspicuous eminence, consists of old red conglomerate, and measures about 53 feet in circumference; it is about 12 feet high, 13 feet broad, and its greatest length on the top is 19 feet, and it rests on a point about 3 feet in diameter. It probably was detached, by natural causes, from the subjacent rock. It has been thrown out of balance and no longer rocks.

Buckthorpe, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, on an affluent of the river Derwent, 4 miles E of Stamford Bridge railway station, and 7 N by W of Pocklington. The township has a post office under York; money order and telegraph office, Stamford Bridge. Acreage, 1995; population, 232. The living is a vicarage and rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £212 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. There was a church in this parish in Saxon times. The choir, chancel, and tower of the present building, with the remains of the Lady Chapel, date from the 13th century. The nave was rebuilt in 1861, and the remainder of the church was restored in 1879. It is dedicated to St Andrew. The Saxon name of this parish, as given in Domesday Book, was Buehetorp.

Buckton, a hamlet in the parish of Kyloe, Northumberland, ½ miles NNW of Belford. Beal (R.S.O.) is the post town and money order and telegraph office.

Buckton, a township in Bridlington parish, E. R. Yorkshire, on the coast and on the Bridlington railway, 3½ miles N of Bridlington. Post town York; money order office, Bempton; telegraph office, Flamborough. Acreage, 1982; population, 141.

Buckton and Coxall, a township in Bucknell parish, Herefordshire, on the river Teme, 7 miles ENE of Knighton.

Acreage, 1312; population, 153. There is a small iron church, erected in 1877.

Buckworth, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 6 miles W of the G.N.R. station of Abbots Ripton, and 7 NW of Huntingdon. Post-town, Alconbury, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Huntingdon. Acreage, 2023; population, 178. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value £330 with residence. The church is a building of rubble in the Early English style, and was restored in 1862 and in 1884.

Budbrooke, a parish in Warwickshire. It lies near the Birmingham and Warwick canal, 1½ mile NW of Warwick. It includes the hamlets of Hampton-on-the-Hill, and Lower Norton, and its post-town is Warwick. Acreage, 3289; population, 908. Grove Park here is the seat of Lord Dorman, who is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £370 with residence. The church, originally Norman, was restored in 1874, and contains monuments of the Dormaners. The headquarters of the 6th Regimental District and the Royal Warwickshire Territorial Regiment are situated here. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel at Hampton-on-the-Hill.

Budby, a village and a township in Edwinstowe parish, Notts, 2½ miles NW by W of Ollerton. Post town, Newark; money order and telegraph office, Ollerton. Acreage of township, 2118; population, 121. Earl Maivers is lord of the manor and sole proprietor. An iron church was erected in 1887.

Buddles, a hamlet in St Peter's parish, Keat, in Thanet, 2 miles N of Ramsgate.

Bude or Bude Haven, a small seaport on the N coast of Cornwall, 9 miles from Holsworthy station on the L.&N.W.R., 26 from Bideford, and 20 from Launceston. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a hotel, and a large number of lodging-houses. It possesses an exceptionally favoured climate, being warm, but not relaxing, and has good sea-bathing, and excellent golf links. The scenery is grand. Bude formerly did a considerable trade in sea sand, but this has much diminished of late years. It is, however, steadily growing in popularity as a health and holiday resort. A fair is held on 26 Sept. Population, 1054. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Traroch; value, £175 with residence. The church is modern, built when the parish was constituted in 1836.

Budeaux, St, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the Hamoaze estuary, near the Albert Bridge and the Saltash station of the Cornwall railway, 4 miles NW of Plymouth. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Devonport, and a station on the L.&S.W.R. Acreage of civil parish, 2660; population, 2470. The parish includes also Honic-knowle and Kieg's Tamerton, and Knacker's-Koovle and Whiteligh. The manor belonged anciently to the Budocksheds, and an ivy-covered tower of the old manor house remains. Nearly 100 acres of rich land have been reclaimed from the bed of the estuary. A powder magazine was constructed in 1857 at Bull Point. The church and churchyard were strongly fortified in the Civil War by the Royalists, and stormed and taken by the Parliamentarians. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; value, £105. Patron, the Vicar of St Andrew, Plymouth. The church is a neat edifice of 1569, was the marriage-place of Sir Francis Drake, and contains monuments of the Budocksheds and the Gorges. There are also several Church of England mission chapels, as well as two Methodist and a New Connexion one in the parish.

Bude Canal, a canal of Cornwall and Devonshire. It commences at Bude, goes eastward past Marham, Panerawick, and Holsworthy to Thornbury, and sends a branch southward down the Tamar and into that river toward Launceston. It was formed in 1826 at a cost of £128,000, and it affords communication to the aggregate extent of nearly 40 miles. Seven inclined planes on it, worked by curious machinery, serve as substitutes for locks.

Budle, a township in Bambrough parish, Northumberland, on the S side of Warren Bay, near the N.E.R., 3 miles E by N of Belford, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 760; population, 59. Cockles are plentiful near it, and rocks of different kinds alternate rapidly on its coast. A Roman road went from it to Alnwick. Budle House belonged to the Forsters, and passed to the Smiths.

Budleigh, East, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Devonshire. The village stands near the river Otter, about 2 miles from the coast, 4 E of Lymington railway station, and 5 WSW of Sidmouth. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It is large and straggling, consists chiefly of cob cottages, and was once a market-town. The parish includes also the village of Budleigh-Salterton, and the hamlets of Great and Little Knowle. Acreage, 3179; population, 2636. Poer-Hayes or Dukes'-Hayes belonged successively to the Poer and the Duke families; and Hayes-Barton, a Tudor edifice, now a farm-house belonging to the Rolle family, was the birthplace and property of Sir Walter Raleigh. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £188 with residence. The church is Perpendicular English, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, and contains the Raleighs' pew, and many monuments. There are a chapel of ease and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels at Budleigh-Salterton, and a Congregational chapel at East Budleigh. A stone fountain with inscription to commemorate the Queen's jubilee was erected in 1887 in the centre of the village.

Budleigh-Salterton, a village in East Budleigh parish, Devonshire, on the coast, immediately west of the mouth of the Otter, 2½ miles S of East Budleigh, and 5 from Exmouth railway station, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) Area of the urban sanitary district, 783 acres; population, 1770. It was formerly an obscure fishing hamlet, and is now a fashionable watering-place, with hotels and many respectable lodging-houses. It occupies a dell running obliquely to the shore, looks warm and luxuriant, and commands rich means of comfort and recreation. Coleridge says of the Otter in its neighbourhood,

"Mine eyes

I never shut amid the sunny ray,
But straight with all their tints thy waters rise;
Thy crossing plank, thy marge with willows gray,
And hedded sand that, veined with various dyes,
Gleamed through thy bright transparency."

Budney, a hamlet in Whitechurch parish, Salop, 1 mile NW of Whitechurch.

Budock or St Budock, a parish in Cornwall. It adjoins Falmouth on the SW, extends thence to Falmouth Bay, includes Pendennis Castle, and has ready communication with Falmouth railway station. Post town, Falmouth. Acreage, 3734; population of the civil parish, 2414; of the ecclesiastical, 1397. Granite abounds. A college was founded in 1270 at Glaseay by Bishop Brouescombe. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro. The church contains monuments of the Killigrews, and is good. It is the mother parish and church of Falmouth and Penwaris, and in the 13th century was the mother church of St Gluvias also. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Budon. See BEEDON.

Budworth, Great, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. The village lies on the Grand Trunk Canal, near the river Weaver, 2½ miles N of Northwich, under which it has a post office; money order office, Marston; telegraph office, Comberbach. Acreage of township, 903; population, 510. The ancient parish includes the following ecclesiastical parishes:—Great Budworth (containing the townships of Great Budworth, Aston-by-Budworth, Cogshall, Comberbach, Crowley, Marbury, Pickmere, and Tabley-Inferior), population, 2010; Antrobus (Antrobus and Sevenoaks), population, 602; Barton (Barton and Anderton), population, 2666; Little Leigh (Little Leigh, Bartington, and Dutton), population, 888; Lower Peover (Peover-Nether, Peover-Inferior, Allstock, and Plimley), population, 1234; Lostock-Gralam (Lostock-Gralam, Lach Dennis, and part of Wincham), population, 1596; Whitley (Higher Whitley and Lower Whitley), population, 508; Witton (Witton-cum-Twambrooks, Northwich, Castle Northwich, and Winnington), population, 12,033; Marston (Marston and part of Wincham), population, 1671; the following townships and ecclesiastical parishes:—Appleton (population, 375) and Stretton (population, 651); and parts of the ecclesiastical parishes of Aston-by-Sutton, Hartford, Danebridge, and Stockton Heath. Budworthmere and Pickmere are small lakes. Many of the inhabitants are employed in salt works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £340. Patron, Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1870,

has an embattled tower, and contains monuments of the Pooles, the Warburtons, and the Leycesters.

Budworth, Little, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire, on an affluent of the river Weaver, near Delamere Forest, 4 miles SE of Delamere station on the Cheshire Lines railway, and 3 NE by E of Tarporley. There is a post and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 3867; population, 585; of the ecclesiastical, 534. Oulton Park is the chief residence, situated in an extensive deer park. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot is lord of the manor. The living is an inappropriate rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £150 with residence. The ancient church belonged to St Mary's Nansory in Chester, and was rebuilt in 1800.

Buersil, a hamlet in Castleton township, Rochdale parish, Lancashire, 2 miles SE of Rochdale.

Buerton, a village and a township in Audlem parish, Cheshire, 2 miles E of Audlem. Acreage of township, 2981; population, 471. Highfields Hall, a fine mansion, built in 1613 and restored in 1883, is in this township. There are Wesleyan and United Free Methodist chapels.

Buerton, a township in Aldford parish, Cheshire, 5 miles S of Chester. Acreage, 673; population, 55.

Bugbrooke, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The parish lies on Watling Street, the Grand Junction Canal, and the L. & N.W.R., 3 miles SE of Weedon station, and 6 WSW of Northampton. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Weedon. It comprises 2242 acres; population, 857. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £450 with residence. The church is ancient, and has lately been restored at a considerable expense. It has a pre-Reformation screen and an octagonal font. There are a Baptist chapel and several useful charities.

Buglawton, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Astbury parish, Cheshire. The township lies near the river Dane and the Macclesfield Canal, 1 mile NE of Congleton. It has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Congleton, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 2911; population, 1382. Buglawton Hall is the chief residence. There are several silk mills, and Turkish towels are manufactured. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £282 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Astbury. The church was erected in 1840, and restored in 1873. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Bugley, a hamlet in Gillingham parish, Dorsetshire, 5½ miles WNW of Shaftesbury.

Bugsby's-Marsh, a locality on the Thames, 1½ mile below Greenwich, in Kent. It has a post office under Greenwich, London, S.E. Bugsby's Reach is a bend of the Thames contiguous to it, about a mile long.

Bugsworth, a hamlet, with a railway station, in Glossop parish, Derbyshire, on the M.R., 3 miles NNW of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and 8 from Buxton. It has a post office under Stockport; money order office, Chinley; telegraph office, Whaleybridge. There are large quarries, three collieries, a cotton mill, and a lime kiln. This place is the terminus of the Peak Forest Canal, and the commencement of the Peak Forest tramway. The church is modern, and is under the vicar of Glossop. There are also a Primitive Methodist and a Congregational chapel.

Buildwas, a village and a parish in Salop, on the river Severn, 3½ miles SE of the Wrekin, 2 NW of Ironbridge, and 4 NE of Much-Wenlock, with a station on the G.W.R., at the junction of the Wellington and Craven Arms branch with the Severn Valley branch. The post town is Ironbridge (R.S.O.) Acreage of parish, 2181; population, 228. There is a fine iron bridge over the Severn here, erected by Telford. Buildwas Park, a modern mansion, is the seat of the lord of the manor. A Cistercian abbey was founded in the parish in 1135 by Roger, bishop of Chester, and given at the dissolution to Lord Powis. The side aisles and the chapels of the abbey church have perished, but the chancel, the nave, the transept, and the chapter-house mostly remain, are Transition Norman and Early English, and form a noble ruin. The church is 163 feet in length, of which the nave is 70 feet; the chancel contains three Early English sedilia, and has a Norman window with three lights; the chapter-house contains several stone coffins of the 13th century.

BUILTH

The abbot's house, chiefly 13th century work, has been restored, and is used as a residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £112. The parish church of Holy Trinity was rebuilt in 1720, and is a small plain edifice, consisting of chancel, nave, and bell turret.

Builth, a small market-town, a parish, and the head of a union and county court district in Breconshire. The town stands on the right bank of the river Wye, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of New Radnor, 16 N of Brecon by road, 26 by rail, and 184 from London. It has a station (Builth Wells) on the opposite side of the Wye on the Cambrian railway, and another station on the same line about 2 miles NW (Builth Road or Llechryd), close to which is the Builth Road station of the L. & N.W.R. The Welsh name is Bualit, and the parish is sometimes called Llanfair-yu-Muallt. It occupies the site of the Roman station Ballaum, and had a castle in the 11th century, said to have been built by Bernard de Newmarch. It was held by the De Brose family for some time, and was captured by Llewelyn in 1260 from Sir Roger Mortimer, who was holding it for the Crown. Llewelyn retained possession of it till his death, which came about through the refusal of the inhabitants to admit him on his return from an expedition to collect auxiliaries; he was surprised by the English, and slain in a dingle 3 miles to the west, since called Cwm-Llewelyn. A fragment of the N wall is all that remains of the masonry, but the site of the castle can still be traced and the moat is nearly perfect, and there are earthworks, probably pre-Norman. The town consists chiefly of two parallel streets, which form irregular terraces on the side of a steep declivity. The castle and the greater part of the town were destroyed by fire in 1691. A bridge of six arches spans the Wye, and connects the town with Radnorshire. The parish church of St Mary (Llanfair-in-Builth) was entirely rebuilt in 1875, with the exception of the massive 14th century tower, and consists of chancel, nave, S aisle, and S porch; it contains a monument to John Lloyd, gentleman of the bodyguard to Queen Elizabeth. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. Builth enjoys some celebrity for its medicinal springs. The Park Wells, three mineral springs, severally saline, chalybeate, and sulphurous, are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the NW, near the junction of the Yrfon with the Wye; there is a pump-room and baths. The Glaune Wells, less than a mile to the W, have chalybeate and sulphurous springs, and are provided with baths, &c. The environs generally are picturesque, the climate salubrious, and the sport for anglers good. The town is governed by a local board, and is well drained, lighted, and paved, and has a good supply of water. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a workhouse, a police station, and an endowed school. There is a market-house near the bridge, the upper portion of which is used for public meetings, concerts, &c. There is a weekly market on Mondays, and fairs are held on 2 Feb., the Friday before 12 May, 27 June, the Monday following the third Sunday after 12 Aug., 2 Oct., and 6 Dec. It is a seat of petty sessions. The parish includes the town, and comprises 701 acres; population, 1414; area of the urban sanitary district, 391 acres; population, 1383. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Davids; net value, £230 with residence.

Bulbourn, a rivulet falling into the river Gade near Boxmoor, in Herts.

Bulbridge, a tithing in Wilton parish, Wilts, near Wilton. It formerly was a parish, and it ranks as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Wilton in the diocese of Salisbury.

Bulby, Lincolnshire. See IRNHAM.

Buleamp, a hamlet in Elythburgh parish, Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Halesworth.

Bulcote, a township and a chapelry in the Newark division of Notts, on the river Trent and the M.R., 1 mile NE of Burton-Joyce railway station, and 6 miles NE of Nottingham. Post town, Burton-Joyce, under Nottingham. Acreage, 650; population, 101. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Burton-Joyce, in the diocese of Southwell; joint net value, £210 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Carnarvon.

Buley Castle, a ruined castle on the river Eden, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Appleby, in Westmoreland. It was built by John de Builly, and passed to the Veteriponts and the bishops of Carlisle.

BULLINGHAM

Bulford, a parish in Wilts, on the river Avon, 2 miles XNE of Amesbury, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Porton railway station. It has a post office under Salisbury; money order and telegraph office, Amesbury. Acreage, 3642; population, 341. Bulford House is a chief residence. Some Druidical stones occur, and an earthwork, supposed to represent an ancient British village, is adjacent within Durrington. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £100. The church is picturesque, and there is also a Congregational chapel.

Bulk, a township in Lancaster parish, Lancashire, adjoining the town of Lancaster, which is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1158; population, 671.

Bulkeley, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Broxton station on the L. & N.W.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Malpas. Acreage, 975; population, 180. It has a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bulkington, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands near the Coventry Canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Bedworth, and 4 SE by S of Nuneaton, and has a station on the Trent Valley section of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Nuneaton. The parish, which is governed by a local board, includes also the hamlets of Marston-Jabbett, Ryton, Weston-in-Arden, Hollyhust, and parts of Barnacle and Bramcote. Area of the civil parish, 4892; population, 1400; area of the urban sanitary district, 4832 acres; population of the urban sanitary district and ecclesiastical parish, 1389. Many of the inhabitants are ribbon weavers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £270 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, erected in the 15th century, formerly belonged to the Abbey of Leicester, and is a fine building with an embattled western tower; it contains a monument of Carrara marble, the work of Richard Haywood, an amateur sculptor, who formerly resided at Weston Hall; also a font, the pedestal of which is a fragment of marble of great antiquity brought from Rome and presented by Mr Haywood. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. At Weston-in-Arden is a Roman Catholic chapel, and at Barnacle and Ryton there are Wesleyan chapels.

Bulkington, a parish in Wilts, 6 miles E of Trowbridge. Post town, Devizes; money order office, Seend; telegraph office, Potterne. Acreage, 974; population, 172. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £74. There are the remains of an ancient bull ring in the village, where bull-baiting took place up to modern times. There is also remaining a fine pedestal of a large wayside cross. There is a Methodist chapel.

Bulworthy, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Torridge, 7 miles SW by W of Great Torrington, and 9 SSW of Bideford railway station. Post town, Brandis Corner; money order and telegraph office, Holsworthy. Acreage, 1504; population, 124. The manor belongs to the Rolle family. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Buckland-Brewer, in the diocese of Exeter. The church was built by Lord Chief-Justice Hankford.

Bullbarrow, a chalk down 4 miles NW of Milton-Abbas, in Dorset. It has an altitude of 927 feet above the sea, and is crowned by Rawlsbury Camp, a circular work with double ramparts, commanding a very extensive view.

Bull Bay, a small bay on the N coast of Anglesey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Amlwch. The village of the same name is a small watering-place and a lifeboat station.

Buller's Green, a township, now incorporated with Morpeth, Northumberland.

Bulley, a parish in Gloucestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Oakle Street station on the G.W.R., and 5 miles WNW of Gloucester, which is the post town. Acreage, 963; population, 166. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Churcham, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is ancient and small; the chancel arch and the S doorway are Norman. The register dates from 1541.

Bull-Gill, a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, in Cumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Maryport.

Bullingham, a hamlet on the west border of Herefordshire, 3 miles from Kingston.

Bullingham or Bullinghope, Lower, a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Hereford. It has a

post office of the name of Lower Bullingham under Hereford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1106; population, 469. A nunnery conforming to the rule of St Francis of Assisi was established in 1870. St Charles's Home is a building erected in 1887 as an almshouse.

Bullingham or Bullinghope, Upper, a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, 2 miles S of Hereford, which is the post town. The parish is ecclesiastically united with Lower Bullingham and Grafton parishes, but for civil purposes it was merged in 1885 into the parishes of Grafton and St Martins. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 651. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £254 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is modern, erected to replace the ancient church, which had fallen into ruins. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor.

Bullington, a parish in Hants, on an affluent of the river Test, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N from Sutton Scotney railway station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Whitechurch. Post town, Micheldever; money order and telegraph office, Sutton Scotney. Acreage, 1635; population of the civil parish, 161; of the ecclesiastical, with Tufton, 298. There is an old Roman encampment called "Tidbury Ring," where many Roman antiquities have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Tufton, in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £200 with residence. The church is good.

Bullington, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 miles W of Wragby, and 3 E by N of Langworth station on the M.S. & L.R. Post town, Wragby, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 891; population, 50. A Gilbertine priory and convent were founded here in the time of Stephen by Simon Fitzwilliam, and given at the dissolution to the Duke of Suffolk. There is a small Wesleyan chapel, which was erected in 1878.

Bulman's Village, a part of Gosforth. See GOSFORTH.

Bullock's Hall, a township in Chevington parish, Northumberland, adjacent to the N.E.R., 7 miles SW of Warkworth. Acreage, 210; population, 15.

Bullock-Smithy. See HAZEL GROVE.

Bull Point, a headland on the NW coast of Devonshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Ilfracombe.

Bull Sand, a shoal in the mouth of the Humber, near Spurn Head, in the E. R. Yorkshire. A lightship is on it, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, showing a fixed light visible at the distance of 10 miles.

Bull's-Cross, a village in Enfield parish, Middlesex, 2 miles W of Waltham Abbey. It has a post office under Waltham, which is the money order and telegraph office.

Bull's-Head Hill, an eminence in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Alford. It serves as a landmark.

Bull's-Lake Hill, an eminence on the mutual border of Dorset and Somerset, 2 miles E of Milborneport. It commands extensive views both E and W.

Bullslaughter Bay, a small bay near St Gowan's Head, on the south coast of Pembrokeshire.

Bullwell. See BULWELL.

Bulmer, a village and a parish in Essex. The parish lies on the verge of the county, near the river Stour, 2 miles WSW of Sudbury station on the G.E.R., and has a post office under Sudbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 2806; population, 718; of the ecclesiastical, with Belchamp-Walter, 1243. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Belchamp-Walter, in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £249. The chancel of the church is Early English; it was restored in 1883. The nave and north aisle are Perpendicular, and were restored in 1891. There is also a Congregational chapel, erected in 1875. Auberies, a fine country seat standing in a park of about 150 acres, is in this parish.

Bulmer, a township, a parish, and a wapentake in N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Derwent, 2 miles WNW of Barton Hill railway station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of New Malton. Acreage of township, 1666; population, 214; of the ecclesiastical parish, with Welburn, 694. The parish contains also the township of Welburn, which has a post and money order office under York. The living is a rectory, including a chapel of ease at Welburn, in the diocese of York; net value, £347 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Carlisle. The church is an ancient

building in the Norman style. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Bulmer, and one also at Welburn.

Bulmershe Court, a seat in the eastern vicinity of Reading, Berks. It was the residence of the prime minister Viscount Sidmouth, often visited by Pitt and Windham, and is now the property of the Bruce family.

Bulstrode Park, a fine country seat, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Beaconsfield, in Bucks. It belonged anciently to the Bulstrodes, passed to the Jeffreyses, was sold about the end of the 17th century to the Earl of Portland, and resold in 1807 to the Duke of Somerset. A mansion was built on it by Judge Jeffreys, and is described in Mrs Montagu's letters. The present mansion was rebuilt in 1870 by Sir John Ramsden, Bart. A circular entrenchment, enclosing 21 acres, is in the park.

Bulthey, a township in Great Wollaston parish, Salop, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Great Wollaston.

Bulvan or Bulfan (the *Bull-Fen*), a parish in Essex, 2 miles W from East Hornden station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, 5 NW of Stanford-le-Hope, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Brentwood. Post town, Romford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of the parish, 1713; population, 294. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £260 with residence. The church is a small building of stone dating from the 14th century.

Bulverhithe, a manor within Hastings borough, Sussex, on the coast, and 1 mile from St Leonard's station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 2 miles W of Hastings. It is supposed to be the place of Caesar's landing.

Bulwell, a populous parish in the municipal and parliamentary borough of Nottingham, to which it was added under the Nottingham Borough Extension Act of 1887. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 11,481. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £500 with residence. See NOTTINGHAM.

Bulwick, a parish in Northamptonshire, on an affluent of the river Nen, 4 miles SW from King's Cliffe station on the L. & N.W.R., and 7 NW by W of Oundle. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Wansford. Acreage, 2165; population, 286. Bulwick Hall, a fine country seat, which stands on an eminence in a well-wooded park, is in this parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £230 with residence. The church is Decorated and Later English, and has an elegant tower and spire. There is also a small Baptist chapel erected in 1855.

Bulwick-short-Leys, formerly an extra-parochial tract in Northamptonshire, now incorporated with Southwick parish.

Bumpstead, Helion, a parish in Essex, on the N verge of the county, and on the Colne Valley and Halstead railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Haverhill station, and 8 NNE of Thaxted. It has a post office under Haverhill, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2853; population, 661. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £219 with residence, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is an edifice of stone and brick in the Early English style.

Bumpstead, Steeple, a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S from Sturmer station on the G.E.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NE by E of Thaxted. It has a post and money order office under Haverhill, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 5766; population of the civil parish, 1014; of the ecclesiastical, 972. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £182 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a finely proportioned edifice of flint and brick in the Perpendicular style. There is also a Congregational chapel, rebuilt in 1884. Moys Park and Bower Hall are country seats in this parish.

Bunbury, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. The village and township lie on the Chester and Ellesmere Canal, between the stations Beeston Castle and Calveley on the Chester and Crewe section of the L. & N.W.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Tarporley, and have a post, money order, and telegraph office under Tarporley, and a public hall. Acreage of township, 1161; population, 857; of ecclesiastical parish, with Spurstons, Ridley, Haughton, and Beeston, 1822. The parish contains also the townships of Tilstone-Fearnell, Alraham,

Tiverton, Calveley, Peckforton, and Burwardsley. The manor belonged to Hugh Lupus, and passed to the Bumburys. A college for a master and six chaplains was founded here in 1386 by Sir Hugh Calveley, and was purchased from the Crown in the time of Elizabeth by Thomas Aldersey of London. The living is a prebendary, endowed by Thomas Aldersey with £66, 13s. 4d. and 28 acres of glebe, with a rectory house; net value, £110. There is also a vicar-carate, assistant to the preacher, endowed by Thomas Aldersey with £20, with augmentations, 93 acres of glebe, and a vicarage house; net value, £110. There are perpetual curacies of Burwardsley with Peckforton, Tilstone-Fearnell with Alpraham and Tiverton, and Calveley with Wardle. The prebendary and vicar-curacy are under the patronage of the Haberdashers' Company. The church is Decorated and Perpendicular, and consists of nave, chancel, aisles, 3 chapels, and a massive embattled western tower, was injured by the Royalists in 1643, underwent restoration in 1865, and contains monuments of Calveley, the Cheshire hero of the 14th century, and Beeston, one of the commanders against the Spanish Armada. The perpetual curacies of Tilstone and Burwardsley are separate benefices. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels at Banbury.

Buncton, a hamlet in Ashington parish, Sussex, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Steyning. It forms a curacy with Ashington. See ASHINGTON.

Bundley. See BONDLEIGH.

Bungay, a market-town, two parishes, and a petty sessional division in Suffolk. The town stands on the verge of the county, within a fold of the river Waveney, on the Waveney Valley branch of the G.E.R., 6 miles W of Beccles. The name of it is said to be a corruption of *Le Bon Eye*, "the beautiful island." A castle at it was the seat and stronghold of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk; was garrisoned by one of them for Stephen, and thought to be impregnable; passed to the Crown in the time of Edward I., was afterwards given to the Mortimers, and reverted to the Crown in the time of Edward IV. Remains of it still exist on a fine site with pleasant views, and a bowling green has been laid down in the castle grounds. An old ballad represents one of the Bigod owners of the castle, the troublesome Earl Hugh, as saying, on his retreat from Framlingham—

"Were I in my strong castle of Bungay,
Upon the water of Waveney,
I would ne care for the King of Cockayne,
Nor all his bravery."

A Benedictine nunnery was founded on a spot between the two parish churches in 1160 by Roger de Glanville and his wife the Countess Gundreda, and given at the dissolution to the Duke of Norfolk. The town, excepting one street, was destroyed by fire in 1688, and most of it now is modern, and consists of spacious well-built streets containing many good houses and shops. There is an excellent water supply derived from springs. The cost of the lighting and paving is defrayed out of the income derived from the town lands, which is about £400 a year, and which leaves a surplus that is devoted to improvements and to charity. The market-place, which stands on rising ground in the centre of the town, formerly had two market crosses, but now has only one, an octagonal "Butter Cross," built in 1690. The market day is Thursday. There is a corn exchange, which was formerly a theatre. Bungay comprises the two parishes of St Mary and Holy Trinity, and there are two parish churches. St Mary's Church is a large and stately structure of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style, and has a fine tower. It was restored in 1879. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £204 with residence, in the gift of trustees. Holy Trinity Church is a small building of rubble and flint, supposed to have been built in the 11th century. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £226 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich. There are also Baptist, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. There are two cemeteries—one for each parish—of about 2 acres each. There is an endowed grammar school, originally founded in 1592, which is regulated by a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission issued in 1879. There are two commons under the management of common reeves

—Outney Common, a capital green space of about 402 acres to the N of the town; and Stow Fen, to the S, containing 88 acres. The town has a station on the railway, is a head post, money order, and telegraph office, has two haunts, is the head of a petty sessional division, and a polling-place for the northern division of the county. Area of civil parish of Holy Trinity, 2052 acres; population, 1801; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1874; area of St Mary, 590 acres; population, 1759; of ecclesiastical parish, 1707. The Waveney is navigable hither, and a considerable trade is carried on in grain, flour, malt, and lime. At Ditchingham, on the Norfolk side near the town, there is a large silk manufactory which affords employment to a great number of females, and in the town itself are extensive printing offices. Business is also done in malting, lime burning, iron-founding, and milling, and there are some steam saw-mills. Upland Hall, a fine country seat, famous for its huge Levant oak, stands about a mile from the town on the Flinton Road.

Bunny, a village, a township, and a parish in Nottingham, 3 miles SW of Plumtree railway station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ S of Nottingham, which is the post town. Area of the township, 2137; population, 239; of the civil and ecclesiastical parish, with Bradmore, 483. Bunny Park was the seat of the erudite and eccentric Sir T. Parkyns, and passed to Lord Rancliffe. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Bradmore, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £327 with residence. The church is partly Decorated English, and has a crocketed spire. There is an endowed school and some charities.

Buntingford, a union town in Herts. It stands on the river Rib, 10 miles N from Ware and 7 S from Royston. The terminal station of the Ware and Buntingford branch of the G.E.R. is about half a mile S of the town. It is in the parishes of Aspenden, Layston, Throcking, and Wyddial, is the head of a petty sessional division, and has a head post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish of Layston, which includes the greater part of the town, formerly had an area of 2203 acres, but by the Parish Boundaries Act this was reduced to 1434. Population of Buntingford, 1408. The parish church of Layston is an edifice of flint in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Albans, with the chapelry of Buntingford annexed; gross yearly value, £167. There is a chapel of ease, erected in 1614-26, and there are Congregational and Particular Baptist chapels. The town formerly had a weekly market, but this has been given up; it has still a yearly fair, which is held 29 June. Layston House and Corney Bury are chief residences.

Bunwell, a parish in Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of New Buckenham, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Forcett station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Attleborough; money order and telegraph office, New Buckenham. Area, 2495; population, 807. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £396 with residence. The church, a building of flint and stone in the Early Perpendicular style, was restored in 1890.

Burbach. See BURBAGE, Leicester.

Burbage, a village and a parish in Wilts, 71 miles from London on the railway from Swindon to Andover. Saver-nake station on the G.W.R. is also in the parish. The village stands near the Kennet and Avon Canal, 65 miles SSE of Marlborough, is a straggling picturesque place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Marlborough. Area of the civil parish, 4013; population, 1215; of the ecclesiastical, 1078. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £231 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is an edifice of 1854 (enlarged and renovated in 1876) with an old tower, and has two memorial windows, the one to Bishop Denison, the other to four natives who fell in the Crimean War. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Burbage, a parish in Hartington, Upper Quarter, Derbyshire, 1 mile S of Buxton, under which there is a post, money order, and telegraph (R.S.O.) office. There are some large quarries. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 2635. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £240 with residence, in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Burbage, a chapelry, a village, and township in Leicestershire. The chapelry is in Aston-Flamville parish, lies on the verge the county, at Watling Street, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Hinckley station on the L. & N.W. & M.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Hinckley. Acreage of township, 3105; population, 1876. Many of the inhabitants are framework knitters. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Aston-Flamville, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church, rebuilt in 1842, is in the Early English style, and has a tower and spire. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Burbeach, a hundred in the rape of Bramber, Sussex. It contains Beeding and Hield parishes, and part of Edburton.

Burbeck, a streamlet falling into the river Lune, near Whinfell, in Westmoreland.

Burbo-Flats, a sandbank off the mouth of the Mersey and the Dee, Lancashire and Cheshire. It is 7 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad, and is partly bare at half-tide. The main channels to the Mersey are to the N of it, and the Horse and Rock channels to the S. Buys mark its limits all round, and the Floating and Rock lights show the channels.

Burbrook, a streamlet falling into the river Derwent, near Chatsworth, in Derby.

Burcombe, a parish in Wilts, on the river Nadder, 2 miles W of Wilton railway station. It includes the tithing of North Burcombe, and is itself sometimes called South Burcombe. It has a post office under Salisbury; money order and telegraph office, Wilton. Acreage, 1864; population of the civil parish, 330; of the ecclesiastical, 305. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £59 with residence. Patron, the Prior of St John's Hospital, Burcombe. The church is so old as to have traces of Saxon, and was restored and enlarged in 1860.

Burcot, a hamlet in Bromsgrove parish, Worcestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Bromsgrove.

Burcote, a township in Worfield parish, Salop, on an affluents of the Severn, 2 miles NE of Bridgnorth.

Burcott, a hamlet and a township in Dorchester parish, Oxfordshire, on the river Thames, 5 miles E by S of Abingdon, and in the Abingdon union. Post town, Abingdon; money order, and telegraph office, Dorchester. Acreage of township, 679; population, 141. It has no church, but divine service is held in the school.

Burcott, a hamlet in Wing parish, Bucks, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Leighton-Buzzard.

Burcott, a tithing in St Othbert-Out, within Wells city, Somersetshire, 1 mile W of Wells.

Burdale, a station on the Malton and Driffield branch of the N.E.R., E. R. Yorkshire, 9 miles SE of New Malton.

Burdon, a hamlet in Highhampton parish, Devonshire, 3 miles from Halwill Junction on the L. & S.W.R.

Burdon, a small village and township in Ryhope parish, Durham, near the Durham and Sunderland railway, 4 miles S by W of Sunderland, which is the post town and telegraph office; money order office, Ryhope Colliery. Acreage of township, 1135; population, 125.

Burdon, Great, a village and a township in Haughton-le-Skerne parish, Durham, near the Stockton railway, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NE of Darlington, which is the post town. Acreage of township, 604; population, 104. The Dean and Chapter of Durham are the chief owners of the land and the mines.

Burdoswald, a locality in Lanercost parish, Cumberland, on the Roman wall, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Brampton. The Roman station Amboglana was here, and many Roman inscriptions have been found.

Bure, The, a river of Norfolk. It rises near Hindolveston, and runs about 42 miles south-eastward, past Aylsham and Acle, to the Yare at Yarmouth. It receives the Ant and the Thone in the marshes above and at Acle, and is navigable to Aylsham.

Bure, a tithing in Christchurch parish, Hants, on the bay, 2 miles from Christchurch station on the L. & S.W.R.

Bures, a township in the Essex part of Bures-St-Mary parish, which is for the most part in Suffolk, lies on the river Stour, with a station on the G.E.R., 5 miles SSE from Sudbury. Colchester is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Bures-St-Mary. Acreage, 1846; population, 500. Malting and brickmaking are carried on.

Bures-Mount, a parish in Essex, on the river Stour, 1 mile S from Bures station on the G.E.R., and 6 miles S by E of Sudbury. Post town, Colchester; money order and telegraph office, Bures-St-Mary. Acreage, 1293; population of the civil parish, 252; of the ecclesiastical, 246. An ancient artificial mound here, about 80 feet high, and of unknown origin, has a base of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £270 with residence. The church is an ancient structure of brick and stone in the Norman style. It was restored in 1875. There is also a Baptist chapel. By a Local Government Order issued in 1884, certain detached parts of Bures in the Sudbury union were united with this parish.

Bures-St-Mary, a parish in the counties of Essex and Suffolk, on the river Stour, with a station on the G.E.R., 5 miles SSE of Sudbury. It contains the hamlet of Bures. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage, 2574; population of the civil parish, 906; of the ecclesiastical, 1404. Edmund, king of East Anglia, was crowned here. The site of his coronation is known as St Edmund's Hill on the Sudbury Road. The living is a vicarage, united with Bures Hamlet, in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £260 with residence. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1865; the chancel was internally restored and beautified in 1891. Malting and brickmaking are carried on, and there is also a tanyard.

Burfa. See EVENJOBB.

Burfield. See BURGHFIELD.

Burford, a market-town, a township, and a parish in Oxfordshire. The town stands on the river Windrush, near Wychford forest, 5 miles S of Shipton station on the G.W.R., 7 W from Witney, and 18 W by N of Oxford. It is a place of high antiquity. A synod was held here in 705, in presence of the kings Ethelred and Berthwald, to correct opinions respecting Easter. A battle was fought in its vicinity, at Battle-Edge, in 752, between Ethelbald, king of Mercia, and Cuthred of the West Saxons, who was tributary to him, when Cuthred obtained the victory, and threw off the Mercian yoke. A stone coffin, of great size and weight, was found some years ago a little below the surface near the scene of action, and is supposed to have been deposited there after the battle. An action was fought in the vicinity also in 1649, between Fairfax and the Royalists, when the latter were defeated, and some of them imprisoned in the church. The town contains many old houses, consists chiefly of three streets, and has a good water supply. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a town-hall, a parish church, Baptist, Quaker, and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed grammar school, and almshouses. Area of the township, 760 acres; population, 1346. The church is large, cruciform, and interesting, has a Norman central tower, other Norman portions, and some Early English work, but is mainly Perpendicular, of various dates; includes several large chapels, and a very rich south porch, and contains curious monuments of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Edmund Harmao, and others. The living is a vicarage with the chapelry of Fulbrook annexed, in the diocese of Oxford; joint net value, £165 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on the last Saturday of April and 25 September. A considerable trade in saddlery, rugs, and other articles was formerly carried on, but has greatly declined. Heylin, the author of "Microcosmos," Needham, the author of "Mercurius Britannicus," and Beechey the painter, were natives. The town gives the title of Earl to the Duke of St Albans. The parish includes also the hamlets of Upton and Signett. Population of the ecclesiastical parish with Fulbrook, 1907. A small priory, a cell to Keynsham abbey in Somerset, anciently stood near the town, and was given at the dissolution to Edmund Harman, and conveyed by the Long Parliament to the famous Speaker Lenthall. A mansion, in the Tudor style, and called Burford Priory, which was partly erected by Speaker Lenthall on the site of an ancient religious institution, has now been allowed to fall into deplorable and premature decay. About half a mile SW from Burford were the St Christopher's or Kitt's quarries, from which were supplied much of the material used in the erection of St Paul's Cathedral.

Burford, a township and a parish in Salop. The township lies on the river Teme and the Knighton Canal, 1 mile

W of Tenbury, and had formerly a market. Post town, Tenbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1558; population, 356; population of ecclesiastical parish, first portion, St Mary, with Boraston and Nash, 481; second portion, with Whitton, 354; third portion, St Mary, 395. The parish contains also the townships of Boraston, Nash, Tilsop, Weston, Whatmore, and Whitton. The manor was for generations in the possession of the Cornwall family. Burford House, erected in the reign of George II., is the manor-house. Tenbury gasworks are in this parish. The living is divided into three portions in the diocese of Hereford: the first portion is a vicarage united with the perpetual curacies of Boraston and Nash, the second portion a rectory united with the perpetual curacy of Whitton, the third portion a rectory; net value of the first, £360 with residence, second £299 with residence, third £336 with residence. The township of Stoke, which in 1884 was annexed to the parish of Greete for civil purposes, is in this parish for ecclesiastical purposes. The mother church is Early English with later additions, and consists of chancel, nave, and a low massive western tower; it contains a Perpendicular font, a piscina, a triptych of 1588, many monuments to the Cornwall family, and one to Princess Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, who married Sir John Cornwall, Lord Fanhope. There are churches also in Boraston, Whitton, and Nash.

Burford, Wilts. See BRITFORD.

Burgate, a part of Southwell parish, Notts. See SOUTHWELL.

Burgate, a parish in Suffolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Mellis station on the G.E.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Eye. Post town, Diss, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2067; population, 273. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £352 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church has a double-canopied brass of 1409, and is an ancient building of flint in the Early English style of architecture. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Burgate, Middle, North, and South, three tithings in Fordingbridge parish, Hants, on the river Avon, 1 mile from Breamore station on the L. & S.W.R., with a post office under Salisbury; money order and telegraph office, Fordingbridge. Burgate House belongs to the Coventry family.

Burgedin, a township in Gulsfield parish, Montgomeryshire, 4 miles N of Welshpool.

Burgess Hill, an urban sanitary district and an ecclesiastical parish in the S of Sussex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Cuckfield, on the L.B. & S.C.R. 41 miles from London, with a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Area of the urban sanitary district, 1505 acres; population, 4145; of the ecclesiastical parish St John, 4413. The district, which comprises parts of Clayton and Keymer, is governed by a local board of 12 members. Large drainage works on Denton's system have been carried out. There are mission rooms and a literary institute with a library. A large sheep and lamb fair is held on 5 July. Bricks and tiles are largely manufactured in this district. A church was erected here in 1863 at a cost of £5000, is in the Early Decorated style; consists of nave, aisle, and transept, with tower and spire; the walls brick, the facings variously coloured brick and Bath stone. It was much enlarged in 1889, and at the same time a fine organ was erected. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £300. There are Congregational and Baptist chapels, and a Plymouth Brethren meeting-house.

Burgh, Borough, Burg, or Bury, a name of Saxon origin, signifying a town, a city, a fort, or a castle.

Burgh, Cumberland. See BURGH-BY-SANDS.

Burgh, Lincolnshire. See BURGH-IN-THE-MARSH.

Burgh, Norfolk. See BURGH ST. PETER, &c.

Burgh or Burgh-next-Aylsham, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Bure, 2 miles SE of Aylsham station on the G.E.R., and $11\frac{1}{2}$ N of Norwich. It has a post office under Aylsham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 816; population, 215. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £100 with residence. The church is an interesting structure of flint and stone in the Early English style; the chancel was restored in 1878. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, erected in 1868.

Burgh, a parish in Suffolk, 3 miles N of Bealings station

on the G.E.R., and 4 NW of Woodbridge, under which it has a post office; money order office, Grundisburgh; telegraph office, Little Bealings. Acreage, 1242; population, 220. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £212 with residence. The church, which stands in a very picturesque situation, is an old building of rubble and brick in the Early English style. Thistleton Hall, an old country seat, stands about a mile E of the village.

Burgham, The. See BRUGHAM.

Burgham, a tithing in Worplesdon parish, Surrey, near the Guildford and New Portsmouth railway, 2 miles NNW of Guildford. A church was built here in 1860 in the Early English style, at a cost of £967.

Burgham, Westmoreland. See BROUGHAM.

Burgh-Apton or Bergh-Apton, a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Buckingham station on the G.E.R., and 4 NW of Loddon. It has a post and money order office under Norwich; telegraph office, Loddon. Acreage, 1989; population of civil parish, 465; of ecclesiastical, with Holverstone, 503. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Holverstone, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £350 with residence. The church is an ancient cruciform edifice of flint and stone, with a lofty tower. It was restored in 1881.

Burgh-by-Sands, a village, a township, and a parish in Cumberland. The township lies on the Roman wall and on the Carlisle and Silloth railway, 2 miles S of the influx of the Eden to the Solway Firth, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Carlisle, and has a station of the name of Burgh on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) The Roman station Axeldunum is believed by many antiquaries to have been here; some traces either of that station or of the Roman wall can still be seen, and a number of Roman urns, altars, and inscribed stones have been found. A castle also was erected here soon after the Conquest; captured, in 1174, by William the Lion of Scotland, and committed, in 1253, to the keeping of Stephen Longespée, but has disappeared. Acreage, 6170; population, 857. The parish contains also the townships of Longburgh, Boustead Hill, Dykesfield, Thurstonfield, and Moor-House. The manor belonged anciently to the De Morvilles, was given to the Abbey of Holme-Cultram; passed to the Maltores, the Dacres, and the Howards, and belongs now to the Earl of Lonsdale. The tract upon the Solway has, in recent times, been encroached on by the sea, and is protected by embankments. The parish was the scene in old times, especially in 1216 and 1520, of many encounters between the English and the Scots; and a spot in it, about a mile N of the village, was the deathplace of Edward I. An obelisk, commemorative of this event, was built on the spot in 1685 by the Duke of Norfolk; fell down in 1795, and was rebuilt in 1805 by the Earl of Lonsdale. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £283 with residence. The church has a Norman door and a castellated tower, was constructed as much for military defence as for public worship, and is still in good condition.

Burgh Castle, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands near the river Waveney, at the confluence of the Yare, which unite to form Breydon Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Belton station on the G.E.R., and 4 miles SW by W of Yarmouth. It has a post office under Great Yarmouth; money order office, Belton; telegraph office, Gorleston. The parish comprises 1496 acres; population, 469. It is ancient and historically interesting. The manor belonged to the kings of East Anglia, and part of it was given in 630 by King Sigebert to the Irish monk Fursus for the founding of a monastery. There is a Roman camp, occupying fully $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and showing features of strong construction. Courses of Roman bricks greatly ornament the walls, and the place has been identified by many antiquaries with the Roman *Gariannonum*. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £260 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient and of various periods. The oldest part may have been of the Norman time. It has an embattled tower, an ancient font, and good oak benches throughout. There are three good bells. The church is dedicated to St Peter. There is also a Methodist New Connexion chapel, built in 1864. There is a manufactory of bricks and Portland cement in the village.

Burghclere, a parish in North Hants, 61 miles from London, intersected by the Didcot, Newbury, and Southampton railway (worked by the G.W.R.), having two stations—Highclere and Burghclere—situated respectively in the northern and southern parts of the parish. The houses are scattered over a large area, there being no village properly so called. The country is pleasantly diversified and undulating, the general level being about 400 feet above the sea. The hill fortress for the defence of the district appears to have been preserved for defensive purposes from the Celtic period to the early Anglo-Saxon time; and the name Burghclere is thought by some to derive its name from one or both of the old British camps on high hills on either side of the valley, which forms the only natural pass for many miles from the Berkshire country into Hampshire, and which was a place where toll was taken as late as the date of the Domesday Survey. The termination *clere* possibly denotes a clearing of the forest-land. Burghclere has a post office under Newbury; money order office, Woolton Hill; telegraph office, Newtown. Acreage, 5270; population, 779. The parish of Newtown, which has always been held with Burghclere, has a population of 221, and an area of 480 acres. Near the Burghclere station are two conspicuous chalk hills—Beacon Hill, with a well-marked ancient camp with a deep trench, just outside Highclere Park, the Hampshire seat of the Earl of Carnarvon; and Sidown (or Sidon) Hill, covered with wood, just within the park. Extensive views are obtained from both these hills. Adbury Park, the seat of Mr Fox, is a handsome house, surrounded by extensive and picturesque grounds, ornamented by a good collection of pines and other Conifers. The living of Burghclere, with Newtown, is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester, the tithe rate charge being commuted at gross sum of £1100 (present gross value, £778) and 188 acres of glebe; net value of living, about £400 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Carnarvon. The parish church, near the Highclere station, was built about 50 years ago, but a new chancel and spire were added lately. The old church, near the Burghclere station, which had fallen into decay, was restored about 30 years ago, and contains some interesting features. The church at Newtown was built in 1865, and is a picturesque specimen of a small modern village church. There is a small Primitive Methodist chapel near Highclere station. A large parish room, with coffee room attached, situated near the parish, forms a picturesque and important feature in the parish. It was built by its friends in memory of the late rector, the Rev. Canon Portal.

Burghersh. See BURWASH.

Burghfield or **Burfield**, a parish in Berks, on the river Kennet, 2½ miles SE of Theale station on the G.W.R., and 5 SW of Reading, under which it has a post and telegraph office; money order office, Burghfield Common. Acreage, 4309; population, 1327. Part of the land is common. A bed of sand and cockle shells, a foot thick, under soft stone was found at Hosi Hill. Culyerlands and Highwoods are country seats here. Burghfield Common, Burghfield Hatch, Sheffield Bottom, and Pigewood are hamlets in this parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £814 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church, rebuilt in 1843, is a large Romanesque cruciform structure with apse; a chancel was added in 1892. There are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, three almshouses, and some small charities.

Burghill, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands near the river Lug, 1½ mile SW of Moreton station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford (L. & N.W. and G.W. Joint) railway, and 4 miles NW of Hereford. It has a post and telegraph office under Hereford, which is the money order office. The parish includes also the township of Tillington and the hamlets of Huntingdon and Portway. Acreage, 3765; population, 1341. Burghill Court, Tillington Court, and the Hermitage are the chief residences. An ancient square camp occurs in the parish, near the Port-way to Kenchester. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £144. The church is Norman with a pinnacled tower, was entirely restored in 1821, and repaired in 1854 and 1862; it contains a very fine roof with a pascina above it, an ancient figured metal font, a 15th century alabaster altar tomb to Sir John Milbourne and family, and two ancient brasses. In the churchyard is an avenue of

fine old yew trees. The Hereford County and City Lunatic Asylum, opened in 1871, is situated in this parish. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel at Tillington.

Burgh-in-the-Marsh, a small market-town and a parish in Lincolnshire. The town stands 2 miles E from Burgh station on the G.N.R., 4 W of the sea, and 6½ E by S of Spalding. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and three banks. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and a large stock market is held weekly during the summer and monthly during the winter. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the second Thursday in May and 26 September. Brick-making, brewing, and malting are industries carried on here. A Roman station was here, and remains of a Roman castrum still exist on high ground, partly natural, partly artificial. Roman coins also have been found, and there are two tumuli, one of them very high, called Cockhill. There were formerly two churches, but one of them has been demolished. The other, now the parish church, is Later English, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, has a fine embattled, turreted, western tower, the battlements adorned with quatrefoils, and contains a richly carved oaken pulpit and an octagonal font, with cover of carved oak of the same date as the pulpit (1623). The font cover was restored in 1892, and at the same time a chancel screen was constructed, partly composed of carved oak which formed part of the chantry screens removed some years before. The church was reset in 1889. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. A Church of England Training College for the preparation of students for missionary work was opened in 1878. The parish comprises 4399 acres; population of the civil parish, 969; of the ecclesiastical with Winthorpe, 1295. The living is a vicarage united with the vicarage of Winthorpe in the diocese of Lincoln; joint net yearly value, £270 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of London.

Burghley House, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, on the NE border of Northamptonshire, adjacent to the river Welland, in the southern vicinity of Stamford St Martin. The mansion was founded in 1575 by Sir William Cecil, Baron Burghley, ancestor of the Marquises of Exeter and Salisbury, is a great hollow Tudor quadrangle, and contains a fine collection of pictures. The park is large, containing about 1500 acres. It is divided into three portions, the upper used as a deer park, the middle devoted to grazing and game preserving, and the lower, which is open to the public.

Burgh, Little. See BURGH-PARVA, Norfolk.

Burgh-Mattishall or **Mattishall**, a parish in Norfolk, on an affluent of the river Wensum, 4 miles ENE from Yaxham station on the G.E.R., and 5½ E by S of East Dereham. Post town, Mattishall, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 623; population, 153. The living is a rectory annexed to the rectory of Hockering in the diocese of Norwich. The church is a small Gothic building.

Burgh-Parva, a hamlet in Melton-Constable parish, Norfolk, 4½ miles SW of Holt. It was formerly a parish, and ranks as a rectory annexed to Melton-Constable, but its church is in ruins.

Burgh St Margaret and **St Mary**, or **Flegg Burgh**, a parish in Norfolk, near the river Bure, 2 miles SW from Marham station on the Eastern and Midland railway, and 7½ from Yarmouth station on the G.E.R. It has a post and money order office of the name of Fleggburgh, under Yarmouth; telegraph office, Marham. It had formerly a market. Acreage, 1700; population of the civil parish, 557; of the ecclesiastical with Billockby, 628. The living is a double rectory in the diocese of Norwich; joint gross yearly value, £392 with residence. The church of St Margaret is an ancient building of flint, chiefly in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, and that of St Mary is in ruins. There are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and some considerable charities.

Burgh St Peter or **Wheatacre Burgh**, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Waveney, 2½ miles ESE from Aldeby station on the G.E.R., and 6 ENE of Beccles, under which it has a post office; money order office, Toft; telegraph office, Beccles. Acreage, 1951; population, 341. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £298 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Early English style, and there are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Burgh-South or Southbergh, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Yare, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Hingham, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Thuxton station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Watton (S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Hingham. Acreage, 1249; population, 230. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich with those of Letton and Cranworth; joint net yearly value, £307 with residence at Cranworth. The church, a building of flint and stone in the Early English style, was thoroughly restored in 1878-82.

Burgh-upon-Bain or Brough-on-Bain, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Bain, among the Wolds, 7 miles W of Louth, and about 4 E by S from South Willingham station on the G.N.R. It includes the hamlet of Girsby, and has a post office under Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Hainton. Acreage, 1597; population, 154. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £160 with residence. The church, a building of stone in the Early English style, was restored in 1872.

Burghwallis, a village, a township, and a parish in the W.R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Roman road to York, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Askræ railway station, and 7 miles NNW of Doncaster, under which it has a post office; money order office, Askræ. Acreage, 941; population of the civil parish, 138; of the ecclesiastical, 129. Burghwallis House belongs to the lord of the manor and chief landowner. It is 2 miles due west of Askræ, and was enlarged and received a modern front about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £204 with residence. The church contains some old monuments.

Burham, a parish in Kent, on the river Medway, near Snodland station on the S.E.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Maidstone. It has a post and money order office under Rochester; telegraph office, Wouldham. Acreage, 1635; population of the civil parish, 1667; of the ecclesiastical, 1680. Lime works here send large supplies to London, and there are extensive pottery and cement works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £280 with residence, in the gift of the Cabitt family. The old church, after having been closed for some years, except for funerals, was restored and reopened in 1891. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Burton, a tithing and a parish in Hants. The tithing lies on the verge of the county, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Petersfield station on the London and South-Western railway, and has a post office under Petersfield, which is the money order office. The parish includes also the tithings of Nurstead and Weston. Acreage, 6435; population of the civil parish, 1276; of the ecclesiastical, 840. Gibbon the historian lived at the manor-house close to the church. Grey limestone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £480 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is Norman, has an ivy-clad square tower, and contains a screen and a modern altar piece. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Burland, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire, on the Ellesmere Canal, 3 miles NW by W of Nantwich. Acreage, 1610; population, 622. Burland Hall is the chief residence. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Burleigh House. See BURGHLEY HOUSE.

Burlescombe, a parish in Devonshire, under Blackdown, on the Roman Port way from Somerset to Exeter, 170 miles from London on the G.W.R. It includes the tithing of Appledore and the hamlet of Westleigh, and has a post office under Wellington, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Halcombe Rogus. Acreage, 3645; population of the civil parish, 719; of the ecclesiastical, 755. An Augustinian priory was founded at Canonsleigh in the time of Henry II. by William de Clarville, conveyed in 1284 to Maud, Countess of Devon, and changed by her into a nunnery; passed after the dissolution through a number of hands, and belongs now to the family of Browne. Some small remains of it, including a massive Tudor gateway, still exist. Limestone of superior quality abounds, and great quantities of it are sent off by canal and railway. This parish has the privilege of appointing a governor to the Ayshford Grammar School for girls at Ufflenme. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £198 with residence. The church is chiefly of the time of Henry VII., was renovated in 1843, contains a beautiful ancient screen and

fine monuments of the Ayshfords. An ancient chapel, which has been restored, stands on the Ayshford estate.

Burlestone, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the river Piddle, 4 miles NNW of Moreton railway station, and 6 ENE of Dorchester. Post town, Piddletown, under Dorchester. Acreage, 866; population, 78. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Athelhampton, in the diocese of Salisbury.

Burley, a hamlet in Brimscombe ecclesiastical, and Minchinhampton civil, parish, Gloucestershire, near Minchinhampton.

Burley, a township in Hants. It is situated at the SW of the New Forest, 2 miles NW of Holmsley station on the L. & S.W.R., and 5 E by S of Ringwood. It has a post office under Ringwood, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Holmsley (R.S.). It was made a township by order of the Poor Law Board in 1868, when those parts of the New Forest known as Burley Walk and Holmsley Walk were added; the whole is now styled Burley township. Acreage, 11,275; population, 602. The living is in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £100, in the gift of the Vicar of Ringwood. An ancient church here is supposed to have been demolished by the Conqueror when making the New Forest. The present church is a brick structure in modern Gothic. There is a dissenting chapel.

Burley, a township in Culmington parish, Salop, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Ludlow.

Burley, an ecclesiastical parish within the municipal borough of Leeds. See LEEDS.

Burley or Burley-on-the-Hill, a large parish in Rutland, on the high ground to the N of the vale of Catmose, and 2 miles NE of Oakham station on the M.R. It has a post office under Oakham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 3051; population, 252. The Duke of Buckingham in his mansion here entertained James I. with Ben Jonson's "Mask of the Gypsies," and had the dwarf Geoffrey Hudson served up at table, in the presence of Charles I. and his queen, in a great party. The mansion was burnt in the Civil Wars, but the stables belonging to it are still standing. Burley-on-the-Hill, a Grecian edifice built by Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, and now the residence of the Finch family, occupies the site of the Duke of Buckingham's mansion, is 196 feet long, commands a beautiful extensive view, and contains many family portraits and some masterpiece pictures. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £290 with residence, in the gift of the Finch family. The church, a fine edifice of stone in the Norman style, is pleasantly surrounded with trees.

Burley-Dam, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Audlem and Acton parishes, Cheshire, on the verge of the county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Wrenbury station on the Crewe and Shrewsbury branch of the L. & N.W.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Whitechurch, which is the post town. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of St Mary and St Michael, 423. The village is partly in the township of Dodecott-cum-Wilksley and partly in that of Newhall. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1879, and includes the township of Dodecott-cum-Wilksley. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £203 with residence. Patron, Lord Conmermere. The church was built in 1769, and enlarged in 1886.

Burley-in-Wharfedale, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in the civil parish of Otley, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the Leeds and Ilkley railway, 2 miles NW from Otley, and 10 from Bradford. The township has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds, and a station at the junction of the M.R. and N.E.R. Area, 3133 acres; population of township, 2661; of ecclesiastical parish, 2467. It is governed by a local board of nine members. Greenholme, Walton House, Escroft Hall, Moorville, Burley Hall, Burley House, Wharfedale Grange, and Wharfedale are chief residences. Burley House was built in the latter part of the last century by Maude, the descriptive poet. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Greenholme Mills, connected with the Bradford trade, of which mills the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., was for many years the principal proprietor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £220 with residence. The church is a building in the Gothic style, erected in 1843 on the site of an earlier structure, and was restored and beautified in 1870 at a cost of upwards of £2000. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive

Methodist chapels. A Jubilee Drill Hall was built in 1888, and is used for public meetings and entertainments. The lecture hall and schools of Greenholme form a beautiful structure in the centre of the village, where a monument was erected by the villagers to the memory of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., who died in 1886. His remains are interred in the God's Acre, opened in 1885, a short distance from the church he so regularly attended.

Burlingham St Andrew or North Burlingham, a parish in Norfolk, 1 mile N of Lingwood station on the G.E.R., 2½ miles W by S of Acle, 8 from Norwich, and 11 from Yarmouth. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Burlingham, under Norwich. Acreage, 752; population of the civil parish, 175; of the ecclesiastical, 237. Burlingham Hall is the chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Burlingham St Peter, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £285 with residence. The church, a building of flint in the Gothic style, has been well restored. It has a painted rood screen of the 14th or 15th century.

Burlingham St Edmund or South Burlingham, a parish in Norfolk, contiguous to Burlingham St Andrew. Post town, Burlingham, under Norwich; money order office, Burlingham St Andrew; telegraph office, Blofield. Acreage, 657; population of the civil parish, 87; of the ecclesiastical, with Lingwood, 508. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Lingwood, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £285 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint with thatched roof in a plain Norman style.

Burlingham St Peter, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ mile NE from Lingwood station on the G.E.R., and 2 miles W by S of Acle. Post town, Burlingham St Andrew, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Blofield. Acreage, 410; population, 62. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich, annexed to that of Burlingham St Andrew; joint net yearly value, £285 with residence. The church, a building of flint in the Gothic style of the 15th century, has been beautifully restored, and has a figured stone font, and also a fine carved rood screen. There are several monuments to the family of Enrouloughs of Burlingham Hall. Talbot, the antiquary, was rector.

Burlingjobb. See RADNOR, OLD.

Burlington. See BRIDLINGTON.

Burlew Castle. See ARLINGTON, SASSEX.

Burlton, a village and a township in Loppington parish, Salop, 2½ miles SW of Loppington, and 4½ NE of Baschurch. There is a post office under Shrewsbury; money order and telegraph office, Baschurch.

Burmantofts. See LEEDS.

Burmarsh, a parish in Kent, on the coast, adjacent to the Military Canal, 3 miles SSW of Westerhanger station on the S.E.R., and 4 SW by W of Hythe. Post town, Folkestone; money order and telegraph office, Dymchurch. In 1888 a part of the parish of West Hythe was annexed to this parish. Acreage, 2176; population of the civil parish, 243; population of the ecclesiastical parish, 139. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church has been restored.

Burminster, a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Stour, 2 miles S by E of Shipston-on-Stour. It has a post office under Shipston-on-Stour, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 753; population, 155. The manor belonged in the time of Henry VI. to Sir Humphrey Stafford, and passed to the Strangeways. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £140 with residence. Patron, Merton College, Oxford. The church is ancient.

Burn, a township in Brayton parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the Selby Canal, adjacent to the river Aire, 3 miles SW of Selby. It has a post office under Selby, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2482; population, 317. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Burn, The, a stream of Norfolk, running 6 miles northward to the sea, 3 miles NNE of Burnham-Westgate.

Burn or Bruu, The, a stream of Lancashire, running past Burnley to the river Calder.

Burnage. See MANCHESTER.

Burnaston, a township in Etwell parish, Derbysire, 4½ miles SSW of Derby. The station is at Willington on the M.R. Acreage, 379; population, 222. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Burnby, a village, a township, and a parish in E. R. Yorkshire, on an affluent of the river Derwent and on the York and Market-Weighton railway, 2½ miles ESE of Pocklington. There is a station called Nunburnholme on the railway, and the post town is Hayton. Acreage of township, 1702; population, 115. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £286 with residence. Patron, Lord Lonsborough. The church is ancient, in the Early English style, with some Norman remains.

Burncross, a hamlet in Chapeltown parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 5½ miles N of Sheffield, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Chapeltown.

Burnside, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Kendal parish, Westmoreland, on the river Kent and the Windermere railway, 2 miles NNW of Kendal. There is a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Kendal. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 1161. The manor belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. Burnside Hall was formerly the seat of the Braithwaites, one of whom wrote "Drunken Barnaby's Journal." Godmond Hall belonged formerly to the Godmonds, and was fortified. There is a "holy well." Paper-making is carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £170 with residence. Patrons, trustees. The church was rebuilt in 1825, and enlarged in 1861. There is an endowed school.

Burnstone, a township and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the river Swale, 4 miles SE of Bedale, and 3 W of Sinderby railway station. Acreage, 1228; population of the township, 238; of the ecclesiastical parish, 780. The parish contains the townships of Gatenby, Theakstone, and Carthorpe, and has a post office under Bedale; money order and telegraph office, Londonderry. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £356 with residence. The church was restored in 1854, and has a splendid eastern memorial window. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and almshouses for five old people.

