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THE TOWER BRIDGE.

THE
COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.

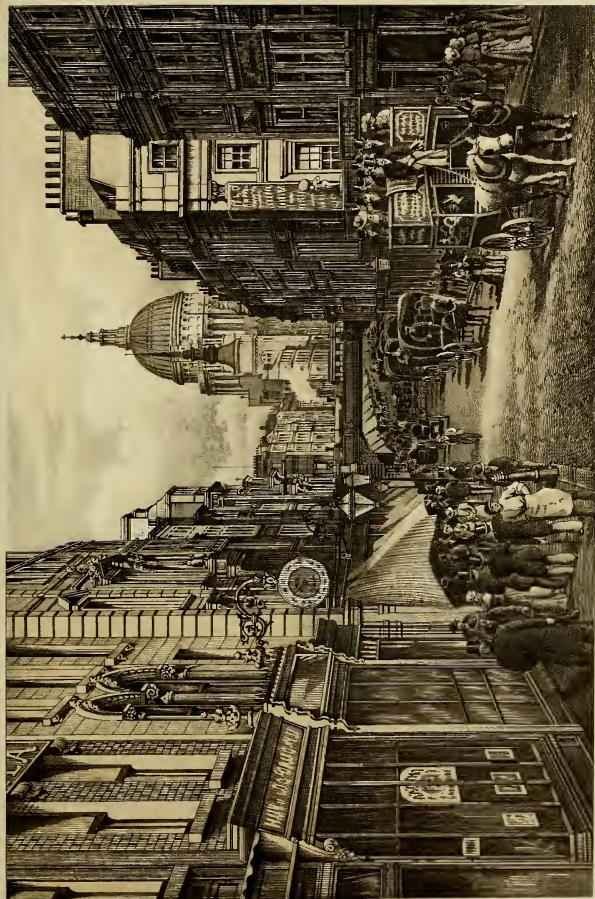
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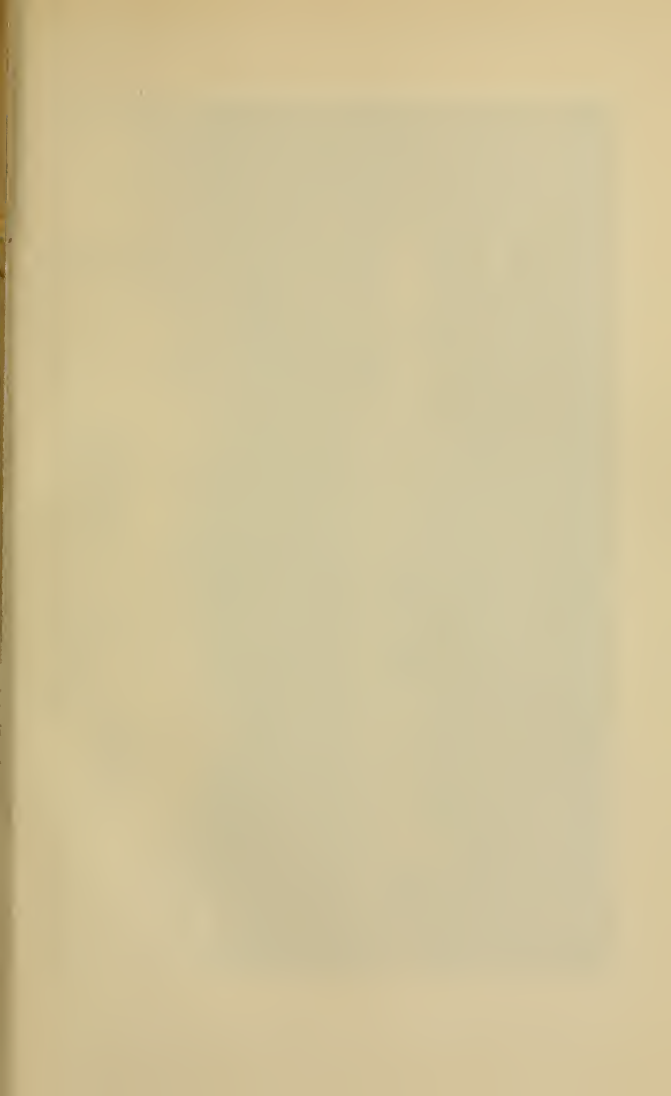
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FLEET STREET



LOOE HARBOUR, CORNWALL.





LOWWOOD & LANGDALE PIKES.

LINCOLN

Scale of Miles

Railways ———
Canals ———
Roads ———
Drains ———

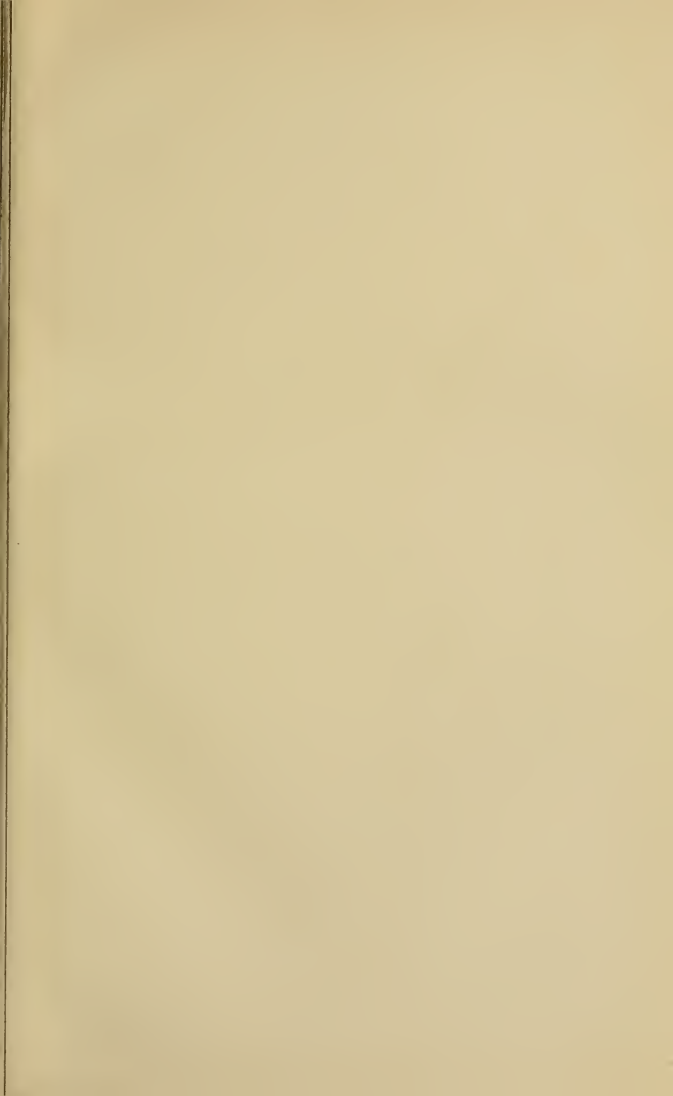


LINCOLN

Scale of Miles

Railways ——— Roads ———
Canals ——— Rivers ———

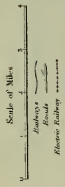








ISLE OF MAN







ISLE OF MAN

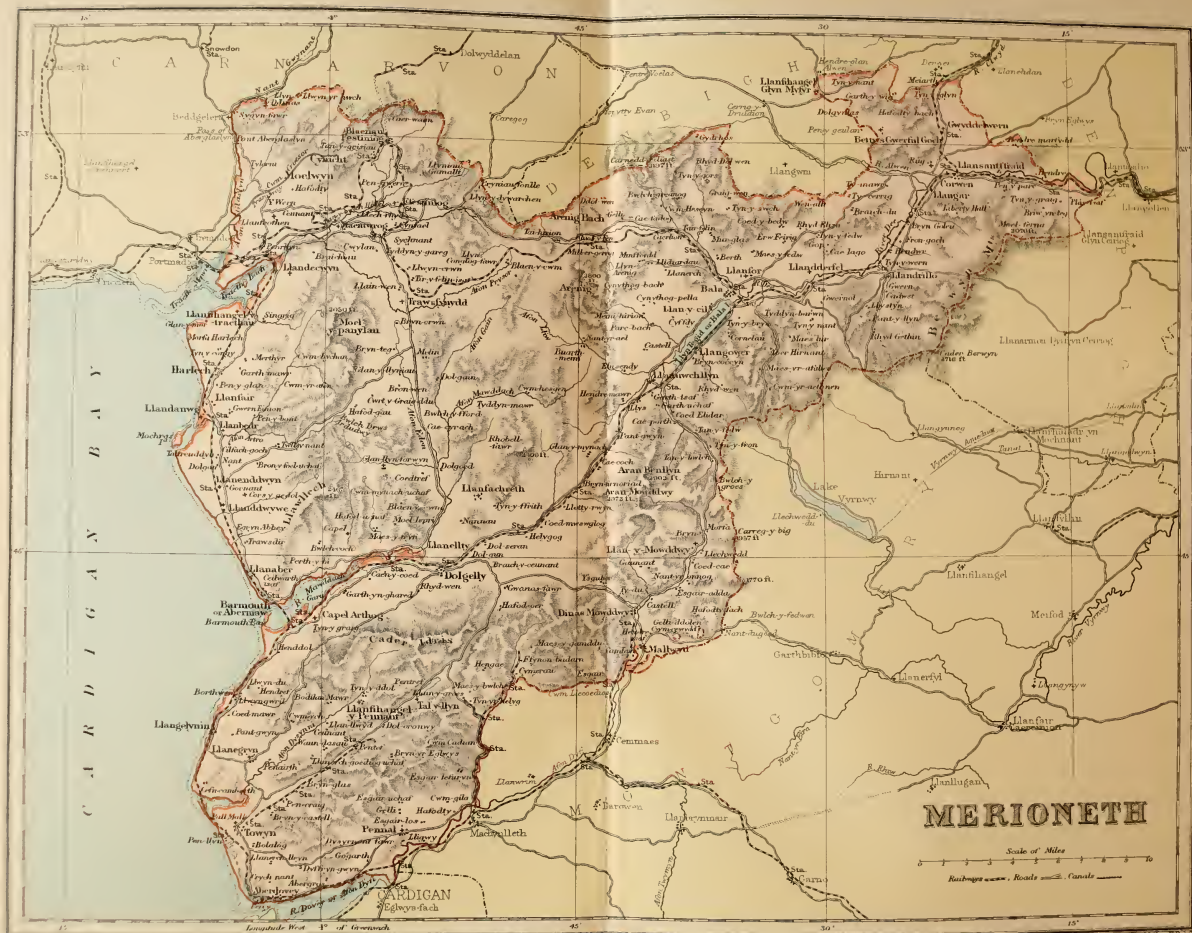
Scale of M.S.

1 mile
1 furlong

1 mile
1 furlong



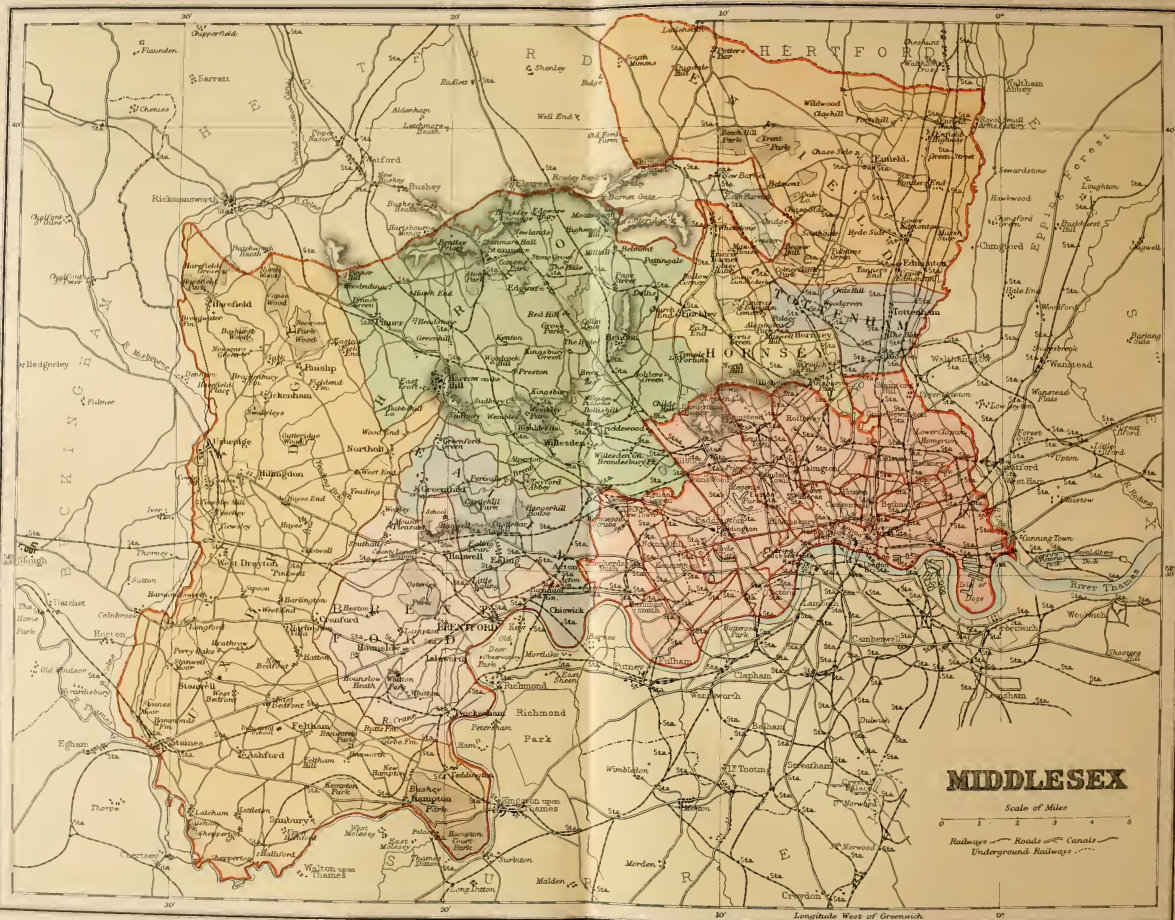
















Scale of Miles

Refugee — Roads — Canals —



MONMOUTHSIRE

Scale of Miles
 0 1 2 3 4
 Railways Roads Canals



MONTGOMERY

Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5
Railways ——— Roads ——— Canals ———



MONTGOMERY

Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5
Railways ——— Roads ——— Canals ———



MONTGOMERY

Scale of Miles

Railways ——— Roads ——— Canals ———



Latitude West 36° from Greenwich





M E R S E Y

PLAN OF LIVERPOOL

Scale of one half mile



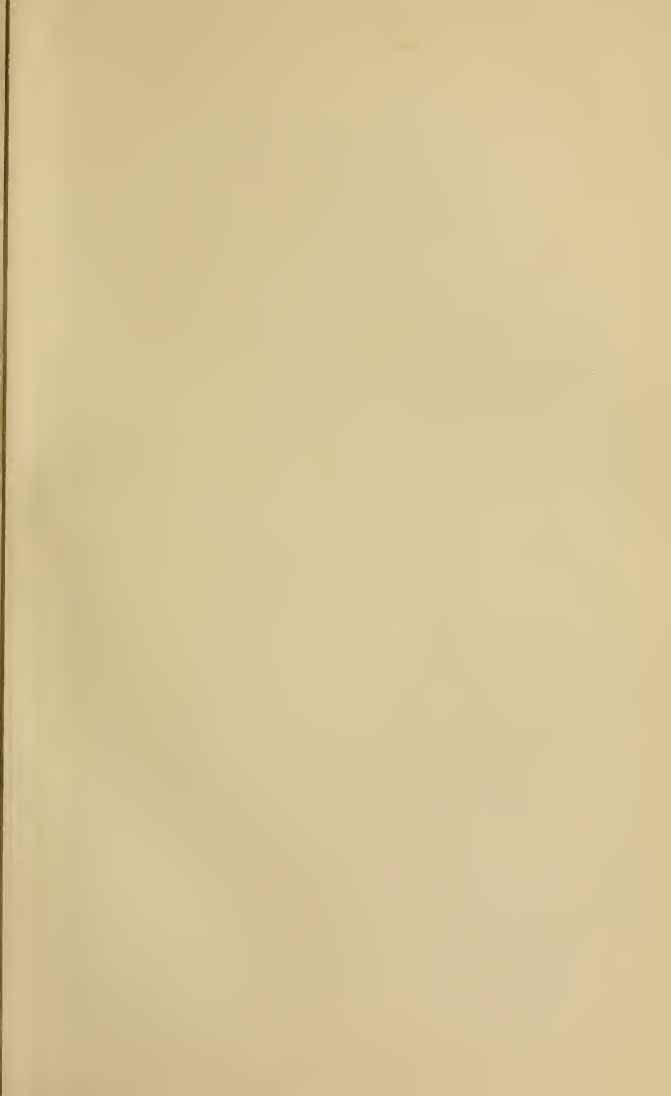


R I V E R

M E R S E Y

PLAN OF LIVERPOOL

Scale of one mile





COUNTY
of
LONDON

Scale of Miles

0 1 2 3 4 5

Railways

Roads

Canals

Underground Railways





COUNTY
of
LONDON

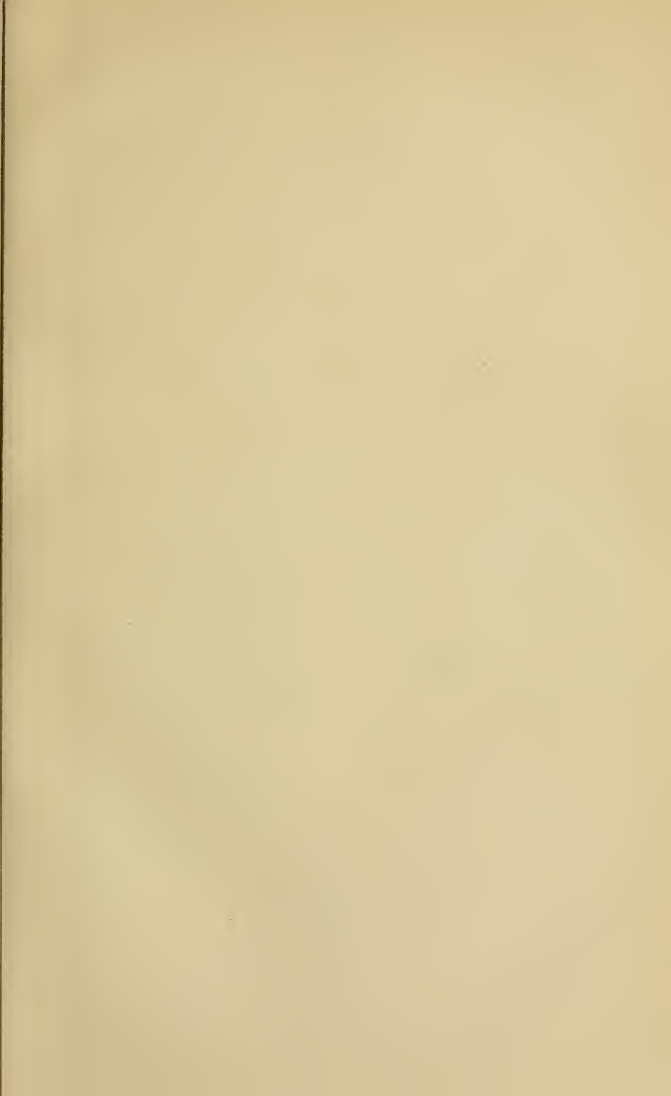
Scale of Miles

0 1 2 3

Railways
Roads
Canals
Underground Railways







PLAN OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

Scale of one half mile





**PLAN OF
MANCHESTER
AND SALFORD**

Scale of one half mile

Scale of one half mile



PLAN OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

Scale of one half mile

Half an Inch



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 a.c. from the Census of 1891.

Letchmoore Green, a suburban portion of Stevenage town, in Stevenage parish, Herts.

Letchmore Heath, a village in Aldenham parish, Herts, 3 miles ENE of Watford. It has a post and money order office under Elstree (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Radlett railway station.

Letchworth, a parish and a village in Herts, adjacent to the source of the river Hiz, and near Icknield Street, 2 miles from Hitchin railway station. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Hitchin. Acreage, 1131; population, 79. All the property, with the manor, belongs to the Ailington family. An ancient camp, 7 acres in area, with steep sides, and with a rampart 5 feet high, is on the Wilbury Hills, and a tumulus is half a mile S of it. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £260 with residence. The church, which dates from the end of the 13th century, is a small building of rubble and flint in the Perpendicular style. It has a memorial window and two ancient brasses. The manor house or Letchworth Hall is an ancient building of brick, erected in 1620. It is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Letcombe Bassett, a parish in Berks, on the Ridgeway, 2½ miles SW by S of Wantage, and 4½ from Wantage Road Station on the G.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Wantage. Acreage, 1631; population, 191. An ancient camp called Letcombe Castle is here on the Ridge Way. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £105 with residence. Patrons, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, which was erected about 1100 A.D., is a building of stone and flint in the Norman style, was lengthened and a tower added about 1200, was thoroughly repaired and an aisle added in 1862, and contains a Norman font. There are a Wesleyan chapel and some charities. Dean Swift retired hither in 1713 and wrote his pamphlet entitled "Free Thoughts on the Present State of Affairs."

Letcombe Regis, a village, a township, and a parish in Berks. The village stands on a branch of the river Ock, 1½ mile SW of Wantage, and 3½ miles SW from Wantage Road station on the G.W.R. It has a post and telegraph office under Wantage; money order office, Wantage. Acreage of township, 2156; population, 407; of the ecclesiastical parish of Letcombe Regis, 483. The parish includes the township and ecclesiastical parish of EAST and WEST CHALLOW. Acreage, 4883; population, 1092. The manor of Letcombe Regis is held by the Silver family. The court rolls are among the most ancient in the kingdom, and some of the wooden tallies used on the occasion of holding the courts in

the reign of Henry III. (1216-72) are still in perfect preservation, and may be seen, as well as the court rolls of the same reign, in the Public Record Office, London. A modern house, surrounded by a moat, occupies the site of what is thought to have been a hunting-box of King John. It has lately been considerably enlarged. A beautiful hill, called Castle Hill, rises behind the village, and is crowned by a nearly circular camp of about 26 acres, thought by some antiquaries to have been the site of a British town, and by others to have been a Roman encampment. Large quantities of water cresses are sent to the London market. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £224 with residence. Patrons, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is Late Norman, with Perpendicular English additions, consists of nave, chancel, S porch, and embattled western tower, and contains a Norman font.

Letheringham, a parish, with a village, in Suffolk, on the river Deben, 2½ miles NW of Wickham Market, and 4½ from Wickham Market station on the G.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Wickham Market. Area, 1153 acres; population of the civil parish, 207; of the ecclesiastical, with Hoo, 389. The manor, and all the land with the exception of a few cottages, belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. A priory of Black canons, a cell to St Peter's Monastery in Ipswich, was founded by Sir Edwin Beville, and was given at the dissolution, first to Sir Anthony Wingfield, afterwards to his third daughter Elizabeth Naunton. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Hoo, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net value, £107 with residence, in the gift of the Church Patronage Society. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Decorated style, has a western tower with pinnacles very beautifully built of flint, belonged to the priory, and contains some decayed monuments of the Bovilles, the Wingfields, and the Nauntons.

Letheringsett, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on the river Glaven, 1 mile W by N of Holt station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway, is a pretty place, and has a post office under Holt (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Holt. Acreage of parish, 849; population, 284. Letheringsett Hall, the seat of the Hardy family, is a chief residence surrounded by gardens and plantations. There is a large brewery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £160 with residence. The church is a building of flint in the Gothic style of the 13th century, has a round Norman tower and Norman font, and was restored in 1875.

Lethersley, a place in Sudbury parish, Derbyshire, on the river Trent, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Burton.

Lethitor, a conical granitic eminence in the SW of Dartmoor, Devonshire, 8 miles SE of Tavistock. It has a very fine outline, and excels in appearance most of the Dartmoor tors.

Letterston, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on a branch of the river Cleddau, 7 miles NW by N of Clarbeston Road station on the G.W.R., and 9 N by W of Haverfordwest, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). The parish comprises 2292 acres; population of the civil parish, 394; of the ecclesiastical, 566. The manor belonged anciently to the Lettards. Heathfield Lodge is the chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanfair-nant-y-Gof, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £257 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is good, and contains an effigy of one of the Lettards.

Letton, a township and a parish in Herefordshire. The township lies on the river Wye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Kinnersley station on the Hereford and Brecon branch of the M.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Weobly, and has a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Eardisley. The parish contains also the township of Hurstley, and comprises 1215 acres; population, 147. The manor, with Letton Court, belongs to the Dew family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £197 with residence. The church is ancient, has a tower, and contains monumental tablets of the Blissets. It was restored in 1853.

Letton, a hamlet in Walford, Letton, and Newton township, Leintwardine parish, Herefordshire, 3 miles SW of Leintwardine.

Letton, a parish in Norfolk, at the source of the river Blackwater, 4 miles W of Thuxton station on the G.E.R., and 6 SSW of East Dereham. Post town, Shipdham, under Watton (S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Shipdham. Acreage, 1287; population, 119. Letton Hall is a mansion of white brick, designed by Sir John Soane, standing in a park of 300 acres. It belongs, with the manor and all the lands, to the Gurdons. The living of Cranworth-cum-Letton is a rectory, annexed to that of Southburgh; joint net value, £250 with residence. Population of the united ecclesiastical parish, 586. There is no church.

Letwell, a township in Firbeck parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 5 miles N of Shireoaks station on the M.S. & L.R. It has a post office under Worskop; money order and telegraph office, Carlton. Acreage, 1331; population, 86. The manor belongs to the White family. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Firbeck, in the diocese of York; gross joint value, £183 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop. The church was burnt in 1867 and rebuilt in 1869.

Leucomagus. See BEDWIN, GREAT.

Leusden, a chapelry in Widecombe-in-the-Moor parish, Devonshire, on the E side of Dartmoor, 6 miles NNW of Ashburton station on the G.W.R. It was constituted in 1864. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Ashburton. Population, 378. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £215 with residence. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church was erected in 1863, and is a building in the Perpendicular style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Levan, St, a parish in Cornwall, on the coast, 3 miles SE by E of Land's End, and 8 SW of Penzance station on the G.W.R. Post town and money order office, Treen (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Portbuenow. Acreage, 2406; population, 629. The coast is bold and granitic, and presents fissured, shattered, columnar-looking cliffs, which have a rude resemblance to pinnacles or spires. Tol-Pedn-Penwith, or "the holed headland of Penwith," is a promontory at the SW extremity of Mount's Bay, and takes its name from a deep well-like chasm called the Funnel Rock, through which the sea during a storm dashes with terrific noise. A famous Logan or rockiog-stone crowns one of three rocks, called Castle Treyn or Treren Dynas Camp, overhanging the sea; is so delicately poised as to be easily rocked to and fro by a single person, has a computed weight of not less than ninety tons, was long believed to be irremovable by any number of men with any ordinary mechanical appliances; was, nevertheless, dislodged in a frolic, in 1824, by a party

of seamen, and caught in its descent by a narrow chasm; and was afterwards by the same party hoisted up and replaced with the aid of capstans and chains. An entrenchment of earth and stones, forming a triple line of defence, isolates the headland, and occasions the name castle or camp, and the outer vallum of it is about 15 feet high. There are offices and houses belonging to the Eastern Telegraph Company, and they have three cables (to Gibraltar, Lisbon, and Vigo) landed on the beach; the post office has also one to the Scilly Isles. A copper mine was worked to the depth of 260 yards, and employed 400 hands. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; net value, £159. Patron, the Duke of Cornwall. The church stands on a lonely spot, beside two cottages, is a stone edifice with a tower, and contains a monument with Latin inscription to Miss Dennis, the author of "Sophia de St Clare," and a native; the building was thoroughly restored in 1876. The churchyard has lych-stones at the entrances, and contains a fine old cross. The ruin of an ancient baptistery is on the bank of a rivulet, at what is called the Well of St Levan; and this, together with the parish, takes name from an ancient anchorite who was canonized after his death. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. This place gives the title of Baron to the St Aubyn family.

Levedale, a hamlet in Penkridge parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles NW of Penkridge.

Leveland. See LEAVELAND.

Levels, a hamlet in Thorne parish, W. R. Yorkshire, near Thorne.

Levels, High and Low, two hamlets in Hatfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles SW of Thorne.

Leven, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Arram railway station, and 6 NE of Beverley; is connected by a canal, westward, with the river Hull; comprises two streets crossing at right angles; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Hull. The township comprises 3674 acres, besides 38 of water and foreshore; population, 769. The parish contains also the township of Hempholme. Population of the civil parish, 858; of the ecclesiastical, 892. The manor belongs to the Bethell family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £823 with residence. The church has an open-timbered roof, a fine E window, and a tower, and is good. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a temperance hall, and a county police station.

Leven Bridge, a hamlet in Hilton and Stainton parishes, N. R. Yorkshire, with a bridge over the Leaven, 2 miles NE of Yarm.

Levens, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Heversham parish, Westmorland. The township lies on the river Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Milnthorpe railway station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Kendal; contains the hamlets of Beathwaite Green, Cinderharrow, and part of Brigsteer. It has a post office under Milnthorpe; money order and telegraph office, Sedgwick. Acreage, 3376; besides 137 of water and foreshore; population, 953. The manor belonged to the Redmans, and passed to the Bellinghams and the Grahams. Levens Hall, the seat of the Bagot family, is a fine old Tudor mansion; contains much elaborate carved oaken work, and some interesting pictures, and stands amid charming grounds. The gardens were planned by Beaumont, gardener to James II., and the park is traversed by the Keut, between steep and richly-wooded banks, contains a petrifying spring called the dropping-well, and has a fine distribution of lawn and wood, while herds of deer

"Across the green sward bound,
Through shade and sunny gleam;
And the swans glide past them, with the sound
Of Kent's rejoicing stream."

Levens Bridge takes the road from Milnthorpe to Kendal across the Kent, and Levens Force is a foaming cascade of the river, nearly a mile above the bridge. Low Levens Hall was the seat of the Leivios and the Prestons, and is now a farmhouse. A ruin at Kirkstead is supposed to occupy the site, and even to include some portions, of a Roman temple dedicated to Diana. The ecclesiastical parish is less extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1838. Popu-

lation, 847. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £200 with residence. The church was built in 1828, in the Early English style, with tower and spire. There is also a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1831. It was built as a centenary memorial of the work of the Wesleyan body in the village. The old chapel is now used for meetings.

Levenshulme, a village, a township, and a parochial chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The village stands on the Manchester and Stockport branch of the L. & N.W.R., 3 miles SE by S of Manchester, and has a station on the railway. It has also a station on the M.S. & L.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester. The township comprises 606 acres; population, 5506. There are many modern residences of Manchester families, a print work, and a bleaching work. The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1861. Population, 5523. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £450. There are places of worship for four denominations of dissenters. By the Parish Councils Act the local board was converted into a district council.

Leven, The, a river of the NW of Lancashire. It issues from the foot of Windermere; flows 5 miles south-westward, past Newby Bridge, Backbarrow, and Haverthwaite; begins then to expand slowly into estuary; receives, 2½ miles below Haverthwaite, the river Crake, coming down from Coniston Water; and then goes 6 miles southward, with a breadth increasing to 3 miles, into Morecambe Bay. Its estuary is left dry by the receding tide, and bears then the name of Leven Sands.

Leventhorpe or **Leaventhorpe**, a village in Thornton chapelry, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles W of Bradford. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in worsted mills and in neighbouring mines.

Leverbridge, an ecclesiastical parish in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire, on the river Tongue, the Bolton and Bury railway, and the Bolton and Manchester Canal, 1½ mile E by S of Bolton railway station. It comprises the township of Darcy Lever, and part of the township of Haigh, and was constituted in 1844. Post town, Bolton; money order and telegraph office, Darcy Lever. Population, 3485. The Earl of Bradford is lord of the manor and one of the chief landowners. There is a colliery and several cotton mills. A magnificent viaduct takes the Bolton and Bury railway over the valley, and a three-arched aqueduct takes the Bolton and Manchester Canal across the river. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £300. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1844, at a cost of upwards of £5000, on a site given by the Earl of Bradford, and is a cruciform structure of terra-cotta in the Decorated English style, with tower and spire. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Lever Darcy. See DARCYLEVER.

Lever, Great, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Middleton parish, Lancashire, on the L. & Y.R., near the Bolton and Bury Canal, one-fourth of a mile from Moses Gate railway station. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Bolton. Acreage of the township, 867; population, 5400; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2682. Part of the township is included in the ecclesiastical parish of St Bartholomew, which was formed in 1880 from Great Bolton and Great Lever, and whose church is in Great Lever, was erected in 1879, in the Early English style, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, and south transept. Most of the land belongs to the Earl of Bradford, who is lord of the manor, and the Earl of Ellesmere. There are some good residences, and there are cotton mills, chemical works, bleaching works, and collieries. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £181. Patron, the Earl of Bradford. The church of St Michael, erected in 1850-51, is in the Early and Decorated English styles, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a bell-turret.

Leverington, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands near the boundary with Norfolk, 1 mile W of the river Nen, and 1 NW by N of Wisbech station on the M.R., and 2 miles NW of Wisbech station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Wisbech; money order and telegraph office, Wisbech. The parish includes the township and ecclesiastical parish of Parson Drive, the ecclesiastical parishes

of GOREFIELD and SOUTHEA-CUM-MURROW, noticed separately, and the hamlet of Fitten Ead. Acreage, 8393; population, 1879. The surface was formerly fen, but now in general has a rich loamy soil. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church, an ancient building of Barnack stone, chiefly in the Early English and Perpendicular styles, was partly restored in 1846 and again in 1877; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, side chapel, and porch, with tower and spire; and contains sedilia, an ancient font, and several mural tablets. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. A chantry was formerly at Fitten End, and an hospital was anciently at the village. There are an endowed school and other charities about £300 a year, with nineteen houses which are let rent free to poor persons. Bishop Warren and Nasmith the editor of Tanner's "Notitia" were rectors.

Lever, Little, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire. The village stands three quarters of a mile SSW of Bradley Fold railway station, and 3 miles SSE by E of Bolton. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bolton. Acreage of township, 778, besides 29 of water; population, 5168. There are extensive collieries and chemical works, several cotton mills, paper mills, and bleaching works. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1866, includes the junction of the Bolton and Bury and the Bolton and Manchester Canals, and extends westward to the river Irwell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £300. Patron, the Vicar of Bolton. The present church was built in 1865, and is a stone edifice in the Early English style, consisting of nave, aisles, and chancel, and designed to have a tower, which owing to the subsidence of the soil through colliery workings, cannot be completed. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Thomas Lever, an eminent preacher in the time of Edward VI., and Oliver Heywood the nonconformist, were natives. For parish council purposes the parish is divided into three wards, each having four members.

Leverstock Green, an ecclesiastical parish in St Michael's, Abbots Langley, and Hemel Hempstead parishes, Herts, near the river Ver, 4½ miles NW of St Albans, and 3 SE from Boxmoor station on the main line of the L. & N.W.R. It was constituted in 1850, and has a post office under Hemel Hempstead; money order and telegraph office, Hemel Hempstead. Population, 712. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £251. The church, built in 1818, is a building of flint in the Gothic style. There is a Baptist chapel.

Lewers Water, a beautiful lakelet, about 1 mile in circumference and almost circular, in the NW of Lancashire, on the tableland of Coniston Fells, beneath the NE shoulder of the Old Man of Coniston.

Leverton, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands 2½ miles from the coast, 3½ SE of Sibsey station on the G.N.R., and 5½ NE of Boston. It has a post office under Boston; money order and telegraph office, Old Leake. The parish contains also the hamlet of Outgate, and extends to the Wash. Acreage, 2972; population, 583. The New Hall is the seat of the Dawsons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £400 with residence. Patron, alternately the Lord Chancellor and the Booth family. The church, a building of stone of great beauty, is partly Late Decorated English, partly Perpendicular; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with S chapel and tower; and contains three canopied sedilia, a double row of chancel stalls, and an octagonal font—a crucifix remains at the E end and another on each gable of the chapel. There are Wesleyan chapels at Leverton and Outgate.

Leverton, a station in Netts, 144 miles from London on the M.S. & L.R., and 5½ E of East Retford.

Leverton, North, with **Habblethorpe**, a parish, with a village, in North Netts, on the M.S. & L.R. a quarter of a mile from Leverton railway station, and 2½ miles W of the river Trent. It has a post office under Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Sturton-le-Steeple. Habblethorpe was amalgamated with North Leverton in 1884, under an order of the Local Government Board. Acreage, 2404, besides 22 of tidal water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 378; of the ecclesiastical, 351. The manor belongs to the

LEVERTON, SOUTH

Foljambe family. The benefice is a vicarage, united with Habbleshthorpe (or in old documents Apesthorpe), in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. There is a prebendary stall for North Leverton in Southwell Minster, and also one in York Minster for Apesthorpe. The church is of very ancient foundation, and from the name of the patron saint would indicate of the Anglo-Saxon period. It still retains very distinct remains of Norman reconstruction, and the latest restoration was in 1878. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Leverton, South, a village, a township, and a parish in Notts. The village stands half a mile S of Leverton railway station, and 5½ miles E by S of East Retford, and has a post office under Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Sturton-le-Steeple. The township comprises 2202 acres; population of the civil parish, 366; of the ecclesiastical, 356. The manor belongs to the Foljambe family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £245 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell. The church is old but good, and in the main part of Early English style with remains of Norman work. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. The chancel was rebuilt in 1869. There are a Wesleyan chapel and some small charities.

Levetz Hagg, a hamlet in Warmsworth parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles WSW of Doncaster. There are lime quarries.

Levington, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands on the navigable river Orwell, 6 miles SE of Ipswich, and 1½ mile SE from Orwell station on the G.E.R., and has a post office under Ipswich; money order office, Trimley; telegraph office, Nacton. The parish comprises 1026 acres; population of the civil parish, 175; of the ecclesiastical, with Nacton, 693. The manor belongs to the Pretymann family. Levington Hall is a chief residence. Shell sand was first used here in 1718, and continues to be used for manuring. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Nacton, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net value, £363 with residence. The church is an ancient building of brick in the Decorated style with a tower. There are almshouses for three persons of Levington and three of Nacton, and other charities. There was anciently a leper-house.

Levisham, a village, and a parish in the N.R. Yorkshire, on the York and Whitby railway, 6 miles NNE of Pickering. It has a station on the railway, and its post town, money order, and telegraph office is Pickering. Acreage of the civil parish, 2975; population, 116; of the ecclesiastical, 114. The manor belongs to the Wimbush family. Levisham Bottoms are a cultivated and well-wooded vale, traversed by the railway, and interesting to geologists. "The sections of strata about the Levisham station," says Professor Phillips, "are very instructive parts of the pebbly oolitic coalfield, showing, in downward order, the coralline oolite, calcareous grit, Oxford clay, Kelloway's rock, corn-brash, sandstones and shales, with plants, marks of coal, and granular ironstone of great richness, in thin irregular beds and nodules." Limestone and freestone are quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £123 with residence. The church is small and was rebuilt in 1804. A chapel of ease was erected in 1884.

Lew, Oxfordshire. See **BAMPTON**.

Lewannick, a village and parish in Cornwall. The village stands on the river Lny, 5 miles SW of Launceston station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Launceston. Acreage of parish, 4065; population, 531. Treleske House is the seat of the Archer family. Good building stone, a very hard slate stone, and a fine vari-coloured freestone, for mantelpieces and ornamental work, are quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £132 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Early English, not in good condition, has a lofty pinnacled tower, and contains monuments of the Lowers and the Archers. A chapel to Minster Priory was formerly at Pollyfont. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. The remains of a Danish encampment are in this parish, and several wells and springs.

Lewcombe. See **CHELBOROUGH, EAST**.

Lewdown, a village in Lew Trenchard, Marysetow, and Thresholton parishes, Devonshire, 8 miles N by W of Tavistock. It has a post and money order office (R.S.O.), and

LEWES

fairs on the Thursday before the last Wednesday in November and the third Wednesday in April.

Lewell, a hamlet in Dorsetshire, 3½ miles E of Dorchester. **Lewes**, a market-town, a municipal borough, and several parishes in Sussex. The town stands on the river Ouse, amid the South Down Hills, 50 miles from London, 7 NNW of Newhaven, and 8 NE of Brighton. Its situation is picturesque, its environs on all sides to a considerable distance abound in fine scenery, ranging from the beautiful to the romantic, and a number of spots in the neighbourhood, particularly Cliffe Hill immediately to the E and Mount Harry 2½ miles to the NW, command very striking views. The Ouse is navigable from the town to the sea at Newhaven. Lewes is the junction for various lines of the L.B. & S.C.R., from London, Brighton, Tunbridge Wells, Newhaven and Seaford, Eastbourne and Hastings, and of a line to East Grinstead. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Area of the civil parish, 3862; population, 10,733; of the municipal borough, 10,997.

Lewes is supposed, from the abundance of ancient British names of places around it, to have been a site or centre of ancient British settlers. It is supposed also, from the discovery of numerous Roman coins, urns, rings, paterae, and other Roman relics in and near it, as well as from other slight evidence, to have been the site of the Roman station *Mutuantiois*. It is first mentioned in history as a demeane of the south Saxon kings; it had a strong castle in the Saxon times, it had also two mints in the time of Athelstan, while Chichester and Hastings had each only one, and it probably got its name from the Saxon word *hlæw*, anciently pronounced *lowes*, and signifying "a hill." It was given by William the Conqueror soon after the conquest to William de Warrene, who had married the Conqueror's fourth daughter, Godrada, and it was then known as *Lapnis*. De Warrene either restored or enlarged the old castle or built a new one, and he and his wife founded in 1078 a Cluniac priory at the foot of the Castlehill, and these two structures for several centuries gave great importance to the town. A battle was fought in 1264 on Mount Harry between the forces of Henry III. and those of the confederated barons under Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, when the king was taken prisoner, and after which a treaty was concluded with him known as the "Mise of Lewes." The town was repeatedly agitated by the descents of the French on the coast, but never sustained any serious damage from them; it was the scene of sixteen martyrdoms in the time of Queen Mary, and it suffered some trouble from the nonconformists after the Restoration, but it has not witnessed any other considerable occurrences. Archbishop Peckham, Sir T. Springett, Dr John Tabor, Dr R. Russell, Thomas Woodgar, Sir John Evelyn, Sir Henry Blackman, and Dr Mantell were natives or residents, and Thomas Paine, author of the "Rights of Man," spent his early manhood here as an exciseman.

The castle stood on a hill, towering grandly above the body of the town, and guarding an important route from the coast to the interior. It remained with the Warrens till the extinction of the family in the 14th century, and it then passed to the Fitzalans of Arundel. Some portions of it still exist, and possess much interest. The gate-house is Early English, has battlements and machicolations, and appears to have had a double portcullis. A gateway, immediately within, is Norman, with plain semicircular arch, and probably is a portion of the original work of the first De Warrene. The outer ballium or base court was an irregular oval, has, at the extremities, two artificial mounds nearly 800 feet apart from centre to centre, and had on these mounds two keeps, each apparently with four octagonal towers. Two towers of one of the keeps still stand, are beset with a thickset of ash trees and with ivy, and, though probably of earlier date than the gate-house, are of a date much later than the Norman gateway. One of them is now occupied as a museum by the Sussex Archaeological Society, contains seals of the Cinque Ports, relics of the Sussex ironworks, celts and pottery from barrows in the neighbouring downs, and other curious local antiquities, and commands from its leads a magnificent view over the Weald, and from the sea to the Surrey Hills.

The Cluniac priory, founded in 1078, was the first of its kind in England, continued for 150 years to be the only one in England, and was afterwards the head of its order in

England. It displaced a small wooden chapel of Saxon date, dedicated to St Pancras, and it was itself dedicated to the same saint. It was so large and stately as to cover 32 acres, and it had a church 150 feet long, with walls 10 feet thick. It was occupied by Henry III. and his followers on the night prior to the battle of Mount Harry, it gave transient refuge to Prince Edward after the battle, and it was set on fire by the victorious barons, but did not suffer much injury from the flames. Edmund Dudley, the favourite of Henry III., was educated in it, and Dudley's father is said to have been its carpenter. The remains of some distinguished persons were interred in its chapter-house, and stately tombs or monuments of numerous De Warrenes, Clares, De Veres, St Johns, and Fitzalans were erected in its church. Its site was given at the dissolution to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, reverted to the Crown; was given by Elizabeth to Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset; passed afterwards through many hands, was intersected by the railway in 1845, and is now private property. Most of the buildings were demolished by Cromwell; some portions were constructed by the Sackvilles into a family mansion, called Lord's Place, which was afterwards burned down; a portion of a pigeon-house, of cruciform structure, as large as many a parish church, and containing 3228 pigeon holes, stood till about the year 1808; the very substructions of the chapter-house and of the church were cut through or dug up in the excavations for the railway, and only a few scanty vestiges now exist. Some fragments of late Norman wall and of a winding stair still stand. Traces of the fish-pond also may still be seen. An artificial mound, in what is now a cricket ground, was possibly the base for a Calvary, and a hollow near it, called the Dripping Pan, was perhaps the priory garden. Two leaden cists, inscribed with the names of William de Warrenne and Gundrada, and no doubt containing their remains, were found about 2 feet below the surface at the excavating of the chapter-house for the railway, and have been deposited in a beautiful mausoleum erected for the purpose on the S side of the adjacent church of Southover. Other human remains also were found there, and the remains of seemingly many hundred bodies, filling a circular pit, 10 feet in diameter and 18 feet deep, were found a few feet E of the church.

A priory of Greyfriars and two hospitals dedicated to St James and St Nicholas also were in Lewes, but these too have disappeared. A number of ancient British vases of rude workmanship, a number of human skeletons with barrel-shaped drinking cups at the head and feet, and several sepulchral urns containing the calcined ashes of human bones, were found in 1834 in the course of an excavation for a waterwork tank, and two of these relics lay at the remarkable depth of at least 14 feet embedded in solid chalk rock, and surrounded by bones of various animals. Fossil remains of the megalosaurus and the plesiosaurus, with those of crocodiles, tortoises, cetaceous fishes, and birds, were found in the vicinity of Lewes by Dr Mantell, at a time to add materially to the progress of geological science. Much contribution to a knowledge of the antiquities of Sussex, particularly those of Lewes and its neighbourhood, was also made by Mr M. A. Lower.

The town covers the side of a steep hill, and includes the suburb of Cliffe on the E, and that of Southover on the SW. It presents some resemblance to Totnes, but differs much in appearance from the great majority of English towns. The views in it from High Street, from Cliffe, and from Southover, are peculiar and striking. The streets in general are spacious and well-paved, and they present in some parts curious mixtures of the ancient and the modern. An ancient house nearly opposite Southover church is said to have been for some time occupied by Anne of Cleves. A one-arched stone bridge over the Ouse was erected in 1727, and widened by the addition of a footpath on each side in 1829. The old town-hall stood near the centre of High Street, and was taken down in 1808. A new town-hall was erected in 1872. The Shire Hall was erected after the demolition of the town-hall, at a cost of about £15,000; is an elegant edifice; comprises a council chamber, civil and criminal courts, and other apartments; and contains a good picture by Northcote, formerly in the Shakespeare Gallery, and a portrait of General Elliott. The old county jail was built in 1793; was enlarged in 1817 and about 1835; underwent alterations for receiving Russian

prisoners of war in 1854. It is now used as a naval prison. The county jail was built in 1848, and has capacity for 274 male and 66 female prisoners. There are a market-house, a mechanics' institute, two public libraries, a corn market, a small hospital and infirmary. Races are held in June, August, and November on a course near the town. The principal trade is in corn, lime, timber, and sheep and cattle.

Formerly there were twelve parish churches in the town, but now there are only six. These are—All Saints (population, 1903), net value, £270; St Anne with St Peter and St Mary, Westout (2101), gross value, £139 with residence; St John the Baptist-sub-Castro (3050), net value, £195 with residence; St John the Baptist, Southover (658), gross value, £59 with residence; St Michael (856), gross value, £170 with residence; and St Thomas-at-Cliffe (1559), net value, £200 with residence. They are all rectories in the diocese of Chichester. St Michael's Church stands in High Street, near a projecting clock; is an ancient edifice restored in 1755; has a low circular tower; and contains two brasses of 1400 and 1457, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Pelham, who died in 1559; the building was restored and enlarged in 1880. St Anne's Church stands at the top of the hill; is Transition Norman, of good character; was restored in 1883, and contains some neat mural monuments. The Church of St John-sub-Castro stands on the N side of the town; occupies the site of a Saxon church; is itself a modern edifice; includes a doorway arch of the previous Saxon church; and has an inscription to the memory of Magnus, a Danish prince. The churchyard occupies the ground of a very small Roman camp, the vallum of which is still traceable; and it contains the tomb of Thomas Blunt, a native who bequeathed a silver gilt cup still in use, and who died in 1611. St Thomas' Church is in Cliffe, and has a neat interior and a fine altar-piece. The building was very much enlarged and restored between the years 1870 and 1885. Southover Church, or the Church of St John Southover, has a nave partly Norman and a chancel Later English, and originally extending much further to the E; is remarkable for the mausoleum of De Warene and Gundrada on its S side—a little chapel in the Norman style, erected in 1847; and contains an effigy of the time of Henry III., found during the same excavations which disclosed De Warene's and Gundrada's remains. The great gate of the priory stood near the E end of this church, and was taken down in 1832, and the side portal of it was removed to the end of Southover Crescent, where it now stands. There are Congregational, Calvinistic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Unitarian chapels. The Jireh or Calvinist chapel stands in North Street, Cliffe, and was built in 1805; and a little cemetery behind it contains the tomb of the well-known William Huntington, "the coalheaver, S.S., sinner saved." The Roman Catholic chapel is a small stone building situated in the High Street. The free grammar school was founded in 1512, and had for pupils Bell the mathematician and Evelyn.

The town is a seat of assizes, quarter sessions, petty sessions, and county courts. The market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held for cattle on 6 May, for wool 20 July, and sheep 21 and 28 Sept. The number of sheep sold every year at these fairs is very large. The town is a borough by prescription, and is governed by two constables and other officers; it sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. till 1867, was then reduced to sending only one, and by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, it was merged into the county.

Lewes Parliamentary Division, or Mid Division of Sussex, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 64,026. The division includes the following:—Hove—East Aldrington, Edburton (part)—Fulking Hamlet, Hangleton, Hove, Patcham, Portslade, Poyneys, Preston (part), West Blatchington; Lewes (part of)—All Saints (Lewes), Barcombe, Chalvey, Chillington (East), Ditchling, Falmer, Hamesey, Iford, Kingston, Newick, Newtimber, Ovingdean, Piddinghoe, Plumpton, Precinct-of-the-Castle (Lewes), Pymcombe, Rodmell, Rottingdean, St John the Baptist (Southover), St John-under-the-Castle (Lewes), St Michael (Lewes), St Peter and St Mary Westout (Lewes), St Thomas a Becket-in-the-Cliffe (Lewes), Southseas, Southmalling, Stanmer, Street, Telscombe, Westmeston; Worthing—Broadwater,

Clapham, Darrington, Goring, Heene, Sompoting, West Tarring; Steyning (the part not in the union of Thakeham)—Albourne, Ashurst, Bedding (Upper), Bramber, Buttluffs, Coombs, Edburton, Heafield, Kingstoo-by-Sea, Lanciog, New Shoreham, Old Shoreham, Southwick, Steyning, Woodman-cote.

Lewesdon and Pillesdon, two hills in the W of Dorset-shire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles W of Beaminster. They have a singular appearance, and much resemble each other; they serve as a landmark to mariners, and command a very fine view. Sailors call them the Cow and the Calf, and a popular proverb says about any two things which resemble each other, "As much akin as Lew'son Hill to Pil'son Pen." Lewesdon is the subject of verses by Crowe, which were much admired by Rogers. Pillesdon is the highest ground in the county, has an altitude of 934 feet above sea-level, and is crowned by an ancient oval camp, with three strong ramparts and ditches.

Lewisham, a town, a parish, and a parliamentary division of the county of London, in Kent. The town stands on the river Ravensbourne, with a station on the L.C. & D.R., 1 mile S of Greenwich, and 5 miles SE by S of London; was anciently called Levesham, signifying the "dwelling among the meadows"; is a suburb of London, and within the county of London. It consists chiefly of one street about a mile long, extending N and S, and is supplied with water by the Kent Waterworks Company. The civil parish contains also the hamlet of Southend, the places called Perry Hill, Catford Bridge, Forest Hill, Sydenham, half of Brockley, and parts of Blackheath. Area of civil parish, 5773 acres; population in 1891 was 72,272. In 1895 it was estimated to have increased to over 90,000. The manor was given by Elthruða, niece of King Alfred, to the Abbey of St Peter at Ghent; had a Benedictine priory, a cell to Ghent Abbey; went in the time of Henry V. to the Carthusian priory of Sheen; passed after the dissolution through various hands, eventually to the Legges; and belongs now to the Earl of Dartmouth, and gives him the title of Viscount. There are still some villas, but a large working-class population has flowed in. The living of St Mary the Virgin (population, 12,300) is a vicarage, net value, £850 with residence; of St Mark (4812), gross value, £300; St Stephen, with Church of Transfiguration (7695), a vicarage, net value, £450; All Saints, Blackheath (2255), a donative curacy, net value, £400; the Ascension, Blackheath (3189), a perpetual curacy, gross value, £425; St George's, Perry Hill (4000), a vicarage, net value, £360; St Laurence, Catford (4775), a vicarage, gross value, £290; St Cyprina's, Brockley (5500), a curacy-in-charge, value, £290; and St Swithin, Hithergreen (5000), a vicarage, gross value, £200. St Mary's Church was rebuilt in 1774; was damaged by fire in 1830, but has been restored; and has a Corinthian portico on the S side, and a square tower at the W end; in 1882 a new chancel was built, and the whole building was enlarged and restored. St Stephen's Church was built in 1865, after designs by Sir G. G. Scott, at a cost of £12,000; and is in the First Pointed style, modified by a French colouring. St Mark's Church was founded in 1869, and is in the Decorated English style. The churches of St Laurence and St Swithin's (partially) have been built by the Lewisham Church Extension Society, which also has in hand the building of St Cyprina's, Brockley. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. A spacious Congregational chapel in the Second Pointed style, with tower and spire, was built in 1868. A large well-endowed boys' school (St Dunstan's College) was built at Catford in 1890, and the Lewisham Grammar School for Girls in 1891. All Saints Boys' Orphanage was opened in 1886, and has accommodation for 120 boys. There are several almshouses and charities. Bricks are made, and brewing is carried on. Bishop Duppa, who wrote part of "Eikoo Baslike," was a native; and Dr Stanhope the commentator was vicar, as also the Honourable Augustus Legge, D.D., bishop of Lichfield.

Lewisham Parliamentary Division of London, in Kent, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 88,653. The division includes Eltham, Lee, Lewisham, and Sydenham.

Lewisheath, an ancient manor in Horsmonden parish, Kent, 3 miles NE of Lamberhurst. It belonged in the early part of the 14th century to John de Grofhurst, and was given

by him to Bayham Abbey. Its name was then written Lenesboto.

Lewknor, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands near Icknield Street, under the Chilterns, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Watlington, and 1 mile W of Aston Rowant station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Tetsworth. Acreage of the civil parish, 2667; population, 428; of the ecclesiastical, 451. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £214 with residence. Patrons, All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, a fine building of flint with dressings of stone, is of various dates, having a Late Norman nave and chancel arch, with a mortuary chapel, a Decorated English chancel and S aisle, and a square tower of Perpendicular date; it contains a curious rich Norman font, a brass of 1380, some very interesting monuments, both ancient and modern, and eight stained windows. The hamlets of Postcombe, Stutridge, and Well-ground are included in the ecclesiastical parish, but for civil purposes the two latter are attached to Stokenchurch. Lewknor has a parish council of five members.

Lewknor-up-Hill. See CADMORE END.

Lew, North, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on an eminence near a head-stream of the river Lew, 7 miles NW of Okehampton, and 2 from Ashbury and North Lew station on the L. & S.W.R. It is a large place, with an ancient cross in its centre, and commands an extensive view. It has a post and money order office under Beaworthy; telegraph office, Ashbury railway station. Acreage of the civil parish, 7179; population, 714; of the ecclesiastical, 783. About 2000 acres are open moor. The living is a rectory, with the rectory of Ashbury annexed, in the diocese of Exeter; value, £490 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church is ancient, was thoroughly restored and renovated in 1885; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower, and contains seats all of carved oak, and ancient. There are two Bible Christian chapels and a national school. N. Carpenter the mathematician was a native. North Lew, with Ashbury, has a parish council.

Lew, The, a stream in the W of Devonshire, running about 13 miles west-south-westward past Lew Trenchard, to the Tamar in the neighbourhood of Lanneston.

Lew Trenchard, a parish in Devonshire, on the rivulet Lew, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Coryton station on the G.W.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Tavistock. It contains the greater part of Lew-down village. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Lewdown. Acreage, 2238; population of the civil parish, 266; of the ecclesiastical, 281. Lew House, an old and interesting mansion, is the seat of the Gould family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £246 with residence. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower, and contains monuments of the Goulds.

Lexden (anciently *Lexenden* or *Lesenden*), a parish and a village included within the second ward of the borough of Colchester, Essex. The village, which stands at the river Culne about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town, is a very ancient place. There are in the neighbourhood some lines of entrenchment which date from the time of the Roman occupation, and the history of the place can be traced backwards to the reign of Edward the Confessor. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Colchester. Acreage, 2365; population, 3562. The greater part of the population is now included in the new parishes of St Paul, Colchester (1538), and All Saints, Stanway (553). Lexden Park has some fine trees and a pleasant lakelet. There are several good residences with pleasure grounds. Lexden Lodge, the ancient manor house, was formerly the seat of the Lords Fitzwalters, and is surrounded by a moat. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £300. The church is a modern stuccoed building, consisting of chancel, nave, and a small western tower. In 1894 it was considerably enlarged by the erection of a new chancel with aisles. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Lexham, East, a parish, with a village, in Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Litcham, 3 miles N by W of Dunham station on the G.E.R., and 6 N by E from Swaffham. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Litcham, under Swaffham. Acreage, 1225; population of the civil parish, 193; of the ecclesiastical, with Litcham, 1004. Lexham Hall is a chief

LEXHAM, WEST

residence standing in a park of 110 acres. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of Litcham, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net value, £440. The church is a small building of stone, consisting of chancel, nave, S porch, and a round ivy-mantled tower. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Lexham, West, a parish in Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the Peddar Way, 3 W of Litcham, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Dnuham station on the G.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Litcham, under Swaffham. Acreage, 1180; population, 122. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £140 with residence. The church is a small building of stone in the Decorated style, partly ancient and partly rebuilt in 1881.

Lexington. See LAXTON, NOTTS.

Ley. See BERE FERREERS.

Leybourne, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Medway, 1 mile from Malling station on the L.C. & D.R., 35 miles from London, and 5 NW from Maidstone; was known at Domesday as Leleburne, and took that name from the *little burn* which runs past it. The parish contains also the hamlets of Malling and Little Comp. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office at Maidstone. Acreage, 1523; population, 270. The manor belonged anciently to the De Leybournes, had a moated castle of theirs in which they entertained Edward I.; was given by the last of the De Leybournes, the "Infanta of Kent," to Edward III.; was given by him to the newly-founded Cistercian abbey of St Mary Graces in London; went after the dissolution through various hands, and, with the fine seat of Leybourne Grange, belongs now to the Hawley family. Remains of the castle, including a fine gateway, still stand close to the church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £300 with residence. The church is partly Early English, partly Perpendicular, has in the N aisle a remarkable niche of the Decorated period, and includes two small tabernacles, within one of which a heart, probably that of Roger de Leybourne, of the time of Edward II., was found in a leaden box. The building was restored in 1874. There are endowed schools at Leybourne, East Malling, and Senthorough.

Leybridge, a place 2 miles NNW of Calne, in Wilts.

Leyburn, a union, a market-town, and a township in the N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the N side of Wensleydale, on a branch line which joins the M.R. at Hawes Junction, 22½ miles distant. It is 9 miles SSW of Richmond, and is connected with Middleham by a bridge over the river Yore. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets or oblong squares of well-built houses, is situated amid beautiful scenery, offers facilities to tourists for exploring the picturesque country around it, is a seat of petty sessions and county courts and a polling place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a railway station, two banks, several inns, a town-hall, gasworks erected in 1855, a church, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, and a dispensary. The town-hall was built in 1856, at a cost of about £3000, and is a large and heavy yet good edifice. A handsome county police station was erected in 1877. A weekly market is held on Friday, and fairs for cattle and sheep on the second Friday of Feb., May, Oct., and Dec. "Leyburn Shawl," on the W side of the town, is a high natural terrace, about a mile long, affords a delightful walk, was much improved in 1846, and commands extensive and romantic views. The township is in Wensley parish, and comprises 2515 acres, of which 15 are water; population, 982. The manor belongs to Lord Bolton. The living is annexed to the rectory of Wensley in the diocese of Ripon; joint net value, £567, with residence. Patron, Lord Bolton. The church of St Matthew, a chapel of ease to Wensley parish, is a building in the Decorated style, and consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, and an embattled western tower. The workhouse stands near the railway station, was erected in 1877, and has accommodation for 100 inmates.

Leycett, a hamlet in Madeley parish, Staffordshire, 2½ miles NE of Great Madeley. It has a station on the North Staffordshire railway, and a post and money order office under Newcastle-under-Lyme; telegraph office at the railway sta-

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tion. The works of the Madeley Coal and Iron Company are situated here. There is a mission church, built in 1870.

Leyham. See LATHAM.

Leyland, a village, a township, a parish, and a hundred in Lancashire. The village stands near the river Lostock, three-quarters of a mile W of the N.W.R., and 6 S of Preston; is a seat of petty sessions, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Preston, and a station on the railway. Fairs are held on 24 March and 26 Oct., and an agricultural and horticultural meeting is held in Sept. The township comprises 3726 acres; population, 5972. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to the Crown, and had then a royal hall and court of justice. Worden Hall stands about half a mile S of the village, in a park of more than 300 acres, and is approached through a handsome modern archway adjacent to the village. The Old Hall is a Tudor mansion, now converted into a farmhouse. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton mills, gold thread works, and in extensive india-rubber works. The township is governed by a local board, who have erected waterworks. The parish contains also the townships of Clayton le Woods, Caerden, Exnton, Hoghton, Whittle le Woods, Withnell, Wheelton, and Heapey. The ecclesiastical arrangement divides the area into Leyland St Andrew, Leyland St James, Exnton, Whittle-le-Woods, Withnell, Hoghton, and Heapey, but Leyland St James includes also a small portion of Croston parish, and it was separately constituted in 1855. Both the living of Leyland St Andrew and the living of Leyland St James are vicarages in the diocese of Manchester; gross values, £1018 and £320 with residences; population of the ecclesiastical parish of St Andrew, 5719; of St James, 1635. The parochial church, or church of St Andrew, was mainly rebuilt in 1817, is in the Early Decorated English style, retains, in its chancel, a fine arch of the previous edifice, together with sedilia and a piscina, includes a chantry chapel of the Haringtons, containing brasses and handsome monumental tablets of that family, and has at the W end a fine massive tower. The churchyard contains tombstones with crosses of the 13th or 14th century, and others with inscriptions of the 17th. The church of St James, built in 1855, is in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave of three bays, aisles, north porch, and a western tower with lofty spire, and contains a beautifully carved octagonal font. The chapels of Withnell, Whittle le Woods, Hoghton, and Heapey are separately noticed. Chapels for Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics are in the township. St Ambrose is a chapel of ease, built in 1884-85, in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, north porch, and a tower. The Roman Catholic chapel is a plain but spacious edifice of 1846. The Congregational chapel, erected in 1877, is in the Early English style. A grammar school stands at the extremity of the parochial churchyard, is an ancient building, and has an endowed income, transferred to it by Queen Elizabeth from the Harington chantry. Balshaw's Free School, founded in 1784, is at Golden Hill, and has an endowed income of about £300. Almshouses, for six persons, were founded in 1649, and rebuilt in 1849; five modern cottages are near them, the rents of which are appropriated to them; almshouses for six aged women were founded by Osbaldeston in 1665, and rebuilt in 1870; and in 1887 four others were erected and endowed by Mrs Walton and Miss Ryley. The total yearly value of charities is about £600. There is also a police station, erected in 1869.

Leysdown, a parish, with a village, in Kent, on the NE side of Sheppey Isle, 9 miles from Sheerness station on the L.C. & D.R. Post town, Sheerness; money order and telegraph office, Eastchurch. Acreage of the parish, 2179; population, 218. There are two coastguard stations. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Harty, in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £265 with residence. The present church was built in 1874 on the site of the old Norman building which fell in 1734.

Leyton or Low Leyton, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands adjacent to the river Lea and the G.E.R., on which it has a station, and the boundary with Middlesex, 5½ miles NE by E of Bishopsgate, London; took its name, signifying *Leatown*, from its position on the Lea; occupies or is near the site of a Roman station, near the Roman or Stone

Way to Colchester, and where many coins and other relics of the Romans and some of the Saxons have been found; belonged to King Harold, and was the birthplace of Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador to the Great Mogul and to the Sultan of Turkey in the time of Charles I. It formerly consisted of one long street with a number of fine villa residences surrounded by gardens and trees, but it is now a rapidly growing residential suburb of London. The parish has an area of 2331 acres of land and 39 of water; population, 43,906. It is in the Eastern Suburban Postal District, is within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police. The town-hall and technical institute was opened by the Duke and Duchess of York in 1896. There is a branch of the Essex County Lunatic Asylum called Lea Hall, and there is a metropolitan police station in the Lea Bridge Road. Remains of ancient entrenchments with a square double embankment surrounded by a moat are at Ruckholts. Temple mills, in the Lea, were mills said to have belonged to the Knights Templars, but they were demolished to give place to waterworks. There are still several fine old houses in the parish, among which may be mentioned Eltze House, once the residence of the late Cardinal Wiseman, and Ruckholts House, formerly the seat of the Hickes family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net yearly value, £300 with residence. The church, rebuilt of brick in 1821, with the exception of the tower, which dates from about 1658, is a plain building in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, two small porches on the S side, and a western tower. It formerly contained a memorial of John Styre, a zealous antiquary and historian, who was incumbent of the parish for sixty-eight years, and it still contains monuments to Charles (Goring) second and last Earl of Norwich, Bowyer the famous printer, Sir Josiah Child the founder of Child's Bank, several memorials of the Hickes family, and some interesting brasses. The ecclesiastical district of All Saints was formed in 1886 out of Leyton and Walthamstow. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £289 with residence, in the gift of the Vicar of Leyton. The church, a plain cruciform building of stone and brick in the Decorated style, was erected in 1865; a new church, capable of accommodating 600 persons, was erected in 1893. There are also Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, a Plymouth Brethren meeting-room, and a Salvation Army barracks. The charities include eight almshouses, belonging to the Master Bakers' Pension Society in the Lea Bridge Road.

Leytonstone, a village and a chapelry in Leyton parish, Essex. The village runs parallel to Leyton village and northward of it, lies on the Roman road to Colchester adjacent to the G.E.R., took the latter part of its name from a milliarium which stood at it, has recently undergone great increase, contains many fine suburban villas, and has a station on the railway about a mile N of that of Leyton, and is the Eastern Suburban Postal District. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £306 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans. The church occupies a commanding site on the road from Stratford to Epping, and is a handsome edifice of white brick and stone in the Gothic style, with light square W tower surmounted by four fine spirelets dedicated to St John the Baptist. Harrow Green is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1879 from the parishes of Leyton, Leytonstone, Wanstead, West Ham, and Stratford New Town. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £330 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans. The church, erected in 1878, is a large building of brick in the Early English style. St Andrew's is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1887 from the parish of St John the Baptist, Leytonstone. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans, in the gift of the Bishop of St Albans. The church is a building of Kentish rag and Bath stone in the Gothic style. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of St John the Baptist, 12,079; of Harrow Green, 29,619; of St Andrew, 12,860. There are also Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. The Congregational chapel is a fine building of stone in the Lombardo-Gothic style, erected in 1877-78 at a cost of over £8000. There is a Roman Catholic cemetery, formed in 1861, which is 11 acres in extent and has a mortuary chapel. The late Right Hon.

Sir Henry Cotton, Lord Justice of Appeal, and the late Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D., were natives.

Leyton Street. See LEXTON.

Lezant, a parish in Cornwall, between the rivers Inny and Tamar, 5 miles S of Launceston station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It contains the villages of Trebollet, Trekenna, and Bezare, and the hamlet of Trewarlet. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Launceston. Acreage, 4841; population, 680. Landew, formerly the seat of the Herles, is a chief residence. Trecarrell, now an ivied ruin, was a mansion partly built by Sir John Trecarrell but never finished. A lead mine is near Landew. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; value, £328 with residence. The church is ancient, has a pinnacled tower, and contains monuments of the Herles, the Trecarrells, and the Trefusies. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Free Methodist chapels.

Lezayre. See KIRK CHRIST LEZAYRE.

Leziate, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ miles N of East Winch station on the G.E.R. and 4½ E of Kings Lynn. Post town, Lynn; money order and telegraph office, Gayton. Acreage, 1480; population of the civil parish, 212; of the ecclesiastical, with Ashwicken, 823. About 104 acres are rabbit-warren and common. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Ashwicken, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net value, £438 with residence. The old church was destroyed long ago, and only the foundations remain, but a small mission church to seat about 100 was erected in 1888.

Lhane Moor, The, a stream in the N of the Isle of Man, rising in the Corragh, and running windingly northward about 5 miles to the sea, ½ mile SW of Blue Head. It is one of the two streams which drained lakes formerly in the Corragh.

Libanus, a hamlet in Glyn township, Devynnock parish, Brecknockshire, 4 miles SW of Brecon. It has a post office under Brecon; money order and telegraph office, Brecon.

Libberston. See LEBBERSTON.

Libberry, a hamlet in Grafton Flyford parish, Worcester-shire, 1 mile SW of Grafton Flyford village.

Lichborough. See LITCHBOROUGH.

Lichet Matravers. See LYTCHETT MATRAVERS.

Lichet Minster. See LYTCHETT MINSTER.

Lichfield, a city and a county of itself, a municipal borough, the head of a poor-law union and county court district, and four parishes in Staffordshire, and a diocese partly also in Salop, Warwickshire, Flintshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire. The city stands on a small affluent of the river Trent, on Icknield Street, near the intersection of Icknield Street with Watling Street, and near the junction of the Wyley and Coventry Canal with the Grand Trunk Canal, 9 miles NE of Walsall, 16 N by E of Birmingham, 16 SE by E of Stafford, and 118 by rail from London. It has two stations, one on the Trent Valley section of the L. & N.W.R., about 1½ mile SE of the city, and the other in the city, on the Walsall and Derby and Birmingham-Sutton Coldfield and Lichfield branches of the same railway. Its site is a fine open vale surrounded by fertile hills of moderate height and easy ascent, and the S part is divided from the Cathedral Close by the Minster Pool, which has been converted from a swamp into a picturesque lake by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, who use it as a reservoir. The city was surrounded by walls and marshes. Its outline is irregular, and some of the streets stretch away to a considerable distance from the main body. A ditch was at one time formed round the early precincts, but this has left no other trace than the name Castle Ditch in the E. Most of the present houses are modern. The environs have gardens, agreeable walks, and a diversity of pleasant views.

History.—Lichfield probably sprang in some way from the Roman station Etoetum, which stood at the intersection of Icknield Street and Watling Street. The name is Saxon, was anciently written Licedfeld, Liethfeld, and Lichfeld, and has been derived by some from *lych*, "a marsh," with allusion to the marshy character of its site—by others from *lych*, "a dead body" or "the dead," with allusion to the tradition that a great battle was fought on "a field" here by three kings, who slew one another on the spot now known as Borroncop Hill, from the traditional names of kings, Borron, Cope, and Hill. Another tradition alleges that the town existed in the Roman times, that it was the scene of a slaughter of Christians during the Diocletian persecution

in 286, and that it took its name of "the field of the dead" from that slaughter. It probably was no more than a small village in the time of Oswy, king of Northumbria. That monarch, about 656, having defeated and slain Penda, the heathen king of Mercia, introduced Christianity among his subjects, and made Lichfield the seat of a bishopric. Chad, a zealous ecclesiastic, afterwards canonized, was made bishop in 669, and he greatly propagated Christianity among the people and raised Lichfield to the condition of a considerable town. Offa, king of Mercia, about 790 obtained from the Pope a decree for dividing the province of Canterbury and making the see of Lichfield archiepiscopal, but after Offa's death that decree became obsolete. Lichfield did not flourish well even as a simple see, and at the time of the Norman Conquest had sunk to small importance. The bishopric, therefore, was transferred from it in 1075 to Chester, whence in 1096 it was removed to Coventry. Roger de Clinton, being appointed bishop in 1129, reconstituted the bishopric of Lichfield, and rebuilt its cathedral. The title was changed in the time of Charles II. to that of Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and since 1836 the occupant of the see has been styled simply Bishop of Lichfield. De Clinton, besides rebuilding the cathedral, founded a priory and erected a strong castle or magnificent tower, and the castle became the prison of Richard II. on his way to the Tower of London. The town had a mint in the time of Stephen; it was burnt in 1291; it was ravaged by the plague in 1593; and it was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1643, retaken by Prince Rupert, and given back to the Parliamentarians in 1646. Richard II. kept Christmas in it in 1397, two years before being a prisoner in the castle; Queen Elizabeth visited it in 1575; James I. visited it in 1624; Charles I. lodged in it three times in 1643; and the Princess Victoria visited it in 1832, and again as Queen Victoria in 1843; the Prince of Wales visited Lichfield in 1894 and inspected the Staffordshire Yeomanry. William de Lichfield a learned monk, Whytingdon a scholar, Butt and Buckeridge the theologians, Camden's father, Dr Thomas Newton, Dr Samuel Johnson, Elias Ashmole, Smallridge, Major André, and Dilke the dramatist were natives; Dr Erasmus Darwin, the author of "Zoonomia" and other works, but better known as the grandfather of the great naturalist Charles Darwin, lived in Lichfield, and practised as a physician; and the Boniface of Farquhar's "Beaux Stratagem" kept the George Inn in 1707. The city gives the title of Earl to the family of Anson.