Burnett, a parish in Somersetshire, on the river Chew, 2½ miles from Keynsham station on the G.W.R. Post town, Pensford. Acreage, 619; population, 68. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £122. Patrons, trustees. The church has a brass of 1575, and in 1886 was thoroughly restored.

Burgullov, a station in Cornwall, on the G.W.R., 282 miles from London, and 2½ SW of St Austell.

Burnham, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands adjacent to the G.W.R., near the river Thames, 3 miles E by N of Maidenhead, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It was formerly a market-town. The parish embraces the liberties of Lower Boveney, Britwell, East Burnham, Cippenham, and Town and Wood. Acreage, 6810; population of the civil parish, 2633; of the ecclesiastical, with Boveney, 2749. An Augustinian abbey was founded about a mile from the village in 1265 by Richard, king of the Romans, and given at the dissolution to William Tyldesley, and some small remains of it still exist. A fragment of an ancient forest in this locality bears the name of Burnham Beeches. Though of small extent, it is a very beautiful piece of English forest scenery, its chief feature being a number of enormous beech trees, all pollarded. It is now preserved as an open space by the Corporation of the City of London, who purchased the land in 1879. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Boveney, in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £300 with residence. Patron, Eton College. The church is Early and Decorated English. The perpetual curacy of Dropmore is a separate benefice. Bishop Aldrich, who died in 1556, was a native, and the learned Jacob Bryant and George Grote were residents. There is a Congregational chapel, built in 1790 and enlarged in 1859, and a workmen's reading-room, opened in 1876.

Burnham, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on the river Crouch, opposite Wallasea Island, 9 miles NE from Southend, and has a station on the Southminster branch of the G.E.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.), dates from old times, includes a good

street, is a seaport and coastguard station, and has a custom-house, a convenient quay, and a ferry. The river Crouch is famous for its oyster beds, and oyster culture and fishing form an important industry. Fishing, chiefly for herrings, is also carried on, and a good business in boat-building, sail-making, and corn and coal dealing. Several vessels from 50 to 200 tons are employed here. The parish includes also the hamlet of Ostend. Acreage, 4526; population, 2360. The land is marshy. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Alban; gross yearly value, £424 with residence. The church is a building of stone and flint in the Late Perpendicular style. Its tower was formerly very lofty, serving as a landmark for ships at sea, but having been blown down it was rebuilt at a lower elevation. There are Baptist, Catholic Apostolic, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels, a public hall erected in 1887, and a workmen's reading-room.

Burnham, a hamlet in Thornton-Curtis parish, Lincolnshire, 8½ miles SE of Barton-upon-Humber.

Burnham, a hamlet in Haxey parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles S of Epworth.

Burnham, a watering-place and a parish in Somersetshire. The town stands on the coast, at the mouth of the rivers Brue and Parret, and is the terminus of the Somerset and Dorset railway, 145 miles from London, 2 NW of the Highbridge Junction, and 9 SW by W of Axbridge. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and is much frequented as a watering-place. The beach at it is fine sand, but is left bare to the breadth of half a mile at low water. Steamers occasionally ply during the summer months to Ilfracombe, Minehead, Watchet, Cardiff, and round the Holmes. There is an excellent market-house, a town-hall, and two banks. There are two lighthouses to warn ships of the danger of the Gore Sands—one on the Berrow Road, intermittent, 91 feet high; the other, 23 feet high, 1500 feet away, constant; also a station of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, with a lifeboat. There is a very fine water supply from Mendips, and a thorough drainage system. The Esplanade is half a mile long. The town possesses great educational advantages. The parish includes also the tithing of Huish-juxta-Highbridge, and the hamlets of Edithmead and Highbridge. Acreage, 3907; population of the civil parish, 4200; of the ecclesiastical, 2431; acreage of urban sanitary district, 656; population, 2360. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £346. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is an ancient building, 140 feet in length, with a lofty tower serving as a landmark, was well restored in 1878-79, and contains a magnificent altar-piece designed by Inigo Jones. There are also Wesleyan and Baptist chapels and a Roman Catholic church. The convent of the Retreat of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is a brick building, known as "The Rookery."

Burnham Beeches. See BURNHAM, Bucks.

Burnham-Deepdale, a small village and a parish in Norfolk, on the coast, 2½ miles NW by N of Burnham Market station on the G.E.R., and 7½ W by N of Wells. Post town, King's Lynn; money order and telegraph office, Brancaster. Acreage of parish, 1048; population, 94. Part of the surface is naturally salt marsh, but has been reclaimed; the rest is diversified, the ground rising in parts to 200 feet above the sea. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £190 with residence. The church is Norman and of flint, with a round tower, has three memorial windows, and a Saxon font with rude sculptures emblematic of the months of the year.

Burnham, East, or Allards, a liberty in Burnham parish, Bucks, 4½ miles NE of Maidenhead.

Burnham-Flats, a series of sands off the NW coast of Norfolk. It includes the Docking, the Blakeney, and the Stakey overfalls, the Woolhack, the Middle, and the Sunk banks; extends 15 miles along the coast, and about the same distance seaward; flanks the east side of the Lynn Deep; and is partly dry at low water, but mostly has from 1 to 5 fathoms.

Burnham Market, a small town in Norfolk, formed of the parishes of Burnham-Westgate and Burnham-Sutton. It has a station on the West Norfolk Junction of the G.E.R. It is 10 miles NW from Fakenham and 6½ W from Wells-next-the-Sea, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under King's Lynn, and a bank. A stream

runs between the town and Burnham-Overy. It has a market, held every alternate Monday, and fairs for pleasure on the Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, and on the 1 and 2 August. The parish of Burnham-Westgate has an area of 3078 acres; population, 710. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich, united with half of the rectories of Burnham-Norton and Burnham-Ulph; gross yearly value, £389 with residence, in the gift of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church, a building of flint and freestone, has an embattled western tower, and was carefully restored in 1880. There are also Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is an iron foundry and agricultural implement works, and wind and steam corn mills. A good deal of malt is also made in this district for the London market. Burnham Hall is a fine country seat, having a beautiful park with pleasant grounds and woods.

Burnham-Norton, a parish in Norfolk, 1 mile N of Burnham Market station on the G.E.R., and 6 miles W of Wells. Post town, Burnham Market, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2325 with 1158 of foreshore and water; population, 139. A Carmelite priory was founded here in 1241 by Sir Ralph de Hampnall and Sir William de Calthorpe, and given at the dissolution to Lord Cobham. Bala the historian was prior of it. The living is a divided rectory, annexed partly to the rectory of Burnham-Westgate and partly to that of Burnham-Sutton, in the diocese of Norwich. The church, which is half a mile from the village, stands on a bill fronting the sea, and is a structure of flint in the Perpendicular style.

Burnham-Overy, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ mile NE of Burnham Market station on the G.E.R., and 5 W of Wells. Post town, Burnham Market, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2014 with 295 of foreshore and water; population, 522. The rivulet Burn goes here into the sea and forms Burnham Harbour, and a grain trade and fisheries are carried on. Limestone is worked, and bricks are made. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Burnham-Sutton, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £369 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good, and has a square tower surmounted by a turret. The village of Overy Staith, situated about a mile from the parish church, is included in this parish. It has a harbour and coastguard station, and carries on a trade in corn, coals, and oil-cake. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Burnham-Sutton-cum-Burnham-Ulph, a parish in Norfolk, containing Burnham Market station on the G.E.R., and 6 miles W by S of Wells. Post town, Burnham Market, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1473; population, 600. The present parish comprises two ancient parishes. The living of Burnham-Sutton is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Burnham-Overy and with half of the rectories of Burnham-Norton and Burnham-Ulph, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £369 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient building in the Perpendicular style. The other half of the rectory of Burnham-Ulph is annexed to the rectory of Burnham-Westgate. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Burnham-Thorpe, a parish in Norfolk, on the rivulet Burn, 1½ mile E of Burnham Market station on the G.E.R., and 4½ miles W by S of Wells. It formerly had a weekly market and a fair. Its post town is Burnham Market, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2364; population, 853. The manor belonged anciently to the Calthorpes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £700 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Orford. The church is Later English, and contains a canopied brass of Sir W. Calthorpe and a mural tablet to Viscount Nelson's father, who was rector. The oak lectern of this church was made from the wood of H.M.S. *Victory*, presented by the Lords of the Admiralty in 1881. Viscount Nelson was born in the parsonage, and took from the place the title of Baron. The Nelson Memorial Hall was erected in 1892. The thorough restoration of the church in 1893-94 was suggested by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as a local memorial to Nelson. It cost altogether £7000. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, erected in 1864.

Burnham-Ulph. See BURNHAM-SUTTON.

Burnham-Westgate. See BURNHAM MARKET.

Burn Hill, a junction station on the Weardale Extension railway, in Durham, 16 miles NW of Bishop-Auckland.

Burnhill Green, a place in Patshull parish, Staffordshire, 3 miles NW of Albrighton, with a post office under Wolverhampton; money order office, Pattingham; telegraph office, Albrighton.

Burnhope, a township partly in the ecclesiastical parish of Holmside, Durham. It is 2½ miles from Lancaster station on the N.E.R., and has a post and money order office under Durham; telegraph office, Lancaster. There are collieries here.

Burnhope, The, a head-stream of the river Wear, on the western border of Durham, joining the main stream 14 miles W of Wolsingham.

Burningham. See BRININGHAM.

Burniston, a village and a township in Cloughton parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the coast, 3½ miles NNW of Scarborough, with a post office under Scarborough, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of township, 1480; population, 299. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster.

Burnley is a county borough and an important cotton manufacturing town, in the higher division of the hundred of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, and is represented in Parliament by one member. The municipal borough comprises portions of the townships of Burnley, Habergham-creaves, Briercliffe-with-Extwistle, Reedly Hallows, Filleigh Close, New Lannd Booth, and Ightonhill Park, embracing 4015 acres. The area of the parliamentary borough is 6213 acres. The principal industries are cotton manufacturing, machine making, engineering, paper-making, and coal mining. It is well situated for trade, being watered by the streams of the Brun (from which the town takes its name) and the Calder, tributaries of the river Ribble, and is almost encircled by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have two lines running through the town, and there are four stations within the borough.

In 1819 the first Improvement Act for regulating and governing the town was obtained. The area was three-quarters of a mile, and 16 commissioners were by it empowered to "watch, light, cleanse, pave, and otherwise regulate the town." In 1846 another Act was passed increasing the number of commissioners to 60, and empowering them to purchase the waterworks established in 1819. In 1854 another Improvement Act was obtained with additional powers, and to purchase the powers and interest of the old gaswork company. A charter of incorporation was granted on the 24th October, 1861, and Burnley was created a parliamentary borough in 1867. A consolidating Act of Parliament was obtained in 1871 extending the boundaries of the borough, with further powers for governing. In 1883 an Act was obtained to amend and extend former Acts, and to authorise the construction of new waterworks; and in 1889 another Act conferring further powers upon the corporation with respect to their gas undertaking. Provisional orders were obtained in 1876 for street improvements; 1878, borrowing powers for gas extensions, £35,000; 1879, borrowing powers for various purposes, £21,000; 1880, for waterworks purposes, £80,000; 1883, gasworks purposes, £11,000; 1884, gas stoves, £4000; 1885, new municipal offices, £30,000, and gas purposes, £15,000; 1887, general purposes, £100,000; 1890, electric lighting; 1890, purchase of land for sewage purposes at Aldham; 1890, general purposes, £100,000; 1891, local government order as to distribution of proceeds of residue of share of local taxation (customs and excise) duties; 1892, compulsory purchase of lands for street improvements.

There are eight churches in the town—the parish church, St Peter's, dating from the reign of Henry I.; Holy Trinity, built in 1836; St James' in 1849; St Paul's in 1853; St Andrew's in 1867. In 1877 the foundation stones of two new churches were laid, viz., St Stephen's and St Matthew's, and shortly after St John's. These were consecrated in 1879. In the case of the four latter the Rector of Burnley (the Rev. Canon Parker) and his family generously provided an endowment for each of £150 per annum. The parish registers of births, marriages, and deaths were commenced in 1562, and are complete to the present time. The Roman

Catholics, Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Baptists, United Free Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and United Methodists have erected handsome places of worship and schools.

Upon the dissolution of the chantries in the 1st year of Edward I. the chantry lands of Burnley, among others, were sequestrated, and sold to Sir Richard Towneley; but afterwards, by the consent of the Royal Commissioners, were conferred upon Sir Gilbert Fairbank, the last chantry priest, for his life, and after his death to the use of a schoolmaster and the support of a free grammar school for the town. Dr William Whitaker the controversial author, Alexander Nowell dean of St Paul's, and Sir Jonas Moore the mathematician and companion of Flamsteed, here received the first rudiments of their education. In consequence of a dispute with the Towneley family and the parish authorities as to the right of possession, the chantry-house, which stood in the parish churchyard, ceased to be available for a school, and in 1693 a new school was built at North Parade. This becoming dilapidated a new school of classic design was built at a short distance, and opened in 1874. The technical school, in Elizabeth Street, was erected in 1892 at a total cost of £4552. The Victoria Hospital was opened in 1886 by the late Duke of Clarence, on a suitable site off Briercliffe Road, given for that purpose by Sir John Hardy Thursty, Bart. The cost was £15,000, and the number of beds provided at the present time is 76.

In the 22nd year of Edward I. Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, obtained a charter for holding a weekly market and a fair annually on the "eve, day, and morrow of the Apostles Peter and Paul." A market company was formed in 1829, which became a limited company in 1864, and the undertaking was sold to the Corporation of Burnley in 1865. In 1866 the foundation stone of a new market hall was laid with masonic honours, and the building, which had cost about £12,000, was opened for public use in January, 1870.

The town-hall, situated in Manchester Road, is a handsome structure, with council chamber, committee rooms, offices, a court for the holding of the quarter sessions and the petty sessions. The building was opened in 1888, and has cost £56,600 inclusive of the site and public baths adjoining, opened in 1887. The Queen's Park, pleasantly situated at the Ridge, and comprising an area of 28 acres, was generously given by Sir John Hardy Thursty, Bart., the corporation having expended £14,000 in forming roads, erecting buildings, planting, and laying out the same. The Scott Park, on the Hood House estate, will shortly be commenced, and will have an area of about 16 acres. The cost of the site and the laying out, &c., will be defrayed out of a bequest by the late Alderman Scott, a former mayor of the borough. In addition to these two parks there are nine recreation grounds, which have a total area of 55 acres, and are situated in various parts of the borough. The electric lighting station was opened in 1893—the cost of the building, plant, and cables amounting to about £18,000. There are five reservoirs, which have a total holding capacity of 440,000,000 gallons. The cemetery, about two miles from the centre of the town, with an area of 26 acres tastefully laid out, was opened in 1854.

The borough is divided into two drainage areas, which contain populations of respectively 78,000 and 15,000. The sewage from the larger area is treated at the Duckpits and Woodend by chemical precipitation and subsequent filtration of the clarified sewage through porous beds of land. The smaller area works are on similar lines to the works of the larger drainage area. Before the liquid is turned into the adjoining stream it is clear, colourless, and devoid of smell. The whole scheme is the conception of F. S. Buntin, Esq., the borough engineer. The total area of the land acquired for these purposes is about 83 acres, and the cost of constructing intercepting sewers and sewage outfall works will be about £130,000.

The Co-operative and Industrial Society is one of the most flourishing establishments in the country. The central building is in Harnumton Street, and their 54 branch shops are spread over the town. They have 11 newsrooms and a library free to members containing 5000 volumes. The number of members is 8577, capital £78,665, and the receipts are nearly £300,000 per annum.

The most notable buildings in the town are the Mechanics' Institute, the Literary Institute, with good libraries, news-rooms, and classes; the banks of four companies, two building societies, poor law offices, and the Victoria Theatre. The Burnley Union Workhouse is a fine and commodious building at Rake Head, and there are two board schools.

A steam tramway, 7 miles in length, connecting the borough of Nelson and the town of Padiham, passes through the main street of the town.

So late as the beginning of this century agriculture and a small domestic manufacture of woollen and cotton were the main occupations of the inhabitants, but about 1826 steam machinery was introduced into the latter, which has so flourished as to make the town the second largest cotton manufacturing town in the world.

There are two bi-weekly papers, the *Burnley Express* (Conservative) and the *Burnley Gazette* (Liberal). Population of the parliamentary borough (Clitheroe division), 86,034; of the municipal borough, 51,712; and of the civil parish, 39,550.

Burn Moor. See BOURN MOOR.

Burnmoor-Tarn, a mountain lakelet in Cumberland, 9 miles NE of Ravenglass.

Burnopfield, an ecclesiastical parish in Durham, with a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) The nearest station is Lintz Green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, on the N.E.R. Population, 4160. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £284 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. There are four Methodist chapels.

Burnsall, a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, lies on the river Wharfe, 6 miles N of Bolton Abbey, and 9 NE of Skipton. It has a post and telegraph office. The parish includes the townships of Burnsall, Appletreewick, Hartlington, and Thorpe-sub-Montem. Area, 10,429 acres; population, 429. Burnsall Fell is 1660 feet high, and the church, which is dedicated to St Wilfrid, stands 511 feet above sea level. The benefice is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net annual value, £235 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Craven. There is a grammar school, founded and endowed by Sir W. Craven (afterwards Lord Mayor of London) in 1605. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Burntash and Burntash Green, two localities in the W of Kent, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 miles SSE of Lewisham, and near Lee station on the S.E.R.

Burnt-Bradfield. See BRADFELD-COMBUST.

Burnt Fen, a quondam marsh, now reclaimed, on the mutual border of Cambridge and Suffolk, between the rivers Ouse and Lark, between Mildenhall and Littleport.

Burnt-Mill, a station on the G.E.R., on the western verge of Essex, adjacent to the river Stort, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Roydon.

Burnt-Mill, a locality on Icknield Street, in Herts, 1 mile NE of Hitchin. It has remains of an ancient station.

Burnt-Walls, the supposed site of the ancient Benavenna, in Northamptonshire, under Borough Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S of Daventry. It comprises about 6 acres, and has yielded fragments of ancient buildings and other relics.

Burntwood, a hamlet, a joint township with Chase Town, and an ecclesiastical parish in the parish of St Michael, Lichfield, Staffordshire. The hamlet lies 2 miles NNW of Hammerwich station on the L. & N.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W of Lichfield. It has a post and money order office under Lichfield, which is the telegraph office. The township includes also the hamlets of Edial and Woodhouses. Acreage (with Chase Town), 4425; population, 7113. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1845; population, 2827. Chase Town is a separate ecclesiastical parish. There are extensive collieries, owned by the Cannock Chase Colliery Company, in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £362 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of St Mary's, Lichfield. The church is a brick edifice, erected in 1819, and has an embattled western tower. Maple Hayes, situated on an eminence about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Lichfield, is the chief residence. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor.

Burnt-Yates, a hamlet in Clint township, Ripley parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile W of Ripley, and 3 miles from Ripley Valley station on the N.E.R.

Burpham, a parish in Sussex, on the river Arun, 2 miles NE by E of Arundel station on the L.B. & S.C.R., to which a new road was constructed in 1882. Post town, Arundel. Acreage, 2725; population, 280. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; gross value, £163 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is partly Norman, restored in 1873.

Burr, an island in the mouth of the Avon, in Devonshire, 6 miles W of Kingsbridge. It has an area of about 10 acres, and is connected with the mainland at low water. It once had a chapel, and it is a station for the pilchard fishery.

Burradon. See BRIERDEAN.

Burrals, a township in Appleby St Lawrence parish, Westmoreland, on a branch of the river Eden, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Appleby.

Burrill-cum-Cowling, a township in Bedale parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Bedale. It has a post office, of the name of Burrill, under Bedale, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1071; population, 123. It forms with Bedale an ecclesiastical parish. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Burringham, a village and a township in Bottesford parish, Lincolnshire, on the river Trent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Epworth, with a station on the M.S. & L.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Doncaster. Acreage of township, 1553; population, 565. Burringham ranked formerly as a chapelry under the vicarage of Bottesford, but was declared a rectory in 1866, in the diocese of Lincoln, united with Gunbouse under the title of Gunbouse-cum-Burringham; joint yearly value, £419 with residence at Gunbouse, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich. There is a church, a building of red brick in the Gothic style, which was erected in 1857, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Burrington, a parish in Devonshire, on the rivers Mole and Taw, 2 miles from South Molton Road station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Chulmleigh, which is the money order office; telegraph office, South Molton Road (S.O.) Acreage, 5349; population, 678. The manor belonged anciently to Tavistock Abbey, and belongs now to the Earl of Portsmouth. Northcote belonged once to the Hankfords, passed to the Pollards, and belongs now to the Buckinghams. The surface of the parish is diversified, and shows some romantic scenery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £272 with residence. The church is an edifice of different dates from about 1150 to 1550, and was restored in 1869, consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with an embattled tower, and has a handsome carved oak screen. The piers supporting the roof are solid monoliths of granite.

Burrington, a parish in Herefordshire, near the river Teme, 3 miles ESE of Leintwardine, and 6 WSW of Ludlow, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Leintwardine (R.S.O.) Acreage, 2644; population, 170. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is small, and contains an ancient font and many tablets to the Knight family. Bringe-wood Hills are in this parish.

Burrington, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands amid romantic scenery, at the northern skirt of the highest part of the Mendip Hills, 5 miles NE by N of Axbridge, and 5 from Winscombe station on the G.W.R. It has a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Blagdon. Acreage of parish, 2019; population, 409. A romantic hollow leads from the village up the Mendips, and is flanked by ribbed masses of mountain limestone. A descending cavern, at the side of this, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the village, was discovered in 1795 to contain about fifty human skeletons, supposed to have been entombed here by the ancient Britons, and discovered afterwards to contain bones of horses, sheep, and other animals, supposed to have taken refuge in it after it ceased to be a place of sepulture. An earthwork, called Burrington Ham, occurs on a hill farther up, and is thought to have been a scene of Druidical rites. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £124 with residence, in the gift of the parishioners. The church, of Early Perpendicular date, was restored in 1856 and again in 1884, and faithfully reproduced upon the original lines.

Burrough or Burrow-on-the-Hill, a parish in Leicester-shire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE from John of Gaunt station on the Market Harborough, Melton and Nottingham branch of the G.N. and L. & N.W. Joint railways. The post, money order, and telegraph office is at Somerby, under Oakham. Acreage, 1580; population of the civil parish, 139; of the ecclesiastical, 111. Burrough Hill, called also Caesar's Camp, commands a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £367 with residence. The church, a very ancient Gothic building of stone, has a figured circular font, a piscina, and the tomb of a Stockden, and is good.

Burrough-Green, a parish in Cambridgeshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Dullingham station on the G.E.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ S of Newmarket. Post town, Newmarket, Six Mile Bottom (S.O.); money order office, Brinkley; telegraph office, Stetchworth. Acreage, 2272; population, 430. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £290 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Early English and Decorated styles, and has a tower and several ancient monuments. There is a small endowed school.

Burrowash. See BORROWASH.

Burrow-Bridge. See BOROUGHERIDGE.

Burrow-with-Burrow, a township in Tunstall parish, Lancashire, on the river Lune, 2 miles SE of Kirkby-Loesdale, which is the post town and railway station. Acreage, 2426; population, 212. The Roman station Bremetonacum is thought to have been here; Roman pavements, altars, inscriptions, urns, and coins have been found, and a Roman milestone is on the road. Burrow Hall is the seat of the Fenwick family.

Burrows, Northam. See NORTHAM.

Burry Port, a seaport in the parish of Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, adjacent to Pembrey village, with a station called Pembrey and Burry Port on the G.W.R., 4 miles W of Llanelly. It is situated at the north side of the mouth of the Burry river or inlet. There is an excellent harbour and two floating docks. Anthracite coal and fire-clay are exported. Collieries, copper and white-lead works are in the neighbourhood, and there is a mineral railway belonging to the Burry Port and Gwendreth Vale Railway Company. Burry Port has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a church, erected in 1877 as a chapel of ease to Pembrey parish church, and Congregational, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. There are a custom-house, a coastguard station, and a very fine beach, with a beautiful stretch of sand, affording facilities for bathing.

Burry River, the estuary of the Loughor or Llwhwr and Amman rivers, off the east side of Carmarthen Bay, on the mutual border of Carmarthenshire and Glamorgan. Its length downward is 12 miles, and its width, at the mouth, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The depth over the bar, at low water or spring tides, is 6 feet; and the rise of the tide there in neaps is about 13 feet, and in springs about 30. The chief channel up is not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, but is well buoyed. Pembrey harbour, with light, is on the north side; Llanelly harbour, with docks, is near the head; and Burry Holmes, a small island, with ruins of a cell to Llangennith Priory, is on the south side.

Burscough, a township sub-district in the Ormskirk rural sanitary authority. See BURSBOUGH BRIDGE.

Burscough Bridge, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in the civil parish of Ormskirk, Lancashire. The village stands 3 miles NNE of Ormskirk, on the main road from Liverpool to Preston. The ecclesiastical parish of Burscough Bridge, or Lathom St John, formed in 1831 out of the parish of Ormskirk, comprises the greater part of the townships of Burscough and Lathom. The populous hamlets of Burscough Town, New Lane, Hoscar Moss, and several smaller hamlets are comprised within the parish. Post town and telegraph office, Burscough Town. Population, 4000. The main line of the L. & Y.R. (Burscough Junction), Liverpool to Preston and the north, runs through the parish. The Southport and Manchester branch also has stations at Burscough Bridge, Hoscar Moss, and New Lane. The neighbourhood is entirely agricultural, potatoes being the chief product. There are also large corn mills. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal runs through the village. The Ordnance Stores for the North-Western Military District are situated here. The parish church of St John the Baptist was built in 1831 at a cost of £3000, and has since been restored and a new channel

added at a cost of over £2000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Liverpool; net annual value, about £200, in the patronage of the Vicar of Ormskirk. There are also Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. In the south corner of the parish are situated the remains of the priory church of St Nicholas, Burscough. It was founded by Robert Fitz-Henry de Lathom about 1124 for Black or Canons Regular of the Augustinian order, and endowed with the advowsons of Ormskirk and three other churches, with the weekly market at Ormskirk and a yearly fair there, and with considerable lands. At the dissolution its net revenues were estimated to have been equal to £1000 of our money, and the priory was then granted by the king to Sir William Paget, K.G., principal Secretary of State. The priory was for some years the burialplace of the Earls of Derby, descendants of its founder, but at the dissolution the bodies were removed to the Derby chapel erected in Ormskirk Church in 1572. The great tenor bell is now part of the peal in Ormskirk Church. In the immediate neighbourhood stands Lathom House, the seat of the Earl of Lathom, and formerly the seat of the Earls of Derby, built on the site of the former church, which sustained two sieges by the troops of the Parliament in 1644 and 1645.

Burscough Town, a populous hamlet, 2 miles from Ormskirk, in the parish of BURSBOUGH BRIDGE, with a post and telegraph office.

Bursledon, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands on the Hamble Creek, is a station on the branch line from Southampton to Fareham *via* Netley, and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Southampton, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office at the railway station. Area of the parish, 775 acres, with 60 of foreshore and water; population, 550. There is a small quay, and trade is carried on in corn and coals. Shipbuilding was formerly done to the extent of constructing some large men-of-war. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £140 with residence, in the gift of Winchester College. The church possesses some antiquarian interest, but was in an altogether unsatisfactory state until its restoration was undertaken in 1888. It is now one of the most perfect village churches in the county.

Burslem, a municipal borough, a township, and a parish in Staffordshire. The town stands on the side of a hill, on the Trent and Mersey Canal, 3 miles NNE of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 3 NW of Stoke-upon-Trent, and 149 distant from London. It has stations (Burslem, Cobridge, and Longport) on the North Staffordshire railway. It was known at the Conquest as Burwardeslyn; it came early into notice in connection with excellent clays beneath and around it, for the manufacture of earthenware; it took the lead of all the towns and hamlets of England in improvements in pottery; it was the birthplace of Wedgwood, and the scene of his many achievements till his removal to Etruria, and it has been called, both on account of its history and of its central position in the great Staffordshire pottery tract, the "Mother of the Potteries." It is irregularly though substantially built. The streets are well paved, and there is an abundant supply of water, and a good system of drainage. The town-hall, built in 1854, is a handsome building in the Italian style, and contains municipal offices and a spacious hall for entertainments. The Wedgwood Memorial Institute, opened in 1869, near the town-hall, and near the place where Wedgwood's manufactory stood, comprehends a school of art, a museum, and a free library, and presents an ornamental façade decorated with terra-cotta mouldings, tile mosaics, Della Robbia panels, and other products of the ceramic art. There is a large covered vegetable market, the erection of which cost £22,000, as well as two market halls, and a Charity Hospital, erected in 1887. The cemetery, laid out at an expense of over £20,000, situated near Smallthorne hamlet, comprises 28 acres and is under the control of a burial board. A handsome public park was laid out in Moorland Road in 1894, and public baths have been erected at a cost of over £10,000. St John's Church is ancient, was rebuilt in 1717, with the exception of the massive embattled tower, and was restored in 1878. St Paul's Church, in Longport, is a large handsome stone structure erected in 1830 at a cost of £14,000; it has an embattled tower with pinnacles and several stained windows. Christ Church,

Cobridge, is an edifice of brick with stone pinnacles, built in 1839 and enlarged in 1842. Holy Trinity, Sneyd, is a fine stone structure of 1852. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and other dissenting chapels. There are numerous pottery establishments in the town and its neighbourhood, producing every variety of porcelain and earthenware, and these together with glass-works, colour-mills, smelting-furnaces, and various works connected with the potteries and the mines, employ nearly all the inhabitants. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stoke-upon-Trent, and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place for the borough of Hanley. It was incorporated in 1878, and is governed by a town council consisting of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The county court sits monthly at the town-hall. Markets are held on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and fairs on the Saturdays before Shrove-tide, Easter, Whitsuntide, first Sunday after 24 June, and Christmas, for horses, cattle, and sheep, and for pleasure on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after 24 June. Monthly cheese fairs were commenced in 1887. Acreage of the municipal borough, 1861; population, 31,999.

The township includes Longport and Dale-Hall. The parish includes also the hamlet of Sneyd, the ville of Rush-ton-Grange, and the lordship of Abbey-Hulton. Area of the civil parish, 3090 acres, with 32 of water; population, 32,767; of the ecclesiastical parish of St John the Baptist, 10,483; of St Paul, Longport, 10,086; of Christ Church, Cobridge, 5424; and of Holy Trinity, Sneyd, 4920. Potter's clay forms a bed from 2 to 10 feet thick, fire clay lies below to considerable depth, and coal lies below the fire clay. The living of St John the Baptist is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £315 with residence. St Paul, Longport, is a separate ecclesiastical parish, constituted in 1845. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the rector of Burslem; gross value, £300 with residence. Christchurch, Cobridge, was constituted in 1845 an ecclesiastical parish, comprising the lordship of Abbey-Hulton and the ville of Rushton-Grange. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the rector of Burslem; net value, £310 with residence. Holy Trinity, Sneyd, was constituted in 1844; the living is a vicarage in the gift alternately of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield; net value, £106 with residence.

Burstall, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on an affluent of the river Orwell, 2½ miles WSW of Bramford station on the G.E.R., and 4½ W of Ipswich, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Bramford. Acreage of parish, 768; population, 215. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Bramford in the diocese of Norwich; joint gross yearly value, £300, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Caoterbury. The church is a small edifice of rubble in the Early Decorated style.

Burstall, Leicester. See **BIRSTALL**.

Burstead, Great, a parish in Essex, surrounding the town of Billericay, and including it for civil purposes; but the town is a separate ecclesiastical parish. The parish is 1½ mile S of Billericay station on the G.E.R., and 7 miles W from Brentwood, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Billericay. Acreage, 3709; population of the civil parish, 1962; of the ecclesiastical, 538. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £159 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans. The vicarage of Billericay is a separate benefice. The church is an old building of rubble in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, and there is a Particular Baptist chapel.

Burstead, Little, a parish in Essex, 1½ mile SSW of Billericay, and 6 miles E by S of Brentwood station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Brentwood; money order and telegraph office, Billericay. Acreage, 1839; population of the civil parish, 239; of the ecclesiastical, 352. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £315 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans. There is a good church, and some useful charities.

Burstock, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the verge of the county, 4½ miles WNW of Beaminster, and 4 SSW of Crewkerne station on the L. & S.W.R. Beaminster is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Broad-Windsor. Acreage, 931; population, 139. The living is a vicarage

in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £170. The church is good, with a curious old font; it was restored in 1877.

Burston, a parish in Norfolk, on an affluent of the river Waveney, with a station on the G.E.R., 3 miles NNE of Diss. It has a post office under Diss, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1466; population, 375. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £400 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a flint structure in good condition, with round tower and octagonal turret.

Burston, a village in Stone parish, Staffordshire, on the river Trent, 1 mile NW of Sandon station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 3 miles SE of Stone. It forms part of the ecclesiastical parish of Aston. There is a small chapel, erected in 1859.

Burston, an old seat in Hunton parish, Kent, 4½ miles SW of Maidstone. It was the seat of the Funes, but is now a farmhouse, and it is notable for commanding a fine view over the Weald.

Burston, Erpingham, Norfolk. See **BRISTON**.

Burstow, a parish in Surrey, 2½ miles SE of Horley station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 7½ SE by S of Reigate. Horley is the post town, and the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 4760; population of the civil parish, 1225; of the ecclesiastical, 523. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £327. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Early English and was restored in 1884. There is a Baptist chapel.

Burstock, a village, a township, and a parish in E. R. Yorkshire. The township is joined with Skeckling, includes part of Ridgmont, lies on the Hull and Withernsea railway, near the Humber, 8 miles ESE of Hull, and has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under Hull; telegraph office, Hedon. Acreage of the township, 4338; population, 437; of the parish, 700. The parish contains also the townships of Iyhill and Camerton. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £240 with residence. The church is Later English, and was completely restored in 1893. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist districts, and small charities.

Burtersett, a hamlet in Hawes parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile E of Hawes, which is the railway station. Hawes is also the post town, and the money order and telegraph office (R.S.O.) There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels, and stone quarries.

Burtholme, a township in Lanercoth parish, Cumberland, on the river Irthing, 3 miles NE by N of Brampton. Acreage, 2682; population, 288.

Burthorpe. See **EASTLEACH-MARTIN**.

Burtle, a chapelry in Moorloach parish, Somersetshire, 3½ miles SSW of Edington Road railway station, and 5½ ENE of Bridgewater, which is the post town. Population, 292. It was constituted in 1856. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £250. The church is very good.

Burtoft, a hamlet in Wigtoft parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles SE of Swineshead.

Burton, a name contracted from "burgh-town" or "burgh-ton," and applied to a place where there was anciently a castle or fortalice.

Burton, a township and a parish in Cheshire. The township lies on the estuary of the Dee, 2½ miles S of Hadow Road station on the Birkenhead railway, and 8½ NW by W of Chester, and had formerly a market. Acreage, 1927, of which 45 are water and foreshore; population of the township, 266; of the ecclesiastical parish, 416. The parish includes also the township of Puddington, and its post office is Neston, under Chester. Burton Hall is the seat of the lord of the manor. An hospital was founded by Bishop Stavenish, and given to the hospital of St John in Lichfield. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £109 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1721 and restored in 1870. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Puddington. Bishop T. Wilson was a native.

Burton, a township in Gresford parish, Denbighshire, on the verge of the county, 5½ miles NNE of Wrexham. Acreage, 2869; population, 655.

Burton, a hamlet in Charminster parish, Dorsetshire, 1 mile N of Dorchester.

Burton, a hamlet in Marhull parish, Dorsetshire, 3½ miles ENE of Stalbridge. Marble is quarried.

Burton, a tithing in Winfrith-Newburgh parish, Dorsetshire, 6½ miles W of Wareham.

Burton, a village in Penmark parish, Glamorgan, 5½ miles SE of Cowbridge.

Burton, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Hants, 2 miles N of Christchurch, under which there is a post and money order office. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 782. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £130 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was built in 1877, and has a good organ. There is a Congregational chapel.

Burton, Lincoln. See **BURTON-BY-LINCOLN**.

Burton, a township in Bamfborough parish, Northumberland, 5 miles ESE of Belford station on the N.E.R. Post town, Chathill; money order office, N. Sunderland; telegraph office, Seahouses. Acreage, 1085; population, 94. Earl Grey is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

Burton, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on Milford Haven, at Pembroke Ferry, near New Milford, 3 miles N of Pembroke. It includes the villages of Burton and Houghton, and its post town is Haverfordwest. Acreage, 3468 of land, and 200 of water and foreshore; population, 1027. Benton Castle is a ruin, with a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Cawdor. The church dates from the 12th century, and has an interesting side chapel. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Burton, a hamlet in Stogursey parish, Somersetshire, 6½ miles NW of Bridgewater.

Burton, a township in Warcop parish, Westmoreland, under Rutnam Fell, 3½ miles ESE of Appleby. It belonged to the Wyberghs and the Hyltons, and was the birthplace of Cardinal Bainbridge. Lead ore is mined.

Burton, a place on the NW border of Wilts, 8 miles NW of Chippenham, under which it has a post office; money order office, Acton Turville; telegraph office, Badminton.

Burton, E. R. Yorkshire. See **HORNSEA-WITH-BURTON**.

Burton, West Cheshire. See **BURTON-BY-TARVIN**.

Burton or Bodexton, a parish in Sussex, on the river Rother and the Arundel Canal, 1 mile from Petworth station on the L.B. & S.C.R. Post town, Petworth, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 810; population of the civil parish, 57; of the ecclesiastical, 141. Burton Park is the seat of the Biddulphs. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Coates, in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £120.

Burton and Holme, a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 10½ miles N by E of Lancaster.

Burton-Agnes, a village, a township, and a parish in E.R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Hull and Scarborough railway, 5½ miles SW of Bridlington, and has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under Hull; telegraph office at station. Acreage, 2554; population, 321; of the ecclesiastical parish, with Harpham, 833. The parish contains also the townships of Haisthorpe, Thornholme, and Graismoor. Burton-Agnes Hall is the seat of the Boynton family, was built by Hugo Jones, and stands on a fine slope of the Wolds, forming a striking object from the railway. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Harpham, in the diocese of York; net value, £778 with residence. The church has a nave of three bays and a good western tower, contains an Anglo-Norman font, an altar-tomb of 1336, and a tomb with effigy of 1481. The chancel was restored by Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce. There is a Wesleyan chapel, a reading-room with library, opened in 1886, an endowed school, and almshouses for four poor widows.

Burton-Bradstock, a parish in Dorsetshire, lying on the river Bredy and on the coast, 3 miles SSE of Bridport railway station, and including the tithing of Sturthill. It has a post office under Bridport, which is the money order office; telegraph office, West Bay. Acreage, 2746; population of the civil parish, 889; of the ecclesiastical, with Shipton George, 1207. Cliffs on the coast consist of fuller's earth. The vale of the Bredy here is beautiful. There are flax-mills and a twine-factory, also a coastguard station. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Shipton

George, in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £261 with residence. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Burton-by-Lincoln, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, near the G.N.R., 2 miles NNW of Lincoln, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Lincoln. Acreage of the parish, 2390; population, 248. The manor and Burton Hall, a fine mansion standing in a well-wooded park, belong to Viscount Oxenbridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £400 with residence, in the gift of Viscount Oxenbridge. The church is a building of stone in the Norman and Perpendicular styles.

Burton-by-Tarvin, a village and a township in Tarvin parish, Cheshire, 3½ miles NW of Tarporley. Acreage of township, 346; population, 65.

Burton Cherry or Cherry Burton, a village, a township, and a parish in E. R. Yorkshire, with a station on the Beverley and Market Weighton railway. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) of the name of Cherry Burton. Acreage of parish, 3469; population, 429. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £538 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1852-53 in the Early Decorated English style, and consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower.

Burton-Coggles, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, on an affluent of the river Glen, and on the G.N.R., 1½ mile NW of Corby railway station. There is a post office under Grantham; money order and telegraph office, Corby. Acreage of parish, 2676; population, 236. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £100 with residence. The church is an ancient edifice of stone in the Early English and Later styles. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Burton-Constable, a hamlet in the township of West Newton, Swine parish, E. R. Yorkshire, with a station on the Hornsea railway, 8½ miles NE of Hull. Aldbrough is the post and money order office; telegraph office at the station. Burton-Constable House, formerly the property of the Cliffords, now the seat of the Clifford-Constable family, is one of the oldest and finest baronial halls in England, with fronts of 131 and 133 feet, and a tower at each corner; and contains a large collection of local manuscript history, and many family portraits.

Burton-Constable or Constable-Burton, a township in Finghall parish, N. R. Yorkshire, with a station on the Northallerton and Hawes branch railway, 3¼ miles E of Leyburn. It includes the hamlet of Studdow. Post town, Bedale; money order and telegraph office, Leyburn. Acreage, 2650; population, 189.

Burton-cum-Walden or West Burton, a township in Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire, at the junction of Bishopdale and Wensleydale, 1½ mile SW of Aysgarth station. It has a post and money order office, of the name of West Burton, under Aysgarth station, which is the telegraph office; and fairs are held on 10 March and 6 May. Acreage, 7659; population, 425. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. Lead and stone are found in the immediate neighbourhood.

Burton-Dasset, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands 2 miles W by S of Fenny-Compton station on the G.W. and East and West Junction railways, and 4 E of Kington, and was once a market-town under the name of Chipping Derset. The parish includes also the hamlets of Little Dasset, North End, and Knightcote, and its post town is Fenny-Compton, under Leamington. Acreage, 4975; population, 632. The manor belonged anciently to the Southleys, and passed to the Belknapes, the Wottons, the Stanhopes, and the Temples. The surface is hilly, and continued long to be a haunt of wild beasts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value £133 with residence. The church is large, partly Norman, has an embattled tower with pinnacles, and contains some ancient monuments. Oliver Cromwell is said to have witnessed the battle of Edgehill from the tower. At North End are situated a chapel of ease, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Burton-Extra, a township in Burton-upon-Trent parish, Staffordshire, forming part of the town of Burton-upon-Trent. Acreage, 983; population, 14,244. See **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**.

Burton-Fleming or North Burton, a village, a township, and a parish in E.R. Yorkshire, on the Gipsy-Race river, 3½ miles W by S of Humnaby railway station, and 7 NW of Bridlington. There is a post office under Humnaby (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of township, 3910; population, 425; of the ecclesiastical parish, with Fordon, 463. The living is a vicarage, to which Fordon is annexed, in the diocese of York; gross value, £253 with residence. There are two Methodist chapels.

Burton-Gate, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Trent, 1 mile S from Lea station, and 1 NW from Stow Park station on the Spalding extension of the G.E. & G.N.R. Post town, Lincoln; money order office, Madton; telegraph office, Stow-Park. Acreage, 1114; population, 118. The living is a rectory, united with Knaith, in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £172 with residence. Gate-Burton Hall is a fine mansion of white brick, very pleasantly situated near the eastern bank of the Trent.

Burton-Grange, a village in Monk-Bretton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile NE of Barasley.

Burton-Hastings, a parish in Warwickshire, near Watling Street and Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, 2½ miles N of Bulkington station on the Trent Valley section of the G.W.R., and 3½ ESE of Nuneaton. Post town, Nuneaton, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Bulkington. Acreage, 1488; population of the civil parish, 175; of the ecclesiastical, 150. The manor belonged in the time of Edward IV. to William Lord Hastings, and passed by marriage to the Cotton family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £81 with residence. The church formerly belonged to the monastery of Nuneaton, is Early English, and has a low embattled tower.

Burton, High, a village in Kirk-Burton parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles SE of Huddersfield.

Burton-Hill, a tithing in Malmesbury St Paul parish, Wilts, near Malmesbury.

Burton-in-Kendal, a small town, a township, and a parish in Westmoreland. The town is adjacent to the Kendal Canal, 1½ mile E of Burton and Holme railway station, near Farlton-Knot, 10 miles NNE of Lancaster. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office called Burton (Westmoreland). The town is small, clean, and well built, and pleasantly situated on rising-ground, and contains a market-place with a handsome stone cross. The market, established in 1661, was at one time the chief corn market in the county; it began to decline in 1819, and has for many years been discontinued. A fair is held here on Easter Monday for the sale of cattle and sheep; with it is combined a show of entire horses. The parish formerly consisted of a long, narrow, and irregular tract of country in South Westmoreland. It was divided into the five townships of Burton, Dalton, Holme, Holme Scales, and Preston Patrick. The present ecclesiastical parish of Burton, where the old mother church is situated, consists of the townships of Burton and Dalton, the latter in Lancashire. Acreage of township, 1473; population, 693; of ecclesiastical parish, 861. In 1775 the inhabitants spent a large sum in draining the mosses and bringing them under cultivation. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St James, is an ancient edifice. The tower, of Norman structure, is square, and contains a fine peal of six bells. The body of the church, of Gothic structure, consists of nave, chancel, side aisle, and two mortuary chapels founded by the owners of Dalton and Preston Hall. The Dalton chapel was founded in 1628, the Preston chapel in 1634. There are two ancient stones in the church, supposed to be memorials of some members of the Croft family who resided at Dalton in the 13th century.

Burton-in-Lonsdale, a village and township in Thornton-in-Lonsdale parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Greta, adjacent to the M.R., ½ mile from Ingletton station on the L. & N.W.R. and M.R. There is a post and money order office under Kirkby Lonsdale; telegraph office, Ingletton. Acreage of township, 1558; population, 589. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £275 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Thornton. The church was built and endowed at the sole expense of T. Thornton Esq., in 1870. There are a Wesleyan chapel and schools

endowed with £350 yearly, a cotton mill, and several potteries in this township.

Burton-Joyce, a village and a parish in Notts. The village stands on the river Trent, adjacent to the M.R., 5 miles NE by E of Nottingham, and has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under Nottingham; telegraph office, Carlton. Acreage of the civil parish, 1388; population, 877; of the ecclesiastical, with Bulcote, 978. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Bulcote, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £210 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Carnarvon. The church is ancient but good, has a tower and spire, and contains a number of monuments. It was restored in 1879 by the Earl of Carnarvon. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels and a cemetery.

Burton-Kirk. See KIRK-BURTON.

Burton-Latimer, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3½ miles SE of Kettering. It has a station, jointly with Isham, on the M.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Kettering. Acreage, 2756; population, 1948. The manor belonged once to the Latimers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; value, from 700 acres of glebe, uncertain, with residence. The church, a large and beautiful building in the Norman and Early English styles, was restored in 1867. There are a Baptist chapel and some useful charities. Burton Hall, a large mansion, is at the entrance of the village.

Burton-Lazars, a township, a village, and a chapelry in Melton-Mowbray parish, Leicestershire, adjacent to the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham Canal, and 1½ mile SE by S of Melton-Mowbray, which is the nearest railway station. There is a post office under Melton-Mowbray, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of township, 2780; population, 311. A lepers' hospital was founded here in the time of Stephen, partly by a general collection throughout England, but chiefly by the Mowbrays, and was the chief leazar-house in England. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Melton-Mowbray, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is an old building of stone in the Decorated style. Burton Hall is a handsome mansion of red stone.

Burton-Leonard, a township and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the Northallerton and Ripon branch of the N.E.R. near Wormald Green station, 5 miles SSE of Ripon. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. Acreage, 1796; population, 374. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £294 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is a building of stone in the Decorated style, and was consecrated in 1878; there are also two Methodist chapels.

Burton, North. See BURTON-FLEMING.

Burton-on-the-Wolds, a township in Prestwold parish, Leicestershire, 4½ miles ENE of Loughborough. It has a post office under Loughborough; money order office, Wymeswold; telegraph office, Barrow-on-Soar. Acreage, 2585; population, 309. Burton Hall is a seat of the Duke of Somerset. There are a mission church and a Wesleyan chapel.

Burton-Overy, a parish in Leicestershire, near the Union Canal, 8 miles SE from Leicester, 2½ NE from Glen station, and 3 N from Kibworth station, both on the M.R. It has a post office under Leicester; money order and telegraph office, Great Glen. Acreage, 1899; population, 348. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £400 with residence. The church is Decorated and Later English; it was restored in 1863. There are a Congregational chapel and some small charities.

Burton-Pedwardine, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1½ mile NW from Helphingham station on the G.N. & G.E. Junction railway, 2 miles SW of Heckington station on the G.N.R., and 4½ SE of Seaforth. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Heckington (S.O.). Acreage, 1898; population, 163. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Alan de Craon, and passed to the Pedwardines. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £200 with residence. The church, which stands on an ancient site, was erected in 1870-71.

BURTON-PIDSEA

Burton-Pidsea, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence, with an extensive view, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Burwick railway station, and 9 NW by N of Patrington, and has a post and money order office under Hull; telegraph office, Hedon. The parish comprises 2304 acres; population, 342. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £200 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, which is an ancient building in the Later English style, was restored in 1866. There are also a Wesleyan chapel and an iron and brass foundry.

Burton-Pynsent, a tithing in Drayton, Curry-Rivell, and Fivehead parishes, Somersetshire, on the Downs, 2 miles SW of Langport. The estate belonged to the Pynsents, but was bequeathed to William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. The Earl of Chatham occasionally resided here, and he erected a column 140 feet high, popularly called the Burton steeple, to the memory of Sir William Pynsent. This crowns an eminence, with a fine view.

Burton-Salmon, a township in Monk-Fryston parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, with a station on the N.E.E., 2 miles NE of Pontefract. Acreage, 956; population, 268. There is a small Wesleyan chapel here.

Burton-upon-Stather, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands above the river Trent, near its mouth, some of the houses being situate at the Staith or Stather, where there is a small pier daily used by the vessels of the Hull and Gainsborough Steam Packet Co. It is 5 miles NNW from Frodingham station on the M.S. & L.R., and 13 NW of Glanford-Brigg. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Doncaster. It figured formerly as a considerable market-town. Brick and tile making are carried on; but the shipbuilding, for more than 100 years the important industry of the parish, has now ceased. The parish includes also the hamlets of Normanby, Thealby, and part of Coleby. Acreage, 3510; population of the civil parish, 765; of the ecclesiastical, with Flixborough, 1072. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Flixborough, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is of the 13th century, and in good condition. It contains some interesting monuments and memorials. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Normanby Hall, a fine country seat with a deer park of 300 acres, is about 1 mile SE of Burton.

Burton-upon-Trent, a township, a market-town, a municipal borough, and a parish on the E border of Staffordshire, and partly in Derbyshire. The township is included in the town. The town lies on the river Trent, and on the M.R., adjacent to the Grand Trunk Canal, 11 miles SW of Derby, 12 NE of Lichfield, and 127 by railway from London. There is good railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. The town was known to the Saxons as Byreton or Buryton. A religious establishment was founded in the 9th century by the Irish lady Modwena, who had the reputation of a saint and of a great mediciner. A Benedictine abbey succeeded this establishment in 1004, founded by Wulfric, Earl of Mercia; was changed by Henry VIII. into a collegiate church, and given soon afterwards to Sir William Paget, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Anglesey. Edward II. in 1321 obtained a decisive victory here over the Earl of Lancaster, and both parties in the Civil War, in the time of Charles I., were here at several periods both vanquished and victors. The town occupies low level ground, formerly liable to inundation by the Trent, and overlooked by the precipitous thickly wooded hill of Scalpey. It is substantially built. The old bridge across the Trent, which was pulled down in 1864, was said to have been erected about the time of the Conquest. A chapel stood at one end of it, built by Edward II. to commemorate his victory over Lancaster. The present bridge, built by the Midland Railway Company in 1864, is 469 yards long, and has 29 arches. Some remains of the ancient abbey exist in the churchyard, opposite the end of New Street. The present parish church of St Modven was built in 1720, stands on the east side of the market-place, is a fine large edifice in the Italian style, with western square tower, and contains a beautiful altar-piece of white marble, an ancient stone font, which probably belonged to the old church, and some monuments and stained windows. Christ Church, in Moor Street, was erected in

BURTON-UPON-TRENT

1845, and is a cruciform building with a tower and spire 150 feet high. Holy Trinity Church, in Horninglow Street, is a large edifice in the Early Decorated style, erected in 1882 on the site of an earlier church. St Paul's Church, in St Paul's Square, was built in 1874 at the cost of the late M. T. Bass, Esq., M.P., and is a fine cruciform building in the Early Decorated style, with a massive central tower. Holy Trinity, Christ Church, and St Paul are separate ecclesiastical parishes, constituted in 1825, 1845, and 1873 respectively. St Margaret's, in Shobnall Street, is a chapel of ease to St Paul's, and was built in 1881 by the late M. T. Bass, Esq. All Saints, in West Street, is a chapel of ease to Christ Church, and there is a mission room in Green Street in connection with the same church. The Roman Catholic chapel in Guild Street is a red brick edifice with stone dressings, and was erected in 1851 and rebuilt in 1879. The Congregational chapel in High Street occupies the site of a previous chapel of 1662. There are also Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Presbyterian chapels. The grammar school, in Lichfield Street, was founded in 1520 by Abbot Beane, and has a large endowed income. The market-hall is a commodious structure erected in 1883. There is also a cattle market, where sales are held every alternate Monday.

St Paul's Institute, near St Paul's Church, was erected by Mr. Bass in 1883 at a cost of £40,000, and contains a large and handsome hall, with organ, which is used for entertainments, class rooms, &c. St George's Hall in George Street is used for concerts, &c. There are municipal offices, an infirmary and dispensary, public baths, a mechanics' institute, with schools of art and science, a county police station, and a fire brigade station. There are numerous schools, both in the town itself and in the outlying portions of the district. The workhouse is in Horninglow township. The cemetery is to the east of the town, comprises 22 acres, and has cost over £20,000.

There are several recreation grounds. The county court house, in Station Street, was erected in 1862. Sitzings of the county court are held monthly. The town has a head post office, a railway station, and three banks; is a seat of petty sessions, and publishes an evening and two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and fairs on Candlemas Day, 5 April, Holy Thursday, 22 and 29 Oct., and on the Monday after Michaelmas Day for the hiring of servants. The chief employment, from remote times, has been the brewing of ale, and this is now carried on here to a greater extent than anywhere else in the kingdom. The superior excellence of the Burton ales is attributed to the presence of sulphate of lime in large quantities in the water used in their manufacture. There are 28 breweries, of which the most important are those connected with the names of Bass and Allsopp. The premises of the former brewery occupy over 140 acres. There are also iron, boiler, and copper works, and plaster and cement mills. The town was incorporated in 1878, and is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 councillors. The municipal borough is divided into the wards of Burton-Extra, Burton-on-Trent, Horninglow, and Stapenhill and Winhill. Area, 4207 acres; population, 46,047; area of the township of Burton-upon-Trent, 591 acres; population, 8245; area of Burton-Extra, 983 acres; population, 14,244.

The parish contains the townships of Burton-upon-Trent, Burton-Extra, Horninglow, Branstone, and Stretton, in Staffordshire, and the townships of Stapenhill and Winhill, in Derbyshire. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of St Modven, 2169; of Christ Church, 14,624; of Holy Trinity, 3191; and of St Paul, 8725. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey. The parochial living, and the livings of Christ Church, Holy Trinity, and St Paul, are vicarages in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value of St Modven, £112. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. Gross value of Christ Church, £338 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Burton-upon-Trent. Net value of Holy Trinity, £250 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Anglesey. Net value of St Paul, £400 with residence. Patron, Lord Burton, Horninglow, Branstone, Stretton, Stapenhill, and Winhill are separate benefices.

Burton Parliamentary Division of Staffordshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and

returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 58,640. The division includes the following:—Burton-upon-Trent—Anslow, Barton-under-Needwood, Branstone, Burton (Extra), Burton-upon-Trent, Dunsall, Hanbury, Horninglow, Rolleston, Scerpton (part of), Stretton, Tatenhill, Tuthury, Wichnor, Yoxhall; Uttoxeter (part of)—Abbots Bromley, Blithfield, Bramshall, Draycott-in-the-Clay, Field, Gratwick, Kingstone, Leigh, Marchington, Marchington Woodlands, Newborough, Prestwood, Uttoxeter.

Burton-upon-Ure, a scattered township in Masham parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile from Masham station on the N.E.R., and 5 miles SW by S of Bedale. Acreage, 2156; population, 126. Aldburgh Hall and Nutwith Cote are chief residences.

Burton, West, a parish in Nottinghamshire, on the river Trent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Sturton railway station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Gainsborough. Post town, Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Sturton-le-Steeple. Acreage, 852; population, 52. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of South Wheatley and vicarage of North Wheatley, in the diocese of Southwell; joint net value, £480. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The church is old, and is no longer used for service.

Burton, West, a tithing in Bury parish, Sussex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Amberley station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Arundel.

Burton, West, in the N. R. Yorkshire. See BURTON-CUM-WALDEN.

Burton Wood, a township and a chapelry in Warrington parish, Lancashire, adjacent to the Sankey Canal and the Liverpool and Manchester railway, 1 mile S of Collins-Green railway station, and 5 miles NW by N of Warrington. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newton-le-Willows. Acreage, 4193; population, 1584. Dallam, Bewsey, and Collins-Green are comprised in this township. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Liverpool; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Warrington. The church will seat 250. There is also a Roman Catholic church and a Wesleyan chapel.

Burwardsley, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Bunbury parish, Cheshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Tarporley, on the W slope of Peckforton Hills. The railway station is at Tattenhall. Post town, Chester. Acreage, mostly pasture in small holdings, 1058; population, 383. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester; net value, £87 with residence. Patrons, trustees. The church was built in 1735, and enlarged in 1889. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Burwarton, a village and a parish in Salop, on the slopes of the Brown Cleef Hill, 9 miles SW of Bridgnorth, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ NE from Ludlow, with a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 1248; population, 230. Burwarton Hall is a seat of Viscount Boyle, who is lord of the manor; the mansion is in the Italian style, and the grounds extend to a considerable height on the Brown Cleef Hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, Viscount Boyle. The church was built in 1876 to replace the old Norman church. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Burwash or Burghersh, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands on an affluent of the river Rother, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Etchingham railway station, and 8 NW of Battle, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) It was formerly a market-town, and is a seat of petty sessions held at Hurst Green. Acreage of the civil parish, 7452; population, 2093; of the ecclesiastical, 1340. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £614 with residence. The church is Early and Later English in style, and was restored in 1856, and again in 1890. A chapel of ease in the Early English style was built at Burwash Common in 1867. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and a Roman Catholic church dedicated to St Joseph. Burwash gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Westmoreland.

Burwash Weald, a parish in Sussex, 3 miles from Ticehurst Road station on the S.E.R. It has a post and money order office (S.O.); telegraph office, Burwash. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 990. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £185 with residence.

Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church, which is in Early English style, is good. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Burwell, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands 4 miles ESE of the river Cam, 5 NW of Newmarket, consists chiefly of one irregular street, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cambridge, with a station on the Cambridge and Mildenhall branch of the G.E.R. Traces of a castle are here, built before the Conquest, and besieged in the war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda. Seventy-eight persons were accidentally burnt to death in a barn here in 1727. The parish includes also part of the hamlet of Reach. Acreage, 7446; population, 1998. About one half of the land is fen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £272 with residence. Patron, the University of Cambridge. The church is fine Perpendicular English, was partly restored in 1861, and has a pinnacled tower. There is a mission church of 1863, besides Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. There are also an endowed school, and an estate worth about £100 yearly, the income from which is devoted to the repair of the church and the endowed school.

Burwell, a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Authorpe station on the G.N.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Louth. It has a post office under Louth; money order and telegraph office, Tetford. Acreage, 2044; population, 164. Burwell Park, a fine mansion standing in a well-wooded park of 200 acres, was the birthplace of Sarah Jennings, the famous Duchess of Marlborough. A Benedictine priory was founded in the parish by John de Hay, ancestor of the Umfravilles, made a cell to St Mary's Abbey, Bordeaux, and passed eventually to the Duke of Suffolk. The living is a vicarage with Walmsgate and Muckton annexed; joint net yearly value, £159 with residence. The church is an ancient structure of stone in the Norman style.

Burwood Park, in Surrey, is near the Walton station of the S.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Chertsey. The mansion was built towards the end of the 18th century. The orangery is of some size and celebrity.

Bury, a name of the same meaning as *burgh* or *burg*, and applied to a place which had anciently a fort.

Bury, a parish in Huntingdonshire, on an affluent of the river Nen, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile S of Ramsey station on the G.N.R., and 8 miles N by W of St Ives. It has a post office under Huntingdon; money order and telegraph office, Ramsey. Acreage, 1446; population of the civil parish, 377; of the ecclesiastical, 417. The manor belonged to Ramsey Abbey, and passed to successively the Williamses, the Bainbridges, and the Barnards. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £112 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Manchester. The church is partly Norman and Early English, and is good.

Bury, a parish and a hundred in Sussex. The parish lies on the river Arun, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Amberley station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 5 miles SSE of Petworth, includes the tithing of West Burton, and has a post office under Pulborough (R.S.O.); money order office, Arundel; telegraph office, Amberley (R.S.) Acreage, 3408; population, 531. Bury Hill here is crowned with a large barrow. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £330 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church has been restored. A working men's club and reading-room was opened in 1880.

Bury, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough and parish in Lancashire. The town was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1876, and has a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. It is divided into five wards, has a commission of the peace, and was extended by the Bury Improvement Act of 1885. Bury lies on the river Irwell, 2 miles above its confluence with the Roach, and 8 NNW of Manchester. The Bury, Bolton, and Manchester canal goes south-westward, and railways go westward, northward, eastward, and southward. A Roman station is thought by some to have been on the town's site, a Saxon fort seems certainly to have been here, and a baronial castle of early date stood in Castle Croft in the town's vicinity, and was demolished in 1644 by the troops of Cromwell. The manor belonged in the time of Henry II. to John de Lacy, and passed succes-

sively to the Burys, the Pilkingtons, and the Stanleys. A muster of 20,000 men in the Royalist cause was made in 1642 on a heath in the neighbourhood by Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby.

The town was described in 1738 as "a little market town;" but it must then have been only a village, and it has risen rapidly to magnitude under manufacturing enterprise. Formerly it contained old dilapidated buildings, and had a dingy appearance; but it has undergone great improvement by rebuilding of houses, by formation of new streets, and by construction of drainage works, and it now presents a well-built and cleanly appearance, is well lighted, and plentifully supplied with water. The market-place, constructed in 1840, is covered with a roof of wrought iron and glass. A bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel on a massive pedestal of granite was erected in the old market-place in 1852 at a cost of £3000. The town-hall is a handsome edifice in the Italian style, contains an assembly room, and includes court-houses and police office. The Athenaeum, adjoining the town-hall, is a handsome building, and contains a hall, a museum, class-rooms, library, and reading-rooms. A technical school was opened in 1894, costing £23,000. The banking offices, the savings bank, the railway station, the public baths, and the grammar school are good buildings. The parish church of St Mary's, said to have been erected at the end of the 10th century, was rebuilt in 1780, and had a tower and spire rebuilt in 1841; the present building was erected in 1871-1876 at a cost of £25,000, raised by subscription. St John's Church was built in 1770, St Paul's in 1811, Holy Trinity in 1865, St Thomas' in 1867; the last is a structure in the Gothic style with lofty tower and spire; St Mark's was built in 1884. St Stephen's Church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel are handsome edifices. There are four Congregational, three Baptist, twelve Methodist, a Unitarian, a Swedenborgian, and two Roman Catholic chapels; a cemetery (1869), comprising 33 acres, with two mortuary chapels; a grammar school, founded in 1726, and with an endowed income of about £800, and three exhibitions at the universities, and a choristers' school connected with it; an hospital and a dispensary, erected in 1882 by public subscription, public recreation grounds, formed in 1886, and a theatre, erected in 1889. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office, two railway stations, several banks, many good inns, a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and publishes two weekly newspapers.