The Cathedral.—The Mercian Church at Lichfield was built by Kiof Oswy, and the cathedral in 700 by Bishop Hedda, but neither has left any vestiges. The Norman church, as rebuilt by Bishop de Clinton, has left scarcely any remains. The present cathedral appears to date from about 1200, but includes numerous additions and restorations, from the 13th century downwards. The nave, the transepts, part of the choir and the chapter-house, are ascribed to the period between 1200 and 1250, the west front to about 1275, the Lady chapel to about 1300, and the presbytery to about 1325. According to Fuller the cathedral was completed between 1420 and 1447. Numerous portions belong to an extensive restoration, at enormous expense, during the years 1647-69; the roofs of the aisles and parts of two of the spires date from 1788 till 1795; the glass of the Lady chapel dates from 1530 till 1540, but belonged to a Flemish abbey near Liege, and was brought to Lichfield so late as 1803. In 1860 a restoration of the interior was commenced under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott; and the restoration of the west front was commenced in 1877, and completed in 1884. Further restorations are still in progress. Vast damage was done to the pile in 1643-46; the Royalists and the Parliamentarians then alternately held and used its Close as the fortalice of the city; upwards of 2000 shot and 1500 grenades were fired against it; the lead was torn from it to be cast into bullets; parts of its walls were shattered, and most of its central spire demolished; and so great was the quantity of rubbish from the result of demolition that, in order to prepare for the very costly renovation which followed, the eight carriage horses of the bishop were employed to assist in clearing the rubbish away. The cathedral is considerably smaller than the chief cathedrals of England, but is one of the most beautiful. Its site is on an eminence; its surroundings are free from cloister or precinct wall, from gate or ancient monas-

tery; its W front is inferior only to the W fronts of Wells and Peterborough; its general architecture is of the best dates, in admirable proportions, with symmetrical arrangement, alike chaste and ornate; its three beautiful spires spring exquisitely aloft from the general mass; its very stone, of a pale rose colour, looks soft and mellow.

The entire pile is 379 feet long; the nave is 177 feet long, 66 wide, and 60 high; the choir and Lady chapel are 195 feet long; the choir is 37 feet wide; the Lady chapel is 27 feet wide; the transept is 152 feet long and 45 wide; the western spires are 183 feet high; the central spire is 258 feet high; and the chapter-house is 45 feet long, 28 wide, and 23 high. The W front has three doorways, a Decorated window of six lights, and a gable with trefoiled panels, and is flanked with two towers, surmounted by hexagonal spires. The central doorway shows a rich combination of foliated arches, exquisitely wrought mouldings, and canopied statues. The flanking towers have hexagonal stair turrets on the sides, and are crowned with crocketed pinnacles at the angles; and the spires are delicately banded at intervals, and have four successive tiers of canopied spire lights. The whole of the west front was covered with statues, most of which were destroyed; but at the restoration in 1884 nearly all the niches were re-filled by new stone statues. In the central gable, between the two spires, is a statue of our Lord, and below Him are the four archangels; below is a tier of patriarchs, then two tiers of prophets, a tier of British and English kings, from Peada to Richard II., and at the base the twelve apostles. The SW tower is adorned with statues of the six bishops who were concerned in the building or restoration of the cathedral—Clinton, Pateshall, Langton, Hacket, Lonsdale, and Selwyn. On the NW tower are statues of St Mark, St Luke, St Helena, and St Cyprian; on the W front is a statue of Queen Victoria from the studio of Princess Louise. The central tower rises one storey above the roof, has canopied two-light windows on each face, and is crowned with pinnacled turrets at the angles; and its spire is of the same form as the other two spires, and of similar character, but is crocketed along the sides. The nave is of eight bays, with remarkably beautiful aisles; and shows the Early English character in a distinctive manner, neither as simply as Salisbury nor as richly as Lincoln, yet more akin than either to Decorated English. The four massive piers which support the central tower have clustered shafts, bound with three fillets. The transepts are comparatively plain, and are not in keeping with the rest of the edifice; yet their doors are very elaborate, and have statues and other decorations such as to make them not very much inferior to the great W door. The choir is of six bays, with aisles, and a retro-choir of two bays; shows well the Decorated English character; deflects several feet out of the line of the nave, to emblemize the drooping head of the crucified Saviour; has a hexagonal form in the E end; and is subtended by two sacristies on the S side, and by a vestibule and the chapter-house on the N. The Lady chapel is the gem of the cathedral, and gives it a beautiful termination; has nine lofty windows, rich tracery, and graceful flowering canopies. The stained glass of the windows is said by experts to be of unequalled beauty. The chapter-house is polygonal, has a single central pier, and is richly ornamented; and the vestibule of it is arcaded. The library is above the chapter-house; resembles it in character, but has less ornament; and contains, among other interesting matters, the manuscript of Chancer's "Canterbury Tales," and an Irish MS. of the 8th century copy of the Gospels, familiarly known as St Chad's Gospels. Superb monuments of Lord Basset and two Lords Paget were destroyed at the time of the Civil War. The chief monuments now are—in the NW tower, one of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, by Westmacott; in the N transept, a monument of Miss Seward's parents, by the junior Bacon; in the S transept, a bust of Dr Johnson, a monument of Dr Newton, and a memorial to the 80th Regiment, overhung by three standards taken at Sobraon; and in the choir, effigies of Bishops Langton, Pateshall, Hacket, Lonsdale, and Selwyn, Dean Howard, and Archdeacon Moore, an effigy of Sir John Stanley of the time of Henry VIII., a cadaver of Dean Heywood, a fine altar-tomb of Archdeacon Hodson, and the famous figures of the two daughters of the Rev. W. Robinson, known as the "Sleeping Children," by Chantrey; also a statue of Bishop Ryder, one of Chantrey's latest works. An Episcopal palace is at

the NE corner of the Close, and was rebuilt by Bishop Wood in 1687, and enlarged by Bishop Selwyn in 1867. The deanery stands to the W of the palace in the Close, and dates from the beginning of the 18th century. The prebendal houses are in the SW and NW, and some of them include specimens of ancient brickwork.

Churches.—St Mary's Church stands on the S side of the Market Place, was opened in 1721 on the site of a very ancient church, which Leland describes as "right beautiful." It was rebuilt in 1868 as a memorial to Bishop Lonsdale, retaining a lofty W tower erected in 1855. St Chad's Church stands at Stowe, a little to the E, is a small ancient structure, with a fine Early English S door and a square tower, and took its name from being on or near the site of St Chad's cell or hermitage. A spring called St Chad's Well is in its neighbourhood, under a small temple wreathed with sculptured roses, and bearing the initials of St Chad on the arch. St Michael's Church stands on Greenhill, at the SE side of the city, was erected in the time of Henry VIII., and partially rebuilt in 1644; has a fine spire, and contains a good font, an effigies of William de Wotton of the time of Edward III., and many handsome monuments. The father of Dr Johnson was buried in this church. Christ Church was built in 1847, is in the Decorated style, and has a square tower. It was enlarged in 1887 by the addition of two transepts. St John's Chapel stands in St John's Street, is annexed to St John's Hospital, but serves as a chapel of ease, and is a singular structure, with curiously formed windows and a fine open roof; it was restored in 1870. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. A vicars' choral college was founded in 1240 by Bishop Pateshall, and a friary founded in 1229 by Bishop Stavenby was burnt in 1291 and rebuilt in 1545, and was made the headquarters of the Duke of Cumberland in 1745.

Schools and Institutions.—The grammar school, in St John Street was founded by Edward VI., and rebuilt in 1692 and 1850; is a brick edifice in the Tudor style, 60 feet long, and numbers among its pupils Dr Johnson, Bishop Newton, Bishop Smallbridge, Addison, Garriek, Salt the traveller, Ashmole the antiquary, Wollaston, author of the "Religion of Nature," King the herald, Hawkins Browne, Chief Baron Lloyd, Chief Baron Parker, Chief Justice Wilmut, Judge Noel, and James the inventor of the "fever powder." The diocesan theological college for students intending to enter holy orders is near the cathedral. The school of art in Dam Street was erected in 1882, and contains also a subscription library. The museum and free library, near the Minster Pool, erected in 1859, includes a newsroom and library, gardens, and recreation grounds. The museum contains relics of the siege of Lichfield, relics of Dr Johnson, portraits of the chief Lichfield worthies, and a collection of antiquities and objects of art. St John's Hospital, in St John's Street, was instituted in the time of Henry III. by Bishop Clinton, was rebuilt, with the exception of its chapel, in 1495, is a gloomy structure remarkable for the number and curious form of its chimneys, and gives house-room and money allowances to thirteen old men. Dr Milley's or the Women's Hospital, in Beacon Street, was founded in 1424, rebuilt in 1504, and gives support to fifteen aged women. Andrew Newton's Almshouses, for the widows and daughters of clergymen, were founded in 1798, include twenty comfortable dwellings, forming a neat building in the Close; and afford £50 a year, with house and small garden to each of twenty persons. There is a workhouse.

Other Buildings.—The Guild-hall, in Bore Street, is a modern building and includes court-rooms, city offices, police station, and armoury for the local volunteers. The market-hall and corn exchange, in St Mary's Square, was built in 1850; is in the Tudor style, has an arcade along its entire front, leading into a spacious covered market, and includes an upper room capable of accommodating from 600 to 800 persons. An ancient cross, erected by Dean Denton, stood on the site of this edifice, comprised eight arches resting on massive pillars, and had, on two of its sides, about 5 feet from the ground, two brass crucifixes. The house in which Dr Johnson was born still stands on the W side of the market-place. A statue of Dr Johnson, presented to the city in 1838 by the Rev. James Law, chancellor of the diocese,

stands in the market-place, opposite the house; is in a sitting position, 7 feet high, and rests on a square pedestal 10 feet high, the sides of which have bas-reliefs of various incidents in the doctor's life. St James' Hall, in Bore Street, is used for concerts, &c. A parish room for meetings, &c., is in Wade Street. A drinking fountain, at the corner of the museum building, was erected in 1862, and has sculpture representing Christ and the Woman of Samaria at Jacob's Well. Both the Minster and the Stow Pools are used as reservoirs by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, and the houses, public conduits, and Cathedral Close are well supplied with water from springs about a mile to the SW, under a trust devised by Hector Beane.

Trade, &c.—Lichfield has a head post office and three banks, is a seat of county courts and petty and quarter sessions. Two weekly newspapers are published. A weekly market is held on Friday, and a fair on Shrove Tuesday. Brewing, owing to the excellence of the water, is an important industry. Market gardening, coach building, and the manufacture of agricultural implements, are carried on. Lichfield is the headquarters of the 38th and 64th military regimental districts, and contains the depots of the South and North Staffordshire territorial regiments. The South Staffordshire Regiment consists of the old 38th and 80th Foot and the 1st (King's Own) Staffordshire Militia (forming the 3rd and 4th battalions). The North Staffordshire Regiment consists of the old 64th and 98th Foot and the 2nd (King's Own) Staffordshire Militia (forming the 3rd and 4th battalions). Both regiments have volunteer battalions attached. Lichfield is also the headquarters of the Staffordshire Yeomary Cavalry. The city was governed from 1387 till the time of Edward VI. by a guild, consisting of a master, 4 wardens, and 24 brethren; was incorporated as a borough by Edward VI., and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. It sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. till that of Edward III.; it began to send two again in the time of Edward VI.; it was deprived of one member in 1867, and in 1885 its representation was merged in that of the county. The borough has a separate commission of the peace and a separate court of quarter sessions, and is divided into two wards. Acreage, 3475; population, 7864.

Parishes.—The city contains four parishes, St Mary (acreage 58, population 2555); St Chad (acreage 1102, population 1934); St Michael (acreage 2136, population 3086); and The Close, formerly extra-parochial (acreage 16, population 212). The parishes of St Chad and St Michael extend also beyond the city, and include the townships of Curborough and Elmhurst, Pipehill, Wall, Burntwood, Chasetown, Chase Terrace, Boney Hay, Hammerwich, Fisherwick, and Streethay, and the hamlet of Freeford. There are five ecclesiastical parishes, St Chad (population 1679), St Mary (2564), St Michael (2910), The Close (212), and Christchurch (constituted in 1848 from St Chad and St Michael, 1311). Burntwood, Chasetown, Hammerwich, and Wall form separate ecclesiastical parishes. The livings of St Mary, St Chad, and Christchurch are vicarages, of St Michael, a rectory—all in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value of St Mary, £4350 with residence. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. Net value of St Chad, £114 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of St Mary. Net value of Christchurch, £170 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. Net value of St Michael, £234 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of St Mary.

The Diocese.—Lichfield diocese comprehends the entire county of Staffordshire, except the ecclesiastical parishes of Amblescote, part of Blackheath, Oldhill, Reddan Hill, and Rowley Regis (diocese of Worcester), and parts of Bobbington and Tuckhill (diocese of Hereford), Bartholomew (diocese of Chester), and Crossall (Southwell), the northern portion of Salop, forming the archdeaconry of Salop, and a small portion of Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Flintshire. Population, 1,196,095. There is a suffragan bishop of Shrewsbury. The cathedral establishment includes the bishop, the dean, four canons, three archdeacons, twenty prebendaries, a chancellor, and six minor canons. The income of the bishop is £4200; of the dean, £1000; of each of the canons, £500; and of each of the archdeacons, £200. The most noted of the bishops have been Roger de Clinton, who died as a Crusader at Antioch; Gerard la Pucelle, the canonist; Pateshall and Langton, who were Lord Treasurers;

Northbury, who was Lord Keeper; Close, one of the architects of King's College Chapel; Smith, the founder of Brasenose College; Hacket, who restored the cathedral after the Restoration; Hough, who made sturdy resistance to King James at Magdalen; Hrd, Earl Cornwallis, Samuel Butler, Lonsdale, Selwyn, and MacLagan, afterwards Archbishop of York.

The diocese is divided into the archdeaconries of Stafford, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Salop. The archdeaconry of Stafford comprises the deaneries of Lichfield, Allstonefield, Brewwood, Cheadle, Eccleshall, Handsworth, Hinley, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Penkridge, Rugeley, Stafford, Tamworth, Trentham, Trysull, Tutbury, Uttoxeter, Walsall, and Wolverhampton. The archdeaconry of Salop comprises the deaneries of Condoever, Edgmond, Ellesmere, Hodnet, Shesnal, Shrewsbury, Wem, Whitechurch, and Wrockwardin.

Lichfield Parliamentary Division of Staffordshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 52,020. The division includes the following:—Penkridge (part of)—Great Wyrley, Norton Canes; Elford—Alrewas, Alrewas Hays, Clifton Campville and Haunton, Edingale, Elford, Fisherwick, Fradley, Freeford, Fulfen, Harlaston, Hasel, Oakley-in-Croxtall, Orgreave, Stafford, Streetbary, Syerscote, Tamhore, Thorpe Constantine, Whittington, Wiggington; Rugeley—Armitage-with-Handsacre, Bromley (Hayes) Bromley (King's), Colton, Carborough and Elmhurst, Hamstall Ridware, Longdon, Mavesyn Ridware, Pipe Ridware, Rugeley; Shenstone—Burntwood, Edial and Woodhouses, Canwell, Drayton Bassett, Farewell and Chorley, Fazeley, Hammerwich, Hints, Hopwas Hay, Ogley Hay, Pipehill, Shenstone, Staffordshire Moor, Swinfen and Packington, Tamworth (part of), Wall, Weeford, the site and curtilage of the public buildings of Brownhills in Norton Canes; Lichfield, municipal borough; Tamworth, municipal borough (the part in Staffordshire).

Lichfield, Hants. See LITCHFIELD.

Lickey, an ecclesiastical parish in the parishes of Bromsgrove and Kings Norton, Worcestershire, 4 miles NE of Bromsgrove. There are stations at Blackwell and Barnt Green on the M.R., and at Rubery on the G.W. and Midland Joint railway; a post office at Lickey End; money order and telegraph office, Bromsgrove. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1858. Population, 2467. The Lickey Hills include Rubery, Bilberry, Rednall, and Beacon; they exhibit scenes of remarkable beauty, command very extensive and fine prospects, and one of them is crowned with an obelisk in memory of the sixth Earl of Plymouth. Four rivers take their rise from these hills—the Arrow, the Stour, the Salwarpe, and the Rea. Pleasure parties from a far extent of surrounding country and from Birmingham visit Lickey in the summer months. Bilberry and Rednall Hills were acquired by the Corporation of Birmingham for public recreation in 1888. The Birmingham Lunatic Asylum on Rubery Hill was opened in 1882. The Birmingham and Midland Counties Sanatorium is situated on an elevated site near Blackwell railway station. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Bromsgrove. The church was built in 1856, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a belfry. The chancel was restored and greatly improved in 1894. There is a chapel of ease at Liathurst, and there are Wesleyan chapels at Lickey End and Linthurst, a Congregational chapel at Rubery, and a Primitive Methodist chapel at Lickey End.

Lickhurst, a place in Little Bowland township, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Garstang, in Lancashire.

Lid or Lyd, The, a small river of the W of Devonshire, rising at Branscombe Loaf in Dartmoor, and running about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Tamar at Lifton.

Lidbury, an ancient camp in the N of Wiltshire, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ludgershall. It has a quadrangular outline, measures about 990 feet in circuit, and is girt by a rampart 40 feet high. A bank and ditch go down from it to the site of an ancient British village in the valley.

Liddel, The, a river belonging partly to Cumberland. It comes from Scotland, is joined, at the point of contact with England, by Kershope Burn, runs about 7 miles south-westward along the boundary between Scotland and England, falls into the Esk a little above Kirk Andrews, and is followed

along the Cumberland bank by the North British railway. It possesses celebrity within Scotland, gives there the name of Liddesdale to the region which it drains, figures much in the history of the border raids, is sung by Dr Armstrong in his poem of "Health," and affords good sport to anglers.

Liddiard Millicent, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands 2 miles S of Purton station on the G.W.R., and 3 NE by N of Wootton Bassett, and has a post office under Swindon; money order and telegraph office, Purton. Acreage, 2339; population, 912. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £405. Patron, Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is ancient, has a tower, and contains an old Norman font. In 1870 the building was well restored. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Liddiard, St Lawrence. See LYDEARD.

Liddiard Tregoz or Lydiard Tregoez, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands 3 miles from Wootton Bassett station on the G.W.R. and 4 from Swindon; it gives the title of Baron to Viscount Bolingbroke. Post town, Swindon; money order and telegraph office, Purton. Acreage, 5238; population, 731. The manor belonged to the Tregozes, came into possession of the St Johns, Viscounts Bolingbroke, by marriage with the heiress of Tregoez at the time of the Conquest, and has been held by the family ever since. Liddiard Park is the seat of Viscount Bolingbroke. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £560 with residence. Patron, Viscount Bolingbroke. The church is ancient, was partly rebuilt in 1683, underwent thorough restoration about 1846, has a tower, and contains banners, helmets, pedigrees, and monuments of the Viscounts Bolingbroke. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Liddington or Lyddington, a village and a parish in Rutland. The village stands 2 miles S by E of Uppingham, 2 W by N from Gretton station on the M.R., and 3 NW from Rockingham Castle station on the G.N. and L. & N.W. Joint railway. It has a post and money order office under Uppingham; telegraph office, Uppingham. Acreage of the civil parish, 2127; population, 461; of the ecclesiastical, with Caldecott, 747. It is a very ancient place, and formerly was of much larger size than now, and it had a weekly market, which was transferred to Uppingham. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Exeter. The custom of Borough English prevails. A palace of the Bishops of Lincoln stood here, was converted in 1602 into an hospital for a warden, twelve men and two women, with endowment now yielding £116 a year, and the hall of it still stands, shows features of ancient splendour, and retains its old cornice and painted glass windows. The living is a vicarage united with the vicarage of Caldecott, in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £216 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and short spire, and contains an ancient screen and some well-preserved brasses. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Liddington, a parish and village in Wilts. The village stands 4 miles SE by S of Swindon, and 2 from Chisleton station on the M. & S.W. Joint railway. It has a post office under Swindon; money order office, Wanborough; telegraph office, Chisleton. The parish contains also the hamlets of Liddington Wick, Liddington Warren, Coate, and Medbourn. Acreage, 2538; population of civil parish, 380; of ecclesiastical, 432. The manor belongs to the Duke of Marlborough. Remains of the old manor-house, of Tudor date, surrounded by a moat, are in a dell. Liddington Castle or Badbury is an ancient British camp, large and circular, and was the scene of a decisive defeat of the Saxons under Cerdic, by King Arthur. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £815 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Marlborough. The church is ancient, was restored between 1882 and 1889, has a roof of timber framework and a tower, and contains a very ancient font, and monuments of two church dignitaries, supposed to be abbesses of Shaftesbury. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A Parochial Hall was erected in 1884 for public meetings.

Lidford or Lydford, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the river Lid, with stations on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R., 207 miles from London, and has a post office under Brideston, with money order and

telegraph departments. It is situated in the midst of a wild tract of country on the W side of Dartmoor, 7 miles N by E of Tavistock; is a very ancient place, was formerly known as Lighaford, figured as a borough, having eight burgesses within the walls and forty-one without, in the time of Edward the Confessor; claims even to have entertained Julius Cæsar and his army on Cæsar's second expedition into Britain; had a mint in the time of Ethelred II, some of the coins of which are said still to exist; was taxed on an equality with London, and had fortifications and 140 burgesses at the Domesday survey; served for ages as the great mart for the tin of an extensive surrounding mining region; was the seat of stannary courts till toward the end of the 18th century; had, in connection with these courts, a castle or prison, the dungeons of which seem to have been scarcely less horrible than those of the Spanish Inquisition; acquired such [bad reputation by the arbitrary manner in which accused persons were tried and punished that Lidford law came to be proverbially described as "hang first and try afterwards;" sent members to Parliament twice in the time of Edward I.; had for a long period, beginning in 1267, a weekly market and an annual three-days' fair, but has decayed greatly in modern times. Lydford station is the junction of the L. & S.W.R., with the Launceston, Tavistock, and Plymouth branch of the G.W.R. The parish contains also Princetown, the convict prison in Dartmoor, and the hamlets of Dinnabridge, Hexworthy Huckaby, and Two Bridges. Acreage, 50,861; population, 2144. The manor was given in 1238 to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and it still belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. The scenery embraces all the diversified features of Dartmoor; a general view of it is indicated in our article DARTMOOR, and many portions of it, and prominent objects in it, ravines, tors, antiquities, and other things, are separately noticed throughout the work. The ancient castle of the village still stands, but is now the mere shell of a square tower on a mound. A one-arched bridge over the Lid, about a quarter of a mile S of the village, spans a frightful chasm, and has much resemblance to Pont-y-Monach or Devil's Bridge, in Cardiganshire. A romantic and very beautiful cascade, not far from the bridge, is formed by the rush of a streamlet down a rugged slope in a narrow chasm, about 100 feet, to the deep ravine of the Lid, and has such rich accompaniments of wood and contour that Gilpin describes the cascade itself as "the least considerable part of the scenery." The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £117 with residence. Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is of the 18th century, contains a primitive font, and commands a superb view, particularly of the extensive front of Dartmoor with its tors; the building was thoroughly restored in 1876. The churchyard contains an old tombstone resembling a cromlech. There is a Bible Christian chapel.

Lidgate, a village in Lepton township, Kirkheaton parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 3½ miles ESE of Huddersfield.

Lidgate or **Lydgate**, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands near the boundary with Cambridgeshire, 7 miles SE from Newmarket station on the G.E.R., and has a post office under Newmarket; money order and telegraph office, Wickham Brook. The parish comprises 2034 acres; population, 390. The manor belonged to Richard "saos Nose," was given by him to Bury Abbey, and belongs now to the Praed family. Remains exist of a castle, locally spoken of as King John's, which belonged to the Earl of Pembroke in the time of Edward III., subsequently to the Jermyns, Davers, Seymours (Dukes of Somerset), and Mannors (Dukes of Rutland) families. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £206 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style; was restored partly in 1853, and further in 1863, and in 1895; and consists of nave, aisles, chancel (dating from 12th century), and porch, with a tower. There are a Congregational chapel, and a chantry derived from 12 acres of land partly devoted to church expenses and partly to the poor. John of Lydgate (1375-1446), a poet and a monk of Bury Abbey, was a native. There is a brass figure of him in the chancel floor.

Lidgen. See **LIDSING**.

Lidget Green, a village in Horton township, Bradford parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The Bradford borough cemetery is here.

Lidlington, a village and a parish in Beds. The village stands adjacent to the Bedford and Blechley branch of the L. & N.W.R., 3 miles W by N of Amptill, and has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under Amptill; telegraph office, Amptill. The parish comprises 2544 acres; population, 600. The manor and most of the land belong to the Duke of Bedford. Some of the elder villagers are engaged in lace-making. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £165. Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The old church is very pleasantly situated on a hill, but as from the nature of the foundation it became unsafe, a new church was generously given to the parish by the Duke of Bedford, and opened in 1886. The new building, which stands in the centre of the village, is of sandstone, in the Early Decorated style, and consists of chancel, transepts, and nave. The old church is used for burial purposes only. The churchyard of the old church contains a marble monument to Mrs W. C. C. Bentinck. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lidsey, a hamlet in Aldingbourn parish, Sussex, 4½ miles E of Chichester.

Lidsing or **Lidgen**, a ville in Kent, 3½ miles SE of Chatham. The ville forms a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the diocese of Rochester.

Lidstone, a hamlet in Enstone parish, Oxfordshire, on the river Glyme, 3 miles SE by E of Chipping Norton. It has an ancient tumulus.

Lidstone, a hamlet in Charleton parish, Devonshire, 3 miles SE of Kingsbridge.

Lifton, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands in the valley of the river Lid, about a mile from its influx to the Tamar, at the boundary with Cornwall, 4 miles E by N of Launceston, and has a station on the G.W.R., 265 from London; was known before the Conquest as Lysiston; is a seat of petty sessions, and has a good inn, and fairs on 13 Feb. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish contains also the hamlets of Lifton Down, Crowthorn, Beara, Lower Cookworthy, Higher Cookworthy, Timney, and West Week. Acreage, 5576; population of the civil parish, 1195; of the ecclesiastical, 1264. The manor was held by Earl Godwin, passed to subsequent Earls of Kent and Westmorland, went afterwards to the Harrises and the Arundells, and with Lifton Park belongs now to the Bradshaw family. Limestone, lead ore, and manganese are among the minerals. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £550 with residence. The church is ancient, in good condition; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a lofty tower; and contains monuments of the Harrises and others. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels, and also a literary institute and reading-room. Lifton Park is a chief residence.

Lightcliffe, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Halifax parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village has a station on a branch of the L. & Y.R., 3 miles SE of Halifax, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Halifax. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1846. Population, 4729. There are several stone quarries. Crow's Nest and Cliffe Hill are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The present church is a building in the Perpendicular style, erected in 1874, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and an unbattled western tower. The old church is now used as a mortuary chapel. There is also a handsome Congregational church, erected in 1870, in the Early English style, the former chapel being converted into school and lecture rooms. There are some small charities.

Lightgrave, Beds. See **LEAGRAVE**.

Lighthorne, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands near the Fosse Way, 4 miles N of Kineton station on the East and West Junction railway, and 4 SW by S of Southam Road and Harbury on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Warwick; money order and telegraph office, Kineton. The parish comprises 2112 acres; population, 352. The manor and most of the land belong to Lord Willoughby de Broke. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £400 with residence. Patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke. The church was rebuilt in 1876, with the exception of the tower, and consists of chancel, nave, N aisle, S porch, and mortuary chapel.

Ligton. See LEIGHTON and LEYTON.

Lilbourne, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands on the river Avon, near the Rugby and Market Harborough section of the L. & N.W.R., on which it has a station, near the meeting-point of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, 4 miles from Rugby. Post town and money order office, Rugby; telegraph office, Clifton. The parish comprises 1710 acres; population, 195. The manor belongs to Lord Braye. Extensive tumuli are in a field at the E end of the church, and at the base of these a castle was built in the 2nd century by the Romans during their second invasion. This was destroyed in the 12th century, and it is said that the churches of Lilbourne and Clay Coton were built from its materials in the 13th century. An engagement between the Danes and the Saxons is said to have been fought at Roundhill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £147 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, a building of stone partly in the Early English style, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with low embattled tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel and also three small charities.

Lilburn, East and West, two townships in Eglingham parish, Northumberland, on and near the river Till, near Ilderton station on the N.E.R., 4 and 2½ miles SE of Wooler. Acreage, 911 and 2003; population, 84 and 233. West Lilburn has a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Wooler. Lilburn Tower is the seat of the Collingwoods, the chief landowners; stands conspicuously on a knoll in the middle of the valley; and is a Tudor mansion, by Dobson. Ruins of an old chapel, where the Collingwoods were baptized and buried, are in the grounds. The fragment of an ancient tower, which was the seat of the Lilburns in the 13th century, is on the hill above. Near here, in a high field, is a squat pillar known as the Hurl Stone, the name being supposed to be a corruption of the Northumbrian pronunciation of Earl—i.e., Yearl.

Lilford-cum-Wigsthorpe, a parish in Northamptonshire, on the river Nen, near the Northampton and Peterborough section of the L. & N.W.R., 1 mile W from Barnwell station, and 3 miles S by W of Oundle. It contains the hamlet of Wigsthorpe, and its post town and money order office is Oundle; telegraph office, Wadenhoe. Acreage, 858; population of the civil parish, 176; of the ecclesiastical, with Thorpe Achurch, 365. The manor and the whole of the land, with Lilford Hall, belong to Lord Lilford, and give him his title of Baron. The hall was built in 1635, is a beautiful building in the Elizabethan style, stands on an eminence surrounded by terraced gardens and a well-wooded park of about 160 acres, and has some extensive aviaries containing eagles, falcons, and other birds. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Thorpe Achurch, in the diocese of Peterborough; joint gross yearly value, £300 with residence. Patron, Lord Lilford. The church was pulled down about the end of the 18th century, its monuments being re-erected in the church at Achurch.

Lilleshall, a village and a parish in Salop. The village is 1½ mile NE of Donnington station on the Newport, Wellington, and Shrewsbury branch of the L. & N.W.R., near the boundary with Staffordshire, and 3 miles SSW of Newport. It has a post office under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Donnington. The parish contains also the townships of Donnington and Muxton, the ecclesiastical parish of Donnington Wood, and part of that of St George's, Pain's Lane. Acreage, 6175; population of the civil parish, 3526; of the ecclesiastical, 1273. For parish council purposes the parish is divided into two wards, Donnington Wood and Lilleshall. The manor belongs to the Duke of Sutherland. Lilleshall House, a seat of the Duke, is a white freestone edifice, and stands on a rising-ground commanding a very extensive view. An Augustinian abbey was founded about a mile from the parish church about the year 1145 by Richard de Beames, had at the dissolution an endowed income of £327, was then given to James Leveson, ancestor of the Duke of Sutherland, and has left considerable ruins, including parts of the church 228 feet long, with Norman doorways and Later English E window. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are extensively worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £260. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The parochial

church is ancient and very good, has a tower, and contains effigies of Sir Richard and Lady Catherine Leveson, of date 1661 and 1674, and other monuments. The ecclesiastical parish of Donnington Wood was constituted in 1851. Population, 1634. At Donnington are large ironworks, a mechanics' institute and library, and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Lilley or Lindley, a village and a parish in Herts. The village stands near the boundary with Beds, 4 miles NNE of Luton station on the G.N.R. and M.R., and 5 WSW of Hitchin, and has a post and money order office under Luton; telegraph office, Offley. The parish contains also part of the hamlet of Mangrove Green. Acreage, 1795; population, 526. The manor formerly belonged to the Dockwras family, and now belongs to the Sowerbys. Putteridge Bury, the seat of the Sowerby family, is a modern mansion standing in a park of 450 acres. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £310 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church, rebuilt in 1870-71, is a building of flint in the Early Decorated style. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Lillings Ambo, a township in Sheriff Hutton parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 1½ mile from Flaxton station on the N.E.R., and 2½ miles NNE of York. Acreage, 1769; population, 207. The township consists of the villages of East and West Lilling.

Lillingstone Dayrell, a parish in Buckinghamshire, near the boundary with Northamptonshire, 4½ miles N of Buckingham station on the L. & N.W.R. It has a post office under Buckingham; money order office, Buckingham; telegraph office, Whittlebury. Acreage, 1873; population of the civil parish, 273; of the ecclesiastical, 280. The manor, which belonged from the Conquest up to a recent period to the Dayrell family, belongs now to the Roberts family, and stands in an extensive park. Lillingstone House, a quadrangular mansion surrounded by a park of about 60 acres, and Tile House, a mansion in the Late Tudor style, are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £150 with residence. The church is ancient but good, consists of nave, N and S aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower, and contains brasses and tombs of the Dayrells from 1481.

Lillingstone Lovell, a parish in Oxfordshire, adjacent to the boundary with Northamptonshire, 4½ miles N by E of Buckingham station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town and money order office, Buckingham; telegraph office, Whittlebury. Acreage, 1667; population, 156. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £230 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Norman and Early English styles; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and ivy-covered tower; had formerly chantry chapels; and contains sedilia, a piscina, three brasses, and several monuments. There are some small charities.

Lillington, a parish in Dorsetshire, 3 miles SSW of Sherborne station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Sherborne. Acreage, 1830; population, 167. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £180. The church is a small building in the Perpendicular style.

Lillington, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, within Leamington municipal borough, 1½ mile NNE of Leamington station on the L. & N.W.R., and 3 miles NE of Warwick. Post town, Leamington. Acreage, 1379; population, 1094. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £300 with residence. The church is ancient, belouged once to the monks of Kenilworth, and was enlarged in 1858, 1868, and 1885.

Lillswood, a hamlet in Whitley High Quarter township, Northumberland, 5½ miles ESE of Allendale.

Lillyhoo, a hamlet in Wateringbury parish, Kent, 4½ miles SW of Maidstone.

Lilstock, a parish in Somerset, on the coast, 8 miles NE by E of Williton station on the G.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Stogursey. The church was pulled down when the parish was ecclesiastically annexed to Kilton in 1881.

Lilwall, Pembers Oak, and Chickward, a township in Kington parish, Herefordshire, 2 miles S of Kington.

Lily-of-the-Valley Islands, two islets at the boundary between Lancashire and Westmorland, in Windermere, between the W shore and Belle Isle.

Limber Hill, a hamlet in Egton parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 7½ miles WSW of Whitby.

Limber Magna, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands on the Wolds, 4 miles S from Brocklesby station on the M.S. & L.R. main line, and 5 N by E of Caistor, and has a post office, of the name of Limber, under Brocklesby (S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Keelby. The parish comprises 5228 acres; population, 530. The manor, with all the land, belongs to the Earl of Yarborough. An alien priory, a cell to Anlaby Abbey in Normandy, was founded here in the time of Henry II. by Richard de Humet; went in the time of Richard II. to the Carthusian abbey of St Anne, near Coventry; and, as part of that abbey's possessions, was given at the dissolution to John Bellow and others. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £510 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Norman and Decorated styles, consists of chancel, nave, aisles with attached chapels, and also an embattled western tower.

Limber Parva, a hamlet in Brocklesby parish, Lincolnshire, 3 miles N of Limber Magna.

Limbo, a place in the W of Snnses, 2 miles N of Petworth.

Limbury-cum-Biscot (*Bishopscote*), a hamlet in Beds, 2½ miles from Luton. There is a station at Leagrave on the M.R. The hamlets of Limbury-cum-Biscot and Leagrave were formed in 1866 into the ecclesiastical parish of Holy Trinity, Biscot. Population, 1004. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £160 with residence. The church, erected in 1867, consists of chancel, nave, and N transept, with an organ-chamber on the S side. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Limebrook, a township in Lingen and Wigmore parishes, Herefordshire, near the river Lugg, 4½ miles ENE of Presteign. An Augustinian nunnery was founded here in the time of Richard I., and was given at the dissolution to John West and Robert Gratwick.

Limehouse, a parish in Middlesex and a parliamentary borough in the county of London, formed out of the old Tower Hamlets in 1885. The parish lies on the N bank of the Thames, along Limehouse Reach, on the Lea or Limehouse Cut, on the Regent's Canal, and on the G.E.R., 3 miles E of St Paul's, London; forms a division of the Metropolitan borough of Tower Hamlets; was included in Stepney parish till 1730; contains the Limehouse and the Regent's Canal; has a station on the railway, and is in the Eastern Suburban Postal District. It was originally called Limehurst, signifying "lime grove," and it is said to have got that name from the existence of many lime trees on its site. The old streets are narrow and irregular, but fine wide roads lead to the East and West India Docks and to the Bow Road. The parish suffered great injury from a fire in 1716, and much of its site prior to that time was occupied by market-gardens and rope-walks. The area of the parish is 226·2 statute acres of land and 15·6 of water, with about 16 acres of tidal water and foreshore; population, 32,202; of the parliamentary borough, 55,253. The head living, or that of Limehouse St Anne (population, 9901), is a rectory, in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford; the living of St John the Evangelist (5764) is a vicarage, of the gross value of £300 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of London; the living of St Matthew, Stepney (6145), which is partly in the parish of Ratcliff, is a vicarage, of the net value of £200 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of London; the living of St Paul, Bow Common (14,302), which is partly in the parish of Mile End Old Town, is a vicarage, of the gross value of £400, in the gift of trustees; the living of St Peter, Limehouse, which is partly in the parish of Poplar, is a vicarage, of the net value of £500 with residence, in the gift of the Merchant Tailors' Company. All these livings are in the diocese of London. Limehouse Reach is the part of the Thames between Limehouse and the Isle of Dogs, extending from the Lower Pool to the Deptford Reach; has a length of about 1½ mile and a depth of from 10 to 16 feet; and is called in its deepest part, where many foreign vessels lie, Limehouse Hole.

Limerston, a hamlet in Brixton parish, Isle of Wight, 5½ miles SW of Newport.

Limington, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands 1 mile SE of Ilchester, and 5½ miles NE of Martock station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Taunton; money order and telegraph office, Ilchester. The parish includes the tithing of Draycott. Acreage, 1686; population, 266. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £264 with residence. Patron, Wadham College, Oxford. The church is Early Decorated and Later English; consists of nave, chantry chapel (founded by Sir R. de Gyverny in 1329, and contains his tomb), and chancel, with porch and lofty tower containing a peal of six bells; and there is a recumbent effigy of Sir Gilbert Gyverny of the 14th century, two mural monuments of the Beaton, and the arms of Lord Harrington of the 15th century. The nave and chantry chapel were restored in 1882—the chancel about twenty years earlier. There are some very fine specimens of carved woodwork of about 1530 date. The roof of the chantry chapel is remarkable, consisting of solid stone slabs with stone ribs. A new organ was placed in the church in 1887. Cardinal Wolsey was rector in 1500. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Limington, Hants. See LYMINGTON.

Limpenhoe, a parish, with a village, in Norfolk, near the Norwich and Lowestoft section of the G.E.R. and the river Yare, 1¼ mile NE from Cantley station, and 11 miles ENE of Norwich. Post town and money order office Reedham (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Cantley (R.S.) Acreage, 1128; population of the civil parish, 204; of the ecclesiastical, with Southwood, 258. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Southwood, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net value, £156 with residence. The church is a building of flint and stone in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. It was rebuilt in 1881. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Limpley Stoke, a village and a chapelry in Wilts, with a station on the G.W.R., 101 miles from London. The village stands near the river Avon, the Kennet and Avon Canal, and the boundary with Somerset, 3½ miles W of Bradford. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bath; presents a romantic appearance as seen from the ascent toward Freshford; commands a curious view of the river, the canal, and the railway, winding side by side at different elevations down the valley; is environed by hanging woods and orchards, and by a wild declivity with picturesque features. There is a hydropathic establishment and a girls' reformatory. The chapelry was reconstituted in 1846, and is conjoined with Winsley. The living is a vicarage, conjointly with Winsley, in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £284. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is small.

Limpsfield, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village is 1 mile from Oxted station on the Croydon and Oxted Joint railway, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 4673; population, 1469. The manor belongs to the Leveson Gower family. A house near the centre of the village was long occupied by Mrs Stanhope, the editor of the well-known letters of Lord Chesterfield to her husband, Philip Stanhope, his natural son. A picturesque common clumped with firs lies above the village, and other parts of the parish are diversified and beautiful. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £300 with residence. The church is mainly Early English, lately restored, has a tower possibly Norman, with a piscina in the S wall of the chancel, and another in a small side chapel. It comprises nave, N and S aisles, and two chapels, and contains a fine marble monument to Lord Elphinstone. There are a convalescent home, a home for the children of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, and one for boys in connection with the Oxford House missions in the East of London, and also the Caxton Convalescent Home, for members of the printing and allied trades (1894-95), the gift of Mr Passmore Edwards.

Linares. See BOOTLE, Lancashire.

Linbridge, a hamlet in Linton parish, Devonshire, half a mile from Linton village. See LYNTON, Devon.

Linbridge, a township in Alwinton parish, Northumberland, on the river Coquet, 2 miles SW of Alwinton. Post town, Rothbury; money order and telegraph office, Alwinton. Acreage, 3733; population, 32.

Linby, a village and a parish in Notts. The village stands near the river Leen, 9½ miles N by W of Nottingham, has stations on branches of the M.R. and G.N.R., and a post office under Nottingham; money order office, Hucknall Torkard; telegraph office at the railway station; and has likewise two ancient crosses, which were supposed to mark an entrance boundary of Sherwood Forest. The parish comprises 1488 acres; population, 310. There are limestone quarries. The church is a small building in the Early English style, has a tower, and contains monuments of the Chaworths and some stained windows.

Linch or Lynch, a parish in Sussex, 4½ miles N by W of Midhurst station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Midhurst. Acreage, 850; population of the civil parish, 98; of the ecclesiastical, 290. The manor was known at Domesday as Lince, belonged then to Mr Urie, passed to Viscount Montague, afterwards to Mr W. S. Poyntz, and belongs now to the Earl of Egmont. A detached tract, called Linch Farm and Cottages, lies near Bepton, and has been added to the parish of Bepton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; value, £110 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Egmont. The church is a plain building, mainly of about the year 1700, and was restored in 1886. There is a village club, with reading-room and a small library.

Linchford, a hamlet in Widecombe-in-the-Moor parish, Devonshire, 6 miles NW of Ashburton.

Linchmere or Lynchmere, a parish in Sussex, 3 miles SW of Haslemere station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town and money order, and telegraph office, Haslemere. Acreage, 2065; population of the civil parish, 351; of the ecclesiastical, 391. The manor belonged anciently to the De Percys; passed to the Fitzalans, afterwards to Sir William Fitzwilliam, and belongs now to the Earl of Egmont. Shulbrede Priory in this parish was founded in the time of Henry III. by Sir Ralph de Arderne for Augustinian canons, was given at the dissolution to Sir William Fitzwilliam, and has left some remains, on part of which are still discernible some curious fresco paintings. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £129 with residence. The church is of the 14th century, was restored in 1856, and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel.

Lincoln, a city and county of itself, a municipal county and a parliamentary borough, head of the see of Lincoln, assize town, head of a union, county court district, and petty sessional division, capital of the county, and second largest town in Lincolnshire, one of the most ancient and certainly one of the most interesting of the cities of England. It stands partly on a lofty hillside overlooking the valley of the Witham, but chiefly in the valley itself, at the junction of the Roman highways, the Ermine Street and the Fosse Way, at a convergence of railways, 18 miles SE from Gainsborough, 23 N from Grimsby, 30 SW from Great Grimsby (the only town in the county which surpasses it in size), 36 NW of Boston, and 132 by road, but 138 by railway N by W from London. The Witham is navigable from it for steamboats to the sea; the Fossdyke navigation connects it with the Trent, and with a ramified system of canals, and by means of the G.N.R., M.R., G.E.R., and M.S. & L.R. it has ready communication with all parts of the kingdom.

History.—Lincoln was the *Caer-lindcoit* or "the hill-fort of the pool" of the ancient Britons, the *Lindom Colonia* of the Romans, and the *Lindelyncaster*, the *Lindcylne*, the *Lincolla*, and the *Lincolne* of the Saxons. It took the first part of the ancient name in every case from the river Witham, which anciently was called *Lindis*, and it takes its present name from a combination of the syllables *lin* and *coln*, the latter of which is an abbreviation of the Roman *Colonia*. Only one other place throughout the whole dominion of ancient Rome still retains this ancient title, and that is the city of Cologne. It was a seat of population in the time of the ancient Britons, and it figured as a place of great importance in the times of the Romans, the Saxons, and the Normans. The Romans made it not only a station, but a strong-walled town. The Saxons besieged it in 518, were driven off by the Britons, took and lost it and retook it in subsequent years, and made it one of the capitals of Mercia in 585. Edwin, King of Northumbria, obtained possession of all the portions of Lincolnshire N and E of it about 630, and St Paulinus, under Edwin's authority, first preached Christi-

anity in the city, was well received by the governor and many of the inhabitants, and built here a stone church. The Danes repeatedly assailed or took the city and ravaged it. They were repelled in 1016 by Edmund, son of Ethelred; but their authority was re-established, and Lincoln became the head of the Five Danish Burghs of Mercia. A castle was built in it in 1086 by William the Conqueror to keep the inhabitants in awe, and so great was the castle that 166 mansions were taken down to make room for it. The Domesday survey records the city to have contained 1070 mansions, and to have had 950 burgesses. A great fire devastated it in 1110, and an earthquake seriously damaged it in 1185. The canal or Fossdyke from Lincoln to Torksey, originally formed by the Romans, was again made navigable by Henry I. The partisans of the Empress Maud got possession of the castle in 1140. It was invested by Stephen, but the Earl of Gloucester marched up from the west, defeated Stephen's army, and took him prisoner. Henry II., after having been crowned in London, came to Lincoln to be crowned again, and he thus gave evidence of the high position which the city held in public estimation. David, King of Scotland, met King John here in 1200, and did him homage in the presence of a vast multitude. The rebel barons, in the interest of Louis the Dauphin of France, invested the city in 1217, they retired from it on the approach of John, they re-invested it on hearing that John had lost his army and had died, and they were attacked and vanquished by the Earl of Pembroke, regent to the youthful Henry III. The victors pillaged the city, and in consequence of the great booty which they found, the soldiers called their victory "Lincoln Fair." It came to the Lacy, and it passed to John of Gaunt, who in 1396 married here his mistress, Katherine Swinford, mother of the Beauforts. In 1522 the staple was removed from Flanders to six English towns, of which Lincoln was one, and it consequently became a seat of trade for woollens, leather, and lead; it rebelled under Sir R. Wells against Edward IV., and shared in the disasters of the "battle of Lose Coat Field;" in 1536 it became the headquarters of the insurgents under Abbot Mackerell against the ecclesiastical reforms of the viceregent Cromwell; and it declared for the king at the commencement of the civil wars of Charles I., but went early into possession of the Parliamentarians. The Royalists attempted to gain it by treachery, but failed, and they eventually took it by force. The Earl of Manchester, at the head of the Parliamentary forces in 1644, stormed the lower part of the city. The Royalists made an obstinate resistance in the castle, but it was taken by storm and the cathedral sacked 3 May, 1644.

King Stephen kept Christmas here in 1147. Henry II. was here in 1158. King John, besides being here in 1200 to meet the King of Scotland, was here also in 1204. Several Jews were executed in 1255, on a charge of crucifying a child. Edward I. held here, in 1301, a parliament which asserted his right to dispose of the crowns of Scotland, and confirmed here, in 1305, the Magna Charta. Edward II. held parliaments here in 1316-17, and Edward III. in 1327. Richard II. was here in 1386, Henry VI. in 1446, Henry VII. in 1485, after Bosworth field; Henry VIII. in 1541, on his visit so fatal to Catherine Howard; and Charles I. in 1642. Willis the physician, Hilton the painter, and Disney, Partridge, and Reynier, the theologians, were natives. The city gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Newcastle.

Site and Structure.—The situation of Lincoln is eminently picturesque. The city extends from the Witham, on each side, N and S, by one chief line of streets of considerable length, intersected by shorter cross streets. It stands principally on the N bank, on an eminence which rises rather abruptly from the low ground, but it occupies also a spacious low tract on the S. The upper or N section, locally designated "up-hill" or "above-hill," spreads over slopes and plateau to a height of 210 feet above the river, about a mile long and 1000 yards wide, and contains the cathedral, the castle, the lunatic asylum, some of the other public buildings, and many of the best private houses. The lower or S section is locally designated "below-hill," presents an appearance much inferior to that of the upper section, and contains the principal shops and inns, the markets, the least prominent of the public buildings, and most of the abodes of the working population. The exterior view, from the S, on

the slope of the opposite hill, is peculiarly beautiful, comprising the open country on the left, the valley of the Witham on the right, and the city itself in front, stretching from the level ground up and over the hill, covering the slopes with its houses and embowering trees, and exhibiting on the top, in bold relief against the sky, the porticoed asylum, the ivy-covered castle keep, and the magnificent mass and towers of the cathedral. Some interior views also, or rather views from the vantage-grounds of the city's upper section outward to the country, are eminently fine and of great extent, particularly toward Newark and Grantham on the S, and toward the Humber on the N. A vast extent of country, descending from the plateau of the Wolds, and spreading away in a flat expanse of fens, lies below the eye like a map, and the cathedral dominates sublimely over the whole so as to be visible from distances almost incredible, such as even from the hills beyond Buxton in Derbyshire.

The ancient British town occupied the crown of the hill, extended much farther N than the Newport or N gate of the subsequent Roman town, and has left vestiges in certain indications of ramparts and ditches still visible. The Roman town was a parallelogram, engirt by strong walls with four gates, enclosing the site of the cathedral close on the E, and that of the castle on the W, and divided into four equal parts by two streets crossing each other at right angles, and terminating at the gates. The S and the E gates were taken down at a comparatively recent period; the W gate was accidentally discovered, in 1836, among the great mounds of the castle wall, but fell to pieces almost as soon as found; and the N gate still stands, bearing the name of Newport Gate, and gives admission to the city by the road from Hull, and is considered one of the most perfect and interesting extant English specimens of genuine Roman architecture, while it is the only Roman gate, with the exception of the Balkeerne at Colchester, still existing in England. The main arch has a rude appearance, being composed of large coarse unincemented stones, while fully 11 feet of its height are sunk below the present level of the street. A smaller arch is at the E side; another of the same character was on the W side, but has perished. Another fortified wall, with corner towers, was built subsequently by the Romans to the S of the parallelogram, and this descended from the top of the hill to the bottom, turned there at right angles, and went along parallel to the river. The Roman walls were greatly altered or destroyed by the Saxons in their refortifications of the town; they also underwent alterations and additions at subsequent periods, particularly during the Civil Wars; yet they have left many remains of ramparts and ditches, though these are now of such mutilated and mixed character that it is very difficult to define what portions of them are really Roman and what portions are Saxon or Norman. The Roman Ermine Street still gives its name to the continuation northward of the city's principal street towards the Humber; it passes through the extant Roman or Newport Gate, and for 11 or 12 miles thence it is as straight as an arrow. The Fossdyke, also, though so cut or cleared out as to be a navigable channel in the time of Henry I., is supposed to have originally been a work of the Romans. Many Roman coins, tablets, inscriptions, and other Roman relics have been found. An ancient burial-ground, supposed to have been attached to one of the earliest churches, was discovered about the middle of the 19th century at the widening of a road up to the asylum, and the tombs in it were rough flat stones laid together in the manner of a rude receptacle for the body, without any coffin. In 1879, in making a drain along the Bailgate, a Roman milestone of the Emperor M. Papius Victorinus (A.D. 265-67) was discovered. In 1884, in digging the foundations of the tower of the new church of St Swithin, a very perfect Roman altar, 3 feet high, and hewn out of a single block of oolite, was found, which is believed to date from the end of the second or the beginning of the third century. In the same year, in digging foundations for some new houses at the corner of Eastgate, a Roman burial-place with urns and other vessels was discovered. In 1891 the remains of a Roman villa with tessellated pavements were uncovered by the miners of the Mid-Lincolnshire Iron Company in the fields to the east of the city. Fragments of very ancient buildings, Saxon, Norman, and Early English, and comprising arches, doorways, turrets, multioned windows, and pieces of wall, are remarkably numerous, but for the most part have been so

absorbed by other buildings, or so desecrated or so severely damaged as to be interesting only to enthusiastic antiquaries. The remains of the castle and some portions of churches will afterwards be noticed separately. An ancient building, now called St Mary's conduit, at the W end of the church of St Mary-le-Wigford, is made up of architectural fragments of the 14th century. The remains of a house in which John of Gant lived with his wife, Katherine Swinford, are now included in a modern-looking mansion in the southern skirts of the city, close to the London Road, and had a remarkably beautiful small oriel window of the 14th century, which has been removed and placed between the gateways of the castle. Two remaining sides of a very old quadrangular house, originally the Hall of St Mary's Guild, are on the opposite side of the road, and the entry to it passes under a semicircular arch, with zigzag or Norman decoration. This is described in Parker's "Domestic Architecture" as being "probably the most valuable and extensive range of buildings of the 12th century that we have remaining in England." Another domestic building of Norman architecture is on the W side of the Steep Hill, shows a singularly ornamented front, and has a semicircular arched entry decorated with mouldings. This is usually called the Jews' House, because it was inhabited by a Jewess named Belaset de Wallingford, who was hanged for clipping coin in the time of Edward I., and as it has, over the semicircular-arched entry, a chimney projection for a room on the second floor, it has been depicted and described in the "Pictorial History of England" as evidence that, in the Norman times, the principal room of a house was on the next above the ground floor. A timber house up an entry, near to the Great Northern stables, is a good specimen of the timber architecture of the 15th century. A second Jew's house, that of Aaron the Jew, the greatest money-lender of the 12th century, stands higher up the hill, at the corner of Christ's Hospital Terrace. It retains a semicircular headed doorway, and a two-light Transitional window.

Yet the city has really undergone great modern improvement. Many old houses have been demolished or modernised, many new ones have been built, and some streets and outskirts present an entirely new aspect. Water for the supply of the inhabitants is brought from Priol Brook, some miles distant, and is sent to the upper part of the city by means of a steam engine. There are also three conduits filled by a spring rising near the Monks' House, besides reservoirs which give supply to the lower parts of the city. One of them has already been noticed as standing at the W end of the church of St Mary-le-Wigford, and the other conduits are at the High Bridge and the Grey Friars. A large common on the W of the city gives a right of grazing for three cattle to every resident freeman, and for one to every other householder, and contains a racecourse, where races are held twice a year in March and October, and which has a grand stand erected by the old corporation at a cost of £6000, and enlarged in 1886 at a cost of £2000. Another common on the S gives rights similar to those given by the W common, and formerly two other fields, called the Holmes and the Monks' Leys, belonged exclusively to the freemen. In 1883, however, Holmes Common was sold to the M.S. & L.R. Company, and the purchase money invested for the benefit of the freemen and freemen's widows of the city, while the Monks' Leys has been converted into a public arboretum, the freemen receiving from the corporation the sum of £200 a year in lieu of their rights of pasturage. The city is well drained by means of an extensive system of sewerage, the works of which, commenced in 1871, were completed ten years later at a total cost of upwards of £100,000. A spacious piece of water, called Brayford, is a harbour for vessels; is surrounded with wharves, warehouses, and flour mills, and commands very beautiful views of the upper part of the city.

Public Buildings.—The Castle, though extensively demolished and now a mere ruin, still presents an imposing appearance. The gateway has an elegant pointed arch and a massive battlemented superstructure, and is supposed to belong to the 14th century. Remains of the original gateway, as built by William the Conqueror, are immediately within the arch. The keep stands half within and half without the walls, occupies the summit of a high, very large, and very strongly-formed artificial mound, and most, before the invention of modern artillery, have been almost impreg-

nable. The walls inclose an area of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, part of which is laid out as a garden; they stand upon vast earthworks, sloping down exteriorly to a great depth; they measure now from 17 to 30 feet in height, and from 3 feet at the top to a gradual increase downward in thickness; and were formerly surmounted by battlements 5 feet high and 2 broad. At the NE corner is a slightly horse-shoe drum tower, called Cobb Hall, which has finely groined roofs and vastly thick walls, and communicates by a trap-door with a dungeon-cell below. The County Hall stands on the W side of the castle-yard, was erected after designs by Smirke in 1826, in the castellated style, includes also the assize courts, and, inclusive of its internal decorations, cost nearly £40,000. The former County Jail stands on the south side of the castle-yard, is a brick building within a walled inclosure, and has capacity for 77 male and 15 female prisoners, though it is no longer used as a prison. H.M. Prison, on the Greetwell Road, is a building of red brick and Ancaster stone; it was erected in 1872 at a cost of about £39,000, and has capacity for 300 prisoners. At present this is the only house of correction in the county. The Judges' Lodging, for the accommodation of the judges during the assizes, stands on the Castle Hill. The Stone Bow, rebuilt in 1520, which occupies the site of the S gate of the extended Roman city, is a very fine example of a town gate of the 16th century; stands across High Street, in a line with the southern boundary of the extended Roman city; comprises a large pointed gateway, with flanking circular turrets, all decorated with mouldings, and embattled; and has, in a niche in the E turret, a large statue of the angel Gabriel holding a scroll—in another niche an effigy of the Virgin Mary trampling on a serpent. The long upper room, with a timbered roof of the Perpendicular period, constitutes the Guildhall, and contains some very ancient and curious chests and some portraits, including one of Queen Anne by Kueller. The High Bridge over the Witham has a main arch $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet in span and 11 high, the centre being Norman. On the W side it still supports some old houses, and on the E side there was a chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury, which was taken down when the bridge was widened, its site being occupied by a rustically-ornamented obelisk, erected in 1763. This is the only bridge now remaining in England that preserves the houses on it, and that only on its W side. Two other old bridges formerly crossed a branch of the Witham in the line of the principal street, but they were taken down and superseded by a handsome new one in 1813. The old Corn Exchange, in the High Street, is a building in the Classic style, erected in 1847-48, and converted into an arcade of shops in 1880. The present Corn Exchange, near the Cornhill, was erected in 1879-80 at a cost of about £7500, comprises a covered market with shops and warehouses, and a large and elegant room for public meetings, concerts, and festivals. A row of shops, called the New Market, is on the S side of the former corn exchange. A Cattle Market in Monks Road was formed in 1848, and has attached to it a commodious hotel. The Midland Counties Insurance Office, in Silver Street, erected in 1851, is an elegant edifice in the modern Classic style. The Lawn Hospital for the insane is a handsome edifice 260 feet long, has a noble front with Ionic portico, has also a statue of Dr Edward P. Charlesworth, erected in 1854, is conducted without any measures of coercion, and has usually from 80 to 100 patients. The County Hospital, in Sewell Road, erected in 1878 at a cost of about £32,000, is a large building of red brick in the Renaissance style. The General Dispensary, founded in 1826, now occupies a building of red brick in the Renaissance style which was erected in 1879 in Silver Street at a cost of upwards of £2000. The Masoeic Hall and Concert Room, Newland, erected in 1875, is a building of red brick in the Venetian Gothic style. The concert room, which has been converted into a theatre, will seat 1000 persons. The Military Barracks, on the E side of Burton Road, occupy a site of about 24 acres, and were erected in 1878 at a cost of about £48,000. The Workhouse, situated near the Lunatic Asylum, was erected in 1837, is a spacious building, and will accommodate about 270 inmates. It was greatly altered and improved in 1880 at a cost of about £12,000. The Mechanics' Institution was opened in 1832 on the ground floor of the same building

as the grammar school, on part of the site of the Franciscan friary, was removed to the city assembly rooms in 1863, and on the conversion of that building into a free library in 1894, was again transferred to St Michael's Guild Court, on the Steepkils. It contains a library of about 20,000 volumes and a museum containing antiquities found in the city and its neighbourhood and many hundred specimens in natural history. A fine Volunteer Drill Hall was erected in 1890 and a new Liberal Club in 1892. There are news-rooms, assembly rooms, and a theatre. The Arboretum, formed out of Monks' Leys Common, has an area of 13 acres, is planted with shrubs and flowers, and contains a bandstand and a small lake. Other public buildings will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

The Cathedral.—The Cathedral of Lincoln, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, occupies a more commanding site than any other cathedral in England except Durham, and, as already noticed, both makes a conspicuous figure over a great extent of circumjacent country, and is distinctly visible at remarkably great distances in other counties. It also is so grand in itself as to have no rival in England, except perhaps the minster of York. It likewise forms a splendid study to the architect and the antiquary, as containing within its compass every variety of style, from the simple massive Norman to the latest stage of Pointed art. It once, too, had magnificence of another kind, for in 1540 it lost by pillage 2621 ounces of gold, 4285 ounces of silver, and a countless number of rich pearls, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, carbuncles, and other gems. It comprises two western towers and a central one; a nave of seven bays, with aisles; a W transept, with chapel; a great transept, with three bays and three eastern chanceries in each wing; a Galilee porch on the SW side of the main transept; a choir of seven bays, with aisles; a S chapel called Bishop Longland's chantry; a choir transept of two bays, with apsidal chapels in each wing, and with St Hugh's chapel attached to the N wing, and a lavatory and three sacristies attached to the S wing; a presbytery, Lady chapel, or angel choir of three bays, with aisles, having Bishop Fleming's chapel on the N side and Bishop Russell's on the S side; and a cloister and a chapter-house, the former N of the choir, and the latter reached from it by a vestibule. The ground covered by this pile measures 2 acres 2 roods 6 perches. The W front is 173 feet long and 83 high; the western towers are 35 feet along each side and 206 high; the central tower is 53 feet along each side and 268 high; each tower was formerly surmounted by a spire 101 feet high; the nave is 255 feet long, 80 wide, and 80 high; the main transept is 222 feet long, 61 wide, and 74 high; the choir is 158 feet long, 80 wide, and 74 high; the choir transept, with chanceries, is 170 feet long, 44 wide, and 72 high; the presbytery is 116 feet long, 82 wide, and 72 high; the cloister is 81 feet long from N to S, and 90 wide; the chapter-house is 62 feet in diameter, and 42 high; and the entire pile is 486 feet long. The building material is the oolitic and calcareous stone of the vicinity, and this has the peculiarity of becoming coated with a hard surface, which serves very considerably to prevent or retard decay.

The cathedral was commenced in 1075 by Bishop Remigins, and completed by him in 1092; after suffering much injury from a fire, it was repaired and vaulted in 1141 by Alexander. Additions to the original W front, the entire E transept and chapels, the choir and the chapter-house, were built in 1186-1203 by St Hugh and his successors. The Galilee porch and the W side of the main transept were finished soon after St Hugh's death. The rood-screen and the cloister were commenced in the time of Edward I. The nave was completed in 1206-35 by Hugh of Walls. The central tower, originally ill-built, fell suddenly in 1237, and was rebuilt one storey above the roof by Grosteste. The presbytery was begun in 1256 by Lexington, and completed in 1282 by Oliver Sutton. The upper portion of the central tower, and the spire which surmounted it, were built in 1300-19 by Dalderby. The monuments of the Burghersh chantry were erected in 1320-42 by Henry Burghersh. The statues and some windows in the W front, the groined roofs of the three towers, and the stalls of the choir were erected in 1351-81 by the treasurer Welbourne. Bishop Fleming's chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1420-31 by Richard Fleming. The great W window

and the upper parts of the western towers were built in 1486-90 by William Alnwick. Bishop Russell's chapel, dedicated to St Blaise, was built in 1480-95 by John Russell. Bishop Longland's chapel, dedicated to St Catherine, was built in 1521-47 by John Longland. The spire of the central tower was destroyed by a storm in 1547; the spires of the western towers were taken down in 1807, and lightning conductors were placed along the body of the nave and on the corners of the towers in 1865. In 1884 the whole of the open parapet on the western side of the great central tower was blown down by a storm, and this rendered the remaining three sides so insecure as to necessitate complete restoration. Restorations of the cathedral at great cost and with happy results have been effected at considerable cost since the early part of the 19th century. One series of them, during fourteen years terminating in 1859, cost nearly £22,000. In 1865 the west front was scraped and the decayed columns of the west doorways replaced with modern copies. In 1878 an important repair of the falling SW tower was carried out. A very great improvement, effected during recent years, has been the lowering of the ground round the nave, which had covered the base mouldings of the buttresses to the depth of about 3 feet. The false bases added at a higher level have been removed, and others, copied from one of the original designs, have been supplied in the old position. One result of this restoration is that the cathedral is now entered by ascending instead of descending steps, a circumstance which adds considerably to the dignity of the building.

The W front shows a Norman base covered with arcades, a broad Early English screen above, and octagonal pinnacled towers at the sides. The centre and lateral arched recesses are portions of the original front of Remigius. The bases of the towers and the adjacent gables are the work of Alexander. A statue of the Swineherd of Stow is on the N, and one of St Hugh is on the S spirelet. The Norman doorways are deeply recessed; an arcade of canopied statues of kings, from William the Conqueror to Edward III., is above the doorway; and a lofty Later English arch, with a cinquefoil above it, is beneath the gable. The front has also a series of emblematic sculptures, rude and quaint, but highly interesting; and it presents, on the whole, an imposing and elaborate appearance; yet it suffers the serious defect of exhibiting a comparatively great surface of masonry unrelieved by glass. The western towers have a base of three tiers of arcade; the belfry stages show on each face two very large windows of two lights, with magnificent canopies; and are crowned at the angles with turrets surmounted by pinnacles. The central tower rests grandly on four arches; it is of similar design to the western towers, but much more richly decorated; and is so traversed or honey-combed with galleries and passages as almost to have two walls. The famous bell called Great Tom was cast at Lincoln in 1610, and hung in the north-western tower; cracked and became useless in December, 1827; was recast in November, 1834, by Thomas Mears of Whitechapel; and was hung in the central tower in 1835. It weighs 5 tons 8 cwt., and is 6 feet 10 inches in diameter. The nave is divided by piers, with filleted columns; its triforium has in each bay two arches subdivided into three lights, except in the two western bays, where there are only two lights; and its clerestory has three pointed lights in each compartment. The morning chapel is on the N side of the nave aisles, and the consistory court is on the S. The S front of the main transept has a Decorated window of five lights and a double-crocheted gable set between two tall pinnacles; and the N front forms a porch with pedimented canopy, and has seven lancets in the gable, flanked with turret pinnacles. Each end of the transept is lighted with a rose window, each 24 feet in diameter, filled with stained glass. The open central lantern has a double arcade, the upper one a clerestory, and terminates in stone-vaulting, 127 feet from the pavement. The angel choir has an E end of three gables—the central one loftier than the others, and separated by ornate double buttresses, terminating in octagonal pinnacles and crocheted spirelets. It has a central window of eight lights, with geometrical tracery, and above it a window of five lights with flowing tracery; has windows and pinnacles of the same character in the aisles; has a magnificent S porch, with deeply recessed doorway, gabled and flanked with pinnacles,

and adorned with statues of the evangelists. The spandrels of the triforium contain thirty sculptures representing angels playing on the shawm, the harp, the rebeck, the cittern, the lute, and other instruments. The cloister is remarkable for adjoining the choir rather than the nave; it is geometrical Decorated, with two windows in each bay. The N alley is in the Doric style, built by Sir Christopher Wren, surmounted by the library, and contains a portion of Roman tessellated pavement discovered in 1793. The chapter-house is decagonal; it shows a W front of three pedimented arcaded compartments; has a vaulted stone roof, supported externally by flying buttresses, and internally by a central pier of Purbeck marble with ten engaged columns; and was probably the earliest of the many polygonal chapter-houses, with central supporting piers, in Britain. It was restored in 1889.

The numerous chapels and chantries in the cathedral exhibit characters and decorations in full keeping with the rest of the pile. The rood or organ screen (about 1310) shows exquisite workmanship of the Early Decorated period. The oak stalls are of the 14th century and sixty-two in number, and they have intricate canopies and miserere, sculptured and carved with great variety of subject. Eighty-seven tombs were in the nave, and very many in the other parts prior to the Civil Wars of Charles I., but nearly all were mutilated or destroyed at the storming of the city by the Earl of Manchester. The principal monuments now are— at the east end of the N aisle of the choir, an effigy of Baron Burghersh of 1356, beneath a canopy with three tabernacles, and an effigy of Bishop Burghersh of 1340; at the east end of the S aisle, mutilated effigies of Lord Cantilupe of 1355, and of Prior Wymshib of Neoton; in the S transept, remains of the shrine of Dalderby; in Trinity chapel, effigies and cadaver of Bishop Fleming; in St Blaise's chapel, altar-tomb and screen of Bishop Russell; the chapel, altar-tomb, chantry, and screen of Bishop Longland; on the N side of the choir, the Easter sepulchre, with figures of three armed knights watching; on the S side of the choir, monuments of Katherine, Lady Swinford, and her daughter Jean, Countess of Westmorland; in the S choir transept, a recumbent figure of Bishop Kaye by Westmacott; in the S aisle, the fragment of a monument of little St Hugh; and in the nave, a damaged Norman slab carved in relief with a mystical genealogical tree of Christ, erroneously supposed to be that of Remigius.

The Cathedral Close is an irregular space around the cathedral, formerly enclosed by a fortified precinct wall, and together with adjacent courts and lanes contains many pieces of curious old architecture—mullioned windows, projecting chimneys, armorial tablets, and other fragments—mixed up with more modern masonry. The enclosure wall was built by Bishop Sutton, and the Exchequer Gate was built in the time of Edward I. Some fragments of the deanery of the 13th century, and portions of houses of the 14th and 15th centuries, still exist. The Vicar's Court contains four houses occupied by the priest-vicars of the cathedral, once formed a quadrangle, and has a gateway of the time of Edward I. Buildings now used as stables were erected in 1450 by Bishop Alnwick. The subdeanery was occupied by Dr Paley as subdean of Lincoln, and was the place where he wrote some of his well-known works. Ruins of the Bishop's Palace stand near the Close a little way down the slope toward the S, include the shell of a hall 75 feet long and 55 wide, consisting of nave and aisles; include also a kitchen which is connected by a loftily-arched bridge with the hall and had seven chimneys, and retains an entrance-tower which was built by Bishop Alnwick. The palace itself was begun by Bishop Chesney, and it gave entertainment in the time of Loogland to Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine Howard, and in the time of Nolle to James I. The present palace of the Bishop consists of an 18th-century mansion on the west side of the courtyard, which in 1886-87 was remodelled and enlarged from plans by Mr Ewan Christian, architect. The palace formerly used at Riseholme has been sold.

Churches.—There formerly were fifty-two churches in the city, but now, exclusive of dissenting chapels, there are only fifteen, and these in the aggregate possess much less architectural interest than any equal or similar number in most other large old towns. Among these, the most interesting for many reasons is that of St Mary-le-Wigford, an ancient

building of stone in the Norman, Early English, Early and Late Decorated, and Perpendicular styles, originally erected soon after the Norman Conquest. It consists of chancel, nave, aisles, vestry, with organ chamber above, and a beautiful lofty square Saxon tower. It contains some ancient brasses, and has built into the wall of the western face of the tower an ancient stone with inscriptions of the Roman and Saxon periods. The church was restored in 1872. St Peter-at-Gowts is an ancient building of stone in the Norman, Early English, and Decorated styles, having a tower similar to that of St Mary-le-Wigford. It contains some ancient inscriptions and a Norman font, and has been several times restored, the last restoration, which was accompanied by enlargement, being in 1887. St Benedict's Church, now disused and covered with ivy, near High Bridge, is a small building in the Early English style, with Late Decorated windows. It formerly had a Saxon tower similar to those of St Mary-le-Wigford and St Peter-at-Gowts, but this was rebuilt after the siege. The Corporation Church of St Peter-at-Arches, erected in 1724, is a rectangular building of stone in the Classical style. The Church of St Paul-in-the-Bail in Westgate, wholly rebuilt in 1876-77, is a building of stone and brick in the Early English style. This church is believed to stand on the site of the one erected by Bleeca the governor, who embraced Christianity through the teaching of St Paulinus. St Botolph's Church in High Street, erected in 1723, and restored and enlarged in 1878, is a plain building of stone consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, organ chamber, vestry, and an embattled western tower. St Mark's Church, erected in 1871-72, is a building of stone in the Early English style. A few fragments of the old church are preserved in the vestry, and it has a beautifully ornamented bell of 1585, called "Old Kate," which was brought from St Benedict's. St Martin's Church, built in 1873, is an edifice of stone in the Early English style. The tower of the old church stands solitary in the churchyard. The Church of St Mary Magdalene, rebuilt with the exception of the four outer walls in 1882, is a building of stone in the Decorated style. St Michael's Church, built in 1853, is a structure of stone in the Early English style. The old church on this site was destroyed by the Parliamentary cannon in 1643, and the parish remained without a church from 1685 to 1744. The Church of St Peter-in-Eastgate with St Margaret was rebuilt in 1778, on the site of one of the earliest in the city, and was again rebuilt in 1870. The present church is a building of stone in the Early English style. St Swithin's Church, which takes the place of an earlier building stands on the site of the old sheep square, is of Lincoln and Ancaster stone in the Decorated style, and has a lofty spire 200 feet high, much resembling in outline the famous spire of Louth. The Church of St Andrew, erected in 1876-77, is a building of stone in the Early English style, some portions of the old church of St Martin being incorporated with the new building. The Church of St Nicholas and St John at Newport, erected in 1840 from one of the earliest designs of the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., is a building of stone in the Early English style. Other churches are St Anne's, the Bede House chapel, belonging to St Anne's Bede Houses, which was designed by Butterfield; St Matthias, erected in 1890-91 in Burton Road; a chapel of ease to St Nicholas and St John; and St Faith's, mission church attached to St Mary-le-Wigford. The livings of the ecclesiastical parishes, all of which are in the diocese of Lincoln, are:—Of St Andrew (population, 4671), a perpetual curacy of the gross value of £305, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln; of St Botolph (4456), a vicarage of the net value of £146, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln; of St Mark (933), a vicarage of the gross value of £180, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln; of St Martin (4456), a vicarage of the gross value of £300 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln; of St Mary-le-Wigford (4442), a vicarage of the net value of £156, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln; of St Mary Magdalene (564), a rectory of the net value of £85, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; of St Michael-on-the-Mount (1171), a vicarage of the gross value of £190 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln; of St Nicholas and St John, with St Matthias (5514), a vicarage of the gross value of £300 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln and the Dean and Chapter alternately; of St Paul-in-the-Bail (1574), a

rectory of the net value of £251 with residence, in the gift of the Archdeacon of Lincoln; of St Peter-at-Arches (975), a rectory, with the vicarage of St Benedict annexed, of the gross value of £225 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln; of St Peter-at-Gowts (3462), a vicarage of the net value of £300, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln; of St Peter-in-Eastgate with St Margaret (1393), a vicarage of the gross value of £300 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln; of St Swithin (7373), a vicarage of the net value of £241 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

There is a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St John the Baptist and St John the Evangelist, at the corner of Marks Road and Broadgate, which was erected in 1892, and there are four Baptist, four Congregational, five Primitive Methodist, one Unitarian, three United Free Methodist, and four Wesleyan chapels, with places of meeting for the Plymouth Brethren and the Salvation Army. Of these places of worship the Congregational chapel in Newland is a building of Yorkshire and Bath stone, in the Transitional style, with a lofty tower and spire, and was erected in 1876 at a cost of about £10,000. The Wesleyan chapel in Clasket Gate, erected in 1837 at a cost of about £5000, is a large building of brick, with a remarkably commodious gallery, and can seat about 1400 persons. Another Wesleyan chapel, in Bailgate, is a building of stone in the Gothic style, and was erected in 1880 at a cost of about £4500.