Woolen manufacture was formerly the principal industry of the town, and is still carried on in several large factories. Cotton manufacture in various departments, which is now the staple, received a great impulse from inventions by two natives, John and Robert Kay, and from the enterprise of the late Sir Robert Peel's father, and maintains at present numerous factories for spinning and weaving, printing and bleaching, and for dyeing. There are also several iron-foundries, machine-making works, bat-making houses, and other manufacturing establishments. The surface is hilly, and the strata yield coal and building stone. The parliamentary borough, of which the boundaries were extended by the Act of 1885, has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. Its boundaries, in addition to all Bury township, include part of the township of Elton. Area of the parliamentary borough, 4368 acres; population, 55,491; area of the county borough, 6028 acres; population, 57,212.

The parish includes the townships of Bury, Elton, Heap, Walmsley-cum-Shuttleworth, Tottington-Lower-Ead, Tottington-Higher-Ead, Musbury, Musden Head, and the Tript of Ogden, and Coupe Lench, with Newhall-Hey and Hall-Carr. Area of civil parish of Bury, 2330 acres; population, 41,038; of the ecclesiastical parish of Holy Trinity, 6117; St John, 5945; St Mark, 8344; St Mary, 4180; St Paul, 6899; St Peter, 4109; and St Thomas, 4831. St Mary's is a rectory; St John's, St Paul's, Holy Trinity, and St Mark's are vicarages. St Peter's and St Thomas' are perpetual curacies, in the diocese of Manchester; value of St Mary's, £1500; of St John's, £400; of St Paul's, £300; of Holy Trinity, £343; of St Thomas', £293; of St Mark's, £300; of St Peter's, £304. Patron of St Mary's, the Earl of Derby, and of the others, the Rector. Chamber Hall, in the vicinity of the town, was the birthplace of the late Sir Robert Peel.

Bury, Suffolk. See BURY-ST-EDMUNDS.

Buryan, St. a parish in Cornwall. The parish lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Lands-End, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Prynance railway station, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage, 6975; population, 1288. The surface consists largely of black granite hills. A small town of ancient note was here, but is now represented by only a few cottages. An oratory was founded at it at an early period by St Barienta, a holy woman from Ireland. A secular college was founded here in 909 by Athelstane, changed afterwards into an exempt deanery, and destroyed in the time of the Commonwealth by Shrubshall, governor of Pendennis Castle. A number of Druidical remains, including the Merry Maidens, the Boscawen-Un, and the Rosmedrevy circles, occur among the hills. A cattle fair is held on the first Tuesday in March. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter, and till 1864 was united with Levan and Sennen; value, £300. Patron, H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall. The church stands on a wild open eminence 415 feet high, has a lofty tower commanding a view to the Scilly Islands, is an ancient edifice greatly altered by modern renovations, and contains a fine carved screen and a curious coffin-shaped monument with a Norman-French inscription. An ancient chapel called the Sanctuary stands about a mile to the SE. Attorney-General Noy, of the time of Charles I., was a native.

Bury-Ditches, an ancient camp in Salop, on Tanglely Hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Bishops-Castle. It commands a fine view. It is supposed by some to be an enclosure protecting the house of a Saxon chief. There are three nearly circular earthworks.

Bury-Hill, the seat of the Barclay family, 1 mile SSE of Dorking, in Surrey. The grounds are ornate and interesting, containing an observatory stored with the best instruments, and are open to the public.

Burymead, a hamlet $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile SW of Harmondsworth, Middlesex.

Bury, New, an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1865 from the parish of Farnworth-cum-Kearsley, in the civil parish of Deane, Lancashire, 2 miles SE of Bolton, which is the post town. Population, 5627. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; value, £350, in the gift of five trustees. The church was built in 1861.

Bury-St-Edmunds, a municipal and parliamentary borough, an assize, market, and union town, and head of a county court district in Suffolk. The town stands on the river Lark, which is navigable up to within a short distance of it, and it has good railway communication by the G.E.R. It is 14 miles E from Newmarket, and 76 from London *via* Sudbury. The town is thought to have been the Villa Faustina of the Romans. It was made a seat of royalty soon after the settlement of the Saxons, and named Beodericsworth, signifying "the dwelling of Beoderic," after a person who had possessed it. Sigbright, the fifth king of East Anglia, on embracing Christianity about 638, founded at it a monastic church. Edmund, who succeeded to the throne of East Anglia in 855, was crowned either here or at Bures, and upon his being slain by the Danes, and acquiring the reputation of a martyr, his body, after having lain some time elsewhere, was solemnly deposited here, and occasioned the place to be called Bury-St-Edmunds. Miracles were alleged to be wrought, and great reputed sanctity was attained. A new church over the royal remains was founded in 925 by Athelstane, and a splendid enlargement of this, with the character of a Benedictine abbey, was commenced in 1020 by Canute, and consecrated in 1032. A gorgeous shrine for Edmund's body was constructed in it, and Canute came hither in person and offered his crown. A further enlargement of the edifice was begun soon afterwards, and completed in 1095. Edward the Confessor frequently dismounted within a mile of the abbey, and entered it on foot. Henry I. did homage in it for his safe return to his dominions. Enstace plundered it in 1153. Henry II. was crowned in it, and he carried the banner of St Edmund in front of his troops at the battle of Forham, and ascribed to its influence the victory he obtained. Richard I. made a visit to the shrine before going to Palestine. King John was at Bury-St-Edmunds in 1201 and 1203, and a meeting of barons here shared with that of Runnimeade the honour of wresting

from him the Magna Charta. The Dauphin Louis plundered the abbey in 1216, and took away Edmund's body. Henry III. held a parliament here in 1272, and it was at Bury St Edmunds he contracted the disease which terminated in his death. Edward I. and his queen visited the shrine five times in the course of his reign, and he held a parliament in the town in 1296. Edward II. kept his Christmas here in 1326, and his queen Isabella marched hither with the troops from the Prince of Hainault, and made Bury her rallying point. An assault with great damage was made on the abbey in 1327 by the townspeople, and suppressed by military force. Edward III. and Richard II. made visits to the shrine. The insurgents under Jack Straw in 1381 beheaded Lord Chief Justice Cavendish at Bury, attacked the abbey, and slew the abbot. Henry VI. spent his Christmas here in 1433, and also held a parliament in 1446, and Shakespeare lays a scene here in that monarch's reign. Henry VII. was here in 1486. The Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk in 1526 assembled their troops at Bury to quell the insurrection at Lavenham, Sudbury, and the adjacent country. The Duke of Northumberland, on proclaiming Lady Jane Grey to be successor of Edward VI., made Bury the rendezvous of his troops in support of her cause. Twelve persons were burnt at the stake here on account of religious tenets in the reign of Mary. A visit was made to Bury in 1578 by Elizabeth. A great fire broke out in 1608, destroyed 160 dwelling-houses, and property to the value of £60,000. The plague made such havoc in 1636 that the grass grew in the streets. Forty persons in the reign of James I., two of them tried before Sir Matthew Hale, were put to death in Bury for the imaginary crime of witchcraft.

The town occupies a gentle descent, on a sandy soil, amid pleasant environs. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by $1\frac{1}{2}$, and is well built. The shire-hall is a modern erection, incorporating part of the ancient church of St Margaret, and contains two convenient courts for criminal and civil causes. In this building the quarter sessions and the summer assizes are held, the spring assizes formerly held here having been removed to Ipswich. The Guild-hall gives name to a street, is a handsome edifice with an old porch, and contains some interesting old portraits. It is used for the transaction of the general business of the borough, one wing being devoted to the use of the West Suffolk Library. The old County Bridewell is now used as an hospital for infectious diseases. Moyses' Hall or the Jews' House is a fine and almost unique specimen of Norman Domestic architecture, some portions dating back to the end of the 11th century. It was formerly used as a police station, but a new station, constructed on the most approved modern principles, was erected in 1892. The Corn Exchange was built in 1862, has a frontage of 82 feet and a depth of 119 feet, consists of nave and aisles, and has an elliptical iron roof, glazed for about 20 feet on each side of the arch. The Athenæum was built in 1854, is a spacious structure, and contains apartments for a public club, a reading-room, a museum, a library of about 12,000 volumes, and a large hall. The Mechanics' Institute, formerly held in the Town Hall, was in 1878 removed to the Athenæum. The Botanic Garden was established in 1820. The theatre was built in 1819. Mediæval vaults are under the Angel Inn. Five gates were in the town walls, but have disappeared. A Franciscan priory, a college, five hospitals, and at least twenty-eight churches or chapels, besides the existing parish churches and the abbey chapels, were in the town at the Reformation, but most are known now only by their sites or even only by their names. The college was founded by Edward IV., and is now used by the poor-law guardians as a board-room, pay-room, vaccination station, &c.; St Saviour's Hospital was founded in 1184, appears to have been of great extent, and has all perished except a gateway; St Nicholas' Hospital was converted into a farmhouse; the stone chapel became a small inn; and two or three other chapels are represented by fragmentary ruins. The abbey church was cruciform, 506 feet from end to end, 241 feet along the transept; had a nave of thirteen bays, a choir of five bays, a circular apse containing the shrine, several chapels, a central lantern, and two octagonal western towers; and was built of flint and boulder cased with Barnack stone. The cloisters and other buildings connected with it were of corresponding magnitude. Three arches of the west front are incorporated

with modern houses; the central tower, 36 feet wide and 86 feet high, still stands, was restored in 1847, forms now the grand entrance to the churchyard of the two parish churches, and is a fine specimen of Norman architecture; and the abbey gatehouse, 50 feet by 40 and 62 feet high, also still stands, and is rich Decorated English; but all the other parts have perished. The revenues were equivalent to about £50,000 of the present day, and passed at the dissolution chiefly to the Ayres and the Bacons. St Mary's Church, one of the finest churches in England, was built in 1005 and rebuilt in 1424-80, is 213 feet long, and contains altar-tombs of Mary Tudor, Queen of France, and five persons of the 15th century. St James' Church was built in 1200, rebuilt in 1500, and repaired in 1820, and the chancel was rebuilt very ornately in 1869. St John's Church was built in 1841 at a cost of £6000, and is a handsome structure. St Peter's Church, a plain flint and stone building, with spire in the Decorated style, was erected in 1858. There are also several dissenting chapels in Bury. The Baptists have chapels in Westgate Road and Garland Street. The Roman Catholic chapel in Westgate Street was erected in 1837, and has a fine statue of St Edmund, the martyr king, and an alms box said to have been made from the wood of the tree to which he was bound. There is a Congregational chapel in Whiting Street; a Friends' meeting-house in St John's Street, erected in 1750; a Primitive Methodist chapel in Garland Street, rebuilt in 1851; a Unitarian chapel, built in 1750, in Churchgate Street; and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Brentwood Street, erected in 1878. The Brethren have also a small chapel in Garland Street. The Grammar School was founded by Edward VI., and is well endowed. It was formerly held in Northgate Street, but was moved to a more open site in 1883. It is now managed in accordance with a scheme sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners in 1879, and possesses some valuable exhibitions and scholarships. There are also the Guildhall Feoffment Schools, consisting of the Guildhall middle school, the girls' elementary school, and the boys' elementary school, which are partially endowed. The Suffolk General Hospital was rebuilt in 1864 at a cost of £13,000. Clopton's Asylum for decayed tradesmen of the town, with an annual income of £700, is an edifice in the Tudor style, built in 1842.

The town of Bury is well built, and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, and a recorder. Under the sanction of the corporation, sewer, main drainage, and irrigation works have been completed at a cost of about £38,000, and the corporation having become the urban sanitary authority, have secured an excellent supply of water at a cost of about £12,000. The town formerly returned two members to Parliament, but by the provisions of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, it now returns one only. Very little manufacture is carried on here, but the town is a great market for agricultural produce of all kinds. The market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays—the Wednesday market being chiefly for corn and cattle, and the Saturday market for provisions. A large fair for cattle is held here on the first Tuesday in December, but the fairs formerly held in Easter and October have fallen into disuse. It has a head post office, is the seat of assizes and sessions, publishes three weekly newspapers, and has three banks. Its borough boundaries, both parliamtarily and municipally, are the same as those of the two parishes and of the district. Acreage, 2947; population of the municipal and parliamentary borough, 16,630; area of the civil parish of St James, 1331 acres; population, 9968; area of St Mary, 1616 acres; population, 6662. Lord Chancellor Aungerville, Bishop Gardner, Bately the antiquary, Sir J. Cullum, Capel Loft, Bishop Tomline, Bishop Blomfield, and Repton the landscape gardener, were natives; Norwold the annalist, Eversden the historian, and Lydgate the poet, were connected with the abbey; Archbishop Sancreft, Lord Keeper North, Anstey, Cumberland, the Bunburys, Romilly, and a number of other distinguished men were educated at the grammar-school, and Madame de Genlis, Defoe, and Wollaston were residents. The town gives the title of Viscount to Earl Albemarle.

The two civil parishes are St Mary and St James; the latter includes the ecclesiastical parish of St John, formed in 1846, and all three vicarages are in the diocese of Ely. The

vicarage of St James is of the gross yearly value of £480; the vicarage of St Mary, of the gross value of £350 with residence. St John's was endowed with £100 yearly out of land at Little Saxham by the then Marquess of Bristol, and it receives aid from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and from Queen Anne's Bounty. It is in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. St Peter's Church is without endowment, and serves as a chapel of ease to St Mary. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of St Mary, 6662; of St James, 4281; and of St John, 5687.

Burythorpe, a village, a township, and a parish in E. R. Yorkshire, near the river Derwent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Kirkham railway station, and 4 S of New Malton. The township includes the hamlet of Thornthorpe, and has a post office under York; money order office, Leavening; telegraph office, Kirkham Abbey. Acreage, 1250; population, 227. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £267 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a handsome edifice in the Early English style, and contains an ancient Norman font, which belonged to a previous church. There are also Wesleyan and United Free Methodist chapels.

Bury-Wood, a place with a large and strong Danish camp, near Slaughterford, in Wilts.

Busbridge, a chapelry in Godalming parish, Surrey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Godalming. Population, 1122. The church was built in 1867. Busbridge Hall is surrounded by fine park scenery, and contains some good pictures.

Busby, Great and Little, two townships in Stokesley parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stokesley. Post town, Northallerton; money order and telegraph office, Stokesley. Acreage of Great Busby, 1404; population, 99; of Little Busby, 705; population, 32.

Buscot, a village and a parish in Berks, on the river Thames, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Faringdon station on the G.W.R., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Lechlade station. There is a post office under Lechlade, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 2887; population, 423. Buscot House, built in 1780, and greatly altered and improved in 1890, stands in the midst of beautiful grounds extending into Eaton-Hastings parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £350 with residence. The church is old, dating from the 13th and 16th centuries. There is a Baptist chapel, erected in 1883, and some small chapels.

Bushbury, a village, a township, and a parish in Staffordshire. The village stands near the Stafford and Worcester Canal, 3 miles N by E of Wolverhampton, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post and money order office under the name of Bushbury Lane (F.S.O.) under Wolverhampton, which is the telegraph office. The township includes also the hamlets of Moseley and Oxley. Acreage, 3520; population, 2252. The parish includes also the township of Essington; population, 3620. Moseley Court and Oxley Manor House are the chief residences. At Moseley Old Hall, Charles II. was concealed after the battle of Worcester. At Essington are collieries and a brick and tile manufactory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £234 with residence. The church is very ancient, partly Norman, and has an embattled tower with six bells, and an open timber roof; the east window is of the Decorated period, and in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina; there are an ancient font, an ancient monument to Hugh de Bushbury, and some later monuments. Essington has a chapel of ease, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel at New Town.

Bushby, a hamlet and a township in Thurnaby parish, Leicestershire, 4 miles E by S of Leicester. Acreage of township, 679; population, 47.

Bushey, a village and a parish in Herts. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile E of the L. & N.W.R., near the river Colne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Watford, has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Watford, and was once a market-town. The parish includes also Bushey Heath, which likewise has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Watford, and is 3 miles from that town. Acreage, 3218; population of the civil parish, 5652; of the ecclesiastical parish of Bushey, 1954, and of Bushey Heath, 1608. The living is a rectory; net value, £490 with residence. The church is a structure of brick faced with flint and Bath

stone, rebuilt in 1871. It has several interesting memorials and monuments. St Peters, Bushey-Heath, formerly a chapel of ease, had a district assigned in 1889. The living is a vicarage, gross yearly value, £235. The church, an edifice of brick, was erected in 1838. Both livings are in the gift of a private patron, and in the diocese of St Albans. There are also Baptist, Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Bushey Hall, a splendid mansion of red brick, originally built at a cost of £150,000, was in 1882 converted into a hydro-therapeutic establishment. The high grounds of Bushey Heath command an extensive and beautiful view of the valley of the Thames. There are ten well-endowed almshouses, and some small charities. Bushey-Grove, Bushey-Mill, and Caldicot Hill are small adjacent hamlets.

Bushey Heath. See BUSHEY.

Bushey Park. See BUSHY PARK.

Bush-Hill Park, a village in Enfield parish, Middlesex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Enfield. It has two post, money order, and telegraph offices under Enfield, a station on the G.E.R., and a chapel of ease dedicated to St Mark. Population included in Enfield.

Bushley, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, on the Severn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Tewkesbury, with a post office under Tewkesbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 1834; population, 306. Pull Court, the seat of the lord of the manor, is situated in an extensive well-wooded park, which contains some fine cedars of Lebanon; the mansion was rebuilt in 1835. The manor belonged formerly to the Abbey of Tewkesbury, and in the reign of James I. came into the possession of the Dowdeswell family, in whose hands it has remained till the present day. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £355. The church was rebuilt in 1843, the chancel being erected by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1865. It contains monuments to the Dowdeswell family, among which is one to William Dowdeswell, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1765, and bears an epitaph from the pen of Edmund Burke; there is an ancient brass.

Bushmead, a seat on the north border of Beds, 5 miles W of St Neots. A priory of Black canons was founded here in the time of Henry II. by the Beauchamps, and came at the dissolution to Sir W. Gascoigne. Much of the conventual buildings remains, but the front of the mansion is of modern date.

Bushwood, a township and a hamlet in Old Stratford parish, Warwickshire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Stratford-on-Avon. For ecclesiastical purposes Bushwood is united with Lapworth parish. Acreage of township, 482; population, 34.

Busby Park, a royal park in Teddington parish, Middlesex, on the Thames adjacent to Hampton. It comprises 1110 acres, and includes all the enclosures belonging to Hampton Court, except the Home Park. There are nine avenues of chestnuts and limes, noted for beauty and magnificence. A right of passage through it having been withheld from the public, was recovered by the exertions of a humble shoemaker named Timothy Bennet, a resident at Hampton-wick. The house in it is a square brick structure, erected by the Earl of Halifax, and much improved by William IV.; it was occupied occasionally by George IV., and much by William IV. and his dowager queen. It is now used as the residence of the ranger. There is a station of Teddington and Busby Park on the L. & S.W.R.

Buslingthorpe, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 miles NNW of Wickenby station on the M.S. & L.E., and 3 SW of Market Rasen. Post town, Market Rasen, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1407; population, 82. The living is a rectory annexed to Faldingworth in the diocese of Lincoln; joint net yearly value, £353, in the gift of a private patron and the governors of the Charterhouse three to two respectively. The church, originally a very ancient structure in the Early English style, was rebuilt in 1835. It contains a brass of 1310. The manor and lands belong to the Charterhouse, London.

Buslingthorpe, an ecclesiastical parish in Leeds, W. R. Yorkshire, constituted in 1849. Post, money order, and telegraph office, Meanwood Road, Leeds. Population, 8533. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £307 with residence.

Bussage, an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1848 from the parish of Bisley, Gloucestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Brimscombe station on the G.W.R., and 4 SE of Stroud, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Brimscombe. Population, 320. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £127 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a handsome edifice, erected in 1848. There is a rectory for women.

Bussex, a hamlet in Weston-Zoyland parish, Somersetshire, near Sedgemoor, 2 miles SE of Bridgewater station on the G.W.R.

Bustabeck, a township in Castle-Sowerby parish, Cumberland, 3 miles SE of Hesket-Newmarket.

Bustleham. See BISHAM.

Buston, **High** and **Low**, two townships in Warkworth parish, Northumberland, on the N.E.R., between the Alne and the Coquet rivers, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Alnwick. Area of Buston High, 721 acres; population, 81; of Buston Low, 899 acres; population, 96.

Busy-Gap, a pass through the hills on the SW border of Northumberland, adjacent to the Roman Wall, 3 miles NW of Haltwhistle. It used to be infested by moss-troopers.

Butcombe, a parish in Somersetshire, near the river Yeo, 5 miles from Sandford and Banwell station on the G.W.R., and 8 NE of Axbridge. It has a post office under Wrington (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Blandon. Acreage, 1110; population of the civil parish, 208; of the ecclesiastical, 189. Butcombe Court is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £127 with residence. The church is very ancient, and in good condition. There are remains of a Friend's burial-ground.

Bute Docks. See CARDIFF.

Butelnd. See BROOMHOPE.

Butleigh, a parish in Somersetshire, on the river Brue, 4 miles SSE of Glastonbury station on the Somerset and Dorset railway. It includes the hamlet of Butleigh-Wootton. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Glastonbury. Acreage, 3928; population of the civil parish, 772; of the ecclesiastical with Baltonsborough, 1500. Butleigh Hill is prominent, and blue lias is found. Sir George Bowles's Hospital, a large stone building with residence for surgeon, was erected in 1882 at a cost of about £5000. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Baltonsborough, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £423 with residence. The church is decorated English, and was restored in 1851, and enlarged in 1859. A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1883.

Butleigh-Wootton, a hamlet in Butleigh parish, Somersetshire, 3 miles NE of Somerton.

Butler's Court or **Gregories**, a seat $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N of Beaconsfield in Bucks. It was the residence and death-place of Burke, who purchased the estate—600 acres—for £22,000. The house was burned down in 1813, but the shrubberies remain, and bear the name of Burke's Grove.

Butler's Cross, a locality $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wendover, in Bucks, among the Chiltern Hills, 7 miles SW of Tring, with a post, money order, and telegraph office.

Butler's Marston, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, on an affluent of the river Avon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Kineton. Post town, Kineton, under Warwick. Acreage of parish, 1777; population, 230. There are two tumuli in the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £170. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is Norman, and was restored in 1872; it contains an old carved oak pulpit, and brasses to the Woodward family, who were in possession of the manor for many generations. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Butley, a village and a township in Prestbury parish, Cheshire, adjacent to Prestbury station on the L. & N.W.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Macclesfield, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Prestbury. Acreage of township, 1811; population, 523. Butley Hall and Bonis Hall are the chief residences. Some of the inhabitants are silk weavers. Roman remains have been found. Newton, who wrote a history of the Saracens, was a native.

Butley, a parish in Suffolk, on a sea-creek of its own name, 3 miles W of Orford, and 6 E from Melton station

on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Wickham-Market; money order and telegraph office, Tunstall. Acreage, 1973 of land and 66 of water, tidal water, and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 337; of the ecclesiastical, with Capel, 520. A priory of Black canons was founded here in 1171 by Rannulf de Glanville, and given at the dissolution to the Duke of Norfolk and William Forth. Ruins and fragments of the abbey occupy nearly 12 acres, and part of the gatehouse has been fitted up as a residence for the vicar. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Capel, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £140 with residence. Patron, Lord Rendlesham. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style, and there is a Wesleyan place of worship.

Buts Ash, a hamlet in Fawley parish, Hants, 4 miles from Southampton.

Butser Hill, a hill 3 miles SW of Petersfield, in Hants. It forms the western termination of the South Downs, has an altitude of 917 feet, and commands a magnificent view.

Butsfield, a scattered village in Satley parish, Durham, on Watling Street, adjacent to the Wearside Extension railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Wolsingham. Post town, Satley; money order and telegraph office, Lanchester. Knitsley, 3 miles distant, is the railway station.

Butter-Bump, a hamlet in Willoughby parish, Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Alford.

Butterby, a locality on the river Wear, in Sunderland Bridge township, Croxdale parish, 3 miles S by E of Durham. It was formerly called Beantrove, and belonged then to the Lumleys and the Chaytors. It has salt and sulphur springs. Shincliff, 1 mile distant, is the railway station.

Butter-Crambe, a village and a township in Bossall parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Derwent, under Aldby Park Camp, 3 miles E of Sand-Hutton. Post town, York; money order and telegraph office, Stamford Bridge. Acreage of township, 2691; population, 169. It forms a vicarage with Bossall in the diocese of York; joint net value, £496.

Butterknowle, a village in the parish of Lynesack and Softley, Durham. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) West Auckland, on the N.E.R., is the railway station. There is a colliery in the neighbourhood.

Butterlaw, a township in Newburn parish, Northumberland, 5 miles W by N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which is the post, money order, and telegraph office.

Butterleigh, a parish in Devonshire, near the river Exe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Tiverton, and 4 W by N of Collumpton railway station. Post town, Collumpton. Acreage, 485; population, 115. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £220 with residence. The church is small and plain. Date of dedication by Bishop Stapeldon, 1319. There was a much earlier church.

Butterley, a hamlet in Ripley township, Derbyshire, is a seat of ironworks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Alfreton. It has a post office under Derby; money order and telegraph office, Ripley. The works were begun in 1792, and lie amid a rich tract of coal and lime; they soon began to employ about 1500 men, and to make magnificent castings; and they possess ready means of transport by railway and canal, being close to the Cromford Canal, and having a branch line from Codnor Park station.

Butterley, a hamlet formerly in Edwin-Ralph parish, but now attached to that of Wacton, Herefordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Bromyard.

Butterlip-Howe, a picturesque wooded knoll at the head of Grasmere Lake, in Westmoreland. It commands a charming view.

Buttermere, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a lake in Brigham parish, Cumberland. The village stands about midway between Buttermere Lake and Crummock Water, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Keswick railway station, and 10 SSE of Cockermouth, and consists of only a church, two good inns, and a few scattered houses. The church is a neat building on the site of a previous one, which was said to be the smallest in England, and one of the inns supplies boats for the neighbouring lakes, and is notable for the pathetic story of "Mary of Buttermere." The chapelry includes the village, which has a post office under Cockermouth; money order office, High Lorton; telegraph office, Portinscale. Acreage of the

township, 6851; population, 97; of the chapelry, 121. The general surface is a grand vale, engirt with mountains, and much occupied with lakes. A steep mountain pass, called Buttermere-Haws, goes from the village to an elevation of about 1600 feet, on the road to Keswick. Blue slate is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £73 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The lake extends from the head of the vale to within a mile of Crummock Water, is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad, and 90 feet deep, and has a surface elevation of 247 feet above the level of the sea. Its face looks gloomy, but its skirts are magnificent, being immediately overhung by Honister Crag, with precipitous front about 1500 feet high, and by the Hay-Stacks, High-Crag, High-Stile, Red-Pike, Buttermere-Moss, and Great-Robinson Mountains.

Buttermere, a parish in Wilts, 5 miles S of Hungerford railway station. Post town, Hungerford, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Shalbourne. Acreage, 1502; population, 138. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £155 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

Buttershaw, an ecclesiastical parish, North Bierley township, Bradford parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. It was constituted in 1842, and has a post and money order office under Bradford; telegraph office, Wibsey. Population, 4149. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £280 with residence. The church was built in 1838, and a handsome Congregational chapel was built in 1861.

Butterthwaite, a hamlet in Ecclesfield township and parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles N of Sheffield.

Butterton, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Mayfield civil parish, Staffordshire, 5 miles S of Longnor, and 8 E of Leek, which is the post town; money order office, Wetton; telegraph office, Hartington. Acreage of township, 1499; population, 246. In the neighbourhood are several ancient barrows. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. The church was rebuilt in 1872, and has an embattled tower with a spire. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Butterton, a township in Trentham parish, and an ecclesiastical parish in the civil parishes of Trentham, Swynnerton, and Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire. The township lies adjacent to the Grand Trunk Canal, 2 miles S of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and includes the hamlet of Acton. Acreage of the township, 1499; population, 246; of the ecclesiastical parish, 417. Butterton Hall is the seat of the Pilkingtons. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1845, and includes the township of Seabridge, and its post town is Newcastle-under-Lyme. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £137. The church was erected in 1845.

Butterton Hill, a hill between South Brent and Ivy-Brige, in Devon. Its altitude is 1203 feet.

Butterwick, a township in Sedgfield parish, Durham, near the river Skera, 2 miles E by N of Sedgfield, which is the post town and the railway station. Acreage, 1543; population, 51.

Butterwick, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the coast, near Boston Deepes, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Boston railway station. It includes an allotment in the East Fen, and has a post office near Boston, which is the money order and telegraph office. Area, 1224 acres of land and 19 of water; population, 473. The living is a vicarage annexed to the vicarage of Frieston, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint net yearly value, £266 with residence. The church has an Early English octagonal font, and a rood turret. It was restored in 1880. There are Wesleyan and United Free Church Methodist chapels, Church of England Home for the Reclamation of Penitent Females, and an endowed school, founded in 1665.

Butterwick, a township and a small parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{2}{2}$ miles SSE of Sherburn station on the N.E.R. Post town, Scarborough, under York. Acreage, 1781; population, 92. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £63 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Foxholes. The church has an effigy of a knight in armour.

Butterwick, a township in Barton-le-Street parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Rye, 7 miles NW of New Malton. Post town, Malton. Acreage, 661; population, 69. There is a chapel of ease, erected in 1858 and altered in 1889. Lord Headley is lord of the manor.

Butterwick, East, a village and a township in Bottesford and Messingham parishes, Lincolnshire, on the river Trent, 3 miles from Althorpe station on the M.S. & L.R. Post town, Brigg. Acreage of township, 1034; population, 274. There are a mission church, erected in 1884, and Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Butterwick, West, with Kelfield, a village, a township, and a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Trent, 3 miles S of Althorpe station on the M.S. & L.R. The village has a ferry to East Butterwick, and the Hull and Gainsborough steam packets call daily. It has a post and money order office under Doncaster; telegraph office, Burringham. Acreage of the civil parish, 2394; population, 663; of the ecclesiastical, 667. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £279 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Owston. The church was built in 1841. There are General Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels.

Butterworth, a township in Rochdale parish, Lancashire. It lies on the verge of the county, near the Manchester and Leeds railway, 2 miles E of Rochdale, and includes the hamlets of Clegg, Wildhouse, Belfield, Lowhouse, Hanging Lees, and Ronghbank. Post town, Rochdale. Acreage, 7766; population, 9438. There are cotton and woollen factories, and two collieries. There are now two parishes—St James', Milnarrow, and St Thomas', Newhey; the latter church was rebuilt in 1876. There are six dissenting chapels in the township, and three railway stations.

Buttington, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire, on Offa's Dyke and the river Severn, 2 miles NE of Welshpool. There is a station on the Shrewsbury, Welshpool, and Cambrian railways. The parish includes the townships of Cletterwood, Hope, and Trewrn, and its post town is Welshpool. Acreage, 5266; population, 674. A sharp victory was obtained here in 894 by the Saxons over the Danes, and nearly the last of the sanguinary struggles of the Welsh for national independence was made here. Several ancient entrenchments are on the hills, and a vast quantity of human bones was found in digging for a foundation. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £207 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Welshpool. The church is Early English, and contains a curious font, supposed to be the capital of a pillar, and taken from the abbey of Strata Marcella. There is a curious window in the west end made up of fragments of old glass, and containing a shield of the arms of Sutton, Baron Dudley.

Button-Hill, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Sheffield.

Butsbury, a parish in Essex, on the river Widd, 3 miles SE of Ingatstone station on the G.E.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Chelmsford. Post town, Ingatstone, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Stock. Acreage, 2113; population, 507. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Ingatstone, in the diocese of St Albans. The church is a small but ancient building of brick and plaster in the Perpendicular style.

Buxbury, an eminence projecting from the Downs, 11 miles SW of Salisbury, in Wilts.

Buxey-Sand, a shoal at the mouth of the river Crouch, in Essex.

Buxhall, a village and a parish in Suffolk, on the rivers Ged and Orwell, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Stowmarket station on the G.E.R., with a post office under Stowmarket, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Great Finborough. Acreage of parish, 2560; population, 424. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £626 with residence. The church is a very ancient edifice of flint in the Norman style. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a few small charities.

Buxlow, a hamlet in Knodishall parish, Suffolk, $\frac{2}{2}$ miles SE of Saxmndham.

Buxted, a village and a parish in Sussex, on the L.B. & S.C.R., 44 miles from London. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Uckfield. Acreage of the civil parish, 8961; population, 2039; of the ecclesiastical, St Margaret, 485, and St Mary, 540. The parishes of High-Hurst Wood, St Mary's, a portion of Hadlow Down, and (in the 12th century) Uckfield have all been formed from the parish of Buxted. Buxted Park is the property of Viscount Port-

man. Hog House is a structure of 1581, and was the seat of the Hogges. One of this family, Ralph Hogge, in 1543, made the first cast-iron cannon ever made in England; and his name, altered into Huggett, is still common among the Sussex blacksmiths. The living (St Margaret's) is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £485 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is chiefly Early English, in good condition; has a low shingled spire, and contains a brass of 1375. St Mary's is a vicarage; gross value, £150 with residence. High-Hurst Wood (Trinity) is also in the gift of the Archbishop; value, £300 with residence. Wotton the linguist, and the two Clarkes, grandfather and father of Clarke the traveller, were rectors.

Buxton, a small town, a township, and a chapelry, in Derbyshire. The town stands in a valley, at an elevation of 1000 feet above the level of the sea, almost environed by lofty hills, near the source of the river Wye, and is the terminus of a branch-line from the Manchester and Macclesfield railway, also the terminus of the Ambergate Junction branch of the Midland railway, 12 miles E of Macclesfield, and 12 WNW of Bakewell. It was formerly called Badeshtanes, Bawkestanes, and Buckstones. It possesses great medicinal springs, and has long been famed for them. It seems to have been known to the Druids, and it certainly was known to the Romans. Cromlechs and Druidical circles occur on the heights in its neighbourhood; three Roman roads, with branches, went from it; Roman coins and tiles have been found here; a Roman station, with baths, is believed by most antiquaries to have been on its site; Saxon barrows, in which interesting relics have been found, are near it; and shrines, with baths, images, and offerings made by devotees resorting to it for health, were here for ages preceding the Reformation. The shrines and baths were destroyed by an emissary of Henry VIII., but the latter were speedily restored. Mary Queen of Scots, while in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, came hither four times for health; Lord Burleigh and the Duke of Sussex came in 1577 and 1580; and other personages of note soon followed, giving the place a permanent celebrity. The third Earl of Devonshire, in 1670, enlarged a house which had been built for Queen Mary, which is now known as the Old Hall Hotel. Buxton was then a mere hamlet, but it thence grew steadily to be first a village and then a town. A pile of buildings, called the Crescent, was erected by the Duke of Devonshire in 1780, at a cost of £120,000. This has a frontage of 316 feet, consisting of two wings 58 feet each, and an intermediate curve of 200 feet; is three storeys high, and includes two hotels and several shops. The basement storey forms an arcade; the upper part is adorned with Doric pilasters, entablature, and balustrade, and the ground in front is laid out in beautiful terraces. The Devonshire Hospital, a charitable institution, is covered with a dome said to be the largest in the world; the upper storeys are used as wards for invalids. All old buildings near the Crescent have disappeared, and have been replaced with large residences and shops, now called Eagle Parade, and one of the finest places in the town.

The waters of Buxton have been much recommended by eminent physicians, and warmly sung by several poets. They rise in springs both tepid and cold, within 12 inches of each other, and are clear, and of a pale blue colour. This mineral water is found to be specially beneficial in cases of rheumatism, or nervous affections, such as neuralgia, sciatica, and tic-doloureux. The public baths are very complete, and comprise every variety of bath fitted up with every convenience. An analysis of them by Lord Playfair shows per gallon, 0.666 grain of silica, 0.24 of oxide of iron and alumina, 7.773 of carbonate of lime, 2.323 of sulphate of lime, 4.543 of carbonate of magnesia, 0.114 of chloride of magnesium, 2.42 of chloride of sodium, 2.5 of chloride of potassium, a trace of fluorine, and a trace of phosphoric acid, and is saturated with nitrogen gas. Two elegant buildings, covered and lighted with roofs of glass, adjoin the ends of the Crescent, the one for hot baths, the other for natural baths; and a new erection, in room of an old one, called St Anne's Well, is in front of the Crescent, for the use of drinkers. The town can accommodate about 12,000 visitors at a time, and is usually well filled during the season (May till October). It has a head post office, two railway stations, several good hotels, a town-hall

public free library, and court-house erected in 1888-89 on the site of the old market-hall, a police station, a Liberal club, and five annual fairs; is a seat of petty sessions, and publishes three weekly newspapers. A trade is carried on in the manufacture and sale of ornaments in alabaster and other minerals. Important sewage works were constructed in 1885-86. There are four churches: one is old, and was restored in 1885; another, a structure of 1812, in the Tuscan style, with a neat tower; another, which serves as a chapel of ease to the parish church, was erected about 1870; and a fourth, erected in 1883. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Unitarian chapels, also Roman Catholic and Catholic Apostolic churches; a school, founded in 1675, with increasing income from endowment; the Devonshire Hospital and Bath Charity for invalids, maintained by subscription; a sanatorium and several large hydropathic establishments. Walks, rides, and natural curiosities, of an interesting character, are in the neighbourhood. Public gardens were formed in 1871 by the Buxton Improvement Company, Limited, out of 12 acres of land given by the Duke of Devonshire, and were enlarged in 1878 and 1884, and now include a large lake. The river Wye runs through the gardens and forms small lakelets and artificial cascades. A pavilion of iron and glass has been erected, to which important additions have recently been made, providing ample accommodation for concerts, balls, dramatic performances, with a large covered promenade. There are also reading and news-rooms, a skating rink, and lawn tennis grounds. A further piece of land, about 3½ acres in extent, adjoining the gardens, was presented to the town by the Duke of Devonshire in 1890. The Duke's Drive is a circuit of about 2 miles, through Ashwood-dale. A splendid walk goes by Topley Pike, along and across the Wye, and over cliffs to Chee Tor. This is a mass of rocks, 300 feet high, covered lightly with foliage and presenting a delightful view. Poole's Hole, about a mile from the town, is a cavern, with stalactites and stalagmites in grotesque forms and of fantastic names, one of them traditionally associated with a visit of Mary Queen of Scots. Diamond Hill, not far from Poole's Hole, affords beautiful specimens of quartz crystal, and commands a brilliant view. Other caverns, vales, and mountains of fascinating character, in fact all the attractions of the Derby Peak and of some tracts beyond, are within easy distance. Some of the railway works also, on the lines leading to the town and near it—tunnels, viaducts, and cuttings—are very striking. Area of the urban sanitary district, which includes part of Buxton, Hartington, Upper Quarter, Fairfield, and Fernilee, 1189 acres; population, 7540; area of the township, 1823 acres; population, 4658; population of the ecclesiastical parish, 4478.

The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The living of the parish church is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £430 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire.

Buxton, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on the river Bure, 4 miles SSE of Aylsham, and 8 N of Norwich, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office, and a station called Buxton-Lamas on the G.E.R. A Roman station is supposed to have been here, and Roman urns and other Roman relics have been found. The parish comprises 1316 acres; population of the civil parish, 546; of the ecclesiastical, with Oxnead, 616. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Oxnead, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £350 with residence. The church is ancient, has a square tower, and was restored in 1881-82. There are a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel, and some useful charities.

Bwlch, a Celtic name signifying a pass, defile, gap, or hollow.

Bwlch, a pass and a small village in the E of Breconshire, 2½ miles SE of Talybont station on the Brecon and Merthyr railway, and 6 NW of Crickhowell, on the road to Brecon. The pass is 800 feet high, and is the highest point of the road from Brecon to Abergavenny, crossing here the Buckland Mountain. It commands a fine view. The village is straggling, and has a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Talybont.

Bwlch-Gwyn, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Wrexham parish, partly in Denbighshire and partly in Flintshire, 3 miles NW of Adwy'r Clawdd, and 5 NW of Wrex-

ham, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Adwy'r Clawdd. Population, 1083. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £192 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. In the vicinity are lead mines of great antiquity.

Bwlch-Oerddrws, a grand mountain pass, about 1200 feet high, on the road from Dolgelly to Dinas-Mawddwy, in Merionethshire. The name means Cold Door Pass.

Bwlch-Trewyn, a township in Cwnyoy parish, Monmouthshire, on the river Monnow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Abergavenny. Acreage, 636; population, 108.

Bwlch-Tyddiad, a pass near Rhinog-Fawr, in Merionethshire, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Llanbedd. This pass is remarkable for the Roman steps, a pavement of slabs of slate or flagstone, carried with great regularity to the very top of the pass; it is uncertain whether this work is of British or Roman origin.

Bwlch-y-Cibau, an ecclesiastical parish constituted in 1865 out of the parishes of Glanfarch, Llanfyllin, Llanfyllin-fraidd, and Meifod, Montgomeryshire, 3 miles from Llanfyllin station on the Cambrian railway, and half a mile distant from Bryngwyn station, at which all passenger trains stop on notice being given to the guard. It has a post office under Oswestry; money order and telegraph office, Llanfyllin. Population, 394. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £185 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church was built in 1864, and is in the Early English style.

Bwlch-y-Ddeufaen, a pass in Carnarvonshire, about 4 miles SW of Aber. It is 1400 feet high, and forms part of a Roman road from Aber to Conovium (Caerhun). The summit is marked by a large upright stone about 8 feet high; and a prostrate stone a little distance off is said to be the second of the two stones from which the pass derives its name. Near the pass was found in 1883 a Roman milestone marking the eighth mile from Conovium.

Bwlch-y-Groes, a mountain pass on the mutual border of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, 8 miles S of Bala, on the road to Dinas-Mawddwy. It is about 1950 feet high, and the name, which signifies the "the pass of the cross," was given to it on account of a rude crucifix having been placed on its summit to stimulate the faith and courage of travellers.

Bychton, a township in Whitford parish, Flintshire, 2 miles NW of Holywell.

Byers-Green, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Durham. The township lies on the river Wear, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Bishop-Auckland, and has a station on the N.E.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Spennymoor. Acreage, 1069; population, 2346; of the ecclesiastical parish, 3505. The parish was constituted in 1845, and embraces the township of Newfield, the larger part of that of Binchester, and nearly all that of Byers-Green. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham; net value, £330 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. There are two Methodist chapels, a church institute, a library, and reading-rooms. The inhabitants are almost wholly employed in coal mining.

Byfield, a large village and a parish in Northamptonshire, with a station on the East and West Junction railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Daventry, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage of the civil parish, 2760; population, 737; of the ecclesiastical, 749. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £440 with residence, in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure of stone in the Decorated style, dating from about 1350. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels, and some small charities.

Byfleet, a village and a parish in Surrey, on the L. & S.W.R., 22 miles from London. The village stands near the river Wey and the Junction Canal, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Weybridge. It is a curious picturesque place, and includes several old mansions. Acreage of parish, 2075; population, 1384. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown, was given by Edward II. to Piers Gaveston, came again to the Crown, and was settled by James I. on Anne of Denmark. Byfleet Park, now a farmhouse, is said to have been built by the Black Prince, and both it and Dorney House in the village are alleged to have

been the nursing place of Henry VIII. A mansion was founded on the manor by Anne of Denmark, and completed by Sir James Fullerton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £296 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, built early in the 14th century, was restored and enlarged in the present century. Stephen Duck, the poetical protégé of Queen Caroline, and Joseph Spence, the author of "Polymetis," were rectors. St John's Mission Church is a small iron structure built in 1872. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The St Nicholas Home for crippled "waifs and strays" was opened in 1893. There is an extensive brewery, and also a rose-water and essential-oil distillery.

Byford, a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, and the road from Hereford to Brecon, 3 miles S of Moorhampton station on the M.R., 6 S of Weobley, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Hereford, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Staunton-on-Wye. Acreage, 942; population of the civil parish, 185. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Mansell Gamage, in the diocese of Hereford; net value of Byford, £168 with residence. Population of the ecclesiastical district, 310. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1883; it is a fine building of the Early English and Decorated periods, and consists of chancel, nave, south transept, south aisle, and an embattled tower.

Bygrave, a parish in Herts, near Icknield Street and Metley Hill, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Baldock station on the G.N.R. Post town, Baldock, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1794; population of the civil parish, 99; of the ecclesiastical, 195. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £237 with residence, in the gift of the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. The church is an ancient edifice dating from the 14th century.

Byker, a township and an ecclesiastical parish, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Tyne, near the line of the Roman wall, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acreage, 879; population, 32,332. See NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Byland, Old, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Rye, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Helmsley station on the N.E.R. Post town, Helmsley (R.S.O.) Acreage of township, 2737; population, 149. A Cistercian Abbey, an offshoot from Furness, was founded here in 1143 by Roger de Mowbray, but was removed four years afterwards to Byland Abbey, now Byland-with-Wass. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; value, £65. The church is old, having been built in 1100. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Byland-with-Wass (formerly *Byland Abbey*), a township in Coxwold parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Coxwold station on the N.E.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Thirsk. Acreage, 2568; population, 162. A Cistercian Abbey was removed hither in 1147 from Old Byland, and given at the dissolution to Sir William Pykering. The west front, one end of the transept, part of the aisles, and a fragment of the central tower still stand, and are in transitional Norman. Edward II. while dining here with a small retinue in 1322 was surprised by a body of Scots, and had a narrow escape.

Bylaugh, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Wensum, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Elmham station on the G.E.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ S of Foulsham. Post town, East Dereham, which is the telegraph office; money order office, Swanton Morley. Acreage, 1590; population, 115. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £70. The church is a small building of flint with stone dressings in the Perpendicular style. Bylaugh Park in this parish is a handsome mansion, designed by Sir Charles Barry.

Bylchan, an ecclesiastical parish in Heullan and Llansannan parishes, Denbighshire, 5 miles W of Denbigh. It was constituted in 1855, and it has a post office under Denbigh; money order and telegraph office, Denbigh. Population, 467. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £260 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. There are three lakes wholly or partly in the parish, which are much visited during the summer.

Byley-cum-Yatehouse, a township in Cheshire, situated 2 miles N of Middlewich. Acreage, 1767; population, 203. It together with the townships of Stablach, Leese, part of Cranage, and part of Rudheath lordship, forms part

of the ecclesiastical parish of Byley-cum-Leese. Population of ecclesiastical parish, 480. The benefice is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; value, £134. Patron, Vicar of Middlewich. The church was erected in 1846. Post town, Middlewich.

Bynea, a railway station with telegraph in Carmarthenshire, on the Llanelly, Llandilo, and Llandovery branch of the G.W.R., 2 miles E of Llanelly.

Byneweston. See **BINWESTON**.

Byram-cum-Sutton, a township in Brotherton parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Aire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Burton-Salmon station on the N.E.R. By an order of the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council, which came into operation in 1891, the civil parishes of Byram-cum-Poole and Sutton were amalgamated under the name of Byram-cum-Sutton. Acreage, 1455; population, 105. Byrome Hall is the seat of the Ramsden family, who are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

Byrness, formerly a chapelry in Elsdon parish, but made a separate parish in 1883, Northumberland, on the river Reed, among the Cheviots, 10 miles NW of Otterburn, and 13 from Bellingham station on the N.E.R. The name is supposed to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning "burial of ashes." Post town, Otterburn (R.S.O.), under Newcastle-on-Tyne. Population, 173. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Newcastle; gross value, £120 with residence. The church was built in 1786 and restored in 1884.

Bystock, a hamlet in Colyton-Rawleigh parish, Devonshire, 2 miles W of Sidmouth.

Bytham-Castle, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands on the river Glen, 2 miles W by N of Little Bytham railway station on the G.N.R., and 5 S of Corby, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Grantham. Area of parish, 4080 acres; population, 815. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to his brother-in-law Odo, Earl of Albemarle, and passed to the Colvilles. An ancient castle stood on it, and was burned by Edward III., and afterwards rebuilt. The earthworks of this are still in a tolerable state of preservation. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £220 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Lincoln alternately. The church, which stands on an eminence, is an ancient cruciform building of stone, with a fine E window, and a Norman doorway ornamented with beakheads. There is also a Wesleyan chapel, which was enlarged in 1866.

Bytham, Little, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Glen and the G.N.R., 5 miles S by E of Corby. It has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under Grantham; telegraph office, the railway station. Acreage, 1233; population, 482. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £103 with residence. Patron, alternately the Bishop of Lincoln and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is an edifice of stone in mixed styles, with two good Norman doors. The clay of this place was worked by the Romans, and it is still used extensively for the manufacture of a peculiarly hard kind of brick. The scenery around the village is very pleasant.

Bythorn, a parish in Huntingdonshire, on the verge of the county, 3 miles NE from Raunds station on the M.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Thrapston, and 7 NW by N of Kimbolton. It has a post office under Thrapston; money order office, Catworth; telegraph office, Raunds (R.S.). Acreage, 1570; population, 185. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed with that of Old Weston to the rectory of Brington, in the diocese of Ely; joint net yearly value, £141 with residence, in the gift of Clare College, Cambridge. The church is Early English.

Byton, a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Lugg, near Shobdonhill Wood, 4 miles NNW of Pembridge station on the G.W.R., and 4 E of Presteigne, which is the post town (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Shobdon. Acreage, 959; population, 132. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £98. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built in 1860, and is a cruciform structure in the Early English style. The previous church was burned. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Bywell, a village in the townships of Bywell-St-Andrew and Bywell-St-Peter, Northumberland, on the river Tyne, adjacent to Stocksfield railway station, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Hexham, and contains the two ancient parish churches of St Andrew and St Peter. A weir with a fall of about 10 feet goes across the river below; and a bridge, built at the cost of £17,000, spans the river. A Roman bridge crossed the Tyne here. Bywell Hall, a seat of the Beaumont family, and the ruins of an ancient castle of the Bahols and Nevilles, built in the 15th century, are in the vicinity. The surrounding manor belonged to the Bahols, passed to the Nevilles and the Fenwicks, and belongs now to the Beaumont family.

Bywell-St-Andrew, a township and a parish in Northumberland. The township includes part of Bywell village. The parish includes also the townships of Stocksfield Hall, Riding, Bearl, Styford, and Broomhaugh, lies along the river Tyne and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, and contains the railway station of Riding Mill. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Riding Mill. Acreage of the township, 1598 of land and 48 of water; population, 203; of the ecclesiastical parish, with Riding Mills, 673. The Beaumont family are lords of the manor and principal landowners. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £120 with residence. The church has a lofty western tower, and was restored in 1858 and enlarged in 1870.

Bywell-St-Peter, a township and a parish in Northumberland. The township includes part of Bywell village. The parish includes also the townships of East Acomb, westward to Broomley, and extends southward to the West Auckland turnpike road. Post town, Stocksfield (R.S.O., Northumberland). Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 674. Much of the land in the south is high and poor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of Northumberland. The church has a low square tower of the 14th century, evidently added and constructed with a view to warlike defence. It was thoroughly restored in 1873.

Cabillo, a village in Ystradgynlais parish, Breconsbire, 9 miles N of Neath.

Cabourn, a parish in Lincolnshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Caistor, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Moortown station on the M.S. & L.R. Post town, Caistor, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2927; population, 139. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £190 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The church, an Early Norman building of stone, was restored and improved in 1872.

Caburn Mount, an eminence 2 miles ESE of Lewes, in Sussex, isolated by a pass from the South Downs, overhauling the railway, commanding a fine view, and crowned by an ancient round camp.

Cabus or Cabas, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire, on the river Wyre and the Lancaster Canal, 2 miles N of Garstang railway station. Post town, Garstang (R.S.O.), which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1388; population, 179. There are large steam tile works.

Cad, The, a stream of Devonshire, rising in the centre of Dartmoor Forest, and running 10 miles south-south-westward to the Plym at Shaugh village, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Plymouth. It is properly the Plym, being longer than the headstream bearing that name. Its vale is a wild glen, replete with character, overhung by cliffs and rocky hills, and flanked in parts with torrents of fallen masses of granite.

Cadbury, a parish in Devonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Thorverton and Cadeleigh and Bickleigh stations on the G.W.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Crediton. It has a post office under Tiverton; money order and telegraph office, Thorverton. Acreage, 1880; population, 234. The manor, with Fursdon House, belongs to the Fursdon family. Cadbury Castle is the remnant of an ancient British earthwork, was the rendezvous of Fairfax's army for several days in 1645, and has yielded a quantity of antique ornaments, found at the bottom of a well. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £126 with residence. The church is a substantial structure of the 15th century, and was restored in 1860.

Cadbury, North, a village and a parish in Somersetshire. The village stands on an eminence, 2 miles NE of Sparkford railway station, and 5 WSW of Wincanton. It has a post and money order office under Bath; telegraph office, Sparkford. The parish includes also the hamlets of Galhampton and Woolston. Acreage, 2686; population, 850. The manor belonged to the Botreauxes and the Hungerfords, and passed to the Bennetts. The manor-house was built in 1581 by the third Earl of Huntingdon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £603 with residence. Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church was built in the time of Henry VI. by the Botreauxes, and contains several ancient monuments. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a theatre capable of holding 400 persons.

Cadbury, South, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 miles E of Sparkford station on the G.W.R., and 6 WSW of Wincanton. It has a post office under Bath; money order office, North Cadbury; telegraph office, Sparkford. Acreage, 695; population, 159. Cadbury Castle, situated on the northern extremity of a ridge of hills, and anciently called Camelot, is thought to have been a Roman station, and probably was the Cathbriog where Arthur routed the Saxons in a great battle; has yielded weapons, articles of camp equipage, a silver horse shoe, and many Roman coins; comprises four concentric deep ditches and as many massive ramparts, enclosing an area of about 20 acres; and has in the centre a moated mound, called King Arthur's Palace, in the fourth ditch a spring called King Arthur's Well, and on the north side another called Queen Anne's Wishing Well. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £237 with residence. The church is good, and was completely restored in 1874.

Caddington, a parish in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, 2 miles WSW of Luton, under which it has a post office, money order office, Slip End; telegraph office, Luton. Area, 4603 acres, of which 2996 are in Herts and 1607 in Bedfordshire; population in Bedfordshire, 1021; in Hertfordshire,

1055. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £200 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's. The church is ancient, and has two brasses of the 16th century. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Union chapels. Markyate Cell and Caddington Hall are country seats in this parish, which includes the hamlets of Chant End, Aley Green, Slip End, and Woodside.

Cadeby, a township and a parish in Leicestershire. The township lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE by S of Market-Bosworth station on the Ashby and Nun Junction railway, and 5 miles WSW of Desford station on the M.R. The parish contains also the township of Oshaston, and its post town is Hinckley; money order and telegraph office, Market-Bosworth. Acreage of the civil parish, 1008; population, 166; of the ecclesiastical parish, 226. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £322 with residence. The church is a small but ancient edifice of stone in the Early English style.

Cadeby, a township in Sprothorough parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Don, near the Conisburgh station on the M.S. & L.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Doncaster, which is the post town and telegraph office; money order office, Balby. Acreage, 1234; population, 169. It forms a curacy with Sprothorough.

Cadeleigh, a parish in Devonshire, on the Exe Valley branch of the G.W.R., 183 miles from London. Post town, Tiverton. Acreage, 2182; population, 260. The surface rises into bold romantic hills, with brilliant views. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £226 with residence. The church, which has been restored, is old, consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and western tower, contains a canopied monument to Sir Simon Leach, and stands on high ground, forming a conspicuous landmark. There is a Congregational chapel at Little Silver.

Cadenham, a village 3 miles N of Lyndhurst, in Hants. An oak tree here is remarkable for budding in the depth of winter.

Cader, a township in Llanrhaidr-in-Kinnerch parish, Denbighshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Denbigh. Cader-Gwladus here is an eminence rich in curious minerals, and commanding a fine view.

Cader-Idris, a mountain-ridge in the SW of Merionethshire, culminating $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Dolgelly, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of the sea at Barmouth. It extends south-westward from a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Dolgelly, is 6 miles long as the crow flies, but nearly 10 by the curvatures of its summit-line, and varies in breadth from less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to about 3 miles. It consists of igneous rocks, principally greenstone. Its highest points are Pen-y-Gader and Mynydd-Moel, 2949 and 2835 feet high respectively. Its acclivities are generally steep, yet present every variety of gradation, and its breaks, hollows, and other features of contour give it more richness of scenic character than is possessed by almost any other mountain mass in Wales. The views from it are of vast extent, and exhibit striking contrasts.

Cadgewith, a fishing village on the coast of Cornwall, in a romantic valley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the Lizard. It has a post and telegraph office under Ruan Minor (R.S.O.) It is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and is a coastguard station. A pit or amphitheatre near it (called the Devil's Frying-pan) is nearly 2 acres in area, with sides 200 feet high.

Cadishhead, a hamlet in Barton-upon-Irwell township, Eccles parish, Lancashire, 11 miles W of Manchester, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office, with a station on the Cheshire Lines railway. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in flustian cutting. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels, and a mission room.

Cadlands, a hamlet in Fawley parish, Hants, on Southampton Water, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Fareham. Cadlands Park is the seat of the Drummonds, and has rich grounds.

Cadmore-End with Lewknor-up-Hill, an ecclesiastical parish, formed out of portions of Fingert in Buckinghamshire, and Lewknor and Stokenchurch in Oxfordshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW from Wycombe, and 4 from West Wycombe station on the G.W.R. Post town, High Wycombe; money order

and telegraph office, Lane End. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £175 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. The church, erected in 1851, is a small building of flint and stone in the Early English style.

Cadney-cum-Howsham, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Lincoln and Hull branch of the M.S. & L.R., 2½ miles SSE of Glanford-Brigg. It has a station of the name of Howsham on the railway. Its post town is Glanford-Brigg, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 4548; population of the civil parish, 425; of the ecclesiastical, with Howsham, 468. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £250 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Yarborough. The church is a dilapidated structure in the Norman and Gothic styles, and there are also Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is a chapel of ease, and there are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels at Howsham.

Cadoxton or Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, a village and a parish in Glamorgan. The village stands on the Sarn-Helen Roman way and the river Neath, adjacent to the Neath Canal, 1 mile N of Neath, and is within Neath borough. It has a post and money order office under Neath, which is the telegraph office. Population of the parish, 3953. The surface is hilly, and displays much fine scenery. Aberpergwm, the seat of the Williams family, is remarkably picturesque. Ynis-las, Cadoxton Lodge, and Cadoxton Place also are chief residences. Coal and ores abound, and there are several collieries and ironworks in the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £242. The church is good, and contains the pedigree of the Williams family engraved on sheets of copper. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and other dissenting chapels. The parish, under a modified form of its name, gives title to Earl Cadoxton.

Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, a town and a parish in Glamorgan. The town is 2 miles NE of Barry, and 6 SW of Cardiff. It has a station on the Taff Vale and Barry railways, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Barry Dock. Cadoxton, formerly a small village, grew rapidly after the formation of the docks at Barry. It has a public hall, a reading-room, a market-hall, a theatre, and three banks. Two weekly newspapers are published. The inhabitants are chiefly employed at the docks. Brick-making is carried on. With Cadoxton, Merthyr Dovan, and part of Sully, it forms a district governed by a local board of twelve members. It is a seat of petty sessions. The parish comprises 873 acres; population (1881) 1538, (1891) 8228. The increase in the population is mainly due to the construction of the Barry Docks and railway. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £100. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1885; it contains an ancient font and a piscina. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Congregational chapels, and a cemetery.

Cae-Athraw, a small village 1½ mile from Carnarvon. It has a post and telegraph office under Carnarvon, which is the money order office. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Caeaby, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 miles W of Market-Rasen station on the M.S. & L.R. Post town, Lincoln; money order office, Normanby; telegraph office, Market-Rasen. Acreage, 1456; population, 116. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £277 with residence. The church, dedicated to St Nicholas, is a Gothic building of stone. There was a church on the same site anterior to the Conquest.

Caeu-Wedex, a seat adjacent to the west side of Highgate, in Middlesex. It belonged formerly to Lord Bute, and belongs now to the Earl of Mansfield. The house is in the Ionic style, after a design by Adams, and contains valuable paintings and portraits. The Fifth Monarchy men in 1661 took refuge in the grounds, and were attacked here by the Guards.

Caer, Car, or Gar, a Celtic or old British prefix, signifying a fort or any other artificial military strength.

Caer Arianrod, a submerged town in Carnarvon Bay, about 2 miles from the shore, off the mouth of the river Llifon, 7½ miles SW by S of Carnarvon. The ruins of it are visible at low water.

Caerau, Glamorgan. See CAIRA.

Caer-Bannau, the site of the Roman Bannium, in Breconshire, on the Julian Way, 3½ miles W of Brecon, adjacent to Abersycir at the junction of the Yscir with the Usk. The Roman works here are still traceable, and Roman inscriptions and coins have been found. A town sprang up in connection with the military defences, and was destroyed after the Norman conquest by Bernard de Newmarch, who used its stones in building Brecon Castle.

Caer-Bran, an ancient fort, now almost entirely in ruins, in the south-western peninsula of Cornwall, 4½ miles WSW of Penzance. It engirds and crowns a hill, comprises outer ditch, outer vallum, inner ditch, inner wall, and central circle, and is 90 paces in diameter.

Caer-Caradoc, a hill on the SW border of Salop, at the river Clun, near Offa's Dyke, 3 miles NE of Knighton. It is, according to tradition, the place of Caractacus' last stand against Ostorius Scapula, and it retains traces of a large, nearly circular camp.

Caereinion-Fechan, a township in Mallwyd parish, Montgomeryshire, on the verge of the county, on the river Dovey, 2 miles S of Dinas-Mawddwy.

Caerfagu, a locality 6 miles ESE of Rhayader, in Radnorshire. It is traversed by a Roman road, and is supposed by many antiquaries to be the site of the Roman station Magos. Numerous Roman relics have been found in its neighbourhood.

Caer-Fallwch or Caerallwch, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Northop parish, Flintshire, 3 miles S by E of Flint. Population of parish, 791. Some of the inhabitants are employed in lead mines. There is a very perfect ancient British camp on Halkin Mountain, near here, called Moel-y-Gaer. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £240 with residence.

Caergwrie, a village, a township, and a contributory parliamentary borough in Hope parish, Flintshire, on the river Alyn, 5 miles NNW of Wrexham, with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Wrexham, and a station on the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay railway. Bridge End station, on the same line, is near the village. Population, 1128. It unites with Flint, Holywell, Mold, St Asaph, Rhuddlan, Overton, and Caerwys in returning a representative to the House of Commons. It was a Roman station, an outpost of Deva. Tiles inscribed with the name of the 20th legion, a hypocaust or vapour-bath, and other Roman relics have been found at it, and traces of Roman smelting-works and of two Roman roads are in the neighbourhood. A castle stood at it, on a lofty hill, prior to the time of Henry II., was visited by Edward I. and his queen, was soon afterwards burned down by accident, and seems to have been rebuilt in 1307. A mutilated circular tower of the castle and some fragments of the walls still remain. Traces of the British post of Caer Estyn are in the neighbourhood. There are Congregational and Presbyterian chapels. The township is noted for its tool manufactory.

Caergwrain or Caegwrwain, a hamlet in Llanguick parish, Glamorgan, on the verge of the county, at the river Twrch, 10 miles N of Neath.