There are three cemeteries, the largest being the Public Cemetery, on the Canwick Road, which was formed in 1856, has two mortuary chapels and an area of 15 acres. St Peter-in-Eastgate and St Margaret's Cemetery, in Langworth Gate, was also formed in 1856, comprises 1 acre for St Peter's parish and $1\frac{1}{2}$ for St Margaret's, is pleasantly situated "above hill" and prettily laid out, and contains among other tombstones those of three persons whose united ages were 281 years. St Swithin's Cemetery, in Rosemary Lane, is now filled, but a new cemetery of 6 acres in extent was opened in 1890 in the Washington Road.

Schools and Charities.—The Scholæ Cancellarij, re-established in 1874 by Dr Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln, is an institution for the preparation and training of candidates for holy orders. It occupies the old Conny Hospital on Steep Hill and can accommodate from twenty to thirty students. There is also a Diocesan Training College for the training of schoolmistresses in Newport. The grammar schools in Liedum Terrace were erected in 1884, and comprise a block of buildings of red brick in the Jacobean style, with accommodation for about 150 day scholars and boarders. The Lincoln Middle School in Broadgate occupies a very interesting building, which formerly formed part of the priory of the Franciscans or Grey Friars, founded about 1230. The basement storey is vaulted, groined, and is supported on eight plain octagon columns. A covered staircase leads to the upper storey, which was anciently the chapel of the monastery and now forms the schoolroom. It has a covered roof, a piscina, and a vesica over the E window. The building was fitted up and given to the city in 1567 for the purpose of a school by Robert Monson, who in 1574 was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas. It was occupied by the grammar school until 1883. The Grammar School and the Middle School possess some valuable endowments, which are administered under a scheme framed by the Charity Commissioners in 1882. The Blue-coat School or Christ's Hospital, in Christ's Hospital Terrace, was endowed in 1602 by Dr Richard Smith for educating and maintaining twelve poor boys, became so enriched by subsequent bequests, and by the increased value of its estates, as to be enabled to educate, maintain, and apprentice 120 scholars, but under the scheme of the Charity Commissioners before mentioned it was merged with the Grammar and Middle Schools at the end of 1883. There is a School of Science and Art in Monk's Road, which was erected in 1886 at a cost of about £6500, and is a building of brick in the Renaissance style; a Church House and Institute which since 1889 has occupied the buildings of Christ's Hospital; an endowed Church of England School at Greetwell Gate, erected in 1851; and there are also Roman Catholic, British, Church of England, National, and Wesleyan elementary schools.

The Bede Houses, on Monk's Hill above the arboretum,

were erected and endowed in 1847 by the Rev. Richard Waldo Sibthorpe, B.D., comprise a neat range of fourteen small houses, each with three rooms and an attached garden, are intended for poor women, each of whom receives an allowance of seven shillings per week, with fuel and an allowance for clothing. In connection with these there is a small but beautiful chapel, adorned with fine stained glass windows and served by a chaplain who has a residence adjoining. There are a *Lying-in Charity*, an Institution for Nurses with a Convalescent Home, and a variety of benevolent and miscellaneous institutions. The municipal charities, which are both numerous and valuable, are managed by a body of ten trustees.

Government, Trade, &c.—Lincoln is one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom. In the first writs of general summons to Parliament, issued by Henry III. in 1295, York and Lincoln are the only two places specially named as required to return two burgesses. The mayors of the city are mentioned in the 12th century, but the earliest charter of incorporation that has been found so far is one of Edward II., granted in 1314, under which Henry Bere was elected mayor. At present the Corporation consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, the mayor being included among one or the other of these. Under the Local Government Act, 1888, the city was declared a "county borough," and the Corporation act as a county council, and also as the urban district council. The borough sent two members to Parliament from the time of Henry III. until the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, by which the parish of Bracebridge was added to the parliamentary borough and the number of members reduced to one. The city has a commission of the peace and a separate court of quarter sessions. It is divided into the following three wards:—Lower, Middle, and Upper, with a total population of 41,491.

Lincoln has a head post office and two railway stations, one belonging to the G.N.R., and used by the G.E.R., G.N.R., and M.S. & L.R., and the other belonging to the M.R., used also by the M.S. & L.R. It is the seat of assizes, quarter sessions, petty sessions, and county courts. It has four banks, five principal hotels, and publishes three newspapers. The market days are Friday and Saturday, and a fair, one of the largest in England, is held during the last whole week in April. A large trade is done in flour, corn, and wool, and there are several large breweries and malt kilns, corn mills, corn warehouses, seed mills, bone mills, a tannery, manufacturing of artificial manure and lamb food, several coach factories, brickfields, lime-kilns, and wire manufacturing, and extensive nursery grounds. The most important industries, however, and those which bid fair to revive the former importance of the city, are its world-famous engineering and agricultural implement works. These are now established on a very extensive scale (one firm alone is said to have made over 28,000 engines and as many threshing machines), and their output is sent to all parts of the world. There are also iron foundries and works for the manufacture of mining, milling, and electric-light machinery.

The Diocese.—What became the diocese of Lincoln was originally the diocese of Wessex, but prior to its becoming the diocese of Lincoln it underwent great and various changes. The seat of it, for a short time, was Leicester, afterwards it was Worcester in Oxfordshire, and it was then transferred thence, in 1068, to Lincoln. The diocese, therefore, in its early periods, bore a diversity of names, and was usually called by the place where the bishop dwelt. It also at different periods was of various extent, sometimes enormously large, at other times comparatively small; yet, even after it acquired settledness of limits, it was long so extensive as to comprehend not only the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Hertford, but also the further territories which subsequently became subject to the Bishops of Ely, Peterborough, and Oxford. Henry I. took the bishopric of Ely out of it, and Henry VIII. the bishoprics of Peterborough and Oxford. Even portions of the bishoprics of Winchester, Salisbury, Bath, Exeter, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, and Bristol were at one time included in it. The bishop had no fewer than twenty palaces or official residences, and so eminent was he as compared with the other English bishops that no instance appears to have occurred till the

Reformation of any bishop of Lincoln having ever been translated to another see, except Winchester. Among the bishops have been Remigius, who sat originally at Dorchester, was the first Bishop of Lincoln proper, and founded the cathedral; Robert Bloet, who was Lord Chancellor; De Blois, who was Chief Justice and the founder of four abbeys; Walter de Constance, who went to the Crusades; Hugh de Grenoble, who was canonized; Grosteste, noted for learning and for alleged thaumaturgy; Henry Burghersh, who was Lord Chancellor; Buckingham, who was Lord Keeper; Fleming, who founded Lincoln College in Oxford; Russell, who was Lord Chancellor; Wolsey, who became cardinal; Smith, who founded Brasenose College in Oxford; Longland, who incited the divorce of Queen Catherine; Chaderton, who, in a remarkable sermon on marriage, compared a quist for a good wife to a search for an eel in a barrel of snakes; Barlow, who was nicknamed by the Puritans "the barley loaf;" Neile, noted for ambition; Sanderson, noted for learning; the second Barlow, who never once visited his cathedral, and was nicknamed "Bishop of Buckden;" Thomas, who was noted for his wit, and was five times married; and Kaye, noted for learning. Among the dignitaries were Henry of Huntingdon, Polydore Vergil, W. Outram, H. Thordike, George Herbert, L. Echard, S. Pegge, and W. Paley; also two who became archbishops and twenty-nine who became cardinals.

The cathedral establishment comprises the bishop, who is a provincial chancellor of Canterbury, the dean, four canons residentiary (one of whom is sub-dean), one precentor, and one chancellor of the church; two archdeacons, fifty-three prebendaries, a chancellor of the diocese, and four priest vicars. The bishop's income is £4500, and the income of the chapter, which consists of the dean and the four canons, is £8800. The diocese as now constituted consists of the county of Lincolnshire only, and is divided into the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stowe. The archdeaconry of Lincoln comprises the deaneries of Aveland (first and second), Belsisloe, Bolingbroke, Calcewaith (first and second), Candelshoe (first and second), Christianity, East Elloe, West Elloe, Graffoe, North Grantham, South Grantham, Hill (second), North Holland (first and second), Lafford (first and second), Longboby, Loveden, Ness, and Stamford. The archdeaconry of Stowe comprises the deaneries of Alsackoe, Isle of Axholme, Corringham, Gartree, Grimby (first and second), Hill, Horncastle, Lawres (first and second), Louth, Eshe, and Ludborough (first, second, and third), Manlake, Walshecroft, Wraggove and Jarborough (first and second).

Lincolnshire or Lincoln, a maritime county on the E of England. It is bounded on the N and NE by the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire, on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE for about 3 miles by Norfolk, on the S by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, on the SW by Rutland, on the W by Leicestershire and Notts, and on the NW by Yorkshire. Its outline in a general view is oblong, with a great curve along the NE, an indentation by the Wash on the SE, and a considerable curve on the SW. Its length, from N to S, is 73 miles; its greatest breadth is 45 miles; its average breadth is about 37 miles; its circuit is about 260 miles; its area, according to the latest returns furnished by the Ordnance Survey Department, is 1,693,547 statute acres; and its population (1801) 208,625, (1821) 283,058, (1841) 362,602, (1861) 412,246, (1881) 469,919, (1891) 472,878. About two-fifths of the surface are fens, and the rest is a diversity of swell and knoll and hill, with intersecting dale and vale. The fens occupy the Isle of Axholme in the NW, the Vale of Ancholme in the N, a broad belt outward to the coast in the NE, and most of the country S and SE of Lincoln city; they are supposed to have, at a comparatively recent geological period, been covered by the sea; they are all level, and they were, within the human epoch and till reclaimed by art, all in a state of marsh. The Isle of Axholme began to be reclaimed in the time of Edward I.; the fen of Deeping, in the S, appears to have been partly improved even before the Roman Conquest; vast tracts were reclaimed, with great enterprise and great rapidity, immediately after the era of modern general georgical improvement; only a few peniciles now remain in a wild condition, and from the combined results of embanking, draining, and skilful management, the quondam marshy wastes now exhibit expanses of fertility inferior to no other tracts in England. The drainage ducts

consist of ditches ramifying into what are called dykes, and the latter are large fosses like canals, are very numerous, many of them very long, and some of them navigable by barges. The other parts of the county are chiefly wolds, but include what formerly were called heaths, and they at one time were very generally bleak and waste, but like the fens, though in a different way, have been so reclaimed as to exhibit now an aspect of luxuriance. The aggregate appearance of the county, notwithstanding the prevalence of level grounds, is very pleasing. The level tracts themselves, indeed, are pleasing chiefly from the ornature of culture; but the other tracts have such inequality of surface, or such diversity of hill and dale, interspersed with wood and lawn, as constitutes the beautiful or even the picturesque in natural scenery; and very numerous spots throughout these tracts, or sometimes long reaches of hill-shoulder or of tableau, command very extensive and charming views. The coast-line, including that of the Humber, is about 110 miles in length, and excepting at Cleanness, near Grimsby, where there are high bold cliffs, it is all low and flat. The foreshore, or space between high and low water, is sometimes not less than 2 miles; and it includes many banks, called chain-bats, which consist of roots, trunks, and branches of trees, intermixed with frondage of aquatic plants, and are alternately covered and left bare by the tide. The sea, in some parts of the coast, has made encroachments on the land, and in other parts has retired. Vast tracts, even from the time of the Roman occupation, have been redeemed from the sea by embankments.

The river Trent comes in from Notts near Newton-upon-Trent; is soon joined by the Fosdyke navigation, coming from the Witham at Lincoln city; traces the boundary with Notts, past Torkey, Knaith, and Gainsborough, to the vicinity of West Stockwith; goes thence between the Isle of Axholme and the main body of the county, to the Humber; is navigable by great ships from Gainsborough to the sea, and together with the Humber opens inland navigation, by canal or river, to almost every part of England. The rivers of the county, next in importance to the Trent, are the Welland, the Witham, and the Ancholme, and the chief smaller rivers are the Glen, the Steeping, the Bain, and the Ludd. The geological formations, for the most part, extend in parallel belts, nearly in the line of the length of the county, from S to N, and succeed one another in ascending order from W to E. A narrow belt in the extreme W, along the Trent from Newton-upon-Trent to Althorpe, consists of new red sandstone, or keuper marl and sandstone, and is continuous with a large tract of the same formation along the E of Notts. A broad belt, occupying all the SW from the W boundary to the eastward of Grantham and Hougham, and extending due northward, with gradually narrowing breadth, all the way to the vicinity of the Humber, consists of lias formation, variously sand, upper lias clay, marlstone, and lower lias clay and lime. Another belt, immediately E of the preceding, nearly as broad in the S but very much narrower in the middle and in the N, and extending from the boundary with Rutland due northward, past Lincoln city to the vicinity of the Humber, consists of lower oolitic formations, variously cornbrash, forest marble, Bradford clay, Bath oolite, fuller's earth, and inferior oolite. A fourth belt, immediately E of the third, very narrow in the extreme S, widening gradually to a considerable breadth about Sleaford, interrupted in the S vicinity of Lincoln city, suddenly expanding there in a wing east-south-eastward to the vicinity of Spilsby, proceeding northward from the city and from Wragby with considerable but decreasing width, and extending altogether from the vicinity of Greatford due northward to the vicinity of the Humber, consists of middle oolitic formations, variously coral rag, calcareous grit, and Oxford clay. A fifth belt, generally a very narrow one, running contiguously to the E side of the fourth, from the vicinity of Spilsby north-north-westward to the vicinity of the Humber, consists of upper oolitic formations, variously Portland limestone, Portland sand, and Kimmeridge clay. A sixth belt, of similar width to the fifth, but less regularly wide, beginning in the vicinity of Irby, and extending north-north-westward, past Spilsby and South Willingham, to the vicinity of the Humber, consists of lower green sand. A seventh belt, of similar breadth to the sixth, contiguous to all of it on the E, and extending from the

vicinity of Irby north-north-westward to the vicinity of the Humber, consists of upper green sand and gault. An eighth belt, about equal in breadth to aggregately the three preceding, and extending from the neighbourhood of Barch north-north-westward to the vicinity of the Humber, around Barton, consists of chalk. All the rest of the county, comprising all its south-eastern portions between the middle oolitic belt and the sea, all its north-eastern portion between the chalk belt and the sea, a slice of its northern portion along the Humber, a narrow tract up the course of the Ancholme river, and a fringe round the Isle of Axholme, consists of alluvial deposits or of reclaimed marsh. Gypsum is dug in the Isle of Axholme; lime is calcined in the wolds; whitig is made from the chalk near the Humber; freestone is quarried near Ancaster, and good oolitic building stone is quarried near Lincoln and in other places. At Little Bytham a siliceous clay which was used by the Romans for the manufacture of pottery is now worked up into bricks of great strength and hardness, called the Adamantine Clinker bricks. Ironstone of excellent quality is mined at Appleby (Brigg), Frodingham (Brigg), Frodingham and Scountorpe in immense quantities. The average annual quantity produced is about 105,000 tons. There is a mineral spring of considerable value in the treatment of rheumatic affections, with bath and pump rooms, at Woodhall Spa. The botany of the county, particularly in aquatic plants, is rich. Wild fowl used to be remarkably abundant, and used to be captured by decoys and otherwise, in large numbers, but in consequence of the draining of the fens they have very greatly decreased, yet they are still numerous, and they include swans, geese, ducks, widgeon, teal, cranes, reeves, shovellers, pewees, terns, grebes, spoonbills, storks, ruffs, herons, lapwings, rails, coots, moorhens, godwits, kingfishers, and water-wagtails. Game birds, including pheasants, partridges, and woodcocks, are on the higher grounds. Rabbit-warrens used to abound in the sands of the wolds, but have been broken up. Fresh-water fish, though now having much less scope of water than before, are still plentiful, and include pike, perch, carp, chub, roach, dace, tench, bream, barbel, ruff, and eels. The climate of the low lands was formerly very humid and productive of ague, but since the reclamation of the fens it has become comparatively dry and quite salubrious. The climate of the higher grounds used also to be considerably affected by miasmatic exhalations from the marshes, but is now noted for salubrity.

The soils vary considerably according to the geological formations, may be found of ten or twelve different kinds in a band across the county from W to E, and can sometimes be traced in homogeneous belts, or in strips of each one kind only, along the whole county from or near the S boundary to the vicinity of the Humber. A good sandy loam is common in the heath division; a sandy loam with chalk, or a flinty loam on chalk marl, abounds on portions of the wolds; an argillaceous sand, merging into rich loam, and a rich vegetable mould, both remarkably fertile, cover most of the Isle of Axholme; a well-reclaimed marine marsh, a rich brown loam, and a stiff cold clay variously occupy the low tracts along the Humber and between the N wolds and the sea; a peat-earth, a deep sandy loam, and a rich soapy blue clay, occupy most of the eastern and the southern fens; and an artificial soil, obtained by the process of "warping," occupies considerable low strips of land along the tidal reaches of the rivers. The state of agriculture has long been celebrated. Some estates are large, but most are small. The land, except in the low tracts, is chiefly freehold. Many farms comprise from 400 to 500 acres, and are held and worked by their own proprietors; but most of the farms are small and are held on leases of seven or fourteen years. The farmers are noted for intelligence, and their labourers, in general, are comparatively comfortable. The arable land forms but a small proportion of the entire area, yet includes much of the reclaimed marsh and fen; and it is remarkable for its productiveness in wheat and beans. Some of the fen-land, on being subjected to the plough, has yielded ten successive crops of corn, without any intervening fallow or green crop. Bone-dust, fish, and rape-seed have been much used as manure. The grazing lands are aggregately of great extent, and have long been noted for their singular excellence. The richest of them are near the towns and villages; excellent ones, primarily adapted for feeding sheep and fattening cattle

and horses, and grazing so smoothly as to present to the eye the verdure of a bowling-green, are in parts of the fens; and others, varying from very rich, and eminently suited for the feeding of stock, to a middling quality fit only for inferior purposes, are in other parts of the fens. The artificial grasses, with various species of trefoil and other herbage, are much cultivated. The principal crops on the arable lands are wheat, oats, barley, hemp, wood, rape, cabbages, turnips, and sainfoin, but they are cultivated variously according to soil or situation, and are not raised in any generally recognised rotation. Wheat yields $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters, barley $4\frac{1}{2}$, but neither for the most part is of prime quality. Oats average $6\frac{1}{2}$ quarters and are of excellent quality. Beans yield $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. Sainfoin yields a plentiful crop, lasting from 9 to 14 years. Onions are raised to a great extent in the Isle of Axholme, and under favourable circumstances are a very profitable crop. Large quantities of oil-cake are imported for stall-feeding. The short-horned Lincolnshire breed of cattle and the long-horned Leicestershire breed, are raised and fed to great advantage, chiefly for the butcher. The dairy, except in the vicinity of the larger towns, receives little attention. The sheep are chiefly of the large Lincolnshire and large Leicestershire breeds. The horses, for both the saddle and the yoke, are remarkably fine, and are chiefly sold in the markets of Yorkshire. Hogs are numerous and have been improved. Geese used to be bred in vast numbers, chiefly for the sake of their feathers, but concurrently with the draining of the fens, they have diminished or disappeared.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1896.

Crops.	Acres.	LIVE STOCK.	No.
Corn Crops,	550,626	Horses—Used solely for	
Green Crops,	249,675	Agriculture,	52,061
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 182,284		Unbroken,	18,786
Permanent Pasture,	506,511	Mares kept for	
Bare Fallow,	25,347	Breeding,	2,087
Orchards,	2,082	Cows and Heifers in Milk	
Market Gardens,	1,582	or Calf,	64,854
Small Fruit,	1,698	Other Cattle,	172,738
Nursery Grounds,	260	Sheep,	1,176,653
Woods and Plantations, 40,532		Pigs,	117,646

According to the census returns issued in 1893, the chief occupations of the people of the county were:—Professional, 6656 males and 4988 females; domestic, 1119 males and 30,366 females; commercial, 15,393 males and 190 females; agricultural, 59,629 males and 1424 females; fishing, 3208 males and 3 females; industrial, 59,979 males and 12,790 females; and “unoccupied,” including retired business men, pensioners, those living on their own means, and others not specified, 28,980 males and 130,820 females; or a total in the county of 174,964 males and 180,581 females. The number of men employed in the leading industries was as follows:—Agricultural labourers, 39,223; farmers, 9302; iron and steel workers, 8388; general labourers, 7753; and carpenters and joiners, 3483. The chief occupations of women were—domestic service, with a total of 26,400; millinery and dressmaking, 6447. There were also in the county 385 blind persons, 332 deaf, 190 deaf and dumb, and 1271 mentally deranged.

The manufactures are few and comparatively small, and comprise principally sack-weaving, woollen-working, flax-dressing, rope-making, leather-working, and shipbuilding. There are also iron foundries, engineering works, and some very large manufactories of agricultural implements. The commerce was so small prior to 1841 as not to have had a custom-house till then, continued to be comparatively small till about 1860, but has since risen considerably; has its chief seats at Gainsborough, Great Grimsby, and Boston, and may be said to share in the commerce of Hull and Goole. Steamers ply along the shores, both up the Humber and on the route from Hull to London; sea-borne steamers to various Continental ports ply from Great Grimsby; steamers ply across the Humber and down from Gainsborough to Hull, and run inland from the Humber and from Boston. Few parts in the county are five miles distant from a navigation, either maritime or inland, and no part, except a portion of West Lindsey, is without access to the general system of navigation throughout England.

With respect to railway communication, it will be seen from the map of the county which forms part of this volume

that Lincolnshire is traversed throughout by railways, so that about 8 miles is the extreme distance of any part from a station. As we have mentioned previously, the county is served by the G.N.R., G.E.R., M.S. & L.R., and M.E. Commencing with the G.N. system, one main line coming in from Peterborough traverses all the E side of the county by way of Spalding, Boston, Alford, and Louth to Great Grimsby, where it joins the M.S. & L.R. A branch from this line strikes off at Spalding and goes south-eastward toward March; another and older branch now worked by the G.N.R. and M.R. jointly, coming from Bourne, crosses the main line at Spalding and goes eastward past Holbeach and Sutton St Mary toward Lynn. From Boston a branch passes westward by way of Sleaford and Willoughby to Syston Junction, and another branch passes north-westward toward Lincoln, with a short branch to Horncastle and another and longer one to Louth. Following the main line north-eastward from Boston a short branch strikes off at Firby westward to Spilsby, while another strikes off in a curved line eastward passing through Wainfleet on to Skegness. A little further northward a branch strikes off in a north-easterly direction from Willoughby by way of Alford, Sutton, Mablethorpe, and Saltfleetby to Louth. Returning to the junction at Spalding, there is another line which is worked by the G.N.R. and G.E.R. jointly, which passes through the county north-westward by way of Sleaford, Lincoln, and Gainsborough toward Doncaster. A little further westward a main line, part of the trunk of the G.N.R. coming into the county at Tallington, goes along the SW border, past Little Bytham, Great Ponton, Grantham, Hougham, and Claypole toward Newark. From this line at Essendine a branch strikes off northward through Bourn to Sleaford, and from thence in connection with the G.E.R. to Lincoln. From Lincoln city a branch line of the G.N.R. goes southward through Waddington, Harmston, and Leadham toward Grantham, and another line belonging to the Midland system goes from Lincoln city south-westward, not far from the route of the Fosse Way, toward Newark. The M.S. & L. line, entering the county at Torksey, joins the G.E. and G.N. Joint line near Saxelby. Another line of the M.S. & L. system, entering the county at Gainsborough, passes north-eastward through Brigg to Ulceby Junction, from which there are branches south-eastward to Great Grimsby and north-westward to New Holland and Barton-on-Humber. From Barnetby on this section of the railway a line passes southward through Market Rasen to Lincoln city, and another westward through Appleby and Fordingham, past Crowle, toward a grand junction of railways at Doncaster. The aggregate of paved streets and turnpike roads within the county is about 520 miles, and that of other highways for wheeled carriages about 4000 miles.

Lincolnshire contains 747 entire civil parishes and parts of two others. It is divided into the three administrative counties of the parts of Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey, together with the county boroughs of Grimsby and Lincoln. These administrative counties, each of which has its separate magistrates, quarter sessions, clerks of the peace, and treasurer, are also known as Parts, Divisions, Ridings, and Tri-things. Lindsey, the “Island of Lindum,” includes the Isle of Axholme, and occupies more than half of the county north of the Witham and the Fossdyke. Kesteven, in South Lincolnshire, is to the west, the derivation of the name being unknown, and Holland, the smallest of the three divisions, is on the sea coast, the name implying flat, marshy, and fenny land. Lindsey is divided into fourteen Wapentakes (a word of Danish origin signifying weapon-touch, and meaning land held under a lord whose tenure was so recognised), two Sokes (an old term for a tenure of land with a right to hold a court of inquiry), two Hundreds (anciently a division of 100 families), and the Liberty of Lincoln. The three administrative counties of the parts of Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey contain respectively 55, 211, and 458 entire civil parishes, the county borough of Grimsby one entire parish, and the county borough of Lincoln eighteen entire parishes; these administrative areas together also contain four other entire civil parishes, and parts of two parishes which are situated partly in other administrative counties. The ancient county contains 581 entire ecclesiastical parishes and districts and parts of four others.

It is situated almost entirely in the diocese of Lincoln, though some small portions are included in the dioceses of Southwell and York.

The county is governed by a lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, and is in the Midland judiciary circuit, and the diocese of Lincoln. The assizes are held at Lincoln, and the quarter sessions for the Parts of Lindsey at Kirton and Spilsby; for the Parts of Kesteven, at Bourn and Sleaford; for the Parts of Holland, at Boston and Spalding. The county hospital is at Lincoln, and the county lunatic asylum at Bracebridge. Under the Local Government Act, 1888, 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41, each of three divisions or "parts" of the county of Lincoln, with the exception of the city of Lincoln and the borough of Grimsby, became an administrative county governed by a county council. The county council for Lindsey meet at Lincoln, and the council consists of 19 aldermen and 57 councillors. The county council for Kesteven meet at Grantham and Sleaford alternately, and consists of 16 aldermen and 48 councillors. The Holland county council meet at Boston and Spalding alternately, and consists of 14 aldermen and 42 councillors. The city of Lincoln and the borough of Grimsby are administrative counties or county boroughs in themselves.

The ancient county is divided for parliamentary purposes into the following divisions:—West Lindsey or Gainsborough, North Lindsey or Brigg, East Lindsey or Louth, South Lindsey or Horncastle, North Kesteven or Sleaford, South Kesteven or Stamford, Holland or Spalding. It includes the following parliamentary boroughs:—Boston (Holland Division), Grantham (South Kesteven Division), Grimsby (North Lindsey Division), Lincoln (West Lindsey Division). There are altogether 24 market-towns, and a further 23 that still maintain annual fairs, with upwards of 900 smaller towns, villages, and hamlets. The chief seats are Redbourne House, Lincoln Episcopal Palace, Belton House, Brocklesby Hall, Uffington Hall, Haverholme Priory, Necton Park, Grimsby Castle, Borgehy House, Burton Hall, Little Grimsby Hall, Riseholme Hall, Aswarby Hall, Casewick Hall, Denton Hall, Easton Hall, Normanby Hall, Seawby Hall, Serivelshy Court, Skendley Hall, Somerby Hall, Syston Hall, Abbey Park House, Allington Hall, Appleby Hall, Barrow Hall, Bayon's Manor, Bilsby Hall, Blankney Hall, Bloxholm Hall, Boothby Hall, Boultham Hall, Braoston Hall, Brattleby Hall, Buckingham House, Buckminster Hall, Bulby House, Burwell Park, Cadwell Hall, Caudesby House, Cawick, Cawkwell House, Caythorpe Hall, Cleatham Hall, Coleby Hall, Cressy Hall, Dalby Hall, Doddington Hall, Elsham Hall, Frampton Hall, Fulbeck Hall, Fulney Hall, Gate Burton Hall, Girsby Hall, Grainsby Hall, Greatford Hall, Gunby Park, Hackthorn Hall, Hagnaby Priory, Hainton Hall, Hantorpe House, Harlaxton Hall, Harmston Hall, Harrington Hall, Hawerby House, Healing House, Hirst Priory, Holywell Hall, Imham Hall, Kenwick House, Killingham Manor, Lady Anne's House, Langton Hall, Lynode Manor House, Moortown Hall, Nettleham Hall, Newport House, Newton House, Norton Disney Hall, Northorpe Hall, Ormsby Hall, Osbourne Hall, Park House, Partney Hall, Raitby Hall, Raneby Hall, Revesby Abbey, Riby Grove, Scremby Hall, Skellingthorpe Hall, Skeedley Lodge, Skeedley Hall, Stoke Rochford Hall, Stourton Hall, Stoughton, Swineshead Hall, Swinshop House, Thonock Hall, Thorngay Hall, Tothby House, Utterby House, Walcot Hall, Walmgate Hall, Wellvale, and Wickenby Manor House.

The territory now forming Lincolnshire was probably first settled by the Iberians, afterwards by the Welsh; passed into the possession of a Belgian tribe; and at the landing of the Romans was inhabited chiefly by the Coritani, who are said to have been a branch of the Iceni. The Romans conquered it in the year 70, and they raised embankments, cut dykes or canals, made roads, and built towns. The tribes afterwards called English, including Saxons, Jutes, Frisians, Waringes, Danes, Bructars, Burgundians, and Vandals, made inroads and acquired mastery in the 6th century; they formed a number of commonwealths, three of the chief of which were those of Lindsey, Gainsborough, and the Gyrrians, and they gave rise to the families of Gaining, Horning, Horsing, Epping, Uffing, Folving, Harring, Hacking, Hedding, Billing, Alling, Willing, Nearing, Cwaving, Ludding, and others which struck root in the region. The kings of

Northumbria and of Mercia contended for the territory, were fitfully masters of much of it, and seem to have sometimes called it Southumbria. It at last went into annexation with Mercia, but it was conquered in the latter part of the 9th century by the Scandinavian Danes; it formed part of their Danelagh till they were expelled by Edward the Elder, and it took so deep and wide an impression from them that their word *by*, signifying "a town," terminates the present names of no fewer than 195 of its townships, or about one-third of all such names in England. The county figures frequently in subsequent history, especially in that of the times of John and Charles I.; was the scene of the decisive battle which seated Henry III., while yet a boy, on the throne; and witnessed, particularly about Lincoln city, some important events in the wars between Charles I. and his parliament.

Ancient British remains, including camps, tumuli, canoes, and minor objects, in considerable number, either exist or have been found. Roman towns were at Lincoln, Alkborough, Aneaster, Brant Broughton, Tattershall, Horncastle, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Winteringham, Broughton, and Willoughby; other Roman settlements were at Gainsborough, Yarborough, Ludborough, Billingborough, Flixborough, Stallingborough, Blyborough, Brackenborough, Braceborough, Waslingborough, Haborough, Bumburgh, Caistor, Honington, and South Ormsby; and vestiges of the Roman works, in a variety of forms, still exist in a number of these places. The Roman roads Ermine Street, Fosse Way, and Salt Way traverse the county; and Roman cuttings for drainage are represented by the extant Fossdyke and Cardyke. Remains of mediæval castles are at Lincoln, Torksey, Moor Tower, Tattershall, and Somerton. Abbey ruins are at Bardney, Barlings, Croftland, Kirkstead, Louth, and Tapphol. Old priories, or remains of them, are at Bullington, Burwell, Croxhill, Sempringham, Stamford, and Thornton. Preceptories of the Knights Templars were at Aslackby and Temple Bruer. A remarkable hospital was at Spital, and a college at Tattershall. Numerous old churches of interesting character are in most parts of the county, particularly in the fens; and the best of them are the cathedral at Lincoln, the churches at Boston, Clea, Grantham, Gedney, Louth, Great Ponton, Stamford, Heckington, and Stow.

Lincoln's Inn, a ville or township in Holborn registration district, London. It became a civil parish in 1829, but does not form part of any union—the steward of the Inn, by virtue of his office, being overseer of the poor for the time being. Acreage, 8; population, 27. See also LONDON.

Lincomb, a hamlet in Hartlebury parish, Worcestershire, near the river Severn, 2 miles SW of Hartlebury village.

Lindale, a village and a parish carved out of the ancient parish of Cartmel, Lancashire. The township name is Upper Allithwaite. It lies on the W side of the river Winster, which separates it from Westmorland. The village of Lindale is 1½ mile from Grange-over-Sands railway station, and 3 miles ENE from Cartmel. It has a post office under Grange-over-Sands; money order and telegraph office, Grange-over-Sands. Population of parish, 680. Hampsfield, Castle Head, Ellerhow, Merlewood, and Lynwood are the principal residences. The living is a parsonage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church, rebuilt in 1828, consists of nave, chancel, and tower, and contains several memorial windows, and a fine carved oak screen erected in 1889. The pulpit was the gift of the celebrated Dr Whewell, Master of Trinity. The remains of John Wilkinson, who built the first iron boat, are interred in the church. The churchyard is one of the prettiest in the district.

Lindal-with-Martton, an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1872 from the parish of Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire. There is a station at Lindal on the Furness railway, also a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ulverston. Population, 1021. For parish council purposes the parish forms the East Ward of the Dalton District Council, and has two members and a guardian to represent them at the council. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £195 with residence. The church is a building in the Geometric Decorated style, erected in 1885, and consists of chancel, nave, transepts, south porch, and bell-turret. There are also Baptist and Wesleyan chapels at Lindal, and a Wesleyan chapel at Marton. See DALTON-IN-FURNESS.

Lindeth, Lancashire. See WARTON-WITH-LINDETH.

Lindeth, a hamlet in Undermillbeck township, Windermere parish, Westmorland, near Bowness.

Lindfield, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands on a hill adjacent to the river Ouse, 2 miles NE of Haywards Heath station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 3½ ENE of Cockfield; it is surrounded by a highly picturesque country, consists chiefly of one wide street containing several well-built houses, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Haywards Heath. It has several good inns, a fair for sheep on 1 April, and a fair for lambs and cattle on 5 August. The parish contains also Scaynes Hill, Serace Bridge, Townsland, Walsted, Lunt, Busshalls, Beadle Hill, Gravels, and Wickham. Acreage, 5763; population, 2233. Pax Hill Park is a chief residence, and there are several other fine seats in the neighbourhood. Lindfield Common, noted for growth of camomile, and called Camomile Common, is at the S of the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £180. The church is chiefly Later English; has a tower which possibly is Early English; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel; and contains a carved stone font, some good memorial windows, and monuments; it has been well restored of late years. A church was anciently at Scaynes Hill, and a suite of schools there, built in 1859, is now used as a chapel of ease. There are also a Congregational chapel, and a Baptist chapel at Scaynes Hill. An assembly-hall is used for concerts and entertainments.

Lindholme, a farm on Hatfield Moor, in the W. R. Yorkshire, near the river Idle, 4½ miles S of Thorne. The hermitage of William of Lindholme was here.

Lindisfarne. See HOLY ISLAND, Northumberland.

Lindley, Herts. See LILLEY.

Lindley, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in Higham-on-the-Hill parish, Leicestershire, near Watling Street, 3½ miles WNW of Hinckley. Lindley Hall was formerly the seat of Hardwick, who guided the Earl of Richmond to Bosworth Field; was also the residence of W. Burton, the county historian, and of his brother Robert, the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," and is now the seat of the Eyre family. The quondam chapel, which was built in the reign of Henry VII., is now in ruins.

Lindley, a village and a township in Otley parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on high ground above the river Washburn, near the river Wharfe, 3½ miles NNE of Otley. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Otley. Acreage, 1789; population, 60. The manor belongs to the Fawkes family of Farnley Hall. The Leeds Corporation have a reservoir here.

Lindley, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Huddersfield parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. It is also a ward in the borough of Huddersfield. The village stands on high ground, 2½ miles NW by W of Huddersfield; commands a good view over that town and its neighbourhood, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.), under Huddersfield. The township contains also the hamlet and ecclesiastical parish of Birchinciffe, and five other hamlets, and is sometimes called Lindley-with-Quarby. It comprises 1492 acres; population, 8573. Many good villas, forming a suburb to Huddersfield, have been erected. A local board of health was established in 1860, and other improvements were made in subsequent years, and were in progress in 1866. Extensive industry is carried on in the manufacture of plain and fancy woollens, of mohair and seal-skin cloths, and of woollen and cotton cards for manufacturing uses, and in woollen scribbling and yarn spinning. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1843, and is conteminate with the township. Population, 7003. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £350. Patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. The church is a neat stone edifice in the Pointed style, has a chancel, nave, and tower, contains several stained windows, and about 700 sittings. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and New Connexion Methodist chapels at Lindley, and a chapel for Particular Baptists at Salendine Nook. A church was erected in 1877 at Birchinciffe, where there are Conservative and Liberal clubs, and a commodious mechanics' hall erected in 1849, including a library and reading-rooms. The living is a separate benefice.

Lindley, Old, a hamlet in Stainland township, Halifax parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles S of Halifax.

Lindons, Lower and Upper, two constablics in Rock parish, Worcestershire, 5½ miles SW of Bewdley.

Lindrick, a township in Ripon parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, contiguous to Studley Park, 2¼ miles W by S of Ripon. The township comprises Studley Royal and Fountain. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Ripon. Acreage, 1438, including 19 of water; population, 109. The Marquis of Ripon is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The name Lindrick was formerly written Linerigg, and is thought to designate a ridge of land running through the township, and popularly called Roman Rigg. A massive ancient gold ring was found near this ridge about 1820, and considerable traces of an ancient village are in a field called Yattsgarth.

Lindridge, a village and a parish in Worcestershire. The village stands on the river Teme, 2½ miles E from Newnham Bridge station on the Tenbury and Bewdley branch of the G.W.R., and near the boundary with Salop, 5½ E by N of Tenbury. The parish contains also the hamlets of Eardiston and Broombank, and the ecclesiastical parishes of Knighton-upon-Teme and Pensax. Eardiston has a post office under Tenbury; money order office, Staoford Bridge; telegraph office, Newnham Bridge. The parish comprises 2496 acres; population of the civil parish, 691; of the ecclesiastical, 584. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £615 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church was rebuilt on the site of the previous one, and on a larger scale, in 1861, and is in the Early Decorated style, of local stone, lined internally with Bath stone. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Frith Common.

Lindridge, an old mansion in the SE of Devonshire, 3½ miles SE of Chudleigh. It was formerly the seat of the Martyos, the Lears, and others, and it is surrounded with fine plantations.

Lindsell, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Chelmer, 3½ miles SE of Thaxted, and 4 NNE of Dunmow station on the Dunmow and Braintree branch of the G.E.R. The parish contains also the hamlets of Holders Green and Burstard Green, and its post town is Stebbing, under Chelmsford; money order and telegraph office, Thaxted. Acreage, 1986; population, 282. The manor of Lindsell Hall belonged before the Conquest to Ulmar; was given by the Conqueror to Endo Dapifer; and passed to the Pirots, the Tibetots, the Wentworths, the Norths, and others. The manor of Priors Hall belonged once to the priory of St Valery, in Picardy, and now belongs to New College, Oxford. The manor of Lashley Hall belongs to the Fitzgeralds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £115 with residence. The church belonged anciently to Walden Abbey; is a building of stone in the Early English style; contains a fine old Norman arch; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower.

Lindsey, a parish, with a village, in Suffolk, on an affluent of the river Brett, 4½ miles NW by W of Hadleigh station on the G.E.R. Post town, Kersey, under Ipswich; money order and telegraph office, Boxford. Acreage, 1230; population, 253. The manor belongs to the Wood family. Lindsey Hall is now a farmhouse. Ravens Hall, formerly the seat of the Hobart family, is also a farmhouse. The manufacture of linsey-woolsey took its rise in this parish. Traces of an ancient camp and ruins of an ancient chapel are at Chapel Farm. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £197 with residence. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient building of rubble and flint in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisles, and south porch. It formerly had a tower, but this fell in 1836, and has not been rebuilt. Rose Green is a hamlet about half a mile south-west of the village.

Linsay, Parts of, the N and NE division of Lincolnshire. It is separated from the S and SE division mostly by the river Witham, but it projects beyond that river along the right bank of the Brant to Waddington, and has an artificial boundary east-north-eastward thence to the neighbourhood of Bardney; and it recedes from the Witham at Frith Bank about 3 miles above Boston, retires thence curvingly north-eastward to the Lade Bank near Nurdyke Bridge, and has a boundary thence partly eastward along the Lade Bank and partly artificial thence south-eastward to the sea. Its

topography and most of its statistics are given in the article LINCOLNSHIRE. Its name was anciently written Lindise, and is a corruption of the Lindon of Ptolemy, with the affix *e* or *ey*, signifying "island." It was conquered by Edwin of Northumbria, who introduced Christianity to it through the ministry of Paulinus, and it was overrun and held for a time by the Danes, who landed at Humberstone near Grimsby and marched to Bardney, where they massacred the monks in church. It gives the title of Earl to the Berties of Uffington. Acreage, 961,327; population, 199,055.

Lindum. See LINCOLN.

Line, The, a stream of Northumberland, running about 8 miles eastward, past Ulgham, to the sea at Linemouth.

Line or Leven, The, a river of the NE of Cumberland. It rises in several headstreams adjacent to the boundaries with Northumberland and Scotland, and runs about 18 miles in the direction of SW by W, past Stapleton, Kirkclinton, and West Linton, to the river Esk near the latter's influx to the head of the Solway.

Lineal, a village in Ellesmere parish, Salop, on the Ellesmere Canal, 3 miles ESE of Ellesmere. It was united in 1869 with the village of Colemere to form an ecclesiastical parish. Population, 332. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £126 with residence. Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church was erected in 1870 in memory of the second Earl Brownlow. Under the Parish Councils Act Lineal forms a ward of Ellesmere.

Lineham. See LYNEHAM.

Liner, The. See LYNHER, THE.

Lineside, a place in Longtown township, Cumberland, 2 miles from Longtown station on the North British railway.

Linfit Lane, a hamlet in Kirkbuthon township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles SE of Huddersfield.

Linford, an extra-parochial tract in Hauts, forming part of Broome Walk, in the New Forest.

Linford, Norfolk. See LYNFORD.

Linford, Great, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands near the river Ouse and near Linford station on the Newport Pagnell branch of the L. & N.W.R., 2 miles WSW of Newport Pagnell, is a scattered place, and has a post office under Newport Pagnell; money order and telegraph office, Stantonbury. Acreage, 1836; population, 481. The manor belonged at Domesday to Hugo Bolebec and Walter Giffard, and belongs now to the Uthwatts. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £259. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early Decorated style. It contains three ancient brasses, one of which, for Roger Hunt and Johane his wife (1473), states that he paved the church. There are a Congregational chapel and six almshouses. Richard Sandy or Napier, an astrologer and physician, was rector in years preceding 1634.

Linford, Little, a parish in Bucks, on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge of a single arch, and near Wolverton station on the L. & N.W.R., 2 miles W of Newport Pagnell. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Wolverton. Acreage, 727; population, 70. The manor, with Linford Hall, belongs to the Knapp family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £146. The church, a plain but ancient building of stone, has some memorials of the Knapps. The bell-tower is about 1000 years old; one of the bells is 400 years old, and the other 500.

Ling, Norfolk. See LYNG.

Ling or Lyng, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands near the river Tone, the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal, and the Durston and Athelney stations of the G.W.R., about 7½ miles NE from Taunton, and 7 SE from Bridgwater, and has a post office under Taunton; money order and telegraph office, North Curry. It has a fair on the second Monday of Aug. The parish includes Athelney Island and part of Burrowbridge chapelry. Acreage, 1466; population, 285. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £80 with residence. The church is ancient, and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. It contains some beautiful oak carving. Athelney, in the parish, is historically famous as the retreat of King Alfred the Great during the invasion of the Danes. See ATHELNEY.

Lingards or Lingarths, a township in Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 3½ miles S of Huddersfield, and a quarter of a mile from Slaithwaite station on the L. & N.W.R.

Post town, Huddersfield; money order and telegraph office, Slaithwaite. Acreage, 734; population, 1099. The township forms part of the ecclesiastical parish of Slaithwaite-with-Lingards, partakes in the interests of Slaithwaite village and township, and is governed by the same local board.

Lingbob, a hamlet in Wilden township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles NW of Bradford.

Lingen, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands on a branch of the river Lugg, 4½ miles NE of Presteign, and has a post and money order office under Brampton Brian (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Presteign. The parish includes also part of the township of Limebrook. Acreage, 2375; population, 296. Remains of an old castle are near the village, and belonged formerly to the Lingen family, who were seated here in the 12th century. There are ruins of an old abbey at Limebrook. Lingen gave the title of Baron to Sir Ralph Lingen, who was raised to the peerage in 1885. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £182 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church was beautifully rebuilt in 1891, contains an ancient font, and a piscina and bells of 13th century date. There are two Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lingfield, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands on a head-stream of the river Medway, 4 miles N of East Grinstead, and has a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 26 miles from London, and a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 9239; population, 3204; of the ecclesiastical, 2008. Starborough Castle, 2½ miles E of the village, was built in the time of Edward III., was a seat of the Cobhams, was garrisoned by the Parliamentarian forces in the Civil Wars of Charles I., was subsequently demolished, and is represented now by only the moat and some traces of the foundations. A modern house, bearing the castle's name, is a private residence. There is an ancient cross, which goes by the name of St Peter's Cross, standing on what was formerly the village green. A chalybeate spring is on Lingfield Common. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £150 with residence. The church is chiefly Later English, includes earlier portions, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire, and contains eleven stalls, an ancient oak lectern, a Later English altar-tomb, and a number of brasses and other monuments of the Cobhams, the Howards, and others. A college for a provost, chaplains, and clerks of the Carthusian order was founded at the W end of the churchyard in 1431 by Reginald Lord Coham, had endowments which at the dissolution were valued at upwards of £79, continued to be in a perfect state in the time of Aubrey, but was taken down to give place to a farmhouse in the time of George I. There are two Baptist chapels and a mission church. St John's, Dormans Land, is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1885 out of Lingfield. The church is a stone building in the Gothic style. The living is a curacy; net value, £180. Patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

Lingham. See MORETON-CUM-LINGHAM.

Lingholm, a rocky wooded islet at the boundary between Westmorland and Lancashire, in Windermere, 2 miles from Ferry House.

Lingholms, two islets in Derwent Water, Cumberland.

Lingmell, a mountain in the S of Cumberland, on the E side of Wastdale, about a mile above the head of Wast Water.

Lingmoor Fell, a hill-range with a tarn in the W of Westmorland, separating Great Langdale from Little Langdale.

Lings, a hamlet in Hatfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 3½ miles SW of Thorne.

Lingwell Gate, a hamlet in Stapleyn-cum-Wrenthorpe township, Wakefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile NW of Wakefield.

Lingwood, a parish, with a village, in Norfolk, 3 miles N of Buckenham, and 8 E of Norwich. It has a station on the Norwich and Yarmouth section of the G.E.R., and a post office under Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Buringham. Acreage, 668; population of the civil parish, 421; of the ecclesiastical, with Buringham St Edmund, 508. The manor belongs to the Burroughes family. The Blofield Union Workhouse is in this parish. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Buringham St Edmund, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net value, £270 with residence. The church

is an ancient building of stone in the Later English style. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Linhope, a hamlet in Ingram, Linhope, Greenshawhill, and Hartside township, Ingham parish, Northumberland, on the river Breamish, under the Cheviots, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Wooler. The name Linhope signifies "the valley of the waterfall," and alludes to a cascade called Linhope Spout. The cascade is a fall of 56 feet over a precipitous rock into a dark ravine flanked with high birch-clad rocks. Remains of an ancient fortified British town are at a spot called Greaves Ash, and comprise three circular encampments, each with surrounding ramparts including perceptible foundations of houses. The W encampment is the largest, and has eighteen hut circles. A small silver cross, inscribed with the name of Agla, Bishop of Hexham, and thought to have been one of the crosses given to the Hexham pilgrims, was found in 1861 at the foot of the adjoining Cheviot Hill Hartside.

Link. See MALVERN LINK.

Linkenholt, a parish in Hants, near the boundary with Berks and Wiltshire, 8 miles from Hursbourne station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Hungerford. Acreage, 1073; population, 75. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £150 with residence. The church of St Peter was erected in 1871, and is a small stone building in the Decorated style; it has an old font and a Norman doorway that were removed from the old building.

Linkhill, a hamlet in Hever parish, Kent, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Tunbridge.

Linkinhorne, a parish in Cornwall, between the rivers Inny and Lynher, 4 miles NW by N of Callington, and 8 S by W of Launceston station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Callington; money order and telegraph office, Callington. Acreage, 7924; population, 2012. The manor belonged formerly to Launceston Priory, and belongs now to the Duchy of Cornwall. The surface includes Carradon Downs, 1208 feet high, where Charles I. was joined in 1644 by Prince Maurice; includes also Sharp Tor, Cheesewring, the Hurlers, and other vantage grounds commanding fine views. Tin and copper are mined. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £218 with residence. The church is ancient but good, was rebuilt by the Trecarells of Trefryze, has a lofty tower and a fine peal of bells, and contains several monuments. It was beautifully restored in 1891, when some old frescoes were discovered. A mission church was built at Upton Cross in 1886-87 in the W of the parish. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Daniel Gurn, whose mathematical acquirements and singular mode of living procured for him the appellation of the "Mountain Philosopher," resided here amongst the rocks, one of which he had excavated for his own residence.

Links Tor, Great, a rocky eminence in the NW of Dartmoor, in Devonshire, 3 miles NE of Lidford. Its appearance in some parts resembles that of the ruins of walls.

Linley, a parish in Salop, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Broseley, and 4 NW by N of Bridgnorth. It has a station on the Severn Valley branch of the G.W.R., and its post town is Broseley. Acreage, 643; population, 55. The manor belongs to Lord Forester. Linley Hall was formerly the seat of the Lacon family. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Broseley, in the diocese of Hereford; value, £4. The church is Norman, and contains an ancient font.

Linley, a township in More parish, Salop, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Bishops Castle. Linley Hall is the seat of the ancient family of More, one of whom was Col. More, the defender of Hopton Castle and translator of Mede's "Clavis." Remains of a Roman villa were found near the hall in 1856.

Linley, a place 1 mile S of Corsham, in Wilts.

Linnmouth. See LYNNMOUTH.

Linnmouth, a township in Woodhorn parish, Northumberland, on the coast, at the mouth of the river Lise, 7 miles NE by E of Morpeth, and 1 mile from Newbiggin-by-the-Sea station on the N.E.R. Post town, Morpeth. Acreage, 342, besides 31 of foreshore; population, 10. Dunes or sand hills are 40 feet high.

Linsheoles or Linshields, a township in Holystone parish, Northumberland, on the S side of the Coquet river, 11 miles W by N of Rothbury. Post town and telegraph office,

Rothbury; money order office, Harbottle. Acreage, 14,792 of land and 35 of water; population, 80.

Linslade or Linchlade, a village and a parish in Buckinghamshire. The village stands on the L. & N.W.R., the Grand Junction Canal, and the river Ouzel, at the boundary with Beds, contiguous to the Leighton Buzzard station in the NNW vicinity of Leighton Buzzard, is a modern place of rapid growth promising to become a town, is a seat of petty sessions, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leighton Buzzard, several inns, and a police station with cells, inspector's house, and police court. The parish contains also a small old village of Linslade or Linchlade, which was once a market-town, and likewise the hamlet of Southcote. Acreage, 1667 of land, and 26 of water; population, 1882. The manor belonged formerly to the Beauchamps, and belongs now to the Hayter family. A tunnel of the L. & N.W.R. here is 290 yards long. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £150 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The old church, a building in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, stands at the old village, has a tower, and is now used only for burials and for occasional services in summer. The new church of St Barnabas, a building of stone in the Decorated style, was built in 1849. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. The parish council consists of nine members.

Linstead Magna, a parish, with a small village, in Suffolk, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Halesworth town and station on the G.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Halesworth. Acreage, 1325; population of the civil parish, 91; of the ecclesiastical, with Linstead Parva, 216. The manor and most of the land belong to Lord Huntingfield. The living is a vicarage, united with that of Linstead Parva, in the diocese of Norwich; joint gross value, £143, in the gift of the Church Patronage Society. The church, which is surrounded by fields, is an ancient building of flint in the Early English style.

Linstead Parva, a parish, with a small village, in Suffolk, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Halesworth town and station on the G.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Halesworth. Acreage, 567; population of the civil parish, 125; of the ecclesiastical, with Linstead Magna, 216. The manor and most of the land belong to Lord Huntingfield. The living is a vicarage, united with that of Linstead Magna, in the diocese of Norwich; joint gross value, £143, in the gift of the Church Patronage Society. The church is a small but ancient building of flint in the Early English style.

Listed or Lynsted, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Teynham station on the L.C. & D.R., and 3 miles SE of Sittingbourne. It has a post and telegraph office under Sittingbourne. The parish contains also half of the village of Greenstreet. Acreage, 1826; population, 1157. The manor belonged formerly to the Lords Teynham, and, with Liested Lodge, belongs now to the Tyler family. An estate in the parish belonged to the Hugessens families, and passed to Sir Edward Knatchbull. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £244 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church consists of nave, aisles, and two chapels of the Teynham and the Hugessens families, and contains in these chapels several handsome monuments.

Linstock, a village in Stanwix parish, Cumberland, on the river Eden, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Carlisle. Remains exist of Linstock Castle, which was a residence of the bishops of Carlisle, and at which Bishop Halton received Edward I.

Linthorpe, a village and a township in Middlesbrough parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Tees, at the boundary with Durham, 3 miles E of Stockton-upon-Tees, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Middlesbrough station on the N.E.R., and is irregularly built, but prosperous. It has a post and money order office (T.S.O.); telegraph office, Linthorpe Road. The greater part of the township is in the county borough of Middlesbrough. Acreage, 1870 of land and 287 of water; population, 25,341, of which 25,177 are in the county borough. The population has increased enormously during the last thirty years. There are large ironworks with several blast furnaces, and a tramway connects it with Middlesbrough. There are also a chapel of ease, erected in 1874, several dissenting chapels, a workhouse, erected in 1878, a

LINTHWAITE

cemetery, and a fever hospital, built in 1874. See also **MIDDLEBOROUGH**.

Linthwaite, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Almoedbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Colne and the Manchester Canal, near Golcar railway station, 3 miles SW of Huddersfield, carries on largely the woollen manufacture, and has a post and money order office under Huddersfield; telegraph office, Golcar. Acreage, 1320; population, 6666. The township is governed by an urban district council. Good building-stone is quarried. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1842, and is less extensive than the township. Population, 4184. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £230 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Almoedbury. The church was built in 1828 at a cost of £3000, and is a neat edifice, with tower and spire; it was restored and a chancel built in 1894-95. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a working men's club, and a mechanics' institute.

Linton, a small town and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The town stands on the river Granta, and on the Cambridge and Sudbury branch of the G.E.R., on which it has a station, at the boundary with Essex, 2 miles S of the Roman road from Cambridge, 10½ SE of Cambridge, and 48 from London. It is supposed, from the discovery of various Roman coins and the remains of a Roman villa at it, to occupy the site of a Roman settlement; comprises a principal street about half a mile long, and several other streets, mostly irregular and not well edified; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cambridge, a police station, three hotels, a church, a Congregational chapel, Salvation Army barracks, and a workhouse. The police station is used for petty sessions, the town being the head of a petty sessional division and a union. The church is a handsome edifice of flint and rubble in the Perpendicular style, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower, and contains monuments of the Parises, the Standlys, the Flocks, and the Millicents. The chancel and Millicent chapel were restored in 1879, and the whole church was restored in 1887. The workhouse stands a short distance from the town, is a neat brick structure, can accommodate 317 inmates, and is connected with two detached but not much used fever wards. A weekly market used to be held on Thursday, and a sheep fair, largely attended, was formerly held on 30 July, and a fair for small wares was held on Holy Thursday, but these have all fallen into disuse. Some small manufactures were also formerly carried on, but are now extinct. The neighbourhood is much diversified with hill and dale. The parish comprises 3817 acres; population, 1726. The manor belongs to the Keene family, and some of the land to Pembroke College, Cambridge. Barham Hall was a priory of crutched friars, established as early as 1292 and subject to the monastery of Welnetnam, went at the dissolution to the Millicents, and is now a farmhouse. An alien priory, a cell to the abbey of St Jacutus-de-Insula in Brittany, was founded in the parish in the time of Henry III., and was given by Henry VI. to Pembroke College, Cambridge. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £194 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ely.

Linton, a township in Church Gresley parish, Derbyshire, 1 mile from Gresley station on the M.R., and 4½ miles SSE of Burton-upon-Trent. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Burton-upon-Trent. Acreage, 367; population, 1126. A chapel of ease was erected in 1881 and is a brick building in the Early English style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Linton, a hamlet in Highnam Over and Linton township, Charcham parish, Gloucestershire, 2 miles W of Gloucester.

Linton, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands on the boundary line between Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, 3 miles N of Mitcheldean Road station on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester section of the G.W.R., and 4½ ENE of Ross. It has a post and money order office under Ross; telegraph office, Ross. The parish contains also the hamlets of Bromsash, Shutton, and Studley, and part of the ecclesiastical parish of Gorseley, with Clifford's Mesne. Acreage, 2775; population of the civil parish, 805; of the ecclesiastical, 450. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £376 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Oxford. The church is ancient, has a tower and spire, and was restored in 1876.

LINTON-UPON-OUSE

Linton, a township in Bromyard parish, Herefordshire, extending 3 miles SE of Bromyard. Acreage, 2382; population, 442. Clatter Park is a chief residence. The Bromyard Workhouse is here.

Linton, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on the S declivity of a hill, 4 miles S of Maidstone, and 3 from East Farleigh station on the S.E.R., and commands delightful views over a picturesque and richly-wooded country. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Maidstone. Acreage of the civil parish, 1961; population, 990; of the ecclesiastical, 938. The parish contains also Maidstone Workhouse. Linton Park, with much of the land, belonged to the Manns, and passed by marriage to Earl Cornwallis. The mansion was described by Horace Walpole as "standing like the citadel of Kent;" commands magnificent and very extensive views over the Weald, is a splendid white stuccoed edifice, with tetrastyle Corinthian portico; has a well-wooded park of about 500 acres, and is now the seat of the Cornwallis family. The parish is noted for prime fruit and hops. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £170 with residence. The church was originally Norman, had a S aisle and a private chapel added to it in the time of Edward III., underwent restoration and considerable enlargement in 1859-60, exhibits in the new portions chiefly the Later English style; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and N and S chapels, with a tower of Kentish rag, surmounted by a spire of Bath stone; contains a carved oak pulpit and reading-desk, and a rich carved oak screen, and was the burial-place of Sir Horace Mann, whose body was brought to it for interment from Florence. The N chapel has been so entirely restored as to harmonize with the rest of the church, and it contains monuments to the Mayne, the Mana, and the Cornwallis families, including a very fine one in white marble, by Bayley, to Viscount Brome. There are almshouses for eight aged persons.

Linton, Lincolnshire. See **LINTON**.

Linton, a hamlet in Widdrington chapelry, Northumberland, on the river Line, near the coast, 5½ miles NE of Morpeth.

Linton, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Wharfe, 8 miles N of Skipton railway station, and is connected with Grassington by a stone bridge over the Wharfe. It has a post office under Skipton; money order and telegraph office, Grassington. Acreage of township, 1204, including 5 of water; population, 117. The parish contains also the townships of Threshfield, Grassington, and Hebden. Population, 925. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor. Linton House is a chief residence. The surface abounds in beautiful, picturesque, and romantic scenery. A cotton factory is in Linton township, but is not working. The living is a rectory, consolidated in 1866, in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £250 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church is ancient, was restored in 1861, is in the Early English style, comprises nave, aisles, and chancel with a porch, and contains monumental tablets and brasses, and a pre-Reformation altar stone. A stained east window was erected in 1887, and another in the Lady chapel, 1891. There are almshouses for six aged persons, founded in 1721, and enlarged in 1892 to hold eight. It is called Fountaine's Hospital, after the name of the founder. Waterworks were constructed in 1891 to supply the township with water from springs situated about 1½ mile NW of it. There are several charities.

Linton, a township, with a small village, in Spofforth parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the N bank of the river Wharfe, 1½ mile SW of Wetherby station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 1265; population, 172. Services are held in the school church, and there is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Linton, a hamlet in Wintriogham township and parish, E. R. Yorkshire, 7½ miles ESE of New Malton, and 4 from Rillington station on the N.E.R. Post town, York; money order and telegraph office, Rillington.

Linton, Devonshire. See **LINTON**.

Linton-upon-ouse, a township in Newton-upon-ouse parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the upper level of the river Ouse, 6½ miles SW of Easingwold, and about 4 from Slipton or Tollerton railway stations. Acreage, 2322, including 30 of water; population, 256. The property belongs to University College, Oxford, who are lords of the manor. A Church of England school chapel was erected in 1871.

Linton, West, a township in Kirk Linton parish, Cumberland, 4 miles N of Carlisle and 3 S of Longtown station on the North British railway. Since 1871 it has formed part of the ecclesiastical parish of Blackford. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Carlisle. Acreage, 3434, including 27 of water; population, 439. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. Lynehow is a chief residence.

Lintz Green, a hamlet in the ecclesiastical parish of Burnopfield, Durham, on the river Derwent, with a station on the Consett branch of the N.E.R. $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Gateshead. It has a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office at the railway station and at Burnopfield. There is a colliery here and a large paper mill at Lintz Ford.

Linwood, an extra-parochial tract in Hants, forming part of Broomy Wak in New Forest.

Linwood or Lynwoode, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 miles S of Market Rasen, and 3 NNE of Wickenby stations on the Hull and Lincoln branch of the M.S. & L.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Market Rasen. Acreage, 2371; population, 193. The manor, with most of the land, belongs to the Gordon family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £390 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire, and contains canopied brasses of J. Lyndwoode and family of 1419-21. Lynwoode Manor House is a chief residence.

Linwood, a hamlet in Blankney parish, Lincolnshire, on Linwood Drain, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Tattershall, and 3 E of Blankney.

Lion's Den, a circular chasm near the edge of a cliff, in the vicinity of Lizard Head, in the SW of Cornwall. It was formed in Feb. 1847, and it has been regarded by geologists as illustrating the origin of similar cavities.

Lion's Rock, a reef near the Scilly Isles. The *Palinurus* was wrecked upon it in 1848.

Liphook, a village in Hants, 4 miles W by S of Haslemere. It has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 46 miles from London, and a post, money order, and telegraph office. In the stage-coach times it was a halting-place on the old road from London to Portsmouth. There is a public reading-room, with a library and a good assembly room.

Lipwood, a hamlet in the ecclesiastical parish of Haydon Bridge, Northumberland, near Haydon Bridge station on the N.E.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Hexham.

Lisburne, a place of lead-mines in the NE of Cardiganshire, near Hafod Park, 14 miles ESE of Aberystwith. The main veins of ore run from E to W, and are from 4 to 6 feet thick, and the lesser veins thin out from the main ones and can be traced at rocky spots of the hill and at the sides and in the beds of neighbouring brooks.

Liscard, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Wallasey parish, Cheshire. The township lies on the Mersey, about half a mile from Egremont steam ferry station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Birkenhead, includes Egremont and New Brighton, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Liverpool. Acreage, 982, with 787 of adjacent tidal water and foreshore; population, 16,523. Liscard village is suburban to Birkenhead. The Wallasey Hospital for infectious diseases, the dispensary, and the cemetery are situated here. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1878. Population, 5679. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £400. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church was erected in 1877, and is in the Early English style. There are in the township Roman Catholic, Congregational, Reformed Episcopalian, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. EGREMONT and NEW BRIGHTON form separate ecclesiastical parishes in this township.

Liscombe Park, a seat in Sonlbury parish, Bucks, 3 miles W by N of Leighton Buzzard, which has belonged to the Lovett family for nearly 600 years. The house is a quadrangular castellated edifice of the Tudor period, with a frontage of 166 feet, includes on one side a chapel with some windows of the 14th century, and contains portraits of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, the first Earl of Bedford, Sir Edmund Verny, Archbishop Sancroft, Nell Gwynn, Titus Oates, and other prominent persons. The court-yard has a fine old weeping yew, the kitchen gardens are ancient and

large, and the park abounds in noble oaks, and comprises about 200 acres.

Liskeard, a market-town, a parish, and a municipal borough in Cornwall. The town stands partly on rocky eminences, partly on a plain at their base, amid an elevated but well-cultivated country, 1 mile E of the terminus of the Liskeard and Looe railway, and 18 miles WNW of Plymouth. It has a station on the G.W.R., at the south end of the town, and is 259 miles by railway from London, and 224 by road, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Area of the municipal borough, 2704 acres; of the civil parish, 5924; population of the municipal borough, 3984; of the civil parish, 1040; of the ecclesiastical, 4966. Liskeard was anciently called Liskerret, probably from two Cornish words signifying "a fortified place," and it is one of the most ancient towns in Cornwall. The country around it possesses many cromlechs, stone-circles, and other monuments of the aboriginal inhabitants. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, passed to the Earls of Cornwall, and was one of the manors annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall by Act of Parliament in the time of Edward III. A castle or strong fortress, supposed to have been erected by one of the Earls of Cornwall, stood on an eminence still called Castle Hill at the E end of the town, and was described by Leland as in his time all in ruin. A house for lepers called the hospital of St Mary Magdalene at Liskeard figures in record about the year 1400. A battle was fought in 1643 on Broadoak Down, 5 miles WSW of the town, between Sir Ralph Hopton and the Parliamentarians, when Sir Ralph was victorious, took 1250 prisoners, and established his quarters in Liskeard. Charles I. was here in person during five days of the following year, and again in 1645, and the house which he occupied is still standing. Sir Edward Coke, the famous lawyer, represented the town in Parliament in 1620, Gibbon the historian represented it in 1775, and Dr Jane, a regius professor, was a native.

The town presents an irregular appearance; the streets, from the singularity of the situation, are destitute of good arrangement, the foundations of some of the houses being on a level with the chimneys of others. Considerable improvements have however been made, and many handsome houses now adorn the outskirts and the environs. The streets are macadamized and have flagged side-walks, and excellent water is supplied from a conduit, and also from a reservoir on St Cleer, by pipes to houses. The old town-hall was built in 1707, and was a pleasing structure with granite arches and columns. The new town-hall was built in 1859, and is a neat edifice in the Italian style. The parish church is a spacious and interesting structure, which was restored in 1879 and again in 1888. It has a low embattled tower, on which is the date 1627. The church contains monuments of the Trehawkes, a cenotaph to Joseph Wadham who died in 1707, and whose ancestors founded Wadham College in Oxford, and a monument to Lieutenant James Hawkey who fell in an attack on a squadron of Russian gunboats in the Gulf of Finland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; tithes rent charge commuted at £500 with residence. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary and much frequented by pilgrims formerly stood in a park still called Lady Park. The Congregational chapel stands in Dean Street, on the site of a previous old one of humble appearance, was built in 1866 at a cost of about £1600, and is in the Early Decorated English style. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1863 of local seabed faced with Bath stone, and is in the Early English style. There are also Wesleyan, United Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. The grammar school, closed in 1849 for want of due means of support, at one time had Haydon the mathematician for a master. There are four banks, four good hotels, commodious market-houses, a large public hall, literary and scientific institution, a temperance hall, masonic hall, and a Conservative club. A weekly newspaper is published. A weekly market is held on Saturday; great markets for cattle and sheep on second Monday of each month except October, and a fair for cattle, sheep, &c., on 2 Oct. There are some woollen manufactories and an iron foundry. The town was incorporated by Edmund, predecessor of Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans; sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward I.

till the Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one, and in 1885 the representation was merged in that of the county. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors.

Liss or Lyss, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands on the E border of the county, 4 miles NNE of Petersfield, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 51 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish comprises the tithings of Liss Abbas and Liss Turney. Acreage, 3620; population, 1538. The manor belongs to the Hawkshaw family. Liss Place, Stodham House, East Hill, and The Wylds are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £241 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is ancient, of 1320 date, and the chancel was restored in 1864. It has a tower and five bells. A new and large church was built in 1892 in a more central position and near the railway station; also a parish room adjoining. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a mission hall, and a room for Plymouth Brethren. There is a workman's club. Hill Brow, situated on the Sussex border, is rapidly becoming a health resort, and in the summer months is filled with visitors.

Lissett, a township-chapelry, with a small village, in Beeford parish, E. R. Yorkshire, near the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Louthorpe railway station, 4 S of Burton Agnes station, 4 N of Lissett, and 8 by road from Bridlington. It has a post office under Hull; money order office, Beeford; telegraph office, Louthorpe. Acreage, 1152; population, 105. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Beeford, in the diocese of York. The chapel, dedicated to St James, is of the early part of the 13th century, contains a round chancel arch and a Norman font, and was completely restored in 1876.

Lissingham, a parish in Lincolnshire, on a small tributary of the river Witham, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Wickenby station on the Hull and Lincoln branch of the M.S. & L.R., and 4 NNW of Wragby. It has a post office under Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Wragby. Acreage, 1533; population, 220. The manor belongs to the Turnor family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £245 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret. There are Free Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Liston, a village and a parish in Essex, on the river Stour, at the boundary with Suffolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Long Melford station on the G.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Long Melford (R.S.O.). Acreage of parish, 627; population, 129. The manor belonged anciently to Hngli de Gonmar and to the Listons, and now belongs to the Lamberts. Liston Hall is a fine modern mansion. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £196 with residence. The church is a small but ancient building of stone in the Perpendicular style.

Lisvane or Llysvaen, a parish in Glamorgan, on the SE border of the county, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Llanishen station on the G.W. and Rhymney Joint railway, and 5 miles N of Cardiff. It has a post office under Cardiff; money order and telegraph office, Llanishen. Acreage, 1416; population, 248. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Llanishen, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church, dedicated to St Denis, is ancient. There is a Baptist chapel.

Liswerry, a hamlet in Maindee (St John's) ecclesiastical parish, Monmouthshire, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NE of Newport. It has a post office under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Maindee. For civil purposes the whole district is in the borough of Newport, carved out of Christchurch civil parish in 1892. There are lime-works, also a chapel of ease to Maindee parish church, and a Baptist chapel.

Lisworney. See LLYSWORNEY.

Litcham, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands 3 miles NE by N of Dunham station on the G.E.R., and 3 NE of Swaffham; was once a market-town; and has a good inn, and formerly had a fair on 1 Nov. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Swaffham. An adjacent tract of upwards of 50 acres is a common for recreation and for the uses of the poor. Acreage of parish, 1937; population, 806. Some tracts formerly in commonage have been inclosed. A hermitage formerly stood on one of the commons. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of East Lexham, in the diocese of Norwich; tithe commuted at £441 with residence. The church is a large and ancient

building of flint, in the Perpendicular style; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, and brick tower; and contains an oak screen of the 15th century, two handsome memorial windows of 1851 to the family of Lynes, and several monumental memorials. There is a United Methodist Free Church, and a Primitive Methodist chapel, an Oddfellows' Hall erected in 1890, and an almshouse for two poor persons.

Litchborough, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Weedon station on the L. & N.W.R. main line, $\frac{3}{4}$ N from Blakesley station on the East and West Junction railway, and 5 NW of Towcester; it was anciently a fortified town called Lyeaburgh, was taken by the Saxons in 571, and has a post office under Weedon; money order and telegraph office, Weedon. Acreage of parish, 1752; population, 334. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £302 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Gothic style; was restored in 1883; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with western tower; and contains an altar-tomb to Sir John Needham. There are a Baptist chapel, an endowed school with £35 a year, and charities of nearly £190.

Litchfield, a parish in Hants, near the Roman Way from Silchester, with a station on the G.W.R. 63 miles from London. It has a post office under Whitchurch; money order and telegraph office, Whitchurch. Acreage, 1314; population, 118. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £250 with residence. The church is a stone building in the Norman style, and was well restored in 1874.

Litchurch, a township in the borough of Derby, Derbyshire. It stands on the S border of the town, and the L. & N.W. and the North Staffordshire railways run through it, and also the M.R. main line to London. The township forms part of the municipal and parliamentary borough of Derby, contains the M.R. station and the Derby arboretum, and has several branch post offices. The largest part of the Midland Company's works are situated in this township, as also the Crown Derby Porcelain Company's works. There are several large ironworks and foundries, which, together with the railway traffic and other causes, have caused a great increase of the population within recent years. Acreage, 716, including 6 of water; population, 23,003. The township is divided into the three ecclesiastical parishes of St Andrew's (constituted in 1866, with a population of 5838), St James (constituted in 1866, with a population of 9171), and St Thomas (constituted in 1883, with a population of 6759). The livings are perpetual curacies in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £200 each with residences. Patron, the Bishop. See DERBY.

Litherland, a township in Sefton parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the coast, on the Southport and Liverpool railway, and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Liverpool, and contains the hamlet of Seaforth and a portion of Waterloo, each of which has a station on the railway and a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Liverpool. Acreage, including Seaforth, 1196, besides 391 of water and foreshore; population, 14,881. The increase since 1861 is due to proximity to the harbour of Liverpool, and to the extension of trade there. The manor belongs to the Earl of Sefton, and much of the land to him and to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Seaforth Hall and Seaforth House are chief residences, but a great many fine villas are in Seaforth and Waterloo, and command charming views of the Mersey. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1864, and includes but a portion of the township, the rest of which is in the two chaperies of Waterloo. Population, 5507. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Liverpool; net value, £265 with residence. The church is a handsome structure of white stone, and consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with tower and spire.

Litherskew, a hamlet in High Abbotside township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 5 miles from Hawes station on the M.R. and N.E.R.

Lithwell or Ludwell, a hamlet in Devonshire, 3 miles NW of Teignmouth station on the G.W.R. The ruins of the chapel still exist, and a well, covered with a slab of granite, is among them. A legend says that a priest here, in the 16th century, waylaid and murdered travellers on a neighbouring heath, hoarded the money which he found on them beneath the altar of the chapel, and threw their bodies into the well.

Litlington, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands 3 miles N of Icknield Street, at the boundary with Herts, 3 S of the Roman Road to Cambridge, 3 NE of Ashwell station on the G.N.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Royston. It has a post office under Royston; money order and telegraph office, Basingbourn. The parish comprises 2172 acres; population, 568. A Roman station is supposed to have been in the near vicinity. Upwards of 200 sepulchral urns, and other funeral vessels, were found in 1821 by the side of the Roman Road, at a short distance from Limloe Hill. The most remarkable of these are preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and they form the most numerous and perfect collection of their kind that has ever been discovered in Britain. The spot where they were found had, from time immemorial, been called "Heaven's Walls," and is said to have been regarded with a degree of superstitious dread. It was a rectangular space of 114 feet by 84, enclosed by old walls, which had given rise to its name, and it proved to be a fine example of a Roman cemetery, or "Ustrinum," for burning and burying the dead. At the SE and SW corners were two heaps of wood ashes—as much as would have loaded five carts, and were undoubtedly the remains of funeral piles. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £250 with residence. Patron, Clare College, Cambridge. The church is Early English, in good condition; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains an old gravestone, with Norman-French inscription, to the memory of Robert de St Alban. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Littleborough, a village and an ecclesiastical parish formed from Rochdale civil parish, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Roch, the Rochdale Canal, the L. & Y.R., and the Roman Road to York, at the foot of Blackstone Edge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Rochdale; is supposed from its position on the Roman Road, and from the discovery of some Roman antiquities in its neighbourhood, to stand on or near the site of a Roman station. It is a large place shrouded in the manufactures of Rochdale, and practically a suburb of that town; and has a railway station and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester. The ecclesiastical parish comprises also Shore and Featherstall, and Calderbrook. Population, 9655. The district is governed by a local board. Much of the surface is a fine valley, gemmed with mansions and villas. The living is a vicarage, with that of Calderbrook annexed, in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £554 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. The church succeeded an ancient one which belonged to Whalley Abbey, is a modern edifice, and consists of chancel, nave, and aisles, with tower and spire; the chancel was added in 1890. There is a chapel of ease at Calderbrook. A Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1881, and there are also Wesleyan, Primitive, and United Free Methodist chapels.

Littleborough, a parish in Notts, on the river Trent, at the boundary with Lincolnshire, 2 miles NNE of Cottam station on the M.S. & L.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of East Retford. Post town, Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Sturton-le-Steeple. Acreage, 345, besides 17 of tidal water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 50; of the ecclesiastical parish of Littleborough-with-Cottam, 187. The manor belongs to the Foljambe family. The Roman station Angeloum or Segeloum was here, and Roman altars, urns, coins, and traces of buildings have been found. A notable ferry over the Trent has been here from ancient times. The living is a vicarage, with that of Cottam annexed, in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £162. The church is Norman and good.

Littlebourne, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on a branch of the river Stour, adjacent to Lee Priory, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Bekebourne station on the L.C. & D.R., and 4 miles E of Canterbury. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Dover. Acreage of the civil parish, 2501; population, 931; of the ecclesiastical, 909. The manor belonged anciently to the abbey of St Augustine and to an Italian monastery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £251 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is Early English, comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, and contains monuments of the Dennes. There is a Congregational chapel. The parish council consists of five members.

Littlebury, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on the river Cam and on an ancient Roman road, adjacent to the G.E.R., 2 miles N of Andley End station, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Saffron Walden, and has a post and money order office under Saffron Walden; telegraph office, Saffron Walden. The civil parish contains also the hamlets of Littlebury Green and Catmere End, and comprises 3537 acres; population, 777. The ecclesiastical parish contains also the hamlets of Littlebury Green and North End; population, 710. The manor belonged in the 9th century to a monastery in the Isle of Ely, was given by Queen Elizabeth to Sutton the founder of the Charterhouse, and passed to the Earls of Bristol. It now belongs with most of the land to Lord Braybrooke. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £248 with residence. Patron, Lord Braybrooke. The church stands within the area of a Roman camp; is of considerable antiquity, plain and good; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains four brasses from 1520. The church was restored in 1870-71, and the chancel rebuilt in 1875. There is a chapel of ease at Littlebury Green. There are a working men's reading-room and an endowed school. Winstanley, who built the first Eddystone lighthouse, and perished in it, was a native. The parish council consists of seven members.

Littlebury Green, a hamlet in Littlebury parish, Essex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Littlebury village. It was formerly called Stretley Green. It has a small mission church.

Little Common, a hamlet in Ecclesall Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Sheffield.

Littlecote, a hamlet in Stewkey parish, Bucks, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Winslow. It consists of three farmhouses.

Littlecott, a tithing in Enford parish, Wiltshire, on the river Kennet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hungerford. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Upavon. Littlecott Park belonged to the Dayrells or Darrells, and passed in the time of Elizabeth to the Pophams. The mansion was built in the 16th century by the Dayrells, and remains almost unaltered. The great hall measures 46 feet by 24, and is hung with cross-bows, buff-jerkins, steel caps, and other armour of Cromwell's soldiery; the gallery is 110 feet long, and contains family portraits, including those of Judge Popham and Nell Gwynn; another apartment contains the chair of Judge Popham and a curious instrument of torture called the finger-stocks, and another contains a piece of needlework representing a tessellated Roman pavement which was found in the park in 1780, measured 41 feet by 38, and exhibited a variety of decorated devices. A strange story respecting a barbarous infanticide is associated with the house at the time of the Dayrells and with some extant features in it, and has been told by Aubrey, by Scott in a note to "Rokeby," and by many others. William of Orange stopped at the house in December, 1688, when negotiating with James II. at Hungerford. Picked-field, which belonged to the Littlecott domain, was purchased by Government in 1803 for the forming of an Ordnance dépôt, but it was repurchased after a time by General Popham, and the magazines, store-houses, and other buildings erected on it were taken down.

Littledale, a hamlet and a chapelry in Caton township, Lancaster parish, Lancashire, on an affluent of the river Lune, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Caton station on the M.R., and 6 E of Lancaster. Post town, Lancaster; money order and telegraph office, Caton. Population of chapelry, 50. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Caton, in the diocese of Manchester; joint net value, £228 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. The chapel was built in 1755, and is a small building with a turret.

Littlefield, a place $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Guildford, in Surrey. **Littleham**, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Yeo, immediately above its influx to the Torridge, 2 miles S of Bideford town and station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Bideford. Acreage, 1524; population, 304. The manor was held by the Conqueror's wife Matilda, passed to the Stapletons, the Butlers, the St Legers, and the Bassetts, and now belongs to the Stucleys. The parish is noted for the brewing of App's ale. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £85 with residence. The church was consecrated in 1319 by Walter de Stapeldon, bishop of Exeter, on the site of an older building. The tower and S aisle are of a later date. The church was

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restored and re-roofed in 1892. It contains some fine oak carving, several very beautiful stained glass windows, and a large altar-tomb of alabaster and marble erected to the memory of General Creaclock. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Littleham, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the coast, 2 miles E of Exmouth station on the L. & S.W.R., and is a small, scattered, secluded place. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Exmouth. The parish contains also a large part of the town of Exmouth. Acreage, 2567, of which 285 are water and foreshore; population, 5465. The manor belonged formerly to the Earls of Devon, and belongs now to the Rolle family. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Exmouth, in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £254 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The parish church is ancient and very good, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower, and contains a good screen; the building and monuments were well restored in 1884 at a cost of £3000.

Littlehampton, a seaport town and a parish in Sussex. The town, which is rapidly increasing, stands at the mouth of the river Aron, with a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 60 miles from London, and 4 S by E of Arundel. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 925; population 4452; of the ecclesiastical, 4455. A battle was fought here or in the near neighbourhood in 837 between Wulfherd and certain Danish pirates, and the Empress Matilda landed here in 1139 on her way to Arundel Castle. Littlehampton was anciently the haven of Arundel, and was made the head port of Arundel and the seat of the custom-house. Its trade as a port is considerable. Its harbour has a pier and jetties, and a depth of 18 or 20 feet at high water spring tides. A lighthouse was erected at the entrance in 1848. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1894 was 20 (2294 tons). The entries and clearances each average 450 (35,000 tons) per annum. A seaman's rest was opened by the Duke of Norfolk in 1893, and a pleasure fair is held on 26 May, while a regatta and athletic sports are held annually, and attract a large concourse of spectators. The town has also come into favor as a watering-place, is recommended for those afflicted with asthma and diseases of the throat, and possesses good advantages of retirement, salubrity, mild climate, rural environs, and a fine beach—the latter merging into sands, dry at low water, and so firm that carriages may travel on them to Worthing. The town has a theatre, two halls, two banks, several good hotels, a parish church, two dissenting chapels, and a Roman Catholic chapel. New town offices were erected in 1894. There are a good golf club and a social club. The parish church was rebuilt in 1826, and is in the Pointed style. A new chancel and side chapel were added in 1892. The church has a fine stained glass E window representing our Lord in Glory, the Virgin Mary, and the four archangels. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £150. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The Wesleyan chapel was built in 1825. The Congregational chapel was built in 1861, and is in the Early Decorated English style. The Roman Catholic chapel, which was built in 1864 at the expense of the Duchess of Norfolk, includes church and presbytery, and is in the Decorated English style.

Little Mill, a station in Northumberland, on the N.E.R. between Long Houghton and Christen Bank.

Littlemore or **Littlemoor**, a hamlet and a liberty originally forming part of the ancient parish of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, and now an ecclesiastical parish in Oxfordshire. The hamlet lies near the river Thames, the boundary with Berks, and the Wycombe, Thame, and Oxford branch of the G.W.R., 2½ miles SSE of Oxford, and has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under Oxford; telegraph office, Sandford-on-Thames. The Lunatic Asylum for Oxfordshire is here, and is a large building of stone. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 1362, inclusive of the staff and inmates of the asylum. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1847, when it became a consolidated chapelry, a small portion of Ifley parish being added to the original hamlet. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £250 with residence. The church is a modern edifice in the Early English style, consists of nave and highly ornate chancel, with a tower. The nave was built by the

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late John Henry, Cardinal Newman, in 1836, and was served by him until his resignation of St Mary's in 1843. The chancel and tower were built in 1848. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in the time of Henry II., and was given at the dissolution to Cardinal Wolsey. The existing buildings are of Perpendicular date. There is a Baptist chapel.

Littlemoss, a hamlet in the Andenshaw division of Ashton-under-Lyne parish, Lancashire.

Little Munden. See MUNDEN.

Littleover, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Mickleover parish, Derbyshire. The village stands near Ryknald Street, 2 miles SW by W of Derby, is a straggling place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Derby. The ecclesiastical parish includes the village, and extends into the country. Acreage of the township, 1466; population, 819; of the ecclesiastical parish, 842. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £130 with residence. Patron, Lord Scarsdale. The church is old, was restored in 1871-72, consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a belfry, and contains a handsome monument to Sir Richard Harpur, Kt. There are also Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels and a village library.

Little Packington. See PACKINGTON.

Littleport, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands on the banks of the navigable Ouse, which is crossed here by a wrought-iron bridge of 105 feet clear span, erected in 1873, adjacent to the Ely and Lynn section of the G.E.R., 5 miles NNE of Ely; is a large place with several streets, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ely. The parish comprises 17,118 acres of land and 90 of water; population of the civil parish, 4157; of the ecclesiastical parish of Littleport St George, 3002; of Littleport St Matthew, 625. The manor belongs to the Earl of Hardwicke. All the surface except about 800 acres is fen. The land has been very greatly enhanced in value by skillful draining and by the system of claying. Seventy-five wind-engines were used for effecting the drainage prior to the introduction of steam power, and two steam-engines, each of about 80 horse-power, were afterwards employed. There are a town-hall and two gift houses, erected in 1879, a working men's club and institute, a public hall capable of seating 450 persons, a constitutional hall capable of seating 500 persons, and a skating ground of about 30 acres. There is a large shirt and collar factory employing about 400 persons, and a hall, called the Alexandra Hall, for the use of the workpeople. The living of the mother parish is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £610 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is fine Perpendicular, was enlarged in 1857 by the addition of a double nave and aisle, has a lofty tower which figures conspicuously to a great distance, and contains nearly 900 sittings. In 1886 about 3000 acres of this parish were for ecclesiastical purposes added to the ecclesiastical district of Little Ouse, Norfolk. The ecclesiastical parish of Littleport St Matthew was formed in 1878 from the parishes of Littleport, St Mary and Holy Trinity, Ely, and Downham in the Isle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £200 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. The church, erected in 1878, is a building of brick in the Early English style. There are Calvinist, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and charities of various kinds with an income of £300. The parish council consists of fifteen members.

Little Preston. See PRESTON, GREAT and LITTLE.

Littlethorpe, a hamlet in Crosby and Naborough parishes, Leicestershire, on the river Scar, 5½ miles SW by S of Leicester.

Littlethorpe, a village in Whitelife-with-Thorpe township, Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Ure, 1½ mile SSE of Ripon. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Ripon. The making of bricks and tiles is carried on. The church is a building of brick erected in 1878, consists of chancel, nave, S porch, and a small belfry, and contains several stained windows. It is included in the ecclesiastical parish of St Peter's, Ripon.

Little Thurlow. See THURLOW.

Littleton, a township, with a small village, in Christleton parish, Cheshire, 2 miles E of Chester. Acreage, 274;

population, 103. Littleton Hall stands on an eminence overlooking Chester.

Littleton, a parish in Hants, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Winchester station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Winchester. Acreage, 1302; population, 178. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £156. Patrona, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is of the 12th century and good.

Littleton, a village and a parish on the Exe stream, Middlesex, near the river Thames, at the boundary with Surrey, opposite Chersey, 1 mile N from Shepperton station on the L. & S.W.R., and 4 miles SE of Staines railway station, with a post office under Shepperton (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Shepperton. Acreage, 1038; population, 99. Littleton House is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London; net value, £272 with residence. The church is an ancient building of brick in the Early English style, and contains a brass of 1559 and some monuments.

Littleton, a hamlet in Somerset, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Somerton.

Littleton, a tithing in Somerset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bristol.

Littleton, a hamlet in Somerset, 1 mile S of Wellow village.

Littleton, a tithing in Wiltshire, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 2 miles SSE of Melksham.

Littleton Drew or **Littleton St Andrew**, a parish in Wiltshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Chippenham town and station on the G.W.R. Post town, Chippenham. Acreage, 980; population, 172. The manor belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £130 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is very small but interesting.

Littleton, High, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands 450 feet above the level of the sea, and is 10 miles SW by W of Bath. It has a post office under Hallatrow; money order and telegraph office, Panlton. The parish contains also the hamlet of Hallatrow, which has a station on the G.W.R. Acreage, 1303; population, 798. Coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £111. The church was restored in 1835; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a fine tower; and contains monuments of the 15th century to the Hodges family. There are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels. Kingwell Hall is a chief residence.

Littleton, Middle, a village in North Middleton parish, Worcestershire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Evesham.

Littleton, North, a village and a parish in Worcestershire. The village stands near the river Avon, on the E verge of the county, 1 mile N of Littleton and Badsey station on the G.W.R., and 4 miles NE by N of Evesham. Post town and telegraph office, South Littleton, under Evesham; money order office, Badsey. The parish contains also the village of Middle Littleton. Acreage, 1706; population, 800. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of South Littleton, in the diocese of Worcester. The church stands at Middle Littleton; ranges from Norman to Perpendicular; is cruciform, and was restored in 1871. It contains a Norman font and some ancient encaustic tiles. The shaft of an ancient cross is in the churchyard, and a large ancient building, once a tile-barn of Evesham Abbey, is near the church. It was built by Abbot Ombersley.

Littleton Pannell, a tithing, with a village, in West Lavington parish, Wiltshire, 5 miles SSW of Devizes. The village was once a market-town.

Littleton St Andrew. See LITTLETON DREW.

Littleton, South, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, half a mile N of Littleton and Badsey station on the G.W.R., and 3 miles NE by N of Evesham. There is a post and telegraph office under Evesham; money order office, Badsey. Acreage, 813; population, 810. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of North Littleton, in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £266 with residence. Patrona, Christ Church, Oxford. The church ranges from Norman downwards, and was restored in 1883.

Littleton-upon-Severn, a parish in Gloucestershire, on the river Severn, 3 miles W of Thornbury. Post town, Thornbury (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Thornbury. Acreage, 938, with 1095 of adjacent tidal water and

foreshore; population, 196. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £100 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1878, and contains a Norman font.

Littleton, West, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, among the Cotswolds, adjacent to Wiltshire, 2 miles NW of Marshfield. Post town, Marshfield, under Chippenham. Acreage, 1013; population, 100. The manor belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Tormarton, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is ancient, was repaired and enlarged in 1855, and has a curious bell-turret, or small tower, surmounted by a spire.

Littletown, a hamlet in Liversedge township, Birstall parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, a quarter of a mile from Liversedge railway station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dewsbury. It has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Liversedge; telegraph office, Liversedge.

Littlewick Green, a hamlet in Hurley and White Waltham parishes, Berks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Maidenhead. It has a Church of England school, used also for divine service on Sunday, and a Congregational chapel.

Littlewimsor, a tithing in Dorsetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Beaminster.

Littleworth, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Great Faringdon parish, Berks. The village stands 2 miles NE of Faringdon town and station on the G.W.R. The parish, which was constituted in 1843, contains also the hamlets of Thrupp and Wadley. Population, 396. It has a post office under Faringdon; money order and telegraph office, Faringdon. Wadley House is the seat of the Goodlakes, and has a fine park. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £135, in the gift of Oriel College, Oxford. The church is Early English with chancel.

Littleworth, a hamlet in Wing parish, Bucks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Leighton Buzzard. There is a Baptist chapel built in 1871.

Littleworth, a hamlet in Christchurch, Gloucester, ecclesiastical parish, Gloucestershire, adjacent to Gloucester city and within Gloucester borough.

Littleworth, a tithing in Rodborough parish, Gloucestershire, 4 miles S of Stroud. It has a post and money order office under Stroud; telegraph office, Woodchester. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Littleworth, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish, Gloucestershire, contiguous to the Littleworth tithing of Rodborough, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Minchinhampton.

Littleworth, a railway station and a parish in the S of Lincolnshire. The station is on the East Lincolnshire branch of the G.N.R., $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Spalding. The parish bears the names also of Deeping Fen and Deeping St Nicholas, and has been noticed under the latter of these names.

Littleworth Drove, a cut in Deeping Fen, in the north-north-easterly direction, past the vicinity of Littleworth railway station.

Littletton, a parish in Sussex, on the river Cuckmere, 3 miles S of Berwick station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 5 WNW of Eastbourne. It has a post office under Polegate; money order office, Alfriston; telegraph office, Berwick. Acreage, 904; population, 112. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £75 with residence. The church is good.

Litton, a hamlet in Tideswell parish, Derbyshire, three-quarters of a mile E of Tideswell, and 2 miles from Miller's Dale station on the M.R. It has a post office under Buxton; money order and telegraph office, Tideswell. The manor belongs to Lord Scarsdale. Some of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and stocking-weaving, and some in stone quarries. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and service is also conducted in the school room. Bagshaw, "the Apostle of the Peak," was a native.

Litton, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands 5 miles SW of Clutton, and 4 from Hallatrow station on the G.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Chewton Mendip, under Bath. The parish contains also the hamlets of Greendown and Shernborn. Acreage, 1125; population, 214. Lillycombe is a seat in the neighbourhood. The reservoirs of the Bristol Waterworks are partly in this parish and partly in that of Hinton Blewett. The living is

a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £240. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church was erected in 1485, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower.

Litton, a village and a township in Arncliffe parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, in Litton Dale Valley, near the river Wharfe, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Settle. Post town, Skipton; money order office, Kettlewell; telegraph office, Grassington. Acreage of township, 3924; population, 61.

Litton and Cascob, a township in Presteigne and Cascob parishes, Radnorshire, on the river Lugg, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Presteigne. Acreage, 1190; population, 69.

Litton Cheney, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands 4 miles from Bridport station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Dorchester; money order and telegraph office, Abbotsbury. The parish comprises also the hamlets of Nether Coombe, Higher Egerton, Ashby, and Stancombe. Acreage, 3341; population of the civil parish, 427; of the ecclesiastical, 463. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £590 with residence. Patron, Exeter College, Oxford. The church is ancient and good, with a tower, and contains an ancient font, a monument of the Dawbeny family, and several brasses. There is a Methodist chapel.

Litton Dale. See LITTON, W. R. Yorkshire.

Livernere Magna, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Ixworth, 6 NNE of Bury St Edmunds, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ E from Ingham station on the G.E.R., and has a post office under Bury St Edmunds; money order office, Barton; telegraph office, Ingham railway station. The parish comprises 1558 acres; population of the civil parish, 224; of the ecclesiastical, with Livernere Parva, 369. The manor, with Livernere Hall, belonged to the Duke of Grafton; passed to the Cokes, the Aetons, and Admiral Sir G. N. Broke Middleton; and belongs now to Lord de Saumarez. The hall is a handsome edifice, was built by the Duke of Grafton, and stands in a fine park over 400 acres in extent, well stocked with deer, which extends into Livernere Parva, and is traversed by a fine stream. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Livernere Parva, in the diocese of Ely; net yearly value, £380 with residence. The church is a small thatched building of flint and rubble in the Later English and Decorated styles, with a tower.

Livernere Parva, a parish in Suffolk, 4 miles WNW of Ixworth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Bury St Edmunds, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N from Ingham station on the G.E.R. Post town, Livernere Magna, under Bury St Edmunds; money order office, Barton; telegraph office, Ingham railway station. Area, 1437; population of the civil parish, 145; of the ecclesiastical, with Livernere Magna, 369. The manor belongs to Lord de Saumarez, and all the land, except one farm, is in Livernere Park. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Livernere Magna, in the diocese of Ely. The church is a plain building of rubble and brick in the Perpendicular style.

Liverpool, a municipal and parliamentary city and seaport of England, in the hundred of West Derby, in the county palatine of Lancaster, is situated on the right or east bank of the estuary of the Mersey, about 3 miles from the sea, and 201 miles or $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours distance by railway from London, in lat. $53^{\circ} 24' N$ and long. $2^{\circ} 59' W$ of Greenwich. The derivation of the first part of the name Liverpool has never been conclusively settled, though no doubt has arisen as to the second. The lake or pool formed by the junction of a stream which formerly flowed from the high land in the east of the city with the river was an important contributing factor in the early foundation of the town as a secure and sheltered port. Now neither pool nor stream exist, both having disappeared before the great changes and improvements which the recent rapid growth and extension of the city have imperiously demanded. The municipal government of Liverpool consists of a corporation numbering eighty-four members, each of the twenty-eight wards into which the city is divided being represented by an alderman and three councillors, presided over by a mayor (since 1893 entitled to be styled Lord Mayor), who is elected annually by the corporation from among their own body. In Parliament the city is represented by nine members. The present municipal area is 5210 acres, and the parliamentary area 8110 acres. In 1894 the Local Government Board

sanctioned an extension of the municipal boundaries, which increased the population of the city from 517,980 (according to the census of 1891) to 638,291; the acreage from 5210 to 15,252; and the rateable value from £3,203,767 to £3,758,289. The income of the corporation from sources other than rates amounts to £110,500 a year. This is derived principally from the large landed estate possessed by the corporation, which makes it the wealthiest next to that of London. The property of the corporation is approximately valued at £6,768,808. Geologically, Liverpool is on the new red sandstone, which rises in ridges towards the eastward to the height of 220 feet. In parts this rock is covered by thick beds of boulder clay, from which the bricks are made which form the ordinary building material for the residential portion of the city. The coal measures crop up at some 6 miles distance, so that Liverpool is abundantly and cheaply supplied with this important mineral both for exportation and home consumption. Open to the western sea breezes, with good natural drainage by reason of the continuous slope on which the city is now largely built, streets excellently paved, and with strong tidal waters carrying off the drainage, there is nothing to prevent Liverpool being exceedingly healthy. And this no doubt would be the case but for the amount of small house property built in the earlier part of the century, which set at naught all canons of sanitation, and for the improvement or demolition of which vast sums have been and are still spent annually.

Though Liverpool is mentioned in a document of about A.D. 1190, no mention is made of it in Domesday book, and this while Everton, Kirkdale, Walton, Toxteth, and Esmedune (Smithdown)—all now forming integral parts of the city—are duly recorded. It is evident that if such a place existed at that time it was too poor and mean to obtain mention in the great national register. The invasion of Ireland by Henry II., and the necessity of a suitable place for the concentration and embarkation of his troops, led to the emergence of Liverpool from its obscurity. The selection of a port on the Mersey was no doubt materially aided by the gradual silting up of the river Dee, which proved so unfortunate to Chester, then the principal seaport of the north-west of England. It is to King John that Liverpool owes her foundation. In his reign there was considerable passing of troops to and from Ireland and Wales. He had early perceived the advantageous position of the little port on the Mersey, and to foster its prosperity he issued in 1207 a charter by which he granted "burgages to all who may desire them, and all liberties and free customs the same which any free borough on the sea hath in our land." These burgage tenements numbered 168. It is this king who has the reputation of having built the Castle of Liverpool for the better protection of the interests of the freemen, and presumably his own also. This castle existed for some 700 years, though in a dismantled state from the time of Charles II., that king having ordered its demolition after the active part taken by the inhabitants of the town against the Royal forces during the rebellion. It was entirely demolished and removed in 1725 to provide a site for the present St George's Church. In 1229 Henry III. granted another charter authorising the formation of a merchants' guild, and granting other privileges, one of them being the incorporation of the town. Other charters and renewals followed, the last one granted being in 1880, when Liverpool was constituted an episcopal see and a city. In the reign of Henry III. the burgage rents and royal customs were let in fee-farm to the corporation for the annual sum of £10. From £10 in the 13th century the value of the Crown revenues increased with the prosperity of the town to £38 per annum, and then followed a decline, owing it is thought to the visitation of the plague on several occasions, and the troubles incident to the Wars of the Roses. In 1561 there were only 138 cottages in the town, or say 690 inhabitants. The royal revenue fell off about this time to some £14 per annum. In the Parliament of 1296, and again in that of 1306, the town was represented by two members, but afterwards for nearly 240 years it was unrepresented, by reason, it is said, of the "debility and poverty" of its inhabitants. In another document of this time the town is referred to as the "poor decayed town of Liverpool." From 1547 onwards the right of electing members was regularly exercised, and in 1588

the town had the honour of having for a representative the famous philosopher Sir Francis Bacon. In the absence of funds voted by Parliament, Charles I. in 1628 sold 1000 manors with their rights and fee-farm rents, that of Liverpool being one. It was bought by certain merchants of London, who in 1632 reconveyed it to Lord Molyneux for £450 the fee-farm rent being £14, 6s. 8d. per annum. In 1672 Lord Molyneux conveyed these rights to the corporation of Liverpool for 1000 years at £30 per annum. About 1783 the corporation bought the reversion of the estate and the manorial rights for £2250, and so consolidated the fee in themselves. It is interesting here to remark, that when Parliament in 1856 deprived Liverpool of the portion of these rights known as the "town dues," it received £1,500,000 in compensation. In 1647 the town became a free port and independent of the jurisdiction of the Chester officials, and in 1699 a parish separate from Walton, to which previously it was ecclesiastically joined. Up to about the time of the Restoration it is probable that the inhabitants of Liverpool never exceeded 1000, but from this period the current of progress and prosperity set in.

Originally the trade of the town was almost wholly with Ireland, but when North America and the West Indies began to be colonized the Lancashire and Yorkshire exports of cotton and woollen goods received a marked impetus. But this was unimportant compared with the trade which arose in those goods when the mechanical inventions and improvements of Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Crompton were generally adopted, and hand labour gave place to the cheaper and more productive power of steam. Hitherto raw cotton had been principally imported into this country from the East and West Indies, Brazil, and the Levant, but with the introduction of a much superior article from the United States arose that enormous trade which created modern Liverpool, and, it may be said, modern Lancashire. At the beginning of the 18th century the population of the town numbered about 6000, and the vessels belonging to the port 100, averaging 85 tons, and manned by 1100 seamen. In 1708 the town dues produced £352, 18s. The pool being in many ways inconvenient at low water for loading and discharging vessels, and the trade now rapidly developing, it was proposed to construct a wet dock with gates to impound the waters. This was begun in 1709 under the engineering guidance of Joseph Steers, who has the honour of constructing the first dock of its kind—the precursor of that great system of docks for which the present city has acquired a world-wide reputation. The dock was constructed on the expanse of the pool where it joined the river, and then known as the sea lake, and existed until 1826, when it was closed to form what was then unfortunately considered a satisfactory site for the present Custom-house. The filling up of the pool and the clearing away of the ruins of the dismantled castle in 1725 were like severing the present from the past; and when the tower, which stood in Water Street, was improved out of existence in 1819 this severance was complete, leaving the town totally void of antiquarian interest. This tower had been from the time of Edward III. down to 1734 (soon after which it was purchased by the corporation) a fortified residence of the Earls of Derby, who have always more or less identified themselves with the affairs of the town, and in the last and preceding centuries several times exercised the office of mayor. The old dock, as the original one was called, was opened in 1715; then followed a dry dock (now the Cannock Dock) and three graving docks, which were further added to within the century by the opening of the Salthouse Dock in 1753, George's in 1771, the King's in 1788, and the Queen's in 1796. The average annual tonnage entering the port during the seven years from 1709 to 1716 was 18,371 tons. The commerce of the port rapidly grew all through the 18th century, but it was not until the last quarter of it that it advanced at an unprecedented rate. Hitherto Bristol had taken precedence after the metropolis in ships and commerce, but it was now relegated to the third place, and the very metropolis was ultimately destined to give precedence to the port of the Mersey in the tonnage of its ships and the value of its exports as it does to-day. The development of the trade of Liverpool has been commensurate with the growth of the cotton and woollen manufactures of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The trade of these counties was still further advanced by the im-

provement in internal navigation through the construction first of the Bridgewater Canal in 1771, followed by the Leeds and Liverpool, and others of no less importance in the promotion and development of trade. Then followed, towards the close of the century, the introduction of American cotton, which by its superior quality and greater cheapness gave Lancashire the command of the markets of the world. Liverpool profited to the full by this revolution in the cotton industry. In 1760 the population of Liverpool was 25,787, its vessels 1245, the tonnage about 105,468, and the dock dues paid amounted to £2330.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Liverpool had the advantage of a large shipbuilding trade, the Government having built many war vessels; a most lucrative trade with the West Indies, principally in sugar, rum, and cotton; and an extensive and valuable Irish trade in cattle and provisions. The Liverpool potteries were once of considerable importance and commercial value. It was here that printing on pottery was first practised, and where Wedgwood sent much of his own ware to be printed. Milling, sugar refining, iron-founding, engineering, and boiler-making then, as now, were important local branches of trade. The West Indian and Irish trades are still of great local importance, but its shipbuilding has largely drifted to the banks of the Clyde, to Belfast, and other places; its potteries no longer exist, and its once great fish-curing houses are few and insignificant. The slave trade, which brought great wealth and much discredit to many Liverpool merchants, came to an end with the passing of the Emancipation Act of 1807; and though Liverpool did earn for itself an unenviable notoriety on this account, it must not be forgotten that London and Bristol had previously set her a bad example. An inspection of the following figures will forcibly illustrate the enormous development of the population and commerce of the city since the beginning of the century:—

	Population.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dock Dues Paid.
1801	77,708	5060	438,719	£28,365
1821	118,972	7810	830,848	64,556
1831	205,572	12,537	1,591,436	183,403
1851	376,065	21,071	3,737,606	235,547
1871	493,346	20,121	6,131,745	562,953
1891	517,980	22,775	9,772,506	1,117,924

The following table shows the number of Liverpool vessels and their tonnage—in 1895—compared with the whole of the United Kingdom, London, and Glasgow:—

	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	12,617	2,866,895	8386	6,131,555
London . . .	1130	286,783	1611	1,341,850
Liverpool . . .	1246	913,969	979	1,196,489
Glasgow . . .	571	572,508	1069	952,758

Of sailing vessels under 50 tons, London has 565 against 106 belonging to Liverpool, and 99 to Glasgow. Of sailing vessels above 2500 tons London possesses 3, Liverpool 31, Glasgow 4. Of steam vessels under 50 tons London has 410, Liverpool 105, Glasgow 213; while of steam vessels of 3000 tons and above, London has 28, Liverpool 80, Glasgow 27. Of the total exports of the United Kingdom, amounting in 1895 to £285,832,407, those of Liverpool are valued at £79,670,881; of London, at £90,620,396; of Hull, at £19,240,435; and of Glasgow, at £13,406,927.

In Liverpool cotton is king, whether in the raw or manufactured state. The imports of raw cotton in 1895 were 14,394,006 cwts., being about 14-15ths of the entire imports of the United Kingdom. Of the total exports of manufactured cotton goods, the value of those which left Liverpool was £31,093,717; of London, £6,558,719; and of Manchester, £5,271,449. Of woollen goods, Liverpool exported £3,585,333, out of a total of £16,423,948. Of linen manufactures, £2,954,065, out of a total of £5,351,025; metals, £7,762,841, out of £28,795,174; machinery, £4,427,667, out of £10,150,522. Half of the total exports of glass and

earthenware leave Liverpool, and more than half of the exports of alkali and chemical products.

When it comes to the value of imports compared with exports, the relative position of Liverpool and London is considerably altered, owing to the mere valuable commodities of commerce—raw and manufactured—entering the metropolis; while to these must be added nearly the whole of the imports of unmanufactured wool, which in 1895 amounted to 611,495,209 lbs., out of a total of 770,955,203 lbs. The imports of foreign and colonial merchandise for the whole of the United Kingdom in this year amounted in value to £416,689,658, of which £145,047,445 was the official value of the London imports, and £95,630,489 of those of Liverpool; thus three-fifths of the entire imports are received by London and Liverpool, and the remaining two-fifths by all the other ports of the United Kingdom. The following are some of the principal imports, other than cotton, at the port of Liverpool. Wheat, 20,743,850 cwt., out of a total for the United Kingdom of 81,749,955 cwt.; tobacco, 47,808,805 lbs., out of 77,120,893 lbs.; unmanufactured sugar, 6,784,939 cwt., out of 17,009,997 cwt. The provision and fruit trades are largely centred here, while half the rice, nearly the whole of the palm oil, and about a fourth of the petroleum, and 198,269 out of 415,565 oxen and cows imported, entered Liverpool in 1895.

While the foregoing are some of the larger exports and imports of the port, her dock quays are an interesting and instructive lesson in the commercial products of the world. For the accommodation of the shipping carrying on the enormous trade thus indicated, there have been constructed along the margin of the river for a distance of some 7 miles ninety-three floating and graving docks adapted in area, depth, and conveniences, to the requirements of all classes of sailing and steam vessels, from the small coaster to the leviathan ocean liner. An inspection of these magnificently constructed docks, crowded with vessels of all sizes and from all climes, and of the dock quays covered with their varied merchandise, is perhaps the most interesting and most impressive of the sights that a great seaport can afford. The total area of these docks and quays is 1105 acres, and the total lineal quay space 25 miles 1061 yards. If to this are added the 506 acres of dock space and the 9 miles 729 yards of quays at Birkenhead, the total area of the Mersey Dock Estate amounts to 1611 acres, and the lineal quay space to 35 miles 30 yards. Several of these docks are surrounded with great warehouses, and the grain elevators at the warehouses of the Waterloo Dock are of considerable interest and well worthy of a visit. The administration of this large and important estate, and the control of the navigation of the Mersey, is in the hands of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and its staff of engineers, accountants, traffic managers, dock and harbour masters, &c. This board consists of twenty-eight members—two appointed by the Board of Trade and the remainder by the dock ratepayers.

The bonded debt of this great trust is about £18,000,000, and the total annual income from rates and dues on ships and goods, &c., amounts to about £1,200,000. The number of vessels that yearly pay tonnage or harbour rates to the board amounts to about 22,000, of a total tonnage of nearly 10,000,000.

Previous to 1843 the docks were wholly confined to Liverpool, but in that year a scheme was matured and sanctioned by Parliament for utilizing Wallasey Pool in Birkenhead for dock purposes. Something like £6,000,000 have been expended in developing this particular estate, but with the most limited success, and the return barely pay the expenses of working the docks.

For the purpose of enabling passengers at all states of the tide to embark and disembark in connection with the great ocean liners, the steamers plying to various watering and other places on the coast, and the river ferry boats, the great landing stage was constructed in 1857 and enlarged in 1874. It was only just completed in the latter year, when by the carelessness of a gasfitter it took fire and was totally consumed in a few hours, but was at once reconstructed in its present form. The stage is 2063 feet long by 80 broad, and is connected with the shore by seven bridges, besides one of 550 feet long and 35 wide, which forms an immense floating roadway, rising and falling with the tide.

Its total cost was £373,000. To visitors this stage is a most attractive promenade, enabling them to view in the most effective way the stirring scenes constantly being enacted on this busy and often turbulent river. Some idea of the passenger traffic between Liverpool and the ferries on the Cheshire side of the Mersey will be formed by the fact that the passengers to and from Woodside Ferry in 1893 numbered 5,856,697, and to and from the Wallasey ferries—Seacombe, Egremont, and New Brighton—10,191,151. The other ferries not here included are Tranmere, Rock Ferry, New Ferry, and Eastham.

In 1881 the population of the city numbered 552,425, but in 1891 it had fallen to 517,980. This decrease caused much surprise when first published, but it is accounted for by a large number of the inhabitants having migrated from the centre and less salubrious parts of the city to the more rural and healthier districts on the outskirts, particularly on the Cheshire shore of the Mersey. No city in the United Kingdom is so densely populated as Liverpool, this density being 97·9 to the acre, while London and Glasgow, which come nearest in density, are 67·7 and 57·6 respectively. Notwithstanding the position and healthy surroundings of Liverpool, the city is remarkable for having one of the highest death-rates in the country, due in a great measure to the wretched poverty and indifference to cleanliness of a large portion of the poorest inhabitants, and to the insanitary character of their dwellings. For some years vigorous attempts have been made by the corporation to improve the worst localities, and £268,000 have been spent in the purchase and demolition of the unhealthiest dwellings.

Few cities are better provided with educational institutions than Liverpool, though none are of early foundation. University College (which with Owens College, Manchester, and Yorkshire College, Leeds, form Victoria University) obtained its charter in 1881, and up to the present has received gifts of land and money amounting in value to £330,000; attached to it are medical, engineering, and architectural schools. The principal secondary schools are Liverpool College and Liverpool Institute, St Francis Xavier's and St Edward's (Roman Catholic) Colleges. Blackburne House and the Liverpool College for Girls are the principal schools for girls. Elementary education is provided by 52 Church of England, 25 Roman Catholic, 5 Wesleyan, 2 British, 2 un denominational, 1 Hebrew, 22 permanent and 9 temporary Board schools, containing altogether accommodation for 92,027 children, of which 25,850 is provided by the Board schools. Since the Assisted Education Act of 1891 came into operation, 37 voluntary and 10 Board schools, affording accommodation for 25,927 and 9899 children respectively, have been made entirely free, and 11 voluntary schools providing for 3862 children partially free, while during the same period 9 temporary free Board schools, with accommodation for nearly 2000 children, have been opened. When the School Board was created in 1870, there were on the books of elementary schools 47,590 children, with an average attendance of 34,252; now these numbers stand at 90,336 and 76,661 respectively. The Liverpool Council of Education, formed in 1875, is a voluntary association for the purpose of encouraging by means of suitable rewards the regular attendance of boys and girls at elementary schools, and for promoting by scholarships the more promising pupils to secondary schools, and providing them while there with the means of maintenance.

Liverpool being a county borough, the money accruing under the Customs and Excise Act for technical education is paid to the Liverpool corporation. A sum of about £15,000 is now annually expended among the colleges, schools, and other agencies in the city engaged in imparting instruction in technical subjects. A portion of these funds was devoted in 1892 to the establishment of a Nautical College for the purpose of providing an efficient special and general education for boys intending to enter the mercantile marine, and for preparing seamen and officers for passing the several examinations of the Local Marine Board.

Many of the public buildings of Liverpool possess considerable architectural merit, but none of antiquarian interest. Pre-eminent among them stands St George's Hall, which by its size, dignity of style, proportions, and refinement of details has the honour of being one of the finest, if not the

finest, buildings of the Classic revival erected in modern times. The building combines law courts, a large assembly hall, and a concert hall. It was erected from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, an architect of brilliant promise who died at the early age of thirty-five, and before the completion of the building. Its extreme length is 500 feet by 200 wide and 150 high. Its greatest external feature is the east portico of sixteen fluted Corinthian columns 45 feet high, approached by a handsome flight of steps. There is a portico at the south end of imposing proportions and effective design, consisting of a double row of Corinthian columns, eight in front and four behind, the whole surmounted by a pediment filled with sculpture designed by Alfred Stevens, R.A. The magnificent assembly hall, intended for public meetings and concerts on a large scale, is 169 feet long, 74 wide, and 82 high. Its richly-decorated semi-cylindrical roof is supported by twenty polished granite columns. The recessed galleries on each side are fronted by balustrades of rich marble and Derbyshire spar. The hall is entered from corridors by six folding bronze gates of most elaborate design, and is lighted by electricity, there being alone in the hall 1000 globes placed in ten chandeliers. The walls underneath the galleries are ornamented with panels of colored marbles and by niches which contain statues of men of eminence connected with the city, for the most part of considerable artistic merit. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles containing inscriptions and the city arms and other designs in colours. On the north side of this fine room stands the great organ, built by Messrs Willis under the superintendence of Dr. S. S. Wesley at a cost of £10,000. It has a hundred speaking stops, enclosed in a case worthy in every respect of the noble instrument and the hall in which it is placed. The small concert-room, 72 feet by 70, is a semicircular room remarkably chaste in its decorations of cream colour and gold. The hall was begun in 1841, and opened by Her Majesty the Queen on 9 October, 1851. It cost £316,000. The Town-hall in Castle Street—the local "mansion-house"—is perhaps the most interesting public building of the city, being more intimately connected with its growth and development, while possessing considerable importance from size and structure. The building as erected by the architect, Mr Wood of Bath, and opened in 1754, has undergone considerable alterations, principally arising out of the fire which destroyed the whole of the interior in 1795. It is a rectangular building of the Corinthian order, with an effective advanced portico in front and surmounted by a lofty dome. Internally a handsome staircase, well lighted from the dome, leads to an admirably designed suite of rooms devoted to civic entertainments and sumptuously furnished and decorated. The ground floor contains the council chamber and rooms used for meetings presided over by and under the auspices of the lord mayor during his term of office. The total cost was £141,000. The three handsome buildings in the Corinthian style situated in William Brown Street, devoted to the purposes of a public library, natural history and antiquarian museum, and art gallery, are unique in their grouping. The library and museum was erected by Sir William Brown in 1860. In 1877 Sir Andrew B. Walker presented to the city the Art Gallery; and the intervening building, the Picton Reading-room, was erected by the corporation in extension of the library in 1879. The value of these buildings, with the land, is estimated at £150,000. To the east of the Walker Art Gallery is the County Sessions House, forming a fourth public building standing in a line, and tying as well as harmonizing in its style of architecture. The Municipal Offices in Dale Street is a building in the Palladian style, surmounted by a lofty tower, and very imposing from its design and size. It was opened in 1868, and cost £167,000. The new buildings of the Liverpool Exchange, which with the town-hall form a quadrangle, are in the style of the Flemish Renaissance, and were erected in 1864-67 at a cost of £220,000. On the uncovered space which they inclose, known as the "flags," the cotton merchants and brokers meet for business. There is a handsome newsroom in connection with the buildings, 175 feet long, 90 wide, and 50 high, used by other merchants and brokers. The architect was Mr J. M. Wyatt. The Custom-house, built on the site of the old dock, in the Ionic style, from designs by John Foster, is devoted to the office purposes of inland revenue, customs, post office, and the dock

estate. Close by is the Sailors' Home, of which the late Prince Consort laid the first stone in 1846. The Philharmonic Hall in Hope Street is, for hearing and seeing, one of the most successful music halls ever erected. It is exceedingly plain externally, but internally is decorated with much taste and is ingeniously lighted and ventilated. Mr John Cunningham was the architect. The cost was £87,000. The county courts and stamp offices and the new general post office are in Victoria Street. Many of the blocks of offices are of handsome design, as are many of the shops in the principal streets. The banks and insurance offices have vied with one another in erecting handsome substantial buildings. Amongst the former should be mentioned, the branch of the Bank of England, Adelphi, North and South Wales, Liverpool, North-Western, Manchester and Liverpool; and of insurance offices, the Royal, Queen's, Liverpool London and Globe, and Prudential.

In connection with railways, "it is only bare justice," Sir James A. Picton writes, "to keep in remembrance the fact that it is to the sagacity, enterprise, and perseverance of Liverpool merchants that the world is indebted for the development of railways in their present form." The Liverpool and Manchester railway was begun in 1826 and opened on 15 Sept., 1830, after almost insurmountable difficulties had been met and overcome by the genius of George Stephenson the engineer. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Prince Esterhazy, and other celebrities—about eighty in all, were present at the opening ceremony, besides a numerous company of men of lesser note. The brilliant gathering and the elaborate and careful arrangements made to ensure the success of the day's proceedings betokened the interest that was taken generally in this great enterprise. The day was an auspicious one, and would have been happy in every respect but for the untoward accident which deprived the Right Hon. William Huskisson, M.P. for Liverpool, of his life. The event marred the day's proceedings and cast a gloom over everyone present. It is unnecessary here to dilate on the changes which have taken place in all that appertains to railways since this memorable day, but they are insignificant compared with the happy changes and beneficial effects in all civilized countries which have flowed from the great enterprise which the Liverpool merchants of that day initiated and carried through so successfully. Seven great companies have stations either separately or conjointly in Liverpool. The L. & N.W.R. and L. & Y.R. have their own, while the Central Station finds accommodation for the traffic of the Midland, Cheshire Lines, Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire, and Great Northern systems. The Mersey Tunnel railway (opened by the Prince of Wales in 1886) has united the Great Western system at Birkenhead with the systems running into the Liverpool Central Station. Among more recent railway achievements, the Liverpool Overhead railway, which extends the whole length of the docks, and as far south as the Dingle, deserves notice as being the first successful electric railway of important size. It was opened in 1893 by Lord Salisbury.

The libraries of Liverpool, both public and semi-public, have a special interest from the historical side. The Liverpool Library, more generally known as the Lyceum, is a subscription library numbering 50,000 volumes. It was established in 1756, and has the reputation of being the first library of its kind in this country. The Athenaeum is a library of a similar kind possessing 36,000 volumes, and was the first library established with a newsroom attached. It was opened in 1799. The Liverpool Free Public Library, founded in 1850 through the exertions of the late Sir James A. Picton, was opened in 1852, and was the second library of the kind opened to the public—the Manchester public library preceding it by six weeks. The reference library possesses 105,000 volumes, and is particularly rich in valuable works in natural history and the fine arts. There are connected with it in various parts of the city three branch lending libraries having in the aggregate 62,000 volumes, and four evening reading-rooms provided with numerous magazines and newspapers. There are also important medical and law libraries.

The present water supply of Liverpool is both abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. The reservoirs of Rivington and the local wells proving very insufficient, a scheme of

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gigantic proportions was inaugurated in 1881 for impounding the waters of the river Vyrwy in North Wales, about 45 miles in a direct line from Liverpool. This has been done, and a lake some 5 miles long, and having a surface area of 1121 acres, has been formed where previously existed a picturesque valley. Notwithstanding engineering difficulties of considerable magnitude, this great work was brought to a satisfactory completion, and the water turned on at a public ceremony by the Duke of Connaught in 1892. The aqueduct, having to follow a more devious course, is 77 miles in length from the Liverpool town-hall, and the city has the happy fortune of possessing at present a supply of good water from this source, amounting to 13,000,000 gallons per day, and which may ultimately be increased to 40,000,000 gallons daily. Messrs Thomas Hawksley and G. F. Deacon were the original engineers, but the sole responsibility soon fell upon Mr Deacon, whose name must ever be honourably associated with this masterpiece of engineering skill. The cost has been £2,150,000. The public parks of the city number six, all of which are easily accessible to the inhabitants. Sefton Park has an area of 382 acres, and cost £410,000. The other parks are Newsham, 160 acres; Stanley, 100; Princes, 90; Wavertree and Botanic Gardens, 40; and Sheil Park, 15. Altogether upwards of £700,000 have been expended in the purchase and laying out of these public parks, which now cost £12,000 a year to maintain. The city is well provided with public baths and wash-houses, the latter having their origin in Liverpool about the year 1830, and is also well lighted by excellent gas supplied by the Liverpool United Gaslight Co., the cost of which to ordinary consumers is 3s. per 1000 feet. An attempt made by a company in 1881 to light by electricity some of the principal streets of Liverpool ended in absolute failure. Up till 1896 the corporation had done nothing to place the city, in regard to this mode of lighting, on an equality with many much less important cities and towns, but in that year the corporation bought over the Liverpool Electric Supply Company, and cables are now laid in all the principal business streets, with the result that many shops and offices are replacing gas with its more brilliant rival.

Hospitals and charitable institutions are numerous, and are generously supported. The Royal Infirmary (295 beds) has recently been rebuilt from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., at a cost of nearly £140,000, of which £110,000 was raised by public subscription. The Southern Hospital (200 beds) was rebuilt and greatly enlarged in 1872, when it was opened by the Duke of Connaught; and a scheme is matured for rebuilding the Northern Hospital (155 beds) on a very extended scale, largely out of the sum of £350,000 bequeathed by Mr David Lewis for the benefit of the citizens of Liverpool and Manchester. The Stanley Hospital, Habnemaon Hospital, and the Children's Infirmary may also be mentioned. Among local orphanages the Blue-coat Hospital, founded in 1709, maintains and educates 250 boys and 100 girls; the Orphan Asylum in Myrtle Street provides for 150 boys, 180 girls, and 150 infants; and the Seamen's Orphan Institution, 217 boys and 125 girls. Besides these, which are among the larger charitable institutions of the city, there are upwards of one hundred others maintained by subscriptions and donations.

Liverpool is well provided with places of religious worship, but as yet possesses no cathedral or church of exceptional interest. St Peter's Church is used as a pro-cathedral. The usual learned societies common almost to all large cities are to be found here, but none enjoying more than a local reputation. Among them may be mentioned the Literary and Philosophical, Philomathic, Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Architectural, Geographical, Biological, Microscopical, Geological, Entomological, and Naturalists' Field Club. Both the drama, opera, and music generally receive liberal support. Art has numerous friends in and about the city, the private collections in the neighbourhood being of great excellence. The annual loan exhibition of pictures and sculpture held in the Walker Art Gallery is not inferior at times to the Royal Academy itself, while the profits arising from entrance fees, &c., are fast enabling the corporation to form a permanent collection of works of art of great importance.

The foundation of the Natural History Museum in William Brown Street is due to the 13th Earl of Derby, who be-

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queathed to the city his extensive and valuable stuffed collection of animals at Knowsley Hall. This has been largely added to by donations and purchases during some forty years, so that the museum now has a deservedly wide reputation. Here is also deposited the important collection of antiquities made by the late Joseph Mayer, round which as a nucleus has been formed an equally great museum of ceramic ware, arms and armour, gems, and Egyptian antiquities.

The volunteer corps of Liverpool number twelve, viz., five of artillery, five of infantry (battalions of the King's Liverpool Regiment), one of engineers, and one of submarine miners. Liverpool has the credit of being the birthplace of the modern volunteer movement. In 1853 a number of young men formed themselves into a club for the purpose of military drill, under the presidency of Mr N. Bousfield. This club, after many efforts to obtain Government recognition, eventually became the 1st Lancashire Rifle Corps, and Mr Bousfield received the first volunteer commission as Captain Bousfield.

The local roll of honour contains some names of eminence worth recording:—Richard Andsell, painter; Viscount Cardwell, statesman; William Boyd Carpenter, bishop of Ripon; John Deane, sculptor; General Earle; John Gibson, sculptor; Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, statesman; Mrs Felicia Hemans, poetess; Jeremiah Horrocks, astronomer; Joseph B. Lightfoot, bishop of Durham; Sir James A. Picton, local historian and antiquarian; William Roscoe, historian and poet; Benjamin Spence, sculptor; Charles Santley, baritone singer; and George Stubbis, painter.

The arms of the city have been described as follows:—“Argent, a cormorant, in the beak a branch of Laver, all proper, and for the crest, on a wreath of the colours, a cormorant, the wings elevated; in the beak a branch of Laver proper.” The supporters are further described:—“The dexter Neptune, with his sea-green mantle flowing, the waist wreathed with Laver; on his head an eastern crown, or in the right hand a trident sable, the left supporting a banner of the arms of Liverpool; on the sinister a Triton wreathed as the dexter and blowing his shell; all proper.” The motto is, *Deus nobis hæc otia fecit*.

The student of the history and topography of Liverpool would do well to read the following works, and examine the extensive and unique collection of MSS., maps, drawings, and engravings to be found in the public library of that city:—“Memorials of Liverpool,” by Sir James A. Picton (2 vols., 1875); “Selections from the Municipal Archives and Records, 13th to 17th Century,” by Sir James A. Picton; “Selections from the Municipal Archives and Records, 1700–1835,” by Sir James A. Picton; “Liverpool a few Years Since,” by Rev. James Aspinall (1852); “History of the Commerce and Town of Liverpool,” by Thomas Baines (1852); “Liverpool Table-Talk a Hundred Years Ago,” by James Boardman (1871); “Liverpool as it was during the last quarter of the 18th Century, 1775–1800,” by Richard Brooke (1853); “Essay towards the History of Liverpool,” by William Enfield (1773); “Pictorial Relics of Ancient Liverpool,” by William G. Herdman (2 vols., 1843); “Views in Modern Liverpool” (with Letterpress by Sir James A. Picton), by William G. Herdman (1864); “Liverpool: its Commerce, Statistics, and Institutions,” by Henry Smithers (1825); “Pictorial Liverpool: its Annals, Commerce, &c.,” by James Stonehouse (1848); “Recollections of Old Liverpool,” by James Stonehouse (1863); “Streets of Liverpool,” by James Stonehouse (no date); “Stranger in Liverpool” (fourteen editions issued between the years 1807–1845); “The History of Everton,” by Robert Syers (1830); “History of Liverpool, from the Earliest Period,” by Thomas Troughton (1810); “History of the Ancient and Present State of the Town of Liverpool,” by James Wallace (1795).

Liversedge, a township and an ecclesiastical parish formed from Birstal parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Cleckheaton branch of the L. & Y.R., midway between Huddersfield and Bradford; has a station on the railway 9 miles NNE of Huddersfield, and consists of the hamlets of Little Town, High Town, Flush, Norrithorpe, and Millbridge. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.), and there are post and money order offices at High Town and Little Town. Acreage, 2130; population, 13,668. The parish, which is governed by a local board, is lighted with gas and supplied with water from the Brad-

ford Corporation Works, and is well drained. There are many good residences in the parish. Manufactures of cloth, coverlets, carpets, cards, machines, wire, and chemicals are carried on. Coal is also worked. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1858, and it includes only part of the township, the rest being included in Robert Town chapelry. Population, 9168. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Birstal. The church was built in 1816, and is a building in the Perpendicular style consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, north porch, and an embattled western tower. It has a fine three-manual organ. A new church was erected at High Town in 1893. There are a grammar school, several dissenting chapels, working men's clubs, &c.

Liverton, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Easington parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Guisbrough, and 2 from Loftus station on the N.E.R. There is a post office at Liverton Mines, under Loftus (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Loftus. Acreage of township, 2454; population, 764. The manor belongs to Viscount Downe. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Easington, in the diocese of York. The church is partly Norman. Iron is worked. There is an hospital at Liverton Mines.

Liverton, a hamlet in Devonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Ilstington village.

Livesey, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Blackburn parish, Lancashire, on the river Darwen, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the L. & Y.R., with stations at Cherry Tree and Mill Hill, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Blackburn. Under the Blackburn Corporation Act of 1892 the part of this township within the borough became an integral part of the parish of Blackburn. There are post, money order, and telegraph offices at Cherry Tree and Mill Hill, under Blackburn. Acreage, including Moulden Water, 2036, of which 23 are water; population, 8878, of whom 6145 are in the county borough of Blackburn. There are several cotton mills and brick, tile, and drain-pipe works. Livesey Hall and the greater portion of the land belonged formerly to the Livesey family, now extinct, and it passed by sale in 1802 to the family of Feilden. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal here crosses the river Darwen by a fine one-arched aqueduct. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1877. Population, 8389. The church of St Andrew is a building in the Early English style, erected in 1877, and consists of chancel, nave, transept, and an unfinished tower. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £240 with residence. The parish of St Francis, Fenniscliffe, was formed in 1893 out of the parish of Livesey, and comprises the whole of the N side of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The church was consecrated in 1893. A Congregational chapel at Mill Hill is a handsome erection in the Italian style, was built in 1859-60, and has a lofty tower and spire.

Lixton, a hamlet in Devonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingsbridge.

Liza, The, a stream of Cumberland, rising between the Hay Stacks and the Great Gable Mountains, and running 6 miles west-north-westward along Ennerdale to the head of Ennerdale Water. It is overhung on the left side by the curious heights called the Pillar and the Steeple.

Lizard, a hamlet in Shifnal parish, Salop, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Shifnal.

Lizard, The, a headland in the SW of Cornwall, 12 miles S by E of Helston. It is the most southerly promontory of England, and is generally the first land seen by ships on entering the English Channel. It is the Promontorium Damnonium or Ocrium of Ptolemy. Its modern name is supposed by some to have originated in the shape or the variegated colouring of its cliffs as seen from the Channel, by others to have been derived from the Cornish word *liaz-herd*, signifying "a projecting headland." Its cliffs consist chiefly of serpentine, and the fields near it are based on hornblende and talco-micaeous schist. The coast at and near it abounds in striking and romantic features, the chief of which are the Bumble, the Lion's Den, Daw's Hugo, Honsehole, Penolver, Belidden, the Chair, Bass Point, Hot Point, Kilkobben Cove, Parravore Cove, Raven's Hugo, Doler Hugo, the Balk of Landewednack, Cadgwith Village, the Devil's Frying Pan, Caerthillian Ravine, Holcstrow, the Yellow Carn, Tor Balk, Kinance Cove, the Kill Headland, the Horse, Pigeon's Hugo, the Soap Rock, Vellan Point, Prada-

nack Head, Mullion Gull Rock, Mullion Cove, Mullion Island, Bellnrian Cove, and others. Two lighthouses stand at the Lizard, 222 feet asunder; they are fitted with the electric light and throw a light to the distance of 21 miles; there is also a fog signal of the "siren" type. One of the most important of Lloyd's signal stations is situated at Bass Point.

Lizard Town, a village in the vicinity of Lizard, in Cornwall.

Llaethwhicw, a township in Llanfihangel parish, Montgomeryshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Llanfyllin.

Llaethwryd, a township in Cerrig-y-Drindion parish, Denbighshire, 8 miles NW of Cawen.

Llaithfann, a township in Llanellian parish, Denbighshire, 4 miles WSW of Abergele.

Llamphey. See LAMPHEY.

Llan, a Welsh word used, both by itself and as a prefix, in topographical nomenclature. It signifies primarily a smooth area, an enclosure, or a place of meeting; secondarily, a church-place or village; and metonymically, a church. It very generally bears the last of these meanings in nomenclature, and very often takes the patron saint's name in conjunction with it to form the entire name of a place, as Llanafan or St Aran's Church, Llanbadrig or St Patrick's Church, Llanbedr or St Peter's Church, &c.

Llan, a hamlet in Llangendeime parish, Carmarthenshire, near the Little Gwendraeth river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the town of Carmarthen.

Llan, a township in Bryn-Eglwys parish, Denbighshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llangollen.

Llan, a township in Llanarmon parish, Denbighshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Ruthin.

Llan, a township in Llanellian parish, Denbighshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Abergele.

Llan, a township of Llanellidan parish, Denbighshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles miles of Ruthin.

Llan, a township in Llangwm parish, Denbighshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Corwen.

Llan, a township in Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmerch parish, Denbighshire, 3 miles SE of Denbigh.

Llan, a township in Llanisantffraid Glan Conway parish, Denbighshire, 2 miles SE of Conway.

Llan, a township in Dymelrhion parish, Flintshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of St Asaph.

Llan, a township in Gwaenysgor parish, Flintshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Rhnddolan.

Llan, a township in Nannerch parish, Flintshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Holywell.

Llan, a township in Llaofor parish, Merionethshire, 1 mile NE of Bala.

Llan, a township in Gullsfield parish, Montgomeryshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Welshpool. It contains Gullsfield village.

Llan, a township in Himant parish, Montgomeryshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llanfyllin.

Llan, a township in Llandrinio parish, Montgomeryshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Welshpool.

Llan, a township in Llanisantffraid parish, Montgomeryshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Llanfyllin.

Llan, a township in Llanwddyn parish, Montgomeryshire, 11 miles W of Llanfyllin.

Llanaber, a parish in Merionethshire, on the river Mawddach and Cardigan Bay. It contains Barmouth town, with its head post office and station on the Cambrian railway, and also the hamlets of Isymynydd and Uwchymynydd. Acreage, 11,872, with 206 of adjacent tidal water and 1052 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 2757; of the ecclesiastical, 2269. The surface is hilly, and the rocks include lead and copper ores. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Barmouth, in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £218. Patron, the Crown. The church stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Barmouth, is Early English with plain exterior, was for many years so greatly dilapidated as to be unfit for use, has been beautifully restored after designs by Boyce in 1860 and 1881, comprises clerestoried nave, aisles, and chancel, has a very fine interior and an exquisite S doorway, and contains a curious chest which was used for receiving votive offerings. A church and various chapels are in Barmouth. (See BARMOUTH.) Bontddn or Caerdeon forms a separate ecclesiastical parish.

Llanaelhaiarn or **Llanhaiarn**, a parish, with a small village, in Carnarvonshire, in the Llyn peninsula, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Chwilog station on the Carnarvonshire section of the L. & N.W.R., and 6 N by E of Pwllheli. It has a post office under Chwilog (R.S.O.); money order office, Trevor; telegraph office, Four Crosses. Acreage, 6658; population, 1293. Y Reif (The Rivals) are on the coast; they rise with great abruptness to an altitude of 1857 feet, and as seen from the head of the pass near the village they present a magnificent escarpment of frowning precipices. In the peak next to the sea are extensive granite quarries employing about 400 men, and at the foot is the village of Trevor, with a population of about 800; here a church has been erected. The ancient fortified British town of Tre'r Ceiri is within the fastnesses of these mountains, and though utterly unknown to record is one of the most interesting and perfect antiquities of its class in the kindom. "It consists of several groups of cells or cyttian, surrounded by a wall inclosing upwards of 5 acres, being more than 800 yards from E to W. The inner wall, which is very perfect, is in many places 15 feet high and in some 16 feet broad, and has a parapet and walk upon it. There are nine groups of cells of various forms—round, oval, oblong, square, and in some instances a combination of hexagonal chambers leading to a circular one." The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £205. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church stands on cliffs overlooking Carnarvon Bay, and is Perpendicular and cruciform. It has been beautifully restored. The "inscribed stone of Llanaelhaiarn" has been preserved in the wall.

Llanafan Fawr, a parish in Breconshire, on an affluent of the river Wye, 6 miles NW of Builth. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.) Acreage, 12,900; population of the civil parish, 539; of the ecclesiastical, 813. The surface is hilly, and is largely disposed in pasture. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacies of Llanfann Fechan and Llanfihangel-bryn-Pabuan, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £187. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church contains a monument of Bishop Avan. Mab-y-Clochdyddyn, a poet of the 14th century, supposed to be Macluff-ap-Llywarch, was a native.

Llanafan Fechan or **Llanfechan**, a parish in Breconshire, on the river Yrfon, 5 miles W by S of Builth. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.) Acreage, 2873; population, 146. The surface is hilly and the rocks include slate. Gwarafof, an ancient mansion, is now a farmhouse. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanafan Fawr, in the diocese of St David's. The church is small. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanafan-y-Trawscoed, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Ystwyth, between the railway stations of Strata Florida and Trawscoed, on the Manchester and Milford railway, 8 miles N of Tregaron, and 9 SE of Aberystwyth. It has a post office under Crosswood (R.S.O.); money order office, Crosswood; telegraph office, Llanilar. Acreage, 2610; population, 381. Crosswood Park, called by the Welsh Trawscoed, is the seat of the Earl of Lisburne, and has beautiful grounds. Part of the parish is wild moor and dreary common. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £98. The church is ancient, with an octagonal font.

Llanallgo, a parish in Anglesey, on the coast, at Moelfre Bay, 6 miles E by N of Llanerchymedd. Post town, Llanerchymedd (R.S.O.) Acreage of parish, 681; population, 434. Marble of good quality is obtained. A cromlech of large size, resting on seven supports, is near Moelfre. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanergrad, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is said to have been erected in the 7th century, is cruciform, has been restored, and is notable for a monument to those who perished in the shipwreck of the *Royal Charter* on the rocks of Moelfre in 1859. The monument is of marble, cut from the rock on which the ship struck. A well, once held in superstitious veneration, is near the church.

Llan Andras. See PENTREIGNE.

Llanannerch, a hamlet in Aberporth parish, Cardiganshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Cardigan.

Llananno, a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Ithon, 4 miles NW of Llangunllo station on the L. & N.W.R., and 10

NE by E of Rhayader. Post town, Penybont (R.S.O.) Acreage, 5899; population, 264. Slight remains exist of Castle Dynbod, a very strong fortress, demolished in 1640 by Llewelyn-ap-Gruffydd. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llanbadarn Fynydd, in the diocese of St David's; joint gross value, £155. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church has a very good carved screen and roof loft.

Llanarmon, a parish in Carnarvonshire, in the vicinity of Chwilog station on the Carnarvonshire branch of the L. & N.W.R., and 5 miles NE by N of Pwllheli. Post town, Chwilog (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3933; population, 705. The parish contains the village of Chwilog. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Llanybi, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Garmon, and was restored in 1863. There are Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanarmon or **Llanarmon-yn-Ial** or **Llanarmon-yn-Yale**, a parish in Denbighshire and Flintshire, on the river Alyn, 5 miles ESE of Ruthin. It has a post office under Mold; money order and telegraph office, Pontybeddion. Acreage of the Denbighshire portion, 9517; population, 1284. Acreage of the Flintshire portion, 2357; population, 88. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of Llanarmon-yn-Ial, 833; of that of Erryrys, 539. The surface is rugged and mountainous, includes much of the "wild hills of Yale," and is dominated by Cefn-y-Brain, rising to an altitude of 1844 feet. Tommen-y-Fardre Fort and Bwlch Agricola Pass are in the neighbourhood. Lead mines are at Erryrys. Plas Bodidris is an old seat. A castle of Owen Gwynedd was at Yale. There are many tumuli, in which urns containing the ashes of burnt bones have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £302 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church contains effigies of a knight and of Abbot Gruffydd-ap-Llewelyn of Valle Crucis, monuments of the Lloyds, and a curious brass chandelier, supposed to have been brought from Valle Crucis Abbey. The rectory of Erryrys is a separate benefice. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, a village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village stands on the river Ceiriog, 8 miles SW of Llangollen, and has a post and money order office under Ruabon; telegraph office, Glyn. The parish contains the townships of Lloran and Llywarch, and comprises 9295 acres; population, 284. Traces exist of a double-ditched camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff.

Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr, a parish in West Denbighshire, adjacent to Llanrhaidd-ym-Mochnant, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, and 7 N of Llanfyllin. Post town, Oswestry. Acreage, 2218; population, 129. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph. Patron, the Vicar of Llanrhaidd-ym-Mochnant.

Llanarth, a parish in Monmouthshire, on an affluent of the river Usk, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Penpergwm station on the G.W.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Abergavenny, and has a post office under Newport; money order office, Raglan; telegraph office, Llanfihangel Gobion. It includes the hamlet of Clytha. Acreage, 3818; population, 563. Llanarth Court belonged to the chamberlain of Henry I., and passed to the Herberts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £251 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1891. It dates probably from the 11th century, and stands on the foundation of the church which King Offa in the 7th century gave, with all its appurtenances, to the Bishop of Llandaff and his successors in the see for ever. In the churchyard there is an ancient runic cross, which was restored in 1886. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Llanarth, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire, on the rivulet Llethi, extending down to the coast, 4 miles SSW of Aberayron, and 12 N of Llandysil station on the Carmarthen and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R. The village is situated within a short distance from the sea-shore, the surrounding scenery being very beautiful, and there are pleasant walks radiating in all directions, surrounded by trees which grow luxuriantly close to the sea, and sheltered by the hills. It has a post, money order, and telegraph offices

under Llandyssil. The parish embraces the hamlet of Mydrallin, where there is a chapel of ease, and part of the village of Talgavreg. Acreage, 15,013; population, 1838. Noyadd Llanarth belonged formerly to the Gryffiths. Wern belonged, in the time of Henry VII., to the Lloyds, and gave entertainment to that monarch on his way to Bosworth field. Ancient camps are at Pen-y-gaer and Castell Moeddyn. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llanina, in the diocese of St David's; joint gross value, £382, and £120 from the ecclesiastical commissioners towards payment of a curate, with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a massive tower, and contains some curious monuments. An inscribed stone bearing a cross with four circular holes at the junction of the arms was in the churchyard, but was removed into the tower.

Llanarthney, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands on the river Towy, 7 miles E of Llandilo, and 8 WSW of Carmarthen, and has a station on the Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office at the railway station. The parish comprises 11,057 acres of land and 102 of water; population of the civil parish, 1926; of the ecclesiastical, 941. The parish council is composed of fifteen members. Dryslwyn Castle was one of the Edwardian fortresses, erected by one of the princes of the house of Dynevor, and is now represented by extensive earthworks and ivy-clad walls on the top of a high hill. Middleton Hall is a chief residence. A monument to Nelson, in the form of a triangular tower, is in the grounds, and was erected by Sir William Paxton, who formerly owned Middleton Hall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £195 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient, was partially restored in 1682, and has an ancient stone cross. The steeple is a perfect specimen of the ancient British architecture in the county, of about the 7th century date. There are Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanasa or Llanasaph, a parish in Flintshire, on the estuary of the Dee at its mouth, on Offa's Dyke, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Mostyn station on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{6}{10}$ NW by N of Holywell. It has a post and money order office under Holywell; telegraph office, Mostyn. It includes the townships of Axtton, Golden Grove Trelogan, Gronant, Gwesprr, Picton, Trelogan, and Trewaeld. Acreage, 6311 of land and 4849 of water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 2619; of the ecclesiastical, 1591; of the ecclesiastical parish of Ffynngroyw, 1028. Talacre, Gryn, and Golden Grove are the chief residences. Llanasa Hill or Gorseddau has an altitude of about 700 feet, and is crowned by a signal tower. A valuable freestone is quarried at Gwesprr, and small round stones are made for sharpening tools. Coal, iron ore, and lead ore, are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church was rebuilt in 1737, has windows of stained glass said to have been brought from Basingwerk Abbey, and contains several old monuments. The living of Ffynngroyw is a separate benefice. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The Rev. H. Parry, the friend of Pennant, was vicar.

Llanbabo, a parish in Anglesey, 2 miles NW of Llanerchymedd. Post town, Llanerchymedd (R.S.O.). Acreage, 1908; population, 117. The land is flat and partly marshy. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanddau-nant, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is ancient, in fair condition, occupies the site of one founded in 460 by Prince Pabo of Wales, who supported the Britons against the Picts and the Scots. There is a monument of the prince in the church with a coronet on the head and a spear in the hand.

Llanbadarn Fach. See LLANBADARN TREF EGLWYS.