Caerhun or Caer-Rhun, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The village stands on the Conway river, 4½ miles S of Conway. It occupies the site of the Roman Conovium, and has yielded many Roman relics. The parish includes the townships of Isar-afon, Maen-y-Bardd, Penfio, and Rhwng-y-Ddwyaon, and its post town is Conway. Acreage, 12,770; population of the civil parish, 946; of the ecclesiastical, 899. The surface comprises mountains, glens, woods, and chasms, and is highly picturesque. It is the resort of numerous artists, who have a flourishing club in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £300 with residence. The church is very ancient and quaint, dating back to the 7th century.

Caerleon, a township in Monmouthshire, in the parish of Llangattock, and on the river Uss, 2½ miles NE of Newport, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office, and has a station on the G.W.R. Acreage, 526; population, 1411. Caerleon was an important Roman town under the name of Isca Silurum, and was the headquarters of the 2nd Augustan legion, and the capital of the province of Britannia Secunda. Akeman Street went from it to Cirencester,

the maritime Julian Way passed through it from Bath to Neath and St David's, and the mountain Julian Way to Abergavenny, with a branch to Monmouth. The Roman city included a great fortress, and is said to have been superbly built, and about 9 miles in circuit. It is the traditional capital of King Arthur. A castle was built at the Conquest, and captured by Edward I. Christianity also made a figure here, both in pristine struggles with Paganism and in erecting establishments. Martyrs were slain, a monastery was founded at an early period and succeeded by an abbey before the time of King John, and a bishop's see was constituted by Dubricius, the opponent of the Arians, and removed by his successor David to Menevia, which then took the name of St David's.

The buildings have now nearly all perished, but very numerous small relics have been preserved, and some great substructions and mounds remain. A local museum, erected by the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, has a rich collection of the relics. The chief large remaining works are fragments of the walls of the Roman fortress, 12 feet thick and 1800 yards in circuit, an oval bank of earth, the vestige of the Roman amphitheatre, 16 feet high and 222 feet by 192, an artificial mound of doubtful character, 90 feet high and 300 yards round at the base, remains of the castle overhanging the Usk, ruins near the bridge, and a round tower near the old-fashioned inn, the Hanbury Arms. An old tradition regards the amphitheatre as the festival scene of King Arthur and his knights; popular nomenclature calls it King Arthur's Round Table.

Caerleon was formerly incorporated, and was governed by a mayor and burgesses; it is now governed by a local board. Most of the houses are old, and many of them are partly constructed with Roman bricks. The bridge is a handsome modern structure, in room of a curious old wooden one. There is a suburb on the other side of the bridge called Caerleon-ultra-Pontem. The church, which was restored in 1867, is partly Norman, chiefly Perpendicular, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and tower. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; value, £302 with residence. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. A reading-room and library was opened in 1875. Caerleon is a seat of petty sessions. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday of Feb., 1 May, 20 July, and 21 Sept. There are maltings and old established tin works in the neighbourhood.

Caermarthen. See CARMARTHEN.

Caernarvon. See CARNARVON.

Caerphilly, a market-town and an ecclesiastical parish in Glamorgan. The town is in the hamlet-tract of Eneerglyn, in the parish of Eglwysilan, and stands on a plain, surrounded by lofty mountains, near the Rhymney river, 7 miles by road and 7 by railway N by W of Cardiff. It has a station on the G.W. and Rhymney Joint railway, and also on the Pontypridd, Caerphilly, and Newport line. A castle seems to have been built here soon after the Conquest; was dismantled in 1219 by Rhys Vychan; rebuilt about 1260 by Gilbert de Clare; enlarged and strengthened by Ralph Mortimer and Hugh de Spencer; used as a fastness by the Spencers for plundering the circumjacent country; made the refuge of Edward II. in his flight from his rebellious barons; sustained then a very vigorous and obstinate siege; was held in 1400 by Owen Glendower, but then was "a fortress great in ruins;" and ceased thereafter to be much noticed in history. The ruins of it now extend over an area of 30 acres, display remarkable magnificence, and include outworks, gateways, towers, a great hall, a chapel, and a ponderous leaning tower 80 feet high, much shattered, 10 feet out of the perpendicular, and supposed to have sustained its injuries from an explosion at the time of the great siege.

The town has been very much improved of late years, and is managed by a local board. It was formerly a borough, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cardiff, three banks, and is a seat of petty sessions. Markets are held on Thursdays, and cattle fairs on 28 Feb., 5 April, Trinity Thursday, 19 July, 25 Aug., 9 Oct., 16 Nov., and the Thursday before Christmas. A manufacture of flannel is carried on, and collieries, ironworks, and a stone quarry are in the neighbourhood. The ecclesiastical parish includes

all Eneerglyn and the hamlet of Van, and was constituted in 1850. Population, 3313. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £272 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church was erected in 1879, and there are Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Caerseddfan, a township in Darowen parish, Montgomeryshire, 6 miles E by N of Machynlleth.

Caersws, a hamlet in Llanwnnog parish, Montgomeryshire, on the river Severn, 5½ miles WNW of Newtown. It has a station on the Cambrian railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) A Roman station was here, commanding the neighbouring passes, and a camp still exists, enclosing about 7 acres. A farmhouse is within the enclosure, and many Roman remains have been found, including coins of Vespasian, Trajan, Severus, &c., tiles, pottery, &c. Several Roman roads converged to Caersws, which continued to be a place of some importance long after the Roman era, as Leland records that it was a borough and a market-town in his time. Several British camps are in the neighbourhood. There is a chapel of ease at Caersws, and also Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Caerworrán, a locality on the SW border of Northumberland, on the Roman wall, the Maiden Way, and the river Tippal, near Thirlwall castle and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 4½ miles WNW of Haltwhistle. It was the Roman Magna on the Wall, the station occupied by the second Dalmatian cohort; and altars, inscriptions, and other Roman relics have been found.

Caerwent, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands on the Julian Way, 2½ miles NW of Portskewett station on the G.W.R., and 5 WSW of Chepstow, under which it has a post office; money order office, Coldicot; telegraph office, Portskewett. Caerwent was the chief city of the great Caractacus. The Romans under Ostorius, Agricola's lieutenant, crossed the Severn in boats and landed at Portskewett, then seized Caerwent and fortified it, and held it for 400 years, naming it Venta Silurum. Caractacus was sent to Rome as a prisoner, where he uttered those touching words:—"Alas, that a people possessed of so much magnificence at home should envy me a humble cottage in Britain," on which the Emperor Claudius released him. St Paul was at this time a prisoner in Rome. The family of Caractacus were converted under him to Christianity, and on returning home introduced the Gospel to Britain; and it is probable that these early Christians met for worship on the place where the church of Caerwent now stands. There were Christians also in the Roman army stationed at Caerwent, so that Caerwent church must have been one of the earliest ecclesiastical foundations on the Welsh side of the Severn. Many tessellated pavements, &c., have been found; an extensive one not far from the church was discovered in 1893. The ground is full of them, and they extend miles beyond the fortified walls. The latter extend 505 yards by 390; in parts they are from 9 to 12 feet thick, and 30 feet high. The Via Julia passed right through Caerwent to Caerleon, the second Roman station, Caerwent being the first and their base of operations. Caerwent is situated on a slightly elevated ground in the midst of a plain which looks like the bed of a prehistoric estuary, and is surrounded on all sides (except that to the Bristol Channel) with high hills. It is one of the most picturesque and fertile districts in the kingdom. The parish includes the hamlet of Crick. Acreage, 2002; population of the civil parish, 348; of the ecclesiastical, 514. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanvair-Discoed, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £165 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church has a rich porch, and striking Early English arcades; was probably built of materials of the Roman city, and is in good condition. There is a Baptist chapel.

Caerwys, a village and a parish in Flintshire. The village stands 5 miles SW by W of Holywell, and 6 E of St Asaph, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Holywell. It is thought to occupy the site of a Roman station; it was the scene of the court of the last Prince Llewellyn; it witnessed Eisteddfodau, or congresses of bards and minstrels, at various periods till 1798; was formerly a market-town, and it unites with Flint and other places in sending a member to parlia-

ment. It comprises four streets, crossing each other in the centre; and has a town-hall, a church, and Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. Great cattle fairs are held here periodically. The parish includes also the townships of Bryngwyl-Issa and Bryngwyn-Ucha. Acreage, 2737; population, 765. The manor belongs to Lord Mostyn. Maes-Mynam, the site of the residence of Prince Llewellyn, is SW of the town. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £344 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. Lloyd, the friend of Pennant, was vicar, and Bishop Wynne was a native.

Cæsar's Camp, an ancient fortification in Windsor Forest, Berks, on an eminence, 3 miles SE of Wokingham. It has an irregular outline and a double ditch. A Roman road went southward from it across Bagshot heath.

Cæsar's Camp, an ancient entrenchment on the confines of Haunts and Surrey, on a hill at the western extremity of the North Downs, 3 miles W of Aldershot. It has an irregular outline and a triple vallum; was probably formed by the ancient Britons, and may have been occupied by Alfred the Great in 893.

Cain, **The**, a river of Merionethshire, running 7 miles SSW to the Mawddach, 4 miles N of Dolgelly. A fine waterfall of 150 feet, called Pistyll-Cain, occurs on it.

Cainham or **Caynham**, a parish in Salop, on the river Ledwith, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Ludlow. It includes the township of Bennet's-End, and its post town is Ludlow. Acreage, 2569; population of the civil parish, 1075; of the ecclesiastical, 390. Cainham Court is the seat of the lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £316. The church is Early English, and has been restored; there are remains of an ancient cross in the churchyard. There is an ancient camp in the neighbourhood.

Cainscross, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Stonehouse, Strond, and Randwick parishes, Gloucestershire, 1 mile W of Stroud, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The ecclesiastical parish includes Ebley, Dudridge, and parts of Pakenhill and Westrip. Population, 2598. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £154 with residence. The church was erected in 1837, and has an embattled western tower. There is a Congregational chapel at Ebley, and a cloth-mill at Dudridge.

Caio. See CONWIL CAYO.

Caira, **Cairan**, or **Caerau**, a village and a parish in Glamorgan, on the Julian Way, near St Fagons station on the G.W.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Cardiff, which is the post town. Acreage of the civil parish, 773; population, 187; of the ecclesiastical, 881. An ancient camp of about 12 acres is here, and seems to have been British, though often regarded as Roman. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £130. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church stands within the camp, and is good.

Caistor, **Castor**, or **Caster**, a naion and a market-town, a township, and a parish, in Lincolnshire. The town stands on the side of a hill, on the Wolds, one of the highest situations in the county, 3 miles ENE of Moortown station on the M.S. & L.R., and 9 SE of Gleanford Brigg. It was called by the ancient Britons Caer-Egarry, and by the Saxons Thong-Cæstre. A Roman station of great importance, being one of the nine chief stations in the country, was on its site, and a castle was built at it by the Saxon Hengist. Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, was betrothed here to Vortigern; and Egbert, in 827, here subdued Wiglof, king of Mercia. The town presents a pleasant appearance, and is well watered by four springs, called the Cypher Well, the Pigeon Spring, Stot's Well, and the Spa. It has a head post office, and is the head of a county court district and a seat of petty sessions. The land around Caistor is fertile and well cultivated, and iron ore of good quality is found. At Haddon there is an establishment for fish-batching, which has achieved considerable success. There are two banks in the town and several good inns. There is also a public hall in the High Street, which was erected in 1887, and a reading-room opened in 1879. The market day is Saturday, and fairs for horses, oxen, and sheep are held on the Fridays and Saturdays before Palm Sunday and Whit Sunday, September 16, and the Friday and Saturday

after October 11. The grammar school was founded in 1630 by Francis Rawlinson, rector of South Kelsey, as a free school, and has about £275 a year from endowment. The parish includes the hamlets of Audley, Fonaby, and Haddon, and the chapels of Clixby and Holton-le-Moor. Acreage, 3304; population of the civil parish, 1788; of the ecclesiastical, 1990. The living is a vicarage, united with those of Clixby and Holton-le-Moor, in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £150 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church stands on the site of the ancient castle, has Saxon, Norman, and Early English features and a fine tower, contains a brass of 1460, and was restored in 1862. There are ancient stone monuments of the Knights of Haddon and the Maddison family. There are also Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Caistor-next-Yarmouth, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on the coast, near the river Bure, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Yarmouth, is supposed by some antiquaries to occupy the site of the Roman Gariannonum; has a post and money order office of the name of Caistor, under Yarmouth, which is the telegraph office, and is a coastguard station. The parish comprises 2831 acres; population, 1488. A strong moated castle was built about a mile from the village in the 15th century, by Sir John Fastolf a native, the capturer of John II. of France, sometimes mistaken for the Falstaff of Shakespeare; and a lofty round tower and part of the north and west walls are still standing. An ancient free chapel stood on the manor as early as the time of Edward I., and was erected into a college for seven monks or priests, either by Sir John Fastolf or by one of his successors, and some remains of it exist near the castle ruins. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £526 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English and Perpendicular styles, and has a lofty square tower. There is a chapel of ease at West Caistor, and there are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Caistor-St-Edmund, a small village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on the river Tas, 2 miles N from Swinmsthorpe station on the G.E.R., and 3 S of Norwich. The Venta-Icenormm of the Romans, their principal station in the country of the Iceni, was here, and Roman roads went hence to Brancaster, Cromer, Burgh-Castle, Dunwich, Bury, Cambridge, Colchester, and London. Sub-structures or traces of Roman buildings occur over an area of 30 acres, and Roman urns, bronzes, numerous coins, and other relics have been found. Ancient Norwich is believed to have been built of materials from the Roman structures here. It has a post office under Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Trowse Newton. The parish comprises 1070 acres; population of the civil parish, 137; of the ecclesiastical, 184. Caistor Hall is a plain mansion of white brick. The living is a rectory, united with the sinecure rectory of Marks-hall, in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £325 with residence. The church, which is a small building of flint in the Early English and Decorated styles, stands within the old Roman enclosure, and has a few Roman bricks in its masonry.

Caistron, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland, on the river Coquet, 5 miles from Rothbury station on the North British railway. Post town, Rothbury. Acreage, 401; population, 31.

Caius College. See CAMBRIDGE.

Cakebole, a hamlet in Chaddesley Corbett parish, Worcestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the village of Chaddesley Corbett. Corbett's steam saw and flour mills are situated here.

Cakeham, a manor in West Wittering parish, Sussex, on the east side of Chichester harbour, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Chichester. A palace of the Bishops of Chichester formerly stood here, and a lofty brick hexagonal tower connected with it, and built in the early part of the 16th century by Bishop Sherborne, still stands.

Cakemore, a township in Blackheath ecclesiastical and Halesowen civil parish, Worcestershire, on the verge of the county, 2 miles W of Halesowen. Acreage, 622; population, 1057.

Calbourne, a village and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The village stands 5 miles WSW of Newport, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Brigh-

stoue. By an Order in Council in 1871 the chapelry and borough of Newtown, with about 2730 acres, were taken from the parish of Calbourne, and with a portion of the district of Porchfield taken from the parish of Shalfleet, was constituted the separate parish of Newtown-cum-Porchfield. Acreage of civil parish, 6551; population, including Newtown, 830; of ecclesiastical, 479. Westover manor belonged to the Esturs, passed to the Lisles and the Holmeses, and belongs now to Lord Heytesbury in right of his grandmother, the daughter of the late Sir Leonard W. Holmes. The house on it is modern. Calbourne Bottom, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of the village, is a depression between Bristow and Mollstone Downs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £397 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is Early English, much modernized, and has a fine brass of a knight in armour, supposed to be of William de Montagu, sixth son of William, fifth Earl of Salisbury, born 25 June, 1328, created lord of the island for life, and died 3 June, 1397.

Calceby, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 miles S by W from Ahy station on the G.N.R., and 4 W from Alford. Post town and money order office, Alford; telegraph office, Ahy station. Acreage, 634; population, 41. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of South Ormsby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend that of South Ormsby.

Calcehorpe, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 miles W by N of Louth station on the G.N.R. Post town and telegraph office, Louth; money order office, Ludford. Acreage, 1103; population, 89. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; value, £60. The church is in ruins.

Calcott Park, a seat of the Blagrove family, in Berks, 3 miles WSW of Reading. It once belonged to John Kendrick, who bequeathed £7500 to build the Oracle at Reading, and was the scene of the romantic marriage of his descendant, the "Berksire lady," to Benjamin Child.

Caldbeck, a village, three townships, and a parish in Cumberland. The village stands on the river Caldbeck at the foot of the fells, 8 miles from Plumpton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 9 SSE of Wigton, under which it has a post and money order office. It was founded together with an hospital, soon after the Norman conquest, by D'Engaine, forester of Inglewood, for the protection of travellers. It has a scattered character, yet looks pleasing and even picturesque. A number of its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of bobbins, blankets, flannels, and stocking yarn. The three townships are Low Caldbeck, High Caldbeck, and Caldbeck-Haltelfil. Acreage, 13,742; population, 1068. The parish includes also the township of Mosedale, in the district of Penrith. Caldbeck House was the seat of the Backhouse family, and Woodhall was the seat of George Fox, the founder of Quakerism. About 13,000 acres are on the fells, and available only for sheep pasture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £440 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church dates from 1112, but has been modernized, and was renovated and embellished in 1880-81. There are a Quaker meeting-house, and a Wesleyan chapel. The fells are a north-eastern offshoot of the Skiddaw range. They culminate on High Pike, at an altitude of 2101 feet above the level of the sea; have a bleak, wild, moorish character, and afford limestone, copper, lead, bismuth, molybdena, and tungsten. The river rises on the fells, and runs 7 miles north-eastward to the Caldew, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of Hesketh-Newmarket. Both this stream and the Caldew, at places near the village, make great descents, and are overhung by romantic scenery.

Caldbridge or Caldbergh, forms with East Crafton a township in Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles SW of Middleham. Post town, Bedale; money order and telegraph office, Middleham. Acreage, 3449; population, 75.

Caldecot, a parish in Cambridgeshire, on an affluent of the river Cam, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Caxton, and 4 NE from Old North Road station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Cambridge; money order and telegraph office, Bourn, 2 miles distant. Acreage, 948; population of the civil parish, 92; of the ecclesiastical, 309. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Toft, in the diocese of Ely; joint yearly value, £300 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early Perpendicular style.

Caldecot, a parish in Huntingdonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Stilton, and 4 miles W of Holme station on the G.N.R. Post town, Stilton, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 795; population of the civil parish, 23; of the ecclesiastical, 83. The manor belonged in the 13th century to the Hallidays. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely, annexed to that of Denton; joint net yearly value, £117 including residence. The church, a small edifice of stone in the Early English style, was rebuilt in 1874.

Caldecote, a parish in Norfolk, 5 miles S of Narborough station on the G.E.R., and 6 SW of Swaffham. Post town and telegraph office, Stoke-Ferry; money order office, Beechamwell. Acreage, 708; population, 36. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £6 13s. 4d.

Caldecote, a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Anker and the Coventry Canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Nuneaton, which is the post town. Acreage, 709; population, 138. There is a stone quarry. Caldecote Hall, the seat of the lord of the manor, was defended in 1642 against Prince Rupert; it was rebuilt in 1880. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £128 with residence. The church is ancient, and contains monuments to the Purefoy family, and a tablet to George Abbot, Esq., the son-in-law of Colonel Purefoy, and the hero of the gallant defence of the manor house.

Caldecott, a township in Shocklach parish, Cheshire, near the river Dee, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NW of Malpas. Acreage, 665; population, 49.

Caldecott, a parish in Herts, on the verge of the county, near Icknield Street, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Baldock station on the G.N.R. Post town and telegraph office, Baldock; money order office, Stotfield. Acreage, 326; population, 31. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Albans; net yearly value, £69. The church is a small but ancient structure in the Perpendicular style.

Caldecott, a parish in Rutland, on the rivers Eye and Welland, adjacent to Rockingham Castle station on the L. & N.W.R. and G.N.R., $\frac{4}{5}$ miles S of Uppingham, which is the post town; telegraph office, Rockingham. Acreage, 1162; population of the civil parish, 300; of the ecclesiastical, 747. The living is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Lyddington in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is an Early English building of stone.

Calder, The, a stream of Cumberland. It rises in Cope-land Forest, near Ennerdale Water, and runs 9 miles SSW between Cold Fell and Ponsooby Fell, and past Calder Abbey and Calder Bridge to the sea near Sellafield railway station.

Calder, The, a stream of Lancashire. It rises on the eastern border of the county, NE of Burnley, and runs 15 miles through the north-eastern part of Blackburn district to the river Ribble, a little below Whalley.

Calder, The, a stream of Lancashire. It rises on Calder Fell, on the east border of the county, and runs 6 miles south-westward to the Wyre, near Garstang.

Calder, The, a river of Lancashire and the W. R. Yorkshire. It rises at Cliviger Dean, among the backbone mountains, not far from Burnley, and runs about 45 miles eastward, exclusive of numerous windings, past Todmorden, Sowerby, Raistrick, and Wakefield to the Aire at Castleford. It first traverses a moorland region, and then flows through a picturesque and well-populated country. It is followed down much of its descent by the Manchester and Leeds railway, and is connected with various canals, which give water communication between the eastern and the western seas from Liverpool to Hull.

Calder and Hebble Navigation, a canal of 21 miles 60 chains in length, extending from Wakefield to Sowerby Bridge, where it joins the Rochdale Canal. It passes Ilorbury, Thornhill, Dewsbury (by a branch canal), Ravensbury, Mirfield, Cooper Bridge (where it connects with the Huddersfield Canal), Brighouse, Elland, and Halifax (by a branch canal). There are no tunnels on its course, and there is one reservoir, near Halifax, of 425,000 cubic feet capacity.

Calder-Bridge, a village in St. Bridget's parish, Cumberland. The village stands on the Calder river, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Sellafield railway station, and 4 SE by S of Egge-

mont, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carnforth, and two inns. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £176 including residence. The church was built in 1842, and is a cruciform structure in the Early English style with a pinnacled tower. Calder Abbey, the seat of the Rymer family, adjoins the abbey ruins on the left bank of the river, about a mile above. The abbey was founded in 1134 by Ranulph, son of William Meschines of Egremont Castle, for Cistercian monks brought from the abbey of Farness, and was given at the dissolution to Thomas Leigh. A large portion of its church, in mingled Norman and Early English, with the central tower, and richly robed in parasitic plants, still stands. Vestiges of a Roman or British camp are on the opposite side of the river.

Caldervale, an ecclesiastical parish in Barnacre township, Garstang parish, Lancashire, 4 miles NW of Garstang station on the Garstang and Knot-Ead railway. It has a post and money order office under Garstang (R.S.O.) Population, 861. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £204 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church, a building in the Perpendicular style, was built in 1863.

Caldew, The, a river of Cumberland. It rises on the east brow of Skiddaw, receives headstreams from Saddleback and the Caldbeck fells, and runs about 25 miles north-north-eastward past Hesket-Newmarket, Sebergham, Haughton-Head, Rose Castle, Dalston, and Cammersdale to the Eden at Carlisle. It receives the Caldbeck river near Hesket-Newmarket, makes the Howk Fall near the junction of that stream, and runs underground about 4 miles from Holt Close Bridge to Spout's Dab. See CALDBECK.

Caldewgate, a township in St Mary Carlisle parish, Cumberland, on the Caldew river, partly within Carlisle city, under which it has a post and money order office. Acreage, 1700; population, 15,028. See CARLISLE.

Caldicot, a village, a parish, a stream, and a level in Monmouthshire. The village stands on the stream near the estuary of the Severn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Portskewett station on the G.W.R., and 6 miles SW of Chepstow, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish comprises 1971 acres, and 1307 acres of adjacent foreshore; population, 1293. The land is part of the low flat tract of Caldicot level. A stately castle with round towers, remarkable for the excellence of its masonry, partly Norman, but mostly Decorated English, stands adjacent to the village. It belonged to the Bohuns, passed to the Duke of Gloucester, and was annexed by Henry VIII. to the Duchy of Lancaster. Portion of the castle has been carefully restored, and is used as a residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £185. Patron, Keble College, Oxford. The church is ancient, and has been restored, consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a bold tower, and has Decorated cinquefoils in the chancel. There is a mission chapel at Highmoor Hill. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. The Caldicot Wire and Tinsplate Works are in this parish. The stream bears the name of Caldicot Pill, rises in Wentwood Chase, within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Usk, and runs 7 miles south-south-eastward to the estuary of the Severn at Portskewett. The level lies along the Severn estuary and the Bristol Channel, extends about 11 miles to the mouth of the Usk, was at one time subject to continual inundation, was drained and brought into cultivation by the monks of Goldcliff, and is now a rich grazing tract. It is protected from the sea by a series of walls and dykes, which are under the control of a board sitting at Newport called the "Court of Sewers."

Caldon. See CAULDON.

Caldron Snout, a remarkable waterfall on the river Tees, a few miles below its source, near the meeting-point of Westmoreland, Durham, and Yorkshire.

Caldwell, a township in St John Stanwick parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on an affluent of the river Tees, 8 miles N of Richmond. Acreage, 1589; population, 155. Post town, Darlington; money order office, Aldborough. There is a chapel of ease under Stanwick.

Caldy, a township in West Kirby parish, Cheshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of West Kirby and 8 W of Birkenhead. Acreage, 754; population, 170. Caldý Manor, built in 1696, is the chief residence.

Caldy Grange. See GRANGE.

Caldy Island or **Inys-Pyr**, an extra-parochial island in Pembrokeshire, near Giltar Point, on the SW side of Carmarthen Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Tenby. Its length is about a mile, and its area 449 acres; population, 76. It is connected on the west by a reef of rocks, bare at low tide, with St Margaret's, a small uninhabited island. Upwards of one-third is in good cultivation, and limestone is found.

Cale, The, a stream of Somerset and Dorset. It rises near Wiacenton, and runs about 12 miles southward, along the vale of Blackmoor to the river Stour, near Sturminster.

Calehill, a seat and a hundred in Kent. The seat is in Little Chart parish, 5 miles WNW of Ashford, and has belonged to the Darell family since the time of Henry IV. The hundred is in the lathe of Shepway.

Calf-Fell, a mountain on the confines of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, in the neighbourhood of Sedburgh. A fine waterfall, called Cautley Spout, occurs on its skirt. See CAUTLEY.

Calf of Man, an island in Rushen parish, Isle of Man, near the south-western extremity of the main island, 6 miles SW by W of Castletown. It is about 4 miles in circuit, has cliffs upwards of 400 feet high, swarms with seaweeds and rabbits, is partly under good culture, and belongs to the Careys. Two lighthouses are on it, erected in 1818, 560 feet apart, with revolving lights, 305 and 396 feet high.

Calgarth Hall, a seat on the east side of Windermere, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Ambleside, in Westmoreland. It was built and occupied in the early part of the century by Bishop Watson of Llandaff.

Calke or Caulk, a village, a township, and a parish in Derbyshire, on the SE verge of the county, 4 miles N of Ashby-de-la-Zouch railway station. Post town, Ticknall, under Derby; money order and telegraph office, Melbourne. Acreage of township, 682; population, 57. An Augustinian priory was founded here in 1160 by the Countess of Chester. A mansion on the site of the priory, and called Calke Abbey, was erected in the early part of the 18th century by Sir John Harpur, and this is now the seat of the Crewe family, who are lords of the manor and principal landowners. The living is a donative in the diocese of Southwell. The church was rebuilt in 1826, is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a square tower, and contains a fine monument to the Harpurs.

Callaley-with-Yetlington, a township in Whittingham parish, Northumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Rothbury railway station. Post office, Newcastle; telegraph office, Glanton. Acreage, 3990; population, 259. Callaley Hall is the seat of the Browne family, and includes some portions of an old castle. Callaley Crag is crowned with remains of a Roman entrenchment. There is a chapel of ease.

Callaughton. See BOURTON.

Callerton, High, a township in Ponteland and Newburn parishes, Northumberland, 7 miles NW by N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Post, money order, and telegraph office, Ponteland. Acreage, 1025; population, 111.

Callerton, Little, a township in Ponteland parish, Northumberland, near High Callerton. Post, money order, and telegraph office, Ponteland. Acreage, 592; population, 7.

Callington (formerly *Killington*), a small market-town and a parish in Cornwall. The town stands on a gentle acclivity, near the river Lynner, 8 miles from Tavistock station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R., and 11 S of Launceston. It consists chiefly of one broad street, irregularly built, and is a seat of petty sessions. There are two banks, a hotel, a Freemasons' hall, assembly rooms, and a literary institution. The church was built on the site of a previous one in 1460, is Perpendicular English, was restored in 1859, and enlarged in 1882. It contains a very curious old Norman font, and an elaborate monument to Lord Willoughby de Broke. A fine gabled sculptured cross is in the churchyard. There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels. Many of the inhabitants are miners. A weekly market is held on Wednesday. A large cattle market is held on the first Wednesday in every month. The town was made a borough in the time of Elizabeth, and sent two members to Parliament, till disfranchised in 1832. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 2531; population, 1888; of the ecclesiastical, 2416. The manor belonged to successively the Champennoines, the Ferrers, the

Dennises, the Brokes, and others. It now belongs to Lady Compton. Kit Hill, about 2 miles N of the town, consists of granite, is 1067 feet high, and commands an extensive view. Stream tin and copper ore are worked. The town is the terminus of the East Cornwall Mineral railway. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Southill, in the diocese of Truro; net value, £453 with residence.

Callow, a township in Wirksworth parish, Derbyshire, 2 miles SW of Wirksworth. Acreage, 1259; population, 68.

Callow, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, 2 miles E of Tram Inn station on the G.W.R., and 4 S by W of Hereford, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Tram Inn (R.S.O.). Acreage of the parish, 631; population, 91; of the ecclesiastical district, 145. The parish includes the hamlet of Twyford. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Dersall, in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £122 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1830 and restored in 1884; it has an embattled tower.

Callow-Down, an eminence, 2 miles SW of Princes-Risborough, in Bucks.

Callow-End, a hamlet in Powick parish, Worcestershire, 1½ mile S of Powick. It has a post and money order office under Worcester; telegraph office, Kempsey. There is a library and reading-room in connection with the college for blind sons of gentlemen.

Callow-Hill, an eminence, 5 miles SE of Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire.

Calmsden, a tithing and a small hamlet in North Cerney parish, Gloucestershire, near the Fosse Way, 2 miles E of North Cerney. There is a picturesque wayside cross, supposed to have been erected by the Knights Templars of Quenington.

Calne, a municipal borough of the North-west or Chippenham parliamentary division of Wiltshire. The town stands on the river Marden, is the terminus of a branch railway from the G.W. from Chippenham, 99 miles from London, and of a branch canal from the Wilts and Berks, 5½ miles E by S of Chippenham. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Its environs are a fine mixture of dale and hill, and adjoin on the SW the Marquis of Lansdowne's seat of Bowood. It rose originally from the ruins of a Roman station, dates from the Saxon times, and was the scene of the synod in 977, at which St Dunstan presided, for settling the disputes respecting the celticity of the clergy, when all present, except the president, went down by the falling in of the floor. It is a quaint old place, but a number of large modern houses have been built in recent years. It consists of one long chief street and a few minor ones. The town is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. A good system of sewerage was carried out in 1880. The town originally returned two members to Parliament, but lost one member in 1832, and was disfranchised in 1885 under the Redistribution of Seats Act. A new hospital for infectious diseases has been built at Northfields. It had an hospital so early as the time of Henry III., and has two banks, a parish church, a chapel of ease, five dissenting chapels, and a workhouse. The old town-hall was taken down in 1882, and a handsome new one was erected on the site of the old town mill. The church is Early English, with traces of Norman, has a pinnacled tower by Inigo Jones, 93 feet high, and has been restored. The chapel of the Free Christians was erected in 1868, and is a structure of some elegance. The free school was founded in 1660 by John Bentley, and has an endowed income of £54, with two scholarships at Queen's College, Oxford. The workhouse is at Northfield, and cost about £5000. A large public recreation ground was opened in 1891. The field was purchased and artistically laid out at a cost of about £5000, and presented to the town by Mr Thomas Harris. A large cloth trade was formerly carried on, but has become extinct. The most important branches of trade now are two very large establishments for curing bacon. Population of the municipal borough, 3495. Acreage of the parish, 10,250; population, 5518. The municipal borough is called the parish of Calne Within; the parish of Calne Without includes the tithings of Blackland, Calstone, Quemerford, Stock, Stockley, Studley, Whetham, Whitley, and part of Beversbrook. The manor was given by Edward I. to the Cantilopes, and passed to

the Zouches. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £793. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The vicarage of Christchurch, at Derryhill, is a separate benefice.

Calow, a township in Chesterfield parish, Derbyshire, 2½ miles E of Chesterfield, which is the post town and money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1332; population, 609. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor. Coal is worked. There is a chapel of ease of 1867, and Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Calshot Castle, an extra-parochial tract in Hants, at the W side of the mouth of Southampton Water, 7 miles SSE of Southampton. A castle here was one of the numerous small forts built by Henry VIII. for protecting the south coast, and is now a dwelling-house. A lighthouse is here, with a fixed light, bright and red; and a light-vessel, called the Calshot-Spit light, is in the neighbourhood, with a minute revolving light. Calshot Castle is also a coastguard station.

Calstock, an extensive parish in Cornwall, on the Cornish bank of the river Tamar, 1 mile from Beer-Alston station on the L. & S.W.R., and 6 miles from Tavistock. The parish contains several considerable villages, of which the largest are Gunnislake and Calstock, each of which has its post, money order, and telegraph offices; and there are also receiving offices at Albaston, Harrowbarrow, St Anne's Chapel, and Latchley. Acreage, 6133; population, 6150. The manor, which formerly belonged to the Duchy of Cornwall, is now the property of the Williams family. Cotehele, an ancient mansion of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, is in the parish, and Harewood House, once a seat of the Trelynays. At Gunnislake there are considerable granite quarries, and various beds of clays, washed down from Hingston (or Hengist's Down), a lofty granite ridge of 700 feet, have at different times led to the establishment of pottery and brick works. There are also mines of tin, copper, and lead, of which the most ancient is Drake Walls. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro, the tithe rent charge being commuted at £440. Patron, the Duke of Cornwall. The parish church is a conspicuous object with a handsome granite tower, and contains several memorial windows. There is also a mortuary chapel of the Edgumbe family. A second church at Gunnislake was consecrated in 1880, and there are mission chapels at Harrowbarrow and Latchley. The churchyard was enlarged in 1861 and 1887, and a cemetery opened in 1888. There are several chapels belonging to different denominations.

Calstone-Wellington or Calstone-Willington, a parish in Wilts, on the Roman road from Bath, near Wans Dyke, 2½ miles SE of Calne railway station. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Calne. Population, with Blackland, 344. The manor belonged to the Cantilopes and the Zouches, and passed to the Lords Willington. The living is a rectory, annexed to Blackland in 1880, in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £259. Patron, the Marquis of Lansdowne. The church was restored in 1885. There is a reading-room, with a free lending library attached.

Calthorpe, a village and a parish in Norfolk, on an affluent of the river Bure, 3½ miles N of Aylsham station on the G.E.R. Post town, Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Hanworth. Acreage of parish, 1091; population, 229. The manor belongs to the Earl of Oxford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £134 with residence, in the gift of the Great Hospital, Norwich. The church is a plain but ancient building of stone.

Calthwaite, a township in Hesketh-in-the-Forest parish, Cumberland, on the river Petterill, and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 7½ miles NNW of Penrith. It has a station on the railway, and a post office under Carlisle; money order office, Southwaite; telegraph office, Armathwaite (R.S.).

Calton, three townships and a chapelry in Staffordshire. The townships are Calton-in-Mayfield, Calton-in-Blore, and Calton-in-Waterfall; they lie in three several parishes, designated in their respective names; and they are contiguous to one another at a point 2½ miles W of the river Dove, 4½ ENE of Froggall station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 6½ NW by W of Ashborne, which is the post town; money order office, Waterhouses; telegraph office, Church Mayfield. Acreage, 1542; population, 221. The chapelry includes also a detached part of Croxden parish. The living is a vicarage

in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £100. The church was restored in 1875. A fair is held on 20 Sept.

Calton, a township in Kirby-in-Malham-Dale parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on an affluent of the river Aire, near the M.R., 7 miles SE by E of Settle. Post office, Malham; money order and telegraph office, Bell Busk. Acreage, 1449; population, 75. General Lambert, one of the Parliamentary leaders in the Civil War, was a native.

Calveley, a village and a township in Cheshire, on the Chester and Ellesmere Canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Tarporley, and 8 W by N of Crewe. The village has a station on the Crewe and Chester section of the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Alpraham under Tarporley. Acreage of township, 1546; population, 321. The manor belonged to Sir Hugh Calveley, the "glory of Cheshire." Calveley Hall is one of the chief residences.

Calver, a township in Curbar parish, Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, 4 miles N by E of Bakewell. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Sheffield. Acreage, 775; population, 371. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly lime-burners and cotton-spinners, and there are extensive cotton-mills.

Calverhall, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Prees civil parish, Salop, 5 miles SE of Whitchurch, which is the railway station (L. & N.W.R.) and post town. Population of township, 380. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1858, and includes the township of Willaston; a portion of the parish of Moreton-Say was added in 1891. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £303 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1879. There are eight almshouses and an endowed school.

Calverleigh, a parish in Devonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Tiverton railway station. Post town, Tiverton, which is the money order and telegraph office. Population, 77. The manor belonged from the time of King John till that of Henry VIII. to the Calwoodleys, and belongs now to the Chichesters. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £150. The church, with a low turreted tower, dates from the middle of the 14th century, and has been recently restored.

Calverley, a town and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the south side of the river Aire, and on the Leeds and Bradford railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bradford, and has a station called Calverley Bridge, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. The civil parish includes also the town of Farsley and the hamlets of Priesthorpe and Woodhall-Hill, and bears the name of Calverley-with-Farsley. Acreage, 3180; population of the civil parish, including the part in the county borough of Bradford, 9657; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2566. The ancient ecclesiastical parish included also the townships of Pudsey, Bolton, and Idle, and the hamlets of Thorobury and Windhill. Calverley Hall was the seat of the ancient family of Calverley, and the scene in 1604 of the subject of the "Yorkshire Tragedy," erroneously ascribed to Shakespeare. The town is governed by a local board. Many of the inhabitants are employed in woollen and worsted mills, and there are extensive stone quarries in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1869. There are three dissenting chapels, a Conservative Club, and mechanics' and church institutes.

Calverton, a parish in Buckinghamshire, on Watling Street and the river Ouse, adjacent to the Buckingham Canal, 1 mile S of Stony-Stratford, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Wolverton station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Stony-Stratford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1981; population of the civil parish, 658; of the ecclesiastical, 311. A Roman camp lay around the site of the church, and Roman relics have been found there. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross yearly value, £540 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Egmont. The church was built in 1818, and was restored and enlarged in 1870. There are six almshouses and some small charities.

Calverton, a village and a parish in Notts. The village stands near an affluent of the river Trent, 6 miles from Loby station on the G.N.R. and M.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Nottingham, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish includes Salterford manor. Acreage, 3424;

population, 1199. Many of the inhabitants are stocking makers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £250. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is of the 13th century, but contains interesting Saxon remains. It has been restored. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Lee, the inventor of the stocking frame, was a native and vicar.

Calwich, a township in Ellastone parish, Staffordshire, on the river Dove, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Ashborne. It includes the hamlet of Northwood. Post town, Ashborne; money order and telegraph office, Ellastone. Acreage, 782; population, 142. A priory of Austin Canons was founded here in the 12th century by Fitz-Nigell, and given at the dissolution to John Fleetwood. Calwich Abbey, a modern mansion, is the seat of the lord of the manor.

Cam, The, a stream of Gloucestershire. It rises on the Cotswolds, 4 miles W of Nailsworth, and runs 7 miles north-westward to the Severn, near Frampton.

Cam, The, a river of Cambridgeshire. It rises at Ashwell, near the boundary with Beds, runs 14 miles north-eastward, past Barriington to Granchester, receives there the Granta coming 12 miles from the west, and becomes navigable, proceeds thence $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by eastward to Cambridge, and goes thence 13 miles north-north-eastward past Chesterton, Waterbeach, and Upware to a confluence with the Ouse, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Ely. It was widened and otherwise improved in its course past Cambridge in 1869 at a cost of about £6000.

Cam, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, on the Cam rivulet, under the Cotswolds, 1 mile N of Dursley, with a station on the Dursley branch of the M.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Dursley. Acreage of parish, 3304; population, 1782. Excellent cheese is produced. Cloth manufacture is carried on in a large establishment, and there are three flour mills. A battle was fought here in the time of Edward the Elder between the Danes and the Saxons. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £168 with residence. The church, dedicated to St George, was erected in the time of Edward III., has Decorated and Perpendicular features, and consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, south porch, and an embattled western tower with pinnacles. The church at Lower Cam was erected in 1850, and an ecclesiastical district formed in 1888 called St Bartholomew's, with an endowment of £150. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, an institute with reading and recreation rooms, and an endowed school for boys.

Camalodunum. See COLCHESTER.

Cambeck, an affluent of the river Irthing, Cumberland.

Camber Castle, a ruined fortress on the coast of Sussex, nearly midway between Winchelsea and Rye. It was one of the strengths built by Henry VIII. for defence of the coast, and was dismantled in 1642.

Camberley, a district of the ecclesiastical parish of York Town in Surrey, with a mission church opened in 1873. Camberley has a station on the L. & S.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office. Population of York Town, with Camberley, 3004. See YORK TOWN.

Camberwell, a large parish in the south of London, having an area of 4450 acres, and a population of 235,344. Under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 it was divided into the three parliamentary boroughs of North Camberwell, Peckham, and Dulwich. North Camberwell has 88,916 inhabitants. Ermine Street, coming up from Lambeth Ferry, passed through south-eastward, going into Kent at Oak of Honour Hill, and traces of it were found at the cutting of the Surrey Canal. Oak of Honour Hill is said to have acquired its name from Queen Elizabeth's dining on it under an oak. St Thomas Watering, near this, was a resting-place of the Canterbury pilgrims, and a marble head of Janus was found there. Camberwell Grove, in the suburb, is now occupied by a handsome range of houses. Camberwell manor house, near Denmark Hill, was a curious ancient mansion, converted subsequently into a school. Camberwell Green was formerly notorious as the scene of a crowded pleasure fair on three days in August, but is now surrounded by iron railings, and laid out in gravel walks, flower plots, and shrubbery.

Camblesforth, a township in Drax parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, between the rivers Ouse and Aire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Snaith. The station is at Carlton, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, on the Hull and Barnsley railway. It has a post office under Selby;

money order and telegraph office, Carlton. Acreage, 2132; population, 301. Lord Beaumont is the lord of the manor. There is an endowed school for the education of children up to seven years of age.

Cambo, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish formed from that of Hartburn, in Northumberland. The township lies near an affluent of the river Wansbeck, 1 mile from Scot's Gap station, 11 miles SE by S of Otterburn, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage of township, 691; population, 70; of ecclesiastical parish, 479. The parish is much more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1844. The lord of the manor is the chief landowner. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £208 with residence. Patron, Sir G. O. Trevelyan. The church is good. There are large free-stone quarries, a reading-room, and a subscription library.

Cambois, a township and an ecclesiastical parish formed from that of Bedlington, in Northumberland. The township lies on the coast, between the mouths of the two rivers Blyth and Wansbeck, nearly 2½ miles N by W of Blyth, which is the railway station. The parish was constituted in 1863, and embraces the townships of East and West Sleekburn, and is bounded on the south by the river Blyth, and on the north by the river Wansbeck, each of such boundary being about two miles long. It has a post and money order office under Blyth. Population, 3836. The church was erected in 1865. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Newcastle. Brown, the landscape gardener, was a native. One of the largest collieries in the north of England is situated here, and there are large brickworks. There are two Methodist chapels and a mechanics' institute.

Camborne, a town and a parish in Cornwall, on the G.W.R., 307 miles from London. The town stands in the centre of a rich mining tract, 14½ miles WSW of Truro. It is a thriving place, a scene of considerable traffic, a seat of petty sessions, and has a bank, a market-house of 1866, a church, and four dissenting chapels. It has a head post office. Acreage of the civil parish, 6931; population, 14,700; of the ecclesiastical, 7887. The town is governed by a local board of 12 members. It is well lighted, and has a good system of drainage. A Working Men's Institute was erected in 1872. The Camborne Mining School and School of Art adjoins this institute. New public rooms—the great hall of which is capable of seating 1500 persons—were opened in 1891. The church is Perpendicular English, in granite, large, but very low, contains a carved wooden pulpit, a new granite font, and monuments of the family of Pendarves, and had on the outside an ancient inscribed stone, placed there by the late Lord de Dunstanville, and believed to have been originally an altar cover. This is now placed in the chancel under the present altar. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on 7 March, Whit Tuesday, 29 June, and 11 November. Pendarves, about a mile S of the town, is a modern granite edifice, contains some good pictures, and a rich mineral cabinet, and stands in a fine park, formed entirely out of a moor. Tehidy, the seat of the Basset family, has a good collection of pictures, and stands in a park of upwards of 700 acres. Carnbrea, a rocky eminence 740 feet high, is regarded by Borlase as having been the chief seat of the Druids in the west of England; and Carwinven, a wild moorish hill confronting Pendarves, has at its foot a cromlech called the Pendarves Quoit. Extensive mines are worked, and employ most of the inhabitants. Dolcoath mine, about 3 miles W of Carnbrea, has been sunk to the depth of 2500 feet, and extends under ground fully a mile. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; value, £704. The vicarages of Tucking Mill, Penponds, and Treslothan are separate charges. A modern church in the Norman style is at Tucking Mill, and a handsome one built in 1842 is on an eminence in Pendarves Park. An ancient chapel stood on the latter's site; another stood at Trewin, adjacent to a medicinal well. There are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels.

Camborne or North-Western Parliamentary Division of Cornwall was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 323,571. The division includes the following:—East Penwith (part of)—Camborne, Crowan, Gwincar, Gwilt-

ian, Illogan, St Ives, Phillack, Redruth; East Kerrier (part of)—Gwennap; West Powder (part of)—St Agnes.

Cambria. See WALES.

Cambridge, a university town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and the county town of Cambridgeshire. It is in itself one of the hundreds of the county, and is in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. It stands on the Via Devana, the river Cam, and the G.E.R., 51 miles by road and 57½ by railway N by E of London. The G.E.R. has a large station here, which is used also by the G.N., L. & N.W., and M.R., thus placing the town in connection with every part of Great Britain.

History.—Cambridge is the Granta, perhaps also the Cambricium of the Romans, and most probably the Granta-ceaster of the Saxons. It was burnt by the Danes in 870 and 1010. A military station seems to have been at it in the times of the Saxons, certainly in those of the Romans, and a castle was built at it, probably on the site of the previous station, by William the Conqueror to overawe the Isle of Ely. In the castle was received Sir Osborn, whose legendary conflict with a demon knight on Gogmagog Hill was used by Sir Walter Scott for an episode in "Marmion." The town was injured by both parties in the wars of the Barons and the Roses, especially in 1216 and 1267, suffered from insurrection of the townsmen against the university in 1249, 1322, and 1381, was occupied on behalf of Queen Mary after the attempt to place Lady Jane Gray on the throne, and was seized and occupied under Cromwell for the Parliamentarians.

Site and Streets.—The town stands amid a great flat tract, is not clearly seen on any approach to it till near, and even then by only the tower of St Mary, the spire of the Roman Catholic church, and the four turrets of King's College over a line of trees. Tradition alleges it to have anciently extended 3 miles along the Cam from Gramchester to Chesterton, but this is not to be believed. The present borough limits indeed include a space about 3½ miles long with a mean breadth of 1½ mile, comprising 3278 acres; but the town itself, exclusive of the suburb of Chesterton, which is not in the borough, covers only about one-fifth of the space. Regent Street is a fine street, Trumpington and St Andrew's Streets also are broad, airy, and pleasant, and many new streets of small houses have recently been formed; but the other streets generally are narrow, winding, and irregularly edified. The town has of late years been much improved by extension or renovation of public buildings, by removal of old private houses, and by erection of new ones; and, as the seat of a great university, it necessarily possesses much wealth of structure and ornament, yet it fails to impress a stranger with a fair idea of either beauty or dignity. It suffers severely from dearth of stone, and has betaken itself largely to brick and stucco; and, owing to the recent rebuilding of some of its colleges, and to the Grecian or Italian character of large portions of others, its university looks almost modern.

Antiquities.—Dr Stukeley notes that the site of the Roman Granta is very traceable on the site of Cambridge towards the castle, that the Roman agger is identical with a fine terrace walk in the garden of Magdalene College, that the gateway of the castle and the churches of St Giles and St Peter are marked antiquities, that many Roman bricks have been found in the latter church's walls, and many small Roman relics in the adjoining fields, and that remains exist of three bastions raised by Cromwell. Other antiquities will be noticed in connection with the churches and the colleges.

Public Buildings.—The Guild Hall, which stands on the Market Hill, has been erected at various periods, and includes within its suite of buildings the municipal offices, a fine assembly hall, 120 by 52 feet, which is admirably adapted for concerts and public meetings, a suite of rooms occupied by the Cambridge School of Art, and a reading-room and library established by the borough under the Free Libraries Act. H. M. Prison and House of Correction was erected in 1804 on Castle Hill, in the parish of Chesterton. Since it was taken over from the county by Her Majesty's Government it has been greatly improved and enlarged, and now receives prisoners from several of the surrounding counties. The Shire Hall, in which are held the assizes and sessions for the county, is a building of brick and stone in the Italian style,

standing on Castle Hill adjoining the prison. There is a police station, erected in 1879, in the immediate vicinity. The Market Place, in the centre of the town, was greatly enlarged and improved about 1857, and it now forms one of the most spacious market squares in the kingdom. A fine Cattle Market, formed by the Corporation at a cost of about £15,000, on land situated between the station and the town, was opened in 1885. The Corn Exchange is a large but plain structure at the back of the Guild Hall. The Theatre Royal, in St Andrew's Street, is a small but neat building, and will seat about 900 persons. The "Spinning House," originally founded in 1628 as a workhouse and house of correction, is a structure of brick situated in St Andrew Street, and is now used as a place of confinement for lewd and disorderly females. The workhouse, in Mill Road, was erected in 1838, and has accommodation for 376 inmates.

Parishes.—There are 13 parishes comprised within the borough and union of Cambridge. These are: All Saints, St Andrew the Great, St Andrew the Less, St Benedict, St Botolph, St Clement, St Edward, St Giles, St Mary the Great, St Mary the Less, St Michael, St Sepulchre, and Holy Trinity. St Peter's parish was amalgamated with St Giles' parish in 1885. There are also three ecclesiastical parishes, viz.:—St Matthew's, formed in 1870 out of the parish of St Andrew the Less; St Paul's, formed out of the parishes of St Andrew the Great and Less in 1845; and St Barnabas', formed in 1889 from the parishes of St Andrew the Less, St Paul, and St Matthew. The living of All Saints is a vicarage; gross yearly value, £147, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College. The living of St Andrew the Great is a vicarage; gross yearly value, £250, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. St Andrew the Less, formerly a separate vicarage, is now amalgamated with the living of Christ Church, the latter being now the parish church. The living of Christ Church is a vicarage; net yearly value, £395, in the gift of Trustees. St Benedict is a vicarage; gross yearly value about £180, in the gift of Corpus Christi College. The living of St Botolph is a rectory; net yearly value, £150, in the gift of Queen's College. St Clement is a vicarage; yearly value, £45, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College. The living of St Edward is a donative; net yearly value about £38, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall. The living of St Giles is a vicarage with that of St Peter annexed; gross yearly value, £300, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. St Mary the Great is a vicarage; yearly value, £60, in the gift of Trinity College. The living of St Mary the Less is a vicarage; net yearly value, £100, in the gift of St Peter's College. The living of St Michael is a vicarage; gross yearly value, £46, in the gift of Trinity College. St Sepulchre is a vicarage; net yearly value, £100, in the gift of the Parishioners; and Holy Trinity is a vicarage; net yearly value, £200 with residence, in the gift of a private patron. The living of the ecclesiastical parish of St Matthew is a vicarage; gross yearly value, £333 with residence, in the gift of the vicar of St Andrew the Less; that of St Paul is a vicarage; gross yearly value, £300 with residence, in the gift of Trustees; and that of St Barnabas is, with St Philip, a perpetual curacy; net yearly value, £148, in the gift of the vicar of St Paul's, Cambridge, and others.

Churches.—The church of All Saints was reconstructed on a new site in 1864, is an ornamental edifice, and contains a monument by Chantrey to Henry Kirk White. The church of St Andrew the Great was rebuilt in 1643 and again in 1845, and contains a cenotaph to Cook the navigator. The church of St Andrew the Less or Barnwell was partly built out of Barnwell Priory, and is a small building of stone in the Lancet style. The church of St Benedict has a Saxon tower, was repaired and enlarged in 1856 and 1873, contains some interesting monuments, and was sometime served by Thomas Fuller. The church of St Botolph is an ancient structure, originally Norman, but now chiefly in the Perpendicular style, and has many monuments. The church of St Clement has an Early English door, and a fine tower and spire of 1821, was restored in 1853, and contains an octagonal font, and a monument of 1329. The church of St Edward is Early English, has a good font, and was served by Latimer. The church of St Giles was rebuilt near the site of the old church in 1875-1876. The church of St

Peter, now disused, includes Roman bricks, and has a Norman door. The church of St Mary the Great is the university church, was built in 1478-1519, has a conspicuous tower of 1593-1608, surmounted by octagonal turrets, shows the architectural features of the age in which it was erected, measures within walls 120 feet by 68, and contains the grave of Martin Bucer. The church of St Mary the Less is Later English, has a rich east window, and contains a Norman font. The church of St Michael was built in 1337, and restored in 1849, is pure Decorated English, possesses the old stalls of Trinity College Chapel, and had the grave of Fagins. The church of St Sepulchre was built by the Templars in 1101, and restored by the Camden Society in 1843, is a round Norman edifice, with short massive piers, and includes restored windows, south aisle, domical ribbed vault, and campaneio. The church of Holy Trinity was built in the 15th century, has a good tower and spire, contains an altar tomb to Sir Robert Taber the physician, and a monument to Henry Martyn the missionary, and was served by Charles Simeon. The churches of St Paul, St Barnabas, St John the Evangelist, Christ Church, St Philip, and St James, are all modern erections. There are two Roman Catholic churches, one of which was built in 1890, and is a very beautiful edifice, with a spire 215 feet in height. It has some fine stained glass windows, and a magnificent baldachino over the high altar. There are—a Presbyterian chapel, five Baptist chapels, a Catholic Apostolic church, a Congregational chapel, a Friends' Meeting House, five Primitive Methodist and two Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a place of meeting for the Plymouth Brethren.

Schools, &c.—A grammar school was founded in 1615 by bequest of Dr Perse; was rebuilt in 1842, and again in 1889-90, and is now conducted under a scheme approved by an Order in Council issued in 1873. The Leys School is an institution established in 1874 by the Wesleyan Methodists for the purpose of affording a high-class education to the sons of their ministers and laymen. It is under the management of twenty-five governors, of whom the President of the Wesleyan Conference is (*ex officio*) Chairman. The Cambridge School of Art is conducted in the Guildhall. There are about twenty-five day schools in the town, which afford ample accommodation for elementary and higher-grade education. Addenbrooke's Hospital or Infirmary was founded in 1766 by bequest of Dr John Addenbrooke, and further endowed in 1813 by bequest of John Bowtell; it has now, from endowment and subscriptions, an income of about £6700. It was greatly enlarged and almost rebuilt in 1864-65, and further improved in 1878 and 1883. A smallpox hospital was erected in the SE outskirts of the borough in 1884, and a sanatorium at Mill Road, Ramsey Town, in 1893. The borough is unusually rich in almshouses, many of which are of very ancient foundation, and has many private charities, supported by voluntary contributions.

Trade, &c.—The town is maintained chiefly by supplying the wants of the University, but it is also the centre of a large agricultural district, and it carries on a considerable trade in corn. It possesses some extensive flour-mills, breweries, and maltings, some brick and tile works, a tobacco manufactory, and some brass and iron foundries. There is a daily market, but the chief market-day is on Saturday, and the corn market is held on the same day. There are also fairs on June 24 and three following days, and on September 25 and the week following. There are also cattle fairs three times in the year. The town is a head post office, and the head of a petty sessional division, county court district, and union. It has four banks and publishes six newspapers.

The Borough.—Cambridge is a borough by prescription, and was incorporated by Henry I. It sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. until the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, when the number was reduced to one. The town is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, ten aldermen, thirty councillors, town-clerk, treasurer, coroner, and the usual officers representing the city. There are also two aldermen and six councillors, who represent the university. It is well paved, and has an excellent and abundant supply of water, obtained from springs in the parishes of Cherry, Hinton, and Fulbourn. The municipal borough is divided into five wards, viz. —East and West Barnwell, Market, Trinity, and St An-

draws. In the parliamentary borough the greater portion of the parish of Chesterton is included. The area of the parliamentary borough is 3975 acres, and the population 44,330; the population of the municipal borough is 36,983. The town gives the title of Duke to a prince of the blood royal. Sir J. Cheke, tutor of Edward VI.; Gibbons, the organist; Bishops Thirlby, Goldsborough, Rust, Townson, and Musgrave; Bennet the martyr, Dean Dupont, Jeremy Taylor, Lady D. Masham, Essex the antiquary, Drake the translator of Herodotus, and Cumberland the dramatist, were natives.

The University.—Cambridge University is an incorporated society of students in all the liberal arts and sciences. It originated with or was restored by Siebert, king of East Anglia, and was revived by Edward the Elder, but first acquired consequence about 1209, under the abbot of Croyland. The students lived for some time in inns and hostels built for their reception, but were afterwards provided with seventeen colleges. The colleges possess equal privileges, form an aggregate body under one supreme authority, and at the same time are ruled separately, each by its own statutes. The present university statutes were confirmed by Queen Victoria by Order in Council, 31st July, 1858. They are the foundation upon which all new laws are framed. The supreme authority comprises legislative and executive. The legislative is a senate, composed of all the masters of arts, and of any higher degree whose names are on the books, and no new statute can become law without the assent of this body. The house of congregation consists of certain official persons, including the heads of colleges and professors, and of all members of the senate who live within certain limits of the university and its neighborhood for 120 days in the year. Every measure to be submitted to the senate must first have passed this house. The council of the senate consists of the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, four heads of colleges, four professors, and eight other members of senate chosen annually from the roll, who must approve all business before it can be offered to the house of congregation. The executive includes a chancellor, generally a person of rank and non-resident, a vice-chancellor or acting governor, a high steward or judge in cases of felony, a commissary or assessor, a public orator, who acts also as official secretary, and several other officials. The members of the university are variously heads of colleges, professors, fellows, doctors in the several faculties, bachelors in divinity, graduates, bachelors in civil law and in physic, bachelors of arts, fellow-commoners, pensioners, scholars, and sizars, and all, in their several ranks, and also in their several colleges, are distinguished by differences of costume. Two-thirds, or nearly so, of the residents, live in the colleges, and the rest live in lodgings. The doctors and regent masters of arts in convocation send two members to parliament.

University Buildings.—The senate-house stands on the north side of a spacious square, near the centre of the town; was built in 1722-30, after a design by Burrough, at a cost of £20,000, is exteriorly Corinthian, and interiorly Doric; measures 101 feet by 42, with a height of 32 feet; has galleries of Norway oak, and contains statues of George I. and the Duke of Somerset by Rysbrack, George II. by Wilton, and W. Pitt by Nollekens. The public schools stand on the west side of the same square, were first founded in 1443, form three sides of a small court, and contain apartments for the philosophy, divinity, law, and physic schools, and for disquisitions, exercises, and lectures. The university library occupies the upper part of the two quadrangles between the senate-house and Trinity hall. It contains about 500,000 volumes and over 3000 MSS. Under the Copyright Acts it is entitled to a copy of every new work published in the country. The Fitzwilliam museum, in Trumpington Street, originated in 1816, in a bequest of £100,000, a library, and a collection of works of art from Viscount Fitzwilliam, was built in 1837 and following years, after a design by Basevi, covers an area of 160 feet by 162, has a noble octastyle Corinthian portico, 76 feet high, and contains a valuable collection of paintings, statuary, books, and a valuable manuscript collection of music. The museums and lecture-rooms, in the Gothic style, on the site of the old botanic garden, were built in 1862-64. The observatory, on a rising-ground, on the Madingley Road, about a mile from the college walks,

was built in 1822-25, by Mead, at a cost of £19,000, is 120 feet long, and has a domed house for a 20 feet telescope, presented by the Duke of Northumberland. The university printing-office, in Trumpington Street, was built in 1831-33 by Blore, is in the Perpendicular English style, with a lofty central tower, and looks like a church. The museum of archaeology is in Little St Mary Lane, and was opened in 1884. It contains sections devoted to classical and local archaeology, and some valuable ethnological collections formed in Fiji. The museum of geology, one of the best collections for working purposes in Great Britain, occupies a suite of rooms under the north wing of the university library. The botanical gardens formerly lay around the site of the ancient Augustinian priory, and occupied upwards of 3 acres, but now occupy a site between Trumpington Road and Hills Road, having an area of about 21 acres, and are both rich in specimens and ornately laid out. The college walks have avenues of limes, elms, and horse-chestnuts, and are overlooked by the backs of most of the larger colleges. The buildings of the Union Debating Society were erected in 1867 at a cost of £10,000. They are in the Pointed style of the 13th century.

St Peter's College or Peterhouse.—This is the oldest of the colleges, and was founded in 1284 by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely. It stands in Trumpington Street, on ground previously occupied by two hostels, and comprises two old courts, the larger 144 feet by 84, and a new court built in 1826. Its chapel was erected in 1632; has a fine east window, with painted glass representing the crucifixion, and got all its side windows filled, in 1858-64, with painted glass from Munich. The present foundation consists of the master, 11 fellows, and 22 scholars. It presents to 10 benefices, to one alternately with another patron, and to the mastership of one endowed school. Eminent men educated at it were Cardinal Beaufort, Archbishop Whitgift, Bishops Cosin, Law, and Walton, Dean Sherlock, the poets Crashaw, Gray, and Garth, Jerr. Markland, Col. Hutchinson, the Duke of Grafton, and Lord Ellenborough.

Clare College.—This was founded in 1326 by Dr Richard Badew, under the name of University Hall, was burned to the ground about 1342, was rebuilt by the sister and co-heiress of Gilbert Earl of Clare, and took then the name of Clare Hall, and was begun to be rebuilt again in 1638. It stands on the east bank of the Cam, has, over the river, a fine old stone bridge, and comprises a noble quadrangle, 150 feet by 111. Its chapel was rebuilt in 1769 at a cost of £7000, and has a picture of the Salutation by Cipriani. The college consists of a master, 15 fellows, and about 36 scholars. It presents to 18 benefices. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Ifeath and Tillotson, Bishop Gunning, Chaucer, Cudworth, Whiston, W. Whitehead, Parkhurst, Nicholas Ferrar, Hervey, Dr Dodd, and the Duke of Newcastle.

Pembroke College.—This was founded in 1347 by the Countess of Pembroke. It stands in Trumpington Street, nearly opposite St Peter's, and consists chiefly of two courts, 95 feet by 55, with intermediate hall; some important additions made to these buildings were completed in 1883. Its chapel was built by Bishop Wren, after a design by his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren, and has a picture of the Entombment by Baroccio. The present foundation consists of a master, 13 fellows, and 26 scholars. It presents to 12 benefices. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Grindall and Whitgift; Bishops Lyndwood, Ridley, Andrews, Wren, Tomlin, and Middleton; the martyrs Bradford and Rogers; the poets Spencer, Gray, and Mason; E. Calamy, W. Pitt, and Dr Long.