Llanbadarn Fawr, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands on the river Rheidol, and on the Sarn Helen Way, 1 mile E of Aberystwyth, occupies the site of a Roman settlement, took its name from St Padarn or Paternus, a foreigner of great celebrity; was made by him in 516 the seat of a church, a bishopric, and a monastic college; had soon afterwards another church, suffered devastation by the Danes in 987 and 1088, when its two churches were destroyed, had long a market which was eventually removed to

Aberystwyth; contains in its centre a huge stone which was split by the lighting of a bonfire on it, stands amid verdant meadows under shelter of a range of hills backed by Plinlimmon, and has a post and money order office (R.S.O.) under Aberystwyth; telegraph office, Aberystwyth. The diocese existed till only about 600, and in consequence of the bishop of that time having been murdered by the inhabitants it was then united to the see of St David's. The monastic college was given in 1111 to St Peter's of Gloucester, and went afterwards to the Abbey of Vale Royal in Cheshire. The parish contains the municipal borough of Aberystwyth, and the townships of Uchayndre, Issayndre, Upper Vainor, Lower Vainor, Broncastellan, Clarsch, Elerch, Lower Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin, Upper Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin, Cwm-rheidol, Melindwr, Parcel Canol, and Trefeigr. Acreage, 54,112; population, 12,318, of whom 6725 are in Aberystwyth borough. The following ecclesiastical parishes are included in the civil parish:—Llanbadarn Fawr (population, 2690), Aberystwyth, Holy Trinity (2306), and Aberystwyth, St Michael (4416), Bangor (1525), Langarweng (361), Yspytty Cynllyn (843), and part of Elerch (174). There are several good residences. Plas Crug, on the Rheidol near Aberystwyth, is a ruined castellated structure, said to have been the residence of Owen Glendower. It is now part of a farmhouse. A chalybeate spring is near Plas Crug. Lead mines, which were worked by Sir Hugh Middleton, are at Cwmsymlog and Cwmrheidol. Traces exist of several ancient British camps. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £265 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is Early English, cruciform and large, has a massive central tower resting on four great piers, has also a fine Early English doorway on the S side of the nave, contains monuments to the Pryses of Gogerddan, the Powells of Nanteos, and the antiquary Morris. It was restored in 1884. The churchyard contains ancient sculptured crosses. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Llanbadarn Fawr, a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Ithon, $\frac{8}{10}$ miles WNW of New Radnor, and adjoining Llan-drindod Wells. It contains part of the village of Penybont, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) and a station on the Central Wales section of the L. & N.W.R. Acreage, 3871; population, 587. Penybont Hall, an old Elizabethan mansion, is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £325 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church has a S doorway of very early Norman work, with some curious carving in the tympanum, supposed to be Anglo-Saxon, a Norman window, three lancet windows, and a centurion stone. It was restored in 1879 in the Norman and Gothic styles.

Llanbadarn Fynydd, a parish, with a small village, in Radnorshire, on the river Ithon, near the river Teme and the boundary with Montgomeryshire, 6 miles NW of Llanishter Road station on the Central Wales section of the L. & N.W.R., 12 N of Penybont and 14 NW of Knighton. It has a post office under Penybont; money order and telegraph office, Penybont. Acreage, 10,335; population, 482. Fairs are held on the Friday before the last Tuesday in March, April, and July, the Saturday before the last Tuesday in Sept., and the second Friday in Oct. The surface is hilly, and includes much barren moor and pasture. Camant Bridge, across the Ithon, is near the village. The living is a vicarage, united with that of Llananno, in the diocese of St David's; gross joint value, £155. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient. There are Baptist and Calvinistic chapels.

Llanbadarn Odwyn, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Ayrion, and on the Sarn Helen Way, 3 miles W by N of Tregaron. Post town, Tregaron (R.S.O.). Acreage, 2617; population, 260. The suffix *odwyn*, in the name of the parish, signifies "very white," and alludes to the appearance of the church on a high bleak eminence, which commands an extensive view along the valley of the Ayrion. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanddewi Brefi, in the diocese of St David's. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanbadarn Tref Eglwys, or Illognally called **Llanbadarn Fach**, to distinguish it from Llanbadarn Fawr, a parish, with a village, in Cardiganshire, on the river Arth,

near the coast, 3 miles ENE of Aberaroy and 11 NW of Lampeter. It includes Cross Ion and Pennant, which has a post office under Aberarth (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llanon. Acreage, 6348; population, 731. The word *traf-eglys*, in the name of the parish, is supposed to signify "town church." The living is annexed to the vicarage of Cilceannin, in the diocese of St David's. The church was formerly collegiate and had a prebend, and is in good condition. There are three Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin, Lower and Upper, two townships in Llanbadarn Fawr parish, Cardiganshire, 2 and 3 miles SE of Aberystwyth. Acreage, 5053 and 4224; population, 601 and 418.

Llanbadarn-y-Garreg, a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Edw, 5 miles SE by E of Builth. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1222; population, 60. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Creggryn, in the diocese of St David's. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient.

Llanbadock, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, nearly opposite the town of Usk, and about half a mile WSW of Usk station on the G.W.R. Post town, Usk, under Newport, Monmouth. Acreage, 3460; population, 386. The road from Usk to Caerleon traverses the parish, and goes for some distance between the bank of the Usk and a wooded precipice. Traces of the Julia Way are in the vicinity. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £70. The church is dedicated to St Madoc, and is ancient.

Llanbadrig, a parish in Anglesey, on the coast at Cemaes Bay, 4 miles W by N of Amlwch. It contains the villages of Cemaes and Careglefan, the former of which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Amlwch. Cemaes is an old-fashioned port and fishing village, and is rapidly becoming a favorite watering-place, the coast being exceedingly beautiful and the air very bracing. It has a lifeboat station, and small vessels ply between it and Liverpool. Acreage of parish, 4627; population, 1059. Ynys Badrig (Patrick's Isle) lies off the coast. The rocks include marble, limestone, and serpentine. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £149 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The old church stands on a cliff overlooking the sea, is an ancient structure in good condition, is said to have been founded by St Patrick on his way to Ireland, and is still used for divine service. The new church stands in the village of Cemaes, and was built in 1865. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanbeblig, a parish in Carnarvonshire, on the river Seiont, the Menai Strait, and containing the borough of Carnarvon. Acreage, 6275; population of the civil parish, 11,521; of the ecclesiastical, 10,279. The chief features are noticed in the article CARNARVON. The living is a vicarage, united with that of Carnarvon, in the diocese of Bangor; joint net value, £326 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St Peblig or Publicus, a son of Maximus and Helena, is ancient and cruciform, was restored in 1894, and is a quaint structure with Irish-stepped battlements, containing a beautiful figured alabaster monument to Sir W. Griffith, brought hither from Llanvaes. The tithes were given by Richard II. to the nunnery of St Mary at Chester.

Llanbedr, a hamlet and a quondam chapelry in Llangstone parish, Monmouthshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles ENE of Newport. Its church was dedicated to St Peter, but has gone to ruin, and the remains are now used as a barn.

Llanbedr, a village and a parish in Merionethshire. The village stands on the river Arto, near the coast, 2 miles SSE of Harlech; is a pretty place, embosomed in wood; has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and a station (Llanbedr and Pemsarn) on the Cambrian railway; is one of the best fishing stations in Merionethshire, and serves as a good point to the tourist for exploring the romantic scenery of Glyn Arto and the neighbouring passes. The parish contains also the hamlet of Gwyn Fryn, and comprises 7479 acres of land, 56 of water, and 281 of foreshore; population, 436. The surface is hilly, and the rocks contain mangaeose. Several cromlechs and *meini hirion* are in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandanwg, in the diocese of Bangor.

Llanbedr, Cardiganshire. See LAMPETER.

Llanbedr or Llanbedr Ystradwy, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the river Grywyne, under Sugar Loaf Hill, at the boundary with Monmouthshire, 2 miles NNE of Crick-bowell, and 6 NW of Abergavenny. It contains the parcels of Brysch and Graigwen. Post town, Crickhowell. Acreage, 3814; population, 230. Moor Park, Nenadd, Glypedr, and Llanbedr House are the chief residences. A walk hence, down the Grywyne to Llangenan church, traverses a deep dell, overshadowed by hanging woods, and encounters a marvelous variety of water, wood, and hill. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Patrishow or Patricio, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £260. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is ancient. Bishop Godwin was rector. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanbedr-Dyffryn-Clwyd, a parish in Denbighshire, on the river Clwyd, under Moel Famman Mountain, 2 miles NE of Ruthin. It includes the townships of Bodelgar, Llwynedd, Rhiwia, and Treganol. Post town, Ruthin (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3102; population, 369. Llanbedr Hall and Berth are chief residences. Moel Famman Mountain has an altitude of 1823 feet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; tithes commuted at £415 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church was built in 1863. There is also a chapel of ease in the parish, and Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanbedr Goch, a parish in Anglesey, on the coast, at Red Wharf Bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Pentraeth, 6 miles NE of Llangefni, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Beaumaris. It has a post office under Menai Bridge (R.S.O.); money order office, Tynyngongl; telegraph office, Pentraeth. Acreage, 1423, with 315 of foreshore; population, 286. A small port is on Red Wharf Bay. Marble and limestone are quarried. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Pentraeth, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Peter. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanbedrog or Llanbadrig, a parish in Carnarvonshire, on the E coast of the Llyn Peninsula, near St Tudwall's Bay, 4 miles SW of Pwllheli. It has a post and money order office under Pwllheli; telegraph office, Abersoch. Acreage, 2307, with 100 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 500; of the ecclesiastical, 1841. Wern Yawr, The Cottage, and Glyn Weddw are the chief residences. Much of the land is rocky and waste. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacies of Llanfihangel Bachellaeth and Llangian, in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £511 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Pedroc. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanbedr Painscastle, a village and a parish in Radnorshire. The village stands on the river Bachhawye, a tributary of the Wye, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles NW by W of Hay; is a small place, and was once a market-town. Post town, Erwood (R.S.O.) The parish comprises 3800 acres; population, 202. A castle was founded here by the family of De Paine, passed to the Mortimers and others, and is now represented by only the vestiges of its moat. There is a lake of about a mile in circuit. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £82. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels.

Llanbedr Velfry. See LAMPETER VELFRY.

Llanbedr-y-Cennin, a township and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The township lies on the river Conway, at Tal-y-Cafn station on the Bettws-y-Coed and Festiniog branch of the L. & N.W.R., 4 miles S of Conway, and includes the hamlets of Tal-y-Cafn and Aidda. Acreage, 1326; population, 292. The parish contains also the township of Dolgarrog. Post town, Conway. Acreage, 4929; population of the civil parish, 402; of the ecclesiastical, 449. An ancient British camp is at Pen-y-Gaer. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; tithes commuted at £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is good.

Llanberis, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The village stands on the river Seiont, in the heart of Snowdonia, 10 miles ESE of Carnarvon. It has a station at the terminus of a branch of the L. & N.W.R. from Carnarvon, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carnarvon. It is a straggling place, the old village being situated at the foot of the Pass, about 2 miles from the modern portion, which extends for about half a mile N of the station, along the

margin of Llyn Padarn. It is one of the easiest, most accessible, and most frequented starting points for the ascent of Snowdon. Guides and ponies may be obtained for making the ascent. There is an hospital for the quarrymen who are injured in the quarries. The parish is traversed throughout by the route from Carnarvon to Snowdon, and contains Dolbadarn Castle, several good hotels, Padarn and Peris Lakes, the Dinorwig and Glyn Rhonwy Slate Quarries, the Llanberis Pass, the Gorphwysfa Inn, Glyder-fawr, Elidir-fawr, Moel Eilio, and Y Garn mountains, respectively 3275, 3035, 2382, and 3107 feet high, together with other summits, and with part of Snowdon. Acreage, 10,219 of land and 249 of water; population, 2818. Llyn Padarn is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, but is comparatively narrow. Llyn Peris is separated from Llyn Padarn by only a short neck of land, and communicates with it by a stream; is considerably smaller but much more picturesque, and is encircled by its very brink by grand spurs of the Elidir-fawr and Moel Eilio. The lakes are very deep, and were formerly famous for char and other fish, but they have been severely damaged by refuse from the slate quarries and the mines. The solitary round tower of Dolbadarn Castle overlooks Llyn Peris, and is the remains of a castle of the Early English or Decorated period, though a castle stood on this site before the 6th century. Dinorwig Slate Quarries are the most extensive in Wales, have been worked to the depth of 300 perpendicular feet, are worked by means of powerful steam and water mills, about 23 miles aggregate of tramways, and a large number of long inclines, and have connection by a railway with Port Dinorwig on the Menai Strait. There are also extensive slate quarries at Glyn, on the south side of Llyn Padarn. The rocks around the quarries, and in the adjacent cliffs, exhibit remarkable flexures of the Cambrian formation. The Llanberis Pass, upward from the village, exhibits more wild grandeur than almost any other gorge or glen in Great Britain; is traversed, for nearly 4 miles, by a road overhanging on each side by precipices and cliffs of mountainous altitude, sometimes 2000 feet high, and crowned with peaks, and is strewn, over slopes and bottom, with the debris of shattered slate fallen from the precipitous crags above. At Pont-y-Cromlech, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village, is a large block of fallen stone misnamed a cromlech, and opposite this a deep ravine, called Cwm Glas, strikes off into the very core of Snowdon, and terminates there at the precipices of Crib-y-Ddygsl. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The old church is one of the most picturesque and interesting buildings in Carnarvonshire, has a remarkable timber roof of the 15th century, resembling a ship with the keel uppermost, and has been well restored. There are also a modern church, and Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. The Queen, when Princess Victoria, visited Llanberis in 1832.

Llanbethery, a hamlet in Llanecran parish, Glamorgan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Cowbridge.

Llanbeulan, a parish in Anglesey, 2 miles NNE of Ty Croes station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 W of Llangefni. Post town, Holyhead. It includes Talyllyn. Acreage, 3045; population, 221. The living is a rectory, united with Llanfaelog, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £298 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is ancient, occupies the site of one founded in 630, and is dedicated to St Penlan. The vicarage of Talyllyn is a separate benefice.

Llanbister, a village and a parish in Radnorshire. The village stands on the river Ithon, 4 miles W of Llanbister Road station on the Central Wales section of the L. & N.W.R., and 3 N of Penybont. It has a post office under Penybont (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Penybont. The parish includes the townships of Bronllys Carrog, Church, Cwmllechwd, and Cwmgast. Acreage, 14,530; population, 769. Llynwent is a mansion of the time of Elizabeth, much altered. There are several mineral springs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £105 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient, and has a battressed tower surmounted by a wooden belfry. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanbister Road, a station on the Central Wales section of the L. & N.W.R., 7 miles NE of Penybont. There is a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Penybont.

Llanblaenynis, a hamlet in Llangathen parish, Carmarthenshire, 3 miles W of Llando.

Llanblethian or Llanbleiddian, a parish in Glamorgan, on the river Taff, 1 mile SSW of Cowbridge. Post town, Cowbridge. Acreage, 3263; population of the civil parish, 768; of the ecclesiastical, with Cowbridge and Welsh St Donats, 2333. The central part around the church is beautifully situated, and overlooks the town and vale of Cowbridge. St Quentin's Castle existed at the partition of Glamorgan; was then given to the family of St Quintin; passed to Lord Windsor, and latterly to the Bonvilles; the present owner is Lord Bute. The castle comprises now picturesque ruins, including the principal gateway, with lofty ivy-bound towers. Marlborough Grange, Crossways House, and Newton House are chief residences. Limestone is found. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapels of Cowbridge and Welsh St Donats, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £252. Patron, the Bishop. The church was restored in 1896.

Llanboidy, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands on the Gronwy, an affluent of the river Taff, 5 miles NNE of Whitland station on the G.W.R., and 9 NE of Narberth, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Whitland (R.S.O.). The parish is traversed by the Julian Way, and contains the hamlet of Rigwm and part of the village of Whitland. Acreage, 10,691; population, 1537. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £107 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient. There is a church at Whitland.

Llanbradach, a railway station in Glamorgan, on the G.W. and Rhymney Joint railway from Cardiff to Merthyr Tydfil, 3 miles N of Caerphilly. There is a post and money order office under Cardiff; telegraph office, Caerphilly.

Llanbrynmair, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Dyfi, 10 miles E of Machynlleth, and has a station on the Cambrian railway, a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and fairs on 23 Feb., 30 March, 27 April, 25 May, 28 Sept., and 26 Oct. The parish includes the townships of Dolgaddan, Pennant, and Tafolwern. Acreage, 22,996 of land and 131 of water; population of the civil parish, 1288; of the ecclesiastical, 1117. The Wynnstay Arms Inn, with the Llanbrynmair station, is a good resort for anglers and artists, and a good centre for visiting some grand pieces of scenery. One very rich scene is a series of waterfalls at the head of the Twymyn rivulet, the uppermost of which, called Ffwrdd-fawr, makes a perpendicular descent of 130 feet. Several lead mines are within the parish, among bleak hills to the NE of the Plynlimmon range. Druidical circles, 27, 72, and 81 feet in diameter, are at Newydd Mynyddog. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £238 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The parochial church is dedicated to St Mary, and a church of St John was built in 1868. Llanbrynmair is a compound of three words, signifying "church," "hill," and "Mary."

Llancaadwaladr, a parish in Denbighshire, on the river Ceirrog, here called Tregeiriog, which flows through the middle of the parish, 4 miles from the boundary with Salop, and 8 N by W of Oswestry. Post town, Oswestry. Acreage, 1792; population of the civil parish, 165; of the ecclesiastical, which includes part of Llansilin, 490. The surface is hilly and mountainous; one peak, called the Gyrn, is 1720 feet above the level of the sea. The parish is about 7 miles in length, and the church is at the extreme E end. By the Parish Councils Act the civil parish, with five others, forms a district council for all purposes, including poor law. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £142 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph.

Llancaiaich, a railway station on the E border of Glamorgan, on the G.W.R. and G.W. and Rhymney Joint railway, at the junction of the lines from Pontypool to Merthyr, and from Cardiff to Merthyr and Dowlais. It stands on a bleak mountain amid collieries.

Llanccarvan or Llanccarian, a village and a parish in Glamorgan. The village lies 3 miles from the coast, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Cowbridge. It has a post office under Cowbridge; money order and telegraph office, Bonvilston. The parish contains also the hamlets of Llanbethery, Llanccadle, and Monilton. Acreage, 4725; population of the civil parish,

548; of the ecclesiastical, which includes Llanrhythin, 577. The manor belonged to the Sitsyllts, and passed to Walter de Mapes, who founded Walterstone. The surface is part of the tract called the Vale of Glamorgan. Limestone is found, and there is a mineral spring. A monastic establishment was founded here in 427 by Germanns, who was succeeded as principal by Dubritius in 437, who again was succeeded as principal by Cadoc the Wise. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £179 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is of the 12th century, was rebuilt by De Mapes, the translator of the "British Chronicle." It was restored in 1872, with the exception of the tower, which was restored in 1891. In 1872, when excavating below the floor of the nave, the wall of an old British church was discovered. There are Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. Caradoc, the Welsh historian whose "Annals" were published in 1684 by Dr Powell, was a native.

Llancillo, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Monnow, at the boundary with Monmouthshire, 2½ miles SW of Pontrilas station on the G.W.R., and 4 SSW of Abbeydore. Post town, Abergavenny; money order and telegraph office, Pontrilas. Acreage, 1086; population, 60. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Rowstone, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is ancient and was restored in 1894-95. A tree-covered mound marks the site of a former Border stronghold.

Llancynfelin or **Langynfelin**, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Dyfi near its mouth, near Ynys Las station on the Cambrian railway, and 7 miles NNE of Aberystwyth. It contains the villages of Treddol and Taliesin. Post town, Taliesin (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Tal-y-bont. Acreage, 5112, with 153 of adjacent tidal water and 1259 of foreshore; population, 676. Traces exist of Wyddno Castle, which belonged to Gwyddno Gwrnach, who is said to have lost a large tract of land here by inundation of the sea. Taliesin is believed to have been the burial-place of the famous bard whose grave (Bedd Taliesin) is a narrow trough nearly 6 feet long, and flanked by two stones. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £114 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is plain but good, is believed to occupy the site of one built in the 6th century, and is dedicated to St Cynfelin.

Llandaff, a city and a parish in Glamorgan, and a diocese in Glamorgan and Monmouthshire. The city stands on the river Taff, and near the Glamorgan and Cardiff Canal, 1½ mile SSE of Llandaff station on the Taff Vale railway, and 1 NE of Ely station on the G.W.R., and 2½ miles NW of Cardiff. Its name signifies "the Church on the Taff." Its history is mainly ecclesiastical, or is the history rather of the bishopric and the cathedral than of the city. Its situation is very beautiful, on the upper part of a declivity which is covered with some fine sheltering trees, and which slopes rapidly to a meadowy reach of the river. The town, though technically a city, as the seat of a bishopric, is practically, as to both size and government, a mere village. It presents a plain and straggling appearance, and contains few remains of antiquity. The cathedral is, of course, its main feature, and this will be noticed in the next paragraph. The episcopal palace is a mansion, formerly the seat of the Matthew family, and called Llandaff Court, but now renovated and called the Palace. Ruins of the ancient episcopal castle, said to have been destroyed by Owain Glyndwr, still exist; and the gateway is still tolerably perfect, is castellated and of the 18th century, is flanked by two square towers, with their angles chamfered off, and forms the entrance to the garden of the present episcopal palace, which is a substantial modern building with a small domestic chapel. Residences for the dean, the canons residentiary, and the minor canons have been erected. Spacious and beautiful schools for thirty orphan girls, and for thirty boarders and 100 day scholars, on a plot of about 4 acres, in a commanding situation on the Cardiff Road, overlooking the hills of Monmouthshire, were erected by the Drapers' Company in 1860 at a cost of £20,000 from the funds of the Howell Charity. A working-men's club and reading-rooms were opened in 1867. An ancient stone cross, on a pedestal of four steps, stands near the Lych gate leading into the cathedral, and has been repaired, and there are vestiges of several buildings of the Decorated and Later English periods.

The cathedral is dedicated to St Peter and St Paul. It succeeded a church, 28 feet long, 18 wide, and 20 high, which was destroyed at the Conquest, and it was commenced in 1120 by Bishop Urban, but not completed till 1296. It had no dean for several centuries till the time of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and though it underwent some reconstruction in the 14th century, and perhaps may have undergone some subsequent repairs, it suffered very great neglect, and passed slowly but steadily into a state of decay. It appears to have been considerably dilapidated at the commencement of the 18th century, and it was almost destroyed by a storm in 1703. A proposal was made in 1717 to abandon it, and to erect a new cathedral in lieu of it at Cardiff, but that proposal was dropped owing to the collecting of a sum of £2000 in 1780 to restore the old building. The work of restoration was effected by a Mr Wood of Bath, and was done in so debasing a manner, especially by the erection of an Italian doorway and facade dividing the nave, as to render the structure "absolutely hideous." But a new restoration was begun in 1845, mainly through the exertions of Dean Knight, under the direction of the architects Pritchard and Seddon, was continued successively by Dean Conybeare and Dean Williams till 1869, and cost upwards of £30,000, contributed principally by church members residing in the diocese. The interloping wall in the nave was removed, the W front repaired, the W bays roofed, the side aisles and the clerestory rebuilt, the chapter-house restored, other changes made in the walls, the interior highly improved, the SW tower rebuilt, and the NW tower restored. The edifice is oblong, has an uninterrupted line of roof, and comprises nave, choir, and presbytery, with aisles and a Lady chapel. The nave is 114 feet long, 70 wide, and 65 high; the choir and presbytery are 82 feet long and 65 wide; the Lady chapel is 54 feet long, 25 wide, and 36 high; the chapter-house is 23 feet long, 21 wide, and 8 high; and the entire structure is 245 feet long. The nave is Early English, of six bays with aisles, and has no triforium. The W front has a round double-headed door and a large central light. The NW tower was rebuilt by Jasper Tudor, uncle of Henry VII.; it is about 105 feet in height, of three stages, and is crowned with an open-worked parapet with rich pinnacles; it contains a magnificent peal of eight bells as a memorial to Dean Williams. The SW tower was erected in 1869, the previous one having been pulled down in 1786; it is 195½ feet high to the top of the spire, and is of three stages, with massive buttresses at three angles terminating in open canopies with pyramidal roofs which contain figures of St Peter, St Paul, and Bishop Ollivant. The choir and the presbytery are each of two bays, and each with aisles, and the former has sedilia, with rich mosaic panels and four shafts, alternately red and green, erected in 1844. The presbytery is divided from the Lady chapel by a wide Norman chancel arch. The reredos is of Caen stone, and contains three paintings by Rossetti. The fragments of the 14th-century reredos are preserved in the N aisle of the presbytery. The Lady chapel was rebuilt in 1296-1323, and the windows of it, which are of Transitional character with Early Geometrical tracery, were restored in 1844. The chief monuments are effigies of St Teilo and Dubritius (both of whom were buried in the cathedral), Bishops de Bruce, Bromfield, and Marshall, Sir William Mathew and Lady Audley, the tombs of Sir David Mathew, standard-bearer to Edward IV., and of Sir Christopher Mathew and his wife, and a brass to Bishop Costleton. A fine cross to Bishop Ollivant is in the churchyard, and a beautiful marble tomb within the cathedral.

The city has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cardiff, and is a seat of petty sessions. In a comparatively new and handsome building is held the probate registry of the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan. A market and fairs were formerly held, but have fallen into disuse. A considerable trade is carried on in vegetables for the supply of neighbouring towns, and some traffic is conducted northward to Merthyr Tydfil both by the Taff Vale railway and the Glamorgan Canal. The parish contains also the hamlets of Canton, Ely, Fairwater, and Gabalfa. Area of Llandaff (exclusive of Canton), 2678 acres of land and 68 of water; population of the civil parish, 4379; of the ecclesiastical, 2747. Area of Canton (which is a suburb of Cardiff), 1649 acres of land and 24 of water, with 57 of

LLANDAIN FACH

adjacent tidal water and 538 of foreshore; population of the township, 32,805; of ecclesiastical parish, 32,775. Gabaſfa is a separate ecclesiastical parish; population, 938. The cathedral is also the parish church. The living is a vicarage; gross value, £297 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. All Saints, Llandaff Yard, is a chapel of ease, erected in 1891. There is also a church at Ely, a chapel of ease to Caerau parish church. There are Wesleyan, Primitive, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. Llandaff House, Baynton House, Rookwood, High Mead, Fairwater House, and Ely Court are the chief residences.

The bishopric claims, according to some writers, to be the most ancient in Great Britain, and appears, according to less partial writers, to have been founded in the early part of the 5th century. It never made any such figure as some other ancient British bishoprics, and it became utterly impoverished at and soon after the Reformation. The first bishops were Dubritius and Tello, who were canonized after their death and are still revered throughout Wales. Among the other bishops have been Cymdeiauf, who was seized in his church by the Danes and was ransomed for £40 by the king; Owen, who died in his chair at the news of Laud's death; Beaw, who fought in the cause of the king; Godwin, Marsh, Barrington, Van Mildert, Copleston, and Watson, who was thirty years non-resident, and who wrote the "Apology for the Bible." The cathedral establishment includes the bishop, the dean, the chancellor of the church, the precentor, four canons-residential, five prebendaries, two archdeacons, and two minor canons. The income of the bishop now is £4200; of the dean, £700; of each of the canons-residential, £350; of each of the minor canons, £150. The diocese comprehends all Glamorgan, except the deaneries of East and West Gower and part of the ecclesiastical parish of Cwmanman (St David's); all Monmouthshire, except part of the ecclesiastical parish of Kentchurch with Llangua (Hereford); the ecclesiastical parishes of Beaufort and Hirwaia in Brecknockshire, and parts of the ecclesiastical parishes of Cwmyny and Dixon in Herefordshire. It is divided into the arch-deaconries of Llandaff and Monmouth. Population, 799,376.

Llandain Fach, a village in Nantewlle parish, Cardiganshire, 7½ miles N of Lampeter.

Llandanwg, a parish in Merionethshire, on the coast, at the mouth of the river Arto, 2 miles S of Harlech. It contains Harlech, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Acreage, 3627 of land, with 38 of adjacent tidal water and 679 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 932; of the ecclesiastical, 1368. The surface is for the most part hilly, wild, and barren. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanbedr, in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £172. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Tanwg, stands close to the shore, is Early English, with some interesting interior features, but is in a ruinous condition.

Llandawke, a parish in Carmarthenshire, near the mouth of the river Taff, 1½ mile W by N of Langharne, and 5½ miles S of St Clears station on the G.W.R. Post town, Langharne, under St Clears. Acreage, 610; population of the civil parish, 21; of the ecclesiastical, 186. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Pendine, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £74 with residence. The church of St Margaret, Marlos, is ancient, and was repaired in 1885.

Llanddaniel Fab, a parish in Anglesey, near Menai Strait, 1 mile E of Gaerwen station on the L. & N.W.R., and 7 miles SW of Beaumaris. It has a post office under Gaerwen (R.S.O.); money order office, Gaerwen; telegraph office, Llanfairpwll. Acreage, 1725; population, 451. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is ancient, and occupies the site of one which was built in 616. Remains of an ancient chapel, called Capel Cadwaladr, stand in an entrenchment 130 feet by 80.

Llanddarog, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Gwendraeth Fawr, 6 miles ESE of Carmarthen. It has a post office under Carmarthen; money order and telegraph office, Carmarthen. Acreage, 4551; population, 978. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Twrog and is good. There are

LLANDEU

traces of an ancient chapel, and also two Calvinistic Methodist, a Congregational, and Baptist chapels.

Llanddauant, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the rivers Usk and Sawdde, near their source, under the Black Mountains, at the boundary with Brecknockshire, 7 miles SE by E of Llan-gadock. It contains the hamlets of Blaensawdde, Gwidre, Maesfynnon, and Quatre Mawr. Post town, Llangadock (R.S.O.). Acreage, 15,230; population, 561. The Carmarthen Van has an altitude of 2631 feet. A lake is here at the source of the river Sawdde. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £145 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is good, and is dedicated to St Simon and St Jude. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanddeiniolen, a parish in Carnarvonshire, including the upper part of the vale of the Cegid and some of the N spurs of Suowdon, 2 miles SE of Port Dinorwic station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 NE of Carnarvon. It has a post office under Carnarvon; money order and telegraph office, Port Dinorwic. It includes Llandinorwig, a separate ecclesiastical parish including within its area the townships of Ebenezer, Clwt-y-Bont, and Dinorwig. The civil parish includes also the large villages of Bethel and Sarons, detached from the mother church and included in Llanfairisgair. Acreage, 9215 of land and 194 of water; population of the civil parish, 6164; of the ecclesiastical, 2286. The Dinorwig slate quarries here and in the contiguous parish of Llanberis employ a large proportion of the inhabitants. Llys Dinorwig was a palace of Llewellyn ap Gruffydd, the last king of North Wales, and is now a ruin. Dinas Dinorwig camp is one of the largest ancient fortified posts in the county, is situated on an eminence a short distance SE of the church, and is of oval shape, surrounded by two ditches, with a lofty intervening bank. The Ffynon Cegid Arthur Well is at the head of the Cegid river. There are vestiges of several ancient British fortifications and of a Roman road. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £196 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and near it are some very 28 feet in girth.

Llanddeiniolen is so called after Deiniol, first known bishop of Bangor, in the 5th century. The affix *en* implies the "little one," i.e., the little St Deiniol, being an offshoot of St Deiniol's Cathedral in the contiguous parish of Bangor, which goes far to prove that this church is one of the most ancient in the see of Bangor. The entire parish was, up to the reign of Elizabeth, Crown land; hence the benefice is a Crown living. The "virgin queen" made a present of it to Mr Wm. Williams, Vaynol, the remote ancestor of Mr G. W. Duff Assheton Smith, the present owner, who next to Lord Penrhyn is the largest employer of labour in North Wales. There are five churches and twenty-two chapels, and seven schools, most of which are indebted for sites, building, support, or endowment, to the Vaynol estate.

Llanddeiniol, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the coast, 6 miles S by E of Aberystwyth. Post town, Aberystwyth. Acreage, 2022; population, 212. The parish was formerly called Carog. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £110. The church is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llandderfel, a township and a parish in Merionethshire. The township lies on the river Dee, 4 miles ENE of Bala, and has a station on the G.W.R. It has a post and money order office under Corwen; telegraph office, at the railway station. The parish comprises 8805 acres; population of the civil parish, 962; of the ecclesiastical, 723. The Dee here is overhung by the Berwyn Mountains, and is crossed by a bridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £199 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Derfel, is of the time of Henry VIII., contains a good screen, the reputed staff of its patron saint, and a curious recumbent wooden horse called St Derfel's horse.

Llanddeu, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the river Honddu, 1½ mile NE of Brecon. Post town, Brecon. Acreage, 2691; population, 219. An ancient palace of the bishops of St David's was in this parish, and is now represented by some ruins. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £202 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of Brecon. The church is Early English and cruciform. There is a Methodist chapel.

Llanddewi. See LLANDEWY.

Llanddewi, an ecclesiastical parish in Llangerniew parish, Denbighshire, 5 miles NE of Llanrwst, with a post office under Llanrwst (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llanrwst. It was constituted in 1867. Population, 467. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £238. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is modern. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanddewi Aberarth, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands on the coast, at the mouth of the river Arth, 1 mile NE of Aberayron, and 13 NW of Lampeter. The parish contains also part of the town of Aberayron, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Acreage, 4131; population of the civil parish, 1313; of the ecclesiastical, 1238. Remains of a fortified camp, called Castell Cadwgan, are near the shore. The Aberayron Workhouse is here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £267. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St David, is ancient, and has been rebuilt. See ABERAYRON.

Llanddewi Abergwessin, a parish in Brecknockshire, at the influx of the river Gwessio to the Yrfon, 5 miles N of Llanwrtyd, and 14 W by N of Builth. Post town, Garth (R.S.O.). Acreage, 10,586; population, 83. The surface is mostly mountainous, wild, and waste. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanfihangel Abergwessin, in the diocese of St David's. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend the modern church at Llanfihangel Abergwessin.

Llanddewi Brefi, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands on the N slope of Craig Twrch, near the river Teifi and the Sarn Heleu Way, 3 miles S by W of Tregaron, and has a post office under Llanio Rond (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Tregaron. It is an ancient place, once important, though now small; it was the scene of a synod in 519, held for checking Pelagianism, and here St Dubricius resigned his episcopal or archiepiscopal charge to St David. There are near the church remains of a collegiate establishment, founded in the 13th century by Bishop Bec. The parish contains the ecclesiastical parishes of Gartheli, Bettws Leiki, and Blaenpenal, and the townships of Gwyofil, Llanio, Gogoyan, Garth and Ystrad, Prysk and Carvan, Goryydd, Duthie Camddwr, and Duthie Piscotwr. Acreage, 36,395; population, 2266. Much of the land is hill and mountain. The Roman station Loveciani, on the Sarn Helen Way, was at the site of Llanio farmhouse; three stones with Roman inscriptions were found here, and one of them is used as a seat at the farm door; coins, pottery, and other Roman relics have also been found, and the foundations of an ancient building were discovered in a neighbouring field. A battle was fought in the parish in 1073, when the princes of Powys vanquished Rhys ap Owen and Rhyddarch ap Caradog. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Llaobadarn Odwyn, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £303. The church was founded in 1187, and has been restored. Near the W end is an old stone pillar 7 feet high, called St David's Staff. The vicarages of Gartheli, Bettws Leiki, and Blaenpenal are separate benefices.

Llanddewi'r-Cwm, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the river Duhonw, an affluent of the Wye, 2 miles S by W of Builth. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.). It includes Oaklands. Acreage, 3054; population, 402. The surface shows some pleasant scenery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £60. The church, dedicated to St David, was restored in 1894.

Llanddewi Rhydderch. See LLANTHWEY RHYDDERCH.

Llanddewi Skirrid. See LLANTHWEY SKIRRID.

Llanddewi Vach. See LLANTHWEY VACH.

Llanddewi Velfrey or **Llanddewi Velfrey**, a hamlet and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The hamlet lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Narberth. Post town, Narberth. Acreage of parish, 4028; population, 509. The parish council consists of seven members. The living is twofold—a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, in the diocese of St David's; net value of the vicarage, £252 with residence; of the rectory, £148. Patron of the former, the Lord Chancellor; of the latter, St David's College, Lampeter. The church was restored in 1894. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels.

Llandoget, a parish in Denbighshire, adjacent to the

river Conway and the boundary with Carnarvonshire. 2 miles NNE of Llanrwst. It has a post office under Conway; money order and telegraph office, Llanrwst. Acreage, 913; population, 254. The manor belonged formerly to the Bishops of St Asaph. Belmont and Plas Madoc are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £157 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Dogfan, contains monuments of the Kyffins and the Wynnes, and is good.

Llanddona, a parish in Anglesey, on Red Wharf Bay, 4 miles NW of Beaumaris, and 7 NNE of Menai Bridge station on the L. & N.W.R. It has a post and money order office under Beaumaris (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Llanddona. Acreage, 1846, with 393 of foreshore; population, 471. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, seafaring, and in the season in the herring fishery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £145 with residence. Patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley. The church is dedicated to St Dona and occupies the site of one built in 610. There are Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanddulas, a village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village stands on the coast, at the spot where Richard II. was betrayed by Percy to Bolingbroke, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Abergele, is a pretty place, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Abergele (R.S.O.). Acreage of parish, 640; population of the civil parish, 680; of the ecclesiastical, 754. Gwrych Castle, an imposing mansion, with extensive castellated front, and Bryndulas are the chief residences. Near Llanddulas station a terrible accident to the Irish mail occurred in 1868, resulting in the loss of 33 lives. Limestone is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church was rebuilt in 1869, at a cost of between £5000 and £6000. There are Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanddulas. See LLANDULAS-IN-TYE-ABROT.

Llanddwyn or **Llanddwyngen**, a quadam parish and an island in Newborough parish, Anglesey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Bodorgan station on the L. & N.W.R., and 8 W of Carnarvon. "Almost the whole of the island," says Rowlands, "has been overwhelmed with a mass of sand, inasmuch as the violent winds have blown from the opposite coast of Arvonla sand raised up by the force of tempests, and thrown upon the shore." The adherents of the Earl of Richmond carried on here their intrigues against King Richard. Carnarvon Lighthouse stands on Llanddwyn Point, at the mouth of Mallaerth Bay. An oratory to St Dwyne stood on the island and was succeeded by a Benedictine monastery. The church was cruciform, Later English, and 70 feet long, but only the E end and part of the side walls of the choir remain. The living of the quadam parish was an early prebend in Bangor Cathedral.

Llanddwywe, a parish in Merionethshire, on the coast, at the mouth of the rivulet Ysgethio, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Barmouth. It contains the small village of Talybont, and comprises the townships of Llanddwywe-is-y-graig and Llanddwywe-owch-y-graig. Acreage of the parish, 9400 of land, 118 of water, and 183 of tidal water and foreshore; population, 311. Corsygedol was the ancient seat of the Vaughans. (See CORSYGEDOL.) Llyn Irdio, a lake of noticeable size, lies on the W slopes of Llwlloch. Remains of an ancient British town are on the west shore of the lake, and cairns, standing stones, circles, and two ancient camps are in various parts of the nplands. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanenddwy, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is Early English, and has a chapel called Corsygedol chapel, built by one of the Vaughans in 1615, and containing a monument which was designed by Inigo Jones.

Llanddwyfan, a parish, with a village, in Anglesey, near the river Cefni, and extending to Red Wharf Bay, 2 miles W of Penrthraeth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Beaumaris, and 4 NE of Llaegelf station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Llanfelfel, under Bangor. Acreage, 3586; population, 624. Llanoddyfan Place is a chief residence. Limestone abounds. Traces exist of a Roman road, and a large manhir is near the church. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf, in the diocese of Ban-

gor; net value, £146 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Dyfnan, and was rebuilt in 1847. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels, also a mission church in Talwrn village.

Llandebie or **Llandybïe**, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands 5 miles S of Llandilo Fawr, is a pretty place contiguous to an escarpment of dolomitic rock forming the N boundary of the Carmarthen coal-field, and has a station on the G.W.R. and L. & N.W.R., and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office at the railway station. Fairs are held on Whit-Wednesday and Thursday, 16 July and 26 Dec. The parish contains also the hamlets of Derwydd, Pistill, Garu, Ffermawr, Glynat, Blayne, Piode, and Tyr Rosser. Acreage, 10,798; population of the civil parish, 4388; of the ecclesiastical, 3903. Glychir, Derwydd House, Blainan, and Dyffryn are chief residences. Coal and limestone are worked. The parish council consists of fifteen members. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £267 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Tybien, has a lofty embattled tower, and contains a monument to Sir Henry Vaughan, who was in the army of Charles I. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llandecwyn, a village and a parish in Merionethshire. The village stands high on a mountain side, about midway between the lakes Llyn Teewyn Isaf and Llyn Teewyn Uwchaf, above the Traeth Bach estuary, 1½ mile NNE of Talsarnau station on the Cambrian railway, and 4½ miles NNE of Harlech. The parish extends to the river, and includes much mountain and many lakes. Post town, Tan-y-Bwlch (R.S.O.). Area, 6469 acres of land, 59 of water, and 51 of adjacent tidal water, and 101 of foreshore; population, 353. Maes-y-Neuadd is a chief residence. Stone is quarried, and lead ore is worked. The lakes abound with fish, and the scenery around them is interesting. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Llanthangel-y-Traethan, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is Early English and is dedicated to St Teewyn.

Llandefaelog Fach, a township and a parish in Brecknockshire. The township lies on the river Honddu, near the Sarn Helen Way, 2½ miles NNW of Brecon. It has a post office under Brecon; money order and telegraph office, Brecon. Acreage of township, 2128; population of the township and ecclesiastical parish, 183. The parish contains also the ecclesiastical parish of Llanthangel Fechan, and comprises 5223 acres; population, 322. Glanhonddu and Llandefaelog House are chief residences. The land is hilly but generally fertile. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £283 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1831, restored in 1857 and the chancel rebuilt, again restored in 1893, and is dedicated to St Maelog. There is a stone pillar, 6 feet high, to Rhain ap Brychan.

Llandefaillog Tre Graig, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the river Llywri, an affluent of the Wye, 1½ mile NE of Talyllyn Junction station on the Cambrian, Brecon and Merthyr, and Neath and Brecon railways, and 5 miles ENE of Brecon. Post town, Brecon. Acreage, 565; population, 36. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfillo, in the diocese of St David's.

Llandefalleg, a parish, with a village, in Brecknockshire, 3 miles WNW of Talgarth and 6 NE of Brecon. Post town, Brecon. Acreage, 7719; population, 495. Trebris was a seat of the Bois family, and is now a ruin. There are traces of an ancient camp. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Crickadarn, in the diocese of St David's. The church is Early English, with timbered roof and stained glass windows, and contains effigies of two bishops.

Llandefellog, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands between the rivers Gwendraethfach and Towy, 3 miles NE of Ferryside station on the G.W.R., 4 N of Kidwelly, and 5½ S of Carmarthen, and has a post office under Kidwelly; money order and telegraph office, Kidwelly. The parish contains the hamlets of Cilmarch, Isboed, Cloydy, Cydylwydd, Idolde, Molfre, and Seybor-lawr, and the last includes Llandefellog village. Acreage, 8129, with 216 of tidal water and foreshore; population, 1098. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £239

with residence. The church is dedicated to St Maelog. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llandegai, a village and a parish in Carmarvonshire. The village stands on the river Ogwen, 1½ mile E by S of Bangor; takes its name from St Tegai, who, about the end of the 5th century, came from Armorica, and founded a church here; and consists of neat, well-kept cottages, formed on a general design, and clustered round the church. The parish contains also the hamlets of Coed-y-Park, Port Penrhyn, and Tregarth, and its post town is Bangor. Acreage, 14,466 of land, 263 of water, 82 of tidal water, and 479 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 3246; of the ecclesiastical, 1521. Nearly all the property belongs to the Pennant family. Penrhyn Castle and Penrhyn Slate Quarries are very prominent features, but will be noticed in the article PENRHYN. The surface is mountainous, and includes the basin of Llyn Idwal, the mountain of Eldyr Fawr, and other masses and summits of Snowdonia. The rocks possess all the interest of the most striking parts of the Snowdonian region, particularly in their schists, and they include copper, lead, zinc, manganese and iron ores, chert, and many other useful or curious minerals. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £276. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is cruciform, and of the time of Edward III.; was restored by Lord Penrhyn; stands on a rising ground, embosomed in trees, and approached by a dense avenue of yews; and contains a beautiful alabaster altar-tomb, said to have been brought from Llanvres Priory, a mural monument to Archbishop Williams, of the time of James I, and a fine monument, by Westmacott, to Lord and Lady Penrhyn. The ecclesiastical parish of St Ann was constituted in 1845; population, 1655. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, Lord Penrhyn. The church was built in 1865 with funds supplied by Lord Penrhyn, is in the Decorated English style of local stone, with Anglesey stone dressings, and has a tower and spire 110 feet high. There are Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. A battle was fought near Llandegai village in 1648, between the Royalists under Sir John Owen, and the Parliamentarians under Col. Twistleton.

Llandegfan, a village and a parish in Anglesey. The village stands on the Menai Strait, near the ferry station, 2 miles SW of Beaumaris, and 8 NE of Menai Bridge station on the L. & N.W.R., and has a post office under Menai Bridge (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Glyn Garth. The parish comprises 2246 acres; population, 1089. A considerable portion of the population of this parish is contained in the industrial school ship *Cllo*. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, with Beaumaris, 2926. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Beaumaris, in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £274. The church is dedicated to St Tegvan, was rebuilt in 1811, has a large S chapel almost outlying the chancel, has also a tower, and, being situated on a hill, serves as a conspicuous landmark. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llandegla, a village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village stands on the upper part of the river Alyn, under Cynr-y-Brain Mountain, 7 miles SE of Ruthin, and has a post office under Mold; money order and telegraph office, Adwyrlawdd. The parish comprises 3475 acres; population, 332. A well, at the village, was long held in superstitious veneration, under a belief that its waters, when used with certain elaborate ceremonies, were a cure for epilepsy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Tecla.

Llandegley, a parish in Radnorshire, on an affluent of the river Ithon, adjacent to Radnor Forest, 1½ mile SE of Penybont, and 7 miles WNW of New Radnor. Post town, Penybont (R.S.O.). Acreage, 5240; population, 356. There are mineral springs, one sulphurous and the other chalybeate. A remarkable range of rocks, rich in quartz crystals, is near the churchyard. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £225. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient, with a low Norman tower, and was restored in 1876. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends.

Llandegveth, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire, on an affluent of the river Usk, 3½ miles NE of Caerleon, and

4 SW of Usk. Post town, Caerleon, under Newport. Acreage, 799; population, 76. Llanosar is the chief residence. The living is a rectory, annexed to Llanthewy Vach, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £189 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Tegfrydd, is Early English, and was rebuilt in 1876.

Llandegwning, a parish in Carmarthen, in the Llyn Peninsula, near Hell's Mouth Bay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Pwllheli, and 7 NE of Aberdaron. Post town, Pwllheli. Acreage, 1403; population, 121. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanistyn, in the diocese of Bangor.

Llandello. See LLANDILO.

Llandello Graban or **Llandilo Graban**, a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Wye, at the boundary with Brecknockshire, 7 miles SE by S of Builth. Erwood station, on the Cambrian railway, is in this parish. Post town, Erwood (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Builth. Acreage, 3147; population of the civil parish, 203; of the ecclesiastical, 354. Much of the surface is hilly and wild. The living is a vicarage, with Llanstephen annexed, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £305. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient. There is a Baptist chapel.

Llandeloy, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands near the river Solva, 8 miles W of St David's, and 10 NW of Haverfordwest, and has a post office under Penycwm (R.S.O.); money order office, Croesgoch; telegraph office, Solva. Acreage of the civil parish, 1908; population, 201; of the ecclesiastical, 348. Fairs are held on 1 May, 25 June, 24 Aug., and 1 Nov. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llanhowel, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £148. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Tella.

Llandenny, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands on the Olway Brook, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Usk, and has a station on the G.W.R., and a post office under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Raglan. The parish comprises 2302 acres; population, 359. Cefn Tilla Court is the seat of Lord Raglan; it was the headquarters of Fairfax during the siege of Raglan Castle in the Civil War. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £15 from glebe land. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is dedicated to St John, is ancient, and was restored in 1865. There is a church mission chapel at the Kingwood and a Baptist chapel.

Llanderfel. See LLANDERFEL.

Llandetty or **Llanthetty**, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the river Usk and the Brecon Canal, 2 miles S of Talybont station on the Brecon and Merthyr railway, and 7 SE of Brecon. It includes Talybont, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Acreage, 10,796 of land and 130 of water; population, 441. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £335 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Dettia.

Llandeusaunt or **Llanddausaunt**, a village and a parish in Anglesey. The village stands on the river Alaw, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by W of Llanerchymedd. It has a post office under Valley (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llanfachreth. Acreage of the civil parish, 2058; population, 442; of the ecclesiastical, 557. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanbabo, in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £327. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is Early English, and is dedicated to St Marcellus and Marcellinus. The name Llandeusaunt signifies "the church of two saints."

Llandeuvau, a hamlet and a chapelry in Llanmair parish, Monmouthshire, 3 miles NNE of Llanwrn station on the G.W.R., and 4 E of Caerleon. Post town, Newport. Population of ecclesiastical district, 37. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £342. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church was rebuilt in 1843.

Llandevenny, a township in Netherwent St Bride parish, Monmouthshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Newport. Acreage, 237; population, 46.

Llandewi Ystradenny, a village and a parish in Radnorshire. The village stands on the river Ithon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dolan station on the L. & N.W.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Penybont, and 12 WSW of Knighton. It has a post office under

Penybont (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Penybont. The parish contains 7905 acres; population, 422. The surface exhibits some fine hill scenery, and abounds in ancient encroachments. Castell Cymaron is the site of a castle which belonged in the 12th century to the Earl of Chester, and in the 14th century to the Mortimers; and is opposite an ancient British, double-ditched camp, called the Gaer. Lord Ormathwaite owns nearly the whole of the parish, and has a seat here. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llanfihangel Rhydythion, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £175 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church was rebuilt in 1890, everything good being carefully retained, and much has since been done to beautify it. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Llandewy or **Llanddewi**, a parish in Glamorgan, in the Gower Peninsula, near Rhosly Bay, 8 miles SW of Llanmorlais station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Swansea. Acreage, 2110; population of the civil parish, 119; of the ecclesiastical, 202. A castle was anciently here. The living is a vicarage, attached to that of Knelston, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £89. Patron, the Bishop of St David's.

Llandewyfach, a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Bachwy, an affluent of the Wye, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hay. Post town, Hay (R.S.O.). Acreage, 2167; population, 84. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £95. Patron, the Archdeacon of Brecon.

Llandilo, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the upper part of the river Cleddau, under Precelly Mountain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Clynderwen station on the G.W.R., and 8 N by W of Narberth. Post town, Narberth. Acreage, 1171; population, 81. The surface is hilly, and the rocks include good slate. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Maenclochog, in the diocese of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Tello.

Llandilo or **Llandilo-fawr**, a small market-town, the head of a petty sessional division, a poor-law union, a county court district, and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The town is called Llandilo, and stands on the river Towy, 15 miles N by E of Carmarthen, and 225 by rail from London; is situated on the steep face of a high hill, rising on the right bank of the river; consists chiefly of one long street; is rather irregularly built, but contains some good modern houses. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and stations at Llandilo and Ffairfach on the Vale of Towy branch of the G.W.R., and at Llandilo and Llandilo Bridge on the L. & N.W.R. The bridge was built in 1848 at a cost of over £22,000, and has a span of 145 feet. The church was rebuilt in 1843, with the exception of the tower, which was restored in 1883. It comprises nave, aisle, transept, and chancel; is one of the best churches in Wales; commands a fine view both up and down the valley of the Towy; and contains a good organ, and the reputed baptistry of St Tello. It has two crosses of about the fifth and sixth century. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and for cattle and sheep on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month, and every Tuesday between the second Tuesday in May and the last in June; and fairs are held on 20 Feb., the Monday before Easter, 5 and 14 May, 21 June, 28 July, 28 Aug., 28 Sept., 28 Oct., 12 and 22 Nov., and on the Monday before Christmas. The chief trade is in corn and flour; tanning and brewing are carried on, and there are saw and woollen mills. The town is governed by a parish council of nine members. The chief public buildings are the Shire Hall, a Victoria Jubilee Memorial Drill-hall, used by the volunteers, and for entertainments and public meetings, a literary institute, two banks, a savings bank, and a workhouse.

The parish includes also Caledfwlch, Ffairfach, Rhosymaen, and Craig Rodyn. Acreage, 26,761 of land and 230 of water; population of the civil parish, 6065; of the ecclesiastical, 4836. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £286 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. There are chapels of ease at Caledfwlch and Llandfyan. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. Dynevor Castle, the seat of Lord Dynevor, and Golden Grove, a seat of the Earl of Cawdor, are principal residences in the neighbourhood, but have been separately noticed. Talfaris, Derwydd, Manarawa, Tregib, and Glandrydan Park are other chief residences. Carreg Cennen Castle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the town, is a remark-

LLANDILO ABERCOWIN

able ancient ruin, but has been separately noticed. Most of the parish, particularly the part immediately around the town, is very beautiful and picturesque. The rocks are extensively of the kind called Llandilo flags, chiefly coarse dark-coloured slates, often calcareous, partly true limestone, and abounding in trilobites, and many lower Silurian shells. Under the Parish Councils Act of 1894 the parish was divided into urban and rural districts—the former with nine councillors, the latter, divided into three wards, with seventeen.

Llandilo Abercowin, a parish in Carmarthenshire, at the influx of the river Cywyn to the Taf, 3 miles SE by S of St Clears station on the G.W.R., and 8 SW of Carmarthen. Post town, St Clears. Acreage, 821; population, 65. An hospital for pilgrims stood near the church, and has left some remains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £63.

Llandilo Bridge, a railway station in Carmarthenshire, on the Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction branch of the L. & N.W.R., 1 mile WSW of Llandilo.

Llandilofane or Llandilo-r-Fan, a parish, with a village, in Brecknockshire, on the river Cilene, an affluent of the Usk, under Mynydd Bwlch-y-Groes, near the boundary with Carmarthenshire, 4 miles NNW of Derynack station on the Neath and Brecon railway, and 8½ E by N of Llandovery. Post town, Sennybridge (R.S.O.). Acreage, 10,765; population of the civil parish, 328; of the ecclesiastical, 645. The manor belonged to Strata Florida Abbey. Llandilo Hall is the chief residence. Much of the surface is upland. The living is a vicarage, with Llandilfangel Nanbrian annexed, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £180.

Llandilo Talybont, a parish in Glamorgan, on the river Loogher, at the boundary with Carmarthenshire, 6 miles NE of Llanelli, containing the villages of Pontardulais and Gorseion. Pontardulais has a station on the G.W.R. and L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Gorseion, about 4 miles S, has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). A fair is held on the last Tuesday of each month. Acreage, 7530 of land and 269 of water, including 194 of foreshore; population, 4654. Coal abounds, and there are tiaplate and chemical works and foundries. Traces of an ancient camp are near the river. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £158 with residence. The church was erected in 1851 and restored in 1879. The old church is now disused. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. Gorseion has a chapel of ease, and Congregational, Baptist, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llandinabo, a parish in Herefordshire, 3½ miles W of Fawley station on the G.W.R., and 6 NW of Ross. Post town, Hereford; money order office, Much Birch; telegraph office, Fawley railway station. Acreage, 500; population, 74. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £95. The church is ancient and was rebuilt in 1881.

Llandinam, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The village stands on the river Severn, 6 miles NE by N of Llandiloes; is romantically situated on the brink of a cliff overhanging the river, and at the foot of the Llandinam Hills. There are four stations in the parish on the Cambrian railway, Llandinam, Moat Lane Junction, Dolwra, and Tylwch. There is a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Caerswa. The parish contains the townships of Gwerernyn, Maesmawr, Llandinam, Trewthien, Rhyd-faes, and Henrynwydd. Area, 18,396 acres of land and 169 of water; population, 1925. The Llandinam Hills form a range rising to the height of 1895 feet. There are several ancient British camps in this parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £255. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church was built out of one of the ancient camps, and has a curious wooden belfry. It was founded by Llois (Lawbir), the son of Alan Yrrgan, who was the son of Emyr Llydaw, a satirist that lived in the early part of the 6th century. He was a member of the college of Illtyd, and afterwards confessor or dean in the college of Padarn at Llanbadarn Vawr. He also founded the church of Llanllwnt in Carmarthenshire, and was buried at Bardsey. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llandingat, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the rivers Bran and Towy, around the town and station of Llandovery.

LLANDOUGH

It contains the borough of Llandovery and the hamlets of Telych, Forest, and Ystrad. Post town, Llandovery (R.S.O.). Acreage, 8185 of land and 134 of water; population, 2216, of whom 1798 are in Llandovery borough. Velindre, Llewyn-y-Emin, Toco, Ystrad, and Blaenos are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £275 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church stands in Llandovery, is a plain substantial edifice, with a Perpendicular tower. The church of St Mary, situated half a mile N of the town, on the site of a Roman station, was formerly the parish church of Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, but it is now a chapel of ease to Llandingat church, a new church having been built for the former parish. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels in Llandovery. There is a workhouse at Llandingat. See LLANDOVERY.

Llandinir, a township in Berriew parish, Montgomeryshire, 4 miles NW of Montgomery.

Llandinorwig, an ecclesiastical parish in Llandeiniol parish, Carnarvonshire, in the S part of the parish, among the N heights of Snowdonia, around Dinas Dinorwig, 5 miles WNW of Carnarvon. It was constituted in 1859. Population, 3336. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £200 with residence. The church is modern. See LLANDEINIOL.

Llandisilio Gogo or Llandysiliogogo, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the coast, 2½ miles SW of New Quay, 7½ SW of Aberayron, and 12 from Llandysil station on the Manchester and Milford railway. Post town, New Quay, under Llandysil. Acreage, 10,209; population of the civil parish, 1137; of the ecclesiastical, 742. The manor belonged to the Parrys or Ap Harrys of Gernos. Cwm Tydwr belonged to the Tudors. Remains exist of two ancient fortifications, the one 200 feet in diameter and double ditched, the other 204 feet in diameter and called Cilian or Y Garnwen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £180. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Tysilio, is ancient, and contains a screen, a piscina, and an octagonal font. The rectory of Capel Cynon is a separate benefice taken from Llandysiliogogo.

Llandissilio, a village and a parish partly in Carmarthenshire and partly in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on the river Cleddau, at the boundary between the counties, 1½ mile N of Clydwen station on the G.W.R., and 4½ miles N of Narberth. Post town, Narberth. The parish is divided into East Llandissilio, which is in Carmarthenshire, and West Llandissilio, in Pembrokeshire. Acreage, 4768 and 1737 respectively; population, 573 and 416. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £228. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church was restored in 1894-95.

Llandissilio, Anglesey and Montgomeryshire. See LLANDYSILIO.

Llandogo, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands on the river Wye, at the boundary with Gloucestershire, under Beacon Hill, 1 mile SW of Bigsweir station on the Wye Valley branch of the G.W.R., and 7 miles S by E of Monmouth; is a pretty place amid beautiful surroundings; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chepstow. A small waterfall, called Cleddon Shoots, is on the hillside near the village. The parish includes Whitebrook, and comprises 1821 acres; population, 552. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Whitebrook, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £203 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Odocius and was rebuilt in 1860. There is a Baptist chapel, and a chapel of ease and a Baptist chapel at Whitebrook.

Llandoough, a village and a parish in Glamorgan, on the river Thaw, 1 mile S of Cowbridge. Post town, Cowbridge. Acreage, 727; population of the civil parish, 125; of the ecclesiastical, 205. Llandoough House, a castellated mansion, including some remains of an ancient castle, is the chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of St Mary Church, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £291 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Dordwy, was restored in 1869, and contains an effigy of a Walche of the ancient Llandoough Castle. Walters, the author of the Welsh dictionary, was rector.

LLANDOUGH-NEAR-PENARTH

Llandough-near-Penarth, a parish in Glamorgan, on the river Ely, immediately above its influx to the mouth of the river Taft, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Penarth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Cardiff. It has a post office, of the name of Llandough, under Cardiff; money order and telegraph office, Cogan Pill. Acreage, 708; population of the civil parish, 1165; of the ecclesiastical, 2944. A monastery was founded here in the 6th century by St Dochdwy. Cogan Pill House is the chief residence. The living is a rectory, with that of Leckwith and Cogan annexed, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £185. The church was rebuilt in 1866. There is a Baptist chapel.

Llandovery, a market-town, a township, a municipal borough, the head of a poor-law union, and county court district in Carmarthenshire. The town is in Llandinog parish, stands on the river Bran about a mile above its influx to the Towy, and is near the site of the Roman station at Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn on the Saru Helen Way, 26 miles NE of Carmarthen and 242 from London. Its situation is very fine, in a well-watered valley, encircled by hills clothed with wood. Its name was originally Llan-yu-Dŷfri, signifying "the church among the waters," and alluding to its position near the confluence of several streams, and was corrupted first into Llanymthevery and then into Llandovery. The town is thought by some writers to have originated in the neighbouring Roman station, but it more probably sprang from a castle which was founded at it soon after the Norman Conquest. The castle was held in 1160 by Richard de Pons, was taken in 1208 by Rhys Ychwan, was taken again in the time of Edward I. by Rhys ap Iorwerth, made some figure in the Civil Wars of Charles I., and was dismantled by Cromwell. Some remains of it, consisting of part of the keep and outworks, still stand on a knoll nearly in the centre of the town, and present a picturesque appearance. The town comprises one main street and some smaller streets. A curious house at its E end was built in 1620 by Prichard, a celebrated vicar of Llandinog and a poet. The Town-hall, built in 1857, stands in the centre of the town, and is used for municipal offices, county courts, petty sessions, &c.; the corn market is held in the basement. The general market-house is adjacent. The church of Llandinog, with a perpendicular tower, is in the town, and the church of Llanfair is on the N. The latter was formerly the parish church of Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, but a new church having been built for that parish, it is now used as a chapel of ease to Llandinog parish church. In the churchyard of Llanfair church is a handsome granite monument, erected in 1887 to the memory of Rev William Williams, a celebrated Welsh poet who died in 1792. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. The Collegiate Institution was founded by Mr T. Phillips, of Brunswick Square, London; is a handsome edifice in the Tudor style; and provides a good education for Welsh boys. The town has a head post office (R.S.O.), a station on the G.W.R. and L. & N.W.R., and two banks; it is a seat of petty sessions and county courts. A weekly market is held on Friday, and fairs are held on 16 Jan., 16 Feb., 24 March, 17 April, 15 May, 19 June, 8 July, 2 Aug., 8 Sept., 22 Oct., 16 Nov., and 15 Dec. There are two small breweries. The town was incorporated by Richard III.; is traditionally said, but without evidence, to have contributed with Carmarthen in sending a member to Parliament; and is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Its limits and those of the township are conterminous. Population, 1728. The workhouse is at Llandinog.

Llandow, a parish in Glamorgan, 3 miles W by S of Cowbridge. Post town, Cowbridge. Acreage, 1119; population, 117. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £266 with residence. Patrons, Jesus College, Oxford. The church is ancient, and was repaired in 1889.

Llandowror, a parish in Carmarthenshire, near the river Taft, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of St Clears station on the G.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Langharne. It has a post office under St Clears; money order and telegraph office, St Clears. Acreage, 1768; population, 264. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £166 with residence. The church contains a monument to a former rector, G. Jones, by Mrs Beran, the founder of the Welsh circulating schools. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llandre, a hamlet in Llangwnnwr parish, Carmarthenshire, 3 miles W of Carmarthen.

LLANDRINIO

Llandrillo, a village and a parish in Merionethshire. The village stands near the river Dee, 5 miles SSW of Corwen. It has a station on the G.W.R., and a post and money order office under Corwen; telegraph office, at the railway station; also fairs on 25 Feb., 3 May, the second Thursday in July, 28 Aug., and 14 Nov. The parish comprises 15,883 acres; population, 725. The surface includes much grand scenery of glen and mountain, and the village is a good starting-point for the fine waterfall called Pistyll Rhaidard and the Berwyn Mountains. Slate is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £260. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Trillo, and is ancient. There are Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, a parish in Denbighshire, on the coast, near Little Orme's Head, 3 miles NE by E of Colwyn. It contains Colwyn, Colwyn Bay, and Mochnre, each of which has a station on the L. & N.W.R. Colwyn Bay has a post office (R.S.O.). Acreage, 5249 and 292 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 4754; of the ecclesiastical, 3783. A pier was erected at Llandrillo-yn-Rhos in 1895. Some ruins, said to be the remnant of an ancient palace of Maelgwyn Gwynedd prior to his residing at Deganwy, are at Llys Earyn. Ednyfed Fychan lived at Llys Earyn in the 13th century. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £204 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church, dedicated to St Trillo, is prettily situated on an eminence which commands a charming view of the surrounding picturesque country; is a handsome perpendicular edifice with double aisles, has a tower with double-stepped battlements, and contains an Early English font, with dog-tooth beading. In the 13th century Ednyfed Fychan, minister and general to Llewelyn the Great, built a chapel which formed the west half of the N aisle of the present church. This aisle was afterwards lengthened by the parishioners when their church was washed away by the sea. In the N wall there are to be seen the pointed arches which communicated with Ednyfed's seat. The S aisle was built in the 15th century by the Ladies Conway, descendants of Gruffydd Goch. In the church, at the NW end, is a tombstone, with inscription in Saxon letters. There are four very handsome stained glass windows. Chapel Trillo, about half a mile distant, is a small barrel-vaulted building over a spring, and was probably an oratory. There is a church at Colwyn Bay, and Wesleyan, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. See COLWYN BAY and COLWYN, OLD.

Llandrindod or Llandrindod Wells, a town and a parish in Radnorshire. The town is partly also in the parish of Cefallys, near the river Ithon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Builth, and 214 from London. It has a station on the Central Wales branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Llandrindod Wells is a much frequented watering-place, both for the medicinal virtues of its mineral springs and the healthiness of its situation. The springs first came into local repute about the year 1696, and rose to such celebrity that lodging-houses and a large hotel were erected in 1749 for the accommodation of visitors. The hotel became eventually such a resort of gamblers and other disreputable persons that it had to be taken down. The springs are three in number, rising within a few yards of one another, yet differing totally in quality, being severally saline, chalybeate, and sulphureous, and their waters are specially useful in scrofulous and cutaneous diseases. There is a market-hall with a large room used for concerts, &c. A Convalescent Home and Cottage Hospital was established in 1880. A weekly newspaper is published. The parish comprises 2739 acres; population of the civil parish, 336; of the ecclesiastical, 1287. A lead mine, supposed to have been worked by the Romans, is in the vicinity, and various tumuli and ancient British and Roman entrenchments are within the parish. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Cefallys, in the diocese of St David's; joint net value, £265. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church was erected in 1871. The old church is rarely used except for burial services. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llandrinio, a parish in Montgomeryshire, on Offa's Dyke, the Montgomeryshire Canal, and the river Severn, at the influx of the river Yrwny, adjacent to Salop, 2 miles SE of Four

Crosses station on the Cambrian railway, 9 NNE of Welshport, and 9 S of Oswestry. It has a post and money order office under Oswestry; telegraph office, Llanynnech. Acreage, 3892; population of the civil parish, 751; of the ecclesiastical, 609. Llandrinio Hall and Penrhos were chief residences, but are now occupied by tenants. The tract adjacent to the Severn and the Yrrnwy used to be subject to devastating inundations, but is now protected by embankments. The Breidden Hills are adjacent. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £400 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Trinio and St Peter, is an ancient structure, and was restored in 1858. It has a Norman font and arch and a carved pulpit of Carolingian date. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Llandrygarn, a parish in Anglesey, 4 miles SW of Llanerchymedd, and 6 NW of Llangefti. Post town, Llangefti. It contains Gwyndu. Acreage, 2508; population of the civil parish, 300; of the ecclesiastical, with Bodwrog, 655. Bodychan was the seat of Rhys ap Irllewyn, who was with Henry VII. at Bosworth Field, but it is now represented by only fragmentary remains. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Bodwrog, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £196 with residence. Patrons, Jesus College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St Trygan, and is good.

Llandudno, a town and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The town stands on the coast, between Great Orme's Head and Little Orme's Head, at the terminus of a short branch of the L. & N.W.R. from Llandudno Junction, 4 miles N by E of Conway; was as lately as about 1841 only a very small village, frequented by a few families for sea-bathing; is now a beautiful and fashionable watering-place; possesses command of two bays, with different aspects, and with fine facilities for bathing in almost any weather; comprises a handsome crescent, curving round the shore of Orme's bays, and parallel streets; and has a head post office. A memorial church was erected in 1895 to the memory of the late Duke of Clarence, the memorial stone being laid by the Duchess of Teck. The old parish church of St Tudno is said to stand on the site of the cell of St Tudno, a hermit of the 7th century. The existing church was built in the 15th century, retaining a portion of an older church of the 6th century. It was restored and partly rebuilt in 1855, having fallen into ruin. It is a small plain edifice, and contains an old circular font and two incised coffin slabs of the 13th century. It is still used for service in the summer months. The churchyard is the parish cemetery; a child of John Bright was buried here. St George's and Holy Trinity are modern edifices. There are Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic chapels. There is a pier over 400 yards long at the NW end of the parade, and near it are the Pavilion, which is used for concerts, &c., and swimming-baths. At the other end of the promenade is another pavilion called the Victoria Palace, erected in 1894 and devoted to the same purpose as the other. There are two market-halls, three banks, library and news-rooms, two large hydropathic establishments, and a cottage hospital. Three weekly newspapers are published. Markets are held on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The water supply is obtained from Llyn Dulyan, a mountain lake on the slopes of Carnedd Llewelyn. During the summer steamers ply to and from Liverpool, and to Beaumaris, the Menai Straits, and Rhyl. The town is sheltered on two sides by Great Orme's Head and Little Orme's Head, but is unsheltered in other directions. It commands a charming walk or drive $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long around Great Orme's Head, and is in the near neighbourhood of objects and places highly interesting to antiquaries and botanists. See ORME'S HEAD.

The parish comprises 2010 acres of land, 2 of water, and 483 of foreshore; population, 6665. The ancient British fortress of Pen-y-Dinas overlooks the town. A rocking-stone, called Cryd Tudno, or the cradle of Tudno, is at one corner of the fortress. A lighthouse was erected on Great Orme's Head in 1862, and has a fixed light visible 24 miles. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £313 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor.

Llandudno Junction, a station in North Wales, on the Chester and Holyhead branch of the L. & N.W.R., near the

boundary between Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Conway. Two branch lines go off here, the one northward to Llandudno, the other southward to Bettws-y-Coed and Blaenau Ffestioiog. It has a post and money order office under Conway; telegraph office at the station.

Llandudwen, a parish in Carnarvonshire, in the Lleyn Peninsula, 7 miles W by N of Pwllheli, and 43 SW of Nevin. Post town, Pwllheli. Acreage, 1389; population, 57. Madrin is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Ceidio, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Tndwen.

Llandulas. See LLANDULAS.

Llandulas-in-Tyr-Abbot, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the river Dulas, an affluent of the Wye, and on the Mountain Julian Way, under Mynydd Epynt, and adjacent to Carmarthenshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Llanwrtyd Wells, and 13 SW of Builth. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3493; population, 91. The manor was given by Rhys ap Gruffydd to the abbey of Strata Florida. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's.

Llandwrog, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The parish lies on Carnarvon Bay, on the Sarn Helen Way, 1 mile S of Gresolton station on the Carnarvon and Afon Wen branch of the L. & N.W.R. and 5 miles S by W of Carnarvon. The village has a post office under Carnarvon; money order office, Gressolton; telegraph office, Llanwda. The parish includes Bodfaa, Brynrodyn, Gyllifion, and Rhos-nenan. Acreage, 8764 of land, 81 of water, and 140 of foreshore; population, 3780. Gyllifion is Lord Newborough's seat, and stands amid a splendidly wooded park. Slate quarries are at Pen-y-Bryn, Talsarn, and Cilgwyn, and a copper mine is at Drws-y-Coed, under Snowdon. Dinas Ddialla, on a hill of sand and pebbles overlooking the sea, is an ancient fortification of about 20 acres, appears to have been originally British, was occupied by the Romans, and is said to have been connected with Segontium, shows a double strong range of escarpments, and contains traces of watch-towers, but has in its seaward front suffered considerable abrasion by the billows. Edward I. once made a sojourn within the parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £114 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Twrog, was rebuilt in 1864 at a cost of £7000, all defrayed by Lord Newborough; is in the Decorated English style, cruciform, of Anglesey limestone lined with Bath stone, and has a tower and spire 110 feet high. A considerable section of the parish, designated St Thomas, was constituted a separate charge in 1856, and has a population of 8074. The living is a perpetual curacy; net value, £126 with residence. Patron, the Rector. The church is modern.

Llandybie. See LLANDERIE.

Llandyfellog. See LLANDEFLOG.

Llandyfeisant, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy, half a mile W of Llandilo. Post town, Llandilo (R.S.O.) Area, 970 acres; population of the civil parish, 125; of the ecclesiastical, 182. The parish has a council of five members. A spring, called Nant-y-Rhibo, ebbs and flows twice a day. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £63. Patron, Lord Dynevor. The church is said to occupy the site of a Roman temple, and is situated in Dynevor Park, and was restored in 1877.

Llandyfodog, a parish in Glamorgan, situated between two rivers called in Welsh the Big Ogmogre and the Little Ogmogre, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bridgend. It contains the village of Blackmill, which has a station on the Ogmogre branch of the G.W.R., and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Ogmogre Vale. Acreage, 6350; population, 4267. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. Coal is worked, and there are mineral springs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £63. The church is dedicated to St Tydwg.

Llandyfrïog, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Teifi, 2 miles ENE of Newcastle Emlyn. It contains the township of Adpar and the villages of Aber and Penddold, and its post town is Newcastle Emlyn, under Llandysil. Acreage, 2891; population of the civil parish, 830; of the ecclesiastical, 892. The living is a vicarage, united with Llanfair Treflygen, in the diocese of St David's; net value,

£219 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Tyrryg, and is good. New-castle Emlyn forms a separate ecclesiastical parish.