Gonville and Caius College (usually called Caius College, and pronounced "Keys") was founded in 1348 by Sir Nicholas Gonville, and enlarged in 1557 by Dr John Caius. It stands at the corner of Trumpington and Trinity Streets, comprises three courts, was almost entirely rebuilt during the years 1868-70, and includes two gates by John of Padua. Its chapel is small but beautiful, and contains a brass of 1500, a monument of Dr Caius, and a picture of the Annunciation by Retz. The foundation now consists of a master, about 28 fellows, and 40 scholars. It presents to 18 benefices. This has always been the great medical college of Cambridge, and among the eminent men educated at it were Dr Harvey and many other distinguished physi-

cians, Jeremy Taylor, Sir T. Gresham, Shadwell, Henry Wharton, Lord Thurlow, Dr Shuckford, Jeremy Collier, Dr S. Clarke, and the antiquaries Grater, Channcey, and Blomefield.

Trinity Hall.—This was founded in 1350 by Bateman, bishop of Norwich. It stands near Clare College, on ground previously occupied by a hostel for the monks of Ely, and comprises two courts, one of which is modern. Its library is rich in law-works, and its chapel contains three brasses, and a painting of the Presentation by Stella. A range of students' residences, in strictly collegiate style, but of earlier character than the rest of the college buildings, with a plain oriel over the entrance doorway, and an octagonal oriel turret at the angle, crowned with a short spire, was built in 1861 at a cost of about £10,000, and replaced previous buildings burned down in 1851. Trinity Hall has a master, 13 fellows, 4 law students, and 16 scholars. It presents to 6 benefices. Eminent men educated at it were Bishops Gardiner and Horsley, the martyr Bilney, Corbet, Tusser, Dr Andrews, Sir R. Nauton, Lord Chesterfield, Earl Fitzwilliam, Sir Bulwer Lytton, and Lord-Chief-Justice Cockburn.

Corpus Christi or Benet College.—This was founded in 1359 by the two Guilds of Corpus Christi and the Virgin Mary. It stands in Trumpington Street, and comprises an old court of the 14th century, and a new one built in 1823. The new court measures 158 feet by 129, and has a frontage of 222 feet, with grand gateway and four massive towers. The library measures 87 feet by 22, and contains many valuable manuscripts, bequeathed by Archbishop Parker. The chapel was built in 1827, is in the Gothic style, and has windows filled with stained glass from a previous chapel of 1570, built by Lord-Keeper Bacon. The college has a master and 12 fellows, 31 scholarships, and presents to 10 benefices. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Parker and Tenison, the martyr Wishart, Bishop Latimer, the poet Fletcher, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord-Keeper Bacon, and the antiquaries Gough, Salmon, and Stukeley.

King's College.—This was founded in 1441 by Henry VI. It occupies a central situation, consists of two courts, partly Italian, partly Later English, and forms the finest group of buildings in the town. The hall measures 102 feet by 36; the library, 93 feet by 27; the chapel, 316 feet by 45½. The last is justly regarded as the glory of Cambridge, and is considered the best specimen of Later English in the kingdom. It was mainly built in 1441–1530, and partly restored by Wilkins in 1826, has eleven pinnacles on each side and four octagonal towers at the corners, and commands from the leads an extensive panoramic view, reaching on one side to Ely Cathedral. The pinnacles are 101 feet high, and rise from buttresses including a range of chancies between their projections; the towers are 146½ feet high, and capped with cupolas; the side windows, 24 in number, are nearly 50 feet high, and filled with scripture subjects in stained glass of the time of Henry VIII.; the doors are very fine; the roof is stone, groined, with fan-tracery, in twelve compartments, without the support of a single pillar, the largest and richest of its kind in England; the stalls and screen are of the 17th century, and the altar-piece is the Descent from the Cross by Volterra. The college, which is governed by statutes made in 1882, enjoys special privileges, and has a provost, 46 fellows, 48 scholars (of whom 24 are selected from Eton, and 24 in open competition), 2 chaplains, an organist, a schoolmaster, 6 lay clerks, and 16 choristers. It presents to 37 benefices, and to one alternately with another patron. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishop Rotherham, Bishops Aldrich, Close, and Pearson, the martyr Frith, the chronicler Hall, the poets Walker, P. Fletcher, and Anstey, the mathematician Oughtred, the historian Coxo, the antiquary Cole, Jacob Bryant, A. Collins, Sir John Cheke, Sir F. Walsingham, Sir W. Temple, Sir R. Walpole, Sir W. Draper, Horace Walpole, and Lord Camden.

Queen's College.—This was founded in 1446 by Margaret of Anjou, and enlarged in 1465 by the queen of Edward IV. Its grounds lie on both sides of the Cam, and are connected by a rustic bridge, rebuilt in 1746. Its buildings comprise three ancient-looking courts, with gateway, tower, and cloisters, and were reconstructed about 1833. A new building containing thirty-two sets of rooms was completed in 1887. The gateway is of noble design, Perpendicular, with

a lierne vault. The inner court has three alleys, each 80 feet long, and contains the room of Erasmus. The hall has a fine open roof, the library about 30,000 volumes, and the chapel four brasses. The college has a president, 13 fellows, 1 fellow on the Edwards' foundation, about 22 scholars, and 4 exhibitioners. It presents to 11 benefices. A handsome new chapel was erected at a cost of £12,000 in the college in 1891. Eminent men educated at it were Erasmus, Bishops Fisher and Patrick, the antiquary Wallis, the poets Beaumont and Pomet, T. Fuller, S. Ockley, Milner, Weever, Rymer, Shaw, and Manning.

St Catherine's College.—This was founded in 1473 by Chancellor Wodelarke. It stands in Trumpington Street, and forms a court, 180 feet by 120, rebuilt in 1700, of plain appearance, but which received considerable improvement in 1869. The hall measures 42 feet by 24, the chapel 75 feet by 30. The college has a master, who is by virtue of his office a canon of Norwich Cathedral, 6 fellows, and 26 scholars. It presents to 7 benefices. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Sands and Dawes, Bishops Hoadley, Sherlock, Blackall, and Overall, Dr Lightfoot, Strype, and Sparrow.

Jesus' College.—This was founded in 1496, by Bishop Alcock. It stands in Jesus Lane, on the site of the Benedictine nunnery, and comprises three courts, one of them 140 feet by 120. The frontage extends 180 feet; the gateway is fine Perpendicular; the second court has an ancient cloister; the hall has a peculiarly elegant oriel and a fine wooden roof; and the chapel was the church of the nunnery, is cruciform, belonged to the 12th century, includes recent restorations, and has an altar-piece of the Presentation by Jouvnet. The college has a master, 16 fellows, 15 foundation scholars, and 17 scholars on the foundation of Tobias Rustat for the orphan sons of clergymen. It presents to 16 benefices. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Crammer, Bancroft, and Sterne; Bishops Goodrich, Beadon, Bale, and Pearson; the poets Fenton, Fanshawe, and Coleridge; the metaphysician Hartley, the traveller Clarke, Flamstead, Venn, Sterne, Jortin, Wakefield, and R. North.

Christ's College.—This was founded in 1456 under the name of God's House by Henry VI., and refounded in 1505 under its present name by the mother of Henry VII. It stands in St Andrew's Street, and forms two courts, partly built by Inigo Jones, one of them 140 feet by 120. The chapel is 84 feet long, and has paintings of Henry VII. and others, and the gravestone of Cudworth; the gardens contain a mulberry-tree planted by Milton. The college has a master, 15 fellowships, 30 scholarships, and 18 livings. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Sharp and Cornwallis; Bishops Latimer, Law, and Porteus; the poets Milton, Cleland, and Quarles; the platonist More, the blind professor Sanderson, Leland, Mede, Cudworth, T. Burnet, L. Echard, Harrington, and Paley.

St John's College.—This was founded in 1511 by the will of the mother of Henry VII. It stands in St John's Street on ground previously occupied by a canons' hospital, and comprises three old courts and a new one. The entrance-gate is of brick, with four large turrets; the first court is the oldest, built in 1510–14, and measuring 228 feet by 216; the second court is of the same century, and measures 270 feet by 240; the third court is smaller than either of the former; and the fourth court was built in 1830 by Rickman and Hutchinson, measures 480 feet by 180, is in the Perpendicular English and the Tudor styles, and has a tower 120 feet high. The hall is 60 feet by 38; the library is spacious, and contains a very extensive and valuable collection of books; and the chapel measures 120 feet by 27, and has excellent stall-work, and a painting of St John by Sir R. K. Porter. A covered bridge of three arches crosses the Cam within the grounds, and is nicknamed "the Bridge of Sighs." A spacious new court, a new master's lodge, and a magnificent new chapel, after designs by Sir G. G. Scott, were founded in 1864. These buildings cost an immense sum; they occupy the site of a large number of houses which were removed to make way for them; the new chapel abuts upon St John Street, was opened in May 1869, alone cost about £57,000, and is a chief ornament of the town; and the other new buildings stand between the previously existing body of the college and the river on the Bridge Street side. The

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college has a master, 56 fellows, 60 foundation scholars, 9 sizars proper, 42 other sizars, and an organist. It presents to 50 livings and the masterships of 5 endowed grammar schools. Eminent men educated at it were Bishops Fisher, Stillingfleet, Watson, Beveridge, and Morgan; the poets Sackville, Wyatt, Bea Jonson, Herrick, Hammond, Prior, Brome, Otway, A. Phillips, Browne, Kirke White, and Wordsworth; the historian Cave, the antiquary Baker, Sir J. Cheke, R. Ascham, Sir J. Wyatt, Sir K. Digby, Lord Burleigh, Lord Chancellor Egerton, Lord Falkland, the Earl of Strafford, Lord - Keeper Guildford, Fairfax, Cartwright, Stackhouse, Whittaker, Dr Bentley, Bowyer, Pegge, S. Jeoryns, Briggs, Horne Tooke, the Marquis of Rockingham, and Wilberforce.

Carandish College.—The buildings of this college are situated on the Hills Road, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of the town. The college was founded in order to enable students to obtain the degree of B.A. at a moderate cost, and at the earliest practicable age. It was recognised as a public hostel in 1882, but has since ceased to exist.

Magdalene College.—This was begun in 1509 by the Duke of Buckingham, and completed in 1542 by Lord Chancellor Audley. It stands in Bridge Street, on the site of the original Augustinian priory, and comprises two courts, one of them 110 feet by 78. The library contains the collection of Samuel Pepys, including his celebrated diary. The college has, under the statutes of 1860, 8 fellows and 12 scholars. It presents to 6 benefices. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishop Grindall, Bishops Cumberland and Walton, Lord-Keeper Bridgman, the mathematician Waring, Pepys, Dupont, and Waterland.

Trinity College.—This was founded in 1546 by Henry VIII. It stands in Trinity Street, on ground previously occupied by seven hostels and two colleges. One of the colleges bore the name of Michael House, and was founded in 1324 by Hervey de Staunton; the other bore the name of King's Hall, and was founded in 1337 by Edward III., and both were suppressed by Henry VIII. The present college comprises three courts, called the Great Court, Neville's Court, and King's Court. The Great Court is entered by a fine old gateway, measures 1202 feet in circuit, and has an octagonal conduit in the centre. Neville's Court was built in 1609 by D. Neville, and measures 228 feet by 148. King's Court was built in 1823-26, after designs by Wilkins, at a cost of £40,000, displays much elegance, and was named in honour of George IV., who headed the subscription for it with a donation of £1000. The hall in the Great Court is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 50 feet high, and is in the Tudor style. The master's lodge, in the same court, is large and lofty, and has since the time of Elizabeth been the residence of the sovereigns visiting the university. The library, in Neville's Court, was designed by Wren, is 190 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 38 feet high, and contains the manuscript of "Paradise Lost," a statue of Lord Byron by Thorwaldsen, and hosts of eminent members of the college by Roublilac. The chapel in the Great Court is Late Perpendicular, 204 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 44 feet high, and has an altar-piece by West, and the ante-chapel contains Roublilac's statue of Newton. The college has 60 fellowships, 74 scholarships, 16 sizars, 3 professorships, and it presents absolutely to 63 livings, to 2 in turn with other patrons, and to the mastership of 1 endowed grammar school. Eminent men educated at it were Bishops Tunstall and Watson; the poets Cowley, Dryden, Donne, Herbert, G. Fletcher, Marvel, V. Bourne, Lee, Hayley, Byron, and Crabbe; the astrologer Dee, Robert Earl of Essex, Whitgift, Sir Edward Coke, Lord Bacon, Fulke Lord Brooke, Sir R. Cotton, Sir H. Spelman, P. Holland, Hackett, Wilkins, Pearson, Barrow, Willoughby, Bentley, Gale, Ray, Cotes, Robert Nelson, C. Middleton, Le Neve, Maskeline, Sir Isaac Newton, Villiers, Governor Pownall, Sir R. Filmer, Spencer Percival, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Macanlay, Dr Whewell, and Professor Sedgwick.

Emmanuel College.—This was founded in 1584 by Sir W. Mildmay. It stands in St Andrew's Street, on the site of the Dominican priory, and comprises two courts, one of them 128 feet by 107. The chapel was finished in 1677 by Archbishop Sancroft, after designs by Wren, and has an altar-piece of the Prodigal Son by Amicoci. In 1886 a new lecture room was built over the library, and accommodation

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was provided for 14 additional students. The college has 13 fellowships, about 24 scholarships, and it presents to 23 livings and the mastership of 2 endowed grammar schools. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Sancroft and Manners-Sutton; Bishops Hall, Bedell, Ilurd, and Percy; the commentator Poole, the Bible translator Chaderton, the mathematician Wallis, the orientalist Castell, the antiquaries Twysden and Morton, Sir W. Temple, Joshua Barnes, Blackwall, Farmer, Martyn, Parr, Temple, and Akeisside.

Sidney-Sussex College.—This was founded in 1596 by the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex. It stands in Sidney Street, on the site of the Greyfriars monastery, and comprises two courts, restored by Wyattville. The hall measures 60 feet by 27, and the chapel has an altar-piece of the Repose of the Holy Family by Pittoni. The college has 10 fellowships, 24 scholarships, and it presents to 8 livings. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishop Bramhall, Bishops Reynolds, Seth Ward, and Wilson of Sodor, O. Cromwell, Chief Baron Atkyns, the historian May, Fuller, Comber, L'Estrange, and Twining.

Downing College.—This was chartered in 1800 and founded in 1807, by will of Sir George Downing, Bart. The buildings stand between Trumpington Street and Regent Street, were erected after designs by Wilkins, at a cost of £60,000, and form a quadrangle in the Grecian style. The foundation now consists of a master, 2 professors, 6 fellows, 6 foundation and some minor scholars. It presents to 2 benefices.

Selwyn College.—This college was founded in memory of Dr George Augustus Selwyn, bishop of New Zealand, 1841-67, and of Lichfield, 1867-78, was incorporated by royal charter in 1882, and recognised as a public hostel by the university in 1883. New buildings were opened in 1889. It was established with the object of affording, at a very moderate expense, a university education in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. There are about 125 undergraduates in residence.

Newham College.—This college was formed by the amalgamation of the Newham Hall Company with the Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women in Cambridge, to afford a university education to women, and by a grace of the Senate in 1881 female students of this and similar institutions within the precincts of the University, who have complied with the necessary conditions, may be admitted to the previous examination and the Tripos examination. New buildings were erected in 1893.

Ridley Hall.—This is an institution designed to furnish a hostel for residence and study for students who are graduates of the university and candidates for holy orders in the Church of England. It was founded by members of the Evangelical party, and the building, a fine edifice of brick in the Tudor Gothic style, was dedicated in 1882. It has about 30 students.

Ayerst Hall.—This is a building in the Queen Anne style, standing on the south side of Parker's Place. It was opened in 1881, its chief object being to enable students in theology to keep terms at Cambridge. It is, however, open to candidates for all university examinations.

Girton College.—This institution, which is located in Girton parish, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Cambridge, was first opened at Hitchin in 1869, and was removed here in 1873. It is designed to afford education to young women on university principles, and on a self-supporting basis. By a grace of the Senate of 1881, female students of this or any similar institution within the precincts of the university who have fulfilled the conditions and standing which members of the university are required to fulfil, may be admitted to the previous examination and the Tripos examinations. It possesses a very efficient staff of instructors, and on several occasions the standard of a high-honour man has been attained.

Cambridge, a hamlet in Slimbridge parish, Gloucestershire, on the river Cam, 4 miles NNW of Dursley. It has a post office under Stonehouse; telegraph office, Eastington. It was known to the Saxons as Cwathrige, and was the scene of a battle in the time of Edward the Elder, between the Saxons and the Danes.

Cambridge Heath, a suburb situated in the north-east of London, partly in Hackney and partly in Bethnal Green.

It is traversed by the Regent's Canal, and has a station of the same name on the G.E.R.

Cambridgeshire, an inland county, bounded on the NW by Northampton, on the N by Lincoln, on the E by Norfolk and Suffolk, on the S by Essex and Herts, and on the W by Beds and Huntingdon. Its greatest length, from N to S, is about 50 miles, its greatest breadth about 30 miles, its circumference about 138 miles, and its area 549,565 acres. The surface throughout the N is mostly low, level fenland, intersected by canals and ditches, and even elsewhere consists mainly of low flat tracts, diversified only by hillocks, Orwell Hill, about 300 feet high, and the bleak, bare range of the Gogmagog Hills. The chief rivers are the Ouse, the Cam, the Lark, and the Nene. Alluvial and diluvial deposits form the fen tracts throughout the N, chalk rocks form the tracts throughout the S, and middle oolite, lower greensand, and upper greensand rocks form small tracts along the Cam. Clunch appears about Burwell, and is the material of Ely Cathedral; blue clay or gault abounds about Ely, and is used there for white bricks and earthenware; and Portland oolite appears in parts farther N.

The soil is very diversified, and generally fertile. That of much of the fens is a very rich vegetable mould, that of the fens about Wisbech is a good loam, that of other parts of the fens is a strong black earth incumbent on gravel, that of the chalk tracts is variously clay, loam, chalk, and gravel, and that of the highest and poorest parts of these tracts is so thin and incohesive as to be unsuitable for tillage. About one-third of the entire area is fenny, and the rest is variously arable, meadow, and pasture. The farms, for the most part, are small. The fens, in their several parts and different conditions, yield variously turf-fuel, hay, green crops, hemp, flax, and rich crops of corn. Other arable tracts yield excellent wheat, beans, turnips, and sainfoin. Dairy lands about the centre are famous for butter, and about Cottenham and Soham for cream cheese, though the production of the latter has been much diminished of late years. The heathlands are depastured by short-wooled sheep, the fen pastures by long-wooled sheep, and the tracts of different kinds maintain great numbers of cattle, draught horses, pigeons, and wild fowl. The produce of the county consists for the most part of corn, cattle, sheep, butter, hay, fruit, cabbages, beans, potatoes, carrots, mangold-wurzel, cole-seed, asparagus (from Ely), osiers, and reeds for thatching.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1893.

Crops.	Acres.	Live Stock.	No.
Corn Crops,	228,609	Horses—Used solely for	
Green Crops,	76,071	“ Agriculture, . . .	20,623
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 49,032		“ Unbroken, . . .	9,811
Permanent Pasture, . . .	110,358	“ Mares kept for	
Bare Fallow,	23,337	“ Breeding, . . .	901
Orchards,	2,249	Cows and Heifers in Milk	
Market Gardens,	1,560	or Calv,	47,066
Small Fruit,	2,309	Other Cattle,	38,726
Nursery Grounds,	90	Sheep,	238,944
Woods and Plantations, 5,840		Pigs,	40,117

The county is not remarkable for manufactures, but brewing, malting, and milling are carried on to a considerable extent. Other industries are potteries, brickmaking, lime burning, coprolite digging and working, basket and mat making, and boat and large building. There are works for the making of paper and parchment, and printing is an important occupation at Cambridge. The Downs, near Newmarket, are used for the training of racehorses. Cambridgeshire is well provided with means of locomotion. Numerous canals intersect the fen tracts, all cut originally for the purpose of drainage, but a number of them serving also for navigation, and a canal called the London and Cambridge Junction connects the Cam with the Stort, and through that with the Lea and the Thames. Railways, belonging chiefly to the G.E. and G.N. systems, though the Midland and L. & N.W. are also represented, intersect all parts of the county. One comes in near Linton, and goes north-north-eastward, past Brinkley and Newmarket toward Bury St Edmunds; another entering at Great Chesterford on the north border of Essex goes northward to Cambridge, and thence north-north-eastward past Ely toward Lynn; another comes in at Royston, and goes north-north-eastward to Cambridge; another comes in from Bedford, and goes north-eastward to Cambridge;

another goes from Cambridge eastward to the first at Brinkley; another goes from Cambridge north-westward towards St Ives and Huntingdon; another, connecting with the last at St Ives, goes east-north-eastward past Ely toward Brandon; another, also connecting at St Ives, and going north-north-eastward, passes March and proceeds to Wisbech; and another goes from Ely north-westward to March. Northward a line crosses from Thorney to Wisbech, another passes from March to Spalding, and there is a line also from March through Whittlesea to Peterborough.

There are two separate jurisdictions in Cambridgeshire, (1) the shire proper, and (2) the Isle of Ely. The county town of the shire proper is Cambridge, and here the assizes and quarter sessions are held. The Isle of Ely has a separate *custos rotulorum*, a bailiff who acts as sheriff, a deputy-bailiff, and two coroners. The spring assizes and April and October sessions are held at Ely; the summer assizes and January and July sessions are held at Wisbech. The University of Cambridge has separate jurisdiction over its own members. The ancient county contains 181 ecclesiastical parishes or districts with parts of 12 others, most of which are in the diocese of Ely. There are in the county 172 civil parishes and part of 4 others. It is divided into the hundreds of Armington, Chesterton, Cheveley, Chilford, Flandish, Longstow, Northstow, Papworth, Radfield, Staine, Staploe, Thriplow, Wetherley, Whittleford, Ely, Wisbech, North Witchford and South Witchford, the liberty of Whittlesey and Thorney, and the boroughs of Cambridge and Wisbech. The northern section of it forms the Isle of Ely, and contains the hundreds of Ely, Wisbech, and Witchford, the liberty of Whittlesey and Thorney, and the borough of Wisbech. The chief seats are Cheveley Park, Whimpole Hall, Bourne House, Madingley Park, Gogmagog Hill, Abington Hall, Wrating Park, Croxton Park, Cbippingham Park, Babraham, Papworth, Fordham Abbey, Fulbourne House, Horseheath Lodge, Stetchworth House, Shudy Camps Park, Sawston Hall, Milton, and Swaffham.

The county is governed magisterially by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, a deputy lieutenant, and magistrates. Under the Local Government Act, 1888, Cambridgeshire became an administrative county governed by a county council, consisting of 48 councillors; 14 of the latter are returned by the borough of Cambridge. The division and administrative county of the Isle of Ely is governed magisterially by a *custos rotulorum*, deputy lieutenants, and magistrates. It has also its own county council, consisting of 14 aldermen and 42 councillors, six of whom are returned from Wisbech. It formerly returned three members to Parliament for the undivided county, but by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, it now returns the same number in three divisions, viz., North or Wisbech, West or Chesterton, and East or Newmarket. The University of Cambridge also sends two members to Parliament. There are two courts of quarter sessions, one for the shire proper and one for the Isle of Ely, and is divided into ten petty sessional divisions, six for the shire and four for the Isle. The borough of Cambridge has a separate commission of the peace, court of quarter sessions, and its own police; the burgh of Wisbech has a separate commission of the peace only.

The county has an area of 549,565 acres, of which Cambridgeshire proper has 310,306, and the Isle of Ely 239,259. Population in 1801, 89,346; in 1821, 122,337; in 1841, 164,459; in 1861, 176,033; in 1871, 186,906; in 1881, 185,594; and in 1891, 188,961. The population of the administrative county in 1891 was 185,822. According to census returns issued in 1893, the chief occupations of the people of the county were:—Professional, 3560 males and 2266 females; domestic, 1337 males and 13,376 females; commercial, 6664 males and 117 females; agricultural, 28,639 males and 1209 females; fishing, 13 males; industrial, 73,170 males and 77,034 females; and “unoccupied,” including retired business men, pensioners, those living on their own means, and others not specified, 11,319 males and 53,616 females; or a total in the county of 73,170 males and 77,034 females. The largest number of men employed in any one industry was:—Agricultural labourers, 21,021; farmers and graziers, 3343; general labourers, 3228; cabmen, coachmen, &c., 2819; carpenters, 1438; and bricklayers, 1349. The chief occupations of women are—domestic service, with a total of 10,546; millinery and dressmaking,

2615; laundry-work, 1448; mud as teachers, 1127. There were also in the county 174 blind persons, 145 deaf, 80 deaf and dumb, and 664 mentally deranged.

The territory now forming Cambridgeshire belonged first to the Iberians, and afterwards to the Iceni. It became part of the Roman province of Flavia Cesariensis, and subsequently was included mainly in East Anglia and partly in Mercia. The Danes overran it in 870, held it in subjection during 50 years, were driven from it in 921 by Edward the Elder, and again overran it in 1010. The Isle of Ely was a separate jurisdiction under the name of South Girwa, and the rest of the county took the name of Grantebrigescire or Grant-bridgeshire. The Isle of Ely made resistance to William the Conqueror, and held out against him till 1074. The county in general, and the Isle of Ely in particular, suffered severely during the civil wars in the times of Stephen, John, and Henry III., and they stood strongly for the Parliament in the wars of Charles I. Icknield Street went along the southern border, passed Royston and Hixton, toward Newmarket. Ermine Street went across the south-west, north-north-westward, from Royston toward Godmanchester. The Via Devana went across the south centre, north-westward from the vicinity of Linton, past Cambridge toward Godmanchester. The Devil's Ditch goes across the south-east, a little west of Burwell. Traces of British earthworks occur at the Devil's Ditch and at Fleam Dyke. Roman coins, urns, and other remains have been found at Cambridge, Ely, March, Soham, Chatteris, Wilney, the Gogmagog Hills, and other places. Remains of abbeys and priories occur at Thorney, Denny, Cambridge, Isleham, and Barham. Saxon or Norman bits of architecture occur in Ely Cathedral and in Duxford. Stuntney, Ickleton, and other churches. Nine castles of note stood at different places; but all, except the gateway of one at Cambridge, have disappeared.

Camddwr, The, a stream of Cardiganshire, rising under Tregaron mountain, and running 7 miles south-eastward to the Towy, 3 miles above Capel-Ystrad-fîn.

Camden Place, a seat of the Marquis of Camden, in the north-west of Kent, close to Chislehurst. It was the residence and death-place of Camden the antiquary, and passing to Lord Chancellor Pratt, who was raised to the peerage in 1765, gave to him his title of Baron Camden of Camden Place. The ex-Empress Napoleon III. came to reside at Camden Place in 1871 after the termination of the Franco-German War, and died there in 1873.

Camden Town, a district of London, in St Pancras parish, Middlesex. It adjoins the north-east side of Regent's Park, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of St Paul's, and is intersected by the Regent's Canal and by the North London and London and North-Western and Midland railways. It was founded in 1791, and took its name from the first Marquis of Camden, the lessee of the manor. It contains good streets, crescents, and places. Acreage, 170; population, 17,416.

Cameley, a parish in Somersetshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Hallatrow station on the G.W.R. It has a post and money order office under Bristol; telegraph office, Temple Cloud. Acreage, 1648; population, 465. Bath stone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £238 with residence. The church is ancient.

Camelford, a small town and a parish in Cornwall. The town stands on the river Camel, on the skirt of a moorish upland tract, 12 miles N by E of Bodmin. It has a station on the L. & S.W.R. from Lanneston. The parish bears also the name of Lanteglos, and is called properly Lanteglos-by-Camelford. Population, 1570. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. Camelford is an ancient place, was incorporated by one of the Cornish Earls, sent two members to Parliament till disfranchised in 1832. Two battles were fought near it, the one in 543, between King Arthur and his nephew Mordred, fatal to both; the other in 823, between Egbert and the Cornishmen. "Ossian" Macpherson represented the borough in Parliament, and Captain Wallis, the discoverer of Tahiti, was born in its vicinity. The town has recently undergone considerable improvement, and it contains a town-hall, with market-house, a free school, a grammar school, and places of worship for Wesleyans, United Free Methodists, and Bible Christians. It has a head post office, three banks, inns, and is a seat of petty sessions. A weekly market is held on Friday, and fairs on the Friday

after 10 March, and on 26 May, 17 and 18 July, 6 September, the first Friday in October, and the second Wednesday of November. The town gave the title of Baron to the Pitts of Bococonoe, and the Smiths. A deer park, attached to the manor, was disparked by Henry VIII. Slate and stone are worked. Traces of an ancient camp are seen on St Siths Beacon. The church stands $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the town, was restored in 1866, and contains a fine font, and monuments of several old Cornish families. A chantry chapel of the 14th century stood in the town, but was shut up at the Reformation, and has disappeared.

Camel, Queen, a village and a parish in Somersetshire. The village stands near the river Yeo, on an affluence of that river, 1 mile SW of Sparkford station on the G.W.R., and 6 miles ENE of Ilchester. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bath. Acreage of parish, 2303; population, 502. A sulphurous spring of some note is half a mile to the west. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £200 with residence. The church is very good, and was restored by Pearson in 1887 at a cost of £3000.

Camel, West, a parish in Somerset, on the river Yeo, 2 miles NW of Marston station on the G.W.R., and 4 ENE of Ilchester. It includes the hamlets of Downhead and Urgashay. It has a post and money order office under Taunton; telegraph office, Queen Camel. Acreage, 1993; population, 231. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £243 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is good.

Camerton, a parish in Somersetshire, on the Fosse Way, and on the G.W.R., 123 miles from London. The parish includes part of Carlingcott hamlet. It has a post office under Bath; money order and telegraph office, Timbursby. Acreage, 1782; population of the civil parish, 1877; of the ecclesiastical, 866. Camerton Park is the seat of the Jarrett family. Coal is worked. Roman pottery, glass, and other relics, and remains of Roman villas have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £393 with residence. The church was restored and a new chancel built in 1891-92. It contains several very fine tombs of the Carews. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.

Camerton, a hamlet in Burtswick parish, E. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Rye Hill railway station.

Camerton, a township and a parish in Cumberland. The township lies on the river Derwent, 3 miles E by N of Workington, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Workington. Acreage of township, 785; population, 245; of ecclesiastical parish, 3474. The parish includes also the township of Seaton, and extends down the Derwent to the sea. Camerton Hall is a chief residence. Coal is largely worked, brick and tile making is carried on, and there are tin-plate and iron works. There are three churches:—the ancient parish church at Camerton, of which the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle are patrons—value, £300 and residence—rebuilt in 1633 at a cost of £15, also rebuilt in 1794, and again in 1892; St Paul's Church, at Seaton, erected in 1883 as a chapel of ease to the former; and Holy Trinity, for the new parish of West Seaton, built in 1893 and endowed to the extent of £340, also provided with a new parsonage. The patronage of Holy Trinity has been vested in trustees. The old church contains the tomb of "Black Tom of the North," who died in 1152. At Seaton there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Cam-Fell, a mountain 4 miles SSW of Hawes, N. R. Yorkshire, on the S side of which the river Wharfe takes its rise. Its height is 1925 feet, and the view from its summit is very fine.

Camlan, a township in Mallwyd parish, Merionethshire, on the river Dovey, 2 miles S of Dinas-Mawddwy.

Camlyn, a bay on the N coast of Anglesey, 7 miles W of Amlwch.

Cammeringham, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Wolds, 6 miles E of Stow Park station on the G.N. and G.E. Joint railways, and 7 NNW of Lincoln, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Ingham. Acreage, 1820; population, 125. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £108, in the gift of Viscount Oxenbridge. The church is an edifice of stone in the Early English style. The manor and most of the property belong to Viscount Oxenbridge.

Camp, a hamlet in Miserden parish, Gloucestershire. 5½ miles NE of Stroud. There is a Baptist chapel.

Camp, North, a station on the Reading branch of the S.E.R., at Aldershot, in Hants. See ALDERSHOT.

Campden, Broad, a hamlet in Chipping Campden parish, Gloucestershire, 1 mile SE of Chipping Campden.

Campden, Chipping. See CHIPPING CAMPDEN.

Campsall, a township and a parish in W. R. Yorkshire. The township is situated 1½ mile W of Askern station on the L. & Y.R., and 7½ miles N by W of Doncaster, and includes the hamlet of Barnsdale. It has a post office under Doncaster; money order and telegraph office, Askern. Acreage, 1730; population, 317; of the ecclesiastical parish, 907. The parish contains also the townships of Norton and Sutton. Campsall Park is the seat of the Frank family. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of York; value, £269 with residence. The church is of the 13th century, and has a beautiful Decorated Norman tower. The nave is in the Perpendicular style. The vicarage was once a Cistercian monastery. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel and a cemetery.

Campsea-Ash or Ashe-by-Campsea, a small village and a parish in Suffolk, 2½ miles from Wickham Market, on the East Suffolk railway, and having an important station at Wickham Market. Campsea-Ash is also the junction for Framingham. It has a post and money order office under Wickham Market, which is the telegraph office. Acreage, 1825; population, 240. Ashe High House is a fine country seat, the property of the Lowther family. It stands in a well-timbered park, which abounds with deer. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; tithes commuted at £482. Patron, the Right Hon. Lord Rendlesham. The church of St John the Baptist has been restored. It has a beautiful tower, and a brass to the memory of a priest. A nunnery of St Clare was founded here in the time of King John by Theobald de Valoines, and some remains of it are to be seen at the Abbey Farm.

Campton, a village and a parish in Beds. The village stands on the river Ivel, 1¼ mile W of Shefford station on the M.R., and 6 SW of Biggleswade, and has a post office under Shefford (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Shefford. The parish includes also the township of Shefford. Acreage, 1607; population of civil parish, 448; of the ecclesiastical, 1488. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Shefford, in the diocese of Ely; joint net yearly value, £374 with residence. Both churches are good, and the mother one has a brass of 1489. Campton church was restored in 1894. R. Blomfield the poet was buried here in 1823. The manor house, an ancient country seat, and Highlands, a handsome building erected in 1876, and Campton Grange, are chief residences.

Camrose, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cleddau, 3½ miles NNW of Haverfordwest, and has a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Haverfordwest. The parish includes also the villages of Keeston, Wolfisdale, and Pelcomb. Acreage, 8367; population, 833. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £49 with residence. There are two dissenting chapels.

Cams Hill, an eminence near Malmesbury, in Wilts. It was the scene of a battle between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, and it has three ancient camps, two of them British, the other supposed to be Saxon.

Can, The, an affluent of the river Chelmer, at a point near Chelmsford, in Essex.

Canda, The, a stream of Cumberland, running 9 miles south-westward to the Eden, in the vicinity of Carlisle.

Candlesby, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 miles WNW of Burgh station on the G.N.R., and 4 ENE of Spilsby. It has a post office under Burgh (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Partney. Acreage, 1061; population, 236. Candlesby Hall is a chief residence. Several pieces of old armour and weapons have been found here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £200 with residence, in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is a modern edifice of brick.

Candover-Chilton or Chilton-Candover, a parish in Hants, 5 miles N of New Alresford railway station, and 9½ NE of Winchester. Post town, Alresford; telegraph office, Pres-

ton-Candover. Acreage, 1451; population of the civil parish, 116; of the ecclesiastical, 348. The property all belongs to Lord Ashburnton. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Brown-Candover, in the diocese of Winchester.

Candover, Preston, a parish in Hants, in a valley through which, at a distance of 2 miles, the Candover stream rises and runs down to the Itchen. It is 6 miles N by E of New Alresford railway station, and 12 NE of Winchester. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Basingstoke. Acreage, 3457; population of the civil parish, 435; of the ecclesiastical, 572. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Nettle, in the diocese of Winchester; value, £250. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The old church of the Virgin Mary has been pulled down, with the exception of the chancel, now used as a mortuary chapel, and the new church is situated in the centre of the village. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Canewdon, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on the river Crouch, 3½ miles NNE of Rochford, and 6½ N of Southend railway stations. It has a post office under Rochford (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Rochford. Canute the Dane held his court here, and the name Canewdon is a corruption of Canute's Town. A Roman station also was here, and several Roman urns and a torso have been found. The parish includes part of Wallasea, formerly an island, but now joined to the mainland. Acreage, 5239; population, 597. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £289 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is Later English, has a massive tower, and is very good. There is a Congregational chapel.

Canfield, Great, a parish in Essex, on the river Roding, 3 miles SW from Dunmow station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Dunmow; money order and telegraph office, Takeley. Acreage, 2490; population, 313. There are remains of a moated castle, built by the De Veres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; yearly value, £108 with residence. The church is an edifice of stone, partly of Norman date, and has some interesting brasses and memorials.

Canfield, Little, a parish in Essex, on the river Roding, and on the G.E.R., 3 miles W by S of Dunmow, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Takeley. Acreage, 1492; population, 286. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; yearly value, £281 with residence, in the gift of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is partly ancient, partly a renovation of 1817, partly a reconstruction of 1859, shows Norman, Perpendicular, and Decorated characters in fine blending, and contains a richly sculptured monument, erected by the Rev. C. L. Smith, M.A., the late rector, to the memory of his mother.

Canford, Great, or Canford Magna, a village and a parish in Dorset. The village stands on the river Stour, near the S.W.R., 2 miles E of Wimborne-Minster. The parish contains also the village of Little Canford, and the tithings of Kinson, Longfleet, and Parkstone, extends southward to Poole harbour, and includes part of Poole borough. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Wimborne. Acreage, 7846; population of the civil parish, 1416; of the ecclesiastical, 1194. The manor belonged once to John of Gaunt, belongs now to the Wimborne family, and is of great extent. The mansion on it, Canford Hall, occupies the site of an Ursuline convent, is an edifice in the Tudor style, built in 1826 for Lord de Manly, includes remains of the convent kitchen, with two huge fireplaces, and has a very fine hall. A gallery, connected by a cloister with the mansion, contains Assyrian sculptures from Nineveh, and drives go through fir woods to the vicinity of Poole. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £327 with residence. Patron, Lord Wimborne. The church has Norman features, particularly in the tower, and contains monuments by Bacon to the Willets of Merly; it was restored in 1876 and 1878.

Canford, Little, a village in Great Canford parish, Dorsetshire, 2 miles NE of Great Canford.

Canklow, a hamlet in Lichfield parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles SSE of Rotherham.

Canley, a hamlet in Stoneleigh parish, Warwickshire, 2 miles SW of Coventry.

Cann, or Shaston-St-Rumbold, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the verge of the county, adjoining Shaftesbury, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Semley railway station. Post town, Shaftesbury, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 987; population, 501. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £200. Patron, the Earl of Shaftesbury. There are two Primitive Methodist chapels.

Cann-Hall, a locality adjacent to Epping Forest, Essex, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N by W of Forest Gate railway station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of St Paul's, London.

Cannings, All. See ALLCANNINGS.

Cannings-Bishops. See BISHOPS-CANNINGS.

Cannington, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Somersetshire. The village stands 2 miles SSW of a bend of the river Parret, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Bridgewater railway station. It dates from ancient times, was known to the Saxons as Caningannmaeresce, had a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the time of King Stephen by Robert de Courcy, and is supposed to have been the birthplace of the Fair Rosamond of ballad notoriety. The parish includes also the hamlets of Edstock and Beer, and impinges some distance on the Parret. Post, money order, and telegraph office under Bridgewater. Acreage, 4076; population, 1147. Cannington House is the seat of the Clifford family; Brymore, the seat of the Bouverie family. Kit Hill in the vicinity has an altitude of 1067 feet. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £240, in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church was part of the Benedictine nunnery, is Later English and fine, and contains tombs of the Cliffords. It was restored in 1885. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Congregational chapel, and almshouses.

Canning Town, a populous district and ward in the municipal and county borough of West Ham, Essex. It is included in the area under the control of the metropolitan police, and is in the eastern metropolitan postal district. The G.E.R. has three stations—viz., Canning Town, Barking Road; Custom House, Lilliput Road; and Tidal Basin, Victoria Dock Road—in this district. It has also a goods department at the Victoria and Albert Dock, as have the G.N.R., L. & N.W.R., and M.R. The docks at Canning Town are of immense extent and capacity. The Victoria (London) docks, excavated out of Plaistow Marsh and opened in 1855, cover an area of 200 acres, with an entrance lock 80 feet wide, and have nearly 28 feet depth at Trinity high water. The Royal Albert Docks, opened in 1880, consist of a prolongation in an easterly direction of the Victoria Docks, with which they are connected with a canal 80 feet wide. They have a water area of 175 acres, graving and dry docks, and a fine entrance 80 feet wide at Gallions Reach below Woolwich. A further enlargement of the Gallions basin was opened in 1886, with a new entrance from the Thames. In addition to the docks the industries of the district comprise chemical manufacturing, creosote works, and iron shipbuilding yards. The district includes the ecclesiastical parishes of Holy Trinity, St Luke's, and St Gabriel's, all in the diocese of St Albans. Holy Trinity parish was formed in 1868 from the parishes of West Ham and Plaistow. The living is a vicarage; gross yearly value, from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £250 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is modern. The parish of St Luke's was formed in 1875 from that of West Ham. The living is a vicarage; yearly value, £260 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and the church, an edifice of brick, was erected in 1874. St Gabriel's parish was formed in 1879 from the parishes of West Ham and St Mary and St Andrew, Plaistow. The living is a vicarage; yearly value, £603, including residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church is a plain building of brick in the Early English style. There are also two mission churches and Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Free Methodist, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. An hospital for seamen and others in connection with the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich was opened in 1890 at the Albert and Victoria Docks.

Cannock, a market-town and the head of a poor law union, and a parish in Staffordshire. The town stands near Watling Street, 8 miles NNW of Walsall, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stafford. The town is governed by a local board of 12 members. A fine new hall was erected in 1890 on the

site of the old brewery, and includes a recreation room at the back for young men. It is well supplied with water. The public rooms, erected in 1862, include a large hall for lectures or concerts, a room for magistrates' meetings, and a reading-room. The market hall is a brick building of 1869. The markets are held on Saturdays and fairs on 8 May, 24 August, and 18 October. There is a good bowling green in the centre of the town. There is a cemetery of 4 acres under the control of a burial board. The making of edge-tools is carried on. There are also brick and tile manufacturing and some collieries in the neighbourhood. Two weekly newspapers are published. The parish also includes the township of Huntingdon, the hamlet of Leacort, Hednesford, now a separate ecclesiastical parish, and Bridgetown, practically a suburb of Cannock. Acreage, 9313; population of the civil parish, 20,808; of the ecclesiastical, 11,211. Much of the surface is part of the ancient forest, and partakes its character of moor and mineral. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; value, £315 with residence, and allowance for two curates. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The church of St Luke's belongs to the Late Perpendicular period, was repaired in 1752 and 1849, and restored in 1882. Dr Sacheverell was for some time curate here. St Chad's Church, Chadmoor, a chapel of ease to St Luke's, was erected in 1891. There are iron and school churches in the parish, also Roman Catholic, Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive, New Connexion Methodist, and Plymouth Brethren chapels, and a Christadelphian place of worship.

Cannock Chase, an ancient forest in Staffordshire, extending from the vicinity of Bednall and Ringeley to Lichfield. It has an area of about 25,000 acres, and was anciently a hunting-ground of the Mercian and the Norman kings. It long was covered with wood, but is now bleak, moorish, and wild, yet is so rich in coal and ironstone as to have been much encroached upon both for mining and for cultivation. Large portions of it present the attractions of a hill country, and some spots have ancient standing-stones, supposed to be Druidical. Castle Hill in it is crowned by an ancient British double-trenched camp of 8 or 10 acres, and commands a good view. A place called the Old Nunnery, at Radmore, near Castle Hill, was the site of a Cistercian abbey founded in the time of Stephen, and soon transferred to Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire.

Cannock Wood, a township in Cannock parish, Staffordshire, near Cannock. It forms part of Hednesford ecclesiastical parish.

Cann Office, a village in Llangadfan parish, Montgomeryshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Llanfair. It has a post and money order office under Welshpool; telegraph office, Llanfair Caereinion. It is a resort of anglers.

Canonby, Cross. See CROSS CANONBY.

Cann Quarry, an excavation in dark blue slate, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Plymouth, in Devonshire. It is finely overhung by foliage, and has workings of the slate by water machinery.

Cann, St Rumbold. See CANN.

Canonbury, an ancient manor in Islington, 2 miles N of St Paul's, London. It belonged at the Conquest to Ralph de Berners, was given by him to the priory of St Bartholomew, went at the dissolution to Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, and passed to successively the Earl of Warwick, Sir John Spencer, and Lord Compton, ancestor of the Marquis of Northampton. Canonbury House on it was built about 1362 as a mansion of the priors of St Bartholomew; and Canonbury tower, 17 feet square and 58 feet high, was added to the house either by Bolton the last prior or by Sir John Spencer. Newberry the bookseller, C. Smart the poet, Chambers the cyclopaedist, and Oliver Goldsmith had apartments in the tower, and the last is said to have written his "Vicar of Wakefield" there. The manor is now built upon, and two suites of buildings on it are called Canonbury Square and Canonbury Grove.

Canon Frome, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Frome, 2 miles N of Ashpton station, on the G.W.R., and 6 NW by N of Ledbury, under which there is a post office; money order office, The Trumpet; telegraph office, Bosbury. Acreage of the civil parish, 1053; population, 114; of the ecclesiastical, 284. Canon Frome Court, the seat of the Hopton family, is a handsome brick mansion

of the 18th century, replacing the old manor house, which was garrisoned for Charles I., and taken in 1645 after a vigorous resistance. The living is a rectory with the rectory of Munsey annexed in the diocese of Hereford; joint net value, £250 with residence. The church was built in 1861, is in the Early English style, with richly decorated chancel and marble reredos, and retains the tower of a previous church of Queen Anne's reign. Munsey church, restored in 1861, retains its ancient features. It has a curious Saxon inscription on a stone, and a chest cut out of a solid tree.

Canongate, a township in Alnwick parish, Northumberland, adjoining and forming part of Alnwick, with which its population is included. There are gasworks in this township.

Canon-Pyons, a parish in Herefordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Weobley, and 5 WNW of Moreton-on-Lug station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway. It has a post office under Hereford; money order office, Wellington; telegraph office, Weobley. Acreage, 3749; population, 611. The Great House and Pyon House are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; value, £259. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church, which was restored in 1870, is partly Norman and Early English, and has a large old font and a screen.

Canons, a property in Little Stanmore parish, Middlesex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Edgware. It belonged to the priory of St Bartholomew, went at the dissolution to the Losses, and passed to the Lakes and to the first Duke of Chandos, the "Timon" of Pope. A palace was built on it by the Duke of Chandos, and pulled down in 1747. Canons Park here was the residence of the sportsman O'Kelly, and figured in connection with his famous horse "Eclipse."

Canons-Ashby, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire, 1 mile N from Morton Pincney station on the East and West Junction railway, and 6 miles W from Towcester. Post town, Byfield (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Byfield. Acreage, 1830; population, 38. Here is the seat of the Dryden family, an ancient quadrangular building enclosing a court which stands in a well-stocked deer park of 37 acres. The living is a chaplaincy in the gift of Sir H. E. L. Dryden, Bart., and in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is a building of stone in the Transition style between Early English and Decorated, and it contains portions of the old monastic church founded in the time of Henry II.

Canonteign, the seat of Viscount Exmouth, in Devon, on the river Teign, 8 miles SW of Exeter. The mansion is an elegant edifice, erected by the late Viscount, and contains many fine pictures. The previous mansion was built in the time of Elizabeth, was garrisoned for Charles I. and taken by Fairfax, and is now used as a farmhouse. The remains of the hero of Algiers were interred in the neighbouring church of Christow.

Canteloff, an ancient parish, now incorporated with Hethersett parish, in Norfolk, but still ranking as a distinct rectory, annexed to the rectory of Hethersett.

Canterbury, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and a county borough in Kent. It is also a county in itself. It is the metropolitan see of all England, the capital of the county, an important market-town, a principal station on the L.C. & D.R., and also on the Ashford and Margate branch of the S.E.R., is 55 miles from London by road and 62 by railway, 14 from Margate, 16 from Dover, and 7 from Whitstable. Its site is a valley surrounded by hills, and its appearance as seen from any point is highly picturesque, and its environs are diversified and very pleasant. Canterbury returned two members to Parliament until the Redistribution of Seats Act in 1885, when it was deprived of one. Area of the parliamentary borough, 3834 acres; population, 22,710; area of the county and municipal borough, 3971 acres; population, 23,062.

History.—Canterbury rose prior to the era of authentic history, and comes into view as a British town under the name of *Durhwern*. The Romans made it one of their principal stations, rebuilt and strengthened it over nearly the whole area occupied by the modern town, and called it *Durovernum*. The Saxons made it the capital of the kingdom of Kent, and called it *Cantwarabyrig*, "the stronghold of the men of Kent." The arrival of Augustine in 597, followed by the conversion of Ethelbert, gave it consequence as the

source of Christianity to England, and as the cradle of the metropolitan see. The Danes took it in 843, 852, 918, and 1011, but were repelled successively by Eilfred and Canute. It had a castle before the Conquest, and was called *Civitas Cantuariæ* at Domesday. It had begun at the fall of the heptarchy to be eclipsed by Winchester and London, and it continued for ages to decrease in comparative importance, but at the murder of Thomas à Becket in its cathedral in 1170 it burst into celebrity as one of the most notable towns in Europe. Pilgrims of all ranks from all parts of Christendom crowded to its gates, and the romancers placed it side by side with Cologne and Compostella.

Walls and Streets.—Walls most probably were built around the town by the Romans, walls certainly stood around it in the time of the Saxons, new walls and a ditch were formed in the time of Richard I., and these were renovated in 1374–81 by Archbishop Simon of Sudbury. The area within them has been found to contain many Roman bricks, pavements, vases, lachrymatories, and personal ornaments at about 6 or 9 feet beneath the surface, and therefore was occupied by Roman houses. The walls were 6 feet thick, composed of large masses of chalk cemented with a strong mortar and lined and faced with flint, were surmounted by twenty-one turrets at equal distances, and had six gates. Porticos of the walls, with two or three of the turrets, still stand in Broad Street, and on the south side of Dane John. The west gate also still stands contiguous to the river, and is a noble embattled structure flanked by two lofty round towers. The ditch around the walls was originally 150 feet wide, but most of it is now built upon or converted into gardens, the chief of which is the picturesque Dane John. Part of the present town is without the walls, and much is modern, handsome, and substantial, but most of it within the walls is ancient. The High Street presents gabled ends and projecting fronts. Alleys and lanes toward the cathedral and its precincts look antiently picturesque. Mercy Lane, leading off the High Street, was named from the mercy-stalls at which pilgrims bought memorials of their visit, and contains some window arches of the "Chequers of the Hope," noted by the lively and laughter-loving Chaucer, and the first opening west of this lane shows part of the court into which the pilgrims rode. An inn still standing, called the Red Lion, entertained the ambassadors of Charles V. in 1520, and another ancient but modernized inn, called the Star, in the suburb of St Dunstan, on the way from the railway station to the centre of the city, was a hostel for pilgrims who arrived after the shutting of the gates at nightfall.

Public Buildings.—The guildhall, situated in High Street, was built in 1439 and rebuilt in 1697, has been exteriorly modernized, and contains pieces of ancient armour and some curious portraits. In 1880 the whole of the interior was rearranged and redecorated. The court or sessions-house is a modern structure in the suburb of St Augustine. The prison, a red brick building, adjoins the court-house in the suburb of St Augustine, is an erection of 1808 on the radiating plan, with the keeper's house and chapel in the centre. The music hall is in St Margaret Street. The theatre is in Guildhall Street, was built in 1861, and will hold 800 persons. The royal cavalry barracks were built in 1794, form three sides of a square, and present a striking appearance. The old infantry barracks were built in 1798, with accommodation for 2000 men, formed for some time a station for the horse and foot artillery, and are now used for depots of cavalry. The present infantry barracks were built in 1811. The military hospital is situated behind the barracks. The keep of the ancient castle stands in Castle Street, adjacent to the site of one of the city gates, measures 88 feet by 80, and is now occupied by the Gas and Water Works Company. The castle was taken without resistance in the time of King John by Louis of France, became afterwards a prison, and was notable for the incarceration of the Jews. The mound on which the donjon stood (now called the Dane John), has, along with part of the city walls, been converted into a city-mall 1130 feet long, laid out in spiral walks and shrubberies, and commands a grand view of the cathedral. An adjacent field outside the walls was the scene of the martyrdoms in the reign of Mary, and bears the name of the Martyrs' Field. The Archbishop's palace, founded in the time of the Saxons, rebuilt by Lanfranc and extended by Hubert Walter and

Stephen Langton, stood in Palace Street, and its remains are now used partly as the junior department of the King's School, and partly as the house of the surveyor of the chapter. This was the scene of the death of the Black Prince, of the prelude of the murder of Thomas à Becket, of the bridal feast of Edward I., and of banquets to Henry VIII., Charles V., and Elizabeth. The Canterbury Museum and Free Library, in Guildhall Street, was founded in 1826. The library has over 5000 volumes. The museum contains many curiosities and Roman antiquities. There is a school of art in connection with the Art Department, South Kensington. A swimming bath in Whitehall Road was built in 1876. The Agricultural Hall, a very fine building just outside the city wall, is much used for cattle and flower shows. The Masonic Temple, situated in St Peter's Street, is a fine building. The town has an excellent system of sewage; the works are situated on the Sturry Road. The cattle market is a large one; the markets are held fortnightly on Mondays. Other markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday in each week.

The Cathedral.—A church was built by St Augustine on the site of the cathedral, greatly injured by the Danes in 938, restored by Archbishop Ido in 940-60, damaged again by the Danes in 1011, and almost destroyed by fire in 1067; it contained the bodies of St Blaize, St Wilfred, St Dunstan, St Alphege, and St Andoen, the heads of St Swithin and St Fursens, and the arm of St Bartholomew. The present edifice was commenced in 1070-86 by Archbishop Lanfranc, extended, altered, and restored by successive prelates till 1495, and has undergone great and costly renovations. It exhibits, in its various parts, all the styles of architecture, from Early Norman to Perpendicular, makes grand displays of them, both in their respective features and in their junctions with one another, and is especially rich and large in Transition Norman and Perpendicular English. It has a crypt with vaulted roof 14 feet high, supported on massive pillars, and the whole building stands aloft on a height of base and with a force of character unsurpassed in any other cathedral, dominating over the city around it like an abrupt, isolated, spire hill over some miles of plain. It consists of a south porch; a nave of nine bays, with aisles; a central transept, with two chapels; a choir of six bays, with aisles; a choir-transept, with two apsidal chapels in each wing; a presbytery of two bays, with aisles, and with northern and southern apsidal chapels; an eastern ambulatory, with aisles; a main apsidal chapel of four bays, with magnificent procession-path and aisles; and a circular structure to the east of this, called Becket's Crown; and it has a central tower and two western towers. The dimensions of the cathedral are—nave, 220 feet long and 72 in breadth; choir, 180 feet in length and 40 in width; great transept, 124 feet long; choir transept, 154 feet long; cloisters, 144 feet square; Trinity chapel, 71 feet long and 69 in breadth; external length, 530 feet; internal length, 514 feet; western towers, 157 feet in height; central or Bell Harry Tower, 235 feet; including its pinnacles, 249 feet. The nave has no triforium; the main transept has no aisles; the choir is approached by noble flights of stairs, and offers the earliest instance of the pointed arch in England; the screen is of the 15th century, with niched imagery of founders and saints, and was recently restored; the throne was carved by Flemish workmen, and cost £1200; the pulpit is of stone, by Butterfield, and was put up in 1846; the main apsidal chapel is approached by broad flights of stairs, contained the gorgeous shrine of St Thomas à Becket, and has a curious mosaic pavement, with the signs of the zodiac; the central tower is of two stages, with octagonal turrets at the angles, and has been called "the glory of all towers;" and the western towers are each of six stages and much beauty, one of them rebuilt in 1840 at a cost of £25,000. Effigies, altar-tombs, and other monuments, in great variety, are dispersed through the various parts of the pile to the memory of the archbishops and many other notable persons, including Henry IV., Queen Joan of Navarre, Edward the Black Prince (whose surcoat, gauntlets, and shield hang above his tomb), a Lady Mohun, a Countess of Athole, Admiral Sir G. Rooke, Sir John Boys, Hadrian Saravia, Orlando Gibbons, W. Shuckford, Odo Coligny, a Marquis of Dorset, and a Duke of Clarence.

The edifice served, throughout Roman Catholic times, both as a cathedral and as a conventual church. A Benedictine

priory stood connected with it, and was known as the convent of Christ's Church. A massive wall surrounded the precincts, and served at once for defence and for seclusion. The passage from the priory led to the choir-transept through a circular chamber, now used as a baptistery. The old library, on the site of the prior's chapel, contains many valuable books and manuscripts belonging to the late venerable Benjamin Harrison, M.A., archdeacon of Maidstone. The Cathedral library contains a large collection of Greek and Roman coins and old Bibles. The Chapter House, approached from the east walk, is a fine building with an exquisitely carved roof of Irish oak; its dimensions are—90 feet long, 37 broad, and 54 high. The cloisters are on the north side of the nave, measure 144 feet by 144, and have eight bays on every side. "The space southward of the choir formed the cemetery, or God's acre, sown with the seed of the resurrection. 'The Oaks' was the convent garden; the Norman doorway is in the precinct gate eastward of the choir. The ancient stone house on the left side turning round the Becket's Crown formed the Honours, the guest-hall (a nave and aisles 150 feet by 40 feet), for the reception of visitors. Considerable remains of the infirmary are observable, the chapel and common-hall, of flint, with three tall pointed windows, built in 1342. Near it was St Thomas' well. At this point occurs 'the Dark Entry,' a Norman cloister built by Prior Wibert about 1167, with a curious bell-shaped tower, which served as the monks' conduit; above it is now the baptistery. On one side is the gate of the great cloisters. The arch and ruins towards the Green Court are those of La Gloriette, the prior's rooms built by Prior Hathbrand in 1379. Passing the chapter, once the prior's chapel library, the Prior's or Court Gate leads into the Green Court. In the Green Court is the Deanery, a fine house, containing the portraits of many former deans of Canterbury. It was built by Dean Godwin in 1570, after a fire on the site of the Prior's lodgings. In it Hooper welcomed Queen Mary. At the north-east corner a large gateway opens into the fallings or foregns, the space beyond the conventual jurisdiction. On the north side were the ancient dean's great hall, water-house, granary, refectory, frater-house, brew-house, bake-house, and domestic buildings, among which great part of the dormitory remains, with a gateway and steps. At the north-west angle is the Norman precinct gate of the priory, which stood on the south side of the court; the back entrance to it or Larder Gate still remains. At the south-west angle is the arched door which led to the palace. The strangers' hall was on the west side. In the north-west angle is likewise the Norman staircase, with an open arcade which led into the north hall, 150 feet by 40 feet, allotted to the stewards of the prior court; the arches on which it was supported alone remain; above them the King's School was built by Mr Austen in 1855. They form a passage into the Mint yard. It is the only staircase of the period known to be in existence. In the King's School were educated Harvey the physician, Lord Thurlow, and Lord Tenterden. Within the ancient almshouse, on the north-west of the Green Court, stood the chantry of St Thomas à Becket, which Henry VIII. converted into a mint, and Cardinal Pole made the King's school. In the high wall, probably a portion of Lanfranc's building, leading to the north-west entrance of the cathedral, are the remains of the covered way to the cloisters, by which the primates entered, but their ordinary approach was through a large gateway with a square tower of flint and ashlar."

Ancient Monasteries.—An abbey was founded by St Augustine outside the walls in the eastern suburb of Longport. It was designed by him mainly as a mausoleum for bishops and kings; it became the burial-place of himself and his successors, and of Ethelbert and his successors; it possessed much grandeur as an edifice, and great wealth and consequence as a monastery; it was always regarded as more sacred and important than the cathedral, till the latter outshone it by means of the glory of Becket's shrine, and it competed to the last with the convent of Christ Church in the splendours and fetes of its guest-hall. The buildings of it were greatly injured at the Reformation, were, some time after, partly converted into a royal palace, were subsequently given to Lord Wotton, were several times damaged by fire and by flood, were eventually degraded to the uses of a brewery, and were purchased in 1844 by Mr Beresford

Hope, and the Augustine Missionary College was erected on the site. Richard II. and his queen were guests in the abbey, in its original condition; and Elizabeth, Charles I., Henrietta, and Charles II. were in it when a palace. The guest-hall is preserved in the refectory of the missionary college; but the only other portions of it which remain are some wall fragments of late Norman character, the cemetery gate built in the time of Richard II., and a superb great gateway built in 1287, flanked by two turrets and embattled. A ruined chapel, 31 feet by 21, at the north-east angle of the cemetery, was originally Ethelbert's heathen place of worship, was changed, at his conversion, into a Christian church, dedicated to St Pancras, and was rebuilt in 1387. A Dominican friary, in St Peter's Street, was founded in the time of Henry III., and has left considerable remains. Part of it was formed into private dwellings and a wool-house, part became a Baptist meeting-house, and the refectory, with windows high in the wall, is now a Unitarian chapel, and was noted for the preaching of Defoe. A Franciscan friary, in the same vicinity, was founded in 1220, but has disappeared. Lord Badlesmere, steward of the household to Edward II., and many other men, were buried in it. A priory of St Gregory, for Augustinian Black canons, in Northgate Street, was founded by Lanfranc, but also has disappeared. A house of the Knights-Templars stood near the Dominican friary, and after the suppression of the Templars was used by the priests of the Black Prince's chantry. A Benedictine nunnery, in the eastern suburb, contiguous to Watling Street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the city walls, was founded by Archbishop Anselm, had, for one of its nuns, Elizabeth Barton, the "Maid of Kent," after her removal from Aldington, and has left some small remains.

Churches.—The benefices of the city were rearranged under a commission issued by Archbishop Tait, and consist of St Mildred with St Mary de Castro, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor; of St Alphege with All Saints, St Dunstan, St Gregory the Great with St Mary Northgate, St Martin with St Paul, and St Peter with Holy Cross, all in the gift of the Archbishop; St George with St Mary Magdalene, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter; St Margaret with St Andrew and St Mary Bredman, in the gift of the Archdeacon of Canterbury; and St Mary Bredin, in the gift of the Simeon Trustees.

St Mildred's Church occupies the site of a previous church, is partly Later English, consists of three aisles and three chancels, with a square tower, includes Roman bricks in its walls, and contains monuments of the Attwoods, the Cranmers, and others. St Alphege's Church, in Palace Street, is of considerable antiquity; consists of two aisles and two chancels, with a square tower, and has some curious epitaphs. St Andrew's Church superseded a previous one about 1763, is a brick structure, and consists of two aisles and a chancel, and is now used as a mission hall. St Mary Bredman's Church shows Norman features, and has a monument of Herne, the historian of Reculver. St Dunstan's Church, without the walls, is a modernized ancient structure, with Norman features; consists of two aisles, a small western chancel, and two large eastern ones, with western tower and contiguous half-circular tower, and contains a piscina, a font, an ancient chantry, and the burial vault of the Ropers, with the head of Sir Thomas More. A brick gateway nearly opposite, now part of a brewery, is a remnant of the Roper's manor-house, where Margaret, the learned daughter of Sir Thomas More, spent her married life. St George's Church is a modernized ancient Norman structure, consists of two chancels and two aisles, with a square tower and a narrow turret, and contains an ancient octagonal font and a brass of 1531. St Gregory's Church, situated near the Military Road, erected by Scott in 1848 as a memorial to Archbishop Howley, is in the Early English style. St Margaret's Church, in St Margaret Street, has suffered much from mutilation, was partially restored in 1831, consists of three chancels and three aisles, with a square tower, and contains a monument of Somner, the city historian. St Martin's Church, without the walls, on a hill, with a fine view, about half a mile from the cathedral, was originally the oratory of Queen Bertha, became the first church or cathedral of St Augustine, and afterwards the church of a resident suffragan bishop, is a small edifice, rebuilt at a remote date on the site of the original church, and

including portions of that church's walls, with Roman bricks and fragments of Roman mortar. Dean Stanley called it "The Mother Church of England;" and, without doubt, it would be hard to find its equal. It has been well restored, has modern stained glass windows, with subjects of its early history, and contains a large Norman font, traditionally alleged to have been that in which Ethelbert was baptized. Byzantine and Merovingian looped coins have been found in the churchyard. St Paul's Church is Early English, comprises two chancels and two aisles, with a rudely-formed square tower, and contains a very curious pillared font, and a tomb of Admiral Rooke. St Martin and St Paul constitute a united parish. St Mary Bredin's Church was originally Norman, was rebuilt in 1867 at a cost of £4000, and is in the Early English style, of flint with dressings of Bath stone. St Peter's Church, situated in St Peter's Street, has very thick walls, curious square columns, and an old square font. Holy Cross Church, close to Westgate, was rebuilt about 1381, and consists of three aisles and a chancel, with a square tower. St Peter and Holy Cross constitute a united parish. There are a Jews' synagogue, meeting houses for the Society of Friends and Plymouth Brethren, and Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. The Catholic Church, situated in Burgate, dedicated to St Thomas, is most beautifully decorated, and contains several very fine shrines and font with carved oak canopy. The cemetery, near the Whitstable Road, comprises an area of 12 acres.

Schools, &c.—The King's School, already incidentally mentioned, was founded by Henry VIII. A blue-coat school was founded by the city corporation out of a gift by Queen Elizabeth of an hospital and its lands, but has been merged in a new scheme, called the Simon Langton Schools, capable of educating about 300 boys and girls at moderate fees. St Augustine's Missionary College, at St Augustine's Abbey, was incorporated in 1848, consists of warden, sub-warden, and six fellows; trains young men for the service of the Church of England in the distant dependencies of the empire, possesses endowments and exhibitions from a number of different benefactors, and forms a quadrangle, including hall, chapel, library, cloisters, and corridor, in the monastic style, by Butterfield. The philosophical Institution, in Guildhall Street, was built by subscription in 1826, is an ornamental edifice, with Ionic portico, and contains a museum with some interesting collections.

Eastbridge Hospital was founded either by Lanfranc or by Becket, originally to receive "wayfarers and hurt men," maintains inmates, and gives out-door relief, is connected with a school for 20 children founded by Whitgift, and has an income of £512. St John's Hospital was founded by Lanfranc, was recently restored, includes an ancient arched wooden gateway, and has an income of £485. Harbledown Hospital also was founded by Lanfranc, possesses still its original chapel, and has an income of £208. Jesus' Hospital was founded in 1595 by Sir John Boys, for persons above 55 years of age, and has an income of £618. Maynard and Cotton's Hospital was founded in the time of Henry II., and has an income of £244. Cogan's Hospital, for clergymen's widows, was founded in 1657, and has an income of £248. Hackington Hospital has £26, Smith's almshouses £260, Harris's £68. The Kent and Canterbury Hospital contains about 100 beds, and is liberally supported by annual subscriptions. Two additional wings have been added.

Trade, &c.—Relic-making and the supplying of the wants of pilgrims were the only trade in the Roman Catholic times. Silk-weaving was introduced by refugee Walloons and French Protestants after the Reformation. This flourished for a period, but gave place to the manufacture of cotton and silk, and that also has ceased. Some trade in wool is now carried on, but the chief source of industry is the export of agricultural produce, especially hops. The city has two banks. The chief trading establishments are tanneries, brickfields, linen weaving, limekilns, breweries, and rope walks. Several good weekly newspapers are published. The city is famous for its cricket matches, held on a fine piece of ground on the Old Dover Road, for one week (as a rule the first week in August), when some of the strongest county elevens play against Kent. The city is a seat of sessions, the head of an inland revenue collection, and a headquarters of militia. It

received municipal privileges from Henry II. and an incorporation charter from Henry VI., is governed by a mayor, a sheriff, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The city gives the title of Viscount to the Manners-Suttons. Gostling and Somner the antiquaries, Dean Neville, Dr. Linacre, Aphra Behn, Marlowe, Richard the great Earl of Cork, and Lord Tenterden were natives. A memorial to Marlowe was erected in 1891.

The Diocese.—Canterbury, at once as a bishopric, as an archbishopric, and as the metropolitan see of England, dates from St Augustine. Among its prelates were Dunstan, Theodore, Lanfranc, Anselm, Pascal II., Becket, Langton, Bradwardine, Langham, Chichele, Warham, Crammer, Pole, Parker, Whitgift, Land, Smecroft, Wake, Tillotson, Tenison, Secker, Sutton, Howley, and Tait. The archbishop ranks as first peer of the realm next to the royal family, and places the crown on the sovereign's head at a coronation. His seats are Lambeth Palace and Addington Park, and his income is £15,000. His archiepiscopal jurisdiction extends over all Wales, and all England except the six northern counties.

The diocese includes all Kent, except the city and deanery of Rochester, and the deaneries of Cobham and Gravesend (in the diocese of Rochester), and parts of the ecclesiastical parishes of Flimwell and Frant (in the diocese of Chichester). It includes likewise the part of Surrey comprising the parishes of Addington, Addiscombe, Croydon, Norwood, Shirley, and Thornton Heath, and the district of Lambeth Palace, London; part of Sussex, comprising the parishes of Lamberhurst and King Charles the Martyr, and Tunbridge Wells. Population, 745,149, inhabiting 142,919 houses. It is divided into the archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone. The chapter includes a dean with £2000 a year, 2 archdeacons, 6 canons with £1000 a year each, and 4 minor canons, all with residences. These amounts depending upon the rent of land, are now reduced to about half. One of the canons is the Archbishop Suffragan, i.e. the Bishop of Dover.

Canterton, a tithing in Minstead parish, Hants, $\frac{8\frac{1}{2}}$ miles SW of Romsey.

Cantium, the North Foreland promontory, at the NE extremity of Kent. The Cantii of the Romans were the ancient Britons of Kent.

Cantley, a parish in Norfolk, on the navigable river Yare, over which there is a ferry, and the Norwich and Yarmouth section of the G.E.R., 10 miles ESE of Norwich. It has a station on the railway, and a post office under Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Reedham. Acreage, 1847; population, 257. Cantley House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £312 with rectory house. The church is a small building of flint in the Norman and Perpendicular styles.

Cantley, a village and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, near the river Idle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Doncaster stations on the G.N.R. and M.S. & L.R. The parish includes the hamlets of Bessecar, Branton, and High and Low Ellers. It has a post office under Doncaster, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 5590; population, 547. Cantley Hall is the seat of the Childers family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; value, £471 with residence. The church is good.

Canton, a large and populous suburb, one of the wards of Cardiff, and an ecclesiastical parish constituted in 1858 from the civil parish of Llandaff, Glamorgan, half-a-mile NW of Cardiff railway station. Population of ward, 13,166; of the ecclesiastical parish, 32,775. A cattle market is held monthly in the extensive market-place for Llandaff and Canton district. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £298 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. St John's Church, commenced in 1871 and completed in 1881, is a plain stone edifice in the Early English style. St Catherine's Church is in the Early Decorated style. St Paul's was built in 1890. There are Welsh and English Baptist, Welsh and English Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Cantref, a parish in Breconshire, on the river Cynrig, a tributary of the Usk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Brecon. It includes the chapelry of Nantddn, and its post town is Brecon. Acreage, 8986; population, 411. The surface includes the Brecknock Beacons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's. The church is good.

Cantsfield, a township in Tunstall parish, Lancashire, near the river Greta, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Kirkby Lonsdale station on the L. & N.W.R. Acreage, 1222; population, 138. Thurland Castle is the seat of the lord of the manor.

Canvey Island, a civil and ecclesiastical parish formed in 1881 in Essex, encircled by the Thames, opposite the Hope, 2 miles SW of Benfleet station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Rayleigh. It formerly comprised parts of Vange, Pitsea, Bowers-Gifford, North Benfleet, South Benfleet, Hadleigh, Laindon, Prittlewell, and Southchurch parishes. It has a post office under South Benfleet, which is the money order and telegraph office. Area, 4383 acres of land and 4923 of water; population, 342. The surface is marsh-land sheep pasture, and it is protected all round by embankment, and connected with the mainland by a causeway. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £220 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans. The church is a wooden building erected in 1875. There is also a coastguard station.

Canwell, formerly extra-parochial, now a parish, in Staffordshire, on the verge of the county, 5 miles SW of Watworth, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Sutton Coldfield. Acreage, 347; population, 78. Canwell Hall is the seat of the Foster family. A Benedictine priory was founded here in 1142 by Geva, daughter of Hugh Lupus, and given at the dissolution to Cardinal Wolsey; a few traces still remain.

Canwick, a parish in Lincolnshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the city of Lincoln, which is the post town, and the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2118; population, 269. Canwick Hall is the seat of the Sibthorp family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross income, £450 with residence, in the gift of the Mercers Company of London. The church is an ancient structure of stone in the Norman, Transitional, and Late Decorated styles, the foundations being laid on a Roman pavement which underlies the whole church, and which presumably belonged to a very early sacred edifice, as Roman tombstones have been found in immediate proximity.

Capcoch, a village in Aberdare parish, Glamorgan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Aberdare, under which it has a post and money order office; telegraph office, Mountain Ash. There are Welsh Baptist and Congregational chapels.

Capc Cornwall, a headland in the SW of Cornwall, 1 mile WNW of St Just, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Land's End. It is 230 feet high, contains quartz, jasper, tin, copper ore, red iron, and other minerals.

Capel, an ancient British name, signifying an oratory or a chapel.

Capel, a parish in Surrey, on the L.B. & S.C.R., 32 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Dorking. Acreage, 5663; population of the civil parish, 1482; of the ecclesiastical, 1035. Part of the surface is moorish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £262 with residence. The church is good. The vicarage of Cold Harbour is a separate benefice. There are a Friends' meeting-house and a Wesleyan chapel, a village hospital, built in 1864, and an almshouse.

Capel or Caple, a parish in Kent, 3 miles SE of Tunbridge. In 1885 it was amalgamated for all but ecclesiastical purposes with that of Tudeley. There are some mineral springs. The hospital of the Tunbridge Rural Sanitary Authority, erected in 1887, stands in the parish. It has a post office at Five Oak Green; money order and telegraph office, Paddock Wood. Acreage, 3057; population of the civil parish, 1128; of the ecclesiastical, 1133. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £180. The church is small. There is also an ancient church at Tudeley, and a new chapel of ease at Five Oak Green.

Capel-Arthog, a hamlet in Llangelynnin parish, Merionethshire, on the river Mawddach, under Cader-Idris, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Barmouth, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Dolgelly. It has a post office under Dolgelly; money order and telegraph office, Barmouth, and a station (Arthog) on the Cambrian railway. There is a chapel of ease to Llangelynnin parish church, and Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Capel-Bangor is an ecclesiastical parish formed out of the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr, Cardiganshire, on the river Rheidol, 5 miles E of Aberystwyth. It has a post and

money order office; telegraph office, Aberystwyth. Population, 1525. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £143. Patron, the Vicar of Llanhadarn-Fawr. The church is good. Goginan is a small village in the parish of Capel-Bangor.

Capel-Colbren, a chapelry in Ystradgynlais parish, Brecknockshire, on the river Llech, 12 miles NNE of Neath. It has a railway station, Colbren Junction, at the junction of the Neath and Brecon railway with the Swansea, Brecon, and Hereford branch of the M.R. Post town, Ystradgynlais, under Swansea. The scenery is picturesque, and borrows grandeur from the Cribarth Mountain. The Llech makes a noble fall of 100 feet. There are remains of a Roman road. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £190. Patron, the Rector of Ystradgynlais. The church is a small primitive structure, and contains a curious old tombstone, the date on which is 1001.

Capel-Colman. See **CHAPEL-COLMAN**.

Capel-Curig, a hamlet in Llandegai parish, and an ecclesiastical parish formed out of the parishes of Llaorhychwyn, Llanrwst, Llandegai, and Llanllechid, Carnarvonshire. The hamlet lies on the river Llugwy, at the foot of Moel-Siabod and Snowdon, 5½ miles W of Bettws-y-Coed, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). It is a resort for tourists and anglers. Public coaches from Bettws-y-Coed to Bangor, Llanberis, and Beddgelert pass through it. The surrounding scenery is most romantic, and the route hither to the top of Snowdon, though the most toilsome, is one of the best. The ecclesiastical parish includes the hamlet, and is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; value, £132 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is recent and good. Population, 447.

Capel-Cynon, an ecclesiastical parish in Llandisilio-Gogo parish, Cardiganshire, 7 miles N of Llandysill, which is the post town. Population, 395. Henry VII. encamped here on his march to Bosworth. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1859. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £90. Patron, the Bishop of St David's.

Capel-Garmon, a village and a chapelry in Llanrwst parish, Denbighshire, on the river Conway, 1½ mile SSE of Bettws-y-Coed, under which it has a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Bettws-y-Coed. Population, 793. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £222 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is in good order. There is a Congregational chapel.

Capel, Kings. See **KING'S-CAPEL**.

Capel-le-Ferne, a parish in Kent, on the coast, and on the Dover and Folkestone railway, 3 miles NE of Folkestone, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Folkestone. Acreage, 1582; population of the civil parish, 232; of the ecclesiastical, 825. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Alkham, in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £350, and a vicarial residence at Alkham. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a western tower, shows interesting internal features of Early English, and contains a piscina, a sedilia, and a brass of 1526.

Capel-Newydd. See **BLAENAVON**.

Capel-St-Andrew, a parish in Suffolk, near the coast, 6 miles ESE of Melton station on the G.E.R., and 7 E of Woodbridge, which is the post town; money order office, Boyton; telegraph office, Tunstall. Acreage, 2330; population of the civil parish, 183; of the ecclesiastical, 520. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Butley, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

Capel-St-Mary, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The parish lies on the Hadleigh branch of the G.E.R., 5 miles SE of Hadleigh, and has a station on the railway and a post office near Ipswich, both of the name of Capel; money order office, Bentley; telegraph office, Copdock. Acreage, 1917; population of the civil parish, 605; of the ecclesiastical, 661. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Little Wenham, in the diocese of Norwich; joint gross yearly commutation value, £826 with residence. The church, a building of rubble in the Early Decorated and Perpendicular styles, was restored in 1869. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Capenhurst, a village and a township in Shotwick parish, and an ecclesiastical parish in Shotwick and Neston parishes,

Cheshire. The township is 6 miles NNW of Chester, and has a station on the Birkenhead railway. Post town, Little Sutton, under Chester. Acreage, 1204; population, 158. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1859, and includes the township of Ledsham. Population, 241. Capenhurst Hall is the seat of the lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £150. The church was erected in 1857.

Capernwray, a hamlet in Over-Kellet township, Bolton-Sands parish, Lancashire, 3¼ miles S of Burton-in-Kendal. The nearest station is Hest Bank on the L. & N.W.R. Capernwray Hall is the seat of the Martons.

Capesthorpe, a township-chapelry in Prestbury parish, Cheshire, 2½ miles ESE of Chelford station on the Crewe and Manchester section of the L. & N.W.R., and 5 W by S of Macclesfield. Post town, Crewe; money order and telegraph office, Chelford. Acreage, 744; population of the township, 114; of the ecclesiastical parish, 520. Capesthorpe Hall is a seat of the Davenports, to whom it passed in 1748 by marriage with an heiress of the Ward family; the estate had been in the hands of the latter family since the time of Edward III.; the mansion is Elizabethan, and is surrounded by extensive grounds and a well-wooded park, which contains a large lake called Keesdumere. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Siddington, in the diocese of Chester; net value, £365 with residence. The church was built in 1722, and was restored in 1888.

Capheaton, a village and a township in Kirkwhelpington parish, Northumberland, near the Wansbeck Valley railway, 7½ miles N of the Roman Wall, and 11 WSW of Morpeth. The nearest station is Hexham, on the N.E.R. The village has a post, money order, and telegraph office under New-castle-upon-Tyne. Acreage, 2318; population, 202. Capheaton Castle, once a border stronghold, dates from 1267; was rebuilt in 1668 upon a new site, and is the seat of the Swinburne family. Roman coins and silver vessels have been found.

Capland, a tithing in Broadway parish, Somerset, 2 miles NW of Ilminster.

Caple. See **CAPEL, Kent**.

Caple-Cross, a hamlet in Horsemoorden parish, Kent, 7½ miles E by S of Tunbridge-Wells.

Caple, Kings. See **KING'S-CAPEL**.

Capton, a hamlet in Dittisham parish, Devon, near the river Dart, 3¼ miles N of Dartmouth.

Capton, a hamlet in Stogumber parish, Somerset, 4½ miles SSE of Watchet.

Car. See **CAER**.

Car or Char, The, a stream of Dorset, running 5 miles south-westward to the English Channel at Charmouth.

Caradoc. See **CAER-CARADOC**.

Caradon, a hill and copper-mines in Cornwall, 4 miles N of Liskeard. The hill is 1208 feet high, and commands a fine view. The mines are at the south foot of the hill, excavated in granite. A mineral railway, called the Liskeard and Caradon railway, 8½ miles long, opened in 1846, connects them with Liskeard.

Carbrook, a hamlet in Attercliffe-cum-Darnall township, W. R. Yorkshire. See **SHEFFIELD**.

Carbrooke, a village and a parish in Norfolk, near the river Wissey, 3 miles NE of Watton station on the G.E.R., and 8 SSW of Dereham station on the G.E.R., with a post office under Watton (S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Watton (S.O.). Acreage, 3129; population, 534. Carbrooke Hall is a modern building. The chief landowners are all non-resident. A commandery of the Knights Templars was founded near the church in 1173 by Roger, Earl of Clare, and transferred soon after to the Hospitaliers. The founder's tombstone is in the chancel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £200 with residence. The church is Later English and good, consists of nave, two aisles, a chancel, and two porches, with a lofty square tower, and is fitted with open benches and a fine carved roof screen. The registers date from 1538. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels, and some small charities.

Carburton, a small village, a township, and a chapelry in Notts. The chapelry is in Edwinstowe parish, is situated on the river Poulter, and forms part of Clumber Park, 4 miles

SSE of Workop station on the M.S. & L.R. Post town, Ollerton; money order and telegraph office, Workop. Acreage, 2272; population, 157; of the ecclesiastical parish of Edwinstowe with Carburton, 1463. Carburton Lodge was the seat of Dr Aldrich. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Edwinstowe, in the diocese of Southwell; joint net value, £443 with residence. Patron, Earl Manvers.

Carcarrick Tor, an eminence $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Callington, in Cornwall.

Carclaye, a range of moorish downs, 2 miles N of St Austell, in Cornwall. It has an altitude of 665 feet, and commands an extensive view. Its substance some way down from the surface is disintegrated schorlaceous granite, and deeper down comparatively compact granite. A tin mine, open to the day, has been worked in it from time immemorial, is now about a mile in circumference and fully 130 feet deep, and exhibits a striking contrast in the whiteness of its cliffs to the sombreness of the surrounding moor. Ancient implements, said to be Phœnician, have been found here.

Carclew, a seat $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Penryn, in Cornwall. It belonged formerly to the D'Angerses, the Bonithons, and others, and belongs now to the Tremayne family. The gardens are rich in rare plants, and the park is of great extent and grandly timbered.

Car-Colston, a village and a parish in Notts, near the Car Dyke and the river Trent, 2 miles NNE of Bingham railway station, with a post office under Nottingham; money order and telegraph office, East Bridgeford. Acreage, 1642; population, 215. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; value, £160 with residence. The church is good, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Carcroft, a hamlet in Owston township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Doncaster. It has a station on the West Riding and Grimsby branch of the G.N.R. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Carden, a township in Tilston parish, Cheshire, under Broxton Hills, 2 miles SW of Broxton station on the L. & N.W.R., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N of W. Malpas. Acreage, 880; population, 156. Carden Hall is a fine old seat, and figured in the public events of 1643.

Cardeston or Cardiston, a township and a parish in Salop, on a tributary of the river Severn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Yockletoe station on the Shrewsbury and Welshpool joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Shrewsbury. The parish includes Wattleborough township, and its post town is Shrewsbury; money order office, Ford; telegraph office, Westbury. Acreage, with Alberbury, 7908; population, 832; of the ecclesiastical parish, 272. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £202 with residence. The church is small, rebuilt in 1749, and restored in 1844, when the octagonal western tower was erected.

Cardiff, situated on the banks of the river Taff, a county-borough under the Local Government Act, the capital of Glamorganshire jointly with Swansea (the assizes being held alternately in each town), is now generally called the Metropolis of Wales. A parliamentary borough jointly with Cowbridge and Llantrissant, returning one member to Parliament, it is the largest single-member constituency in the kingdom. The acreage of the municipal borough is 8409; population, 128,915.

The Romans had a station at the mouth of the river Taff in the first century, established by Aulus Didius; this station was known as Castra Didii, but the natives called it Cæd Didii, which gradually became Cardiff. In Welsh the town is still called Caerdydd. Within the enclosure of the castle there are traces of earthworks presumed to be of British origin, but more likely post-Roman. After the withdrawal of the Romans a succession of Welsh princes ruled in Cardiff and the surrounding country, who fiercely resisted the incursions of the Saxons and the Danes. In 1080 Iestyn ap Gwrgan, the last of the lords of Morgannwg, is said to have built largely at Cardiff. Ten years later Iestyn was at war with Rhys ap Tewdwr, Lord of South Wales, and promised his daughter Nest in marriage to Einion if he would procure for him the assistance of the Normans. Einion procured the necessary help and Rhys was defeated, but Iestyn being unwilling to carry out his promise Einion recalled the Norman, Sir Robert Fitzhamon, with his twelve knights, who defeated Iestyn and seized the lordship for

themselves. The battle was fought on the Heath at the northern boundary of the present borough. The adventurers divided the county among them, but all had lodgings within the castle at Cardiff. By the marriage of Fitzhamon's daughter, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, acquired the lordship. Cardiff Castle is well known to students of history as the place where Henry I. imprisoned his eldest brother Robert, Duke of Normandy. The imprisonment commenced in 1108 and lasted 26 years; it was only terminated by the death of the captive. It is stated on tradition that Robert was treated very cruelly, and that his eyes were put out; but some authorities deny this, and contend that the duke was only a nominal prisoner, that he was allowed considerable freedom, and was supplied with every luxury. In the 12th century Ivor Bach, or Ivor the Little, a fiery Welsh chieftain, in resentment for the oppression of the English lord of Cardiff Castle, attacked and captured the town; he placed ladders against the walls by stealth, and as a result of his enterprise carried off the Earl and Countess of Gloucester and their son to his fortress some miles north of Cardiff, and held them prisoners until they had restored the property stolen from the Welsh, and made further concessions. In 1171 Henry II. was in Cardiff, and an old man stopped him as he was going out riding on Low Sunday, and in the name of Christ, of the Holy Virgin, of St John the Baptist and St Peter, solemnly forbade him to tolerate buying and selling or any work besides necessary cooking on the Lord's Day, "which command if he should obey, his undertakings should be prosperous." The king, in French, desired the groom to ask the clod-hopper where he dreamt all that. The question being put in English, the man answered in the same language that whether he dreamt it or not, if the king rebelled against his message he should hear that within the year of which he would suffer to the day of his death, and within the year he heard that his sons had leagued against him.

From the Earls of Gloucester the Lordship of Glamorgan passed to the De Clares, Earls of Gloucester and Hertford, and then through the female line to the De Spensers. In 1404 Owen Glendower took the town, and burnt the whole of it except the street where the Greyfriars were; this he spared because of his love for that order. From the De Spensers the lordship and the castle passed through the female line to the Earl of Warwick, and again through Lady Anne of Warwick to Richard III. Henry VII. gave it to Jasper, Duke of Bedford, but upon his decease it reverted to the Crown. Edward VI. sold it to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, and through a female descendant it became the property, by marriage, in the 18th century, of an ancestor of the present owner, the Marquis of Bute.

In the reign of Mary, Rawlius White, a poor fisherman, was martyred at Cardiff. During the succeeding reign the town was the resort of bands of pirates, who infested the Bristol Channel to prey upon the merchant ships trading to Bristol. The inhabitants of Cardiff are said to have sheltered and protected the pirates, and in 1602 cannon were clandestinely exported from Cardiff for the use of the Spaniards. During the Civil War the town and castle were occupied by the Royalists and the Parliamentarians in turn. The inhabitants were much divided, and when Charles I. came to Cardiff in 1645 to enlist the sympathies of the men of Glamorganshire to his side, he met with a cold reception. A battle was fought on the Heath in 1642, which was claimed as a victory for the Parliamentary forces; the result, however, appears to have been somewhat equivocal. After the restoration the people of Cardiff complained of the ruin to their trade, caused by the markets and fairs at Caerphilly, seven miles distant among the hills; a fair held every three weeks at Caerphilly was in consequence discontinued. Formerly the town was surrounded by a moat and high walls 6 to 8 feet thick, and strengthened and protected by massive circular towers. A fragment of the wall and the foundations of one tower still existed in 1893. There were four entrance gates. The Glamorganshire Canal in its course through the town follows the course of the eastern moat. The river Taff formerly ran under the western town wall, and served the purposes of a moat, but its course was diverted about 60 years ago to facilitate the construction of the Great Western Railway. The ancient church of St Mary stood within the walls at the south end of the town, near the banks of the river. This

church was washed away on the 18th January, 1607, by a great flood or tidal wave, the ravages of which extended over large areas on both sides of the Bristol Channel. The church of St John the Baptist is the only ancient church now remaining. It has a very handsome tower, built in 1443 by Hart, who is said to have also built the towers at Wrexham and St Stephen's, Bristol. The church has recently been restored and enlarged, and a beautiful carved altar-piece by Mr. W. Goscomb John has been added. The other ancient religious houses were, the Blackfriars, the Greyfriars, the Chapel of St Pirian, and the Church of St Thomas.

The house of the Blackfriars was founded in 1256; it remains have recently been excavated at the instance of Lord Bute, who has erected a few layers of brickwork to indicate the lines of the building. It is in the castle grounds near the river. The house of the Franciscans or Greyfriars was in Cokerton or Crockherbtown, now Queen Street. The site of the Greyfriars Church was excavated in 1893 at the instance of Lord Bute. Some remains of a house, erected by the Herberts from the ruins, are still standing in Lord Bute's garden. The castle has, during recent years, been judiciously restored and extended by the Marquis of Bute from the designs of the late Mr. Wm. Burgess, A.R.A. It is now one of the principal residences of Lord Bute, and is in every way a stately house. The old ruined keep, built upon a high mound within the enclosure, has not been disturbed. Many modern churches and other places of worship have been erected to meet the growing requirements of the town.

In the early years of the present century Cardiff was a mean place, with a population in 1801 of 1018, and in 1821 of 3521. It owes its rapid development to the Bute Docks, which afford magnificent facilities for the shipment of the coal, iron, and other productions of the rich mineral and manufacturing district by which Cardiff is surrounded. The Bute Docks were projected by the second Marquis of Bute, and, under the management of the trustees appointed under his will, have been extended from time to time to meet the rapidly growing demands of the port. There are now three docks and one basin, of the following extent, viz.: West Bute Dock, 19½ acres; East Bute Dock, 46½ acres; Roath Dock, 33 acres; Roath Basin, 12 acres; total water area, 112½ acres. The West dock is now mainly used for the import trade and for coasting vessels; but facilities for import trade are also provided in the Roath dock, and numerous large warehouses have been erected for the storage of goods. The appliances for the shipment of coal are the finest in the world. The total tonnage of imports and exports for 1881 was 6,607,891, and for 1892, 9,873,938. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1893 was 304 (176,962 tons). The entries in 1892 were 13,996 (7,106,182 tons), and the clearances 14,147 (7,390,261 tons).

Industries.—The chief industry is the shipment of coal, coke, and patent fuel; and it is to the splendid facilities afforded by the Bute Docks for this business that Cardiff owes its rapid advancement. The amount of coal and coke and patent fuel shipped coastwise and to foreign ports in 1892 was 7,645,269 tons, and a large quantity was in addition despatched by rail to London and elsewhere. The quantities for 1841 were (coal and coke only) 258,072 tons; 1854, 1,051,748; 1864 (including patent fuel), 2,131,326; 1874, 2,680,199; 1884, 7,006,558. These figures refer to shipments at the Bute docks only, omitting other docks within the port of Cardiff, but not in the borough. The success of the coal industry has led to the establishment of other important works in the town and district. The manufacture of steel and iron, until recently confined to the hill districts north of Cardiff, is now carried on at extensive works erected at Cardiff by the Dowlais Company; these works have been placed on the sea-board, because the greater part of the ore used is now brought by sea from Bilbao and elsewhere. The Dowlais Works at Cardiff are constructed upon the latest principles for producing Bessemer pig-iron, and for the manufacture of steel. There are also works for manufacturing patent fuel, the Tharsis Copper Company's works, the works of the Cardiff Tin Stamping and Enamel Company, Ltd., extensive flour mills, depots for the storage and distribution of petroleum, large shipbuilding and ship-

repairing yards and dry-docks, numerous engineering works, the locomotive and carriage works of the Taff Vale and the Rhymney Railway Companies respectively, and a number of railway waggon works; there are also numerous industries connected with the importation of timber, the manufacture of jams, vinegar, chemicals, ice, railway appliances, colliery plant, and other branches.

Government.—Cardiff has been a chartered borough from early times. It is governed by a town council consisting of ten aldermen and thirty councillors, and a mayor selected annually, usually from the council, but in 1890-91 the Marquis of Bute was mayor. It has its own courts of petty and quarter sessions, and the assizes are held alternately at Cardiff and Swansea. There is a burial board, a port sanitary authority, which has jurisdiction over vessels entering the port, a pilotage board, a local marine board, a school board, and it is in the Cardiff union of parishes for the purposes of the poor law. The town council has spent large sums in the improvement and development of the town; large blocks of houses have been removed for the widening of streets; the paving, sewerage, lighting, &c., are of the most approved kind; and the erection and improvement of bridges has been carried out with beneficial results. Water is supplied from immense reservoirs at Taff Vawr, 30 miles away amongst the hills of Brecknockshire, and there is a large system of balancing and storage reservoirs nearer the town, together with extensive rights over various sources which were formerly the only means of supply, and which can be used in case of need. Gas is supplied by the Cardiff Gaslight and Coke Co., and electric light by the corporation. The boundaries of the borough were considerably extended by an act passed in 1875; the same act authorised the purchase of the waterworks, then the property of a company, and the carrying out of other important public works. The police force consists of a head constable, one superintendent, and 157 other officers and men. The head constable is chief of the fire brigade. There is a county court held monthly, an official receiver in bankruptcy, and a court under the provisions of the Admiralty Jurisdiction Act, which sits when required. The joint asylum for the borough and the county is at Bridgend. The workhouse is at Canton on the west side of the town, and in connection herewith there is a school for training pauper children at Ely, two miles distant. The Cardiff and county prison is in Adamsdown. There is a military brigade depot at Maundy (erected 1871), 1 mile from the town, to which the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the Welsh Regiment are attached. The headquarters of the militia (3rd battalion of the Welsh regiment) are at this depot. The volunteer regiments comprise the 2nd Glamorgan artillery, the 3rd volunteer battalion (rifles), a troop of mounted infantry, a cadet corps, and a corps of submarine mining engineers. The custom house and the inland revenue offices are near the Great Western railway station; the offices of the board of trade, and mercantile marine are at the docks; there are 23 town receiving offices and a large number of pillar and wall letter boxes. The provision for telegraphic and telephonic business by the post office is extensive, and several private companies have telephone exchanges. The Lloyd's Proving House for testing chains and anchors is on the west side of the Glamorgan-shire Canal, near the docks. The exchange is in Mount Stuart Square. The market, in St Mary Street, is open daily.

Public Buildings and Institutions.—The town-hall and municipal offices, St Mary Street, were erected in 1849, and enlarged in 1878. The Free Library, Trinity Street, 53,000 volumes, with newsroom, ladies' room, magazine room, and reference library, was erected in 1881-82 at a cost of £10,000; additions to cost £15,000 are now in course of erection. There are five branches. The income is derived from a rate of one penny in the £, under Public Libraries Acts. There is a good collection of Welsh books, MSS., and prints. The Museum and Art Gallery is in the Free Library Buildings; under Museums Act, 1891, the income is derived from a rate of 3d. in the £; it was formerly supported from a rate under Public Libraries Acts, and contains a good collection of modern paintings, local porcelain, antiquities, and geological and other scientific specimens. The Cardiff Naturalists' Society is intimately associated with the museum. The technical schools were

formerly maintained under the Public Libraries Acts, but are now under Technical Instruction Act; income, rate of 1d. in the £ and half the grant made under Customs and Excise Act. They are under the jurisdiction of the Technical Instruction Committee. Classes are held at the University College, the Higher Grade School, and the College School, Domsfries Place, with branches for elementary instruction in other districts. The University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, established 1883, receives a government grant of £4000 per annum; it will be one of the colleges included in the new Welsh University; is also a day training college for elementary teachers; has a school of engineering, a medical school, a hall of residence for lady students ("Aberdare Hall"), and extensive biological and chemical laboratories. The college has a good students' library, and the Salisbury Welsh collection. The Baptist college for training ministers was removed to Cardiff from Pontypool in 1893. The elementary schools include voluntary schools supported by the Church of England, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, and a fine series of board schools, including a higher grade school. The pupil teachers are instructed in central day classes established by the board in 1892. Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire infirmary, Newport Road, was founded in 1837, and is supported by subscriptions. New buildings, on a site granted by Lord Bute, were erected in 1883 at a cost of £28,000. Other institutions include a school for deaf and dumb children, the Havannah Industrial School, an institute for the education and employment of the blind, the Nazareth House (a home for aged, infirm, and infatuate poor), the Coenvent of the Good Shepherd, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Jubilee Nurses' Institute, a provident dispensary, the seamen's hospital ship, *Hamadryad*, Seamen's Church and Institute, Sailors' Home, &c.

Amusements and Recreations.—There are two theatres—the Theatre Royal and Grand—a music hall (the Empire), besides the Park Hall and other places available for concerts and other public entertainments. The first Cardiff musical festival was held in 1892, and it will be repeated triennially. First-class music is provided by the Musical Society, the Orchestral Society, and the Chamber Concerts Committee, each of which arranges a series annually. Outdoor recreations are provided for in the Cardiff Arms Park and the Sophia Gardens, both placed at the service of the town by the owner, Lord Bute; and there are recreation grounds belonging to various football, lawn tennis, and other clubs. The Roath Park is the most extensive in South Wales; it was given by Lord Bute and two or three other landowners. There are cricket, football, racquet, lawn tennis, photographic, quoit, fishing, chess, and other clubs. Several of the public squares have been planted extensively with flowers with great success.

Communications.—The town is on the Great Western main line between London and New Milford; distances—London, via Gloucester, 170 miles; via Bristol, 156; Bristol, 40; Birmingham, 114; Liverpool, 155; Manchester, 168; Swansea, 45½; and Llanelly, 54. This line was opened in 1850. The Taff Vale railway to Pontypridd, Merthyr, and Aberdare was opened in 1840, and the Rhymney railway in 1858. The two latter are the chief mineral-carrying railways to the Bote Docks. The Barry railway has access to the town and docks, for passengers, over the Penarth branch of the Taff Vale. The L. & N.W.R. and M.R. companies have depots, and a number of minor branches of the three first named lines have been constructed to meet the requirements of trade. The railways round the docks comprise many miles. The Glamorganshire Canal is still used for the conveyance of goods to and from Aberdare, Merthyr, and intermediate places; it was opened in 1798. A number of steamers in the summer season run frequently between Cardiff and Ilfracombe, Lynmouth, and other places in the Bristol Channel, and several times daily to Weston-super-Mare. There is a daily steamer to and from Bristol all the year round, and two or three times weekly to Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Bridgewater, Glasgow, and Greenock; occasional steamers also to Bordeaux, Hull, Hamburg, London, Liverpool, and Amsterdam. Steamers run three times hourly to Penarth when the tide serves. The town is well served with trams and omnibuses.

Cardigan, a market and seaport town, a municipal borough, the capital of the county, the head of a county court district, and a parish in Cardiganshire. It stands on the river Teifi, 3 miles from its mouth, 10 WNW of Newcastle-Emlyo, 235 from London, at the terminus of the Whitland and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R. The Welsh call it Aberteifi. A castle was built at it in 1160 by Gilbert de Clare, sustained many assaults by alternately the Welsh and the English, changed owners at least a dozen times before 1240, when it was rebuilt by Gilbert Marshall, and was garrisoned by the Royalists in the wars of Charles I., sustained then a regular siege, and surrendered to the Parliamentary forces. Remains of it stand on a low cliff at the foot of the ancient bridge, consist of little more than two bastions and part of a curtain-wall, and are hidden within the enclosure of a modern mansion. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Chertsey, stood in the vicinity of the church, and was converted into a dwelling-house after the dissolution. A modern mansion now occupies the site.

The town stands on a gentle eminence, is well built, contains some good houses, and is well supplied with water. A handsome stone bridge of seven arches crosses the Teifi here, and connects the counties of Cardigan and Pembroke; there is a considerable suburb on the Pembrokeshire side. The town at one time was walled, but the walls have disappeared. A snite of buildings of picturesque appearance, comprising town-hall or guild-hall, mechanics' institute, grammar school, and public markets, was erected in 1860 at a cost of about £5000. The previous town-hall, now used as the shire-hall for the sitting of the county courts, county sessions, &c., was built in 1764. The county jail was erected in 1793 by Nash. A portion of it has been pulled down and the site built on, and the remainder is used as a police station. The barracks were constructed in 1847. The church is chiefly Perpendicular English. It consists of spacious nave, chancel, porch, and western square tower, and contains a good canopied piscina. The nave was rebuilt in 1702, and the tower in 1745. There are Congregational, Baptist (Welsh and English), and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. A cemetery was formed in 1876, and is under the control of a Burial Board. There is a literary and scientific institution, with a reading-room. Two weekly newspapers are published. The town has a head post office and three banks. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on 13 Feb., 5 April, 8 Sept., 10 Nov., and 19 Dec., together with monthly markets on the Monday preceding the last Tuesday in each month.

A good herring fishery and a very productive salmon fishery are carried on. Commerce is much cramped by a dangerous bar in the river, where the depth of water at low tides is sometimes so little as 6 feet, and in the average of neaps 11 feet, spring tides 16 feet. Vessels of 400 tons occasionally come up to the bridge, but vessels of from 20 to 100 tons are chiefly employed. The number of vessels registered at the port in 1893 was 38 (1600 tons). The entries and clearances each average 550 (20,000 tons) per annum. The borough was incorporated by Edward I. is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The borough has a commission of the peace, and is the seat of petty sessions and the county court. Population of the municipal borough, 3449. The town gives the title of Earl to the family of Brudenell.

The parish comprises 2484 acres of land and 157 of tidal water and foreshore; population, 2612. The living of St Mary's, Cardigan, is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £157. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Cardigan Bay, a gulf on the west coast of Wales, along the counties of Cardigan, Merioneth, and Carnarvon, from Cardigan Head to Braich-y-Pwll. Its length across the entrance north and south is 48 miles; its length, from Cardigan Head to the top of a projection between Merioneth and Carnarvon north-north-eastward, is 64 miles; and its greatest breadth, from the line of entrance to the mouth of the river Dyfi eastward, is 30 miles. Part of its bottom is the submerged tract of Caestref-Gwaedol, and is there beset by the reefs of Sarn-y-Gynfelyn, Sarn-y-Bwch, and Badrig, but the rest is free from obstacles to navigation, and has a depth of from 3 to 30 fathoms. Bardsey Island studs it in the vicinity of Braich-y-Pwll, and is washed by a strong current setting from the south. The chief harbours are those of

CARDIGAN HEAD

Cardigan, Aberayron, Aberystwyth, Aberdovey, Barnmouth, Pwllbeli, Portmadoc, and Aberdaron.

Cardigan Head, a headland at the northern extremity of Pembrokeshire, on the left side of the mouth of the river Teifi, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Cardigan.

Cardigan Isle, an island in Cardiganshire, on the right side of the mouth of the river Teifi, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Cardigan. It measures about 35 acres, and is pastured by sheep.

Cardiganshire, a maritime county of South Wales, bounded on the west by Cardigan Bay, on the north by Merionethshire, on the north-east by Montgomeryshire, on the east by the counties of Radnor and Brecon, on the south by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. Its length north-eastward is 45 miles, its greatest breadth is 35 miles, its circumference is about 150 miles, and its area is 440,630 acres. It is the most primitive and the wildest county of South Wales. The coast for the most part is low and rather tame. The interior, except in three valleys, has little level land, includes vast sweeping ranges of hills, and is largely mountainous. The south-western portion may, comparatively speaking, be called low country, while the north-eastern is high, and culminates in Plynlimmon. Some parts contain grand scenery in varieties of the picturesque, but the upland parts generally exhibit a dreary sameness. The river Dyfi or Dovey goes to the sea on the northern boundary, the river Teifi goes to the sea on the southern boundary, and the Rheidol, the Ystwith, the Mynaeb, the Ayron, the Dothi, the Claerwen, the Eilan, the Berwyn, the Gwyrai, the Lery, and other streams water the interior. Lakes are numerous, but none of them are large. Rocks of the lower Silurian series occupy the entire area. Metal mines of high celebrity, yielding great wealth, were worked in the 16th century, were for a long time almost wholly abandoned, and afterwards partially resumed. Lead, zinc, and silver are the chief ores, and copper ore also is found. Slate for roofs and floors is worked.

The soil in much of the valleys is peat or vegetable mould, in the soils among the uplands chiefly stiff clay, with mixture of light loam, on the higher grounds of the lowland tracts generally a light sandy loam, from 4 to 12 inches deep, and on the uplands, for the most part, a coarse, shallow, barren detritus. About one-half of the entire area is waste. Tolerably good farming is practised in the valleys of the Teifi and the Ayron, and in some other parts. Lime is brought from Pembroke, and much used as a manure, but sea-weed and peat-ashes also are much used. Barley and oats are the chief crops, while wheat, rye, pease, beans, potatoes, and turnips also are raised. The arable farms average about 150 acres. Farm buildings have been improved. Butter and pork are produced for the market. The cattle are a small, hardy, black breed; the sheep also are small, but have begun to be improved by crosses with the Southdowns, the Leicesters, and the Dorsets, and the horses seldom exceed 14 hands in height, but are strong and hardy.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1893.

CROPS.	ACRES.	LIVE STOCK.	NO.
Corn Crops,	54,713	Horses—Used solely for Agriculture,	8,068
Green Crops,	12,895	“ Unbroken,	5,918
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 40,694		“ Mares kept for Breeding,	1,298
Permanent Pasture,	163,024	Cows and Heifers in Milk or Calf,	26,518
Bare Fallow,	782	Other Cattle,	43,441
Orchards,	48	Sheep,	238,123
Market Gardens,	18	Pigs,	19,451
Small Fruit,	30		
Nursery Grounds,	19		
Woods and Plantations, 15,758			

Ancient woods were extensive, but have been nearly all swept away. Oak, ash, and alder are native trees, and some large plantations of larch have been made. The only manufactures of any note are woollens and gloves for local use. The Whitland and Cardigan and the Carmarthen and Cardigan branches of the G.W.R. give facilities to the south-eastern and the southern borders, and the Cambrian and the Manchester and Milford railways give facilities to the northern and central districts. Good roads connect the towns, and traverse much of the interior.

The county contains three municipal boroughs, namely, Aberystwyth, Cardigan, and Lampeter. It has one court of 332

CARDINGTON

quarter sessions, and is divided into nine petty sessional divisions. The boroughs of Aberystwyth and Cardigan have separate commissions of the peace, but no separate courts of quarter sessions. The county contains 97 entire civil parishes and part of one other parish. The county returns one member to the House of Commons. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, and a county council consisting of 48 councillors and 16 aldermen. It is in the South Wales judicial circuit and the western military district. The assizes are held at Lampeter. The county is in the diocese of St David's, and, with parts of adjoining counties, forms an arch-deaconry. Population in 1801, 42,955; in 1821, 57,784; in 1841, 68,766; in 1861, 72,245; in 1881, 70,270; and in 1891, 62,630; of the administrative county, 63,467.

According to the census returns issued in 1893, the chief occupations of the people of the county were:—Professional, 1805 males and 659 females; domestic, 194 males and 7697 females; commercial, 1405 males and 27 females; agricultural, 11,099 males and 1992 females; fishing, 59 males; industrial, 8804 males and 4213 females; and “unoccupied,” including retired business men, pensioners, those living on their own means, and others not specified, 5306 males and 24,565 females; or a total in the county of 28,672 males and 39,153 females. The largest number of men employed in any one industry was—farmers, 4354; and agricultural labourers, 4261. The chief occupations of women are, domestic service, with a total of 6336; and those of milliner and dressmaker, 1903. There were also in the county 104 blind persons, 26 deaf, 72 deaf and dumb, and 183 mentally deranged. There were 61,624 persons able to speak only the Welsh language, and 17,111 who could speak both Welsh and English.

The territory now forming Cardiganshire was anciently part of Dimetia. It had an important station of the Romans called Lovenium at Llano, near Trefaron, and was nominally included in their Britannia Secunda. The Danes harassed it in 987 and 1071. The Normans came into it in 1092, but were driven out in 1097. Henry I. granted it to the Strongbows, Henry II. restored it to Prince Rhys, and Edward I. in 1284, on the overthrow of the last Llewelyn, united it to England. Monuments of the ancient inhabitants occur at Ysptyty-Cyfyfyn near Lampeter, Llanarth near Aberayron, and in other places. The Roman road called Sarn-Helen went through Lovenium toward Penals and Carnarvon. Fortifications stood at Cardigan, Aberystwyth, Ystradmeiric, Lampeter, Llanrhysted, Kileennin, Dinorlh, Abererion, Castell-Gwalter, Castell-Flemish, Moyddyn, Penweddie, Aberayron, and a number of other places. A famous abbey stood at Strata Florida, now Ystrad-Flar, on the Roman Way, and monastic houses stood at Cardigan, Llanrhysted, Lampeter, and Llanewi-Brefi.

Cardington, a village and a parish in Bedfordshire. The parish is bounded on the N by the river Ouse, the village being about a mile from the river, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE from Bedford. It has a station on the M.R., and a post and money order office under Bedford; telegraph office at the railway station. The parish includes the township of Eastcotts, which is noticed separately. Acreage of civil parish, 2523; population, 438; of the ecclesiastical parish of Cardington St Mary with Eastcotts, 1268. Cardington House is known also as Howard's Villa, because a portion of it was at one time the residence of John Howard, the philanthropist. The manor and most of the land belong to the Whitbread family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £250 with residence, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is a building of stone chiefly in the Perpendicular style, but with a central Early English tower. It contains some ancient tombs and brasses, and a mural tablet to John Howard. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and at Cotton End, a hamlet in Eastcotts, there is a Baptist chapel. There is a brewery at Cardington, and some pillow-lace is still made.

Cardington, a village and a parish in Salop. The village stands on a pleasant spot under the Caradoc and Cardington Hill, 4 miles ENE of Church Stretton. It has a post and money order office under Church Stretton (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Church Stretton (R.S.O.). Acreage of parish, 6685; population, 565. The parish includes also the townships of Broome Chatwall, Conley,

Enclmarsh, Holt-Preen, Lydley-Heys, Plaish, Willstone, and part of Gretton. Fine clay and quartz for the potteries are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £210 with residence. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1867; it has an embattled tower, and contains an ancient monument and some brasses. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a partially endowed school.

Cardinham, a parish in Cornwall, on the river Fowey, 3 miles NNE of Bodmin Road railway station, and 4 E by N of Bodmin. It has a post and money order office under Bodmin; telegraph office, Bodmin. Acreage, 9634; population, 590. The manor belonged to Robert de Cardinham, ancestor of the Lords Dinham, and has traces of an ancient castle. Glyn, a beautiful place on the Fowey, is the seat of Lord Vivian, and contains an early portrait by Reynolds, which opened the way to his career as an artist. Cardinham Bury is an ancient circular entrenchment. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; net value, £365 with residence. The church is good, and has a brass of a priest. In the chancel there is an unusually handsome old cross. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a Free Methodist chapel at Millpool.

Cardiston. See CARDESTON.

Car Dyke, a cut in the fens of Lincolnshire, from Thnrby northward to Sleaford Canal. It is 20 miles long and 60 feet wide, extended formerly to the rivers Welland and Witham, and is thought with good reason to have been a work of the Romans. Rennie the engineer, who examined this canal, said he had never seen more judicious and well-laid out work than this of the ancients.

Careby, a parish in Lincolnshire, on a branch of the river Glen, half a mile SW of Little Bytham station on the G.N.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W.S.W. of Boynr. It has a post and money order office under Stamford; telegraph office, Little Bytham (R.S.). Acreage, 1501; population of the civil parish, 149; of the ecclesiastical, 266. The living is a rectory united with the perpetual curacy of Holywell and Anby in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £331 with residence. The church, a structure of stone in the Early English style, has a western Norman tower and some interesting monuments.

Carew or Carey, a village and a parish in Pembroke-shire. The village stands on a creek of Milford Haven, 4 miles ENE of Pembroke. In the village is a very ancient and beautiful cross, probably Saxon or Danish, of a single shaft 14 feet high, covered with Runic carvings. The parish comprises 5095 acres of land and 499 of water and foreshore, and its post town is Pembroke. Population, 720. The manor belonged to the princes of South Wales, was given as a dowry with Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, to Gerald de Windsor, passed to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, gave entertainment to the Earl of Richmond on his way to Bosworth Field, was soon afterwards the scene of a great tournament, the first show of its kind in Wales, and belongs now to the Hon. Robert Craumer Trollope of Crowcombe, Somerset. A fortress stood here in the times of the Welsh princes, additions were made in the Edwardian period, and a magnificent mansion was added to this in the time of Henry VII. Some part of the ancient fortress seems still to exist in a shattered, ivy-clad bar-bican, and the shell of the added mansion still stands, and is one of the finest ruins in Wales. The architecture is rich Late Perpendicular, the windows are large, square, and lantern-like, and the great hall has a lofty porch, and measures 104 feet by 20. The chapel, the only roofed portion remaining, appears to date from the reign of Edward II. The castle was garrisoned for Charles I. in the Civil War, but was taken in 1644, and afterwards dismantled. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £197 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. It is held in plurality with Redberth or Rhydyberth, formerly a hamlet of Carew, but now a distinct parish; net value, £72, also in the patronage of the Bishop of St David's. The church belongs to the Decorated period, with good Perpendicular tower, and contains monuments of the Carews and others.

Carey, a locality in Ballingham parish, Herefordshire, 1 mile SW of Ballingham village, with a post office under Ross; money order and telegraph office, Hoarwithy.

Carfan. See PRISK AND CARFAN.

Cargo, a village in Stanwix parish, Cumberland, on the river Eden, adjacent to the Silloth railway, 3 miles NW of Carlisle, forming part of the ecclesiastical parish of Rock-cliff with Cargo.

Carham, a village, a township, and a parish in Northumberland. The village stands near the banks of the Tweed, something more than half a mile from the Scotch border, 1 mile from Carham railway station on the N.E.R., and 4 miles from Cornhill, in a WSW direction on the public road to Kelso. The parish comprises the townships of Carham, Downham, Learmonth, Mindrum, Moneylaws, Presson, and Wark, and the hamlets of Hagg, Shidlaw, Sunnilaws, Titehill, Wark Common, Wark West Common, Howburn, and Presson Hill. Post, money order, and telegraph office, Coldstream. Area of the parish, 10,608 acres of land and 104 of water; population, 1043. The Earl of Tankerville is lord of the manor. Carham Hall, a modern Elizabethan mansion, is the seat of the Huntley family. Shidlaw Hill and other offsets of the Cheviots are in the south, and command charming views. A house of black monks, a cell to Kirkham Priory in Yorkshire anciently stood here, and was burned by the Scots under Wallace, whose place of encampment is still called Wallace's Croft. Three sanguinary battles were fought in the parish, one at an early period between the Saxons and the Danes, the other two in 1018 and 1370 between the English and the Scots. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne; net value, £216. The little church is a neat modern building, dedicated to St Cuthbert, in good order, but with no architectural pretensions.

Carhampton, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Somerset. The village stands near the coast, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ESE of Dunster, and 1 from Blue Anchor station on the West Somerset and Minehead branch of the G.W.R. It dates from ancient times under the name of Carumtune, and has a post office under Taunton; money order and telegraph office, Dunster. The surface of the parish is diversified with glen and hill. Acreage, 2788; population of the civil parish, 405; of the ecclesiastical, 612. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £280 with residence. The church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is ancient, interesting, and good, and contains a screen. The tower was rebuilt in 1872, and contains a peal of six bells. Rodhuish, a detached part of this parish, was amalgamated for civil purposes only with Withycombe in 1884. In the NE corner of the parish is an old manor-house called Marshwood, formerly the residence of the Luttrell family, and in the W is Knowle House, formerly belonging to the Battersby family.

Carisbrooke, a village and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The village stands on an affluent of the river Medina, 1 mile SW of Newport, was formerly the capital of the island and a market town. A Roman station seems to have been here, and previously perhaps a British city. The presence of the Romans here, or even anywhere in the island, which had been doubted, was fully proved in 1859 by the discovery of a Roman villa of about 120 feet by 50 with two large halls, tessellated pavements, a semicircular bath, a hypocaust, some coins, and a few small articles. An early fortress crowned an adjacent hill, 239 feet high, and was taken in 530 by Cerdic the Saxon. A castle on the site of this was built by William Fitz-Osborne, the first Norman lord of Wight, rebuilt in the time of Henry I. by Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, enlarged in 1262-1293 by Isabella de Fortibus, repaired and outwardly strengthened by Elizabeth, used as a state prison by Cromwell, and made then the prison of Charles I. and his children, long occupied by the governor and the garrison of the Isle of Wight, allowed eventually to go greatly to decay, and subjected to considerable restoration. The site is very fine, the appearance of the castle is picturesque, and a walk of about a mile goes round it, commanding delightful views. The encompassing bastions, faced with stone, are of the time of Elizabeth; the entrance, by archway stone bridge, and machicolated gatehouse with flanking circular towers, is partly of the time of Edward IV., partly of the time of Elizabeth; the range of building containing Charles I.'s prison rooms, on the left past the gatehouse, belongs to the later years of the 15th century; the polygonal keep, on a moated mound, in the north-east corner of the inner court, was probably the work of Richard de Redvers; the great hall, now divided into two storeys and otherwise modernised,

is Early English, and was probably the work of Isabella de Fortibus; and the chapel, at right angles with the hall, seems to have been constructed along with it, and was long desecrated and afterwards restored. The castle well is a regular excavation through solid rock, and famous for its depth, reputed to be 300 feet, though really no more than 145, and is covered by a structure of the 15th century which has been restored. Sir William Davenant, the poet, was confined in the castle. It is the property of the Crown, and the public are admitted on payment of a small fee.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Bowcombe, Billingham, and part of Chillerton, Parkhurst Forest, with part of Parkhurst Prison, and the Albany Barracks. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newport (Isle of Wight). Acreage, 8823; population, 9115. A priory was founded near the church by Fitz-Osborne, attached to the Benedictine abbey of Lire, and given by Henry V. to his new establishment at Sheen. The living is a vicarage with the chapelry of Northwood annexed in the diocese of Winchester; value, £847, in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford. The church was built by Fitz-Osborne, deprived of its chancel and north aisle in the time of Elizabeth, has a fine tower with pinnacles and an octagonal turret, and contains two interesting monuments of Lady Wadhiam and William Keeling. The perpetual curacy of St John and that of St Nicholas-in-the-Castle are separate charges. There is an Congregational chapel. A Dominican priory for 18 nuns was built in 1867 at a cost of £12,000, defrayed by the Countess of Clare. The workhouse for the whole of the island is situated in this parish.

Cark, a village on the west coast of Morecambe Bay, in Lancashire, 2 miles SW by S of Cartmel, with a station on the Furness railway. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Cark-in-Cartmel under Carnforth.

Carikin, a hamlet forming part of the township of Carikin and Foreett, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 8 miles NNE of Richmond. Acreage of township, 2270; population, 181.

Carlton, an extra-parochial tract in Cumberland, 10 miles ESE of Carlisle.

Carlbury, a hamlet in Coniscliffe parish, Durham, on the river Tees, 1 mile from Piercebridge station on the N.E.R., and 5½ miles WNW of Darlington. Limestone is worked.

Carlby, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the river Glen and the G.N.R., 1 mile from Essendine station on the G.N.R., and 5 miles NNE of Stamford, which is the post town; money order office, Essendine; telegraph office, Essendine railway station. Acreage, 1433; population, 149. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £283 with residence. The church is an ancient edifice of stone in the Early English style.

Carlocoates, a hamlet in Thurstone township, Penistone parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile W of Penistone. Post town, Sheffield. There is a chapel of ease.

Carles-Work or **Carl Wark**, thought to be an old British fort, on the moors, between Castleton and Hathersage, in Derbyshire. It is in some parts 8 feet high.

Carlton, a village in the township and ecclesiastical parish of St John Upperby, Cumberland, adjacent to the Newcastle railway, 3 miles SE of Carlisle, which is the nearest railway station.

Carlton, a part of the township and parish of Drigg, Cumberland, on the river Mite, near the coast, 2 miles NNE of Ravenglass, and 2½ from Drigg station on the Furness railway.

Carlton, a hamlet in Penrith parish, Cumberland, on the river Eamont, 1 mile SSE of Penrith town and station. Carlton Hall was formerly the seat of the Carletons, and belongs now to the Coppers.

Carlton, a small village and a township, formed into a parish in 1869, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile S of Pontefract, under which there is a post office; money order and telegraph office, Pontefract. Acreage, 589; population, 317. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; value, £150 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Pontefract.

Carlton or Carleton-in-Craven, a village and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Aire, near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the M.R.,

2 miles SW of Skipton, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 2317; population, 1644; of the ecclesiastical, 1182. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £308 with residence. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The rectory of Lothersdale is a separate benefice. An hospital, founded in 1700 by Mr Spence, has an endowment producing £350 a year, increased by a further bequest of £17,000 in 1871. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Carleton, Durham, Leicester, Notts, Suffolk, and Yorkshire. See CARLTON.

Carleton or Carlton, a village and a township formed into an ecclesiastical parish from that of Snaith, in the W. R. Yorkshire, near the river Aire and the Goole railway, 1½ mile N of Snaith. The village has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and a station on the Hull and Barnsley railway. Acreage, 3681; population, 759; of the ecclesiastical parish, 779. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £205 with residence. Patron, the Vicar. The church was built in 1863. There are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Carleton-Forehoe, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Yare, 2 miles NE of Kimberley station on the G.E.R., and 3½ N by W of Wymondham, which is the post town and telegraph office; money order office, Barnham Broom. Acreage, 734; population of the civil parish, 130; of the ecclesiastical, 237. The living is a rectory, with Crownthorpe annexed, in the diocese of Norwich; value, £129 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Kimberley. The church is a small building of stone in the Perpendicular style, with a square tower, and was repaired in 1839, and reset in 1876.

Carleton, Great and Little, a township in Poulton-le-Fylde parish, Lancashire, adjacent to the Blackpool railway, 1 mile SW of Poulton station on the Preston and Wyre Joint railway. Post town, Preston, *via* Poulton. Acreage, 2012; population, 417. There is an endowed school.

Carleton-Rode, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 4 miles NW from Tivetshall station on the G.E.R., and 5 SE from Attleborough, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, New Buckenham. Acreage, 2695; population, 677. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £530 with residence. The church is an edifice of flint in the Perpendicular style. It was restored in 1877-83. There is a Baptist chapel.

Carleton-St-Peter, a parish in Norfolk, near the river Yare, 3 miles NNW of Loddon, and 2½ SW by S of Backenham station on the G.E.R. Post town, Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Loddon. Acreage, 786; population of the civil parish, 77; of the ecclesiastical, 253. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Ashby, in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £176. The church is an ancient structure of flint in the Early English style.

Carlin-How, a hamlet in Brotton parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire. It has a station on the N.E.R., and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Brotton.

Carlinghow, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in Batley township and parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 6½ miles NW of Wakefield. There is a post and money order office (T.S.O.), and a station on the L. & N.W.R. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £200 with residence. Patrons, the Vicars of Batley and Brown-hill alternately. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 3887.

Carlisle, a city in Cumberland, and a diocese in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. The city stands on the river Eden, between the rivers Petteril and Caldew, on the great western line of communication both by rail and road from England to Scotland, within a mile of the Roman Wall, 3½ miles SSE of Gretna, and 301 NNW of London. Eight railways give it communication with all parts of Great Britain. All of them meet in a central station, which is one of the largest in England.

History.—A town of the Brigantes stood on the city's site, and bore the name of Caer-Lywelydd, which the Romans made into Luguvalium. This was shortened by the Britons into Luel, and again prefixed with Caer, their word for a fort, and the name Caer-Luel passed in course of time into Carleol and Carlisle, which is the only town on English soil

which bears a purely British name. Roman altars, inscriptions, vases, coins, and other relics have been found within the city, and Roman roads went from it to north, south, east, and west. A British capital succeeded the Roman station. The Cumbrian king Arthur figures in two famous ancient ballads—the one on the marriage of his knight Sir Gawaine, the other entitled the “Boy and the Mantle”—as having held his court at Cardueil or Carlisle. But the great battle of Ardderyd or Arthuret on the Esk in 573 subjected the Cumbrian Britons to the kingdom of Strathclyde. In 605 they were defeated by the English of Bernicia. The Northumbrian king Egfred conquered them, and founded at Carlisle a religious house, and placed it under the See of Lindisfarne. The Danes took and wasted the town in 875. William Rufus found it a ruin, drove out Dolfin its ruler, added it to the English kingdom, and ordered the castle to be built; he or Henry I. encircled the town with a wall. Stephen resided some time in it, and greatly improved its defences. The Scots besieged it under their kings David I., Malcolm IV., William the Lion, and Alexander II., and held possession of it during an aggregate of 18 years. Edward I. retreated to it from Falkirk in 1298, convoked his barons and knights at it in 1300, and held his last Parliament in it in 1307. It snuffered much and often in the subsequent wars, resisted a siege in 1315 by Bruce, and both then and afterwards endured great disaster. It also figured in the raid in 1388 which led to the battle of Otterburn, and served for ages as the main bulwark in the west against the Scottish forays. Mary Queen of Scots was brought here in custody; Kinmont Willie, the notable Border trooper, celebrated in song and story, was rescued from duance here by a bold exploit of Scott of Buccleuch; and “Hugbie the Graeme,” Hobbie Noble, and other famous Scottish reivers, were here put to death. The city endured much in the troubles which followed the Reformation, stood a siege of nine months in 1644–45 from General Leslie’s army, and was held by Prince Charles Edward in 1745 from the time of his advance into England till after the retreat of his main force to Scotland. Executions in it during about two centuries were numerous, and those which followed the affair of Prince Charles Edward were rendered memorable and ghastly by the fixing of the heads of the victims on the city gates.