Llandyfryd, a parish in Anglesey, lying on the river Dulas, 2 miles NE of Llancerrymedd. Post town, Llancerrymedd (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3945; population of the civil parish, 482; of the ecclesiastical, 760. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Pary copper mines. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanfihangel-Tre'r-Beirdd, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £245. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Tyrryg, occupies the site of one founded in the 5th century, and is an ancient structure. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llandygwidd, a parish in Cardiganshire, lying on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, 4 miles SE of Cardigan. Post town, Llechryd (R.S.O.) Acreage, 5643; population, 880. The manor belonged to the Bishops of St David's, who had a palace here, and it passed to the Griffiths. Llwyndyrus, the seat of the Griffiths, is on the site of the episcopal palace, and other chief residences are Stradmore Vale, Noyadd Tre-yawr, Penylan, and Blaenpant. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £270 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Dygwydd, has been rebuilt, is in the Early English style, of local stone with Bath stone dressings, and has a tower with wooden spire 130 feet high.

Llandynam, a township in Llantisilio parish, Denbighshire, on the river Dee, 2 miles NW of Llangollen.

Llandynog, a small village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village is situate about 4 miles from Denbigh. It has a post and money order office under Denbigh; telegraph office, Denbigh. There is a reading-room and library. The parish reaches from the river Clwyd to the Moel Famman range of mountains. Acreage, 5371; population, 499. On the top of Pen-y-Cloddiau, a peak 1460 feet high, there is an ancient British camp of the triple circumrotated type. The chief residences in the parish are Glangwern Hall (now converted into a lunatic asylum) and Pentremawr. The parish is an entirely agricultural one, without one resident landlord. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £486 with residence. The church was restored in 1878.

Llantisilio, a village and a parish in Anglesey. The village stands on the Menai Strait, near Menai Suspension Bridge and near Menai Bridge and Llanfair stations on the L. & N.W.R., 3 miles SW of Beaumaris. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) at Menai Bridge. The parish contains the village of Menai Bridge. Acreage, 825; population, 1675. Hugh Lupus landed here in 1096, and General Mytton in 1648. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfair Fwllgwynyll, in the diocese of Bangor. The old church was dedicated to St Tysilio, and stood on a small rocky peninsula which is connected with the mainland by a causeway. The new church is a large edifice and stands on the mainland. There are Presbyterian, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llantisilio, Denbighshire. See LLANTYSILIO.

Llandysilio, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The village stands on Offa's Dyke, on the river Yrnyrn, adjacent to the Montgomery Canal and the boundary with Salop, near Llanyrnynoch and Four Crosses stations on the Cambrian railway, and 6 miles S by W of Oswestry. The parish includes Four Crosses, and is traversed by a Roman road. Post town, Oswestry. Acreage, 3200 of land and 77 of water; population, 586. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £340 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is modern, replacing a former edifice of the 7th century.

Llandysilio, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. See LLANDYSILIO.

Llandysill, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire, near the river Severn, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Montgomery, with a post office under Montgomery (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Montgomery. The parish includes the townships of Brontalch, Cwmgwern, and Abernake. Acreage, 4187; population of the civil parish, 704; of the ecclesiastical, 586. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St

Asaph; net value, £280 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Tysil. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Llandysill, a small town and a parish in Cardiganshire. The town stands on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Carmarthenshire, $\frac{8}{10}$ miles E of Newcastle Emlyn, and has a station on the Carmarthen and Newcastle Emlyn branch of the G.W.R., and a head post office. It is a seat of petty sessions. Wool is manufactured. A weekly market is held on Tuesday. The parish contains the hamlets of Drefach and Velindre. Acreage, 17,566; population, 3034. Allt-yr-Odyn, Waun Ifor, Bronwydd, Llysnewydd, Mount Gernos, and Blaen Dyffryn are chief residences. There are several barrows. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £270 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is modern, with an ancient tower. There are three chapels of ease—St David's on the Clettwr, 3 miles distant; St John's, on the same river, 5 miles distant; and St Ffridd's, in the Vale of Cerdin, 3 miles distant from Llandysill. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels.

Llanedeyrn, a parish in Glamorgan, adjoining the parish of Roath, on the river Rhymney, at the boundary with Monmouthshire, 3 miles W of Llanishan station on the L. & N.W. and Rhymney Joint railway, and 4 NE by N of Cardiff. Post town, Cardiff; money order and telegraph office, St Mellons. Acreage, 2754; population, 290. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of St Mellons, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Edeyrn, and is a plain edifice. There is a small Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanedwen, a parish in Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, near Portbanel Ferry, 3 miles S by E of Llanfair, and $\frac{6}{10}$ SW of Beaumaris. Post town, Llanfair. Acreage, 1668, with 100 of foreshore; population, 306. Plas Newydd, a modern mansion, amid finely sheltered grounds, belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey, was visited for some days by George IV. when on his way to Ireland, and was the summer residence in 1832 of the Queen when Princess Victoria. Two cromlechs are in the grounds, and one of these till of late was the most complete monument of its kind in Wales, the capstone of it measuring 12 feet in length and 10 in breadth. Plas Coch, to the S of Plas Newydd, is a fine Tudor mansion of the 16th century, and was built by the Attorney-General Hugh Hughes. The Roman General Suetonius crossed the Menai Strait by a bridge of boats at Portbanel Ferry, and was fiercely resisted on the Llanedwen side by a body of Druids who seemed to have had a chief seat here, and a sanguinary action followed at a spot still called Bryn Beddan, signifying "the hill of graves." Agricola afterwards crossed by the same passage, and Tacitus graphically notices the conflict with the Druids, and speaks of it as a death-blow to their superstition. A part of Edward I.'s army in 1282 crossed at Moel-y-don Ferry, a little higher up, and was defeated within Llanedwen parish at Tan-hen-Cefn, where there are vestiges of an ancient camp. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan, in the diocese of Bangor. The church stands on a sloping bank at the side of the strait, and is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanedy, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Loughor, at the boundary with Glamorgan, 2 miles N of Pontardulais station on the G.W.R. and L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{8}{10}$ NE by N of Llanelly. Post town, Pontardulais (R.S.O.) Acreage of parish, 5678; population, 2596. A market-house, with a large hall for concerts, &c., was erected in 1883, but is not used now for markets. There are tinkle works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £275. The church was rebuilt in 1861, is in a Transition style from Early English to Decorated, and consists of nave and chancel, with vestry and tower. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels, and a chapel of ease at Hendy.

Llanefydd. See LLANEFYDD.

Llanegryn, a village and a parish in Merionethshire. The village stands on the river Dyswynoi, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the coast, $\frac{4}{10}$ N by E of Towyn, and 12 SW of Dolgelly, and has a post office under Towyn (R.S.O.); money order office, Brynecrug; telegraph office, Towyn. The parish includes the townships of Peniarth and Rhydyriw, and comprises

6559 acres; population, 658. Peniarth is the chief residence. The surface is hilly, and several parts of it command fine views of Cader Idris. Slate is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £90. The church is dedicated to St Egryn, has been well restored, and contains a very fine rood-screen, an interesting Norman font, and monuments to the Owens.

Llanegwad, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy, at the influx of the Cothi, 1 mile NW of Llanarthney station on the G.W.R., and 8 miles W by Sof Llanillo. There is a post office under Nantgareidg (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Nantgareidg. The parish comprises 12,360 acres of land and 94 of water; population, 1508. Copper ore is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Egwad, and is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanellian, a village and a parish in Anglesey. The village stands on the coast, three-quarters of a mile SW of Point Lynas, and 2 miles E of Amlwch. Post town, Amlwch (R.S.O.). The parish contains the villages of Pensarn and Necho, and comprises 2041 acres; population, 811. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Parys copper mine. A lighthouse stands on Point Lynas, and a signal station which, prior to the time of the electric telegraph, had one of the semaphores in the line of communication between Holyhead and Liverpool, stands on a considerable ascent about half a mile from the lighthouse. A palace of Caswallon Lawhir, who flourished about 433, stood on the same eminence as the signal station. A spring, called Ffynnon Eilian, was formerly a resort of pilgrims, and held in much superstitious veneration. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Eilian or Hilary, occupies the site of one erected in the 5th century, is Early English, in good condition, with a steeple, and contains a screen and stalls. An old chapel adjoins the church, measures 15 feet by 12, contains a wooden altar of the 15th century, and was the scene of an annual wake on the first Friday of August. There are Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels.

Llanellian, a parish in Denbighshire, on the coast, half a mile S of Colwyn station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5½ W by S of Abergele. It has a post office under Abergele (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Colwyn. Acreage, 3487; population, 441. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Eleri.

Llanellian, a village and a parish in Denbighshire, near the head of the vale of Clwyd, adjacent to the boundary with Merionethshire. The village lies one mile SE of Nantclwyd station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5½ miles S by W of Ruthin. It has a post office under Ruthin (R.S.O.); money order office, Ruthin; telegraph office, Nantclwyd railway station. Acreage of parish, 5223; population, 700. Nantclwyd Hall is a fine Jacobean mansion, enlarged in 1876 at a cost of £20,000. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Elidan, is ancient and good, and contains monuments of the Tbelwalls and the Kenricks. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanellieu, a parish in Brecknockshire, 2 miles E of Talgarth Junction station on the Cambrian and Midland railways. Post town, Talgarth (R.S.O.). Acreage, 5614; population, 82. Most of the surface is waste and mountain. Several old seats were here, but have been turned into farm-houses. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £90. Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is dedicated to St Ellyw, is ancient, and has been restored.

Llanellen, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village lies under Bloregne Mountain, on the river Usk and the Monmouthshire Canal, 2 miles S of Abergavenny. It has a post office under Abergavenny; money order and telegraph office, Abergavenny. The parish comprises 2527 acres; population, 811. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £180 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Helen, and is ancient.

Llanelltyd, a village and a parish in Merionethshire. The village stands on the river Mawddach, at the influx of the Wnion, amid magnificent scenery, overhanging by Cader Idris, 2 miles NW of Dolgelly, and has a post and money order office under Dolgelly; telegraph office, Dolgelly. There is a bridge of four arches across the Mawddach. The beauty of the scenery is enhanced by the near mass of Cader Idris, rearing its mighty head to the clouds, and sending down numerous offshoots clothed with wood to the edge of the water. The parish comprises 7935 acres of land, 66 of water, with 28 of adjacent tidal water, and 34 of foreshore; population, 386. Much of the surface is upland, and a considerable portion is barren. Copper ore is found, and supplies of peat are obtained. Cymmer Abbey, a ruined Cistercian abbey founded in the 12th century, is near the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £186. The church is dedicated to St Illtyd, and is ancient. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Llanelly, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the rivers Clydach and Usk, on the Brecen and Newport Canal, and adjacent to Monmouthshire, 3 miles SSE of Crickhowell. Two stations on the L. & N.W.R. are within the parish—Clydach and Gilwern. It includes a large portion of the town of Brynmawr and the villages of Clydach, Gilwern, Blackrock, and Cheltenham. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) at Brynmawr. Clydach and Gilwern have also post offices. Acreage, 5209; population of the civil parish, 7796; of the ecclesiastical, 3079. The surface includes much upland, some good scenery, and two waterfalls. The former, though mainly bleak moor and barren morass, and though at the beginning of the nineteenth century a sheep walk, is now occupied by a large population. The valley of the Clydach is partly a gorge, is flanked on both sides for a considerable distance by limestone rock about 500 feet thick, and exhibits highly picturesque features. The sides are occupied by quarries of limestone and mines of iron and coal. The coal, however, is now exhausted and the ironworks are closed. There is a flannel factory at Clydach. The chief of the two waterfalls is called Pwll-y-cwm, or "the pool of dogs," has worn some remarkable hollows in the rock, and, though not very high, is very picturesque. An aqueduct of the canal crosses the Clydach at a height of 80 feet above the stream. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £423. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is very ancient, the oldest bell in the tower being about 800 years old. It was restored in 1868. Brynmawr is a separate ecclesiastical parish. There are Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and also mission rooms at Blackrock, Llanelly Hill, and Gilwern, belonging to the parish. See **BYRNMAWR**.

Llanelly, a market-town, a seaport, a contributory parliamentary borough, the head of a poor-law union and county court district, and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The town stands on the river Burry, which forms the estuary of the Loughor, 11 miles NNW of Swansea, 16 W of Neath, 19 SE of Carmarthen, and 214 from London. It was only a village about 1813, but in consequence of its advantageous site near the sea for the outlet of a large portion of the South Wales coal-field, it has grown into a large, bustling, and prosperous seat of population and commerce. It is irregularly built, but is well paved and well drained, and is well supplied with water from waterworks in the town, a reservoir having been formed by banking up the river Lliedi. It has a head post office, and a branch post, money order, and telegraph office at Llanelly Docks, and stations on the South Wales section of the G.W.R., and at the terminus of the Llanelly and Vale of Towry branch of the same railway. There are extensive tin-plate, copper, iron, lead, and chemical works, a pottery, brick and tile works, saw and flour mills, breweries, maltings, and rope works. Several collieries are in the neighbourhood. A handsome new town-hall was erected in 1894-95 at a cost of £14,000. The Athenæum is a substantial stone building erected by public subscription and opened in 1857; a wing was subsequently added as a memorial to Mr R. T. Nevill. The Athenæum is partly occupied by the Mechanics' Institute, which has an extensive library, a reading-room, a geological museum, and a school of art, and partly by the Chamber of Commerce; there are also class-rooms and rooms for meetings, &c. A handsome stone building was erected in

1894 as a higher grade school, on ground adjoining the People's Park. The parish hall was built in 1887 in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The Morewood Memorial Building was erected in 1889 for the use of the workmen of the Morewood Tinplate Works. The market-place covers an area of 3 acres in the centre of the town. A third of it was covered in 1894-95 at a cost of £4000, and forms a very large hall. There are a custom-house, three banks, a workhouse, and an hospital. The parish church, in the centre of the town, is a fine old building with an embattled tower. All Saints' is a chapel of ease to it. St Paul's Church serves for a separate ecclesiastical parish, constituted in 1846, and was erected in 1857, and restored in 1879. St Peter's (enlarged in 1892), Christchurch, St John's, St Barnabas, and St David's are chapels of ease to St Paul's. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and two cemeteries. A chimney in connection with two copper works, 320 feet high, is a conspicuous object for miles around; it is the loftiest chimney in England or Wales, and is only exceeded in height by those of Glasgow. Markets are held on Thursdays and Saturdays, fairs are held on Holy Thursday, 30 Sept., and 1 Oct. Three weekly newspapers are published.

The harbour is protected by a breakwater, and has two wet and one dry dock. The Llanelly or New Dock is a floating dock capable of accommodating vessels of about 17 feet of water with entrance gates 31 feet wide. A short branch from the G.W.R. enables trucks to be brought alongside the vessels for loading or discharging. The Copper Works Dock is also a floating dock, and has railway communication with the New Dock. The Lead Works or Pemberton Dock is not now used. The Carmarthenshire Dock has a smooth paved or pitched bottom, enabling vessels to lie dry at low water; there is a good patent slip adjoining this dock, capable of taking up vessels of 500 tons register. Anthracite and steam coal are largely exported. Steamers ply regularly between Liverpool, Birkenhead, Cardiff, Newport, and this port. The chief imports are copper ore and grain, and the chief exports are coal, culm, copper cake, copper sheeting, tinplate, iron, and fire clay. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1894 was 30 (6300 tons). The entries and clearances average 1000 (160,000 tons) per annum. The customs revenue in 1893 was £3430.

Llanelly is a borough by prescription, but has no extant charter. It was formerly governed by a portreeve and burgesses, but is now governed by a rural district council of 18 members. It unites with Carmarthen in sending a member to Parliament. It is a seat of county courts and petty sessions. Population of the parliamentary borough, 24,307. The parish contains also Llwynhendy, Dafen, Felinfoel, Hengoed, and part of Glyn. Acreage, 17,594 of land and 98 of water, with 308 of adjacent tidal water and 1864 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 32,034; of the ecclesiastical, 10,713. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of St Paul's, 13,191. Dafen and Felinfoel form separate ecclesiastical parishes. Stradey Castle, Bryn-y-Caeraw Castle, Glyncoed, and the Dell are chief residences. An ancient camp, supposed to be British, is in the vicinity of the town. The head living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £201 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The living of St Paul's is a vicarage; net value, £300 with residence. Patrons, the Crown and the Bishop of St David's alternately.

Llanelwedd, a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Wye, at the boundary with Breconshire, half a mile NE of Builth. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1992; population of the civil parish, 298; of the ecclesiastical, 119. Llanelwedd Hall was an old seat of the Gwynnes. Wellfield is a seat of the Thomas family, has a beautifully wooded park on high ground above the Wye, and commands a fine view. Pencerrig House or Pen-y-Cerrig is another seat of the Thomas family, and has a fine lake in its grounds. There are remains of ancient camps. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £89 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Matthew, and is beautifully situated on the Wye.

Llanenddwyn, a parish in Merionethshire, on the coast, 5 miles N by W of Barmouth. It contains the village of Dyffryn, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and a station on the Cambrian railway. Acreage,

8348, with 210 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 921; of the ecclesiastical, 1232. Manganese is found and has been worked. Several Druidical remains are on the hills. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanddwynne, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £82 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Euddwyn, and is ancient. There are Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanengan, a parish in Carnarvonshire, at the SE extremity of the Lleyn Peninsula, between St Tudwalls Bay and Hell's Mouth Bay, 7 miles SW of Pwllheli. It contains the villages of Llanengan and Abersoch, the former of which has a post office under Pwllheli; money order and telegraph office, Abersoch. Acreage, 4048, with 271 of foreshore; population, 1286. Trwyn Cilan headland, between the two bays, shows interesting scenery, and other parts also are picturesque. The coast is swept by currents much dreaded by mariners, and the part of it on the E side of Porth Nigel or Hell's Mouth Bay was the scene of the shipwreck of the *Transit* in 1839. Three ancient camps and some other antiquities are within the parish. Two small islands, called St Tudwalls, lie off the E coast, and one of them has ruins of an ancient chapel. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £249 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Elision, occupies the site of one built in the 6th century, is a fine structure of the early part of the 16th century, has been restored, contains a very richly carved rood-screen, and has bells said to have been brought from Bardsey. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Llanerchaeron or **Llanerchayron**, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Ayrn, 2 miles SE of Aberayron and 12 NW of Lampeter. Post town, Aberayron (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1242; population, 173. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Dihewid, in the diocese of St David's.

Llanerch Derwen. See DERWEN LLANERCH.

Llanerchfydd, a township in Llanyawddwy parish, Merionethshire, 4 miles NE of Dinas Mawddwy.

Llanerchilla, a township in Llansaintffraid parish, Montgomeryshire, 4 miles ENE of Llanfyllin.

Llanerchrochwell, a township in Gulsfield parish, Montgomeryshire, within Welshpool borough.

Llanerchrugog. See RHOS LLANERCHRUGOG.

Llanerchydol, a township in Welshpool parish, Montgomeryshire, 1 mile W of Welshpool.

Llanerchymedd, a small market-town and a parish in Anglesey. The town stands near the source of the river Dulas, 6 miles S of Amlwch, 14 WNW of Beaumaris, and 15 ENE of Holyhead; consists chiefly of two streets crossing each other at right angles, is a seat of petty sessions, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R. and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) A weekly market is held on Wednesday; fairs are held monthly for horses and cattle except in December. The manufacture of snuff, in imitation of Lundyfoot, was formerly carried on; tanning, currying, ropemaking, and bootmaking are carried on to some extent. The parish contains 468 acres; population, 276. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1853, and includes portions of the parishes of Amlwch, Gwreod, Llechynfarwydd, and Rhodogeldio. Population, 1232. Llywydrth is the seat of the Lloyd family, and has beautifully wooded grounds in which is a famous rocking-stone, locally called Arthur's Quoit. The living is a rectory, united with the chapels of Gwreod and Rhodogeldio, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £177 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is ancient and has been restored, and has a tower with a deep embattled parapet. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels.

Llanerchymris, a township in Llansaintffraid parish, Montgomeryshire, 6½ miles E of Llanfyllin.

Llanerfyl, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The village stands on the river Banw, near the Sarn Sws Roman Way, 5½ miles NW by W of Llanfair Caereinion, and 10 SW of Llanfyllin, and has a post office under Welshpool; money order office, Llangadfan; telegraph office, Llanfair Caereinion. The parish contains 15,051 acres of land and 124 of water; population of the civil parish, 668; of the ecclesiastical, 637. Neuadd Wen was the seat of Meredydd ap Cyuan, and Llyssin was the seat of the Herberts. Much

of the surface is bleak upland. Traces exist of copper ore. An ancient circular rampart enclosing an area of about 70 yards overlooks the village, another ancient fortification is at Moelldol-wya, and numerous barrows are on the hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £305 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St Erfyl, and is Early English. A stone with a very old inscription and a well formerly reputed holy are near the church. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanegrad, a village and a parish in Anglesey, near Red Wharf Bay, 4 miles NNW of Pentreath, and 5 E of Llanerchymedd. Post town, Pentreath, under Menai Bridge (R.S.O.) Acreage of the civil parish, 2826; population, 285; of the ecclesiastical, 719. There is an ancient manor-house with a park and a curious Tudor pigeon-house. Pardon is a chief residence. Limestone and marble are found. Roderic Mawr obtained a victory here in 803 over the Danes. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanallgo, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £116 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Engrad, and has been restored.

Llanfabon, a parish in Glamorgan, on the rivers Taff and Rhymney, near the Merthyr Tydfil Canal and the boundary with Monmouthshire, 2 miles SW of Llancaiach station on the G.W. and Rhymney Joint railway, and 5 miles NNE of Pontypridd. It contains the village of Nelson, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Treharris (R.S.O.) Acreage, 5400; population of the civil parish, 3057; of the ecclesiastical, 2753. The surface is hilly. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £128 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Mabon, and was rebuilt in 1848. There are chapels of ease at St Cywoon and Nelson. Ystrad Mynach, which is partly in this parish, was formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1890. There are Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanfachreth, a village and a parish in Anglesey. The village stands on the river Alaw, near Holyhead Bay, 3 miles N of Valley station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 E of Holyhead, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Valley (R.S.O.) The parish comprises 1556 acres, with 57 of adjacent tidal water and 680 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 450; of the ecclesiastical, 1074. Much of the land is under cultivation. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacies of Llanyghenedd and Llanfagael, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £283 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Macreth, and was rebuilt in 1878. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanfachreth, a village and a parish in Merionethshire. The village stands on the river Mawddach, at the N foot of Moel Offrwm, 2 miles NNW of Pont Newydd station on the G.W.R., and 3½ NNE of Dolgelly. It has a post office under Dolgelly; money order and telegraph office, Dolgelly. The parish comprises 17,651 acres of land and 115 of water; population, 865. Nannau is a modern mansion, the seat of the Vaughan family, succeeded an ancient edifice which was the residence of Howel Sele, the cousin and foe of Owen Glendower, and stands in a very large park extending several miles up the Bala Road and to the foot of Moel Offrwm. A spot, now occupied by a sun-dial, within the park, was the site of an ancient oak 27 feet in girth, popularly regarded as the haunt of evil spirits, and destroyed by lightning in 1813. The death of Howel Sele at the hand of Owen Glendower occurred in the vicinity of that spot, and his body was hid in a hollow of the tree and not discovered for upwards of forty years. The place is still viewed by the country people with superstitious dread, and it was selected by Lord Lytton as the scene of his romance of Arthur:—

"Of evil fame was Nannau's antique tree,
Yet yielded the hollow oak of demonie."

Moel Offrwm (1328 feet) commands a magnificent view, similar to that from Cader Idris, and is crowned with a strong ancient fortification, surrounded by a stone rampart, having two entrances protected by outworks, and containing traces of cyttan. Moel Cynwch is another height, Llyn

Cynwch is a preserved lake, and the Precipice Walk is a charming path on the way from Moel Cynwch to the Mawddach. Much of the land is waste upland and hill pasture. Copper ore has been worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £319 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1873. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanfaelog, a village and a parish in Anglesey. The village stands near the coast, 1 mile NW of Ty Croes station on the L. & N.W.R., and 3 miles NNW of Aberffraw. It has a post and money order office under Ty Croes (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Ty Croes. The parish comprises 2160 acres of land and 75 of water, with 5 of adjacent tidal water and 250 of foreshore; population, 718. There are two cromlechs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbeulan, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Maelog, is a modern structure, and occupies the site of one built in the 7th century. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanfaelrhys, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire, at the extremity of the Llyn Peninsula, under Mynydd Rhiw, adjacent to Hell's Mouth Bay, 12 miles SW of Pwllheli, and 3 ENE of Aberdaron. Post town, Aberdaron, under Pwllheli. The parish, for civil purposes, is united with that of Rhiw. Acreage of the united parish, 3240; population, 490. There are manganese mines. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Aberdaron, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Maelrhys.

Llanfaenor. See LLANGATTOCK VIBON AVEL.

Llanfaenor or **Llanvanos**, a chapelry in Llangattock-Vibon-Avel parish, Monmouthshire, 6½ miles NW of Monmouth. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, in the diocese of Llandaff.

Llanfaes or **Llanvases**, a parish in Anglesey on Beaumaris Bay, and partly within Beaumaris borough, 1 mile N of Beaumaris, and 6 NE of Menai Bridge station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Beaumaris (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1638; population of the civil parish, 229; of the ecclesiastical, 494. **BARON HILL** is the seat of the Bulkeley family. The Friars, another seat of the family, took its name from a Franciscan priory, founded in 1287 by Llewellyn the Great to the memory of his wife Joan. The priory was refounded by Edward III., suffered great damage in the wars of Owen Glendower, and was given at the dissolution to the Whytes. Four monuments anciently in it were carried off to Beaumaris, Llanbeblig, Llandegai, and Penmyrdd, and a stone coffin, said to have been that of the Princess Joan, was used for upwards of 200 years as a horse trough, and was removed to Baron Hill in 1808. Heollys, situated on wooded banks above the church, is the seat of the Hampton family, and has an ancient bedstead which belonged to Owen Tudor. A sanguinary battle was fought within Llanfaes parish between the Welsh and the Saxons under Egbert, and it probably gave rise to the name Llanfaes as a corruption of Llanmaes, which may be taken to signify "the meeting-place of the battlefield." The coast is suffering some abrasion by the sea, and skulls and bones are occasionally washed out from a portion of it and are supposed to be relics of the battle. The living is a perpetual curacy, united with Peammon, in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £195 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1845, is in the Decorated English style, has a broach spire, and contains armorial bearings of the Whytes.

Llanfaethly or **Llanfaethlu**, a parish in Anglesey, on Holyhead Bay, 5 miles N of Valley station on the L. & N.W.R., and 9 NE of Holyhead. It has a post and telegraph office under Valley (R.S.O.); money order office, Rhwydau. Acreage, 2471, with 143 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 379; of the ecclesiastical, 578. A station of the Holyhead and Liverpool semaphore telegraph line was here. It is supposed to have been known at a very early period by the Romans, as there are several Roman names of places in the parish. A piece of copper ore weighing 54 lbs. was found in 1757 stamped with the Roman letter L. Carreglwyd is the ancient family mansion of the Griffiths, by whom it was occupied for several centuries. Some very ancient graves, covered with rough stones, have been discovered at Henshop, and at Bryn Naeithlu there has been unearthed an ancient

LLANFAGLAN

Druidical circular ruin about a yard in diameter. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanfwrog, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Maethlu. A portion of the church, which was enlarged in 1876 by the addition of a handsome little chancel, is very old, having been restored in 1618 by the Griffiths, while the font bears the date of 1640, and some of the oak carved work near the altar that of 1635. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Baptist chapels. With the exception of the grounds of Carreglwyd the parish is very bare, but the air is bracing, the climate salubrious, and the seashore affords excellent bathing.

Llanfaglan, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire, on the Menai Strait, 2 miles SW by S of Carnarvon. Post town, Carnarvon. Acreage, 1107, with 24 of adjacent tidal water and 180 of foreshore; population, 223. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanwnda, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Baglan, and is modern. The old parish church is used principally for burials.

Llanfair, a Welsh name signifying "Mary Church," and applied to places where there was or is a church dedicated to St Mary.

Llanfair, a railway station in Anglesey, on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R., near Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll village, between the Britannia Bridge and the Gaerwen Junction.

Llanfair or Llanfair-by-Harlech, a parish in Merionethshire, on the coast, 1 mile S of Harlech, with stations at Llanbedr and Pensarn on the Cambrian railway. Post town, Harlech (R.S.O.). Acreage, 5179; population, 412. The seaward views are very fine, and that toward Harlech is one of the most beautiful in Wales. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £123 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. Edmund Prys, who translated the Psalms into Welsh, was a native. The E window of the church was erected in his memory. Llanfair is becoming increasingly popular on account of its proximity to the sea, and by reason of its varied walks and scenery and its exceptionally safe and fine sandy beach.

Llanfair, Brecknockshire. See **BUILT**.

Llanfairarybryn, a parish in Carmarthenshire. The parish lies on the Sarn Helen Way, on the rivers Bran and Towy, at the S end of Cilicwm Forest, 1 mile N of Llandovery. Post town, Llandovery (R.S.O.). Acreage, 22,915 of land and 76 of water; population of the civil parish, 1157; of the ecclesiastical, 736. The former parish church is on the site of a Roman station, and is now used as a chapel of ease to Llandovery, another church having been built. The name Llanfairarybryn signifies "Mary's Church on the hill." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £219 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's.

Llanfair Caereinion, a small market-town and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The town stands on the river Banwy, 8 miles WSW of Welshpool, and 10 N of Newtown; takes the latter part of its name from the ancient British camp of Castell Caereinion, about 4 miles to the E; is neatly built and picturesquely situated; forms a good centre for anglers; is a seat of petty sessions, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Welshpool. The church is Early English, contains the effigies of a knight, and was nearly all rebuilt in 1868. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs are held on the first Thursday and Friday in the month. There are woollen factories and corn mills, and tanning, currying, and malting are carried on. There are reading-rooms, a bank, and Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. The parish comprises 16,545 acres of land and 140 of water; population of the civil parish, 2019; of the ecclesiastical, 1906. The surface is undulating, and rises toward the S into small hills. A Roman way traversed the parish, and numerous Roman coins and other relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £219 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph.

Llanfair Clydogau, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Teifi, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Lampeter. It has a post office, called Llanfair, under Lampeter (R.S.O.); money order and

LLANFAIR-NANT-Y-GOF

telegraph office, Lampeter. Acreage, 4487; population, 512. The manors belong to the Earl of Lisburne and the Joneses. Lead mines in the neighbourhood have yielded a large quantity of silver. Copper ore is also found. The Teifi is crossed by a bridge here. Standing stones, cairns, and ancient camps abound in this parish, and in the neighbourhood one of Cellan; and indications exist of a junction with the Sarn Helen Roman Way. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's, held in conjunction with Llangybi; gross value, £156. There is a modern church.

Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, a parish in Denbighshire, on the upper part of the river Clwyd, 2 miles SE of Ruthin. It has a post office under Ruthin (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Ruthin. Acreage, 7480; population, 962. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Bangor. An ancient camp, called Y Caern, occupies about 7 acres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £143 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is Later English, has some stained glass windows, and contains some old monuments.

Llanfairfechan, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The village stands on the coast, under Penmaen Mawr, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles E by N of Bangor; is a pleasant watering-place, and has a station on the Holyhead and Chester branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). The parish comprises 4425 acres of land and 1237 of water, including 1194 of foreshore; population, 2407. Penmaen Mawr rises to the altitude of 1553 feet. Bryn-y-Neuadd is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £171 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The parochial church is good, and there is a chapel of ease for service in English. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanfair-in-Bualt. See **BUILT**.

Llanfair-is-Gaer, a parish in Carnarvonshire, on the Menai Strait, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NE by N of Carnarvon. It has stations at Griffith's Crossing and Port Dinorwic on the Bangor and Carnarvon branch of the L. & N.W.R. It contains the village of Brynffynon and the seaport village of Port Dinorwic, the latter of which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bangor. Acreage, 1489; population of the civil parish, 1533; of the ecclesiastical, 2512. Plas Llanfair is a chief residence. Port Dinorwic is a shipping place for slates from the Snowdonian quarries. A Roman camp was on the coast, immediately above the site of the church, and hence the name Llanfair-is-Gaer, which signifies "Mary Church under a fort." Agricola crossed hence to Anglesey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £177 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1865: is in the Early English style, of local stone, faced with Newry granite and with Wrexham stone; comprises nave, transept, and chancel, with vestry and bell-turret, and has a memorial E window. There are Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanfair-juxta-Harlech. See **LLANFAIR**, Merionethshire.

Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf, a parish, with a village, in Anglesey, on Benllech Bay, a rising watering-place, 5 miles E of Llanerchymedd, and 7 WNW of Bannar. Post town, Penrhaeth. Acreage, 1963; population, 744. Coloured marbles and mill-stones are quarried. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanddyfaun, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is good. The churchyard contains a mutilated ancient cross, and a modern *carnewid* or artificial cairn. Goronwy Owen, the Welsh bard and linguist, was a native.

Llanfair-Nant-Gwyn, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the river Nevern, 2 miles N of Crymmych Arms station on the Whitland and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R., and 6 S of Cardigan. Post town, Llanfionos. Acreage, 1694; population, 191. Quartzose rock abounds in the valley, and hence the name Nant Gwyn, signifying "the White Vale." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £100. The church is good.

Llanfair-Nant-y-Gof, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the river Gwyne, 3 miles S by E of Fishguard, and 10 NW by N of Charlestown Road station on the G.W.R. Post town, Fishguard (R.S.O.). Acreage, 2620; population, 172. The

living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Letterston, in the diocese of St David's.

Llanfair Orllwyn, a parish in Cardiganshire, near the river Teifi at the boundary with Carmarthenshire, 4 miles E by N of Newcastle Emlyn. Post town, Newcastle Emlyn, under Llandysill. Acreage, 1756; population, 469. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £121. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is good.

Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, a village and a parish in Anglesey. The village stands near the Menai Strait, 5 miles SW of Beaumaris, 4 W of Bangor, and near the Britannia Tubular Bridge; takes the latter part of its name, signifying "raging pool," from the Swilly rocks whirlpool in the strait; and has a station, of the name of Llanfair, on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll (R.S.O.) The parish comprises 844 acres; population, 961. Plas Newydd, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, also is adjacent. Craig-y-Ddiwas, a rocky eminence 260 feet high, commands a very rich panoramic view; was formerly crowned with an ancient camp, and is now surmounted by a column 100 feet high, commemorative of the military career of the Marquis of Anglesey, and bearing aloft a colossal bronze statue by Noble, set up in 1860. Building stone is quarried and shipped. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llandysilio, in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £176 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is chiefly modern, retains a portion of an old church, with a remarkable apse, and has a fine broach spire. The churchyard contains an obelisk to the memory of the workmen who were killed during the construction of the Menai Bridge.

Llanfair Talhaiarn, a village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village stands on the river Elwy, opposite the wooded park of Garthwin, amid beautiful scenery, 6 miles SSW of Abergele station on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R., and 8½ WNW of Denbigh, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Abergele (R.S.O.) The parish includes the townships of Barog, Botrea, Brycedd, Brodrachwyn, Bont, Cornwall, Drebach, Melai, Pysyllgoed, Talhaiarn, Trebarog, Cilie, Cynnant, and Garthwin. Acreage, 11,239; population, 1044. Garthwin is a chief residence. A moated seat of Hedd Mwlwynog, a prince of one of the ancient Welsh tribes, was within the parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £243 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is good, and contains monuments of the Wynne family. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanfair-Trei-Lygen, a parish in Cardiganshire, near the river Teifi, at the boundary with Carmarthenshire, 5 miles NE by N of Newcastle Emlyn. Post town, Newcastle Emlyn. Acreage, 650; population, 71. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llandyfrigi, in the diocese of St David's.

Llanfair-yn-Eubwll, a parish in Anglesey, on the strait opposite Holy Island, near Valley station on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R., 5 miles SE of Holyhead. Post town, Holyhead. Acreage, 1025 of land and 208 of water, including 175 of foreshore; population, 296. Two pools are near the church, and give rise to the name *Yn Eubwll*. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rhoscolyn, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is Early Perpendicular, and good.

Llanfair-yng-hornwy, a parish in Anglesey, near Camlyn Bay, 10 miles NW of Llanerchymedd, and 14 NE by N of Holyhead. It has a post office under Valley (R.S.O.); money order office, Rhydwen; telegraph office, Llanfaethlu. Acreage, 2277; population of the civil parish, 271; of the ecclesiastical, 402. Very antique, asbestos, and soapstone are found. The living is a rectory, with Llanrhydyrys annexed, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £307 with residence. The church has traces of Norman work, and contains monuments of the Williams family.

Llanfallteg, a parish in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, on the river Taff, 4 miles NE by N of Narberth. It has a station on the Whitland and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R., and a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Clynderwen. It is divided into East Llanfallteg, in Carmarthenshire; acreage, 1381; population, 316; and West Llanfallteg, in Pembrokeshire; acreage, 489; population, 61.

The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £137. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Malleg, and is good.

Llanfaredo or Llanvareth, a parish in Radnorshire, on the rivers Vareth and Wye, 2 miles E of Builth. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.) Acreage, 2251; population, 149. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Aberdew, in the diocese of St David's. The church is ancient. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanfchain, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The village stands on the river Cain, 3½ miles E of Llanfyllin, and has a station on the Llanfyllin branch of the Cambrian railway, and a post office under Oswestry; money order and telegraph office, Llanfchainfrid. The parish contains the townships of Bodynfoel, Trellan Issa, Trellan Ucha, Tre Lys, and Ystyngynnon. Acreage, 4526; population of the civil parish, 619; of the ecclesiastical, 564. Bodynfoel House is the chief residence. There are ancient British camps and a reputed holy well. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £402 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. There are Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodist chapels.

Llanfchain, a township in Tregynon parish, Montgomeryshire, 4 miles N of Newtown.

Llanfchain, Brecknockshire. See LLANAFAN FECHAN. **Llanfcellh**, a village and a parish in Anglesey. The village stands near the coast, 5 miles WSW of Amlwch, and 5½ NW by N of Llanerchymedd; was once a market-town, and now has a post and money order office under Rhosgoch (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Cmmaes. Fairs are held on 13 May, 15 Aug, 5 and 25 Nov. The parish contains also the village of Tregle, and comprises 5581 acres; population of the civil parish, 935; of the ecclesiastical, 938. Very antique is quarried and soapstone is found. Some of the inhabitants are employed also in the Parys copper mines. There are a broken cromlech and several *meini-hirion*. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £318. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Mechell, and is Later English. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanfedw, a hamlet in Michaelstone-y-Vedw parish, Monmouthshire, 6 miles SW of Newport.

Llanferras, a village and a parish in Denbighshire, on the river Alyn, 4 miles SW of Mold, and 5½ ENE of Ruthin. There is a post office under Mold; money order and telegraph office, Mold. Acreage, 3867; population, 560. Lead mines have been largely worked. The summit of a hill-range, to the S of the village, commands a fine view of the vale of the Alyn Clwyd and of the town of Ruthin. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; commuted value, £325. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Berres, and has been beautifully restored. There are Wesleyan and Calvinistic chapels.

Llanfinnan, a parish in Anglesey, 2 miles ESE of Llanfegai. Post town, Llanfegai (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1281; population, 119. Plas Penmynydd is a house of the 14th century, and was the birthplace of Owen Tudor, who married Catherine of France, the widow of Henry V. Limestone is worked. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanfihangel Escefflog, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Finnan, stands in a very picturesque situation, and is modern.

Llanflewlyn, a parish in Anglesey, 4 miles W of Rhosgoch station on the L. & N.W.R., 6 NW of Llanerchymedd, and 8 NE of Holyhead. Post town, Rhosgoch (R.S.O.); money order office, Llanfcellh; telegraph office, Llanfaethlu. Acreage, 1276; population, 86. Some Roman antiquities have been found, and there are traces of ancient camps. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanrhyddlad, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Flewyn, and is very ancient.

Llanfgeail or Llanfugail, a parish in Anglesey, on the river Alaw, 3½ miles NE by N of Valley station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5½ E of Holyhead. Post town, Holyhead. Acreage, 497; population, 119. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfachreth, in the diocese of Bangor.

Llanfigan or Llanisgan, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the Brecon Canal, near the river Usk, 2½ miles NW of Taly-

bont station on the Brecon and Merthyr railway, and 4½ SE of Brecon. It contains the hamlets of Aber, Pencelli, and part of Talybont. Post town, Brecon. Acreage, 9943; population, 478. A castle of the Mortimers was here. Gilestone was held by the Pierrepoints. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £283 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Meugan. The churchyard contains several yew trees, one of which is 32 feet in girth.

Llanfihangel, a Welsh word signifying "Michael Church," and applied to places where a church was or is dedicated to St Michael. It is equivalent to the Scotch Kirkmichael.

Llanfihangel, a railway station in Cardiganshire, on the Aberystwyth branch of the Cambrian railway, in Llanfihangel-Genen'r-Glyn parish, 6 miles NNE of Aberystwyth. There is a post office under Borth (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Borth.

Llanfihangel or Llanfihangel - Ynghwfa, a parish in Montgomeryshire, on the Caerswys Roman Way, 5 miles SW by W of Llanfyllin. It contains a village of its own name, is cut into two divisions, lower and upper, and includes the townships of Cefnleisio, Cadwfa, Dolwar, Fachwen, Farchwel, Fynnon Arthur, Garthucha, Halfen, Llaethbwch, Llwydiarth, Nanty Candy, and Rhiwlas. It has a post office under Oswestry; money order and telegraph office, Llanfyllin. Acreage, 10,831; population of the civil parish, 767; of the ecclesiastical, 446. The surface is hilly and much of the land is enclosed. The parish was formerly part of Gwafa, within the principality of Powysland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £265 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The ecclesiastical parishes of Llwydiarth and Pont Dolanog are partly in this parish. There is a Congregational chapel.

Llanfihangel Aberthych, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy, near Golden Grove station on the Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction branch of the L. & N.W.R., and 3 miles SW by W of Llandilo. It contains the hamlets of Llan, Berrach, Bryngwyn, Calliver, Cathargoed, Cathilas, Cilygermaut, and Glynn, and its post town is Llandilo (R.S.O.). Acreage, 6149; population of the civil parish, 886; of the ecclesiastical, 832. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. Dryslwyn Castle, Dynevor Castle, Golden Grove, and Grongar Hill are in the neighbourhood. Good limestone is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £225 with residence. Patron, Earl Cawdor. The church was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott.

Llanfihangel Abercowin, a parish in Carmarthenshire. There was formerly a village, but it has become extinct. It stood on the river Taff, at the influx of the Cowyn, 2 miles N of Laugharne, and 3 SSE of St Clears station on the G.W.R. The parish contains the villages of Pentre and Banky-felin, and its post town is St Clears. Acreage, 5811; population of the civil parish, 810; of the ecclesiastical, 805. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. Five rudely sculptured stones, called the Pilgrims' stones, are in the churchyard. There are two Calvinistic Methodist and a Baptist chapel in the parish.

Llanfihangel Abergwessin, a parish, with a small village, in Breconshire, on the river Yfion, at the influx of the Gwessin, 12 miles W by N of Bulth. Post town, Garth (R.S.O.). Acreage, 11,611; population, 269. Llwyn Madoc is the chief residence. Most of the land is moorland and mountainous. The living is a vicarage, united with Llanddewi Abergwessin, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £223 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church was built in 1871, and is in the Early English style, cruciform, with a massive tower; there are some fine old yew trees in the churchyard. There are Congregational and Baptist chapels.

Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Cardiganshire, 3 miles N of Pencader station on the Manchester and Milford railway, and the Carmarthen and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R., 3 E of Llandysil, and 12 E of Newcastle Emlyn, and has a bridge. It has a post office (R.S.O.); money order office, Pencader; telegraph office, Llandysil. Fairs are held on 1 Jan., 12 May, and 10 Oct. The parish contains also the hamlets of Blaenau,

Cwmarles, Gwyddil, Gwyddgrug, Pencader, and Vro. Acreage, 16,602; population, 2058. Hywel was defeated here in 1039 by Gruffydd ab Ilewelyn, and Henry II. received here in 1162 the submission of Rhys ab Gruffydd. There are some barrows. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £179 with residence. The church commands a fine view.

Llanfihangel Bachellaeth, a parish in Carnarvonshire, in the Llyn Peninsula, under Carn Fadryn, 5 miles W by S of Pwllheli, and 4 S by E of Nevyn. Post town, Pwllheli. Bryn Celyn is the chief residence. The parish includes part of the village of Rhydydelfydd, and has a parish council. Acreage, 3076; population, 287. Carn Fadryn has an altitude of 1221 feet. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbedrog, in the diocese of Bangor.

Llanfihangel-Bryn-Pabuan, a parish in Breconshire, on the river Wye, 1 mile SW of Newbridge-on-Wye station on the Cambrian railway, and 5½ miles NW of Builth. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.). Acreage, 4391; population, 190. Parc-ar-Irton is an old seat of the Lloyds. A mineral spring with a small pump-room is near. Good trout-fishing is got in the rivers. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanafan-fawr, in the diocese of St David's. The church is ancient. There is a Baptist chapel.

Llanfihangel Cilfargen, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Dulas, an affluent of the river Towy, 5 miles WNW of Llandilo. Post town, Llandilo (R.S.O.). Acreage, 525; population, 41. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £110. Patron, Earl Cawdor.

Llanfihangel Cruorney. See LLANFIHANGEL CRU-CORNEY.

Llanfihangel Cwmdu. See CWMUDU.

Llanfihangel-Din-Sylwy, a parish in Anglesey, on the coast, 4 miles N by W of Beaumaris, and 8½ NNE of Llanfair station on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R. It includes part of Beaumaris borough. Post town, Beaumaris (R.S.O.). Acreage, 759; population, 43. Limestone is quarried. There is an ancient British camp, called Dinas Sylwy or Bwrdd Arthur (Arthur's Table), and coins of Nero and Vespasian have been found. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llangod, in the diocese of Bangor.

Llanfihangel Eiseflog or Llanfihangel-Pentre-Berw, a parish in Anglesey, on the river Cefni, 2 miles SE of Llangefni. It contains the village of Gaerwen, which has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Llanfairpwll. Acreage, 2985; population of the civil parish, 834; of the ecclesiastical, 953. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanfannin, in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £360 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is ancient. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanfihangel Fach. See LLANFIHANGEL HELYGEN.

Llanfihangel Fechan, a township and a chapelry in Llandefaillog-fach civil parish, Breconshire, on the river Honddu, 5 miles N of Brecon. Post town, Brecon. Acreage, 3095; population, 139. Castell Madoc belonged to the Powells, passed to the Prices, and commands a fine view. A bridge spans the Honddu, and an ancient British camp is at Alltarnog. The living is united with the rectory of Garthbreny, in the diocese of St David's. The church, which was restored in 1864, contains monuments of the Powells and Watkins.

Llanfihangel-Genen'r-Glyn, a parish and a village in Cardiganshire, on the coast, on the Sarn Helen Way, 6 miles NNE of Aberystwyth. It has a station called Llanfihangel on the Aberystwyth branch of the Cambrian railway, and a post office of the same name under Borth (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Borth. Population, 2683. On the hill above the village is a perfect circular earthwork called Castell Gwalter. A cromlech called Bedd Taliesin is on Pen-Sarn-Ddu and there are many other Druidical remains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is Later English, cruciform, and good.

Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyrr, a parish in Denbighshire, on the river Alwen, 8 miles NW of Corwen. It has a post office under Corwen; money order and telegraph office,

Cerrig-y-Druidion. Acreage, 4968; population of the civil parish, 395; of the ecclesiastical, 383. Most of the surface is hill and pasture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £118 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The name Glyn Myfyr or Glyn Myvyr, signifies "the vale of meditation."

Llanfihangel Gobion. See LLANFIHANGEL-NIGH-USK.

Llanfihangel Helygen or Llanfihangel Fach, a parish in Radnorshire, on the rivers Ithon and Dulais, 4 miles W of Penybont, and 5½ SE by S of Rhayader. Post town, Rhayader (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1469; population, 71. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llanyre, in the diocese of St David's.

Llanfihangel Lantarnam. See LLANFIHANGEL LANTARNAM.

Llanfihangel Nant-Bran or Llanvihangel Nant-Bran, a village and a parish in Brecknockshire. The village lies on the river Bran, an affluent of the Usk, 8 miles NW by W of Brecon. It has a post office under Sennybridge (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Sennybridge. The parish comprises 8940 acres; population, 317. The living is a vicarage, united with that of Llandilofane, in the diocese of St David's; joint net value, £180. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanfihangel Nant-Melan or Llanvihangel Nant-mellan, a township and a parish in Radnorshire. The township lies 3 miles SW of New Radnor. Acreage, 8644; population, 145. The parish includes the township of Tre-wern and Gwythila. Post town, New Radnor, under King-ton; telegraph office, Kington. Acreage, 11,040; population, 253. A waterfall, called Water Break-it's-Neck, makes a leap of 70 feet. There is an ancient British camp. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £161. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in the Norman style, stands on a hill-slope, and is surrounded by old yew trees.

Llanfihangel-near-Roggiet. See LLANFIHANGEL ROGGIET.

Llanfihangel-nigh-Usk. See LLANFIHANGEL-NIGH-USK.

Llanfihangel Penbedw, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 4 miles S of Cardigan. Post town, Cardigan. Acreage, 2454; population, 320. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £70. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

Llanfihangel-Pentre-Berw. See LLANFIHANGEL ESCRIBTOG.

Llanfihangel-Pont-y-Moile. See LLANFIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE.

Llanfihangel-Rhos-y-Corn, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on an affluent of the river Cothi, 10 miles NW of Llandilo. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Naughtaredig (R.S.O.) Acreage, 8845; population, 532. Most of the land is hill and mountain. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £130. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is good.

Llanfihangel Rhydithon, a parish in Radnorshire, lying between the river Aran and Radnor Forest, a mountain 2166 feet above the level of the sea, 3 miles NE of Penybont, and 10 from Knighton and Presteigne. Post town, Dolau (R.S.O.) Acreage, 5948; population, 319. Radnor Forest affords beautiful walks and rides. From its heights the magnificent scenery of Radnorshire can be seen at its best. The name "Forest" is in Welsh *Fforest*, "an impassable place" beyond cities and cultivated lands. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llaudeu Ystradennu, in the diocese of St David's. The church was restored in 1891, and has a fine peal of bells.

Llanfihangel-Tal-y-Llyn, a village and a parish in Brecknockshire. The village lies near Llyn Safadann and Talyllyn Junction station on the Cambrian, the Brecon and Merthyr, and Midland railways, 5 miles E of Brecon. It has a post and money order office under Bwlch (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Brecon. The parish comprises 1246 acres; population of the civil parish, 237; of the ecclesiastical district, 339. The manor belonged to Bernard Newmarch. Llyn Safadann is about 2 miles long and 1 mile wide, and affords good fishing in perch, pike, and other fish. The name Tal-y-Llyn signifies "the head of the lake." The living is a rectory, with Llan-

ywern annexed, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £197. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1873. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanfihangel-Tor-y-Mynydd. See LLANFIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD.

Llanfihangel-Tre-r-Beirdd, a village and a parish in Anglesey. The village stands 2 miles E of Llanerchymedd, was a favourite retreat of the Welsh bards, and took from that circumstance the latter part of its name. Post town, Llanerchymedd (R.S.O.) The parish comprises 1620 acres; population, 278. A cromlech, with a table-stone 10 feet long and 8 broad, is on Bodafon Hill. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfrydyd, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is Perpendicular English and single-aisled. An ancient cross is in the churchyard. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanfihangel-Uwch-Gwili, a chapelry in Abergwili parish, Carmarthenshire, 5½ miles ENE of Carmarthen. Post town, Abergwili (R.S.O.) The living is annexed to the vicarage of Abergwili, in the diocese of St David's.

Llanfihangel-y-Beguildy or Beguildy, a village and a parish in Radnorshire. The village, called Beguildy, lies on the river Teme, 8 miles NW of Knighton. The parish, called Llanfihangel-y-Beguildy, consists of the townships of Church, Pennant, Craig-y-byther, and Medwalleth. Acreage, 16,737; population, 907. Post town, Knighton. The surface is hilly, and there are extensive sheep walks and moorlands on the hill tops. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £400 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church of St Michael is about 700 years old and is in ruins. St Peter's is also ancient, but the chancel has been rebuilt at a cost of £500. There are also Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn or Llanfihangel-y-Croyddyn, a village, two townships, and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Ystwyth, 3 miles NE of Llanilar station on the Manchester and Milford railway, and 7½ SE by E of Abergystwyth, and has a post office under Abergystwyth; money order office, Crosswood; telegraph office, Llanilar. The townships are Lower and Upper Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn. Acreage of Lower Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, 6638; population, 673. Acreage of Upper Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, 16,623; population, 1126. The parish consists of the two townships, and it includes the chapelry of Eglwys Newydd, which is conterminous with Upper Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, and has been separately noticed. The living is a vicarage, with Llantrisant annexed, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £114 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. There are two Calvinistic chapels, with two small branch chapels, and two Wesleyan chapels in the parish.

Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn, a parish in Anglesey, near Cymmeran Bay, 1½ mile SW of Valley station on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R., and 5½ miles SE of Holyhead. Post town, Holyhead. Acreage, 1637 of land, 189 of water, 3 of tidal water, and 128 of foreshore; population, 168. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rhoscolly, in the diocese of Bangor.

Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, an extensive ecclesiastical parish, now united as a civil parish with the parishes of Dolbenmaen and Penmorfa, Carmarthenshire, under Meol Hebog, 4 miles NW by N of Tremadoc. Post town, Garn Dolbenmaen (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Criccieth. Brynkr is a chief residence. Meol Hebog has an altitude of 2579 feet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £138. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. There are three Calvinistic Methodist chapels in the parish.

Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, a parish in Merionethshire, on the river Dysynni, under Cader Idris, 5 miles SE of Bann-moth and 7 NE of Towyn. It contains the townships of Llanllwydan, Maestrefnant, and Uwchygarrag, and part of Cedris, and its post town is Towyn (R.S.O.) Acreage, 10,240; population of the civil parish, 648; of the ecclesiastical, 722. On a hill are the scanty remains of Castell-y-Bere, an ancient castle, said to have been one of the largest in Wales. It was visited by Edward I. The living is a rectory, with Abergynolwyn annexed, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £250. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church

contains a Norman font, and is good. It has also a rare specimen of a leper's window.

Llanfihangel Ysceviog. See LLANFIHANGEL YSCEIVIOG.

Llanfihangel-ystern-Llewern. See LLANFIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN.

Llanfihangel Ystrad, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands near the river Ayron, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Aberayron, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Lampeter. The parish contains also the village of Capel, and its post town is Lampeter (R.S.O.) Acreage, 7649; population, 976. Remains of a Runic pillar are at Maes Mynach. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £149. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1893. A mission church was opened at Capel Cegin in 1894.

Llanfihangel-y-Traethau, a parish in Merionethshire, on the coast, at the mouth of the river Dwyryd, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Harlech. Post town, Harlech. Acreage, 5115 of land, 40 of water, 350 of tidal water, and 2632 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 2759; of the ecclesiastical, 1002. A battle was fought in 1073 at Bron-yr-Erw between Trehaer-ab-Caradoc and Gruffydd-ab-Cynan. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Llandecwyn, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £141. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church occupies a pleasant site, and succeeded one which was founded in the time of King Edgar. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and the Festiniog Workhouse.

Llanfillo, **Llanfilo**, or **Llanvillo**, a parish in Brecknockshire, on an affluent of the river Wye, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Talgarth, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Brecon. It has a post office, of the name of Llanfillo, under Talgarth (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Talgarth. Acreage, 2731; population of the civil parish, 205; of the ecclesiastical, 241. An ancient British camp is at Alltfillo. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llandefaisiog-Tre-Graig, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £271 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Millburg.

Llanfoist, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands adjacent to the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal, under Bloregne Mountain, and near the river Usk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Abergavenny; commands a charming view of Abergavenny and of the Skyrdd and Sugarloaf Mountains; and has a post office under Abergavenny; money order and telegraph office, Abergavenny. The parish comprises 3260 acres; population of the civil parish, 1541; of the ecclesiastical, 443. Llanfoist House is a chief residence. There are stone quarries and a brewery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Abergavenny. The church is dedicated to St Faith, and is ancient. A part of the parish is included in the ecclesiastical parish of Bineavon.

Llanfior or **Llanfawr**, a village and a parish in Merionethshire. The village stands on the river Dee, near its efflux from Bala Lake, 1 mile NE of Bala. Post town, Bala (R.S.O.) The parish is divided into the townships of Bettws, Ciltalgarth, Garn, Llan, Nantlerddiog, Penmaen, Rhiwaeod Isafon, Rhiwaeod Uwchafon, and Uchedre, and comprises 32,845 acres; population of the civil parish, 1287; of the ecclesiastical, 470. Rhiwlas, a fine old mansion, is the seat of the Price family, and stands amid grounds traversed by the rapid rivulet Trewern running to the Dee. A battle was fought within this parish between the Saxons and Llywarch Hen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £215 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is modern. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The vicarage of Trinity, or of Rhos-y-Gwalia, is a separate benefice, and serves for a chapelry which was constituted in 1856; gross value, £119. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. A part of the chapelry of St Mark, or Fron Goch, is within the parish, as is also a part of the chapelry of St James, or Llawr-y-Bettws, constituted in 1864.

Llanforda, a township in Oswestry parish, Salop, near Offa's Dyke, 2 miles SW of Oswestry.

Llanfrechfa or **Llanvrechfa**, **Lower**, a parish in Monmouthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Caerleon. It has a post office, of the name of Llanfrechfa, under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Caerleon; and stations, Ponthir, Llan-

tarnam, and Pontnewydd, on the G.W.R., and Pontrhydyryn on the Eastern Valleys branch. The parish includes the village of Croesyceiliog and a portion of Ponthir. Acreage, 2221; population, 1128. There are timplat works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £206 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to All Saints, is in the Perpendicular style, and was restored in 1872. There are Baptist chapels at Pontrhydyryn and Ponthir.

Llanfrechfa or **Llanvrechfa**, **Upper**, a parish in Monmouthshire, on an affluent of the river Usk and the Monmouthshire Canal, 3 miles SE of Pontypool, and 6 from Newport. It includes the villages of Pontnewydd, Griffithstown, and Upper Cwm Bran, and it has stations, Pontnewydd and Upper Pontnewydd, on the Eastern Valleys branch of the G.W.R. There are post, money order, and telegraph offices at Pontnewydd and Griffithstown, under Newport. Acreage, 2064; population, 4962. There are iron, steel, and timplat works, and a colliery. The parish is governed by a local board. The Pontypool Workhouse is situated at Griffithstown, where are also the engine sheds of the G.W.R. and a mechanics' institute. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £190 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church was erected in 1860 and enlarged in 1890. There is a chapel of ease at Griffithstown, and also Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels; and Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels at Pontnewydd, and Baptist and Congregational chapels at Upper Cwm Bran.

Llanfrene, a hamlet in Llandysill parish, Cardiganshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Newcastle Emlyn.

Llanfrothen, a village and a parish in Merionethshire. The village stands near Traeth Mawr, 1 mile from Penryn station on the Festiniog railway, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Port Madoc, and has a post office under Penryn Dendraeth (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Penryn Dendraeth. The parish comprises 8305 acres; population of the civil parish, 932; of the ecclesiastical, 782. Much land was reclaimed from the sea in 1810 by Mr Maddocks of Tanyral. Roman relics have been found at Ynys Gwyddel. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £109 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Brothen, and is small and ancient. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanfrynach or **Llanvrynach**, a parish in Breconshire, on the river Usk and the Brecon Canal, near the Via Julia Montana, 3 miles SE of Brecon. It has a post office under Brecon; money order and telegraph office, Brecon. Acreage, 6342; population, 304. The seat of Brycheu, prince of Brecknock, was here. Maesderwen is the chief residence Roman hypocasts, a conduit, coins, and other relics were found in 1775, at Maesderwen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £208 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Brynach, and is ancient. Aubrey, the antiquary, Principal Aubrey, and Jones, the friend of Archbishop Laud, were natives.

Llanfugail. See LLANFIGAEL.

Llanfwrog, a parish in Anglesey, on Holyhead Bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Holyhead. Post town, Valley (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1688 of land and 233 of foreshore; population, 199. The parish is purely agricultural and contains some fine farms. The views from the higher grounds over the adjacent country and the Irish Sea are very fine and extensive. It lies exactly opposite the Holyhead harbour. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfaethly, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Mwrog, and was rebuilt in 1864. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanfwrog, a parish in Denbighshire, on the river Cwyd, containing part of Ruthin borough, and including the townships of Pen-y-Coed, Cil-y-Groestwyd, Bodlyngharad Isaf, Bodlyngharad Uchaf, and Caltefa. Post town, Ruthin (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3209; population, 1260. Pool Park is the seat of Lord Bagot, was rebuilt in 1828, and is in the Tudor style. Woodlands and Plas Newydd also are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £310. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has some rather singular architectural features. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and an hospital for ten poor persons, erected in 1708, which was founded and endowed by Lady Jane Bagot.

LLANFYLLIN

Llanfyllin, a market-town, a municipal borough, and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The town stands on the river Cain, at the terminus of a branch of the Cambrian railway, 9 miles W by S of the junction of that branch with the main line at Llanymynech, 15 NW by N of Montgomery, 11 NNW of Welshpool, 14 SW of Oswestry, and 202 by rail from London. It is a well-built and pleasant place, with a principal street running E and W; and was chartered by Llewelyn-ap-Gruydd in the time of Edward II. A new charter was granted to the town in 1885, and it is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The town unites with Montgomery, Welshpool, Newtown, Llanidloes, and Machynlleth in sending a member to Parliament, is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Oswestry, a railway station, a bank, a bridge over the Cain, a town-hall, a church, Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and a workhouse. The town-hall is a brick building, with a market-place underneath. The church is dedicated to St Myllin, was rebuilt in 1706, and is noted for its peal of bells. A weekly market is held on Thursday. Tanning, malting, and brewing are carried on, and the ale or "cwrw" produced by the brewing is the subject of a local proverb that "old ale fills Llanfyllin with young widows." Population of the town and municipal borough, 1753; of the parliamentary borough, 1064.

The parish includes the townships of Bachie, Bodfach, Bodran, Bodyddon, Bryneltyn, Cammon, Garthgell, Globwell, Greenhall, Nanthalam, Rhinwachuor, and Rhysceg. Acreage, 8143; population of civil parish, 1753; of ecclesiastical, 1745. Llwyn, situated close to the town, is a chief residence. Bodfach belonged to the Kyffins, passed to the Mostyns, and it was occupied at one time by Lord Castlemaine, the ambassador of James II. to the Pope. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £335 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. Charles I. was at Llanfyllin, in 1644, on his way to Chirk Castle.

Llanfynydd, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Towy, 6 miles NW of Llandilo, and has a post office under Golden Grove (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llandilo. The parish contains also the hamlets of Briskien, Cathilas, Clynnnos, Crachyty, Eskerecam, Eskerevan, Cilangwr, Eskergargan, Gotherlon, Pantarfon, Corneyron, Penrhos, and Cwmban. Acreage, 10,850; population, 949. There are remains of an ancient camp. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £283 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Egdaw, and was restored in 1861. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. It has a parish council composed of twelve members.

Llanfynydd, an ecclesiastical parish in Hope parish, Flintshire, near Cefn-y-Bedd station on the Wrexham, Mold and Connah's Quay railway, and Coed Talon on the L. & N.W.R. It was constituted in 1843, and has a post office under Wrexham; money order office, Ffrith; telegraph office, Pontyodkin. Population, 978. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Hope.

Llanfyrnach, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on the river Taw, near the boundary with Carmarthenshire, at the foot of Vreni Vawr Mountain, 9½ miles SW of Newcastle Emlyn, and 12 from Cardigan. It has a station on the Whitland and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R., and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Crymmych Arms railway station. The parish comprises 6359 acres; population, 954. Tumuli and standing stones are near the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £227 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St Brynach.

Llangadfan, a township and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The township lies on the river Vyrnwy, 6½ miles WNW of Llanfair Caereinion, and 12 SW of Llanfyllin. It has a post and money order office under Welshpool; telegraph office, Llanfair Caereinion. The parish contains also the townships of Blowy, Bryngwaeddan, Cowny, Cyffin, Maesllamysteu, and Moelfeliarth. It extends beyond the river Banwy, and is partly watered by the considerable rivulet

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Nant-yr-Eira. Acreage, 17,099; population of the civil parish, 876; of the ecclesiastical, 465. Llywydriarth Hall belonged formerly to the Vaughan family. A monastic establishment, a cell to Strata Florida Abbey, was at Cyffin. Lead and copper ores have been found. Ancient fortified posts and barrows are numerous, and there are remains of a cromlech. A serious riot, attended with the burning of the parsonage, took place in 1645 on the occasion of the visit of the Vavasour Powell to sequesterate the benefices of the county. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £206 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Cadvan, and is modern, with a Perpendicular eastern window. There are Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llangadock, a small market-town and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The town stands between the rivers Sefni and Sawdde, tributaries of the Towy, near the Via Julia Montana, under offshoots of the Black Mountains, 5½ miles SW of Llandovery, and 251 by rail from London. It has a station on the G.W.R. and L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) It is an ancient but decayed place; had a castle, which was taken in 1204 by Rhys ap Gruydd, and a college founded in 1283 by Bishop Bec. The church stands on a rising ground; was plundered and converted into a stable by the English soldiers in the time of Edward I.; was restored in 1889, and contains monuments of the Lloyd family. There is a small church at Gwynfe, and Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. A market is held on the third Thursday in the month, and fairs on 12 and 13 March, the last Thursday and Friday in May, 9 and 10 July, first Thursday and Friday after 11 Sept., second Thursday after 11 Oct., and 5 and 6 Dec. The parish comprises the hamlets of Above Sawthe, Dyffryn Oldrich, and Gwynfe Quarter Bach. Acreage, 18,633; population, 1730. Glasnevin, Abermarlais, and Tanyralt are chief residences. A Roman camp, in regular parallelogramic form and of remarkable character, is on the summit of a detached hill, called Carn Goch, near the precipitous ridge of Tricrhng, about 3 miles SW of the town. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £204 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The living of Gwynfe is a vicarage; net value, £168 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Llangadock.

Llangadwaladr or **Eglwysael**, a village and a parish in Anglesey, three-quarters of a mile SW of Bodorgan station on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R., and 2½ miles ENE of Aberffraw. The parish includes the villages of Hermon and Bodorgan, the latter having a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3141 of land and 1278 of water, including 1169 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 396; of the ecclesiastical, 372. Bodowen was formerly a seat of the Owens. Bodorgan, the seat of the Meyrick family, was at one time famous for remarkably fine gardens. Llyn Coron, a considerable lake affording good fishing, is in this parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £153 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St Cadwaladr; occupies the site of one built about 650; is itself Early Perpendicular; comprises nave and chancel, with N and S chapels; has a very beautiful three-light stained-glass window; has also, in the N chapel, a good memorial window to the Meyricks; and includes, on the N wall in the nave, opposite the S doorway, an inscribed stone of the 7th century to St Cadwaladr's grandfather, who is styled "Catamannus Rex sapientissimus opinatissimus omnium regum." There is a Congregational chapel.

Llangafelach or **Llangyfelach**, a village and a parish in Glamorgan. The village stands near the river Tawe and the Swansea Canal, 2 miles E of Morriston station on the G.W.R. and M.R., and 5 N of Swansea. It has a post and money order office under Swansea; telegraph office, Morriston. The parish contains also the village of Morriston, and it includes the hamlets of Llandoer, Plasmarl, Penderry, Mawr, and Clydach or Rhydwyl Clydach, and is partly within the municipal borough of Swansea. Population, 27,579. The manor formerly belonged to Brecon College. Much of the land is naturally barren, and not a little has an aspect of extreme desolation. Copper, tin-plate works, and collieries employ a large proportion of the inhabitants, and they greatly dis-

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figure the landscape. The floorie or arsenical acids from the copper works keep down the naturally poor vegetation, the heaps of slag are an eye-sore, and the clouds of smoke from the numerous chimneys bedim the atmosphere. Many of the workmen and the colliers reside in the large village of Morriston. A battle was fought within the parish in 990, when Howel, prince of South Wales, was beaten. Some Roman relics have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Gorseion, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £240 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Cywlech; is an ancient edifice separated from the tower of an earlier church; it was partially restored in 1891. There is a church at Gorseion, in Penderry township, and Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. The chapels of Morriston and Clydach are separate benefices.

Llangaffo, a parish and a village in Anglesey, 2 miles WSW of Gaerwen Junction station on the L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Llangefni, with a post office under Gaerwen (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Newborough. Acreage, 2533; population, 508. Bodwyry was a mansion of the 16th century, but is now reduced to slight remains. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llangefni, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Caffo, was rebuilt in 1845, and has a fine spire. There is an ancient cross. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llangani, a parish and a village in Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Carmarthen, with a post office under Carmarthen; money order and telegraph office, Carmarthen. Acreage, 2695; population, 294. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £105. The church is dedicated to St Synin, and is good.

Llangammarch or Llangammarch Wells, a village and a parish in Brecknockshire. The village is 500 feet above the level of the sea, stands at the confluence of the rivers Cammarch and Yrfon, under Epyrty Mountain, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Builth, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), two hotels, and a station on the L. & N.W.R. The parish includes the hamlets of Trefliss and Penbualt. Population, 720. Llywmdadoc, situated on the Cammarch, is a chief residence. There is a beautifully situated lake. The spa has a spring strongly charged with chloride of barium, not found anywhere else in the kingdom, and is efficacious in strumous and various other affections. The place has in consequence acquired importance as a health resort. An ancient British camp, 240 feet in circuit, is near Caerlan. Roman pottery has been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £250. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church, erected in the 5th century, is dedicated to St Cadmarch, who was a descendant of St Brychan, an Irish prince, from whom the county derives its name Breconshire, in Welsh *Brycheiniog*. An Irish cross is in the W end wall of the church. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Bishop Howell and James Howell, ambassador and author of "Familiar Letters," were natives; and the Rev Theophilus Evans (whose remains lie in the churchyard), author of "The Mirror of the Primitive Ages," a standard Welsh work, was vicar.

Llangan, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Taff, 2 miles WNW of Whitland station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ NE by E of Narberth. It contains the village of Camvello, and its post town is Whitland (R.S.O.). Acreage, 4716; population, 787. Whitland Abbey is a modern mansion, on the site of the monastic Abba Lauda. The monastic house, originated in a cell planted by Paulinus in the 5th century, was founded for Cistercian monks by Bishop Bernard in 1143, and is now represented by little else than some portions of clustered pillars. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £130 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Canna.

Llangan or Llanganna, a village and a parish in Glamorgan, on the rivers Caana and Ewenny, 4 miles ESE of Bridgend. The parish contains also the village of Treos, and its post town is Bridgend. Acreage, 1200; population, 182. Earl Dunraven is lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £266 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1861. There is a wheel cross with crucifixion and instruments of torture on one side and a

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Greek cross on the other, of about 9th century date, and an exceptionally well-preserved cross with fine tracery of the 14th century date. There is a Congregational chapel.

Llanganhafel or Llangunhafel, a village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village stands under Moel Famau Mountain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the river Clwyd, 2 miles W of Llanrhaidr station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 N by E of Ruthin, and has a post office under Ruthin (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Ruthin. The parish comprises 2361 acres; population, 405. The surface is hilly. Moel Famau has an altitude of 1820 feet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £246 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Cynhafal.

Llanganna. See LLANGAN, Glamorgan.

Llanganten, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the river Chwefrn, an affluent of the Yrfon, near Cilnery station on the L. & N.W.R., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Builth. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.). Acreage, 2235; population, 187. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £88. The church is dedicated to St Cannan or Catherine.

Llangar, a township and a parish in Merionethshire. The township lies on the river Dee, at the influx of the Alwen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Corweo. Post town, Corwen. Acreage, 6955; population, 633. Much of the land is waste. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Cynwyd, in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £190 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph.

Llangarren, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands on the rivulet Garren, a tributary of the Wye, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Ross, and has a post office under Ross; money order office, Whitechurch; telegraph office, St Weonard's. The parish comprises the townships of Kilreage, Llangunnoek, Tredoghan, Langrove, Treclia, and Laogstone-with-Trewaa. Acreage, 5411; population of the civil parish, 918; of the ecclesiastical, 531. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £126. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is mainly Norman; was repaired and enlarged in 1841; comprises ancient nave and chancel, and modern aisle, with ancient porch and tower; and contains several monuments.

Llangasty Talyllyn, a parish in Breconshire, on Llyn Safaddan, under the Brecknock Beacons, 2 miles SE of Talyllyn Junction station on the Cambrian, the Brecon and Merthyr, and the Neath and Brecon railways, and 6 SE by E of Brecon. Post town, Brecon. Acreage, 1997; population, 192. An ancient camp is at Allt-yr-Ësgair, and commands a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £172 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Gastyn, has been restored, is a handsome small edifice, and has a fine peal of bells.

Llangathen, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands on the river Towy, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Llandilo-fawr. Post town, Llandilo (R.S.O.). The parish contains also the hamlets of Berthlwyd, Bryohafod, Dryslwyn, Alltgar, Tregyny, Llan Blaenynis, Cwmysgifarow, Ysgwyn, and Mountain. Acreage, 5609; population, 750. Al'erglasney and Cwrt Henry are chief residences. Dryslwyn Castle was a fortified place, erected in the time of Edward I. by one of the princes of the house of Dynevor; stood on the summit of a great hill projecting into the valley of the Towy, and is now represented by extensive earthworks, ivy-covered walls, and a tower. Grongar Hill possesses interest in connection with verses of the poet Dyer. Limestone and lead ore are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £130 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Cathan, is ancient, and contains a monument to Bishop Rddd.