Site and Streets.—The city occupies a swell or gentle eminence in the midst of an extensive, fertile, well-wooded plain, and is so encircled by the three rivers on which it stands as to be almost an island. The environs are all rich low country, profusely adorned with water, culture, parks, and mansions. The higher points, both within the city and around it, command a brilliant panorama, away to the North-umberland hills, the Scottish mountains, Criffel beyond the Solway, and the group of Skiddaw. The exterior of the city, as seen from various approaches, presents a striking appearance, and looks as if combining modern elegance with remains of antiquity. The interior, as entered from the railway station, seems entirely, neatly, and briskly modern. The castle, which most prominently links it with the past, does not come immediately into view, and the cathedral, which also speaks largely of the past, has been so outwardly renovated as to appear almost new. The three principal streets, English Street, Scotch Street, and Castle Street, diverge from the market-place, adjacent to the central railway station, and are wide and handsome. Other streets are straight, airy, and well built; and the city, as a whole, seems little different from a well-planned, lively, thriving, modern town.

Public Buildings.—The court-houses and the county jail form a grand suite of buildings, and were erected after designs by Smirke at a cost of about £100,000. The court-houses stand partly on the site of what was called the citadel, comprising two very strong circular towers for defending the city gates, and they themselves form two circular Gothic towers, on opposite sides of the south end of English Street. The county jail stands partly on the site of the garden of a blackfriary, was partly remodelled and principally rebuilt in 1869, and now has capacity for 112 male and 56 female prisoners. An elegant bridge of five elliptical arches spans the Eden on the great road to the north, was erected by Smirke at a cost of upwards of £70,000, and is connected with the city by an arched causeway, nearly one-

fourth of a mile long. Two smaller bridges span the Caldew, and one the Petteril. The central railway station, immediately south of the site of the citadel, presents a neat front to Court Square, is a long, spacious, well-contrived arcade, and contains handsome refreshment and waiting rooms. The news-room and library is a modern Gothic building, erected by subscription, from a design by Rickman. Many tall chimney stalks are conspicuous objects. Other noticeable things are a market-cross of 1682, a quaint picturesque old town-hall, where the magistrates’ court and the city sessions are held, and where the city council and other bodies meet, a statue of the late Earl of Lonsdale on a pedestal in Court Square, a statue of Mr Steele in Market Square, and a theatre. The corporation own both the gas and water works, and of the profits obtained therefrom have recently built public baths. They have also completed, about three years ago, the largest and finest covered market in the North of England, at a cost of £50,000 or £60,000. Outside the town they have built large and complete public slaughter-houses. They completed in 1893 the task of converting Tallie House, a fine 17th century mansion, into a school of art, free library, museum, and art gallery, at a cost of £20,000. Many fine buildings, residential and otherwise, are due to private enterprise.

The Castle.—The fortress built by William Rufus occupied a site which must in all ages have been utilized for defence. Buildings were added to it or erected adjacent by several kings, forming fortifications, prison, and palace, and all were called the castle; but they have in recent times been greatly altered. The site is a bold but not high eminence, overlooking the Eden, and commands one of the best prospects which the city or the environs afford over the rich surrounding country. The entrance is through an embattled gateway, with the ancient portcullis, and a defaced sculpture over it; this admits to the outer ward, now disfigured by modern barracks and offices. A half-moon battery formerly defended the inner court, but is now dismantled. The entrance to the inner ward is through another tower; in this ward the great keep stands, and is a lofty massive tower, but has been converted into an armory. The palace also stood in this ward; in its long hall Edward I. held his Parliaments, but it was destroyed in 1827; the chapel was turned into barracks in 1835, and a small staircase is the only part of it that remains. Sir William Wallace rested a night under the castle gate, and Waverley, in Sir Walter Scott’s novel, watched from the gatehouse Fergus MacIvor going out to execution.

The Cathedral.—This was originally the church of an Augustinian priory, commenced in 1092, completed in 1101, and converted into a cathedral in 1133; it has undergone sweeping changes, and great recent restorations. “The cloisters have disappeared, but the entrance-gateway and the fraty or refectory remains. The gateway has a circular arch, with an inscription recording it to have been built by the prior, Christopher Slee. The fraty was recently restored by Mr Street, R.A., and contains a curious stone chair with impanelled foliated ceiling, most absurdly called the confessional. It is the *pulpitum* for the readers at meals. The fraty is now used as the chapter-room. The cathedral is cruciform, and has a square embattled tower 127 feet high rising over the intersection of the cross. The nave and the transepts are Norman, narrow and without aisles. Their columns are very massive, each 17½ feet in circumference, and 14 feet 2 inches high. The nave was deprived of about 90 feet of its length in the time of Cromwell to yield material for the erection of guardhouses and batteries, and the rest of it was afterwards closed with a wall and rebtied up as a parish church, which it had always been. The transepts measure 124 feet in length and 28 feet in width, and the north one is now used as the consistory court. The choir was built at great expense, with vast effort, by aid of money obtained through sale of indulgences and remissions, in the reign of Edward III. Most of it is Early English, but the east end is Decorated. Its length is 137 feet, its width 71 feet, and its height 75 feet. The east end shows rich grandeur of design, having a most magnificent central window, with bold buttresses, crocketed pinnacles, and gable crosses. The interior is arranged in side aisles and central aisle, with triforium and clerestory. The columns are clustered, and the

capitals are adorned with carved figures and flowers indicative of the occupations of the seasons. The clerestory has a rich parapet pierced with foliated circles. The great east window, as seen in the interior, has been pronounced by many competent judges the finest decorated window in the kingdom. It measures 60 feet by 30, contains nine lights, and is filled in the head with surpassingly rich flowing tracery. The windows of the side aisles have a corresponding character. A row of beautiful arcades appears below them, and is continued all round the walls. A very fine organ, erected in 1856, stands above the entrance to the choir. The stalls are embellished with tabernacle-work in carved oak, black with age. The bishop's throne and the pulpit are modern and not so rich in design, yet elegant and stately. The screens in the aisles show some curious legendary paintings from the histories of St Augustine, St Anthony, and St Cuthbert. A fine mural monument to Dr Paley, simply recording his name and age, appears in the north aisle, and monuments to Bishops Bell, Law, Smith, Robinson, Barrow, Waldegrave, and Goodwin, Dean Close, and other distinguished men, are in other parts. A small chapel, dedicated to St Catherine, founded and endowed by John de Capella, a citizen of Carlisle, stands in the angle between the chancel and the south transept. The deanery stands within the precincts of the cathedral. It was built by Prior Senhouse in 1507, and contains a fine apartment used as a drawing-room, with a remarkably ornate ceiling in carved emblazoned oak."

Churches.—St Mary's Church formerly occupied the cathedral nave, but was removed from its ancient and historical position to a new building about thirty years ago. St Cuthbert's Church is a plain structure of 1778, on the site of a previous very old one, and has a monument to Chancellor Carlyle. Trinity Church, in Caldewgate, and Christ Church, in Botchergate, are handsome structures of 1830, each with a tower and spire, and are remarkable for having their altars at the west end. St Stephen's and St John's are beautiful edifices of 1865, the former in Early and Decorated English, the latter in pure Early English. St James' and St Paul's are also new churches. Value of each, £300. Patrons of the first four, the Dean and Chapter; of St Stephen's and St Paul's, the Bishop; of St John's and St James', five trustees. The nonconformists possess several large and handsome churches, while the Roman Catholics erected in 1893 a fine church (to supersede an older structure), which is dedicated to Our Lady and St Joseph. It is a building of the Perpendicular style, and occupies one of the finest sites in the city. A rectory is connected with it.

Schools, &c.—The grammar school was founded in 1546 by Henry VIII., but it was reconstructed about 1882, when large new buildings were built for it, partly from public subscription, partly from funds supplied by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A girls' high school was recently founded. There is a school of art, which will presently move into new premises in Tullie House. The infirmary was built by subscription in 1828, but was enlarged and the accommodation doubled in 1878. It is an imposing pile, situated in the west of the town, where are also a fever hospital and a home for incurables. The dispensary, a very old-established charity, is within the town. There are two work-houses, both in the city.

Trade, &c.—The cotton trade, once the staple trade, has almost disappeared from Carlisle. The chief manufactures now carried on are hat-making, biscuit-making, lithographic printing, brewing for colonial export, and iron-founding. These and the railways employ very large numbers of hands. The corn, seed, and bacon trades have attained large dimensions. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and fairs on 26 Aug., 19 Sept., and the first and second Saturday after 10 Oct. The city was formerly connected with the Solway by a ship canal, now superseded by the Silloth railway, and it ranked as a seaport, with Allonby and Port-Carlisle as creeks or sub-ports, but the custom-house has been removed, and Carlisle is a creek to Whitehaven. The city has a head post office, several banking offices and first-rate inns, and publishes several newspapers.

The Borough.—The city is a borough by prescription, was chartered by Henry II., is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, and sends one member to Parliament. Its borough limits, both for government and for

representation, comprise the townships of Botchergate and English Street in St Cuthbert parish; the townships of Scotch Street, Fisher Street, Castle Street, Abbey Street, and part of Caldewgate, in St Mary parish; and the extra-parochial place of Eaglesfield Abbey. Assizes are held generally three times a year. Population of the municipal borough, 39,176; of the parliamentary, 38,112. The city gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family.

The Diocese.—The see was founded in 1133 by Henry I. The first bishop was Æthelwald, the king's confessor, and among his successors have been De Everdon, De Kirkby, Merks, Ogilethorpe, Usher, Nicolson, Sterne, Vernon Harcourt, and Goodwin. The bishop's income is £4500, and his residence is Rose Castle. The chapter comprises a dean (salary £1425), 4 canons (£700 per annum each), and 24 honorary canons. The diocese comprehends all Cumberland except Alston Moor parish, with Garrigill and Nenthead, all Westmorland, and the Lancashire deaneries of Cartmel, Dalton, and Ulverstone, and the ecclesiastical parishes of Beathay, Hawkshead, Satterthwaite, Lawray, Seathwaite, and Wray, and is divided into the three archdeaconries of Carlisle, Westmorland, and Furness. Population of the diocese, 424,913.

Carlisle, Old, a locality 2 miles S of Wigton, in Cumberland, the site of a Roman station, the name of which is unknown, on the Roman road from Carlisle to Ellenborough. Materials were taken from ancient buildings on it toward the erection of Wigton, and numbers of Roman relics have been found. It was the centre of a circular line of Roman camps, and although no traces of masonry are now visible, the position and extent of the fort can still be traced.

Carl-Lofts, a remarkable antiquity, either Druidical or Scandinavian, in Westmorland, near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 2 miles S of Shap. It was originally an enclosure about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long and 30 yards wide, by lines of unhewn granite blocks of great size, with a terminating circle about 40 feet in diameter of similar character, but it has been extensively demolished by blasting for building material, and by the forming of the railway.

Carlton, Cumberland. See CARLETON.

Carlton, a village and a township in Redmarshall parish, Durham, 4 miles NW of Stockton-upon-Tees, with a station on the N.E.R. Post town, Stockton. Acreage, 1501; population, 217.

Carlton, a village, a township, and a parish in Leicestershire, on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW by N of Market-Bosworth station on the Ashby and Nuneaton section of the M.R. Post town, Hinckley; money order and telegraph office, Market-Bosworth. Acreage, 747; population, 267. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £116 with residence. The church is a small building of brick in the Gothic style. There is also a small Primitive Methodist chapel.

Carlton, Suffolk. See KELSEALE-CUM-CARLTON.

Carlton, a village and a township in Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 5 miles SSW by W of Middleham, with a post and money order office (R.S.O.) under Middleham. Acreage, 2937; population, 199. The surface is the lower part of an upland vale, traversed by a tributary of the river Ure. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a school-chapel under the Vicar of Coverham.

Carlton, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire, on an affluent of the river Tees, 1 mile from Sexhow station on the N.E.R., and 3 miles SW of Stokesley, with a post office under Northallerton; money order and telegraph office, Stokesley. Acreage, 1358; population, 231. There formerly were extensive alum-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; value, £63 with residence. The church, restored in 1878, was destroyed by fire in 1881. There are a Wesleyan chapel and small churches.

Carlton, a hamlet in Pockley township, Helmsley parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles N of Helmsley. There is a small church.

Carlton, a village and a township in Guiseley parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Warp, 2½ miles SE of Otley, and 2 from Guiseley station on the M.R. Acreage, 1289; population, 104.

Carlton, a township and a parish formed from that of Roystone in the W. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to the Barnsley Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Staincross station on the M.S. & L.R.,

and 3 miles NNE of Barnsley, under which there is a post and money order office; telegraph office, Royston. Acreage, 1978; population, 1401. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of York; net value, £195 with residence. Patrons, trustees. There are extensive collieries near, also a Wesleyan chapel. The population is rapidly increasing.

Carlton, Wakefield, W. R. Yorkshire. See **LOFTHOUSE-WITH-CARLTON.**

Carlton, Pontefract, W. R. Yorkshire. See **CARLETON.**

Carlton or Carlton-cum-Chellington, a parish in Bedfordshire, on the verge of the county, near the river Ouse, 6 miles NE of Olney, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Turvey station on the M.R. It has a post office under Bedford; money order and telegraph office, Harrold. Acreage, 1530; population of the civil parish, 379; of the ecclesiastical, 474. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Chellington, in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £310 with residence. The church is an ancient edifice of stone in the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles. There is a Baptist chapel, which was built in 1760.

Carlton or Carlton-in-the-Willows, a hamlet, a township, and a parish in Notts. The township lies on the Nottingham and Lincoln railway, adjacent to the river Trent, 3 miles ENE of Nottingham, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Nottingham. Acreage, 1471; population of the civil parish, 6914; of the ecclesiastical, 3973. Many of the inhabitants are lace and stocking makers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; value, £430 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Carnarvon. The church was erected in 1885. It is a basilica—a grand and handsome structure—built by the late Earl of Carnarvon in memory of Countess Carnarvon. There are General Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Free Methodist chapels, a Roman Catholic church, opened in 1884, a Workmen's Club, with reading-room, concert hall, &c., a cemetery, formed in 1886, and a library.

Carlton-Castle, a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Authorpe station on the G.N.R., and 5 SE of Louth, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Louth. Acreage, 471; population, 27. A populous market-town was formerly here, enjoying many privileges. Sir Hugh Bardolph held the manor in the time of Henry I., and had a castle on one of three artificial mounds called the Castle hills. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Little Carlton; the tithes of the consolidated rectory are commuted at £199, and there are about 100 acres of glebe, situated in different parishes. The church is a small building in the Perpendicular style.

Carlton-Colville, a parish in Suffolk, on the East Suffolk branch of the G.E.R., between the rivers Loding and Waveney, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Lowestoft. It has a station on the railway, and a post office under Lowestoft; money order and telegraph office, Oulton Broad. Acreage, 2828; population, 1826. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £243 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Early Decorated style. It was restored in 1883. There is a chapel of ease, erected in 1884, and Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Carlton-cum-Willingham, a parish in Cambridgeshire, on the borders of Suffolk, 5 miles ESE of Six-Mile-Bottom station on the G.E.R., and 7 S of Newmarket, under which it has a post and money order office of the name of Carlton; telegraph office, Little Thurlow. Acreage, 2415; population of the civil parish, 324; of the ecclesiastical, 313. Lord Hampden is lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £180 with residence. The church of St Peter is a small ancient rubble building, in Early English style, consisting of chancel and nave; the bell turret contains two bells. It was in a very dilapidated state until restored in 1887.

Carlton-Curlieu, a village and a parish in Leicestershire. The village is 2 miles NE of Kibworth station on the M.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Market-Harborough. The parish includes also the township of Ilston-on-the-Hill, and it has a post office under Leicester; money order and telegraph office, Kibworth Harcourt. Acreage, 1406; population of the civil parish, 90; of the ecclesiastical, 344. Carlton-Curlieu Hall is a very fine old building in the Elizabethan style. The

living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £180 with residence, in the gift of the Palmer family. The church is a small building of stone in the Norman and later styles, and has some old monuments. It was restored in 1880.

Carlton, East, a parish in Norfolk, near Hethersett station on the G.E.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Wymondham. Post town, Norwich; money order office, Mulbarton; telegraph office, Hethersett. Acreage, 1226; population, 281. There were formerly two parishes, St Mary and St Peter. The two parishes were consolidated in 1860, and form a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £315. The church of St Peter was allowed to fall into ruin in the 16th century. The church of St Mary is a small building of flint and rubble. It was restored in 1881.

Carlton, East, a parish in Northamptonshire, near the river Welland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Rockingham station on the L. & N.W.R., and 7 E by N of Market-Harborough. Post town, Rockingham, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1573; population of the civil parish, 87; of the ecclesiastical, 92. East Carlton House is a fine country seat of the Palmer family, standing in a well-wooded deer park of about 100 acres. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £251 with residence, in the gift of the Palmer family. The church is modern, and has a tower.

Carlton, Great, a parish in Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Legbourne station on the G.N.R., and 6 ESE of Louth, under which it has a post office of the name of Carlton; money order and telegraph office, Louth. Acreage, 2402; population, 245. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £360 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church, rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1860, is a building of Ancaster stone in the Early English style, and there are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school. Carlton Lodge is a handsome mansion built in the Elizabethan style.

Carlton, Great, Lancashire. See **CARLETON, GREAT AND LITTLE.**

Carlton-Highdale, a township in Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire, in Highdale, 9 miles SW of Middleham. The nearest station is Leyburn on the N.E.R. It includes the village of Ilorhouse, and the hamlets of Gammersgill, Bradley, Woodale, and Hindlethwaite. Acreage, 10,138; population, 204. There are slate quarries. The surface is the upper part of a mountain vale, traversed by a tributary of the river Ure, and ascends in high bleak tracts, called Carlton Moors, at the boundary with the West Riding.

Carlton-Husthwaite, a small village, a township, and a chapelry in Husthwaite parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Husthwaite Gate station on the N.E.R. Post town, Thirsk. Acreage, 819; population, 149.

Carlton-in-Lindrick, a parish in Notts, containing two villages, North and South Carlton, and the hamlet of Wigthorpe. South Carlton stands 3 miles N of the M.S. & L.R. at Worksop, which is the nearest railway station. It was a place of some consequence before the Conquest, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Worksop. Acreage of the civil parish, 4054; population, 995; of the ecclesiastical, 970. The manor was given at the Conquest to Roger de Busli. Carlton Hall belonged formerly to the Cliftons and others, and passed to the Ramdens. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £571 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is partly Norman, has a lofty square tower, and was resealed with oak in 1892. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a meeting-room for Plymouth Brethren.

Carlton-Islebeck. See **CARLTON-MINIOTT.**

Carlton-le-Moorland, a parish in Lincolnshire, between the rivers Witham and Brant, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Swinderby station on the M.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Wavney station on the G.N.R., and 8 ENE of Newark, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Bassingham. Acreage, 2252; population of the civil parish, 277; of the ecclesiastical, with Stapleford, 424. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Stapleford, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint gross yearly value, £200 with residence. The church is an ancient structure of stone in the Elizabethan style, and there are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Carlton, Little, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 miles E of Legbourne station on the G.N.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Louth, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Louth. Acreage, 948; population of the civil parish, 135; of the ecclesiastical, with Castle Carlton, 165. The living is a rectory, with that of Castle Carlton annexed, in the diocese of Lincoln; tithe commuted at £199 with residence, and about 100 acres of glebe situated in various parishes. The church is a small building in the Early English style. There is a Free Methodist chapel.

Carlton, Little, Lancashire. See CARLETON, GREAT and LITTLE.

Carlton, Little or South, a hamlet in South Muskham parish, Notts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Newark.

Carlton-Miniott or Carlton Islebeck, a village and a township in Thirsk parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile from Thirsk station on the N.E.R., with a post office under Thirsk; money order and telegraph office, Thirsk. Acreage, 1552; population, 419. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is very old. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Carlton-Moors. See CARLTON-HIGHDALE.

Carlton, North, a parish in Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Saxelby station on the G.N. & G.E. Junction railway, and 5 NNW of Lincoln. Post town, Lincoln, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1840; population, 162. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net yearly value, £150, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Carlton, North and South. See CARLTON, WORKSOP, Notts.

Carlton-Rode. See CARLETON-RODE.

Carlton-Scoop, a parish in Lincolnshire, on a branch of the river Witham, 1 mile NE from Honington station on the G.N.R., and 6 miles NNE of Grantham, under which it has a post office; money order office, Caythorpe; telegraph office, Honington. Acreage, 1372; population of the civil parish, 231; of the ecclesiastical, 374. Carlton-Scoop Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln, with that of Normanton annexed; joint net value, £400 with residence. The church is a building of stone partly in the Norman style, and there is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Carlton, South, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 miles NNW of Lincoln. Post town, Lincoln, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1947; population, 137. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross yearly value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, an ancient structure of stone, was thoroughly repaired and restored in 1859. It contains a monument with alabaster effigies of Sir John Monson, 1593, and Jane, Lady Monson, 1625.

Carlton, South, Notts. See CARLTON, WORKSOP, and CARLTON, LITTLE or SOUTH.

Carlton-on-Trent, a village, a township, and a parish formed from that of Norwell, in Notts, on the river Trent, at a ferry, and on the G.N.R., 7 miles N of Newark, with a station on the railway and a post office under Newark; money order and telegraph office, Sutton-on-Trent. Acreage, 922; population, 185. Carlton House is the seat of the lord of the manor and chief landowner. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £160, in the gift of the Bishop of Manchester. The church is modern, in the Early English style, and has a tall spire.

Carlton-with-Ashby, Norfolk. See CARLETON-ST-PETER.

Carlton-with-Fosham, a hamlet in Aldbrough township and parish, E. R. Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Hornsea.

Carlyon, a locality 2 miles S of Truro, in Cornwall, the reputed birthplace of Sir Tristram, the companion of King Arthur.

Carmarthen, a market-town, a municipal and parliamentary borough, the head of a county court district and poor law union, the capital of the county, a county borough, and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The town stands on the river Towy, 9 miles NNE of its mouth, 32 SE of Cardigan, 38 ENE of Pembroke, 217 from London (by Brecon), and 236 by the G.W.R. It has two stations on the G.W.R., the town station and Carmarthen Junction, and has also

a station on the Central Wales section of the L. & N.W.R. The Manchester and Milford and the Pembroke and Tenby railways form a junction with the G.W. system here. The river Towy is navigable to it for sea-borne vessels. It was known to the Romans as Maridunum, and for a long time to the Welsh as Caer-Fyrdyn. It figured as the capital of Wales till the removal of the princes to Dynevor in 877, and it retained the chancery and the exchequer of South Wales from the annexation of the Principality till the abolition of the Welsh jurisdiction. A Roman station is said to have been established here. A castle of the Welsh princes succeeded the Roman station; occupied the brow of a hill rising abruptly from the river; was extended and strengthened into a fortress almost impregnable; included a citadel, interior buildings, exterior towers and bastions, and a strong encompassing rampart on a ground-plan nearly square; was taken in 1113 by Gruffydd ab Rhys, in 1140 by Owen Gwynedd, in 1215 by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, in 1223 by the Normans under the Earl of Pembroke, in 1405 by Owen Glendower, and in the civil wars of the 17th century by the Parliamentarians under Laugharne; was dismantled in 1648 and converted into a prison, and continued to be used as a prison till 1787, when a portion of it left standing was incorporated with the county gaol. The famous reputed magician Merlin was a native, and a spot 3 miles distant is alleged to have been the place of his entombment by the Lady of the Lake, and bears the name of Merlin's Cave. Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex; Lewis Bayly, chaplain to James I., afterwards Bishop of Bangor; and Sir William Nott, who captured Ghuznee in the Afghan War, also were natives. Sir Richard Steele spent his later years partly in a house of the town which was converted into the Ivy Bush Hotel, and partly in a house in the vicinity called Ty-Gwyn, and composed here his "Conscious Lovers" and other pieces.

The town occupies irregular ground sloping to the river, and commands extensive and beautiful views. It is about a mile long and half a mile broad, and is well paved and drained. Several of the streets are very narrow, some have been partially widened, and the best contain many good houses. A lovely public walk, called the Parade, is at the upper end, overlooking a fine reach of the river. A grand view of the town itself, the picturesque vale of the Towy, and the ruins of Dynevor Castle, is got from Groegar Hill, celebrated in the descriptive poem of Dyer. The guild-hall, in the middle of the town, is a large building with a spacious court-house, in which the assizes are held, containing portraits of Sir Thomas Picton and Sir William Nott, and rooms for the meetings of the grand jury and petty sessions, and for the transaction of municipal business. The prison for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan occupies the site of the old gaol, and is a handsome stone edifice. The county police station is adjacent. There are commodious general markets and a cattle market. A bridge of six spacious arches, with four auxiliaries, spans the river. A bronze statue of Sir William Nott, on a granite pedestal, is in front of the guild-hall, and an obelisk to the memory of Sir Thomas Picton, in room of a monument by Nash pulled down in 1846, is at the west end of the town. There is a monument in Llamas Street to the memory of the officers and men of the 23rd Foot (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), who fell in the Crimean War. Barracks for about 1500 men are in Picton Terrace at the west entrance of the town, near Picton's monument. The lunatic asylum, for the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, is a handsome building of Welsh sandstone in a commanding situation; the site and grounds cover about 46 acres, and there is accommodation for over 500 patients. The county and borough infirmary was opened in 1858. The parish church of St Peter is a large plain edifice, ancient and originally cruciform, but renovated and altered, has a lofty square tower, and contains a fine altar-tomb, said to be the largest in the kingdom, to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who died in 1527, a monument to Bishop Farrar, who was burnt in the market-place in the reign of Mary, and another to Sir William Nott, and a brass to Sir Richard Steele. The old colours of the 23rd Foot (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) are in the chancel. St John's Church, a chapel of ease to St Peter's, was built in 1889 for Welsh services. St David's is a separate ecclesiastical parish, constituted in 1843. The church is a large edifice in the

Gothic style, built in 1837 and since considerably enlarged. Christ Church, a chapel of ease to this church, was erected in 1869. Llanllwch is an ecclesiastical parish within the borough of Carmarthen. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to St Peter's. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Unitarian, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. There is a cemetery of 10 acres, with two mortuary chapels, under the control of a burial board. The grammar-school, founded in the 17th century by Bishop Owen, has £20 from endowment, with three exhibitions. The South Wales and Monmouthshire Training College for Schoolmasters, founded in 1847, stands $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of the town, and is a very handsome edifice, raised at a cost of £8000. There are also a training college for Presbyterian and Congregational ministers, and a school of art. There are assembly rooms, a literary and scientific institution, with library and reading rooms, a local museum, and a workhouse.

The town has a head post office, a railway station, three banks, publishes three weekly newspapers, and is the capital of the county, the seat of assizes, of petty sessions, and of quarter sessions. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, cattle markets on the first Wednesday of the month, and cattle fairs on 15 April, 3 and 4 June, 10 July, 12 Aug., 9 Sept., 9 Oct., and 14 and 15 Nov. Some manufacture is carried on in flannel, malt, ropes, and leather, much business is done in connection with numerous copper and tin works, and coal and lead mines in the neighbourhood, and considerable traffic exists in the export of agricultural produce, and import of miscellaneous goods. Vessels of about 300 tons can come up to the quay. Steam communication is maintained with Bristol and Liverpool. The town was created a borough by Edward I., and a county by James I.; it has a jurisdiction and a sheriff distinct from the shire. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and unites with Llanelli in sending a member to Parliament. It has a separate commission of the peace and a separate court of quarter sessions. Population of Carmarthen (1841) 9526, (1861) 9993, (1881) 10,514, (1891) 10,300. The town gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Leeds.

The whole parish comprises 5160 acres; population, 10,338; of the ecclesiastical parish of St Peter, 4678. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £268 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The vicarages of St David's and Llanllwch are separate charges. Population of St David's ecclesiastical parish, 4317. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop alternately; net value, £300 with residence. The living of Llanllwch is a vicarage in the gift of the bishop of the diocese; gross value, £257 with residence. Population, 1460.

Carmarthen Bay, a large bay of South Wales, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, and Glamorgan. It opens from the Bristol Channel, between Giltart Point and Worms Head, measures 13 miles east-south-eastward across the entrance, makes a somewhat semicircular sweep, with offsets at the Towy and the Barry rivers, and penetrates about 9 miles from the line of entrance to the Towy's mouth. Caldy Island lies at the west side of the entrance, the Cefn-Sidan sandbank spreads over the north-eastern portion, and the ports of Tenby, Saundersfoot, Carmarthen, Pembrey, and Llanelli are on the minor baylets or rivers. Caldy Island forms a natural breakwater, and lights are there and elsewhere to guide the navigation.

Carmarthenshire or **Caermarthenshire**, a maritime county of South Wales, bounded on the W by Pembrokeshire, on the N by Cardiganshire, on the E by Breconshire, on the SE by Glamorgan, on the S by Carmarthen Bay. It is the largest county in the Principality. Its length, north-eastward, is 53 miles; its greatest breadth, 33 miles; its circuit, about 165 miles; its area, 587,816 acres. A low tract, reclaimed from the sea, lies round Langharne; another low tract lies along the Towy; a great congeries of hills and uplands fills most of the interior; a range of mountains, striking away to Plynlimmon in Cardiganshire, is in the north; and a loftier range, forming the main part of the Black Mountains or Forest Fawr, culminates in the Carmarthen Van or Beacon (2596 feet), the highest peak of which (2631 feet) is over the border in Breconshire. The chief rivers are the Towy, with

the Gwili, the Cothi, the Bran, the Sawdde, and the Cennin; the Taf, with the Gynin and Cywyn; the Teifi, on the boundary with Cardigan; the Llwherch, on the eastern boundary to the sea; the two Gwendraeths, and the Amman. The Towy has a course of about 50 miles in Carmarthenshire. Several lakes occur, of no great size, yet full of interest either to the angler or to the tourist. Lower Silurian rocks form the northern and the central districts; upper Silurian rocks form narrow belts in the SE; old red sandstone rocks form a considerable belt on the coast, from the western boundary to the east of the Towy, and thence east-north-eastward; and the rocks of the carboniferous series, rich in the coal measures, constituting part of the great coal-field of South Wales, form all the tracts on the SE, both sea-board and inland. Lead ore, copper ore, ironstone, slate, building-stone, fire-stone, and dark blue marble are worked, and there are numerous collieries.

The soils on the higher tracts over all the different kinds of rocks are, for the most part, rather poor, while those in the valleys, especially in the lower parts of those of the Towy and the Taf, are in general very fertile. About one-third of all the land is waste. Peat is the only fuel throughout much of the uplands, and crushed coal, mixed with clay, and formed into balls, is the chief fuel used in the other tracts. The enclosures are chiefly of stone. Oats are the chief grain crop, both for home use and for exportation. Botter and hacon are sent from dairy tracts to market. The cattle are chiefly a small or middle-sized native breed; but in some of the best parts of the valleys are large kinds from other counties. The sheep were formerly small, but have been much improved by crosses with the Southdowns.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1893.

Crops.	Acres.	Live Stock.	No.
Corn Crops,	58,018	Horses—Used solely for Agriculture,	11,897
Green Crops,	10,021	“ Unbroken,	7,307
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, &c.,	28,548	“ Mares kept for Breeding,	1,642
Permanent Pasture,	343,710	Cows and Heifers in Milk or Calf,	51,189
Bare Fallow,	730	Other Cattle,	67,508
Orchards,	160	Sheep,	243,464
Market Gardens,	14	Pigs,	29,372
Small Fruit,	40		
Nursery Grounds,	34		
Woods and Plantations,	22,316		

A large export trade is carried on in coal, stone, and iron, and some manufactures exist in woollens and leather. The G.W.R. brings Carmarthenshire into communication with England and London, *via* Bristol, the Severn Tunnel, and Swansea. From Carmarthen a branch runs to Llandysyll, and another runs from Llanfallteg Junction to Cardigan. The L. & N.W.R. has a branch from Carmarthen to Llandilo, runs thence jointly with the G.W. to Llandovery, and thence connects with Shrewsbury and Crewe. The Manchester and Milford railway to Aberystwyth is brought into connection with the G.W. system at Pencader, and the Pembroke and Tenby railway connects with the G.W. system at Whitland. Short mineral lines run north from Kidwelly, Pembrey, and Llanelli.

The ancient county is divided for parliamentary purposes into two divisions; it also includes the Carmarthen district of boroughs, consisting of the contributory boroughs of Carmarthen and Llanelli. The administrative county includes the municipal boroughs of Carmarthen, Kidwelly, and Llandovery. It has one court of quarter sessions, and is divided into eight petty sessional divisions. The borough of Carmarthen has a separate commission of the peace and separate court of quarter sessions. The county contains eighty entire civil parishes and part of one other, and seventy-five entire ecclesiastical parishes and districts, and parts of seven others. It is included entirely in the diocese of St David's. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, and a county council consisting of fifty-one councillors and seventeen aldermen. It is in the western military district, and the South Wales judicial circuit. The assizes are held at Carmarthen. Population (1801) 67,317, (1821) 90,239, (1841) 106,326, (1861) 111,796, (1881) 124,864, (1891) 130,566.

According to the census returns issued in 1893, the chief occupations of the people of the county were:—Professional, 1936 males and 943 females; domestic, 190 males and 7885 females; commercial, 2644 males and 28 females; agricul-

tural, 9105 males and 1444 females; fishing, 106 males and 39 females; industrial, 21,688 males and 5556 females; and "unoccupied," including retired business men, pensioners, those living on their own means, and others not specified, 6880 males and 31,255 females; or a total in the county of 42,549 males and 47,150 females. The largest number of men employed in any one industry was, tin workers, 5612; coal miners, 3808; farmers, 36,63; agricultural labourers, 3211; and general labourers, 1516. The chief occupations of women are—domestic service, with a total of 6738; millinery and dressmaking, 2578; and tin-plate working, 1173. There were also in the county 111 blind persons, 28 deaf, 67 deaf and dumb, and 702 mentally deranged. There were 63,345 persons able to speak only the Welsh language, and 36,937 who could speak both Welsh and English.

The territory now forming Carmarthenshire belonged to the Demetæ or Dyfed; was included in the Roman *Britannia Secunda*; afterwards formed part of *Ceredigion* or *Dynevor*; made very stout resistance to the Normans; gave way to the forces of Edward I.; and was not entirely subdued by England till the commencement of the 16th century. Traces of the early inhabitants still remain in the shape of cromlechs, as at *Dolwyn* near *Llanboidy*, inscribed stones, as the *Eidon Stone* at *Golden Grove*. Encampments, Roman stations, and Roman roads may also be traced. Ruins or remains of castles exist at *Dynevor*, *Dryslwyn*, *Llandovery*, *Carreg-Cinnen*, *Carmarthen*, *Llanstephan*, *Laugharne*, *Kidwelly*, and *Newcastle-Emlyn*, and remains of monasteries are at *Talley*.

The Eastern and Western parliamentary divisions of Carmarthenshire were formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and return one member each to the House of Commons. The population of the Eastern division was 49,003, and the Western 46,956. The Eastern division includes the following:—*Llandeilo* (part of)—*Bettws*, *Llandilofawr*, *Llandeibie*, *Llanfihangel Aberbythych*, *Llanfihangel Cilgarn*, *Llandeifisant*, *Llangathen*; *Llandovery*—*Cilycwm*, *Conwil Cayo*, *Llanerwys*, *Llanningat*, *Llanddauant*, *Llanfairyrbyn*, *Llaogadock*, *Llansadwrn*, *Llanwrda*, *Mothwy*, *Talley*; *Llanelly*; *Llanellwelly* (St Mary—*Witbout*), *Llaneddy*, *Llanelly*, *Llangennech*, *Llanou*, *Pembrey*. The Western division includes the following:—*Carmarthen*—*Abergwili*, *Abernant*, *Conwil Elvet*, *Kidwelly* (St Mary—*Within*), *Llanarthney*, *Llanddarog*, *Llandeifelig*, *Llangain*, *Llangenneirne*, *Llanguncock*, *Llangunnor*, *Llanllawddog*, *Llanpumpant*, *Llanstephan*, *Merthyr*, *New Church*, *St Ishmael*; *Llanboidy*—*Castle Dyran*, *Cilymaenllwyd*, *Eglwys-fair*, *Egremont*, *Heulllan Angoed*, *Kiffing*, *Llanboidy*, *Llandissilio*, *Llanfallteg*, *Llangan*, *Llauginning*, *Llanglydwen*, *Llanwinio*, *Mydri*; *Llandeilo* (part of)—*Llanegwad*, *Llanfynydd*; *Llandovery* (part of)—*Llansawell*, *Pencarreg*; *Llanfihangel-ar-Arth*—*Brechfa*, *Llanfihangel-ar-Arth*, *Llanfihangel-Rhos-y-Corn*, *Llanllwni*, *Llan-by-ddar*; *Newcastle-Emlyn*—*Cenarth*, *Cilrhedyn*, *Llangeler*, *Pembor*, *Treleach-ar-Bettws*; *St Clears*—*Eglwys Cymmin*, *Laugharne* (parish), *Laugharne* (township), *Llandawke*, *Llandilo Abercwin*, *Lladowror*, *Llanfihangel Abercwin*, *Llansadurnen*, *Marros*, *Pendine*, *St Clears*; *Carmarthen*—municipal borough.

Carmeirs or **Cairnmeirs**, a valley in Cornwall, descending from the hills of *Hensbarrow*, south-eastward, past *Lusulan*, to the vicinity of *St Blazey*. It is traversed by a romantic stream, and by a railway from the china-clay works of *Hensbarrow* to the *Harbour of Par*, is flanked by granite cliffs and tors in picturesque arrangement, has in one part a grand cascade through a wood, and presents finer groups of scenery with water, wood, and rock, than any other valley of Cornwall.

Carmel Head, a headland at the NE side of the entrance of *Holyhead Bay*, 7 miles NNE of *Holyhead*, in *Anglesey*.

Carn, a Celtic name signifying "a heap or a prominence," and used as a prefix.

Carnaby, a township, a village, and a parish in E. R. Yorkshire, on the *Hull* and *Scarborough* branch of the N.E.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of *Bridlington*, with a station on the railway, and a post office under *Hull*; money order and telegraph office, *Bridlington*. Acreage, 1944; population of the civil parish, 200; of the ecclesiastical, 308. The living is a vicarage, united with *Fraisthorpe* and held with *Boynton*, in the diocese of *York*; value, £66. The church is an

ancient building in the *Perpendicular* style, and has a good *Later English* tower. The nave of the church was restored in 1892-93. There is a *Wesleyan chapel*.

Carnaton, a seat $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of *St Columb*, in *Cornwall*. It belonged in the time of *Charles I.* to *Attorney-General Noy*.

Carnarvon or **Caernarvon**, a borough, the head of a poor law union, and the county and assize town of *Caernarvonshire*. The town stands at the mouth of the river *Seiont*, on the SE side of the *Menai Strait*, in the parish of *Llanbellig*, 9 miles SW by S of *Bangor*, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ from *London*. The Roman station *Segontium* was at *Llanbellig*, within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, on the road to *Beddgelert*. It occupied a quadrangular area of about 7 acres, on the summit of an eminence gradually sloping on every side, and was defended with strong walls of masonry. Extensive portions of these walls, on the south side, still exist, and traces of a Roman villa and baths were discovered in 1835. Roman coins and other relics also have been found, and one of the coins is that of *Vespasian*, struck at the capture of *Judea*. A strong fort, some remains of which are still standing, was near the *Seiont*, to secure a landing-place at high water; other outposts, which can still be traced, were on the opposite side of the *Seiont*; a well in the vicinity still bears the name of *Heleua*, supposed to have been the wife of a cousin of *Constantine the Great*; and a very strong, conspicuous, circular, artificial mound on the sea-shore, where Roman coins have been found and which is now called *Dinas-Dinlle*, was the chief outpost. The Welsh appear to have called it *Caer-Seiont* and *Caer-Custeint*—"the fort of the *Seiont*" and "the fort of *Constantine*;" and on building a strength of their own in its vicinity, within a district then named *Arfon* (that is, opposite *Mona* or *Anglesey*), called this *Caer-yn-Arfon*, now changed into *Carnarvon*. The Welsh princes had their seat here till 873, when they went back to *Aberffraw*. *Edward I.* took possession of it in 1282, and came in person and founded a castle here in 1284; and his son, the *Prince of Wales*, afterwards *Edward II.*, was born here in the same year. Walls were built round the town in 1286; the castle continued to be in progress in 1291; both the walls and the castle were much demolished at *Madoc's* insurrection in 1295, and were afterwards re-founded; and the grandest part of the castle, called the *Eagle Tower*, was built by *Edward II.*, and finished in 1322. *Owen Glendower* besieged the place in 1402, but failed to take it. In *Henry VIII.'s* reign, having become much dilapidated, it was restored. Both parties in the civil wars of *Charles I.* repeatedly took and retook it, till the *Parliamentarians* eventually got the mastery. The castle still stands on strong ground at the west end of the town, has been carefully repaired, is the property of the *Crown*, and is governed by a constable and deputy-constable. It covers about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and forms an irregular oblong. The external walls are very high, contain a lofty series of galleries, and are pierced by numerous loop-holes or arrow slips. There are thirteen great towers, of pentagonal, hexagonal, and octagonal designs. The very massive pentagonal *Eagle Tower*, guarding the mouth of the *Seiont*, is so called from the mutilated figure of an eagle, which was one of *Edward's* crests. This majestic tower, which is 124 feet high, has three turrets, and its battlements display a mutilated series of armed heads. A small room in this tower was assigned by tradition as the birthplace of the first *Prince of Wales*, but it has been shown from the public records that this portion of the castle was not built till *Edward II.'s* own reign. A staircase of 158 steps leads to the top of the *Eagle Tower*, from which a magnificent view of the *Menai Straits* and the mountains of *Snowdon* is obtained. In front of the noble Gothic main entrance, which is flanked by a tower on each side, is a mutilated statue of *Edward I.* sheathing a sword, with a defaced shield under his feet. The grooves of four portcullises remain. The interior, which was divided into two wards, is a mere shell; the state rooms were fitted with spacious windows and elegant tracery, of which little is left.

The environs are strikingly picturesque, comprise good views of the *Menai Straits* and the *Suowdon* and *Yr Eifl* Mountains, and contain charming drives and walks. The *Twt* (*Toot*) *Hill*, a rocky mound immediately adjacent, resembles the *Calton Hill* of *Edinburgh*, and commands a brilliant panoramic prospect. The town walls, defended by

many round towers, remain nearly complete round all the circuit, but have mainly become private property, and are much blocked up by houses, and only a small part of their summit, adjoining the church, is available for the public, but a broad pleasant terrace runs on the outside of them from the north end to the quay, and forms a fashionable promenade. The town consists of ten streets inside the walls, and more than double that number outside, with many handsome villas. The guild-hall, over the east town-gate, was erected in 1874. The county hall is nearly opposite the main entrance to the castle. The West or Golden Gate of the town is close to the sea, and is occupied by the Royal Welsh Yacht Club-house. Another tower of the town walls forms portion of the county gaol, another formerly a portion of the North Wales Training College, and another the vestry of St Mary's Church. In the market-place is a handsome statue to Sir Hugh Owen, who did so much for intermediate education in Wales. There is a large pavilion near Twt Hill capable of holding 7000 persons, and used for Eisteddfod meetings, &c. The market house is a modern erection. The custom house stands at the south end of the terrace; a pier and landing-slip are at the north end, and the harbour extends under the walls of the castle and along the north side of the town. There are four churches, and Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. The Church of St Mary, at the NW corner of the town walls, was formerly the garrison chapel. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Llanbegg, in the diocese of Bangor; joint net value, £326. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church at Llanbegg is a very ancient and interesting building.

The town has a head post office, a railway station, two banks, police station and workhouse, is the capital of the county, with assizes, sessions, and militia headquarters, and publishes six weekly newspapers. Area of the municipal borough, 2214 acres; population, 9804. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on 4 March, 15 May, 26 June, 11 Aug., 23 Sept., 9 Nov., and the first Friday of Dec. A steam ferryboat runs to the opposite shore of Anglesey; steamers ply to Menai Bridge, and there is also communication by steamer with Beaumaris, Llandudno, and Liverpool. The harbour has a pier and landing-slip, and admits vessels of 400 tons. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1893 was 225 (30,474 tons). The entries and clearances each average 1700 (140,000 tons) per annum. The railway from Carnarvon forms a junction at Bangor with the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W. system, and the Carnarvonshire section of that line forms a junction with the Cambrian railway at Afon-wen, and with the North Wales narrow gauge railway to Rhyd-ddu at Dinas. The chief exports are slates and copper ore, and the chief imports timber, coal, and foreign produce. The town was chartered by Edward I., is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. It unites with Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, Nevins, and Pwllheli in sending a member to Parliament. The borough has a separate commission of the peace, and is divided into two wards. Its limits include about three-fourths of the parish, and extend in some directions 2 miles from the town. It is the headquarters of the 4th battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Royal Carnarvonshire Militia). The town gives the title of Earl to the family of Herbert.

Carnarvon Bay, an offset of the Irish Sea on the west coast of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire. It commences between Holyhead on the north and Braich-y-Pwll on the south, measures 30 miles across the entrance, has a somewhat triangular outline, and penetrates 17 miles eastward to the SW mouth of the Menai Strait.

Carnarvonshire or Carnarvonshire, a maritime county of North Wales, bounded on the north by Beaumaris Bay and the Irish Sea, on the north-east by Denbighshire, on the south-east and the south by Merionethshire and by Cardigan Bay, on the south-west by Carnarvon Bay, and on the north-west by the Menai Strait, dividing it from Anglesey. Its length south-westward is 55 miles, its greatest breadth 23 miles, its circuit about 150 miles, its area 361,097 acres. The part between Cardigan Bay and Carnarvon Bay, 28 miles long, and diminishing in breadth from 13 miles to a point, is the peninsula of Lleyn, and the other parts are mainly filled with the vales and mountains of Snowdonia. Much of the Lleyn peninsula is low country, parts of the other seaboard

also are low, yet these tracts abound in bold picturesque diversities, while the mountains of Snowdonia, regarded either in the group or in detail, are the richest for grandeur, force, and beauty in the British Isles. The Conway river goes along the north-eastern boundary to the sea; the Maclino, the Lledr, and the Llugwy fall into the Conway; the Glas-Llyn, a romantic stream, goes to Cardigan Bay; and the Seiont and the Gwrfai descend from Snowdon to the Menai Strait. Numerous lakes lie among the mountains, and innumerable rivulets run around their bases. Cambrian and Silurian rocks, with vast and manifold protrusions of erupted rocks, fill nearly all the area. The Cambrian form considerable belts in the north-west and the south-west; the lower Silurian spread from the middle west, through all the centre, to the south and the east; and the upper Silurian form a small tract in the north-east. The erupted rocks range from granite through all the traps to the simply volcanic, and include great uplifted masses of clay-slate and other schists. Old red sandstone appears on the coast from Conway to Bangor, also in Braich-y-Pwll, and carboniferous limestone appears in Orme's Head and in a strip along part of the Menai Strait. Copper, lead, and zinc are worked, roofing slates in vast quantities are quarried, and millstone and ochre are found.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1893.

CROPS.	Acres.	LIVE STOCK.	No.
Corn Crops,	19,158	Horses—Used solely for	
Green Crops,	8,716	“ Agriculture,	4,712
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 24,244		“ Unbroken,	2,879
Permanent Pasture,	141,458	“ Mares kept for	
Bare Fallow,	127	“ Breeding,	615
Orchards,	87	Cows and Heifers in Milk	
Market Gardens,	55	“ Or Calf,	22,809
Small Fruit,	62	Other Cattle,	32,454
Nursery Grounds,	30	Sheep,	239,749
Woods and Plantations, 11,654		Pigs,	20,948

Wheat is grown in a few fertile spots on the seaboard, but oats, barley, and potatoes are the chief crops. Husbandry in general has been much improved. The black cattle are smaller than those of Anglesey; the native sheep are a very diminutive breed, but have been improved by judicious crossing. Butter, wool, and lambs are sent to the market, and stockings, flannel, and coarse woollen cloth are manufactured. The Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R. goes along the northern seaboard; a branch runs down the valley of the Conway from Llandudno Junction to Bettws-y-Coed and Festiniog, and another branch from Bangor to Carnarvon and thence to Afon-wen, where it forms a junction with the section of the Cambrian railway between Pwllheli, Criccieth, and Portmadoc. From Bangor and Carnarvon are short offshoots of the L. & N.W. system to Bethesda and to Llaaberis respectively. From Dinas Junction on the line from Carnarvon to Afon-wen, the North Wales narrow gauge railway runs into the heart of the Snowdon district to Snowdon station, which is connected by coach with Beddgelert. From Portmadoc, also connected by coach with Beddgelert, runs another narrow gauge or “toy” railway, the Festiniog, to Blaenau Festiniog.

The county is divided for parliamentary purposes into two divisions, each returning one member. It also includes the Carnarvon district of boroughs, consisting of the contributory boroughs of Bangor (city), Carnarvon, Conway, Criccieth, Nevins, and Pwllheli. The county includes four municipal boroughs, namely, Bangor (city), Carnarvon, Conway, and Pwllheli. It has one court of quarter sessions, and is divided into six petty sessional divisions. The borough of Carnarvon has a separate commission of the peace, but no separate court of quarter sessions. The county contains 71 entire civil parishes and parts of two others. It is included partly in the diocese of Bangor and partly in that of St Asaph. The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, a high sheriff, and a county council consisting of 48 councillors and 16 aldermen. It is in the Western Military district, and in the North Wales judicial circuit. The assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Carnarvon. Population (1801) 41,521, (1821) 58,099, (1841) 81,093, (1861) 95,694, (1881) 119,319, (1891) 118,204, of whom 56,496 were males and 61,708 females; of administrative county (1891) 117,233.

According to the census returns issued in 1893, the chief

occupations of the people of the county were:—Professional, 2525 males and 1299 females; domestic, 371 males and 9920 females; commercial, 3919 males and 55 females; agricultural, 9561 males and 799 females; fishing, 119 males and 1 female; industrial, 21,701 males and 4978 females; and “unoccupied,” including retired business men, pensioners, those living on their own means, and others not specified, 7912 males and 35,391 females; or a total in the county of 46,108 males and 52,413 females. The largest number of men employed in any one industry was, slate quarriers, 7661; agricultural labourers, 4696; farmers, 2914; general labourers, 2455; seamen, &c., 1236; and stone quarriers, 1196. The chief occupations of women are, domestic service, with a total of 8890; and those of milliner and dressmaker, 2251. There were also in the county 98 blind persons, 41 deaf, 83 deaf and dumb, and 164 mentally deranged. There were 78,780 persons able to speak only the Welsh language, and 28,330 who could speak both Welsh and English.

The Southern or Eifion, and Northern or Arfon parliamentary divisions of Carnarvonshire were formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and return one member each to the House of Commons. Carnarvon boroughs also send one member. The population of the Southern Division is 42,816, and of the Northern, 45,816. The Southern Division includes the following:—Carnarvon (part of)—Bettws-Garnon, Clynog, Llanfabeig, Llandwrog, Llanfaglan, Llanfairisgar, Llanllyfni, Llanrug, Llanwnda; Eifionydd or Portuadoc—Beddgelert (part), Criccieth, Dolbenmaen, Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Penmorfa, Treffys, Ynyscynhaïarn; Pwllheli—Aberdaron, Abercirch, Bodferin, Bodvean, Bottwrog, Brycroes, Cargiuch, Ceidio, Denio, Edeyrn, Llanafellaiarn, Llanarmon, Llanbedrog, Llandegwning, Llandudwen, Llanengan, Llanfawelrhys, Llanfihangel-Bachellet, Llanglan, Llangwadd, Llangybi, Llanistyn, Llannor, Llanystumdwy, Meillteyrn, Nevin, Penllech, Penrhos, Pistill, Rhiw, Tydweiliog; Carnarvon, municipal borough. The Northern Division includes the following:—Carnarvon (part of)—Llanberis, Llanddeiniolen; Bangor—Aber, Bangor, Llandegai, Llanfairfechan, Llanllechid; Conway—Caerhun, Conway, Dolgarrog (township), Dwygyfylchi, Eirias (township), Eglwysrhos, Gyffin, Llanbedr Cegin, Llandadno, Llangelynin, Llangwstein, Llysfaen, Maenan (township); Nant Conway—Bettws-y-Coed, Dolwyddelan, Eidda (township), Llanrhydwyn, Penmachno, Trefriw, Trewydr (township).

The territory now forming Carnarvonshire belonged anciently to the Cangi and the Ordovices, was included by the Romans in their Britannia Secunda, and formed part of Venedotia or Gwynedd. It was the chief theatre of the successive and protracted struggles of Romans, Saxons, Normans, and English for the subjugation of Wales, and it possessed the stoutest means for offering resistance. Its natural defences, themselves of the highest order, were so strengthened by artificial strongholds as to make the parts of it around Snowdon one vast mountain fortress. The passage of the Conway was guarded by Cestell-Deganwy; the pass of Bwlch-y-dduau, by a fort at Caerhun; the northern seaboard by the great hill camp of Pennmaen-Mawr, and by forts at Aber and in Nant-Francon; the pass of Llanberis, by Dolbadarn Castle; the pass under Mynydd-Mawr, by a fort overlooking it; and the passage over the Traeth-Mawr, or great sands, by the castle of Harlech in Merioneth on the one side, and by that of Criccieth on the other, with a watch-tower at Castill-Gwyvarch, and a fort at Dolbenmaen. Snowdonia thus could not be entered without a siege, or penetrated without encountering the double resistance of artificial defences and stupendous natural fastnesses, and it in consequence was the scene of continued and desperate warfare, because the last retreat of unconquered freedom.

Cromlechs occur at Bachwen, Cefn-Amlwch, Capel Garmou, and Dolbenmaen, and other Celtic antiquities exist, while many more have been destroyed since the latter part of the 18th century. Several large ancient British camps or forts, especially at Deganwy, Dolbenmaen, Dinas-Dinorwig, Dinas-Dinlle, Braich-y-Dinas, and Trer-Caeri, still exist. Roman stations stood at Conovium (Caerhun) and Segontium (near Carnarvon); a branch of the northern Watling Street joined the main Roman road at Caerhun; the Sarn-Helen Way went from Carnarvon to Herira-Mons in Merioneth; and many camps and Roman antiquities have been found. The

castles of Carnarvon and Conway are two of the finest extant specimens of their class in the kingdom, and those of Dolbadarn and Criccieth still present features of interest. Vestiges of monastic houses are at Bangor, Beddgelert, Clynog-Vawr, Maenan, and Bardsey, and a large ancient church is at Clynog. Conway and Carnarvon present the finest examples, after Chester, of town walls to be found in the kingdom.

Carn Brea, a railway station in Coruwall, on the G.W.R., 306 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) In the vicinity is Carn Brea, a rocky eminence, 740 feet in height, supposed to have been one of the chief seats of the Druids.

Carnedd-Dafydd and **Carnedd-Llewellyn**, two peaks of Snowdonia, in Carnarvonshire, 5 miles NW and NNW of Capel-Curig. They have altitudes of 3430 and 3482 feet, and are joined by a narrow ridge, 2 miles long. Both peaks command a magnificent prospect, embracing Beaumaris Bay, the Menai Straits, Anglesey, Bardsey Island, Carnarvon and Cardigan Bays, Snowdon, Cader Idris, and other mountains.

Carnedd-Hengwn, a defile $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Barmouth, in Merionethshire. Two large cairns are here, one of them containing six kistvaens. It was probably the burial-place of an ancient town, the remains of which may still be seen near Llyn Irdryn, a lake in the neighbourhood.

Carnedd-Llewellyn. See **CARNEDD-DAFYDD**.

Carnforth, a village, a township, and a parish in Lancashire, on the Furness, L. & N.W., and Midland railways, 6 miles NNE of Lancaster, with an important junction railway station and a head post office. Acreage, 1459; population, 2680. The living is a perpetual curacy attached to Warton, in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £300. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels; also extensive gravel pits. A subterranean brook bursts up here after having run 2 miles under ground from a limestone cavern at Donald-mill-hole. There are large hematite ironworks.

Carn-Galva, a hill on the coast of Cornwall, 5 miles NNW of Penzance. It is beautifully crested with granite, commands a good view, and is considered the finest hill in the Land's End district.

Cargiuch, a parish in Carnarvonshire, on the river Erch, 4 miles NW of Nevin, 4 N of Pwllheli, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Afon-Wen station on the Cambrian railway. Post town, Llithfaen, under Pwllheli. Acreage, 1404; population, 103. The church is small.

Carn-Llechart, a stone circle in Llangafelach parish, Glamorgan, near the top of Mynydd-Maen-Coch, in the neighbourhood of Swansea. It is in a state of almost perfect preservation.

Carn-Madryn or **Fadryn**, a hill 7 miles W by S of Pwllheli, in Carnarvonshire. It is 1221 feet high.

Carn-Marth, a hill in the south-eastern vicinity of Redruth, in Cornwall. Its height is 757 feet. An excavation in the side of it, called Gweanap-pit, was the scene of Wesley's famous preaching to the miners, and it is still used by the Wesleyans for an anniversary celebration, generally attended by upwards of 20,000 persons.

Carnmenellis, an ecclesiastical district in Cornwall, on the river Kennal, near the Cornwall railway, 4 miles S of Redruth, which is the post town. Population, 1676. Carnmenellis Hill here is 822 feet high. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; value £220.

Carn-Minnis, a hill 3 miles W by S of St Ives, in Cornwall. Its height is 805 feet, and it commands an extensive view.

Carno, a river, a village, and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The river rises near the watershed with the Dyfi, and runs 9 miles south-eastward to the Severn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ N of Llanidnam. A part of a Roman road is visible close to the village. The village stands on the river, 10 miles W by N of Newtown, and has a station on the Cambrian railway, and a post office (R.S.O.) The parish comprises the townships of Derlwyn, Llyssyn, and Trawscod. Acreage, 11,004; population of the civil parish, 772; of the ecclesiastical, 779. Great part of the surface is mountainous. Remains of an entrenchment, called Caer-y-Noddfa, are contiguous to the village. A battle, decisive of the sovereignty of North Wales, is said to have been fought in 949 at the village. The

living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £140 with residence. The church occupies the site of an old one of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, and was built in 1807. There are disseoting chapels.

Carno, a locality in the southern vicinity of Crickhowell, in Breconshire. Ethelbal, king of Mercia, on his invasion of Wales in 728, was met and defeated here by the Britons.

Carnon, a stream and a village in Cornwall. The stream runs 4 miles south-eastward, down a valley, to the head of a creek of Falmouth harbour, 4 miles N of Falmouth. Great tin stream works were carried on at its mouth, over a space 300 yards wide, upwards of a mile long, some distance into the bed of the estuary, and backed round to keep off the water, but have been abandoned. The village stands a short way up the stream, and has extensive works for preparing arsenic from arsenical pyrites.

Caron-Isclawdd. See TREGARON.

Carperby-cum-Thoresby, a township in Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles E of Askrigg railway station. It has a post office under Aysgarth station (R.S.O.); money order, and telegraph office, Aysgarth. Acreage, 4915; population, 244. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a Friends' meeting-house.

Carr, a hamlet in Langhten-en-le-Morthen parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 5½ miles SW of Tickhill.

Carraton Hill, a hill 4 miles NNE of Liskeard, in Cornwall. Its height is 1208 feet. Prince Rupert's army camped on it in 1644.

Carre, The, a tributary of the river Parret, in Somerset.

Carreg-Cennen Castle, an ancient ruin 3 miles SE of Llandilofawr, in Carmarthenshire. It crowns a precipitous, isolated, limestone rock, nearly 300 feet high, overhanging the river Cenneo, almost surrounded by bare sandstone hills, and commanding extensive vista-views along valleys and to the sea. It covers a platform of fully an acre, is inaccessible on all sides except one, and must in old times have been almost impregnable. Its history is not known, and its origin has been ascribed variously to the ancient Britons and the Romans. The existing remains comprise two square towers, defending the entrance, a large round tower, and an octagonal tower, and do not appear to be older than the time of Richard II.

Carreg-Gwastad Point, a headland in Llanwnda parish, Pembrokeshire, 4½ miles WNW of Fishguard. A French force of 1400 men landed here in 1797, and were captured by a body of yeomanry under Lord Cawdor, the lord-lieutenant of the county.

Carreghova, a township in Llan-y-Mynech parish, Montgomeryshire, on the river Vyrnwy, near Offa's Dyke and the Montgomery Canal, 5½ miles SSW of Oswestry. Acreage, 1283; population, 465. Limestone is extensively quarried.

Carr-End, a hamlet in Bainbridge township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile SW of Askrigg.

Carr-Green, a hamlet in Darton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 3¼ miles NW of Barnsley.

Carrouse, a hamlet in Belton parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles N of Epworth.

Carrington, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Bowdon parish, Cheshire, on the Mersey, 1 mile N of Partington station on the Cheshire Lines railway, 5 miles NW of Altrincham, and 8½ SW of Manchester, with a post office under Manchester; money order and telegraph office, Flixton. Acreage, 2337; population, 568. The corporation of Manchester own extensive sewage farms and market gardens here. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1886. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £230. The church was erected in 1759. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Carrington, a small parish in Lincolnshire, in the fens, 5½ miles NW from Sibsey station on the G.N.R., and 7½ N of Boston, which is the post town; money order and telegraph office, Mareham-le-Fen and Stickney. Acreage, 3587; population of the civil parish, 605; of the ecclesiastical, 1491. It was formerly a township of Helpriugham, but was made parochial on the draining of Wildmore Fen in 1812, and named after Lord Carrington, the principal proprietor. By an order of the Local Government Board issued in 1880, Miningsby Fen Allotment, Asgarby Fen Allotment, and detached parts of Revesby, Boston Fen, Freiston Fen, Sever-

ton Fen, Handleby Fen, Tumby, Westville, Thornton-le-Fen, Fishtoft, Frith Bank, Skirbeck, West Keal, Sutby, and Bolingbroke were transferred to Carrington. The living is a vicarage with Frithville annexed in the diocese of Lincoln; value, £270, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, erected in 1816 and enlarged in 1872, is a plain building of brick in the Late Perpendicular style.

Carrington. See NOTTINGHAM.

Carr-Lane, a hamlet in North Brierley township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire, near Bradford.

Carrock-Fell, a mountain of the Skiddaw group in Cumbria, 3½ miles S of Hesketh Newmarket. Much of it is rocky and broken, many parts are interesting to the micrometrist, and on the summit, which has an altitude of 2173 feet, there is an imperfectly defined circle of stones, which is supposed to have surrounded a primeval fort.

Carrog, a township, with a station on the G.W.R. in Corwen parish, Merionethshire, 3 miles E of Corwen. It has a post office under Corwen; money order and telegraph office, Corwen.

Carrow, a hamlet in Trowse parish, Norfolk, within the city boundaries of Norwich.

Carrow, a hamlet in Simsoburn parish, Northumberland, on the Roman Wall, 4½ miles N of Haydon Bridge. Carrowburgh here was the Procolitia on the Wall where the Batavians cohort was stationed, and two Roman altars have been found.

Carrycoats, a township in Thockrington parish, Northumberland, 5 miles from Barresford station on the North British railway. Post town, money order, and telegraph office, Wark (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1722; population, 37.