Llangatock, a parish in Breconshire and Monmouthshire. The parish lies on the river Usk, opposite Crickhowell, 4 miles NW of Giltwern station on the L. & N.W.R.; is connected by a bridge with Crickhowell, and intersected by the Brecon Canal, and includes part of the ecclesiastical parish of Beaufort. It has a post office under Crickhowell; money order and telegraph office, Crickhowell. Acreage, 5575; population, 5148; of the Breconshire portion, 2394; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1439. Llangatock Park, Glanusk Park, and Dan-y-Park are chief residences. Limestone, ironstone, and coal abound, and the Beaufort ironworks are

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in the S. A kistvaen was found on Carnobill, and a battle was fought there in 728 between the Britons and King Ethelbald. A curious cave, called Eglwys Faen or the Stone Church, a large vaulted chamber abounding in stalactites, is in the side of the hill. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanganfan, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £252 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is dedicated to St Catwg, and is Early Decorated. There is a Congregational chapel, and also Crickhowell Workhouse. Bishops Lloyd and Davies were rectors.

Llangattock, a township and a parish in Monmouthshire. The township lies on the river Usk, adjacent to Caerleon, 3 miles NE of Newport. Acreage, 2367; population, 246. The parish contains also the township of Caerleon, which has a post office under Newport. Acreage of the parish, 2893; population, 1657. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £302 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church stands in Caerleon, is an ancient structure, with interesting features, and was restored in 1867. See CAERLEON.

Llangattock-Lingoed or Llangatcock Llingoed, a parish and a village in Monmouthshire, on the river Trothy, 3 miles E of Llanfihangel station on the G.W.R., and 7 NE of Abergavenny. There is a post office under Abergavenny; money order and telegraph office, Llanvihangel Crucorney. Acreage, 1944; population, 181. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £82 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Cadoc and is ancient. Building stone is quarried.

Llangatcock-Vibon-Avel, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 miles W of the river Monnow at the boundary with Herefordshire, and 5 NW of Monmouth. The parish contains also the hamlet of Newcastle, which has a post office under Monmouth; money order office, Monmouth; telegraph office, Skemfrith. Acreage, 4313; population, 475. The Hendre is the chief residence. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor. Stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanfaenor and the vicarage of St Maughans, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £199 with residence. The church is ancient, and was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1875. A chapel of ease is at Llanfaenor.

Llangatcock-nigh-Usk, a parish and a village in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, 3 miles SSE of Abergavenny. Post town, Abergavenny. Penpergwm station, on the Hereford, Abergavenny, and Newport section of the G.W.R., is in this parish. Acreage, 1625; population, 265. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; tithe commutation, £233 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Abergavenny. The church has a fine tower a thousand years old.

Llangedwyn, a township and a parish in Denbighshire. The township lies on the river Tanat, at the boundary with Montgomeryshire, 3 miles N of Llanfchain station on the Llanymynech and Llanfyllin branch of the Cambrian railway, and 4½ NE of Llanfyllin, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Oswestry. The parish contains also the township of Scrwan, and comprises 1686 acres; population of the civil parish, 211; of the ecclesiastical, 340. Llangedwyn Hall is the seat of the Williams-Wyn family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £156. The church is dedicated to St Cedwyn.

Llangefelach. See LLANGAFELACH.

Llangefni, a market-town and a parish in Anglesey. The town stands on the river Cefni, on the Roman road to Holyhead, and on the Anglesey Central branch of the L. & N.W.R., in a pleasant vale, 9 miles W by S of Beaumaris, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). It was only a small hamlet in the latter part of the 18th century, but has risen to provincial importance in consequence of its situation as a marketing centre. It formerly united with Beaumaris, Holyhead, and Amlwch in sending a member to Parliament, but in 1885 was merged in the county for parliamentary purposes. It is a seat of petty sessions and county courts. The Cefni is crossed here by two bridges, each of two arches. The town has a town-hall, a market-hall, three banks, a church, and Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. Leather-curringing is carried on. The

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church is dedicated to St Cyngar, was rebuilt in 1824, and includes an ancient inscribed stone. A weekly market is held on Thursday; fairs are held monthly. The parish comprises 2510 acres; population of the civil parish, 1624; of the ecclesiastical, 1756. Tregarnedd, about a mile from the town, succeeded a mansion of the 13th century, was itself built in the time of Henry VII., and is now a farmhouse. Ednyfed Fychan, the minister of Llewellyn, and the ancestor of the Tudors, resided at Tregarnedd, and his grandson, Sir Gruffydd Llwyd, who eventually suffered death by command of Edward I. at Rhuddlan Castle, was born there, and sustained a siege in the fortified mansion. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Tregain, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £188 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor.

Llangeinor, a parish in Glamorgan, on the rivers Ogmore and Garw, 5½ miles N by E of Bridgend. It contains the villages of Abergarw, Pontycymmer, and part of the hamlets of Blaengarw, Ogmore Vale or Tynwydd, Nantymoel, and Pontyryl. There are post offices at Pontycymmer (R.S.O.), Blaengarw (R.S.O.), Nantymoel (R.S.O.), Ogmore Vale, (R.S.O.), and Pontyryl. There is a station on the Garw and Ogmore sections of the G.W.R. Acreage of parish, 6654; population, 8004. Coal, iron, and limestone abound. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £58. The church is dedicated to St Ceinor. It was restored in 1893 on its original lines, showing the piscina, squints, round-elf, &c., and has a beautiful stained-glass E window. There are chapels of ease at Ogmore Vale, Blaengarw, Nantymoel, Pontyryl, and Pontycymmer, and Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. There is a brewery at Abergarw.

Llangeinwen, a parish in Anglesey, on the river Brint, and on the coast near the Menai Ferry, 3 miles WNW of Carnarvon, and 4½ SW of Gaerwen Junction station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Carnarvon. It includes the village of Dwyra. Acreage, 3026; population of the civil parish, 679; of the ecclesiastical, 987. There is a ferry to Carnarvon. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanglifo, in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £567. The church is dedicated to St Ceinwen, and was enlarged in 1842. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llangeitho, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands on the river Ayrn, under the SE declivities of Mynydd Bach mountain range, near the Sarn Helen Way, 3½ miles W by S of Tregaron, and 8½ N by E of Lampeter, and has a post and money order office under Llanio Road (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Tregaron. Acreage of the civil parish, 4138; population, 564; of the ecclesiastical, 427. Cwrt Mawr, an old mansion, is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £125. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Ceitho, and was rebuilt in 1819. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llangeler, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands on the river Tei, at the boundary with Cardiganshire, 5 miles E by S of Newcastle Emlyn. Post town, Llanidysil. The parish comprises 8193 acres; population, 1880. Llys Newydd is the chief residence. The living is twofold, a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, in the diocese of St David's; net value of the vicarage, £136; of the rectory, £244. Patron of the former, the Bishop of St David's; of the latter, St David's Collegiate, Lampeter. The church is dedicated to St Celer, was rebuilt in 1860, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave and chancel, with vestry and bell-turret. A spring, called St Celer's Well, is near the church.

Llangelynin, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Conway, 2½ miles SSW of Conway. It contains the townships of Glyn, Penrallt, and Cae Gorian, and its post town is Conway. Acreage, 2418; population of the civil parish, 220; of the ecclesiastical, 158. Cairns, tumuli, and other antiquities are on the hills. The Saxons under Edred were beaten here in 880 by Anarawd. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £139 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Celynin. It was built to replace an ancient one, which is situated at the foot of the Talyfan Mountain, 1800 feet above

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the level of the sea, and is consequently inaccessible during a great part of the winter, but occasionally during the summer services are held in it. This building was erected in the 7th century.

Llangelynin, a parish in Merionethshire, on the coast, 4 miles NNW of Towyn. It contains the townships of Bodgadfan, Crogenannt, and Llaifeddiged, and the villages of Arthog, Friog, and Llwyngwll, the last of which has a station on the Cambrian railway and a post office (R.S.O.); money order office, Bryncreg; telegraph office, at the railway station. Acreage, 8858; population, 955. A seat of Eduwafu ab Bradwen, a chief of one of the fifteen Welsh tribes, was at Crogenannt. A cave at Ogof Owain is said to have been a hiding place of Owen Glendower. Cairns, tumuli, *meini-hirion*, and an ancient camp, called Castell-y-gaer, are on the hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £304 with residence. The present church stands at Llwyngwll, and was built in 1846. The old church stands 2 miles to the S. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanganau. See LLANGENNY.

Llangendeirne, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands on Gwendraeth-fach rivulet, 5 miles SE of Carmarthen; is a considerable place, and has a post office under Kidwelly; money order and telegraph office, Kidwelly. The parish contains also the hamlets of Bleine, Cilcaru, Glyn, Gwempa, Terraced, and Velyndre. Acreage, 12,028; population, 2272. Coal, iron-ore, limestone, and good marble are found. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Pontyfaes, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £150 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Cyndeydd. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llangennech, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Loughor, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Llanelly. It has a station on the Llanelly, Llaadilo, and Llandovery branch of the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3389; population, 2115. Llangennech Park is the chief residence. There are tinplate works. The Loughor here is a sluggish and mud-banked stream. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £203 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Gwynog, is ancient, and was restored in 1885. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llangenith. See LLANGENYDD.

Llangenny or Llanganau, a parish in Brecknockshire, at the influx of the Gwynne to the Usk, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Crickhowell, and 4 miles NW of Abergavenny. Post town, Crickhowell. Acreage, 2817; population, 471. Cwrt-y-Gollen is a chief residence. Paper-making is carried on. A *maen-hir*, 13 feet high, is near Cwrt-y-Gollen. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llangattock, in the diocese of St David's. The church was dedicated to St Ceneu or Keyne, and there is a well whose waters have the same kind of popular repute as those of St Keyne's Well in Cornwall. A bell, supposed to have belonged to St Ceneu's Oratory, was found near the well in 1809. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llangenydd or Llangenith, a parish and a village in Glamorgan, in the Gower Peninsula, on Rhossili Bay, 10 miles W of Killay station on the L. & N.W.R., and 15 WSW of Swansea. Post town, Swansea. Acreage, 3307 of land and 296 of foreshore; population, 298. A priory, subordinate to Evreux Abbey in France, was founded here in the time of Stephen by Roger, Earl of Warwick, and was given in 1441 by Henry VI. to All Souls' College, Oxford. Holme's Island lies a little off the shore, and had a chapel subordinate to the priory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £74. The church is dedicated to St Cenydd, was the church of the priory, is the largest in Gower, has a blocked Norman arch on its E face and a side tower, and contains some old monuments; it was restored in 1884. There are Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llangerniew, a village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village stands on the river Elwy, 6 miles E of Tal-y-Cafn station on the Bettws-y-Coed and Festiniog branch of the L. & N.W.R., 7 NE of Llanrwst, and 10 SW of Abergale station on the L. & N.W.R., and has a post, money

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order, and telegraph office under Abergale (R.S.O.) The parish is cut into two divisions—namely, lower and upper—and contains the townships of Bodgonwel, Bodrach, Dwy Afon, Hafodunos, Marchald, Branaer, Nauerth, Pant-y-Maous, Pentre Wera, and Rnabir. Acreage, 7793; population of the civil parish, 946; of the ecclesiastical, 439. Hafodunos House, a Tudor mansion, is a chief residence. The land is hilly. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £800 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Digan, is very good, and contains monuments of the Lloyds. In the churchyard are two pairs of large upright stones of pre-historic times. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llangeview, a parish in Monmouthshire, on an affluent of the river Usk, 2 miles E of Usk. Post town, Usk, under Newport. Acreage, 1464; population, 146. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £107. The church is dedicated to St David, and is a small edifice. There are almshouses.

Llangian, a parish in Carnarvonshire, at the S extremity of the Lleyn Peninsula, between St Tudwal's Road and Hell's Mouth Bay, 6 miles SW of Pwllheli. Post town, Pwllheli. Acreage, 4641 of land and 122 of water, of which 110 are foreshore; population, 1054. Nanhoron is a chief residence. Mynytho, an elevated district in the parish, has many objects of interest. The inhabitants are largely employed in fishing. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbedrog, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Cian, and is good. There are Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels.

Llangibby, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands near the Roman way to Caerleon, 3 miles SSW of Usk, and has a post office under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Usk. The parish includes the hamlet of Coed-y-Paen, and comprises 4488 acres; population, 468. Llangibby House, which was built by Ieigo Jones, Pen-y-Park, Cwrt Bleddyn, and Llwyn-celyn are the chief residences. Some remains exist of Llangibby Castle, which in the time of Sir Trevor Williams was besieged and taken by the Parliamentary forces. About half a mile from the castle are some slight remains of an ecclesiastical building called Tregwr. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Coed-y-Paen annexed, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £430 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Cybi, and is good. A small church was built in 1861 at Coed-y-Paen. A well, arched over with very ancient masonry, is near the parish church. There is a Baptist chapel. The parish council consists of five members.

Llanginning or Llangynnydd, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Gynin, near the river Taff, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of St Clears, and 11 W by S of Carmarthen. Post town, St Clears. Acreage, 3264; population, 322. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £120. The church is dedicated to St Cynin, is ancient, and has been restored. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels.

Llanglydwen, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Taff, at the boundary with Pembrokeshire, 9 miles NNE of Narberth. It has a station on the Whitland and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R. Post town, Whitland (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1874; population, 247. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £111 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St Clewlin, and is good.

Llangoed, a village and a parish in Anglesey. The village stands on the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Beaumaris, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Beaumaris (R.S.O.) The parish comprises 1205 acres; population of the civil parish, 730; of the ecclesiastical, 959. Limestone and good marble are quarried. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacies of Llaniestyn and Llaifangel-Din-Sylwy, in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £120 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Cawdrad, and is modern. There are Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels.

Llangoedmore or Llangoedmawr, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Teidi, at the boundary with Pembrokeshire.

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shire, 1 mile E by S of Cardigan. Post town, Cardigan. Acreage, 4998; population, 785. A well and a cave called St Cynllo's are near the church. A battle was fought in 1135 near Crugmawr between Gruffydd ab Ihyw and the English. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £220. The church is dedicated to St Cynllo, and was restored in 1859. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llangollen, a small market-town, a vale, and a parish in Denbighshire. The town stands on the river Dee, on a branch of the Ellesmere Canal, 2 miles E of the boundary with Merionethshire, 6 NW of Chirk, and 26 NW of Shrewsbury. It is a pleasant place amid remarkably beautiful environs; presents a clean, well-arranged, and prosperous appearance, and is much frequented by tourists, both for the sake of the scenery around it and as a starting-centre for great part of North Wales. It is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and has a head post office, a station on the G.W.R., a bank, a town-hall, a large market-hall, a remarkable bridge, and a cottage hospital. The town-hall and market-hall were erected in 1865. The bridge was built about 1345 by Bishop Trevor, figures in popular estimation as one of the seven wonders of North Wales, and is a singular structure with four pointed arches—the two middle ones smaller than the two end ones. The church is dedicated to St Collen, has a good carved oak roof of Late Perpendicular date, said to have been brought from the abbey of Valle Crucis, and was enlarged by the addition of chancel and S aisle in 1865. The churchyard contains a monument to Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, who resided in the neighbouring cottage ornée of Plas Newydd, acquired great local reputation as the "maids of Llangollen," and died in 1829 and 1831. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and brewing, flannel making, and woollen cloth making are carried on. Population of the town, 3225.

The vale extends about 8 miles E and W from Eglwyswg Vale to Wynnstay; bears the alternative name of Glynwddryw; is richly diversified in its own features along both sides, and flanked or overhung by mountains; has long been noted, among tourists, as presenting the loveliest and most romantic series of views in Wales; but disappoints the expectation of some travellers, when seen in unpropitious weather, under disadvantageous lights, or from ill-chosen stand-points. Two objects of great interest in it are an aqueduct carrying the Llangollen branch of the Ellesmere Canal over the Dee—2600 feet long and 126 high, constructed in 1795-1806 by Telford, at a cost of £47,000—and a railway viaduct 1531 feet long; and other objects of interest are Eliseg Pillar, 8 feet high, Valle Crucis Abbey ruins, Llantysilio Hall, the Eglwyswg rocks, Castell-Dinas-Bran, perched on an eminence 1000 feet above the river, Trevor Hall, Pengwern, Plas-y-Pentre, and the Waterloo Tower, erected to commemorate the victory of Waterloo.

The parish is cut into the divisions of Llangollen Traian and Glyn Traian. Llangollen Traian comprises the townships of Llangollen Abhotts, Llangollen Fawr, Llangollen Fechan, Bache, Cysyllte, Dinbren, Eglwys Egle, Pengwern, Rhysgog, Trevor Issa, Trevor Ucha, and Vivod. Acreage, 14,566; population, 5546. Glyn Traian comprises the townships of Cilcechwyn, Crogen Iddon, Crogen-Ladys, Er-wallo, Harodgynfawr, Nantygwyn, and Talygarth. Acreage, 7890; population, 935. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £224 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The living of Pontfadog or Glyn Traian is a vicarage, in the gift of the Vicar of Llangollen; net value, £133 with residence.

Llangolman or **Capel Golman**, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the river Cleddau, under Preeley Mountain, 5 miles N of Clynderwen station on the G.W.R., and 8 N of Narberth. Post town, Narberth. Acreage, 2941; population, 302. Slate is found. The living is a perpetual curacy, and as well as Llandilo is consolidated with Maenclochog, in the diocese of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Golmao. There is a Congregational chapel.

Llangonoyd or **Llangynydd**, a village and a parish in Glamorgan. The village stands on the upper part of the river Llynvi, and has a station on the Llynvi and Ogmore branch of the G.W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Maesteg, and $\frac{6}{7}$ miles NNW

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of Bridgend. It has a post office under Bridgend; money order and telegraph office, Llwydardd Road. The parish comprises the hamlets of Higher, Middle, and Lower Llangynydd, and Cwmndn, and it contains the villages of Maesteg and Spelter, each of which has a post office. Acreage, 11,462; population, 10,560. The surface is hilly. Ceuu Udva is an ancient seat of the Mackworths. There are ruins of an old castle, and remains of several ancient camps. The parish was a retreat of Edward II. in his adversity. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 11,805. The living is a vicarage, united with the chaperies of Baidan and Maesteg, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £289 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Cynwyd, is ancient, and was thoroughly restored in 1893. There are chapels of ease at Maesteg and Spelter, and Roman Catholic, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels.

Llangorse, a village and a parish in Brecknockshire. The village lies on Llangorse Lake or Llyn Safaddan, and on the river Cui, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Talyllyn Junction station on the Cambrian, the Brecon and Merthyr, and the Neath and Brecon railways, $\frac{1}{2}$ S of Talgarth, and 6 ESE of Brecon, and has a post office under Talgarth (R.S.O.); money order office, Llanfihangel Talyllyn; telegraph office, Talgarth. The parish comprises 3444 acres of land and 147 of water; population, 340. Llangorse Lake measures about 5 miles in circuit; displays scenery of a mixed gloomy and beautiful character; is much frequented for perch and eel fishing and wild fowl shooting; was fished by the monks of Brecon daily in Lent, and three days weekly during the rest of the year, under restriction of their using only one boat; and is traditionally alleged to cover the remains of a quondam king. The mountain scenery is good, especially the view from the centre of the village of the whole range of the Brecknock Beacons. There is a fine public common of nearly 40 acres in extent adjoining the lake. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £219 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is dedicated to St Paulinus; is ancient with a square tower containing a fine organ and a peal of six bells, and has a good cradle roof. There is a Baptist chapel.

Llangorwen, an ecclesiastical parish in Llanbadarn Fawr parish, Cardiganshire, near Aberystwyth. It was constituted in 1842, and its post town is Aberystwyth. Population, 361. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £222.

Llangoven, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 miles S by E of Raglan station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{6}{7}$ SW of Monmouth. Post town, Monmouth; money order and telegraph office, Raglan. Acreage, 1898; population of the civil parish, 118; of the ecclesiastical, 167. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Pen-y-Clawdd, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £205 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Gwen, and has been recently restored.

Llangower, a parish comprising the townships of Llangower Isafon and Llangower Uwchafon in Merionethshire, on the E side of Bala Lake, under the Berwyn Mountains, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles S by W of Bala. Post town, Bala (R.S.O.). Acreage, 6880, including 588 of water; population, 235. Much of the surface is bare upland. Traces of a Roman camp are on Caer Gai, and Roman tiles have been found there. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £126 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Cywair, is good, and has a tower.

Llangranog, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands on the coast, 9 miles N of Newcastle Emlyn. There is a local improvement committee, and the village has been greatly improved by the erection of several fine houses. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Llandysyll. It is recommended as a winter health resort. The parish comprises 4341 acres; population, 784. A rock, resembling a huge chair, is called Yr Eisteddfa, and there is a barrow. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £240 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Caranog, and stands under a high rock in a little dingle a quarter of a mile from the shore. A mission church has lately been built dedicated to St David.

LLANGRISTIOLUS

Llangristiolus, a parish in Anglesey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Llangefni. Post town, Llangefni (R.S.O.). Acreage, 4028; population of the civil parish, 723; of the ecclesiastical, 1191. Coal and building stone are found. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Cerrigceinwen, in the diocese of Bangor; title commutation, £461 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Cristiolus, was built on the site of one erected in 610, and is good. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llangrove or Long Grove, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in Llaugarren parish, Herefordshire, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NW of Kerne Bridge station on the Ross and Monmouth section of the G.W.R., 5 N of Monmouth, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Ross, with a post office under Ross; money order office, Whitechurch; telegraph office, Goodrich. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1856. Population, 426. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £71. The church is a plain modern edifice. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels.

Llangrwyney, a village in Llangeenny parish, Brecknockshire, at the confluence of the Gwryney with the Usk, 2 miles SE of Crickhowell. It has a post office under Crickhowell; money order and telegraph office, Gilwern. The Usk is here spanned by a bridge. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Langstone or Langstone, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 miles N of Llanwrn station on the G.W.R., and 5 E of Newport. Post town, Caerleon, under Newport. Acreage, 1345; population, 184. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £143 with residence. The church is ancient.

Llangua, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Monnow, at the boundary with Herefordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Pontrilas station on the G.W.R. and Golden Valley railway, and 10 miles NE of Abergavenny. Post town, Hereford; money order office, Glosmont; telegraph office, Pontrilas. Acreage, 711; population, 82. A small monastic establishment was here. The manor and church were given to the Normandian abbot of Lir before 1183. After the dissolution it came to Shene, Surrey. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Kentschurch, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is ancient, with a Saxon window and Norman font.

Llangulick, a parish in Glamorgan, on the river Tawe and the Swansea Canal, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NW by N of Neath. It contains Pontardawe, Rhydyfio, Lower Brynamman, Ynysmeadwy, Cwmgorse, and Gwancaeurgwen, all of which have post offices. Acreage, 12,553; population of the civil parish, 9707; of the ecclesiastical, 7130. Coal, culm, anthracite, and ironstone are worked. The living is a vicarage, with the chapels of Ystalyfera and Pontardawe, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £271 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Ciwg, and is ancient. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels. See PONTARDAW.

Llangunhafal. See LLANGANHAFEL.

Llangunider. See LLANGYNIDR.

Llangunllo or Llangynllo, a parish in Cardiganshire, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NE of Newcastle Emlyn. Post town, Llandysul. Acreage, 3683; population, 602. Bronwydd and Mount Gernô are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £160. Patrons, the freeholders of the parish. The church is dedicated to St Cynllo, and is one of the most beautiful country churches in the principality.

Llangunllo, a township and a parish in Radnorshire. The township lies on the river Lugg, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles WSW of Knighton, has a station on the Central Wales branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Knighton. Acreage of the parish, 7635; population, 508. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £76 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church was rebuilt in 1878. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Llangunnoch. See LLANGYNOG.

Llangunnoe, a township in Llaugarren parish, Herefordshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SW of Ross.

Llangunnor, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy, 1 mile E of Carmarthen. It contains the hamlets of Coedgall, Llandre, Velyndre, Penddailwyn, and Pencwn.

LLANGWRIG

Post town, Carmarthen. Acreage, 5820; population, 1036. Ty-gwyn, now a farmhouse, was the seat of the Scurluck family, a daughter of whom was the second wife of Sir R. Steele. Penbawg is the seat of Mr Lewis Morris the author of the "Epic of Hades." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £246 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Cnyrr, stands among some fine old yew trees on a spot commanding a magnificent view of the valley of the Towy, is a small and primitive-looking edifice, and contains a monument to Steele.

Llangurig, Llangurig, or Llangirrig, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The village stands in the vale of the Wye, 2 miles from the boundary with Radnorshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ SW of Llanidloes, and $\frac{3}{8}$ SE of the summit of Plinlimmon; is surrounded by charming scenery, and much visited by tourists; and has a post and money order office under Llanidloes (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Llanidloes. The parish contains also the villages of Carmedoc and Glanyant, and the townships of Cefubafodan, Glynhafren Uchocoed, Glynbrochan, Llanyfryn, and Glynogwa-with-Llanywared. Acreage, 33,183 of land and 179 of water; population, 1231. Much of the surface is upland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St Curig, and is ancient, with a massive tower. It has been thoroughly restored at a cost of £11,000, and is now one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical buildings in the principality. There are Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llangwilog. See LLANGWYLOG.

Llangwm, a parish in Monmouthshire, on an affluent of the river Usk, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Usk. It has a post office under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Usk. It is cut into two divisions, Isa and Ucha. Acreage of Llangwm Isa, 633; of Llangwm Ucha, 2498; population, 37 and 226 respectively. A small monastery, a cell to Lira Abbey in Normandy, was founded in the parish in 1183. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £189 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Hierom; is Early Decorated; comprises fine nave and chancel, with a handsome tower on the chancel N side; was restored in 1870, and contains an elaborately carved rood-loft and screen. Llangwm Isa has a small ancient church, rebuilt in 1850. There is a Baptist chapel.

Llangwn, a township and a parish in Denbighshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Dee, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Corwen, and has a post office, of the name of Llangwn, under Corwen; money order and telegraph office, Cerrig-y-Druidion. The parish contains also the townships of Cefn Cymer, Disgarth, Llan, Llysdimel, Molfre, Nant Hanlog, Penyfoed, and Rhos-y-Mambyrch. Acreage, 10,677; population of the civil parish, 816; of the ecclesiastical, 820. Much of the surface is mountainous with good sheep pasturage. A battle was fought within the parish in the 10th century, between Eidwal and Meredydd, princes of Wales. The living is a vicarage, united with Dinmael, in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £190 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. There are two churches, the parish and St Catherine's; also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Llangwn or Langwm, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on Milford Haven, 4 miles ESE of Johnston station on the G.W.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SE by S of Haverfordwest. It has a ferry on the Haven, and a post and money order office, of the name of Llangwn, under Haverfordwest; telegraph office, Haverfordwest. Acreage, 1907 of land and 317 of tidal water and foreshore; population, 946. There is a good oyster fishery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £154 with residence. The church is Early English, in good condition, and contains monuments of the Roches.

Llangwnadle, a parish in Carnarvonshire, in the Lleyn Peninsula, 12 miles WSW of Pwllheli, and 8 SW by S of Nevins. Post town, Pwllheli. Acreage, 1281; population of the civil parish, 252; of the ecclesiastical, 297. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £125 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Gwynedd, is a fine triple-aisled edifice, and contains a good sculptured font.

Llangwrddon. See LLANGWRYFON.

Llangwrig. See LLANGURIG.

LLANGWSTENIN

Llangwstenin or **Llangystenyn**, a parish in Carmarvonshire, on the river Conway, near Mochdre and Pabo station on the L. & N.W.R., 3 miles ENE of Conway. Post town, Conway. Acreage, 1412; population, 732. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Constantine, and occupies the site of one alleged to have been founded before 330 by the Emperor Constantine. The parish council consists of eleven members.

Llangwyfan, a parish in Anglesey, on the coast, 1 mile W of Aberffraw, and 3½ WSW of Ty Croes station on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Aberffraw, under Ty Croes (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Ty Croes. Acreage, 1669; population, 168. Limestone and marble are quarried. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Trefdraeth, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Cryfan, and is Early Perpendicular; stands on a small island which is undergoing erosion by the sea; and, in consequence of the swamping of a narrow causeway which connected it with the mainland, has been abandoned.

Llangwyfan, a parish in Denbighshire, on an affluent of the river Clwyd, under Moel Arthur, 5 miles E by S of Denbigh. It contains the townships of Llan, Cefn-y-Gwrdy, Codiog, and Gales. Post town, Denbigh. Acreage, 1159; population, 183. Glangwern is a chief residence. Much of the land is hilly. Moel Arthur has an altitude of 1491 feet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £225 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff.

Llangwyllog, a parish in Anglesey, 3½ miles NW of Llangefni. It has a station on the Central Anglesey branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Llangefni. Acreage, 2442; population, 207. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage, with Coodana annexed, in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £267, in the gift of the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Cryllog, and is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llangwyn. See **LLANGWYN**, Denbighshire.

Llangwryfion or **Llangwrdion**, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Wyrri, under Mynydd Bach Hill, 4½ miles E of Llanrhydyd, 5 SW of Trawscod station on the Manchester and Milford railway, and 7½ S by E of Aberystwyth. It has a post office under Llanrhydyd (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llanrhydyd. Acreage, 3925; population, 466. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; value, £220 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Ursula, and has an ancient pillar cross.

Llangybi, a village and a parish in Carmarvonshire, 5 miles NNE of Pwllheli, with a station on the Carmarvonshire branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post office under Chwilog (R.S.O.); money order office, Four Crosses; telegraph office, Chwilog. The parish comprises 4674 acres; population of the civil parish, 571; of the ecclesiastical, 1276. A mineral well is at the village. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Llanarmon, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £176. The church is dedicated to St Cybi. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llangybi, a parish in Cardiganshire, 4 miles NE by N of Lampeter. It has a station on the Manchester and Milford railway, and a post office under Derry Ormond (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Lampeter. Acreage, 2502; population of the civil parish, 814; of the ecclesiastical, 280. An ancient camp is at Castell Goedref. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £114. The benefice is held in conjunction with Llanfair-Clydogan. The church is good.

Llangyfelach. See **LLANGAFELACH**.

Llangynfelin. See **LLANGYNFELIN**.

Llangynhafal. See **LLANGYNHAFAL**.

Llangynidr or **Llangunidr**, a parish in Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire. The parish lies on the river Usk and the Brecon Canal, 4 miles W by N of Crickhowell, and 4½ SE of Talybont station on the Brecon and Merthyr railway; includes a mountain pass called Mynydd Llangynidr; and contains a small but beautifully situated village of its own name. It has a post and money order office under Crickhowell; telegraph office, Crickhowell. Acreage, 7849, of

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which 4695 were in Monmouthshire; population of the civil parish, 3642; of the ecclesiastical, 2820. Limestone and coal are worked, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring ironworks. Some scenery, particularly at Buckland Mill and Dyffryn Crownmoat, is very fine. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £236 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is dedicated to St Cynyr.

Llangyniew, a township and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The township lies on the river Eriw, a little above its influx to the Vyrnwy, 2½ miles NE of Llanfair Caereinion, and 7 W by N of Welshpool. The parish contains also the townships of Cybinfia, Gwaenynog Isaf, and Mathryal. Post town, Llanfair Caereinion, under Welshpool. Acreage, 4676; population of the civil parish, 457; of the ecclesiastical, 347. A seat of the princes of Powys and of the Viponts stood here, and was burned in the time of King John. The land is hilly, but cultivated to the summits, and it includes some wood and some turbary. There are two ancient British camps. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £298 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Early English, and contains an ancient carved screen, an ancient font, and a tablet to the Welsh scholar, Dr Evans. Parts of the ecclesiastical parishes of Post Dolanog, and Pont Robert are within the parish. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llangynnydd. See **LLANGYNNYDD**.

Llangynog, a parish in Brecknockshire, under Mynydd Epynt Mountains, 3½ miles S of Builth. Post town, Builth. Acreage, 1408; population, 40. The surface is hilly. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Cynog.

Llangynog, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The village stands at the confluence of the rivers Tanat and Eirith, on a picturesque site under lofty hills, 8 miles NW of Llanfyllin. It has a post and money order office under Oswestry; telegraph office, Llanfyllin. The parish comprises 13,091 acres; population of the civil parish, 629; of the ecclesiastical, 511. Craig Rhiwarth towers precipitously above the N side of the village, and a lofty though less abrupt hill-range shelters it on the S. The rocks are of the Llandilo flag formation, include black slates and calcareous flagstones, have strata from 400 to 500 feet thick, and are richly charged with fossils. A lead mine belonging to the Powys family was worked for many years at an annual profit of about £20,000, suffered an irruption of water which stopped its operations, was resumed after a time by a company, but is now closed. There are two slate quarries and a lead mine. The living is a rectory, with St Melangell's church, in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £245 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The parish church is dedicated to St Cynog. There are Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. The parish has a council of nine members.

Llangynog or **Llangunock**, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 6 miles SW of Carmarthen. Post town, Carmarthen. Acreage, 5686; population, 574. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £144. The church is dedicated to St Cynog.

Llangynwyd. See **LLANGYNWYD**.

Llanhamlach or **Llanamwlich**, a village and a parish in Brecknockshire. The village stands on the river Usk, the Brecon Canal, and the Via Julia Montana, under the Brecknock Beacon, 3½ miles SE of Brecon. The parish contains also the hamlet of Llechfaen, and its post town is Brecon. Acreage, 1911; population, 268. The manor belonged to Bernard Newmarch. Peterstone is the chief residence. The remnant of a cistern, called Ty Iltyd, is at Manest Court. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £246 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1802 and restored in 1887; it retains the tower of a previous edifice, and is shaded by massive yew trees.

Llanharan, a village and a parish in Glamorgan. The village stands on the river Ewenny, 3 miles WNW of Llantrissant station on the G.W.R., and 8 NE of Bridgend. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Pontycann (R.S.O.). The parish comprises 8644 acres; population, 607. One mile NE of the village is a mineral spring. Llanharan House is a chief residence. Coal, limestone, iron,

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and lead are found. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Llanilid, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church was rebuilt in 1866.

Llanharry, a village and a parish in Glamorgan. The village lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Llantrissant station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Cowbridge, and has a station on the Taff Valley railway. It has a post office under Pontyclun (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Pontyclun. The parish comprises 1629 acres; population, 280. Coal is found, and there is a limestone and gravel quarry. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £150 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Aran, and was rebuilt in 1868.

Llanhenock, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE by N of Caerleon, 5 miles NE of Newport, and 5 SE of Usk. Post town, Newport; money order and telegraph office, Caerleon. Acreage, 1473; population, 214. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £61 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church was rebuilt in 1863.

Llanhilleth or **Llanhiddel**, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the Monmouthshire Canal and on the river Elbow, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Pontypool. It has a post and money order office under Crumlin (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Crumlin. It includes part of the villages of Aberbeeg, Six Bells, and Crumlin. The parish comprises 2009 acres; population, 1956. There are collieries and a brewery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £92 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Abergavenny. The church is dedicated to St Ithel, was restored in 1893, and some old yew trees are near it. There are Congregational and Baptist chapels.

Llanhowel, a parish in Pembrokeshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of St David's, and 12 NW of Haverfordwest. Post town, Haverfordwest. Acreage, 1418; population, 147. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llanddolei, in the diocese of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Howel, and is good.

Llanidan, a parish in Anglesey, on the Menai Straits, 4 miles NNE of Carnarvon, and 4 SSW of Llanfair station on the L. & N.W.R. It contains the village of Brynsiencyn, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Llanfair (R.S.O.). Acreage, 4398; population, 1209. Llanidan House is a seat of Lord Boston. The parish is notable both for large connection with the ancient Druids and for military operations of the Romans; it formerly had many remains of both, which have disappeared; and it still retains, within distances of little more than a mile of the village, Tre-y-Dryw, the spot where the Archdruid resided; Bryngwyn, a circular hollow where the Druidic tribunals were held; a cromlech, 9 feet long and 7 broad, at Perthindon; a smaller but well-preserved cromlech at Bodowry; semi-circular dykes at Gwydryn and Castell Idris; vestiges of a Roman station at Caerwlech, and traces of a Roman road going thence to the Menai. Another great notability was the Maen Morddwyd or Thigh Stone, which was fabled and believed to possess the miraculous power of always returning to its site if moved away from it, and which figures traumatically in the pages of Giraldus. The Romans effected their landings, under Suetonius and under Agricola, in the neighbourhood, and they here massacred the Druids. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacies of Llanddwyn, Llanddaniel Fab, and Llanfair-yn-y-Cwmwd, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £156. Patron, Lord Boston. The church stands in Brynsiencyn, and is modern. The previous church stood near Plas Llanidan, succeeded one of 616, belonged to the priory of Beddgelert, and went into such decay as to be incapable of restoration. There are Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist chapels. Rowland the antiquary was vicar, and he described the antiquities of the parish in his "Mona Antiqua." Under the Parish Councils Act the parish is divided into two wards, with a council of fifteen members.

Llanidloes, a small market-town, a municipal borough, a contributory parliamentary borough, and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The town stands on the river Severn, at the influx of the Clywedog, and on the Cambrian railway, amid an almost complete circle of hills, 13 miles E of the summit of Plynlimmon, 19 SE of Machynlleth, 19 SW of Mout-

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gomery, and 208 by rail from London. It comprises two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, and several other streets; was formerly built mainly of timber-framed houses, but has undergone much improvement by reconstruction with better houses and by modern extension; presents an agreeable and prosperous appearance; is a resort of tourists, both for the sake of the surrounding scenery in general and for the ascent of Plynlimmon; and has a head post office (R.S.O.), a railway station, and two bridges across the Severn. One of the bridges over the Severn is a handsome stone structure with three arches. The town-hall is a massive building in the old frame-work style. The church is dedicated to St Iâlœ, was rebuilt about 1600, retains the tower of a previous edifice, is one of the most beautiful and unique churches in Wales, has pier-capitals ornamented with carved palm leaves, has also a carved oak roof, the hammer-beams of which are exquisitely terminated on each side with seventeen winged figures holding shields, and is said to have got these decorations from the monastery of Abbey-cwm-Hir. There are Congregational, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and also public rooms, a market-hall, a police station, two banks, and a working-men's institute and library. A weekly market is held on Saturday; a fair for horses, cattle, &c., is held on the Saturday before the last Tuesday of every month; a great sheep fair on the first Friday in October; and horse fairs in March and October. The manufacture of flannel is carried on; and some trade exists in connection with corn and spinning mills, and with large lead mines. The town was chartered in the time of Edward III. by the lords of Powys, and received a charter from Henry VIII. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, and unites with Montgomery, Machynlleth, Llanfyllin, Newtown, and Welshpool in sending a member to Parliament. It is a seat of petty sessions and county courts. Population, 2574.

The parish is cut into two divisions, lower and upper, a part of each of which is within the borough, and it includes the townships of Brithdir, Croesllwybr, Glynhafren, Hengynwithfach, Manlleth, Treffyn, Ystradnyod, and Cillmacehallt. Acreage, 16,312; population, 3794. Some fine scenery and charming views are within the parish, and a lake of about 100 acres, called Llyn Ebyr, abounding with trout, perch, and pike, is on high ground overlooking the vale of Tarannon, about 3 miles N of the town. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £226 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor.

Llanestyn, a parish in Anglesey, near Red Wharf Bay, 3 miles NW of Beaumaris, and 7 NE by N of Llanfair station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Beaumaris (R.S.O.). Acreage, 1751; population, 208. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llangoed, in the diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St Jestyn, was rebuilt on the site of one which belonged to Llanfaes Priory, is Early Perpendicular, and contains a curious font of the 12th century and an inscribed slab, with inscription almost defaced, of the 14th century, supposed to commemorate St Jestyn.

Llanestyn, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The village stands in the Llyn Peninsula, under Carn Fadrin, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Pwllheli, and 6 SSW of Nevin; is a considerable place, and has a post office under Pwllheli; money order and telegraph office, Sarn. The parish comprises 4542 acres; population, 909. The manor belonged to Owen Gwynedd. Carn Fadrin has an altitude of 1212 feet, and is crowned by an ancient camp. Lead ore is found. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llandegwning, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £316 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church has traces of Norman, and is good. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanigon, a village and a parish in Brecknockshire. The village lies near the river Wye, the boundary with Radnorshire, and the Black Mountains, 2 miles SSW of Hay. The parish contains also the hamlet of Glynfach, and its post town is Hay (R.S.O.). Acreage, 4687; population of the civil parish, 336; of the ecclesiastical, 386. Llanthomas belonged to Earl Ferrers, passed to the Gwynnes, and now belongs to the Thomas family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £158. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient.

Llanilar, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Ystwyth, 6 miles SE of Aberystwyth. It comprises the two townships of Llanilar Lower and Llanilar Upper, has a station on the Manchester and Milford railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage, 6429; population of the civil parish, 714; of the ecclesiastical, 847. Birch Grove, Llŷdardau, Abermaed, and Castle Hill are chief residences. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Rhoste annexed, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Hilary. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanidli, a parish in Glamorgan, near the river Ogmore, 1 mile E of Pencost station on the G.W.R., and 4 N by W of Cowbridge. Post town, Pencost, under Bridgend. Acreage, 1078; population of the civil parish, 99; of the ecclesiastical, with Llanharan, 706. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanharan, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £251 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Ild, is ancient, and was repaired in 1888.

Llanilltyd, an ecclesiastical parish in Devynock parish, Brecknockshire, 4 miles W of Brecon. It was constituted in 1887, and comprises the township of Glyn, and has a post office, called Llanus, under Brecon; money order and telegraph office, Brecon. Population, 249. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St David's; net value, £153 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Devynock. The church is ancient, and was repaired in 1885. There are mission and Congregational chapels.

Llanilterne, a separate civil parish, but a chapelry in the ecclesiastical parish of St Fagan's, in the diocese of Llandaff, 6 miles NW of Cardiff, on the road thence to Llantrisant. Post town, Cardiff. Acreage, 1075; population, 97. The chapel, dedicated to St Illtyd, capable of holding forty persons only, has been rebuilt. A large rough quoins stone, nearly 3 feet in length in the old building, was replaced in the same position in the new. It bears a rudely chiselled Latin inscription, of which "Hic jacet" are the only clearly legible words. It is said to be a memorial of the wife of King Arthur. At Llanvairvawr, about half a mile distant, is a barn which was the chapel of a connected religious house now demolished, which was founded by St Illtyd about the year 508, as "a place for education in learning as well as religion."

Llanina, a hamlet, a township, and a parish in Cardiganshire. The hamlet lies on New Quay Bay, in one of the most picturesque localities on the Cardiganshire coast, 4 miles SW of Aberystwyth, and 14 NW of Lampeter. Acreage of township, 1044 of land and 2 of water, with 113 of adjacent foreshore; population, 178. The parish contains also the parcel of Cydplwyf, and its post town is Llanar, under Llandysil. Acreage, 1832; population, 379. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llanar, in the diocese of St David's. The church, dedicated to St Iua, is well sheltered on all sides by the hills.

Llanio, a township in Llanddewi Brefi parish, Cardiganshire, on the river Teifi, and the Sarn Helen Way, 2½ miles SW of Tregaroo. It has a post office of the name of Llanio Road (R.S.O.), under Tregaroo; money order and telegraph office, Tregaroo. Acreage, 1219; population, 124. The Roman station Loventum was here, and Roman inscriptions, coins, bricks, and pottery have been found. Foundations of an ancient building, 150 feet by 72, were discovered in a field called Caer Castell.

Llanishen, a parish in Glamorgan, 4 miles N by W of Cardiff. It has a station on the G.W. and Rhymney Joint railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cardiff. Acreage, 3052; population, 691. Llanishen House belonged to the Vaughans, passed to the Lewises, and is now a ruin. Many good houses have been erected, the place having become a suburb of Cardiff. Brickmaking is carried on. The living is a vicarage, with that of Llanvane annexed, in the diocese of Llandaff; joint net value, £170 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Isan, is ancient, and was restored in 1872. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels.

Llanishen, a parish in Monmouthshire, near Olway Brook, 4 miles E by S of Llandenny station on the G.W.R., 68

and 7 SSW of Monmouth. It has a post office under Chepstow; money order office, Treleck; telegraph office, Tintern. Acreage, 1575; population of the civil parish, 202; of the ecclesiastical, 214. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Treleck Grange annexed, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £120 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Llantheon, a township in Bettws parish, Montgomeryshire, 4½ miles N of Newtown.

Llanllawddog, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Gwili, 6½ miles E by N of Coall station on the Carmarthen and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R., 6 NNE of Carmarthen, and 2 from Llanpumpsaint station on the G.W.R. It contains part of the village of Rhydgargaeon, and its post town is Llanpumpsaint (R.S.O.) Acreage, 7188; population, 611. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Aber-gwili. The church is dedicated to St Llawddog. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Llanllawer, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the river Gwaen, 2 miles ESE of Fishguard, and 12 NNW of Clarbeston Road station on the G.W.R. Post town, Fishguard (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1245; population, 77. Court House is the chief residence. Much of the surface is hill. The living is a vicarage, with Llancychlydwyd annexed, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £132. The church was rebuilt in 1860.

Llanllechid, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The village stands near the river Ogwen, 1½ mile N of Bethesda station on the Bangor and Bethesda branch of the L. & N.W.R., and 3½ SE of Bangor, and has a post and money order office under Bangor; telegraph office, Bethesda. The parish contains also the villages of Talyltho, Bethesda, Rachub, Gerlan, and Caellwyngryd. It comprises 17,412 acres of land and 178 of water, with 94 of adjacent tidal water and 279 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 6988; of the ecclesiastical, 2035. Cochrillan was the birthplace of Bishop Williams and the residence of Archbishop Williams. The surface runs up the northern offshoots of Snowdonia, and includes Carnedd Llwydlyn and Carnedd Dafydd, which have altitudes of 3482 and 3430 feet respectively. The Penrhyn slate quarries are situated at Bethesda. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £353 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Llechid, and was rebuilt in 1845. Glanogwen is a separate ecclesiastical parish, constituted in 1858. There are Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. See BETHESDA.

Llanlleonfel, a hamlet and a parish in Brecknockshire. The hamlet lies on the rivers Irton and Dulais, half a mile W of Garth station on the L. & N.W.R. and 6½ miles W by S of Builth. The parish contains also the hamlet of Gwara-fog, and it is traversed by the Sarn Helen Way, sometimes called Lleon, and seemingly the origin of part of the parish's name. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1508; population of the civil parish, 121; of the ecclesiastical, 140. Garth was the seat of the Gwynne family and now belongs to the Maitlands. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £50. The church contains some mural monuments of the Gwynnes, and was rebuilt in 1875.

Llanllibio, a parish in Anglesey, 3½ miles NE of Valley station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 E of Holyhead. Post town, Holyhead. Acreage, 830; population, 41. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llantrisant, in the diocese of Bangor. The church was dedicated to St Llibio, but has disappeared.

Llanllowell, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, 2 miles SSE of Usk. Post town, Llanllybwy, under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Usk. Acreage, 800; population, 75. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £130. The church is ancient and contains a Norman font.

Llanllugan, a parish in Montgomeryshire, on the river Rhiw, 4 miles SW of Llanfair Caereinion, and 7½ NW of Newtown. Post town, Llanfair Caereinion, under Welshpool. Acreage, 6729; population of the civil parish, 371; of the ecclesiastical, 293. A Cistercian monastery was founded here in 1239, was given to the dissolution to the D'Arcys, and

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has left no traces. Much of the parish is upland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £92 with residence. The church is Early English.

Llanllwch, an ecclesiastical parish in the county of the borough of Carmarthen, 2 miles SW of Carmarthen railway station. It was constituted in 1843, and its post town is Carmarthen. Population, 1460. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's.

Llanllwchaearn, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the coast at New Quay Bay, 5½ miles SW of Aberystwyth, and 14 N of Llandysil station on the Carmarthen and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R. It contains the seaport and watering-place of New Quay, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Llandysil. Acreage, 3194; population, 1787. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £161 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Llŵchaearn, was rebuilt in 1865, and is in the Decorated style. There are Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist chapels. See NEW QUAY.

Llanllwchaearn, a manufacturing and agricultural parish in Montgomeryshire, on the river Severn, and comprising part of the town of Newtown. It contains the townships of Aberbechan, Kilcoen, Gwestydd, and Hendidley, the two latter of which are within Newtown borough. Post town, Newtown. Acreage, 4532; population, 2572. Under the Parish Councils Act of 1894, the parish forms part of the Newtown and Llanllwchaearn district. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; tithes rent charge, £256 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. There are two churches, one (All Saints) in Newtown, erected in 1894, and the parish church, dedicated to St Llŵchaearn, about a mile NE from Newtown, which was rebuilt in 1816.

Llanllwfi, a parish and a village in Carmarthenshire, on the river Tŷfi, at the boundary with Cardiganshire, 9 miles SW of Lampeter. Post town, Carmarthen. Acreage, 6668; population, 783. Maes Criggie and Perthyrllan are chief residences. Monastic houses were at Maes Nonny and Hen Briordy, and a harrow is at Y Castell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £240 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Lloio.

Llanllyan, a township in Llanarthney parish, Carmarthenshire, under Mynydd Mawr Mountain, 7½ miles W of Llando.

Llanllyfni, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The village stands on the river Llyfni, under Llywd Mawr, half a mile S of Pen-y-Groes station on the Carnarvonshire branch of the L. & N.W.R., and 7 miles S of Carnarvon. It has a post office under Pen-y-Groes (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Pen-y-Groes. The parish includes the villages of Pen-y-Groes and Nantlle, and comprises 7813 acres of land and 148 of water; population, 4568. The surface includes the south-western heights of Snowdonia. The Llyfni river issues from Nantlle Lake, and runs 5 miles west-north-westward to Carnarvon Bay. Slate is quarried extensively. An old house in Neath Glen is supposed to occupy the site of a residence of Edward I. in 1284. Traces exist of ancient British habitations. An ancient camp, called Craig-y-Dinas, is on the Llyfni. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £191 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is ancient, cruciform, and substantial. There are chapels of ease at Nantlle and Pen-y-Groes, and Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanmadoc, a village and a parish in Glamorgan, on the coast of the Gower Peninsula, at the mouth of the river Barry, 3 miles W of Llanmorlais station on the L. & N.W.R., and 15 W of Swansea, with a post office under Swansea; money order and telegraph office, Reynoldstone. Acreage of the civil parish, 1513 of land, with 183 of adjacent tidal water and 1049 of foreshore; population, 154; of the ecclesiastical, 309. Llanmadoc Hill is crowned with a triple-trenched camp, and commands a fine view. There are bone caves on the coast. The living is a rectory, united with that of Cheriton, in the diocese of St David's; joint gross value, £288. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St Madoc, is Early English, and contains an ancient grave-

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stone; in the churchyard is an ancient stone cross. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanmaes, a parish and a village in Glamorgan, near the coast, 1 mile NE of Llantwit Major, and 4 miles SSW of Cowbridge. Post town, Cowbridge; money order and telegraph office, Llantwit Major. Acreage, 1127; population, 130. Some remains exist of an ancient castle of the Mallifants. The surface is open and fertile, and the name Llanmaes signifies "a church on a plain." The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £350 with residence. The church is Norman, and contains a Norman font, some ancient wall paintings, and two memorial windows. The nave and chancel were restored about forty years ago; the restoration has modified its ancient Norman character. There is the base of an ancient cross in the churchyard. Opposite the church is the Great House, where Sir John Nicholl, the famous ecclesiastical lawyer, was born.

Llanmartin, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2½ miles NW of Magor station on the S Wales section of the G.W.R., and 6½ E of Newport. It has a post office under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Magor. It contains the hamlet of Llandevand, and comprises 1123 acres; population of the civil parish, 152; of the ecclesiastical, 139. Penycod Castle is a Tudor building on the site of a former edifice. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Wilcrik, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £222 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Martin, and was rebuilt in 1858, and contains an altar-tomb of the time of Henry VII. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The living of Llandevand is a separate benefice.

Llanmerewig, a parish in Montgomeryshire, adjacent to the river Severn, 3½ miles NE by E of Newtown. Post town, Newtown. Acreage, 1023; population of the civil parish, 132; of the ecclesiastical, 351. A Roman camp is at Giants Bank, and traces of a Roman road exist. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £139. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is good.

Llanmihangel, a parish in Glamorgan, 2½ miles SSW of Cowbridge. Post town, Cowbridge. Acreage, 611; population, 53. Llanmihangel Place was the seat of Judge Franklin, and passed through the Thomas family to the Earl of Dunraven. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £124 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Dunraven. The church is dedicated to St Michael the Archangel, dates from the Perpendicular period, has a saddleback tower, and was restored in 1889.

Llanfeydd or **Llanefydd**, a village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village stands on the river Aled, 5 miles W of Trefnant station on the L. & N.W.R., and 6 NW of Denbigh. It has a post office under Trefnant (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Trefnant. The parish contains the townships of Beren, Bodysyaw, Carwedfynydd, Dinas-gadfal, Llechryd, Mofoniog, Penporchell, and Talylhryn. Acreage, 7606; population, 811. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £218 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Nefydd and St Mary, and was restored in 1859. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanon, a parish in Carmarthenshire, under Mynydd Mawr (or the Great) Mountain, 4½ miles NW of Pontardulais station on the G.W.R., and 6 NE of Llanelly. It has a post and money order office under Llanelly; telegraph office, Crossbands. It contains, besides Llanon village, the colliery district of Tumble, and also most of Crossbands, another such district. Acreage, 11,389; population, 2104. There are fairs on 6 July and 12 Dec. Coal and ironstone are mined, and building-stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £148 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Non, and is good. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanor, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire, in the Llyn Peninsula, 2½ miles NW of Pwllheli, and 4 ESE of Nevin, with a post office under Pwllheli; money order and telegraph office, Pwllheli. Acreage of parish, 5645; population, 901. There are some inscribed stones of the 6th century. The living is a vicarage, with Penrhos annexed, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £164 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is ancient. There

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are three Calvinistic Methodist chapels in the parish. By the Local Government Act of 1894 part of the civil parish of Llannor was added to Denio (Pwllheli).

Llanon, a village in Llansantffraid parish, Cardiganshire, near the coast, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NE of Aberystwyth. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Malting is carried on.

Llanover, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands on the river Usk, 1 mile SE of Peperghym station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 miles SSE of Aberystwyth, is a considerable place, and gives the title of Baron to the family of Hall. The parish is cut into two divisions, lower and upper, and includes the town of Blaenavon, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Acreage, 4699; population of the civil parish, 8813; of the ecclesiastical, 397. Llanover Court is the manor house. Part of the land is mountainous and is overhung by the Bloreange. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £591 with residence. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is ancient. In the churchyard is a monument to Lord Llanover and an ancient stone cross. The perpetual curacy of Blaenavon is a separate benefice. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanpenal. See BLAENPENAL.

Llanpumpaint, a parish in Carmarthenshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Carmarthen. It has a station on the Carmarthen and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R., and a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Carmarthen. Acreage, 6634; population, 814. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Abergwili.

Llanreithan or **Llanrhidian**, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the river Solva, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of St David's, and 11 NW of Haverfordwest. Post town, Solva (R.S.O.). Acreage, 1799; population, 138. The land is fertile. The living is a vicarage, united with that of Llanrhaeadr, in the diocese of St David's.

Llanrhaeadr-in-Kinmerch, a village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village stands adjacent to Llanrhaeadr station on the Denbigh, Corwen, and Rhyl branch of the L. & N.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Denbigh, and has a post office, of the name of Llanrhaeadr, under Denbigh; money order and telegraph office, Denbigh. The parish contains the townships of Llan, Cader, Trefydd, Bychain, Llewesog, Llech, Llwyn, Clludeg, Prion, and Segwyd. Acreage, 17,238; population of the civil parish, 1653; of the ecclesiastical, 823. Llanrhaeadr Hall is the seat of the Price family. The eminence called Gwladus' Chair commands a fine view. There is a waterfall, and from that arose the name Llanrhaeadr, which signifies "a church of a waterfall." Limestone, agates, and traces of copper ore are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £400 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is partly Perpendicular, and was restored in 1882; it is a large building with a good timber roof, and a famous E window, elaborately showing the genealogy of Christ, and contains a curious monument to Maurice Jones. The vicarage of Prion is a separate benefice. There are three Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanrhaeadr-yn-Mochnant, a village and a parish partly in Montgomeryshire and partly in Denbighshire. The river Rhaeadr, which runs through the village, forms also the boundary of the two counties. The village is situated 6 miles NNW of Llanfyllin railway station, and 14 from Oswestry. It has a post and money order office, of the name of Llanrhaeadr, under Oswestry; telegraph office, Llangedwyn. Fairs are held on 1 Jan., the first Friday of March, May, and June, the second Tuesday in July, 24 July, 28 Sept., 18 Oct., and 8 Nov. The parish contains also the townships of Aber Mochnant, Brithdir, Castellmocho, Cefn Coch, Glanavon-fach, Glanavon-fawr, and Nantfyllon, in Montgomeryshire; and the townships of Llanrhaeadr, Benadall Isaf, Benadall Uchaf, Garterhyr, Henfence, Homlet, Trebrys-fach, Trebrys-fawr, Trefeliw, and Trewern, in Denbighshire. Acreage of the Montgomeryshire portion, 10,068; population, 871. Acreage of the Denbighshire portion, 13,555; population, 1281. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 1987. The surface is largely upland, includes some grand scenery, and culminates at the

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boundary with Merionethshire, on the summit of Cader Berwyn, which has an altitude of 2716 feet. The Rhaeadr rivulet issues from a small tarn called Llyn Caws, in a deep valley at the skirt of Cader Berwyn, traverses a deep and savage glen in its course to the village, falls soon afterwards into the Tanat, and has altogether a south-easterly course of about 6 miles. A remarkable waterfall, called Pistyll Rhaeadr, occurs on it about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its source and 4 miles from the village, is flanked and overhung by dark and barren masses of rock and mountain, slides for about 160 feet down a smooth face of naked rock, and breaks thence into a tumultuous cataract of about 80 feet through a natural arch and a mural chasm. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1882. A new church was built in 1892 in the township of Brithdir in memory of Bishop Morgan. There are Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. Bishop Morgan, who translated the Bible into Welsh, Bishop Lloyd, and Dean Powell, were vicars.

Llanrhian. See LLANRHIAN.

Llanrhidian, a parish comprising the townships of Llanrhidian Lower and Llanrhidian Higher, in Glamorgan, on the coast of the Gower Peninsula, 3 miles W of Llanmorris station on the L. & N.W.R., 2 NE of Reynoldstone, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ W of Swansea. Llanrhidian Lower has a post office under Swansea; money order and telegraph office, Reynoldstone. Llanrhidian Higher includes the villages of Penclawdd and Three Crosses. The parish comprises 9656 acres of land and 15 of water, with 340 of adjacent tidal water and 6312 of foreshore; population, 3569. Well-preserved remains of Wexley Castle stand on an eminence overlooking the river Barry. Cefn Bryn ridge commands a rich and extensive panoramic view, and is crowned with the famous cromlech called Arthur's Stone, and with numerous cairns and tumuli. Arthur's Stone figures in the Welsh Triads as "the big stone of Sketty," and one of the wonders of Wales; it comprises a mass of millstone grit, about 25 tons in weight, with four supporters 5 feet high, and it stands in a hollow which is nearly filled with rough stones. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Penclawdd or Llanyrewydd, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1858. The chapel of ease at Penclawdd is modern. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Llanrhidian, Pembrokeshire. See LLANREITHAN.

Llanrhos. See EGLWYS RHOS.

Llanrhydyrys, a parish in Anglesey, on the coast between Camlyn Bay and Carmel Head, 8 miles W of Amlwch, and 9 NW of Llanerchymedd. Post town, Amlwch (R.S.O.). Acreage, 1122, with 116 of adjacent foreshore; population, 131. There is a lifeboat station at Camlyn Bay. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfairynghorwy, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Rhydyrys.

Llan Rhychwyn, a parish in Carnarvonshire, extending from the river Conway at the boundary with Denbighshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Llanrwst, to Capel Curig and foot of Snowdon. Post town, Trefriw (R.S.O.). Acreage, 7754 of land and 267 of water; population, 473. A seat of the bard Taliesin was at the E end of Llyn Geirionydd. The land is hilly. Slate is quarried and lead ore is mined. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Trefriw, in the diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St Rhychwyn, is very ancient, and consists of two aisles of the same length, and a bell-turret. It contains an ancient font and some old stained glass. The new church at Capel Curig is also in the parish.

Llanrhydd, a parish in Denbighshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Ruthin. It includes part of Ruthin borough, and contains Ruthin Workhouse. Post town, Ruthin (R.S.O.). Acreage, 1336; population, 799. Plas Llanrhydd is the chief residence. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Ruthin, in the diocese of St Asaph. The church has been restored, and contains a fine monument to the Thelwells.

Llanrhyddlad, a parish in Anglesey, on Holyhead Bay, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles by water NE of Holyhead, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ N of Valley station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Valley. Acreage,

2582; population, 630. Moel Rhyddlad is a prominent hill. Maoganese ore is found. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanflewlin, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £207 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Speaker Williams was a native, and his father was rector.

Llanrhytyd, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands at the mouth of the river Wyrayr, 7 miles SSW of Llanrhytyd Road station on the Manchester and Milford railway, and 8 SSW of Aberystwyth, and it has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). The parish is divided into the townships of Haminiog and Mefenydd. Acreage of Llanrhytyd Haminiog, 4736; population, 698. Acreage of Llanrhytyd Mefenydd, 3950; population, 463. Mahus is a chief residence. An ancient castle, called Dinerth, was taken in 1135 by Owen Gwynedd; was taken again in 1150 by Rhys ap Gruffydd; and was taken again and destroyed in 1199 by Maelgwn ap Rhys. A monastic establishment stood at Mynachty. The parish was invaded in 988 by the Danes. Part of its coast consists of lofty mural cliffs, cut by fissures and pierced with caves. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £255 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Rhystyd, and is modern and graceful.

Llanrian or **Llanrhan**, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the coast, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NE of St David's, and 14 NW of Haverfordwest. It contains the large village of Trevine, and has a post office under Letterston (R.S.O.); money order office, Croesgoch; telegraph office, Solva. Acreage, 3801; population of the civil parish, 814; of the ecclesiastical, with Llanreithan, 952. Trevacon is a chief residence. A grange or palace of the bishops of St David's was at Trevine, and a vault of it still exists. A cromlech comprising a cap-stone 16 feet long, on supporters $\frac{5}{8}$ feet high, is on the farm of Longhouse. The living is a vicarage, with Llanreithan annexed, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Rheanus.

Llanrothal or **Llanfrawther**, a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Monnow, at the boundary with Monmouthshire, 5 miles NW by N of Monmouth. Post town, Monmouth. Acreage, 2014; population of the civil parish, 152; of the ecclesiastical, 80. A college was founded here in the 6th century by St Dubricius, and has left some vestiges. The Cwm is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £146. The church is ancient.

Llanrug or **Llanfhangell-y-n-Rug**, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The village lies on the river Seiont, adjacent to Printhryll station on the Carnarvon and Llanberis branch of the L. & N.W.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Carnarvon, and has a post and money order office, of the name of Llanrug, under Carnarvon; telegraph office, Cae Athraw. The parish contains also the village of Cwm-y-Glo. Acreage, 4938; population of the civil parish, 2758; of the ecclesiastical, 2721. Glangwnna, Plas Tirion, Bryn-bras Castle, Llwyn-y-brain, Plas-gwyn, Tyddyn Elau, and Pantavon are chief residences. Slate quarries are at Cefn Dû and Glyn Rhonwy, and a manufacture of writing slates is carried on. There are an ancient camp and many vestiges of ancient British habitations. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £134 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church stands on a hill, and is old and cruciform. An inscribed stone is on the grounds of the parsonage. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. Edwards, the surgeon to Anson in his voyages, was a native, and is buried in the churchyard.

Llanrwst, a market-town and a parish in Denbighshire. The town stands on the river Conway, in a pleasant vale, amid charming environs, 4 miles N of Bettws-y-Coed, 12 S of Conway, and 234 by rail from London. It has a station (Llanrwst and Trefriw) on the Bettws-y-Coed and Festiniog branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). It includes a square, with town-hall and market-place; contains many good houses; attracts numerous tourists and other visitors, for sake of the scenery around it, and of the splendid salmon fishing in the Conway; and is a seat of county courts. The town-hall is a good

edifice, and is used for reading-rooms, newsrooms, and recreation. The bridge over the Conway is a steep structure with three arches, and was erected in 1636 by Inigo Jones. The church of St Grwst is Later English, charmingly situated on the banks of the river, and shaded with yews. It contains a finely carved rood-screen, and adjoining it is Gwydyr chapel, which was built in 1632 by Inigo Jones, but is not now used for service. The Gwydyr chapel contains the stone sarcophagus of the coffin of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, a stone effigy of Hywel Coetmore, some brasses of the Wynns of Gwydyr, and two curious variegated pyramidal monuments. St Mary's chapel of ease was built in 1842, and is known as the English church. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, concert hall, in which the county court is held, two banks, Jesus Hospital or almshouse, which is endowed, and a workhouse. The grammar school has an endowed income of about £400. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays; fairs are held on the first Tuesday of Feb., 8 March, 25 April, 21 June, 10 Aug., 17 Sept., 25 Oct., 11 Dec., and the second Tuesday after 11 Dec.; and some trade is carried on in stocking-making, malting, and tanning. The town was for some time noted for the making of Welsh harps.

The parish includes Capel Garmon, and comprises 15,687 acres; population of the civil parish, 3945; of the ecclesiastical (partly in Carnarvonshire), 3469. Gwydyr House or Castle, as it is now called, half a mile from the town, formerly the seat of the Wynns, includes a small part of a mansion erected in 1555 by Sir John Wynn, but is mainly an addition of 1816; contains some fine antiquely-formed rooms, with ancient furniture; and stands amid delightful grounds, with a pleasant view. Adjoining the town is Plas Issa, once the residence of the celebrated Welsh linguist, William Salisbury, who translated the Testament into Welsh, and assisted Bishop Morgan in translating the whole of the Bible into the Welsh language. The old house is now in ruins, but a modern one is built close to it. It is a picturesque spot. The living of St Grwst is a rectory, united with the chapelry of St Mary, in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The vicarage of Capel Garmon is a separate benefice.

Llansadurnen, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the Carmarthen Bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Langharne, and 5 miles S by E of St Clears station on the G.W.R. Post town, Langharne, under St Clears. It contains the hamlet of Brook. Acreage, 1473; population, 156. Limestone is worked. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Langharne, in the diocese of St David's; joint net value, £200 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church was rebuilt in 1861, is in the Decorated English style, and consists of nave and chancel, with transept, south porch, and tower. There is a chapel of ease at Brook and a Baptist chapel at Plashett. Judge Powell, who tried the seven bishops, resided at Broadway.

Llansadwrn, a parish and a village in Anglesey, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles W of Beaumaris, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Llanfair station on the L. & N.W.R., with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Menai Bridge (R.S.O.). Acreage, 2972; population, 390. There are some Druidical and other antiquities. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £181 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Sadwrn. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llansadwrn, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands on a branch of the river Towy, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N by W of Llangedock. There is a post office under Llanwrda (R.S.O.); money order office, Llanwrda; telegraph office, Llangedock. The parish comprises 7521 acres; population of the civil parish, 849; of the ecclesiastical, 1447. Abermarlais is the chief residence, and occupies the site of the seat of Rhys ab Thomas. The land is hilly. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Llanwrda, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £200 with residence. The church is good. There are almshouses for four maiden gentlewomen and a free school, both of them founded and endowed in 1731 by Lady L. Cornwallia. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llansaint, a township in St Ishmael parish, Carmarthenshire, on the river Gwendraeth-fawr, 1 mile WNW of Kid-

welly. It has a chapel of ease to St Ishmael parish church, and there are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llansaintffraid or Llansaintffraid-yn-Mechan, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The village is one of the loveliest and healthiest places in Wales, is watered by the rivers Tannatt, Vyrnwy or Vyrofw, and Caio, which here unite, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the boundary with Salop, 6 miles E of Llanfyllio, and 8 SW by S of Oswestry, and has a station on the Llanymynech and Llanfyllio branch of the Cambrian railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Oswestry. The parish is cut by the river Vyrnwy into the two divisions of Pool and Deythnr, and contains the townships of Llan, Dolwen, Llanerchymyr, Lledrod, Meliniog-fach, Meliniog-fawr, Colfryn, Llanerchilla, Tredderwen-fawr, and Trewylan. Acreage of Llansaintffraid Pool, 3471; population, 764. Acreage of Llansaintffraid Deythnr, 2816; population, 414; of the ecclesiastical parish, 897. An ancient British camp is at Voel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £187 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is partly of the 11th, 14th, and 17th centuries, was repaired in 1866, and recently restored at a cost of £3000. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. The name Llansaintffraid is equivalent to the English and Scotch Bridekirk, and to the Scotch Kilbride.

Llansaintffraid-Glan-Conway, a village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village stands on the river Conway, at the boundary with Carnarvonshire, 2 miles SE by E of Conway, and has a station, called Glan Conway, on the Bettws-y-Coed branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office of the same name, under Conway. The parish consists of the townships of Llan, Deunant, Trallwyn, and Tre-Bwll, and comprises an area of 5281 acres, with 80 of adjacent tidal water and 361 of foreshore; population of the civil parish, 1103; of the ecclesiastical, 1028. There is a cromlech near Bryn-y-Pobty. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £234. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is in good condition, and there are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llansaintffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog, a parish in Denbighshire, on the river Ceiriog, under the Berwyn Mountains, 2 miles S by W of Llangollen. It consists of the townships of Glyn Fechan, Nantyr Isaf, and Nantyr Uchaf, and it has a post, money order, and telegraph office, called Glyn, under Rusbob. Acreage, 5949; population, 810. The land is hilly and slate is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £168 with residence. Patron, Lord Trevor. The church is dedicated to St Ffraid. There is a Baptist chapel.

Llansaintffraid-Glyn-Dyfrdwy, a village and a parish in Merionethshire, on the river Dee, 2 miles E of Corwen, with a station, called Carrog, on the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office of the same name, under Corwen. Acreage of the civil parish, 679; population, 164; of the ecclesiastical, 352. Rhogatt is a chief residence. The parish is hilly and has fine views. Owen Glendower owned the manor of Glyodyfrdwy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £145 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is good. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llansaintffraid in Elvel, a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Edw, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Builth. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.) Acreage, 4717; population of the civil parish, 271; of the ecclesiastical, 363. A castle of the Mortimers stood here, and has left some traces. The living is a vicarage, united with Bettws Disserth, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £206. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church was restored in 1894-95.

Llansaintffraed, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Peasegwyn station on the G.W.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Abergeyny. Post town and money order office, Abergeyny; telegraph office, Llanfihangel Gobion. Acreage, 290; population, 20. Llansaintffraed Court is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £94. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1858. It is very small and stands in the grounds of Llansaintffraed Court.

Llansamlet, a village, two townships, and a large parish in Glamorgan. The parish runs nearly N and S for 7 miles, having the Tawe river as its western boundary, and comprises 6455 acres; population of the civil parish, 9721; of the ecclesiastical, 7337. The village, as also the G.W.R. station, is about 4 miles NNE of Swansea, and contains a post, money order, and telegraph office. There are several large villages in the parish, such as Bethel, Peniel Green, Llonlas, Birchgrove, Glais, and Cwm. Other villages are Bony-maen and Trallwn. The townships are called Llansamlet Higher and Llansamlet Lower, both of which are partly within the borough of Swansea. The M.R. runs along the Tawe river into Swansea, and has three railway stations in the parish of Llansamlet, viz., Upper Bank, Morriston, and Glais. In the parish are very large tinworks—the Forest, the Dyffryn, the Benafort—and steelworks, such as the Birchgrove, several spelter works, and collieries. The principal landowner is Lord Jersey. The living is a vicarage; gross value, £293. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. Mission churches have been built at Glais and Birchgrove. There are besides large Calvinistic Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational chapels.

Llansannan, a village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village stands on the river Aled, amid picturesque scenery, 9 miles W by S of Denbigh, is a resort of tourists and anglers, and has a post and money order office under Abergele (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Llanfair Talhaiarn. The parish comprises 15,412 acres of land and 133 of water; population of the civil parish, 1133; of the ecclesiastical, 981. Much of the surface is waste upland. The Aled, in the upper part of its course, through the S portion of the parish, traverses a narrow dell, makes two highly picturesque falls, called Llyn-yr-Ogo and Rhaidr-rhyd-y-bedd, and is overlooked by very romantic scenery. A circle of about twenty-four artificial holes is in a hill, and bears the name of Bwrdd Arthur, or Arthur's Table. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St Sannan. There are Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Baptist chapels. W. Salesbury, one of the translators of the Welsh New Testament, and the translator of the Book of Common Prayer into Welsh, was a resident.

Llansannor, a parish and a village in Glamorgan, on the river Sannor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Cowbridge. Post town, Cowbridge. Acreage, 1819; population, 197. Llansannor Court and Llansannor House are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £135 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Senewyr, and is ancient. It was partly restored in 1850 and again in 1875.

Llansaintffraid Cwmdeuddwr, a village and a parish in Radnorshire, on the rivers Wye and Eian, adjacent to Rhayader. Post town, Rhayader. The parish comprises 31,945 acres of land and 227 of water; population, 713. The living is a vicarage, united with Nantgwyllt, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £193. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church was erected in 1865.

Llansaintffread, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands on the coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Aberayron, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Aberystwyth. The parish contains also the hamlet of Llanon. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Llanon (R.S.O.) Acreage, 4707, with 184 of adjacent foreshore; population of the civil parish, 1115; of the ecclesiastical, 1190. Some traces exist of what is thought to have been a monastic establishment. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £94. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is good. See LLANON.