Carshalton (pronounced *Casherton*), a village and a parish in Surrey, on the L.B. & S.C.R., 12 miles from London. The village stands on the river Wandle, which is here joined by several copious springs rising in the parish, and forming in the centre of the town a fine expanse of water in which there is good trout fishing. It was known at Domesday as Aulton, and was once a market-town. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) Acreage of the civil parish, 2926; population, 5425; of the ecclesiastical, 4374. Carshalton Park was formerly the seat of Sir N. Throckmorton, Dr. Radcliffe, and the Seaweas, and is now the seat of the Taylor family. The parish has flour, paper, and snuff mills, also some large ironworks. A spring over-arched with stone, close to the churchyard, is traditionally associated with Queen Anne Boleyn, and bears her name. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £270. The church is Early English, restored and enlarged in 1893 at a cost of £10,000, and contains a remarkable brass of Sheriff Gaynesford, who died in 1490, and three elaborate monuments of the 18th century. There are two mission churches, a police station, a large public hall, and a United Methodist chapel. The town is under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police, and is governed by a Local Board. It is supplied with water from works at Sutton.

Carsick-Hill, a hamlet in Upper Hallam township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles W of Sheffield.

Carsington, a village and a parish in Derbyshire, on the Peak railway, 2¼ miles W of Wirksworth railway station, and 5 W of Whatstandwell Bridge. Post town, Wirksworth under Derby. Acreage, 1141; population, 206. Limestone abounds, and lead ore occurs. Lead mines were worked by the Romans. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £130 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell. The church is small, and contains a very ancient font. Oldfield the nonconformist, and Farnsworth the translator of Machiavel, were rectors.

Carswell. See BUCKLAND, Berks.

Carter Fell, one of the Cheviots, on the boundary of Northumberland with Scotland, 16 miles NW of Otterburn. Its height is 1602 feet. A depression on its NE shoulder, called Carter Bar, is traversed by Watling Street, a principal inland route to Scotland, and was always a noted pass in the times of the Border forays. A smart skirmish took place in the vicinity of the pass, on the Red Swire in 1575, at a judicial meeting for redressing Border wrongs, and nearly kindled national hostilities between the Scottish king and Elizabeth. The skirmish is commemorated in a fine old ballad given in the "Border Minstrelsy."

Carter Knowle, a hamlet in Ecclesall Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Sheffield.

Carter Moor, a hamlet in Kirkley township, Ponteland parish, Northumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Morpeth.

Carthamartha Rocks, a group of picturesque limestone cliffs, 6 miles S of Llaneston, in Cornwall.

Carthorpe, a village and a township in Burneston parish, N. R. Yorkshire, near the river Swale, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bedale, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Sinderby station on the N.E.R., with a post office under Bedale; Kirklington is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2112; population, 310. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Cartington, a village and a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland, on an affluent of the river Coquet, 3 miles NW by N of Rothbury station on the North British railway. Acreage, 1906; population, 72. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. Cartington Castle, now in ruins, was a seat of the Ratcliffes and the Widdringtons.

Cartlet or Castlett, a hamlet in Lower Gnyting parish, Gloucestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Winchcomb.

Cartmel, a small town and an ecclesiastical parish in Lancashire. The town stands in a fine valley, overhung by the Conistone Fells, within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Leven sands, 2 NE of Carl-in-Cartmel railway station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E of Ulverston. Egfrid, King of Northumbria, gave the surrounding lands to St Cuthbert; Ethelred, a successor of Egfrid, put to death here two rivals to his throne; and William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, founded here in 1188 a grand Augustinian priory. The priory enjoyed the privilege of providing guides for the Leven and Morecambe sands, and was given at the dissolution to Thomas Holcroft. The priory church still stands, measures 157 feet along the nave and choir, 100 across the transepts, and is now the parish church. The nave was rebuilt in the 15th century, the rest is Early English; the choir has an eight-light transomed east window; the central steeple exhibits the curious feature of a diagonal belfry on a square basement; and the church contains carved stalls, two ancient monuments of Prior Walton and Sir J. Harrington, and monuments of the Prestons, the Lowthers, and others, and an altar-tomb erected to the memory of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in May, 1882. The town is partly in the townships of Lower Allithwaite and Upper Holker, and consists of good stone houses in narrow irregular streets, is a seat of petty sessions, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Grange-over-Sands. It once had a weekly market, and it still has fairs on the Wednesday before Easter, Whit-Monday, the Monday after 23 October, and 5 November. A grammar school has £120 from endowment. Bishop Law was a native, and was educated in the grammar school. The parish includes also the townships of Upper Allithwaite, Upper Holker and Lower Holker. A medicinal spring, called the Holy Well, exists about 3 miles south of the town, and draws numerous visitors. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £290 with residence. Population of ecclesiastical parish, 752. There are also a Wesleyan chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, and an institute with reading rooms and library.

Cartmel Fell, a township and a parish, somewhat alpine in character, formed from that of Cartmel, in Lancashire, on the river Winster, touching also Windermere Lake on the north-west, 8 miles from Carl-in-Cartmel station on the Furness railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ from Grange station on the same line, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Cartmel village. Post, money order, and telegraph office, Newton-in-Cartmel. Acreage, 4982; population of the civil parish, 287; of the ecclesiastical, 332. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, which is a pre-Reformation building, is very quaint and antiquated in character; in fact, quite unique. There is a Friends' meeting-house at "The Height" (which is very seldom open for worship).

Cartworth, a township in Kinkhuton parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on a branch of the river Colne, 6 miles S of Huddersfield, and 1 from Holmfirth station on the L. & Y.R. It includes part of the hamlet of Scholes. Acreage, 1573; population, 1838. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture. There are extensive reservoirs for supplying Batley with water.

Carumtune. See CARHAMPTON.

Carville, or Carr Ville, a village in Belmont parish, Durham, 2 miles NE of Durham. The extensive works of the Grange Iron Company, Limited, employing about 400 hands, are situated here. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a reading-room and institute. It has a post office under Durham; money order and telegraph office, Gilesgate Moor.

Carwood, a township in Hopesay parish, Salop, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bishops Castle.

Cary-Fitzpaine, a hamlet in Charlton-Mackrell parish, Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ilchester.

Cary-Lydes, a picturesque old seat in Somerset, 2 miles N of Ilchester. A wing of it forming the chapel is of the time of Edward III., and the rest is of the time of Henry VIII.

Cary's Sconce. See ALUM BAY.

Casob, a township and a parish in Radnorshire. The township lies in Radnor Forest, near the river Lugg, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Presteign, and 6 SW by S of Knighton station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Presteign (R.S.O.) The parish includes also the township of Litton. Acreage, 2827; population, 62; of the ecclesiastical parish, 97. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £93 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is an ancient edifice, and has been restored.

Casewick. See CARSHALTON.

Casewick, a hamlet in Uffington parish, Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Stamford.

Casey-Green, a hamlet in New Forest township, Kirkby-Ravensworth parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Richmond.

Cashio, a hamlet in Herts. The hamlet is in Watford parish, and lies adjacent to Watford town, the river Gade, and the L. & N.W.R. It bears also the name of Cashiobury, and it occupies the site of an ancient town of the Cassii, and was given by King Offa to St Alban's Abbey. Cashiobury Park, immediately N of it, belonged once to the Morrisons and the Capels, and is now the seat of the Earl of Essex. The mansion is a Tudor edifice, containing many fine family portraits, and the park is spacious, and was laid out by Le Notre.

Caskets or Casquets, The, a group of rocks in the English Channel, 8 miles W of Alderney. They are about a mile in circuit, granitic, fantastically shaped, barren, and so abrupt that a line-of-battle ship can pass within an oar's length of them. They were long a terror to mariners, but have now three lighthouses put up in 1723, placed triangularly, connected by strong walls, and showing revolving lights visible all round at the distance of 15 miles. Admiral Balcher was wrecked on them in 1744.

Cassibelan. See ALBANS, ST.

Cassington, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands near the river Isis, 2 miles ENE from Eynsham station on the G.W.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S from Woodstock, and 6 NW of Oxford. The parish includes also the hamlet of Worton, and its post town is Oxford; money order and telegraph office, Eynsham. Acreage, 2299; population, 356. The manor belonged anciently to the Montagues, and had a castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £100. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was built by Geoffrey de Clifton, chamberlain to Henry II., and is an erection of stone in mixed styles, chiefly Norman.

Cassop-cum-Quarrington, a scattered parish and township in Durham. The parish lies on the Hartlepool railway, about 6 miles SE of the city of Durham. It has a post and money order office of the name of Cassop Colliery under Trimdon Grange (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Thornley. The township extends beyond the limits of the ecclesiastical parish taking in the colliery and village of Twisdale. Acreage, 3259; population of township, 1192; of the ecclesiastical parish, 850. The parish comprises the villages of Cassop Colliery, Old Cassop, Quarrington Hill, Old Quarrington, Heugh Hall, and Bowburn. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £300 with residence, in the gift of the Crown and Bishop of Durham alternately. The church was built in 1868. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels at Cassop and Quarrington Hill.

Castellan, a township and a chapelry in Penrydd parish, Pembrokeshire, under Vrenin-vawr, 6 miles SSE of Cardigan. Acreage, 921; population, 167. The chapelry is annexed to the vicarage of Penrydd.

Castell-Caereinion. See CASTLE-CAEREINION.

Castell-Caersein, a ruined ancient British town on the coast of Carnarvonshire, on the summit of a serrated ridge, 2 miles W of Cooway. It comprises traces of circular houses, a citadel, outworks, and commands an extensive view.

Castell-Cardochan, an ancient British fort in Merionethshire, 6½ miles SW of Bala.

Castell-Cidwm, an ancient British fort in Snowdonia, Carnarvonshire, on a rugged steep of Mynydd-Mawr, 6½ miles SE of Carnarvon. Its name signifies "the Wolf's Castle." Scarcely a trace remains.

Castell-Coch, an ancient fort in a pass of its own name in Glamorgan, on the river Taf, 3 miles SW by S of Caerphilly. Its site is a precipitous escarpment overhanging the pass; its plan was triangular with a round tower at each corner, and its remains show features of the time of Henry III. Its name signifies "the Red Castle," and alludes to the tint of the sandstone of which it is built.

Castell-Cymaron, an old baronial fortress in Llandewi-Ystradenny parish, Radnorshire, 10 miles E of Rhayader. It was built by the Normans, and became a seat of the Mortimers.

Castell-Dinas-Bran, an ancient fortress in Denbighshire, on a conical eminence 910 feet high, rising from the Dee in the north-eastern vicinity of Llangollee. It dates from very early times, gave refuge to Gryffydd ap Madoc at his alliance with Henry III., and sustained a siege in the conflict between Owen Glendower and Lord Gray de Ruthin. Little more than substructions of it exist, but they show it to have been an oblong 290 feet by 140, and very strong.

Castell-Dolbadarn. See DOLBADARN CASTLE.

Castell-Einion-Sais, an old baronial fortress in Breconshire, in the valley of the Usk, near Capel Bettws. It was built by Einion, who fought under Edward III.

Castell-Fleming, an ancient British fort in Cardiganshire, near the Sarn-Helen Way, 3 miles NW of Tregaron.

Castell-Glas, a ruined fort in Cardiganshire, on the river Ebbw, 2 miles NW of Tregaron. It was built during the baronial wars, and a tower and traces of the walls remain.

Castell-Gwalter, an ancient hill-fort on the coast of Cardiganshire, 3 miles NE of Aberystwith. A castle is said to have been built on it by Walter L'Espee, and destroyed in 1135 by Owen Gwynedd, but a circular earthwork remains.

Castell-Lleiniog, a small ruined fort on the E coast of Anglesey, 2 miles NNE of Beaumaris. It is said to have been founded in 1098 by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, was garrisoned for the Parliament in the Civil War, but captured by the Royalists. It is now a square shell, situated on a thickly wooded mound.

Castell-Prysor, an old fort in a defile of Merionethshire, between Mael-Uchaf and the lofty heights of the Garn, 4 miles S by E of Festiniog. It is now a mere fragment, and it has been ascribed variously to the Britons and the Romans. Roman coins and urns have been found at it.

Castell-Rhyfell, an ancient camp in Cardiganshire, near a remarkable ancient British road, 4½ miles E by N of Tregaron.

Castell-y-Bere, an ancient castle, 7½ miles NE of Towyn, in Merionethshire. It was once one of the largest castles in Wales, and was visited by Edward I.

Castelnau. See BARNES.

Caster, **Cester**, or **Chester**, a word varied from the Saxon *ceaster* or the Latin *castrum*, signifying a camp, a fort, a castle, a fortified town, or a city, and used often, in conjunction with other words, to designate places which had ancient military strengths.

Casterley Camp, an entrenched area of 64 acres in Salisbury plain, Wilts, 8½ miles SE of Devizes. It is surrounded by a single vallum 28 feet high, and has a sacred circle in the centre. Sir R. C. Hoare pronounced it "one of the most original and unaltered works of the British era in the country."

Castern, a hamlet in Ilam parish, Staffordshire, 1 mile N of Ilam.

Casterton, a township and ecclesiastical parish in Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland, on the river Lune, adjacent

to the Ingleton branch of the N.W.R., 1½ mile NE of Kirkby-Lonsdale, under which there is a post and money order office. Acreage, 4324; population, 412. Casterton Hall, now the property of the Earl of Bective, was formerly the seat of the Carus-Wilsons. The scenery is so fine as to have been called "the pride of Lonsdale." Coal and limestone are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, about £260 with residence. The church was built in 1833, and has a tower. It was restored in 1891. The school established by the Rev. W. Carus-Wilson for the daughters of clergymen, is widely known. Charlotte Brontë was one of the pupils.

Casterton, Little, a parish in Rutland, on the river Gwash, 1½ mile W of Ryhall station on the G.N.R., and 2½ miles N by W of Stamford. It includes the hamlet of Tolthorpe, and its post town is Stamford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 1227; population, 188. Tolthorpe Hall is an interesting stone building of the 14th century. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Tolthorpe, in the diocese of Peterborough; joint gross yearly value, £150 with residence. Patron, Lord Chesham. The church is partly Norman and Early English. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Casterton.

Casterton Magna, or **Great or Bridge Casterton**, a parish in Rutland, on Ermine Street and the river Gwash, 2 miles W from Ryhall station on the G.N.R., and 2½ NW of Stamford. It has a post office, of the name of Great Casterton, under Stamford, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 2303; population of the civil parish, 277; of the ecclesiastical, 448. The manor belonged formerly to the Husseys, the Scroops, the Delawars, the Weddehads, and others, and belongs now to the Marquess of Exeter. A Roman station, burnt by the Picts, is known to have been here. The entire present graveyard, given from the rectory garden in 1892, was found in 1893 to be honeycombed with foundations, hypocausts, &c., and coins of Allectus (A.D. 301) 4 feet from the surface. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Pickworth, in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £350 with residence, in the gift of the Marquess of Exeter. The church was Later English, but has been rebuilt. There is a handsome and perfect Saxon font.

Casthorpe, a hamlet in Barrowby parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles W of Grantham.

Castle, a hamlet adjacent to the river Brue, in Woakey parish, 3½ miles NNE of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire. It has an eminence adjoining it, called Castle Hill, which was the site of an ancient stronghold.

Castle, a hamlet in Pentyreb parish, Glamorgan, 3¼ miles NW of Llandaff.

Castle, Notts. See NOTTINGHAM.

Castle-Acre, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on the Peddar Way and the river Nar, 4 miles N of Swaffham station on the G.E.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Swaffham, and fairs on 1 May and 5 Aug. Acreage of the parish, 3260; population of the civil parish, 1232; of the ecclesiastical, 1306. There are extensive remains of a castle and a priory, founded in 1085 by the Earl of Warrenne. The castle occupied the site of previous works, covered an area of about 18 acres, and had an encircling embattled wall 7 feet thick. The priory was a cell to Lewes, included an area of 29 acres, had a cruciform church 218 feet long, a chapter-house 40 feet by 20, and a refectory 110 feet by 26, and was given at the dissolution to the Duke of Norfolk. Part of the south-west tower, some pillars of the nave, the walls of the transepts, the chapter-house, the refectory, the prior's lodge, and the gatehouse are still standing, exhibit features from Norman to Perpendicular, and look very picturesque. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Newton-by-Castle-Acre, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £277, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich and Earl of Leicester, the Earl having two turns and the Bishop one turn. The church is ancient, large, and good, has a lofty square tower, and contains an ancient font and some curious monuments. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitiva Methodist chapels.

Castle-an-Dinas, a hill 2½ miles ESE of St Columb, in Cornwall. Its summit has a height of 735 feet, commands a superb panoramic view, was occupied as a military strength

by Britons, Romans, and Danes, and is crowned by an earth-work and a ruined tower.

Castle-Ashby, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire, 2 miles S from Castle-Ashby and Earl's Barton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 8 E by S from Northampton, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It includes the hamlet of Chadstone. Area of the parish, 1778 acres; population, 199. The Castle is a seat of the Comptons, Marquises of Northampton. It is a princely mansion, begun in 1583 and completed in 1624, very beautifully situated in park lands comprising 645 acres, and surrounded by terraces, gardens, and pleasure grounds. The Marquess of Northampton is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, about £275 with residence, in the gift of the Marquess of Northampton. The church, an edifice of stone chiefly in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, has some very interesting brasses, effigies, and monuments.

Castle-Barnard. See BARNARD-CASTLE.

Castlebear Hill, a locality between the river Brent and the G.W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Castle Hill station, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Brentford, in Middlesex. A mansion here was the seat of the Duke of Kent.

Castleberg, a limestone cliff contiguous to Settle, W. R. Yorkshire. It is about 300 feet high, and commands a fine prospect.

Castle-Bigh, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 miles N of Charleston Road station on the G.W.R., and 10 NE of Haverfordwest, which is the post town. Acreage, 2587; population, 163. Part of the surface is upland, on the skirt of the Preeceley mountains. An ancient military stronghold was near here, supposed to be the Roman station *Ad Vicesimum*, on the maritime Julian Way. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £120. Patron, the Crown.

Castle-Bolton. See BOLTON-CASTLE.

Castle-Bromwich, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in Aston parish, Warwickshire, on high ground between the rivers Tame and Cole, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Birmingham, with a station on the M.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Birmingham. Population, 810. Castle-Bromwich Hall is an Elizabethan seat, and belongs to the Earl of Bradford. Whateley Hall and Stechford Hall are other residences. An ancient castle is supposed to have stood on an eminence, still called Castle Hill. Traces of Roman entrenchments exist, and ancient weapons have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £183. Patron, the Earl of Bradford. The church is a plain red brick structure in the Italian style.

Castle-Bytham. See BYTHAM-CASTLE.

Castle-Caereinion, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Welshpool. The village has a post office under Welshpool; money order and telegraph office, Llanfair. The parish includes the townships of Castle, Gaer, Moydog, Sylfaen, Trefnant, Cwmgoror, Hydan-Ucha, Hydan-Dol, Nantforch, and Trehelig. Acreage, 6731; population of the civil parish, 586; of the ecclesiastical, 642. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; value, £420 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Castle-Camps, a parish in Cambridgeshire, on the verge of the county, 3 miles SE from Bartlow station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Cambridge; money order and telegraph office, Haverhill. Acreage, 3184; population, 859. The manor was given at the Conquest to Aubrey de Vere. The De Veres made over the property to the Skinner family, one of whom was Lord Mayor of London, and it changed hands again before it came to Thomas Sutton about 1603. It was given by him to the Charter House, London. A castle of the De Veres stood on it, and appears to have been magnificent, but is now represented by only a deep moat round a farmhouse on its site. Large entrenchments of the East Angles and the Danes were in the parish, and these, with the castle, gave rise to the name of Castle-Camps. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £424 with residence. Patron, the Charter-House of London. The church is a structure of flint and rubble in the Perpendicular style. It was restored in 1883. There is also a Congregational chapel. In 1885 the Cambridgeshire portion of Helions Bumpsted parish was amal-

gamated with this parish. Camps-End is a hamlet $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile W of the church.

Castle-Carlton. See CARLTON CASTLE.

Castle-Carrook, a parish in Cumberland, on the river Gelt, under Cumrew Fell, 2 miles SE of How-Mill railway station, and 4 S of Brampton. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carlisle. Acreage, 3031; population of the civil parish, 236; of the ecclesiastical, 262. Limestone and freestone abound, and there are two mineral springs. Traces exist of two ancient military strengths. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; value, £206 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church was restored in 1888. There are also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and a school endowed with 20 acres of land.

Castle-Cary, a small town and a parish in Somerset. The town stands on slopes, amid charming environs, and has a station on the G.W.R., 121 miles from London. A castle was built here by the Lovells, and made a figure in the civil wars of the time of Stephen, but was then destroyed. The foundations of the keep were uncovered in 1890. A manor-house adjacent, or a smaller house, gave shelter to Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester, but has been entirely rebuilt. A beautifully-broken hillside, called Castle-Cary Park, commands an extensive view. The principal street of the town runs up a steep hill. The market-house is an elegant edifice, built in 1855 at a cost of £2300, and contains an assembly-room upwards of 50 feet long. The parish church stands on a rising ground, has a tower and spire erected in 1855, is itself partly Perpendicular English of the time of Henry VII., partly recent reconstruction, and contains an old font and a richly carved 15th century pulpit with modern figures. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The town is paved and well drained, and is supplied with water from springs at the source of the little River Carey. It has been much improved in recent years, and several new houses erected. The Boyd Liberal Institute was opened in 1885. The town has a bank and a head post office. Every alternate Tuesday there is a cattle market, and fairs are held on the Tuesday before Palm Sunday, 1 May, Whit Tuesday, and the Tuesday after 19 Sept. Some trade is carried on in flax spinning and hair-cloth weaving. The parish includes also the hamlets of Clanville, Dimmer, and Cockhill, and the manor of Foxcombe. Acreage, 2629; population, 2096. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Castle-Church, a parish in Staffordshire, adjoining the south-western suburbs, partly within the borough of Stafford, and including the liberty of Forebridge and the townships of Burton and Rickerscote. Post town, Stafford. Acreage, 3933; population of the civil parish, 6384; of the ecclesiastical, 1154. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £182 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is an ancient building, partly Norman and Early English, and was restored in 1844. It is situated near Stafford Castle. St Paul's, Forebridge, is a separate ecclesiastical parish within the borough of Stafford. The church is a cruciform edifice erected in 1844.

Castle-Combe, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands near Akeman Street, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Chippenham station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Chippenham; money order and telegraph office, Yatton Keynell. It was once a place of some note, and had a weekly market, and it still has a fair for cattle, sheep, and horses on 4 May. An ancient market-cross is in it; a number of gable-fronted old houses line its streets, and an old dovery-house and an old manor-house stand, the one at the end of its principal street, the other in the near neighbourhood. A Saxon fort, or even a Roman camp, is supposed to have crowned an adjacent hill, and a great castle of the Dunstanvilles was built there about the year 1200, and dismantled before the close of the 14th century. The manor passed from the Dunstanvilles to the Badlesmeres and others, and belonged for about 500 years to the Scropes. The present mansion occupies a romantic site on the Box brook, deeply embosomed among steep and wooded slopes. Two notable occupants of the manor were Lord Chancellor Scrope, of the time of Richard II., and William Scrope, author of "Days of Deer Stalking."

Acreage of the parish, 1555; population, 459. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £300. Most of the church is Early Perpendicular. It consists of nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a square tower; was restored in 1851 at a cost of £3000, and contains an octagonal font and a cenotaph of the Scropes, and some fine stained glass windows. The tower, which is very fine for a village church, was commenced in 1434. There are Congregational and Baptist chapels.

Castle Crag. See BORROWDALE, Cumberland.

Castle-Ditch, an ancient camp on Little Haldon Hill, 2½ miles W of Dawlish, in Devon. It is circular, and 124 yards in diameter.

Castle-Ditch, an ancient camp, 4 miles SE of Hindon, in Wilts. It is triangular, includes 24 acres, and has a treble ditch and ramparts 40 feet high.

Castle-Donington, a town and a parish in Leicestershire. The town stands near the river Trent, and has a station on the M.R., is 9 miles SE from Derby, and 7½ NW by N of Loughborough. It was known at Domesday as *Dunitone*; it takes the first part of its present name from an old castle, now a fragment, said to have belonged to John of Gaunt; and it contains vestiges of a monastery founded in the time of Henry II. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Derby. Acreage, 3840; population, 2591. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £205 with residence, in the gift of Lord Donington. The church is very old, has a large chancel, with fine east window, and a handsome spire 180 feet high, and contains a double canopied brass of 1458, and some old effigies. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and the Society of Friends have a meeting-house. The town possesses a large silk factory, and malting, tanning, plaster making, and brick making are also carried on. Other industries are basket making, framework knitting, and the manufacture of hosiery. The manor belonged formerly to the Plantagenets and the Howingtons, and belongs now to Earl Cowper. Donington Park, a mile west of the town, is a grand edifice in a mixed style of Pointed and Tudor by Wilkins, has picturesque grounds of 400 acres, and contains an extensive library and a large collection of valuable paintings.

Castledoor or Castle-Dor, a locality 2½ miles N of Fowey, in Cornwall. It takes its name from a small ancient camp, probably Danish.

Castle-Dyke, an ancient camp on high mounds, in Ugbrooke Park, 1½ mile SSE of Chudleigh, in Devonshire. It is circular, and thought to be Danish, but has outworks of a much later time than that of the Danes.

Castle-Dykes, a Roman camp at Farthingstone, in Northamptonshire. It includes 13 acres, and is double-ditched. It is thought to have been occupied by Ethelfleda, and burnt in 1013 by the Danes.

Castle-Dyings, a parish in Lincolnshire, within the city boundaries of Lincoln.

Castle-Dyrnan, a hamlet in Cilymaenllwyd parish, Carmarthenshire, 3 miles NE of Narberth.

Castle-Eaton, a small village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands on the river Thames, adjacent to the Thames and Severn Canal, 3½ miles ENE of Cricklade, and 6½ NE of Purton railway station. The parish includes also the tithing of Lushill. It has a post and money order office under Fairford; telegraph office, Fairford. Acreage, 1979; population, 288. Lushill House is the seat of the Archers. A place called the Butts seems to have been notable in old times for the practice of archery. The parish is famous for cheese. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £625 with residence. The church dates from about 1400, and has a singular cupola. It has been much improved, the tower having been restored, and four stained glass windows placed in the chancel.

Castle-Eden (anciently *Yoden* or *Jodene*), a township and a parish in Durham. (Yoden is probably from *Yew-Dene*. There are several denes along the coast called after the prevailing trees.) The rivulet traverses a romantic dell, called Castle-Eden Dene, and flows eastward to the sea. The township, which is very scattered, includes the following small places:—Factory, Fonedry, and Wellfield, and lies near the Hartlepool and Ferryhill railway, 7 miles NW by W of Hartlepool, and has a station on the railway. There is a post office

near Castle-Eden station (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Castle-Eden station. The parish comprises 1949 acres; population, 1257. The manor belonged anciently to Gisborne Priory and the see of Durham. Castle-Eden Castle, the seat of the Burdon family, is a handsome modern castellated edifice, surmounting a wooded precipice contiguous to Castle-Eden Dene, and commanding brilliant views. Coal is extensively worked, and there are brick and tile works and a brewery. A cattle market is held fortnightly, and there is an annual horse show. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £270 with residence. The church was built in 1764, and has been enlarged at various times, is in the Early English style, and has a fine spire. Near here have been found certain remains, which are supposed to have formed the Saxon village of Yoden.

Castle-Eden Colliery. See MONK HESLEDEN.

Castleford, a town and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The town lies in a valley, 7½ miles ENE of Wakefield, and 9 from Leeds. The river Aire divides it from the township of Allerton Bywater, and is largely used by vessels for conveying coals to Goole and Hull, and a considerable number of steam tugs are employed in towing them to the sea. The Leeds and other markets are by this river continuously supplied with foreign fruit and vegetables. Castleford has a head post office. The principal railway station at Castleford is a joint station of the N.E., L. & Y., and G.N.R. Acreage of the civil parish, 564; population, 14,143; of the ecclesiastical, which includes Glass-Houghton, 15,620. There are several colliery villages adjacent to the town, and within a radius of 3 miles the population amounts to nearly 30,000. The Roman station *Legiolinn* is supposed to have been here, and Roman coins, urns, and tessellated pavement have been found. Coal-mining, glass-making, malting, and chemical and earthenware manufacture are largely carried on, and have occasioned a considerable increase of population. Fryston, Wheldale, and Glass-Houghton collieries employ upwards of 3500 hands, and the various glassworks about 2400. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £800 with residence. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is a building in the Early English style, erected in 1866-67 on the site of the ancient church. There are also one Roman Catholic, three Wesleyan, three Primitive Methodist, a Free Methodist, and Congregational chapels, a market hall and mechanics' institute, almshouses, and a cemetery. Castleford also has two of the most flourishing co-operative stores in Yorkshire. The town is governed by a local board.

Castleford, a hamlet in Ipplepen parish, Devon.

Castle-Frome, a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Frome, 5 miles NNE of Ashperton station on the G.W.R., and 6½ NNW of Ledbury, which is the post town; money order office, Bosbury; telegraph office, Ashperton railway station. Acreage, 1567; population, 165. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £222 with residence. The church is small, consisting of chancel, nave, and tower, with spire, and was restored in 1878; it contains a curious Norman font.

Castlegate. See YORK.

Castle-Gresley, a township in Church-Gresley parish, Derbyshire, 4½ miles SE by E of Burton-upon-Trent, and ½ mile from Gresley station on the M.R. There is a large brewery here, also a post and money order office under Burton-upon-Trent; telegraph office, Gresley (R.S.) The area is 614 acres; population, 864.

Castle-Hedingham, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on the river Colne, and on the Colne Valley railway, on which it has a station, 4½ miles NW of Halstead, is a seat of petty sessions, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Halstead. Acreage, 2436; population, 1028. A grand castle was built on an adjacent eminence, in the early part of the 12th century, by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford; was the death-place of Queen Maud, made a great figure in the wars in the time of King John, was the scene of a sumptuous entertainment to Henry VII., suffered much demolition in 1592 by Edward de Vere, and was reduced to ruin in 1666 in the first Dutch War. Only the keep of it now stands, and this is pure Anglo-Norman, 62 feet wide, 55 feet broad, and about 100 feet

high—the walls from 10 to 13 feet thick—the height disposed in five storeys, pierced with loop-holes and narrow windows. A Benedictine nunnery and an hospital also were founded here by the De Veres—the former in 1198, the latter in 1250; part of the nunnery is now a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross yearly value, £143 with residence. The church dates from the time of King John, shows Norman traces, has a tower of 1616, and contains monuments of the De Veres and the Ashursts. There is a large Congregational chapel and several almshouses.

Castle-Hewin, an extinct ancient stronghold, at Tara Wadling, Cumberland, under the north side of Blaze Fell, in the eastern vicinity of High Hesket. It is mentioned in the old ballad of the "Marriage of Sir Gawaine."

Castle Hill, any one of numerous eminences, in all parts of England, either now or formerly crowned with military works. Most of them possess little interest, except the name, a few have vestiges or ruins of ancient camps, forts, or entrenchments, and some give name to contiguous localities.

Castle-Hill, the seat of Earl Fortescue, in Devon, on the river Bray, 3 miles NW by W of South Molton.

Castle-Hill Side, a hamlet in Almondbury township and parish of Huddersfield, W. R. Yorkshire.

Castle-Horneck, a seat in the western vicinity of Penzance, in Cornwall. It belongs to the Borlase family, and takes its name from an ancient entrenchment encircling an adjoining eminence.

Castle-Howard, a township in Bulmer parish, N. R. Yorkshire, with a station on the N.E.R., adjacent to the river Derwent, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of New Malton. Post town, York; money order office, Welburn; telegraph office, Malton. The mansion is the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, and stands 3 miles NNW of the station. It occupies the site of the old castle of Henderskelfe, destroyed by fire, and was built in 1702 after designs by Sir John Vanbrugh. The south front is 323 feet long, consists of a centre and two wings, and is adorned at the centre with an attached Corinthian portico. The north front also has a Corinthian centre, which is surmounted by a cupola. The great hall, situated beneath the cupola, is 35 feet square, the dining-room 27 feet by 23, the saloon 34 feet by 24, the drawing-room 27 feet by 23, the state bedroom 26 feet by 22, the museum 24 feet square, and the antique gallery 160 feet by 20. The decorations, paintings, and curiosities are exceedingly rich, and the pleasure-grounds contain statues, temples, an obelisk, a pyramid, and a grand mausoleum. Queen Victoria visited Castle-Howard in 1850, and planted a tree in the grounds.

Castle-Leavington, a township in Kirk-Leavington parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on a branch of the river Tees, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Yarm station on the N.E.R. Post town, money order and telegraph office, Yarm. Acreage, 1071; population, 40.

Castle-Maelgwn, the seat of the Gower family, in Pembrokeshire, on the river Teifi, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Cardigan.

Castle-Malwood, a walk in the New Forest, Hants, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Lyndhurst. It takes name from an old fort in it. It contains the country seat of Sir William Harcourt.

Castlemartin, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on the coast, 6 miles WSW of Pembroke, and has a post office under Pembroke; money order and telegraph office, Angle. Acreage, 4811; population, 381. An ancient entrenchment has left some vestiges. The parish extends a considerable way along a rugged coast. Several ancient British and Danish remains are on the coast. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £239 with residence. Patron, Earl Cawdor. The church is old but excellent. The hundred of Castlemartin is famous for its breed of black cattle.

Castle-Mona, the quondam residence of the Dukes of Atholl, in the Isle of Man, adjacent to Douglas. It was a magnificent place, and is still surrounded by fine plantations.

Castle-Morton or **Morton-Foliot**, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, under the Malvern Hills, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Upton-on-Severn, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Malvern Wells station on the M.R., with a post office under Tewkesbury; money order office, Welland; telegraph office, Malvern Wells. Acreage, 3701; population, 720. A castle of the De Montes stood here, but has long since disappeared. The living

is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £300. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is ancient, with a Norman doorway, and was restored in 1880, and a chapel of ease for the outlying portions of Castle-Morton and Berrow was erected in 1869 at the point where the dioceses of Worcester, Gloucester and Bristol, and Hereford meet. There is an almshouse for poor persons.

Castle-Northwich, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire, on the river Weaver, in the south-western vicinity of Northwich. It obtained its name from an ancient fortress of which no traces remain. Acreage, 135; population, 2386. See NORTHWICH.

Castle Precincts, extra-parochial places in the city of Durham, the city of Bristol, and the borough of Lewes.

Castle-Rigg, an eminence $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Keswick, in Cumberland. It commands an extensive and gorgeous view, specially noted by the poets Gray and Wordsworth. Castle-rigg, St. John's, and Wythburn form a township in the parish of Crosthwaite. Area of the township, 3031 acres; population, 1650.

Castle-Rings, an ancient entrenchment on the SW border of Wilts, on Tittlepath Hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Shaftesbury. It consists of a ditch and lofty rampart, encloses $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres, encircles the hill, and gives it a singular shape.

Castle-Rings or **Weatherbury Castle**, an ancient British camp in Dorset, 3 miles WNW of Bere-Regis. It is rectangular, and has two ramparts and ditches. A fir plantation and an obelisk are within it.

Castle-Rising, a decayed town and parish in Norfolk. The town stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of North Wootton station on the G.E.R., and $4\frac{3}{4}$ NE by N of Lynn. It has a post office under Lynn; money order office, Lynn; telegraph office, Hillington. Acreage of the civil parish, 2136; population, 317; of the ecclesiastical, including Roydon, 491. A Roman station and a Saxon fort probably were here, and a great castle was erected on their site some time before 1176 by William de Albini, first Earl of Sussex. Remains of the castle still exist, and show it to have been a place of much importance. The interior is greatly dilapidated, but is least so in the room where the court-leet was held. The walls of the keep are 9 feet thick, the encompassing ditch is deep, and the rampart bold; a strong wall, with three towers, formerly surmounted the rampart, and the entire place was on a similar plan to Norwich castle, and nearly as large. Several kings made visits to it; and Isabel, the queen of Edward II., was confined in it from 1330, after the murder of her husband, till her death in 1358. There are also some remains of an Anglo-Saxon church. The town is now a small village; but was formerly a seat of great markets, a centre of political influence, a borough by prescription, and a seaport; and it sent two members to parliament, till disfranchised by the act of 1832. Tradition assumes that the sea came up to it in the same manner that it now does to Lynn; and an old rhyme says:—

"Rising was a seaport town
When Lynn was but a marsh;
Now Lynn it is a seaport town,
And Rising fares the worse!"

The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Roydon, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net yearly value, £250 with residence. The church is partly Norman, partly Early English, and was restored in 1844, 1857, and 1883. There is an almshouse hospital, founded in the time of James II. by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, which has over £300 a year.

Castle-Rough, an ancient camp on the N coast of Kent, in Kemsley Marsh, 2 miles N by E of Sittingbourne. It is an earthwork about 100 feet square, with broad ditch and single rampart, and was formed by Hasten the Dane, at his landing in 892.

Castle-Rushen. See CASTLETOWN, Isle of Man.

Castleside, a small village, forming with Healeyfield township and Rowley hamlet an ecclesiastical parish in Durham, 3 miles SSW of Shotley-Bridge. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1864. It has a post and money order office under Blackhill (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Consett. Population, 947. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £300, alternately in the gift of the Crown and Bishop of Durham. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Castle-Sowerby, a parish in Cumberland, in Inglewood Forest, 3 miles NE of Carrock Fell, 3 SE by E of Hesketh-Newmarket, and 8 W of Plumpton railway station. It comprises Bustaback-Bound, How-Bound, Row-Bound, Southemby-Bound, and Stockdalewath-Bound; and its post town is Greystoke, Penrith. Acreage, 8647; population of the civil parish, 751; of the ecclesiastical, 311. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. An ancient fortress once stood near the church, and an old circular fort is on How-hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £315 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church has recently been restored.

Castlesteads or Old Penrith, the Roman station Abalaba, on the Wall, near Plumpton railway station in Cumberland. It measures 450 feet by 300, and the remains are considerable; has yielded altars, inscriptions, coins, and other relics, and gives name to an adjacent mansion, formerly the seat of the Daeres, but now of the Johnsons.

Castle-Street, a locality on the confines of Lancashire and Yorkshire, 1 mile from Todmorden, under which there is a post office.

Castle-Thorpe, a parish in Bucks, on the verge of the county, the river Tove, with a station on the L. & N.W.R., and 3½ miles NNE of Stony-Stratford, under which it has a post office; money order and telegraph office, Hanslope. Acreage, 1372; population of the civil parish, 441; of the ecclesiastical, 1930. The ancient castle of the barony of Hanslope stood here, but is represented now by only a deep ditch and an artificial mound. The living is a chapelry annexed to the rectory of Haaslope, in the diocese of Oxford; joint gross yearly value, £127 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. The church is an old edifice, with low square tower, and has a monument of Judge Tyrrell, of the time of Charles II. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Castle-Thorpe, a hamlet in Broughton parish, Lincoln, on the river Ancholme, 1 mile N of Glasford-Brigg.

Castle-Toll. See NEWENDEN.

Castleton, a village, a township, and a parish in Derbyshire. The village stands in a deep hollow, at the foot of Mam-Tor Mountain, 7 miles from Chapel-en-le-Frith station on the M.R. and L. & N.W.R., and 8 from Millers Dale on the M.R. Hope station on the Dore and Chitney branch of the M.R. is only 2½ miles distant. It has a post and money order office under Sheffield; telegraph office, Buxton. Acreage, 2911; population, 541. A steep and commanding eminence near here, upwards of 200 feet high, is crowned by the ruined castle of "Peveril of the Peak." This is supposed by some to have been preceded by a Saxon fort; by others, to have been built originally by William Peveril, a son of the Conqueror. It passed from the Peverils in the time of Henry II.; was held by the Earl of Montaigne, afterwards King John; was given, in the time of Edward I., to the Earl of Warren; passed afterwards to John of Gaunt; and has belonged, since his time, to the duchy of Lancaster. The keep and portions of the walls still stand; they consist of massive masonry, 9 feet thick; and they present a most interesting specimen of the features of Norman architecture. The Peak Cavern, Elne John Cavern, and Speedwell Cavern, and all the other grand attractions of the High Peak region are visited by many travellers. The village has several hotels, a church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, an endowed school, and an excellent library. The church is partly Early English, neat, and in good repair; and has three interesting monuments to the mineralogist Mawe, the Rev. E. Bagshaw, and Micha Hall. The building was much improved in 1891. There is a peal of eight bells. The township includes the village, and extends over neighbouring mountains. Lead ore, fluor spar, mountain limestone, and other useful minerals abound. The working of lead mines long employed a large portion of the inhabitants, but of late years has been unproductive. The manor belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, and is leased by the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; value, £260. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell.

Castleton, a village and a township partly within and partly beyond the borough of Rochdale, Lancashire. The township stands on the Rochdale Canal, and has a junction

station on the L. & Y.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester. Acreage, 3812; population, 38,509 including 31,745 in the county borough of Rochdale. The township was extended to include parts of Hopwood and Thornham, and is governed by a local board of twelve members. Castleton Moor, Marland, and Trub Smithy are also in the township. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. There are traces of a Roman road through the township. Castleton Hall, built about 1688, is now a home for members of the Wesleyan body.

Castleton, an ecclesiastical, manufacturing, and agricultural parish in Castleton township, Lancashire, 2½ miles SSW of Rochdale. Post town, Manchester. Population, 6395. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; value, £400 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church was built in 1862, and is a fine edifice with a very handsome spire.

Castleton, a parish in Dorset, on the L. & S.W.R., adjoining Sherborne on the east, which is the post town. Acreage, 71; population, 51. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £81.

Castleton, a village in Marshfield parish, Monmouthshire, 5 miles SW of Newport. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cardiff.

Castleton, a village in Danby parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland railway, 7½ miles SE of Gnisborough. It has a railway station with telegraph, and a post and money order office under Grosmont (R.S.O.) A Norman castle, dating from the 12th century, formerly existed here.

Castleton, a seaport village in Portland Isle, Dorsetshire, 4½ miles S by E of Weymouth. It has a head post office, a hotel, and a stone wharf and pier.

Castleton, a town in Kirk Malew parish, Isle of Man, on a bay of its own name, near the southern extremity of the island, 10 miles SW of Douglas, which was the seat of government until 1863. Population, 2178. It has a head post office. The bay is separated on the NE by only the narrow isthmus of Langness Peninsula from Derby Haven, measures about 2½ miles by 2, and has a white flashing light on Langness Point and a red light on pierhead; but is unsheltered from southerly winds, beset with sunken rocks, and comparatively shallow. The town is thought to be the oldest in the island, and was the residence of its rulers down to comparatively recent times. It consists chiefly of stone houses, but the streets are somewhat narrow and crooked. A rivulet, called the Silverburn, runs through it to the bay, and is crossed by two bridges for carriages and pedestrians. A market-place, a large square, is near the centre. Castle Rushen, once the abode of royalty, stands on a rock between the market-square and the rivulet, and overlooks the country for some miles. This is said to have been erected by the English Lords of Man in the middle ages, probably on the site of an older stronghold of Danish origin. It retains the formidable gloomy grandeur of the mediæval architecture, with massive walls and four square towers, one of them 80 and the others 70 feet high, and has been partially restored. A memorial to Governor Smelt, a Doric pillar, is on the Parade. St Mary's Church, facing the Parade, is an ornamental structure, built on the site of a previous church in 1828. Three Roman coins were discovered at the founding of the church, and a Roman altar has also been found. King William's College, a successful public school founded in 1830, stands at Hango Hill, and is an imposing edifice in the Pointed style, with a tower and lantern 115 feet high. There are a grammar school and a national school, besides private educational establishments; also Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic chapels, and a literary institution. The town has three banks and a weekly market.

Castle-Ward, one of the wards of the county of Northumberland, extending northward from the borough boundaries of Newcastle. It has an area of 99,374 acres, and is divided into East and West divisions, the former comprising the parishes of Tynemouth, Earsdon, and Wallsend, and the latter the parishes of Gosforth, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Longbenton, Newburn, Ponteland, and Stannington, and part of the parishes of Ovingham, St Andrew, and St John (Newcastle), and Cramlington chapelry.

Castlewright, a township in Mainstone parish, Montgomeryshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Montgomery. Acreage, 1375; population, 132.

Castley, a hamlet and a township in Leathley parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Wharfe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Weeton station on the N.E.R., and 5 miles E of Otley. Post town, Harewood; money order office, Pool. Acreage, 519; population, 67.

Caston, a parish in Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE from Stow Bedon station on the G.E.R., $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Watton, and 6 WNW of Attleborough, under which it has a post office; money order office, Rockland All Saints; telegraph office, Watton. Acreage, 1575; population, 502. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £390 with residence. The church is a fine building of flint in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Castor, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands on Ermine Street, adjacent to the river Nen, 5 miles W of Peterborough, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post and money order office under Peterborough; telegraph office, Peterborough. It occupies part of the site of the Roman station Durobrivæ, and was known to the Saxons as Castra or Dormunde-Cæstre. A nunnery was founded at it in the 7th century by a daughter of King Penda, and destroyed in 1010 by the Danes. The parish contains also the hamlet of Aiksworth. Population, 920. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £366 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is Norman, with highly Decorated Norman tower, said to be the finest in England. The spire is unique and of 14th century work. It exhibits curiously the features and decorations of the Norman period. The vicarages of Sutton and Upton, formerly chapelries, are now separate charges. Bishop Madan was rector. There are Congregational and Free Methodist chapels. Milton House, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village, a fine country seat of the Wentworth-Fitzwilliam family, stands in a park of 600 acres.

Castor, Lincoln. See CAISTOR.

Caswell, a tithing in Portbury parish, Somersetshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Bristol.

Caswell-Bay, a small bay in Glamorgan, 2 miles SW of The Mumbles (Oystermouth). Its shores are picturesque.

Cataractonum. See CATTERICK.

Cat Bells, a mountain on the SW of Derwent Water, in Cumberland. Its height is 1482 feet.

Catchburn, a hamlet in Morpeth-Castle township, Morpeth parish, Northumberland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Morpeth.

Catchem's End, a hamlet in Pattishall parish, Northamptonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Towcester.

Catcherside, a township in Kirkwhelpington parish, Northumberland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Otterburn. Acreage, 614; population, 9.

Catcliffe, a township in Rotherham parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles S of Rotherham. It has a post office under Rotherham; money order and telegraph office, Treeton. Acreage, 704; population, 532.

Catcomb, a tithing in Hilmarton parish, Wilts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Calne.

Catcott, a village and a parish, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Moreinich, Somersetshire, 3 miles SSW of Shapwick railway station, and 7 ENE of Bridgewater. The parish includes part of Burtle hamlet. It has a post office under Bridgewater; money order office, Edington; telegraph office, Edington railway station. Acreage, 2302; population, 559. The living is a donative in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £73. The church is Norman. There are two Methodist chapels.

Cateby. See CADBY, Yorkshire.

Catel or St Mary de Castro, a parish in Gnersey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of St Peter-Port. It contains the village of King's Mills, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Gnersey. Acreage, 2659; population, 2422. The acreage and the population include the district of St Matthews Cobo. The castle of a sea-king, named Le Grand Jeffroi, stood here on an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the sea, and was destroyed in 1061 by William, Duke of Normandy. A church, dedicated to the

Virgin, was built on the castle's site out of its materials, and hence the name St Mary de Castro. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £134 with residence. Patron, the Governor. The church appears still to retain portions of the original one of the castle, has a Norman transept and a spire, and has been repaired. Cattle fairs are held at Easter, Midsummer, and Michaelmas.

Caterham, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands on the S.E.R., 7 miles S by E of Croydon, and 16 from London. It has a head post office. Acreage, 2438; population of the civil parish, 7298; of the ecclesiastical, 5015. The Roman vicinal way, called Stane Street, went through the parish, and ancient works, indicative of warlike operations, are in it near a place called Warcoppe. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; value, £216. The church is mainly Early English, and was erected in 1866. The old parish church of St Lawrence, on the opposite side of the road, is now used as a Sunday school. This church probably dates from the beginning of the 14th century. The patronage and advowson of the church was handed over by King John to the abbots of Waltham, and the first rector of whose institution, there is creditable records, was Hugh de Aungeer, who was instituted in 1312. The perpetual curacy of Caterham Valley is a separate charge, and was constituted in 1866. The Warehousemen and Clerk's Orphan Asylum, usually believed to be in Caterham, but really in Beddington, was built in 1865 at a cost of about £20,000, is in the Venetian Gothic style, and has accommodation for 150 boys and girls. A fine Roman Catholic church was opened in 1881. The Metropolitan District Asylum for insane persons and imbeciles, erected in 1870, is situated in the upper part of this parish. Adjoining the asylum are barracks for the recruits of the brigade of Foot Guards.

Caterham Valley, a district lying round the Caterham railway station, containing two ecclesiastical parishes—St John's, formed in 1884, and St Luke's, formed in 1866. Value of the living of St John's, £200; of St Luke's, £140. There is a public hall, a cottage hospital, and a post, money order, and telegraph office.

Catesby or Catesby Abbey, a parish in Northamptonshire, on the verge of the county, near the Oxford Canal, 4 miles SW of Daventry, and 6 ESE of Southam Road station on the G.W.R. It includes the hamlet of Newbold Grounds, and its post town and telegraph office is Daventry; money order office, Ilderton. Acreage, 2017; population, 78. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here as early at least as the time of Richard I. by Robert de Esseby, and given at the dissolution to John Olney. Catesby House occupies the nunnery's site, belonged to the Parkhursts, and was the birthplace of Parkhurst, the Greek and Hebrew lexicographer. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; value, £50. The church was long in ruins, and a new one instead of it, incorporating some fine materials of the old, was erected in 1861.

Catfield, a village and a parish in Norfolk, adjacent to Barton and Hickling Broad, 8 miles SE of Worstead, with a station on the M. & G.N. Joint railway, and a post and money order office under Great Yarmouth; telegraph office at the railway station. Acreage of the parish, 2461; population, 590. Catfield Hall is a residence of the Lubbock family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £412 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich and a private patron alternately. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone in the Decorated style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Catford, an ecclesiastical district in Kent, formed in 1888. It is in the civil parish of Lewisham, and has a station on the S.E.R. called Catford Bridge, 6 miles from London. It is in the S.E. postal district. It has rapidly increased in recent years, and has a population of 4775. The church of St Lawrence was erected in 1887, and is in the Early English style, with accommodation for 1000 worshippers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; gross value about £250, derived from voluntary offerings, in the gift of the Bishop. There is a mission church, and Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels.

Catforth, a hamlet in Wood Plumpton township, Lancashire, with a post office under Preston, and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Catfoss, a township in Sigglethorpe parish, E. R. Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Hornsea. Post town, Hull; money order and telegraph office, Leven. Acreage, 1087; population, 55.

Cathanger-cum-Stowey, a tithing in Fivehead parish, Somersetshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Langport.

Cathargoed, Cathilas, and Glynn, a conjoint hamlet in Llanfihangel-Aberthych parish, Carmarthenshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Llandilofawr.

Cathays, a suburb of CARDIFF.

Cathbrigion. See CADDEBY, SOUTH.

Cathedine, a parish in Breconshire, 7 miles from Crickhowell, 7 from Brecon, and 7 SSW of Talgarth, on the border of Llangorse Lake. It contains the nominal ancient borough of Blaenlynn, and its post town is Bwlch (R.S.O.). Acreage, 1654; population, 164. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £110. The church is ancient, but was partly restored in 1867.

Catherine, St, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village is suburban to Gloucester city, within the borough, on its north side. The parish includes also the hamlets of Kingsholm and Longford, the former within the borough, the latter not. Acreage, 201; population of the civil parish, 2594; of the ecclesiastical, 3511. See GLOUCESTER.

Catherine, St, a parish in Somersetshire, on the verge of the county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Box railway station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Bath. Acreage, 1041; population of the civil parish, 112; of the ecclesiastical, 1837. The manor belonged to the abbots of St Peter's, Bath, and their residence, an edifice of 1499, with a porch added in the time of Charles I., is still standing. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bathaston, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £303, in the gift of Christ Church, Oxford. The church was built about the same time as the abbot's residence, and contains a carved pulpit, a Norman font, and an altar-tomb of 1631.

Catherine, St, a western suburb of Guildford, in Surrey. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Guildford. A small hill at it is surmounted by a mined chapel of the time of Edward II., commanding a fine view.

Catherine's Bay, St, a bay on the east side of Jersey, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of the south-eastern extremity of the island. It measures nearly 2 miles across the entrance, but does not penetrate more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile. Vast works by government were commenced to convert it all, with some area outward, into an artificial harbour, 3 miles in circumference, to serve as a harbour of refuge and as a war naval station; but after an enormous sum had been spent it was found that the situation was a bad one, and that from the set of the tides the harbour would be very liable to silt up, so, with the exception of a lighthouse, nothing has been completed.

Catherine's Down, St, a hill on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Ventnor. It is 769 feet high, and about a mile long, and commands a full view of most part of the island, and of a great tract of the mainland. A hermitage was built on it at an early period, a chapel succeeded the hermitage in 1323, and the belfry of this, an octagonal structure 35 feet high, with a pyramidal roof, still stands, and serves as a seamount. A lighthouse was commenced adjacent about 1780 but never finished; in its place one was erected on the sea-cliff beneath. A column 72 feet high is on the north end of the hill, erected by Michael Hay, a Russian merchant, to commemorate the Emperor Alexander's visit to England in 1814.

Catherine's Hill, St, an eminence adjacent to the river Itchen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Winchester, in Hants. Its summit has foundations of an ancient chapel, is engirt by a deep fosse which probably belonged to a Roman camp, and commands a fine view of Winchester and the circumjacent country.

Catherine's Hill, St, an eminence on the south-west border of Hants, adjacent to the river Avon, 2 miles NW of Christchurch. It has barrows, ancient earthworks, and remains of a small, square, double-ditched camp, and commands a fine view.

Catherine-Slack, a village in Northowram township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles NE of Halifax.

Catherine's Point, St, a headland in the Isle of Wight, the southernmost land of the island, under St Catherine's Down, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ventnor. A coastguard station

and a lighthouse are here, the latter a handsome structure of 1840. It is one of the few lighthouses with electric light, which is very powerful.

Catherine's Tor, St, a conical hill on the north coast of Devon, in the western vicinity of Hartland. The foundations of a Roman building have been discovered on its summit.

Catherington, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands about a mile NNW of Horndean, under Catherington Down, near Bere Forest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Rowlands Castle railway station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Havant. It has a post office under Horndean. Acreage, 5279; population of the civil parish, 1413; of the ecclesiastical, 1309. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £140 with residence. The church is Early Norman, has a massive tower, and contains a fine old monument of Chief-Justice Ilyde. It was built by Henry, Bishop of Winchester, brother of King Stephen, and was restored in 1883 at a cost of £4000. Admiral Sir Charles Napier is buried here, and there are several tablets to the Napier family. Charles Keen and Mrs Keen are also buried here. There is a workhouse at Horndean.

Catherston-Lewston, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the river Char, 3 miles NE of Lyme-Regis, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Bridport railway station. It has a post office under Charmouth, which is the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 245; population, 21. Catherston was the seat of Judge Jeffreys. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £61. The church was rebuilt in 1858, and contains some beautiful stained glass windows.

Cathorpe. See CATTHORPE.

Catisfield, a hamlet in Fareham parish, Hants, near Fareham. In the vicinity is Catisfield Lodge, the seat of the Brace family.

Catley Lane, a hamlet in the ecclesiastical parish of Norden, Lancashire, near Rochdale.

Catmore, a parish in Berks, near the Ridge Way, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of East Ilsley, 8 N from Newbury, and 6 N from Hermitage station on the G.W.R. It includes Lilley titling, and once had a market. Post town, Wantage; money order office, Brightwalton; telegraph office, Chaddeworth. Acreage, 710; population, 94. The manor has been held for upwards of five centuries by the Eystons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net yearly value, £109 with residence. The church is Norman, without tower.

Caton, a township and a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster, Lancashire. The township lies on the river Lune and the M.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Lancaster, includes Littleddale hamlet, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lancaster. Acreage, 8396; population, 1248. A rising ground commands a noble view, much praised by the poet Gray, of the valley of the Lune, backed by Ingleborough Mountain. There are a cotton mill, some hobbin mills, and a brick and tile manufactory. Various Roman relics have been found. The chapelry comprises all the township. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester; value, £229 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. The church was rebuilt in 1864. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels. The Victoria Institute, erected in 1888, comprises reading and recreation rooms and a concert hall. The Manchester Waterworks pass through this township.

Caton, a hamlet on Erme river, near Ivybridge, in Devonshire.

Cator, a hamlet in Widecombe-in-the-Moor parish, Devonshire, 6 miles NW by N of Ashburton.

Cats-Deans, a hamlet in Monks-Risborough parish, Bucks, near Princes-Risborough.

Catsfield, a parish in Sussex, near the Tunbridge-Wells and Hastings railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Battle, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 3017; population, 791. Catsfield Place, the seat of the Hayley family, is a chief residence. Normanhurst, the residence of Lord Brassey, is situated on high land in the northern part of the parish; it is a noble mansion containing many fine pictures, and some rare specimens of Italian tapestry. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; value, £301 with residence. The church is decorated English. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Catsgore, a hamlet in Somerton parish, Somerset.

Gatsgore (formerly *Keats-Gore*), a locality 2 miles N of East Isley, in Berks. Here were the great stables erected by the Duke of Cumberland for his race-horses.

Catshall, a tithing in Godalming parish, Surrey, near Godalming.

Catshill or **Chadshill**, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in the civil parish of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, 2 miles N of Bromsgrove. It was constituted a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1843, and has a post and money order office under Bromsgrove, which is the telegraph office. Population, 2728. Nails are manufactured. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Bromsgrove. The church was built in 1838, and enlarged in 1887. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist chapels. Bourne Heath is a hamlet about a mile NW, and has Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Catstree, a township in Worfield parish, Salop, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Worfield.

Cattal, a township in Hunsingore parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Nidd, with a station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 1123; population, 157. There is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Catterall, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire, on the river Wyre, adjacent to the Lancaster Canal, with a station called Garstang and Catterall on the L. & N.W.R. It has a post office under Garstang (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1280; population, 336. Catterall House is the seat of the Jackson family. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Catterham. See CATERHAM.

Catterick, a village, a township, and an extensive parish in N.R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Swale, near Ermine Street, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Catterick Bridge railway station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Richmond, and has a head post office (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1738; population of the township, 681; of ecclesiastical parish, 1152. An ancient camp was here, probably around the area now occupied by the churchyard, and an hospital was founded in the time of Henry III. The parish includes the townships of St Martin's, Brough, Kilerby, East and West Appleton, and Tunstall. Brough Hall is the seat of the Lawson family. Ermine Street crossed the Swale at Catterick Bridge, about a mile north of the village. The Roman station Cataractonum was on this way at Thornbrough, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Catterick Bridge, enclosed an area of about 9 acres, and was walled along the sides, respectively 240 and 175 yards. Substructions, pavements, an altar, a bronze vessel, coins, fragments of pottery, and other Roman relics have been found. An ancient camp is on a hill about a mile SE of the village, and several tumuli are near. The living is a vicarage annexed to Tunstall, in the diocese of Ripon; value, £723 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is Early and Perpendicular English, in good condition.

Catterick Bridge, a station on the N.E.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Richmond, N. R. Yorkshire. See CATTERICK.

Catterick Force, a romantic waterfall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Settle, W. R. Yorkshire.

Catterlin, a township in Newton-Regny parish, Cumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Penrith. Acreage, 1561; population, 104.

Catterton, a township and a village in Healaugh parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Tadcaster. Post town, Tadcaster, which is also the money order and telegraph office. Acreage, 742; population, 59.

Cathorpe or **Calthorpe**, a parish in Leicestershire, on the verge of the county, Watling Street, and the river Avon, near the M.R., 4 miles ENE of Rugby, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW from Lilbourne station on the L. & N.W.R. It has a post office under Rugby; money order office, Rugby; telegraph office, Clifton. Acreage, 645; population, 160. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net yearly value, £225 with residence. The church is a small edifice of stone in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. The font, east window, and sepulchral slab belong to the 13th century. A small chalice bears the date 1565.

Cattistock, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the Frome, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Maiden-Newton station on the G.W.R., and 5 miles WSW of Cerne-Abbas. It has a post and money order office under Dorchester; telegraph office, Maiden-Newton. Acre-

age, 3073; population, 520. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £379 with residence. The church is good, contains a beautiful peal of bells, and a magnificent clock with Westminster chimes. A handsome tower, 108 feet, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, was completed in 1878. Thirty-three new bells were presented to the church in 1882, forming one of the most perfect carillons that ever passed out of the foundry of the famous Séveran Van Aerschoot of Louvain. There is a Methodist chapel.

Catto. See LANDMOTH-WITH-CATTO.

Catton, a township in Croxall parish, Derbysire, on the river Trent, 1 mile from Croxall station on the M.R. It has a post town under Burton-on-Trent; telegraph office, Alrewas. Acreage, 1099; population, 131.

Catton, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on high ground, amid pleasant environs, 2 miles N of Norwich, contains several large ancient houses, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Norwich. The parish comprises 931 acres; population, 1098. The manor belonged at the Conquest to Archbishop Stigand, and was given afterwards to Norwich Cathedral. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £176. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is a building of flint and stone in the Early English style, has a round tower, surmounted by an octagon, and contains a rich monument to T. G. Adams, Esq. Catton Hall, the seat of the Buxton family, and Catton House are country seats in this parish.

Catton, a grieveship in Allendale parish, Northumberland, near Catton Road railway station, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Allendale. It has a post office under Allendale (R.S.O.), which is also the money order and telegraph office.

Catton, two townships and villages, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The townships are called Low Catton and High Catton. Post town, York; money order and telegraph office, Stamford Bridge. Area of High Catton, 1684 acres; of Low Catton, 1346 acres; populations, 166 and 193. The parish contains also the townships of East and West Stamford Bridge, with Scoreby. The living is a rectory, annexed to Stamford Bridge, in the diocese of York; gross value, £427 with residence. Patron, Lord Leonfield. The church is ancient and good. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Catton, a township forming part of the ecclesiastical parish of Skipton-upon-Swale, N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Swale, 5 miles SW of Thirsk, which is the post town; money order, telegraph office, and railway station, Topcliffe. Acreage, 842; population, 118.

Catwater or **Plym, The**, a river of Devonshire. It rises in Dartmoor, near Sheep's Tor, and runs 16 miles south-south-westward to Plymouth Sound, at Plymouth. It there forms inside of Mount Batten a good estuarial harbour, and is crossed by a five-arched iron bridge 500 feet long, erected in 1827.

Catwick, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, 5 miles from Hornsea station on the N.E.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Whitdale station, and 8 from Beverley. Post town, Hull; telegraph office, Leven. Acreage of township, 1570; population, 231. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1864, and is in the Decorated English style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Catworth, Great, a parish in Huntingdonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Kimbolton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ NW from Kimbolton station on the M.R., and 7 ESE of Thrapston. It has a post office of the name of Catworth under Huntingdon; telegraph office, Kimbolton. Acreage, 3094; population of the civil parish, 547; of the ecclesiastical, 524. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £365. Patron, Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and some small charities.

Catworth, Little, a chapelry in the ecclesiastical parish of Stow Longa, Huntingdonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles North of Kimbolton, and 8 ESE of Thrapston. Post town, Catworth, which is the money order office; telegraph office, Kimbolton. The church is in ruins. Little Catworth is attached for civil purposes to Great Catworth.