Llansantffraed, a parish in Breconshire, on the river Usk, adjacent to Talyston station on the Brecon and Merthyr railway, and 6 miles SE of Brecon. The Roman road from Caerleon to Bannium runs through this parish over a hill called the Allt. It contains the village of Scethrog, and its post town is Bwlch (R.S.O.) Acreage, 2247; population, 196. The manor belonged to the Princes of Powis. Buckland was formerly the seat of the Jones family, is now the seat of the Holford family, and stands in a remarkably beautiful situation. Newton, now a farmhouse, was the seat of the Vanghans, one of whom was Henry Vaughan "Silurist," under which name he published two poems, one entitled

"Olor Iscanus, or the Swan of the Usk." Silurist appears to have been his *nom de plume*. He lies buried in the parish churchyard. Another was rector of the parish and a chemist. An inscribed stone, called the Victorinus Stone, stands by the side of a public road. The only letters legible are "Victoreni"—supposed to commemorate the interment of a son of Victorinus. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £232 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Freado or St Bride, and was rebuilt in 1885, the style adopted being transitional Early English of the 13th century; it contains monuments to the Vanghans.

Llansawel, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands on the river Cothi, amid mountain scenery with a romantic view, 8 miles NW of Llangadock and 9 N of Llandilo; was once a market-town, and has a post and money order office under Llandilo (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Pumpsaint. The parish includes the townships of Edwinsford, Genol, Glyn, and Wen. Acreage, 10,250; population, 898. Edwinsford is the seat of the Drummond family. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Conwil Caio, in the diocese of St David's; joint net value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llansilin, a parish in Denbighshire, and a township in Salop. The parish lies on the river Cywlth, adjacent to the boundary with Salop, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Offa's Dyke, and 6 WSW of Oswestry, and has a post and money order office under Oswestry; telegraph office, Llangedwyn. It contains also the townships of Bodlith, Estynallan, Lledrode, Lloran, Moelfre, Priddhwl, Isfoel Rhiwlas, Uchfoel Rhiwlas, and Sycarth in Denbighshire, and the township of Sychtyn in Salop. Acreage of the Denbighshire portion, 16,170; population, 1548; acreage of Sychtyn township, 1459; population, 150; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1067. The manor belonged to Einion Evell, from whom several families in this neighbourhood have descended. Glascoed, once the seat of the Williams family, now belongs to the Wynns. Sycarth belonged to Owain Glyndwr, Plas Newydd at one time to the Myddletons, and Penybont to the Maurices. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is dedicated to St Silin, has been beautifully restored, acquired a fine stained window in 1866, and contains monuments of the Maurices, the Wynns, and others.

Llansoy, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 miles NE of Llandenay station on the G.W.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Usk. It has a post office under Newport; money order office, Treleck; telegraph office, Usk. Acreage, 1415; population, 130. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £120 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is ancient, and has been restored.

Llanspyddid, a township and a parish in Brecknockshire. The township lies on the river Usk and the Via Julia Montana, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Brecon. Acreage, 1834; population, 146. The parish contains also the townships of Mordryd and Penpont, and its post town is Brecon. Acreage, 9056; population of the civil parish, 369; of the ecclesiastical, 264. Pennoyre is a chief residence. There is an ancient British camp. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £80 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Camden. The church is Early Decorated English, and is surrounded by old yew trees. The churchyard contains an ancient tomb, traditionally said to be that of Brychan Brecheiniog. The vicarage of Bettws Peupont is a separate benefice.

Llanstadwell, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on Milford Haven, 1 mile W of Neyland, and has a post and money order office under Neyland (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Neyland. The parish contains the villages of Great Honeyborough, Little Honeyborough, Neyland or New Milford, Newton, and Waterston. Acreage, 3308, with 135 of foreshore; population, 3641. Newton House, Hayston, and Hazel Hill are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £120 with residence. The church is ancient, supposed to be dedicated to St Tudwal, and was enlarged in 1883; it contains a Norman font. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist,

Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. See MILFORD, NEW.

Llanstephan, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands at the mouth of the river Towy, opposite Ferryside village and station on the G.W.R., and 8 miles SSW of Carmarthen; is embosomed in trees at the water's edge, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carmarthen. The parish contains also the village of Llanybri. Acreage, 5135, with 1004 of adjacent tidal water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 1132; of the ecclesiastical, 794. The Plas and The Cottage are the chief residences. Llanstephan Castle stands conspicuously on a bold headland at the mouth of the Towy, is supposed to occupy the site of either an ancient British or Roman fortalice, was built in 1138 by the sons of a Merioneth prince, went soon into the possession of the Flemings and the Normans, was taken in 1145 by Rhys ap Gruffydd, resisted a siege while in his possession, was taken and dismantled in 1254 by Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, consists now of extensive ruined walls, and forms a picturesque object as seen from the opposite side of the river. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £140 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Stephen, is partly Norman, and contains monuments to the Lloyd, Parnall, and other families. The vicarage of Llanybri is a separate benefice. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanstephan, a parish in Radnorshire, on the rivers Bachwy and Wye, at the boundary with Brecknockshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Dwydrood station on the Cambrian railway, and 9 miles SE of Builth. Post town, Llysven (R.S.O.) Acreage, 2334; population of the civil parish, 151; of the ecclesiastical, 354. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Llandello Grahau, in the diocese of St David's; joint net value, £305. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient.

Llanstinan, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the West Cleddau river, 3 miles S of Fishguard, and 9 NW of Clarbeston Road station on the G.W.R. Post town, Letterston (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1569; population, 165. Llanstinan House is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £120 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Justinian, and was restored in 1869.

Llantarnam. See LLANVIHANGEL LLANTARNAM.

Llanthewy Rhytherch or **Llanddewi Rhydderch**, a parish in Monmouthshire, on a branch of the river Trothy, 4 miles ESE of Abergavenny. Post town, Abergavenny. Acreage, 2201; population, 307. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £150 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church, dedicated to St David, is ancient, and was restored in 1864. There is a Baptist chapel. Under the Act of 1894 the parish is governed by a council.

Llanthewy Skirrid, a parish in Monmouthshire, under Skirrid-fawr Hill, 3 miles NE of Abergavenny. Post town, Abergavenny. Acreage, 1060; population, 133. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £223 with residence. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1828, and restored in 1870.

Llanthewy Vach, a parish in Monmouthshire, on an affluent of the river Usk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Caerleon station on the G.W.R., and 5 SE of Pontypool. Post town, Caerleon, under Newport. Acreage, 1355; population of the civil parish, 166; of the ecclesiastical, 242. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llanddewy, in the diocese of Llandaff; joint net value, £189 with residence. The church was erected in 1857 on the site of a previous one.

Llanthony Abbey, a chapelry in Cwmeyr parish, Monmouthshire, on the river Hoddau, in the deep mountain vale of Ewias, under the Black Mountains, on a tongue of Monmouthshire, projecting between Herefordshire and Brecknockshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Pandy station on the G.W.R., and $10\frac{1}{2}$ N of Abergavenny. It has a post office under Abergavenny; money order and telegraph office, Llanvihangel Croconery. The living is a vicarage, united with Cwmeyr, in the diocese of Llandaff; joint net value, £155 with residence. This part of the vale of Ewias was selected by St David as the place of his hermitage, and it was thence called Llanddewi-Nant-Hoddau, a name which signifies "David's church on

the Honddu," and came to be corrupted into Llanthony. Drayton in his "Polyolbion" says—

"'Monget Hatterill's lofty hills that with the clouds are crowned,
The valley Ewias lies immersed so deep and round,
As they below that see the mountains rise so high
Might think that seeing the stragling herds were grazing in the sky.
Where in an aged cell with moss and ivy grown,
In which, not to this day, the sun hath ever shone,
The reverend British saint, in zealous ages past,
To contemplation lived and did so truly fast,
As he did only drink what crystal Hodney yields,
And fed upon the leaks he gathered in the fields."

William, a Norman knight, and a retainer and kinsman of Hugh de Lacy, became a recluse at St David's cell in 1109; Emisius, chaplain to the Empress Maud, joined him in 1108; and they two founded a priory for Austin Canons in 1108. Henry and Maud soon visited the rising abbey; Walter de Gloucester, Earl of Hereford, and captain of Henry's guards, became an inmate of it; Robert de Betan, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, entered it as a monk in 1130; a party of Welsh, immediately after he became Bishop of Hereford, assailed and desolated it; and in 1136, with aid from Milo, Earl of Hereford, De Betan founded another monastery of the same name, and in lieu of it, at Gloucester. The original Llanthony Abbey, however, continued to be maintained till the Reformation, and it numbered among its priors Geoffrey Henelaw, afterwards Bishop of St David's, and Henry Dean, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The property passed through a number of hands after the Reformation, and came eventually to Sir M. Wood, and latterly to Walter Savage Landor, author of "Imaginary Conversations" and other works. The church was cruciform, and had a central tower and two W towers. The nave was 172 feet long and 48 wide, the transept was 96 feet long and 36 wide, the choir was 72 feet long and 28 wide, the Lady chapel was 37 feet long and 25 wide, and the central tower was 24 feet each way and 100 high. There was also an oratory 24 feet long, 11 wide, and 15½ high, and a chapter-house 64 feet long and 26½ wide. The architecture is chiefly of the Transitional period between Norman and Early English, but some is as late as the 14th century. The three lower stages of the W towers, the lower stage of the W front between them, the N side of the nave, portions of the transept and of the central tower, part of the choir, all the oratory, the ruined chapter-house, the prior's house, and a fragment of the Earl of Hereford's tomb still remain, and they form in the aggregate an imposing and picturesque mass. A portion of the ruins was fitted up by Sir M. Wood as a shooting-box, and the prior's house, together with an adjoining tower of the church, was converted into an inn. A monastery was founded in 1870 near Capel-y-Ffyn, 4 miles higher up the valley by Father Ignatius (Mr Lyne).

Llantillo Crosseenny, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands on the river Trothy, 5 miles NW by N of Raglan station on the G.W.R., and 8 WNW of Monmouth, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Abergavenny. The parish comprises 6163 acres; population of the civil parish, 640; of the ecclesiastical, 635. The parish council consists of nine members. Llantillo Court is the chief residence. Vestiges of an ancient fortified house, said to have been the residence of St David Gam, are to the N of the park. The White Castle stands on an eminence 1½ mile to the N; was probably built in the reign of King John, and is said to have been dismantled in the Wars of the Roses, and is a large oval structure, with six bastions and well-preserved outer-works. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Llanfair annexed, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £220 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St Teilo, is principally Decorated, with an Early English tower, and includes a large chapel on the N side of its presbytery. There is a chapel of ease at Llanfair, and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Llantillio Pertholey, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 miles NNE of Abergavenny. Post town, Abergavenny. Acreage, 6847; population, 1119. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £250 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church, dedicated to St Teilo, is ancient, and was recently restored. There is a chapel of ease at Bettws, which is also ancient.

Llantood or Llantyd, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3 miles SSW of Cardigan. Post town, Cardigan. Acreage, 1843; population, 215. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of St Dogmell, in the diocese of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Iltyd.

Llantrisant, a parish in Anglesey, near the river Alaw, 5 miles W of Llanerchymedd. Post town, Holyhead. Acreage, 4549; population, 372. The living is a rectory, united with Llanllibio, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Avran, St Jenan, and St Sanan. The name Llantrisant signifies "a church of three saints." There is a Baptist chapel. Dr Williams, ancestor of the Wynnes of Wynnestay, was rector.

Llantrisant, a small town and a parish in Glamorgan. The town stands on a hill-range above the river Ely, 5 miles S of Pontypridd, 8 N of Cowbridge, 10 NE of Bridgend, and 11 NW by W of Cardiff. It commands an extensive prospect of the vale of Glamorgan; presents a picturesque appearance; was chartered by Edward III.; had a corporation which was abolished in 1883; unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in sending a member to the House of Commons; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Pontyclun (R.S.O.), a station on the G.W.R. and Taff Vale railway, a vestige of an ancient castle, a town-hall, and a police station. The castle dates from the time of Edward I., does not make any figure in history, and now possesses interest only for the charming views which it commands. The church is dedicated to St Tyfodwg, St Iltyd, and St Gwynno, whence its name Llan-tri-sant, "the church of the three saints," and is spacious and good. The tower is Perpendicular, the font and some small portions of the nave Norman. There are Congregational, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels. A weekly market was formerly held on Friday, but has been discontinued; fairs are held on 13 Feb., 12 May, 12 Aug., and 29 Oct.; and trade is carried on in connection with neighbouring mines and mineral works. Population, 1937.

The parish contains also the villages of Dinas, Giltfach Goch, Tonyrefail, Bryn Sadler, Crossvane, Miskin, Talygarn, and part of Pontypridd. Acreage, 17,060; population, 19,702. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Bute. Castellau House belonged formerly to the Treherne family. Miskin Manor and Talygarn House are chief residences. Iron and lead ores abound. Traces exist of ancient British camps. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £246 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. There is a chapel of ease called St John the Baptist at Tonyrefail, and another at Talygarn, also churches at Llanfair-yr-hryn (Welsh), Dinas Isaf (English), an iron church at Miskin, and mission rooms at Brynairw Pwllgwann. Sir L. Jenkins, the judge and secretary of state, was a native.

Llantrissent, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, 3 miles S by E of Usk. Post town, Llangibby, under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Usk. Acreage, 2757; population, 204. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Pertholey, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £106 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Peter, St Paul, and St John, is ancient, and was restored in 1883.

Llantrithyd, a parish and a village in Glamorgan, 3 miles SE by E of Cowbridge. Post town, Cowbridge. Acreage, 1433; population, 155. The manor was given by Fitz Hamon to Hywel ab Jestyn, and it had a castle of the latter, which was destroyed in 1151. Llantrithyd Place belonged to successively the Mansels, the Bassets, and the Aubreys; was a Tudor edifice, and is now a ruin. Limestone abounds and lead is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £218 with residence. The church, dedicated to St Iltyd, is ancient, and contains a fine altar-tomb of the 15th century, with effigies of John Bassett and his wife.

Llantwit Juxta Neath, a parish in Glamorgan, on the river Neath, 1 mile E by N of Neath. It contains the hamlets of Lower Llantwit, Resolven, and Clyne, and its post town is Neath. Acreage, 11,156; population, 5244. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in collieries and in the trade of Neath. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Neath, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is

ancient, stands close to the river, has a curious tower of picturesque appearance, and was restored in 1858. There is a cemetery. The perpetual curacy of Resolven is a separate benefice.

Llantwit, Lower, a township in Llantwit Juxta Neath parish, Glamorgan, 1 mile E by N of Neath. Acreage, 4301; population, 3295.

Llantwit Major or **Llanilltyd Fawr**, a decayed old town and a parish in Glamorgan, with a station on the Vale of Glamorgan railway. The town stands 1 mile from the sea-coast, in a deep vale, 5 miles SSW of Cowbridge, dates probably from the Roman or even the ancient British times, acquired sudden and great importance from the founding of a large college in the 5th century, was known to the ancient Britons as *Caer Wrgan*; took from its college, which was founded or fostered by St Illtyd, the name of Llanilltyd Fawr, which came to be altered into Llantwit Major; appears to have expanded, soon after the founding of the college, into a town of considerable size; became a borough and a seat of much trade, suffered damage from incursions of the Saxons and the Danes, sustained very severe injury at the time of the Norman Conquest, struggled to re-acquire its old importance till the Reformation or later, diminished thence onward till it became only a considerable village; and exhibits now, in numerous wide roads diverging from it, in numerous substructions and vestiges over a large space of ground, in various extant intersecting streets and lanes, in the uncommon size of its church and churchyard, and in the numbers of relics and human remains exhumed from adjoining fields, unmistakable evidence of its former magnitude. The college was founded, some say in 408, others say in 430, others in 508; is alleged by some to have been founded by St Germanus, under St Illtyd, by others to have been founded by St Illtyd himself, a contemporary of St Patrick and the inventor of the Welsh plough; appears to have been a clerical school of somewhat similar character to the Culdee schools of Lindisfarne, Jarrow, Iona, and Ireland; is said to have had, even before St Illtyd's death, seven halls, 400 houses, and upwards of 2000 pupils, among whom were seven sons of British princes; was restored in 1111 by Robert Fitzhamon and made then a cell to Tewkesbury Abbey; numbered among its pupils Gildas the historian, David of Caerleon, Bishop Paulinus of Leon, Archbishop Samson of Dol, Talhaiarn the bard, and Taliesin the chief of bards, and was given at the Reformation to the see of Gloucester. The church is a remarkable assemblage of distinct buildings, and both it and the churchyard teem with relics of antiquity. The church in use was erected by the Nevilles in the time of Henry I., measures 98 feet by 53, comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower, and contains a rood screen, a Norman font, and several ancient monuments. A short distance W of the church was the old monastery, but nothing remains of it save the porter's lodge, which still stands complete and is a curious old building. A dissolved church, commonly called the old one, probably dates from the 14th century; it is supposed that this was originally the parochial church, but was deserted at the dissolution for the larger monastic church, which then became the new church to the parishioners. It measures 64 feet in length, and contains several very old and curious monuments. The Lady chapel stands at the W end of this church, is now much dilapidated, measures 40½ feet in length, and is decorated with statues of saints. The churchyard contains a stone which is probably Runic, the shaft of a cross of the 5th century in memory of St Ilutius, and two Norman monuments. Adjoining the churchyard is the old chantry. The town-hall was built by Gilbert de Clare, has a gable bell, is approached by a flight of steps, and presents a picturesque appearance. In the centre of the town stands the base of the old market cross. An ancient castellated Norman house, called the Old Place, now an ivy-clad ruin, stands on the outskirts on the way to Bridgend. A Roman villa and other Roman relics have been found near the town. The town has a post, money order, and telegraph office, under Cowbridge, and a fair on 22 June.

The parish contains the hamlet of Boverton. Acreage, 5118, of which 4 are water and 324 foreshore; population of the civil parish, 1111; of the ecclesiastical, 1266. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Llysaworney, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £300 with residence.

Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llantwit Vardre, a parish in Glamorgan, on the river Taff, 4½ miles W by S of Caerphilly, and 4½ S of Pontypridd. It has a station on the Taff Vale railway and a post and money order office under Pontypridd; telegraph office, Llantwit railway station. It contains part of Pontypridd. Acreage, 5412, of which 56 are water; population of the civil parish, 8845; of the ecclesiastical, 1564. There are collieries and ironworks. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Llantrisant. The church is very ancient and is one of the three supposed to have been founded by St Illtyd, St Dyfodwg, and St Wonne, the other two churches being Ystradfydwg and Llanwonne.

Llantyd. See LLANTOON.

Llantsyllio or **Llandysilio**, a parish in Denbighshire, on the river Dee, 1 mile NW of Berwyn station on the G.W.R., and 2 miles NW of Llangollen. It has a post office under Llangollen; money order office, Llangollen; telegraph office, Berwyn. Acreage, 8252; population, 892. Llantsyllio Hall and Bryntysilio are the chief residences. The beautiful ruins of Valle Crucis Abbey will be separately noticed. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £290 with residence. The church is ancient and has been restored.

Llanulid, an ecclesiastical parish in Devynock parish, Brecknockshire, on the rivulet Cray, at Cray station on the Neath and Brecon railway, 3 miles ESE of Treacastle. There is a post office at Cray, under Brecon; money order and telegraph office, Sennybridge. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1883. Population, 380. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £184. Patron, the Vicar of Devynock. The church was erected in 1883. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanuwchllyn, a village and a parish in Merionethshire. The village stands on the rivulet Dyfodwg, which is the source of the Dee, near the head of Bala Lake, amid a wild country under the Arenig and Berwyn mountains, 5 miles SSW of Bala, and has a station on the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bala (R.S.O.). It has fairs on 22 April, 20 June, and 21 Sept. The parish comprises the townships of Castell, Cynllwyd, Penanlliw, and Penarran. Acreage, 28,628, including 150 of water; population, 1076. Slate is quarried, and there is a gold mine worked. A waterfall is on the river Twrch at Bwlch-y-Groes Pass. A Roman fortalice is supposed to have been at Caer Gai, and Roman coins and other remains have been found there. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £200. The church is dedicated to St Deiniol, and contains an effigy of a knight of 1370. The name Llanuwchllyn alludes to the church's situation in reference to Bala Lake, and signifies "the church above the lake." There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanvaches, a parish in Monmouthshire, near Went Wood, 3½ miles N by E of Magor station on the South Wales section of the G.W.R., and 6½ WSW of Chepstow. Post town, Newport; money order office, Magor; telegraph office, Caerleon. Acreage, 2093; population, 232. An ancient castle has entirely disappeared. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £135 with residence. Patron, Lord Tredegar. The church is dedicated to St Dubricius, and has a saddleback tower. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Bible Christian chapels.

Llanvair Discoed, a township and a parish in Monmouthshire. The name is a corruption of Llanvair-is-y-Coed, "St Mary below the wood." The township is situated at the bottom of Grey Hill, a part of the range of hills on which was the great forest of Wentwood, 4 miles NNE of Magor station on the South Wales section of the G.W.R., and 6 W by S of Chepstow. Post town, Chepstow; money order office, Skennewton; telegraph office, Caldicot. The parish contains also the hamlet of Dinham. Acreage, 1995; population, 166. Llanvair Castle was built in the 13th century, belonged to the Fitz Pain family, was held by the Montferrmers, passed to the Montagues, Nevilles, and Poles, reverted to the Crown in the reign of James I., and now belongs to the Kemeys-Tynti family. Two large round towers and part of the keep are all that remain. Dinham Castle is now reduced

to a few wood-covered vestiges. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Caerwent, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is ancient, and was restored and enlarged in 1883. There was formerly a church at Dinham, but it has long since disappeared.

Llanvaier Kilgeddin, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, 2½ miles NE by N of Nantydery station on the G.W.R., 5 NW of Usk, and 5 SE of Abergavenny. Post town, Abergavenny; telegraph office, Llanvihangel Gobion. Acreage, 1808; population, 290. A suspension bridge here spans the Usk. There is a parish room and an institute and library. Pant-y-Goitre and Llanfair Grange are the chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £329 with residence. Patron, Lord Tredegar. The church was restored in 1876, and is very beautifully decorated with mural sgraffito work. It has a good E window. The old oak screen and chancel roof are rich in wood carving.

Llanvaier Waterdine, a parish in Salop, on the river Teme, at the boundary with Radnorshire, near Offa's Dyke, 4 miles NW of Knighton. It contains the townships of Llanvaier, Clewisley, Fynonvaier, Menethesey, Selly, Skyborry, and Trebert, and its post town is Knighton. Acreage, 8005; population, 465. It has a parish council with seven members. The manor belongs to the Earl of Powis. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Powis. The church was rebuilt in 1854.

Llanvavley, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Trothy, 4 miles E of Abergavenny. It has a post office under Abergavenny; money order office, Abergavenny; telegraph office, Llantilio Crossenny. Acreage, 845; population, 113. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; tithes commuted at £160, and about £95 rent from glebe. Patron, the Marquis of Abergavenny. The church is dedicated to St Mapley, and was restored in 1861. There is a Congregational chapel.

Llanvedw, a township in Michaelstone-y-Vedw parish, Glamorgan, on the river Rhymney at the boundary with Monmouthshire, 5½ miles ESE of Caerphilly. Post town, Cardiff; money order office, Castleton; telegraph office, Michaelstone-y-Vedw. Acreage, 2453; population, 275. Ruperra Castle and Cefn Mably are chief residences.

Llanvetherine, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Trothy, 4 miles SE by E of Llanvihangel station on the G.W.R., and 5 NE by E of Abergavenny, with a post office under Abergavenny; money order office, Abergavenny; telegraph office, Llantilio Crossenny. Acreage, 2169; population, 193. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £222 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Abergavenny. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1870. There is a Baptist chapel.

Llanveyneio, a township and a chapelry in Clodock parish, Herefordshire, on the Olchon an affluent of the river Monnow, under the Black Mountains, at the boundary with Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire, 6 miles NNW of Pandy station on the G.W.R., and 9 SSE of Hay. Post town, Loogetown, under Abergavenny; money order office, Longtown; telegraph office, Pontrilas. Acreage, 4610; population, 191. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Patron, the Vicar of Clodock. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1877.

Llanvihangel-ar-Arth. See LLANVIHANGEL-AR-ARTH.

Llanvihangel. See LLANVIHANGEL.

Llanvihangel Crucorney, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands on the river Hounddu, an affluent of the Monnow, near the boundary with Herefordshire, and under Skiridraw Mountain, 1 mile NNE of Llanvihangel station on the G.W.R., and 4½ NNE of Abergavenny, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Abergavenny. The parish contains also the hamlet of Penhiddle, and comprises 3278 acres; population, 508. It has a parish council with nine members. Llanvihangel Court belonged to the Arnolds, passed in the time of Queen Anne to the Harleys, belongs now to the Rodoeys family, is an ancient edifice, and has a remarkably grand avenue of Scotch firs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £165 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanvihangel Gobion. See LLANVIHANGEL-NIGH-USK.

Llanvihangel Llantarnam, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Lwyd and the Monmouthshire Canal, 3½ miles N of Newport. It has a station of the name of Llantarnam on the G.W.R., and its post town is Newport; money order and telegraph office, Cwmbran. Acreage, 4097; population, 4905. The parish contains part of Cwmbran, and is governed by a local board. There are firebrick works. A Cistercian abbey stood here and was given at the dissolution to the Morgans. Llantarnam Abbey was built from the materials of the old abbey, is a Tudor edifice, belonged for a time to the Morgans, and belongs now to the Dowling family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £123. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1869; it has a mortuary chapel of the Dowling family.

Llanvihangel-nant-Bran. See LLANVIHANGEL-NANT-BRAN.

Llanvihangel-nigh-Usk or Llanvihangel Gobion, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, 2½ miles NNE of Nantydery station on the G.W.R., and 4½ SE of Abergavenny. There is a post and telegraph office called Llanvihangel Gobion, under Abergavenny; money order office, Abergavenny. Acreage, 888; population, 105. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £200. The church is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanvihangel-pont-y-Moile, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the Brecon Canal, 1 mile E of Pontypool. It has a post and money order office called Pontymoile, under Pontypool; telegraph office, Pontypool. Acreage, 1739; population, 551. There are brickworks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £110. The church is good.

Llanvihangel Roggett, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 miles ENE of Magor station on the G.W.R. and 7 SW by W of Chepstow. Post town, Chepstow; money order office, Caldicot; telegraph office, Sudbrook. Acreage, 559; population, 86. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Roggett, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is ancient.

Llanvihangel-Tor-y-Mynydd, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3½ miles ESE of Llandenny station on the G.W.R., and 6 E by N of Usk. Post towns, Chepstow and Usk; money order and telegraph office, Tintaro. Acreage, 1186; population, 136. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £78 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of Llandaff. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1860. There is a Bible Christian chapel.

Llanvihangel-ystryn-Llwynn, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Trothy, and 5 miles WNW of Monmouth. Post town, Monmouth. Acreage, 1861; population, 159. Talycroft Court is the chief residence. A barn of Grace Dieu Cistercian Abbey was here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £176 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1875.

Llanvillo. See LLANFILLO.

Llanvrechva, Upper and Lower. See LLANFRECHFA, UPPER, and LLANFRECHFA, LOWER.

Llanvrynach. See LLANFRYNACH.

Llanvrynith or Llanvithin, formerly extra-parochial, a village and a parish in Glamorgan, 4½ miles ESE of Cowbridge. Post town, Cardiff; money order and telegraph office, Bonvillestone. Acreage, 427; population, 29.

Llanwarne, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, on an affluent of the river Wye, 4½ miles SE of Tram Inn station on the G.W.R., and 6½ NW by W of Ross. There is a post office under Tram Inn (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Tram Inn. Acreage, 2473; population, 323. Lyston Court is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £300 with residence. The old church was a fine specimen of Saxon; consisted of nave, aisles, and chancel, with finely embattled tower, which with north chapel and part of the walls still stand. The new church was built in 1864 at a cost of £2560, is in the Decorated style and cruciform, of local stone with Bath stone dressings, and has window tracery of Painswick stone. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Llanwddyn, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The village stands on the river Vyrnwy and Lake Vyrnwy, 10 miles due W of Llanfyllin, and has a post and money

LLANWENARTH

order office under Oswestry; telegraph office, Llanfyllin. The old village and church were submerged in the formation of Lake Yrnawy, a great artificial lake, nearly 5 miles long, which was formed in 1888 to furnish a water supply to Liverpool. A new village has sprung up at the S end of the lake, about 2 miles from the old site, and a new church, vicarage, &c., have been built. The parish comprises 16,892 acres of land and 1061 of water; population of the civil parish, 408; of the ecclesiastical, 526. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £286 with residence. Patron, Earl Powis. See **YVERNWY, LAKE**.

Llanwenarth, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, under the Sugarloaf Mountain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Abergavenny. The parish is cut into two divisions, Citra and Ultra. Acreage of Llanwenarth Citra, 2812; of Llanwenarth Ultra, 2455; population, 236 and 1406 respectively. The latter contains the village of Govilon and the hamlets of Pwll-du and Garndyrris. Govilon has a station on the L. & N.W.R. and a post office under Abergavenny. Christ Church and the Baptist chapel are at Govilon, and also a hall and reading-room. Graig Hill, a shoulder of the Sugarloaf Mountain, is covered with wood, and ironstone rocks of it are extensively worked. Other tracts yield ironstone and coal. The living of Llanwenarth Citra is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £262 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Abergavenny. The church of St Peter is ancient. The ecclesiastical parish of Llanwenarth Ultra was constituted in 1865. Population, 1058. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £159. Patron, the Rector of Llanwenarth Citra. Christ Church was erected in 1848. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels at Pwll-du.

Llanwenllwyfo, a parish in Anglesey, on the coast at the mouth of the river Dulas, 4 miles SE of Amlwch and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Llanerchymedd. Post town, Amlwch (R.S.O.). Acreage, 1559, with 169 of adjacent foreshore; population, 313. Llys Dulas is the chief residence, and stands amid grounds which slope to the water's edge and command splendid sea-views. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £108 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Gwenllwyfo, and was consecrated in 1856. It contains an elaborate brass of the 17th century. The old church, now dissolved, is still standing. The old churchyard is situated to the N of Llys Dulas, adjoining the grounds.

Llanwenog, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Teifi, near the boundary with Carmarthenshire, 6 miles WSW of Lampeter. The parish contains also Cwrtnewydd and Rhyddlan, and its post town is Lampeter (R.S.O.). Acreage, 10,723; population, 1467. High Mead and Llanvangan are chief residences. An ancient camp is at Ty Cam, and there are some barrows. A battle was fought in 981 between Hywel ab Ieuan and Eilon ab Owain. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £114. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Gwynog.

Llanwern, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4 miles E of Newport. It has a station on the South Wales section of the G.W.R., and its post town is Newport; money order and telegraph office, Maidee. Acreage, 1716; population of the civil parish, 24; of the ecclesiastical with Bishton, 190. The property, with Llanwern House, belonged formerly to the Vanes. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Bishton annexed, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £250 with residence. The church was restored in 1865.

Llanwinio, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands near the source of the Afon Cynin, an affluent of the Taff, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Llanfrynach station on the Whitland and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R., and 11 NW by W of Carmarthen. Post town, Carmarthen. The parish comprises 7143 acres; population, 747. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £140. The church is dedicated to St Gwyno. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanwnda, a parish in Carnarvonshire, on the Roman road from Carnarvon, 3 miles S of Carnarvon, with a station on the Carnarvonshire branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carnarvon. It includes the village of Rhostryfan. Acreage, 7332 of

LLANWRIN

land and 102 of water, with 652 of adjacent tidal water and foreshore; population, 2162. Slate is quarried. Ancient British camps are at Hen Castell and Dinas Gorval. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Llantagan, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £215 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Gwyndaf, and is Early English, cruciform, and good. There is a chapel of ease at Rhostryfan, and Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Llanwnda, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the S side of Fishguard Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Fishguard, and 15 NW by N of Clarbeston Road station on the G.W.R. It contains the village of Goodwick, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carnarvon. The parish comprises 5828 acres, with 115 of adjacent foreshore; population, 918. A body of 1400 French troops under General Tate landed here in 1797, and were speedily overpowered by a body of yeomanry under Lord Cawdor. There are remains of ancient camps. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £223. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St David's. The church is cruciform, and has been restored. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel at Goodwick. Geraldus Cambrensis was rector of this parish.

Llanwrn, a parish in Cardiganshire, near the influx of the river Granell to the Teifi, 3 miles W by S of Lampeter. It has a post office under Llanybyther; money order and telegraph office, Llanybyther. Acreage, 2645; population of the civil parish, 269; of the ecclesiastical, 537. Llwyn-y-Groes is a chief residence. Remains of an old fort are at Castell Du. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Silian, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £197 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Gwynn.

Llanwnnog, a parish in Montgomeryshire, on an affluent of the river Severn, and on the Roman road to Chester, 6 miles W by N of Newtown containing the hamlet of Caersws, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Acreage, 10,910, including 108 of water; population of the civil parish, 1425; of the ecclesiastical, 1418. The surface is hilly, rises to altitudes of 1500 feet and upwards, and includes three lakes. Ancient British camps and other antiquities are on the hills. A Roman station was at Caersws. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £198 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Gwynog, and has an old screen. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and also the Newtown Union Workhouse.

Llanwnnos. See **GWNXWS**.

Llanwnno, a parish in Glamorgan. The church stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N from Pontypridd. The civil parish contains Mountain Ash, Penrhiwceibr, Aberdare Junction, Ynysybwl, part of Pontypridd, Hopkinstown, Gyfeillon, Hafod, Porth, Watt's Town, and Blaueileeban. Acreage, 13,109, including 111 of water; population of the civil parish, 30,712; of the ecclesiastical, 12,472. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of St David's, Rhondda Valley, and Christ Church, Ynysybwl, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £265 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Llantrisant. The church, situated up in the mountains, is dedicated to St Gwynno, a bishop who lived about the 6th century, is very ancient, and was beautifully restored in 1894 at a cost of about £3000. During the restoration the base of the piscina was found several feet below the ground outside of the building, and has been restored. A portion of a Celtic cross was also discovered.

Llanwrda, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands 4 miles SW of Llandovery, and has a station on the G.W.R. and L. & N.W.R. and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Llangadock. The parish comprises 4488 acres; population, 598. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llansadwrn, in the diocese of St David's. There is a Congregational chapel.

Llanwrin, a township and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The township lies on the river Dovey, amid mountainous scenery, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Cemmaes Road station on the Cambrian railway, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Machynlleth. It has a post office under Machynlleth; money order office, Machynlleth;

telegraph office, Cemmaes Road railway station. The parish contains also the townships of Blaengiesrych, Rhiwgreiddyn, and Glynceirig. Acreage, 12,063; population of the civil parish, 597; of the ecclesiastical, 509. Mathavarn, now a farmhouse, was the residence of Darydd Llwyd, a bard of the 16th century, and gave entertainment for a night to the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., when on his way from Milford to Bosworth. The rocks include slate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £365 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Gwrin, and was restored in 1864.

Llanwrthwl, a village and a parish in Brecknockshire. The village stands on the river Wye, 3 miles S of Rhayader. It has a post office under Rhayader; money order office, Rhayader; telegraph office, Doldowlud railway station. The parish comprises 20,223 acres, including 123 of water; population, 405. Roscoe says—"The small village and tiny church of Llanwrthwl look out from the mountain-nest of wood and heather upon the broad river below, whose course runs through woods, only allowing occasional peeps at the opposite towering hills, also belted with avenues and groups of fine trees." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £102 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Wrthwl, and the churchyard contains a pillar-cross. There is a Congregational chapel.

Llanwrtyd or **Llanwrtyd Wells**, a village and a parish in Brecknockshire. The village lies on the river Yrfon, 11 miles W of Baulth, and has a station on the Central Wales branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). The original village, where the church is situated, is about a mile up the valley, but houses have sprung up between the Wells and the station. The parish comprises the hamlets of Clawddmadog and Llechweddor. Acreage, 10,785; population, 812. Dolyceod was a family seat, and is now the chief hotel for visitors to the wells. Dinas also was formerly a mansion, but is now a farmhouse. The surface is wildly mountainous, but includes romantic scenery and many charming walks. A narrow bridge spans the Yrfon at Pont-rhyd-y-Feir, near Dolyceod. The mineral wells are situated in the grounds of the Dolyceod Hotel, were discovered or brought into notice in 1732, are chalybeate and sulphureous, of similar quality to those of Harrogate, and are in repute for scorbutic and cutaneous diseases. There is good trout fishing. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £153. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church, dedicated to St James, was erected in 1896. There is also a church at Llanwrtyd. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanwyddelan, a parish in Montgomeryshire, on the river Rhiw, near the Caerswys Roman Way, 4 miles S by W of Llanfair Caereinion, and 11 N by W of Newtown. It contains the townships of Pencoeed, Penymes, and Treganol, and its post town is Newtown. Acreage, 3928; population, 341. Much of the surface is hill pasture. An ancient British camp is at Pen-y-Gaer. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £162 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church, dedicated to St Gwyddelan, is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanhlodwell, a village and a parish in Salop. The village stands on the river Tanat, near Offa's Dyke, and adjacent to the boundary with Denbighshire, 2 miles NE of Llanasaintffraid station on the Cambrian railway, and 6 SW by W of Oswestry. It has a post office under Oswestry; money order and telegraph office, Llyncllys. The parish contains the townships of Blodwell, Abertant, Bryn, and Llyncllys. Acreage, 4809; population of the civil parish, 874; of the ecclesiastical, 788. Limestone is worked, and copper and lead ores were found on Llanymynech Hill, but the mines are not now worked. They were worked by the Romans. A lake is at Llyncllys. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £209 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is mainly of the 14th century; includes Norman doorway and arches; was restored in 1855; had then added to it an octagonal tower with spire; and contains a screen, a Norman font, and monuments of the Bridgmans, the Godolphins, and others. The Rev. John Parker, a distinguished Welsh archaeologist, was vicar,

and bore the expense of renovating the church. He also erected the tower, and added a wing to the vicarage and beautified the whole building. He was his own architect. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanhybri, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Llanstephan parish, Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy, opposite Ferry-side station on the G.W.R., and 2 miles N of Llanstephan. There is a post office under Carmarthen; money order and telegraph office, Llanstephan. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1863. Population, 338. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £140 with residence. The church was erected in 1852, and has been restored. There are two Congregational chapels.

Llanhyther, a village and a parish in Carmarthenshire. The village stands on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Cardiganshire, near the Sarn Helen Way, 4½ miles SW of Lampeter; is a resort of anglers, and has a station on the Manchester and Milford railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). There are fairs on 26 April, 21 July, and 31 Oct. The parish contains also the villages of Abergorlech, Glandaur, Porthyrdd, and Tynyfford. Acreage, 9955; population, 1174. The surface is hilly. There is a bridge across the Teifi. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £144 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St Peter.

Llanycfefn, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the East Cleddau river, with a station on the North Pembrokeshire and Fishguard railway, 6½ miles NNW of Narberth. Post town, Clynderwen (R.S.O.). Acreage, 2725; population, 342. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's.

Llanychaer or **Llanerchaer**, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2½ miles SE of Fishguard, and 10½ N by W of Clarbiston Road station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Fishguard (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Fishguard. Acreage, 2089; population of the civil parish, 164; of the ecclesiastical, 379. The surface is hilly. The living is a rectory, united with Pnnceston, in the diocese of St David's; joint gross value, £280 with residence.

Llanychaiarn, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands on the river Ystwyth, near the coast, 2 miles S of Aberystwyth, is a picturesque little place, and has a bridge across the river. Post town, Aberystwyth. The parish comprises 4060 acres, with 147 of adjacent foreshore; population, 471. A steep hill, near Chancery, commands a fine view of the valley of the Ystwyth. There are remains of an ancient castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £100. The church is dedicated to St Llwydhaiarn. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llanychan, a parish in Denbighshire, on the river Clywd, 1 mile NE of Rhewl station on the L. & N.W.R., and 3 miles N of Ruthin. Post town, Ruthin (R.S.O.). Acreage, 584; population, 104. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £196 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church, dedicated to St Hychan, is good.

Llanchlwydog, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the river Gwynae, 4 miles SE of Fishguard, and 10 N by W of Clarbiston Road station on the G.W.R. Post town, Fishguard (R.S.O.). Acreage, 2315; population of the civil parish, 143; of the ecclesiastical, 220. Most of the land is under cultivation. Prince Clydawc was murdered here, and two stones are over his grave. The living is a vicarage, united with Llanllawer, in the diocese of St David's; joint net value, £132. The church is dedicated to St David.

Llanycil, a parish in Merionethshire, on Bala Lake, around Bala town, 12 miles SW by W of Corwen. It contains the townships of Cyffty, Ismynydd, Maestron, Streilyn, Uchmynydd, and Bala. Bala has a station on the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). The parish comprises 21,887 acres of land and 730 of water; population of the civil parish, 2555; of the ecclesiastical, 2421. The surface is hilly and mountainous, culminates on Arenig-fawr at an altitude of 2800 feet, and includes much picturesque scenery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church stands about a mile from Bala, and is good. There is also a new church at Bala. The Bala Union Workhouse is in this parish. See BALA.

Llanycrwys, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Twrch and the Sarn Helen Way, under Craig Twrch, at the boundary with Caigo and Cilan, 6 miles E by S of Lampeter. It contains the hamlets of Forest and Mynachty, and its post town is Llanwrda (R.S.O.) Acreeage, 3366; population, 364. The surface is hilly. The church is in the diocese of St David's.

Llanlyfyny, a township in Llangurig parish, Montgomeryshire, 3 miles S of Llanidloes.

Llanymawddwy, a village and a parish in Merionethshire. The village stands near the head of the river Dyff, under Aran Mawddwy Mountain, 2 miles W of the boundary with Montgomeryshire, and 4 NE by N of Dinas Mawddwy, and has a post office under Dinas Mawddwy (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Dinas Mawddwy. The parish contains the townships of Cowarch, Cwmceiwydd, Llaerchlydda, and Pennant. Acreeage, 15,490; population, 449. The surface is mountainous. Aran Mawddwy has an altitude of 2970 feet. Bwlch-y-Groes Pass, on the E boundary, taking a wild mountain road into Montgomeryshire, was formerly provided with a crocidix, to remind wayfarers of the dangers of the region. A spot, called Gwely Tydecho, close to the roadside at Pennant, is said to have been the retreat of St Tydecho; and five holes crosswise, on a rock on the same neighbourhood, are failed to be the impress of his foot. A waterfall is on the Pamryd rivulet, which flows from a *cwm* on the W side of the Dyff's valley. Peat and slate abound. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Tydecho. A very large yew tree is in the churchyard. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Llanymynech, a village in Salop, and a parish partly also in Montgomeryshire. The village stands on the river Vyrnwy, at the boundary with Montgomeryshire, adjacent to the Montgomery Canal, near Offa's Dyke, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the boundary with Denbighshire, and $\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Oswestry; is a pretty place, seated on an eminence, and has a station at the junction of the Llanfyllin branch with the main line of the Cambrian railway, a post, money order, and telegraph office under Oswestry, a handsome stone bridge over the Vyrnwy, and fairs on 1 April, 29 May, and 23 Sept. The parish contains the townships of Llwynytidman and Treprenal in Salop, and the township of Carregfoha in Montgomeryshire. Acreeage of the Salop portion, 1345; population, 536. Acreeage of the Montgomeryshire portion, 1283; population, 465. Llanymynech Hill has an altitude of about 900 feet; commands beautiful views, particularly toward the Berwyn mountains; is traversed along the W brow by Offa's Dyke; has been largely scarped and pierced with quarries, whence enormous quantities of mountain limestone are sent to Staffordshire to be used there in the smelting of iron ore; and seems to have been mined for copper ore by the Romans. A large cave in it, called the Ogo Cavern, was found in 1761 to contain several human skeletons, accompanied with tools and coins of Antonins. Other hills also are in the parish, and some of them have ancient British earthworks. Lead and zinc ores, as well as copper, have been worked. Llwynygroes Hall is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £297 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church was rebuilt in 1845, and is in the Norman style. There are Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Llanynghenedl, a parish in Anglesey, near Holyhead Bay, 2 miles N of Valley station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 E by S of Holyhead. Post town, Valley (R.S.O.) Acreeage, 2154, with 354 of adjacent tidal water and foreshore; population, 505. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfhaereith, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Engenl, and has been rebuilt on the site of one of the 7th century.

Llanynys, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the river Yrfon, 3 miles W by S of Builth. Post town, Builth (R.S.O.) Acreeage, 2347; population, 195. Much of the land is barren mountain. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's, and is consolidated with the adjoining parish of Maesmynis; gross value, £82.

Llanynys, a parish in Denbighshire, on the river Clwyd, around Rhewl station on the L. & N.W.R., 4 miles N by W

of Ruthin. It contains the townships of Trefechan, Rhydnon, Maesmancymro, Bryncaeredig, Bachymbyd, and Escobon. Post town, Ruthin (R.S.O.) Acreeage, 5107; population, 641. Bachymbyd and Rhydyelgwyn are seats of Lord Bagot. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £210 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church was renovated in 1862, and has two fine E windows.

Llanrye, a village and a parish in Radnorshire. The village stands on the Roman road from Caerfagu to Builth, between the rivers Ithon and Wye, 2 miles NW of Llandrindod Wells. It has a post office under Llandrindod Wells (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llandrindod Wells. The parish includes Newbridge-on-Wye. Acreeage, 5915; population, 683. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llanfihangel Helygen, in the diocese of St David's. The church has been rebuilt. There is another church and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels at Newbridge.

Llanystumdwy, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The village stands on the river Dwy-fawr, near the coast, 2 miles WNW of Cricieth, and 8 ENE of Pwllheli. It has a post office under Cricieth (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Cricieth. The parish comprises 6764 acres of land and 64 of water, with 242 of adjacent tidal water and foreshore; population, 1084. Plas Hen belonged, in the time of King John, to Howell-y-Fwyell. Gwynfryn, Trefan, and Plashen are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £294 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church was rebuilt in 1863. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llanyswared, a township in Llangurig parish, Montgomeryshire, 3 miles from Llanidloes.

Llanyswern, a parish in Brecknockshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Brecon. Post town, Brecon. Acreeage, 1425; population, 102. The manor belonged to Bernard Newmarch, and was given by him to Brecon Priory. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfihangel Talyllyn, in the diocese of St David's.

Laugharne. See LAUGHARNE.

Llawhaden, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on an eminence adjacent to the river Cleddau, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Narberth, and $\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Clynderwen station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Narberth; money order and telegraph office, Narberth. The parish comprises 4600 acres; population of the civil parish, 547; of the ecclesiastical, 783. Ridgeway is the chief residence. A castellated palace of the Bishops of St David's stood adjacent to the village, is now represented by some octagonal towers and some trefoil lancet-headed windows, and by a fine gateway with a bold round arch, flanked by two very strong towers. There is a ruin near the village which is what remains of an "hospitium" built and endowed by Bishop Bech in the 13th century, and sometimes called the "Pilgrim's Rest," supposed to be one of the halting places of pilgrims to St David's. The living is a vicarage, united with Bletherston, in the diocese of St David's; net value, £279 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St Aidan, a Welsh saint, is in good condition, and contains a monument of St Hugh, of the 14th century. There is also a very ancient cross in the E wall of the chancel, and a donble tower, which is the most striking feature of the church.

Llawr, a Welsh topographical word signifying "a ground plot" or "the floor of a building."

Llawr-y-Bettws, an ecclesiastical parish in Gwyddelwern, Llandderfel, and Llanfor parishes, Merionethshire, 8 miles NE of Bala. It was constituted in 1864. Population, 376. Post town, Corwen. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St Asaph; title commendation, £118. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church was built in 1864, and is in the Early English style.

Llay, a township in Gresford parish, Denbighshire, on Offa's Dyke and the river Alun, 4 miles N of Wrexham. Acreeage, 2252; population, 467.

Llech, a Welsh topographical word signifying "a slate," "a broad, flat stone," or "a smooth cliff."

Llech, a township in Llanrhaadr-in-Kinmerch parish, Denbighshire, 4 miles NW of Ruthin.

Llech, The, a rivulet of Brecknockshire, falling into the Tawe 3 miles above Ystradgynlais. It is a romantic stream, presents much attraction to the tourist, from its mouth up to Capel Colbren, and makes there a fall of about 100 feet, called *Swd Hendra*.

Llechebyfarwydd, a parish in Anglesey, 3 miles SW of Llanerchymedd. Post town, Llanerchymedd (R.S.O.). Acreage, 1851; population, 189. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £193. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Cyfofarwydd, occupies the site of one founded in 650, and is cruciform. A stone pillar, 9 feet high, is near it. There are Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llechfraith and Llechgron, two hamlets in Llanegwad parish, Carmarthenshire, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles E of Carmarthen.

Llechmawr, a hamlet in Llantwit Major parish, Glamorgan, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Cowbridge.

Llechryd, a village and a parish in Cardiganshire. The village stands on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Pembrokeshire, 2 miles NE of Kilgeran station on the Whitland and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R., and 3 SE of Cardigan; is a pleasant place, and a resort of anglers. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and a bridge over the river. A large weir, formerly preventing salmon from ascending the river, was destroyed in 1844 by a large body of the Rebecca rioters. The village had once a tin-plate factory. The parish comprises 748 acres; population, 300. A battle was fought here in 1087 between Rhys ab Idris and the sons of Bleddin ab Cynfyn. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £120 with residence. The church is dedicated to St Tydfil, and was erected in 1876. The old church is disused. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llechweddor, a hamlet in Llanwrtyd parish, Brecknockshire, on the river Yrfon; 12 miles WNW of Builth. It includes the village of Bouthrydyfere.

Llechychedd, a parish in Anglesey, 3 miles ESE of Valley station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 NNW of Aberffraw. Post town, Valley (R.S.O.). Acreage, 2237; population of the civil parish, 586; of the ecclesiastical, 694. The living is a vicarage, united with Ceirchiog, in the diocese of Bangor; joint net value, £210 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Ichedd.

Lledr, The, a small river of Carnarvonshire, rising in recesses of Moel Lledr and Yr Arddu, shoulders of Moel Siabod, and running about 8 miles eastward, past Dolwyddelan, to the Conway. It is crossed at Dolwyddelan by the Sarn Helen Way.

Lledrod, a township in Llaunsaintffraid parish, Montgomeryshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Llanfyllin.

Lledrod, a township in Llansilin parish, Denbighshire, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles SW of Chirk.

Lledrod, a parish in Cardiganshire, between the rivers Ystrwyth and Teifi, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Trawscod station on the Manchester and Milford railway, and 7 miles NNW of Tregaron. It contains a village of its own name, and is divided into the townships of Lower Lledrod and Upper Lledrod, and its post town is Aberystwyth. Acreage of Lower Lledrod, 4812; population, 533. Acreage of Upper Lledrod, 4564; population, 351. The manor belongs to the Crown. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £235. Patron, the Bishop of St David's.

Llethergele, a township in Llanegwad parish, Carmarthenshire, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles E of Carmarthen.

Lleweni, an ancient seat in Denbighshire, on the river Clwyd, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Denbigh. It belonged in 720 to Marchwylthian, the chieftain of one of the Welsh tribes; passed before the time of Henry III. to the Salusburys; went in the time of Charles II. to the Cottons; and was purchased by the Hon. T. Fitzmaurice, uncle to the Marquis of Lansdowne. The famous Catherine Tudor was wife of Sir John Salusbury of Llewenny, and was afterwards married to three other husbands.

Lleyn. See CARNARVONSHIRE.

Llia, The, a mountain rivulet in the S of Brecknockshire. It rises among the mountains of Fforyst Fawr, runs about 7 miles southward to the Neath, takes down a road from Brecon to Nenth, and is accompanied along its middle and lower portions by the Sarn Helen Way. A stone called Maen Llia

is near its head, on the summit of the road-pass through the mountains, measures 12 feet by 9, and is visible for long distances on both sides of the pass.

Llidiarde, a hamlet in Llanyell parish, Merionethshire, 4 miles NW of Bala.

Llidiart-y-Gwenyn, a hamlet in Llanllechid parish, Carnarvonshire, 5 miles SE of Bangor.

Lligwy, a small bay in the NE of Anglesey, between Dulas Bay and Moelfre Bay, 5 miles SE of Amlwch. See PENRHOS LLIGWY.

Linegar, a place on the coast of Flintshire, adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead branch of the L. & N.W.R., near Mostyn Quay. It has a post office under Holywell; money order and telegraph office, Mostyn.

Llinfi. See LLYNVI.

Llisworney. See LLYSWORNEY.

Llithfaen, a village in Pistill parish, Carnarvonshire, 4 miles N of Nevins. It has a post office under Pwllheli; money order and telegraph office, Nevins. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llvior, a township in Berriew parish, Montgomeryshire, 3 miles NW of Montgomery.

Lloc, a hamlet in Whitford parish, Flintshire, 4 miles W of Holywell. It has a post office under Holywell; money order office, Whitford; telegraph office, Holywell. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Long, a hamlet in Leeswood township, Mold parish, Flintshire, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SE by E of Mold. It has a station on the Chester, Mold, and Denbigh branch of the L. & N.W.R. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Lloran, a township in Llaarnon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog parish, Denbighshire, 11 miles SW of Chirk.

Lloran, a township in Llansilin parish, Denbighshire, 5 miles WSW of Oswestry.

Lloughor. See LLOCHOR.

Llowarch, a township in Llaarnon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog parish, Denbighshire, 9 miles W of Oswestry.

Llowes, a village and a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Wye, at the boundary with Brecknockshire, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SW by W of Hay, with a post office under Hay (R.S.O.); money order office, Clyro; telegraph office, Hay. The parish comprises 3426 acres; population, 267. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £220. Patron, the Archdeacon of Brecon. The church is good. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Llugwy, The, a small river of Carnarvonshire. It rises on Glyder Fawr, in Snowdonia, and runs about 10 miles east-south-eastward, past Capel Curig, to the Conway at Bettws-y-Coed. It has much grand scenery, and it makes a very romantic fall called Rhaiadr-y-Wennol or Swallow Fall.

Llwhwr. See LLOCHOR.

Llwydcoed, a township in Llandrillo-yn-Rhos parish, Denbighshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Conway.

Llwydcoed, a hamlet in Aberdare parish, Glamorgan, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N of Aberdare. It has a station on the G.W.R., and a post and money order office under Aberdare; telegraph office, Aberdare. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels.

Llwydiarth, a township in Llanfihangel parish, and an ecclesiastical parish partly also in Llangadfan parish, Montgomeryshire. The township lies on the river Yrwyng, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles SW by W of Llanfyllin. Post town, Welshpool. Llwydiarth Hall is a mansion which formerly belonged to the Vaughan family, now to the Wynn family. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1859. Population, 278. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £250.

Llwydiarth, a seat in Anglesey, 1 mile NE of Llanerchymedd. It belongs to the Lloyd family, and has in its grounds a famous rocking-stone called Arthur's Quoit.

Llwyn, a Welsh topographical name signifying a "grove."

Llwyn, a township in Llanrhaeadr-in-Kinmerch parish, Denbighshire, near Denbigh.

Llwyn, a village in Llanegryn parish, Merionethshire, 3 miles N of Towyn.

Llwyn Davydd. See LLANDSILLO GOGO.

Llwyndu, a hamlet in Abergavenny parish, Monmouthshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Abergavenny.

Llwynegrin, a township in Mold parish, Flintshire, 2 miles NE of Mold.

Llwyngwrl, a township in Llangelynin parish, Merionethshire, on the coast, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Towy. It has a station on the Cambrian railway, and a post office (R.S.O.); money order office, Brynrcrug; telegraph office at the railway station; includes a village of its own name, and contains the parish church, an ancient camp, tumuli, cairns, and *meini-hirion*.

Llwynhendy, a place in Berwick hamlet, Llanelly parish, Carmarthenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Llanelly. It has a post and money order office under Llanelly; telegraph office, Bynea railway station. It has a church attached to Dafen ecclesiastical parish, and Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Llwynidman, a township in Llanyrnecy parish, Salop, on the river Vyrnwy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Oswestry.

Llwyn-y-Cyfin, a township in Bodfary parish, Denbighshire, on the river Clwyd, 2 miles NE of Denbigh.

Llwynypia, a town and an ecclesiastical parish in Ystradgynafon parish, Glamorgan. The town is 6 miles NW of Pontypridd, and has a station on the Taff Vale railway, and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Tonypandy. There are collieries. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1879. Population, 18,082. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is a cruciform edifice, and was erected in 1876. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Llyffannog, a township in Llanarth parish, Cardiganshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Aberystwyth.

Llyfnant, The, a rivulet on the mutual border of Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire. It issues from Llyn-Penrhaidr, 6 miles S of Machynlleth, soon makes a fine fall at Pistyll-y-Llyn, and runs about 6 miles to the Dyfi, a little above its expansion into estuary.

Llyfni, The, a small river in the E of Brecknockshire. It runs through Llyn Safaddan, past Bronllys Castle, northward to the Wye at Glasbury, and has a course of about 10 miles.

Llyn, a Welsh topographical name signifying a "lake," a "pond," or a "pool."

Llyn Berwyn, a lake in Cardiganshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Tregaron. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit and abounds with trout and eel.

Llyn Bodlyn, a lake in Merionethshire, near Drws-Ardudwy Pass, 4 miles NW of Dolgelly. Some Druidical relics are near it.

Llynclys, a township in Llansblodwell parish, Salop, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Oswestry. It has a station on the Cambrian railway, and a post and money order office under Oswestry; telegraph office at the railway station. A lake here is fabled to have a palace at its bottom.

Llyn-cwm-Howel, a lake in Merionethshire, near Llyn-Bodlyn.

Llyn-cwm-Liwch, a lake in Brecknockshire, under the Brecknock Beacons, near the head of the river Taff, 4 miles SW by S of Brecon.

Llyn Ebyr, a lake in Montgomeryshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Llanidloes. It abounds with trout, perch, and pike.

Llyn Egnant, a lake in Cardiganshire, near the head of the river Teifi.

Llyn Eigiau, a lake in Carnarvonshire, under Carnedd-Llewelyn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llaurost. The stream from it makes a grand fall called Rhaiadr Mawr.

Llyn Gwyddior, a lake in Montgomeryshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llangadfan.

Llyn Gwyn, a lake in Radnorshire, near the head of the river Elen, 4 miles SW of Rhayader. It has a peculiar kind of trout.

Llyn Gwynant, a lake in Carnarvonshire, under the SE of Snowdon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Llanberis. It is about a mile long, is fed by a stream descending to it through a series of cascades of about 300 feet, is overhung by the precipices of Llynnedd, with wooded skirts down to the water's edge, and is shallow and weedy, but abounds with fish.

Llyn Hilan, a lake in Radnorshire, 4 miles SW of New Radnor. It is about a mile in circuit, and abounds with fish.

Llyn Idwal, a lake in Carnarvonshire, in a deep crater under Glyder Fawr, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Capel Curig. It has an aspect of wild grandeur, is overhung by bare, dark, mural rocks, was reputedly the scene of the murder of Idwal, one of the princes of North Wales, and is the subject of many popular legends. A mural chasm called Twluid (black hole), about 300 feet deep, is on its W side; many marks of ancient glaciers are around it, and numerous rare plants are found in its neighbourhood.

Llyn Iddwy, a lake in Merionethshire, on the W slopes of Llawlech, 2 miles NW of Dolgelly. Vestiges of an ancient British town are on its W shore.

Llyn Llanlychllyn, a lake in the S of Radnorshire, near Paincastle. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit.

Llyn Llydaw, a lake in Carnarvonshire, under the E side of Snowdon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Llanberis. It is about a mile long, has a dark green colour, is overhung by the alpine cliffs of Lliwedd, Cribgoch, and Penwyddia, and is disfigured by an embankment formed for obtaining access to a copper mine.

Llyn-Llygad-Rheidol, a lake in Cardiganshire, at the head of the river Rheidol, near the top of Pliailimon, from which Aberystwyth has its water supply.

Llyn Llymbran, a lake in Denbighshire, 2 miles SW of Nant-y-glyn.

Llyn Maenod or **Llyn-y-Manod**, a lake in Merionethshire, between the two Manod Mountains, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Festiniog. It is of considerable size and has good trout.

Llyn Maeslyn, a lake in Cardiganshire, near Llyn Berwyn.

Llyn Mawr, a lake in Glamorgan, under Craig-y-Llyn Mountain.

Llyn Morwynion, a lake on the N border of Merionethshire, 6 miles E of Festiniog. Its name signifies the "Maidens' Lake," and arose from a story that a number of maidens drowned themselves in it in connection with a raid by the men of Arduwy.

Llyn Ogwen, a lake in Carnarvonshire, near the head of the river Ogwen, between Carnedd Davydd and Glyder Fawr, 5 miles S by E of Bethesda. It is nearly a mile long, and it abounds with fine trout. The Ogwen river, immediately on leaving it, traverses a wild gorge called Benglog Pass, and makes a series of falls of aggregately more than 100 feet.

Llyn Safaddan or **Lake Llangorse**, a lake in Brecknockshire, on the Llyfni river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Brecon. It is about 5 miles in circuit, has beautiful though gloomy scenery, and abounds with trout, perch, and pike. It was fished by the monks of Brecon daily in Leat, and three days a week during the rest of the year, under restriction of their using only one boat; and, though it has a depth of from 12 to 45 feet, it is fabled to cover the site of an ancient town.

Llyn Tegid. See BALA LAKE.

Llyn Tegwyn, a lake in Carmarthenshire, at the head of the Gwendreth river, on Mynydd Mawr. It contains fine perch and other fish.

Llyn Teifi, a lake in Cardiganshire, amid wild mountain scenery, at the head of the river Teifi, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Tregaron. It is of considerable size, is fabled to be unfathomable, and has red trout, wild fowl, and other attractions for the sportsman. Seven or eight other but smaller lakes are in its neighbourhood, and three of them give rise to three early affluents of the Teifi.

Llynavi, The, a river of Glamorgan, rising near the NW extremity of Mynydd Llangenor, and running about 10 miles SSE to the Ogmere, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Bridgend.

Llyn-y-Cae, a small lake or mountain tarn in Merionethshire, near the top of Cader Idris. It lies in a deep cavity overhung by cliffs, and forms a highly romantic scene. Llyn-y-Gader, Llyn-y-Gafr, and Llyn Aren are other tarns on or about the mountain.

Llyn-y-Dinas, a lake in Carnarvonshire, under the Yr-Aran shoulder of Snowdon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Beddgelert. It is traversed by the Glaslyn stream coming to it from Llyn-Gwynnant, is of an oval shape, and is completely engirt and overhung by mountains.

Liys, a Welsh word signifying a "hall," a "court-house," or a "palace," and used as a prefix in the names of places.

Llysan, a township in Llanfihangel-glyn-y-Myfir parish, Denbighshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Corwen.

Llys Bradwen, a place in the SW of Merionethshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Barmouth. Vestiges are here of the residence of

Ednywain-ab-Bradwen, chieftain of one of the Welsh tribes in the 7th century. The building appears to have been an oblong of about 120 feet.

Llysdinam, a township in Llanafan-fawr parish, Breconshire, on the river Wye, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Builth. Acreage, 2896; population, 197. A seat of the princes of Brecon was here.

Llysfaen, a village and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The village stands near the coast, 5 miles W of Abergelg, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post office under Abergelg (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llandulas. The parish contains the townships of Isallt, Isyford, Pant, Penmaen, and Rhungyddwyfordd. Acreage, 1879; population of the civil parish, 1700; of the ecclesiastical, 1207. Llysfaen Hill is about 700 feet high, commands a magnificent view, and was crowned by a semaphore telegraph station on the line from Holyhead to Liverpool. Limestone is very largely worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £232 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Llysvaen. See LISVANE.

Llyswen, a village and a parish in Breconshire, on the river Wye, at the boundary with Radnorshire. The village stands 1 mile SE of Boughrood station on the Cambrian railway, and 7 miles SW by W of Hay. It has a post office (R.S.O.); money order office, Talgarth; telegraph office, Three Cocks Junction railway station. The parish comprises 1080 acres; population, 168. A palace of the princes of South Wales was here. Dderw was a seat of the Morgans. Llanggoed Castle is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £125 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1863, and is in the Early English style.

Llysworney or Lisworney, a parish in Glamorgan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Cowbridge. It has a post office under Cowbridge; money order and telegraph office, Cowbridge. Acreage, 982; population, 147. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Llantwit Major, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is ancient, and has been restored. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Llysyfran, a parish in Pembrokeshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Clarbeston Road station on the G.W.R., and 10 NW by N of Narberth. Post town, Clarbeston Road (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1495; population, 147. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £102. The church was restored in 1869.

Llysyn, a township in Carno parish, Montgomeryshire, on an affluent of the river Severn, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Llanidloes.

Llywel, a parish in Breconshire, on the river Usk and the Via Julia Montana, under Mynydd Bwlch-y-Groes, 4 miles W of Devynock station on the Neath and Brecon railway, and 12 W of Brecon. It is divided into the townships of Traianmawr, Traianglas, and Ysychydach, the first containing the village of Treacrest, which has a post and money order office under Sennybridge (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Sennybridge. Acreage, 25,848, including 126 of water; population of the civil parish, 1259; of the ecclesiastical, 743. Much of the surface is hill and mountain, and it culminates on Treacrest Beacon at an altitude of 2596 feet. A castle was built by Bernard Newmarch on a spot near Treacrest village, and is now represented by a mound and extensive earthworks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £226 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient, with a massive tower, and has been restored. The ecclesiastical parish of Traianglas was constituted in 1890. Population, 399. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £125. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Load, a hamlet in Long Sutton parish, Somerset, 3 miles S of Somerset.

Load Long, a tithing and a chapelry in Martock parish, Somerset. The tithing lies between the rivers Parret and Yeo, 3 miles from Martock station on the G.W.R. It has a post and money order office under Lansport; telegraph office, Martock. Population of ecclesiastical district, 376. The chapelry does not seem to have defined limits. The living

is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £250 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Martock. The church is good. A Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1885.

Loan End, a small village and a township in Northamptonshire, Northumberland, 4 miles SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and half a mile from Velvet Hall station on the N.E.R. Post town and telegraph office, Berwick; money order office, Northampton. Acreage of township, 858, besides 41 of water and foreshore; population, 99.

Lobb, a hamlet in Great Hasley parish, Oxfordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Thame.

Lobthorpe, a hamlet in North Witham parish, Lincolnshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of North Witham.

Lob Wood, a hamlet in Worsbrough township, Darfield parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles S of Barnsley.

Lockerley, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Dumbleton station on the L. & S.W.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Romsey. It has a post and telegraph office under Romsey; money order office, West Dean. There is a parish council with seven members. Acreage of the civil parish, 1648; population, 608; of the ecclesiastical, 804. The living is a vicarage, with East Dean annexed, in the diocese of Winchester; value, £200 with residence. The church is a handsome building with tower and spire and a peal of bells. It was erected in 1890. There is a Baptist chapel.

Locking, a parish in Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Weston-super-Mare station on the G.W.R., and 3 miles N of Banwell station on the Cheddar Valley branch of the G.W.R. It has a post office under Weston-super-Mare; money order and telegraph office, Banwell. Acreage, 1030; population, 127. The manor and much of the land belong to the Merchant Adventurers of Bristol. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £120 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1810, retains the tower of the previous edifice, comprises nave, aisle, transept, chancel, and porch, and contains a fine stone pulpit, and a curious old carved font. The tower is a beautiful specimen of 14th century work. The font is Anglo-Saxon, and one of the oldest in the kingdom. There are several stained glass windows in the church, three of them in memory of the Law family.

Lockinge, East, a parish in Berks, near the Ridge Way, 2 miles ESE of Wantage, and 3 SSE of Wantage Road station on the G.W.R. It contains the tithings of Betterton and West Ginge, and has a post office under Wantage; money order and telegraph office, Ardington. Acreage, 2083; population of the civil parish, 261; of the ecclesiastical, 325. Lord Wantage is lord of the manor and sole landowner. His seat, Lockinge House, is a very fine mansion, and stands amid beautiful grounds. A charming dell is in the chalk marl, and is watered at the head by a copious spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £450. Patron, Lord Wantage. The church is a building of stone in mixed styles, consisting of chancel, nave, N aisle, S porch, and an embattled western tower. It has been enlarged by the addition of a S aisle, and has a fine Norman doorway on the N side. There are some small charities.

Lockinge, West, a hamlet in Wantage parish, Berks, 2 miles E from Wantage.

Lockington, a township and a parish in Leicestershire. The township lies at the N verge of the county, at the confluence of the Sear and the Trent, near the M.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE from Castle Donington station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Kegworth station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Loughborough, and has a post office under Derby; money order and telegraph office, Castle Donington. The parish contains also the township of Hemington, which is noticed separately, and comprises 3309 acres; population, 577; of the ecclesiastical parish, 575. The manor, with Lockington Hall, belongs to the Conrsons. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Hemington annexed, in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £380 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles. It contains a Norman font and some very ancient tombs and monuments. There are some small charities.

Lockington, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the Hull and Scarborough railway, 6 miles NNW of Beverley, and has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under

LOCKINGTON-IN-KILNWICK

Hull; telegraph office, Cherry Burton. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Acreage, 2804; population, 488; of the ecclesiastical parish, 427. The parish contains also part of Aike township. The manor belongs to Lord Hotham. A canal, formed by the Hotham family, goes 2 miles from Lockington to the river Hull. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £478 with residence. The church is ancient but good, and includes a mortuary chapel containing monuments and armorial bearings of the Constable family. It was restored in 1893. The churchyard was enlarged in 1891. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lockington-in-Kilnwick, a township in Kilnwick parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to Lockington. Acreage, including a detached part situated between Beswick and Lockington, 412.

Locko Park, about 300 acres in extent, a seat in Spaldon parish, Derbyshire, 4 miles NE by E of Derby. It belongs to the Lowe family, and occupies the site of an ancient hospital to St Lazarus, which was given by Edward III. to what is now Trinity College, Cambridge.

Lockston. See **LOXTON**.

Lockton, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Middleton parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2 miles SE of Levisham railway station, and 5 NE by N of Pickering, and has a post office under Pickering; money order and telegraph office, Pickering. Acreage of township, 7423; population, 352. Much of the land is moor. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Middleton in the diocese of York. The church is a small building in the Early English style. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lockwood, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the river Holme, and to the Huddersfield and Holmfirth railway, 1 mile SSW of Huddersfield; is large and well-built, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Huddersfield. The township comprises 994 acres, part of which (without population) is in the administrative county of the West Riding; population, 12,075, all of which is contained in the county borough of Huddersfield. The population has greatly increased of late years. The ecclesiastical parish includes part of Almondbury township, contains the villages of Lockwood, Salford, Taylor Hill, and Crossland Moor, and was constituted in 1843. Population, 6642. The manufacture of woollen cloths, both plain and fancy, is carried on. There is an extensive iron and brass foundry, and also a very large brewery. The Huddersfield and M.S. & L. railways traverse the parish on a viaduct, across the valley of the Holme, 350 feet long, with 36 arches, and with a maximum height of 136 feet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. The church is in the Decorated English style, and has a fine E window and a bell-turret, and was restored in 1887. Newsome and Rashcliffe were formed into separate ecclesiastical parishes in 1873 and 1865. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and United Free Methodist chapels, and public baths. The Beamont Park, the gift of H. F. Beaumont, Esq., to the corporation of Huddersfield, laid out as pleasure grounds, was opened by the Duke and Duchess of Albany in 1883. There is a mechanics' institute, with library and reading-room, at Lockwood. A family who figure in the ballad, the "History of Sir J. Ealand," took name from Lockwood.

Loddington, a hamlet in Maidstone parish, Kent, forming a detached part of the parish.

Loddington, a parish, with a village, in Leicestershire, on the river Eye, adjacent to Rutland, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N from East Norton station on the G.N. and L. & N.W. Joint railways, and $\frac{5}{2}$ miles WNW of Uppingham. Post town, Leicester; money order office, Billesden; telegraph office, East Norton station. Acreage, 1873; population, 123. The manor belongs to the Earl of Norton. A petrifying spring is near the church. An ancient camp, supposed to be Roman, is at Filton. Loddington Hall is used as a hunting-box by the Earl of Norton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £136 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and a low square tower.

LODERS

Loddington, a parish, with a village, in Northamptonshire, nearly 4 miles W of Kettering station on the M.R. It has a post office under Kettering; money order and telegraph office, Rothwell. Acreage, 1235; population, 206. The manor belonged to the De Bards; passed to the Kinnermaos, the Syrcases, and the Allcockes, and belongs now to Lord Wantage. The hall, or old manor house, a beautiful Tudor edifice, is now the residence of Captain A. W. Capell Brooke, who purchased it from Lord Wantage in 1892, and has greatly enlarged it. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; title commuted at £390 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a building of stone chiefly in the Early English style; comprises nave, S aisle, N porch, and chancel, and has a beautiful Early English tower, surmounted by a very early Decorated octagonal broach spire.

Loddiswell, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the river Avon, 3 miles NNW of Kingsbridge, and 1 mile from Loddiswell station on the Kingsbridge branch of the G.W.R., and has a post and money order office under Kingsbridge; telegraph office, Kingsbridge. Acreage, 3598; population of the civil parish, 805; of the ecclesiastical, 845. The manor belonged formerly to the Arundels, and afterwards to the families of Kerswell and Wise. Traces of an ancient camp are on Blackdown Hill. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Buckland-Tont-Saints, in the diocese of Exeter; value, £250 with residence. The church is ancient and good; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains several monuments. A handsome pulpit was erected in the parish church in 1893 in memory of Mr Richard Peek, who was born at Hazlewood. There are Congregational chapels at Loddiswell and Hazlewood.

Loddon, The, a river of Hants and Berks. It rises near Old Basinstoke, in Hants; runs north-north-eastward past Stratfieldsaye, to an entrance into Berks, 1 mile W of Riseley, and goes north-north-eastward across Berks, to the Thames at Wargrave. Its length of course is nearly 30 miles. Pope speaks of the Loddon as "with silver alders crowned," and celebrates it as the nymph Lodona in his "Windsor Forest;" and Drayton speaks of it, in reference to its influx into the Thames, as—

"Contributing her store,

As still we see the much runs ever to the more."

Loddon, a small market and union town and parish in Norfolk. The town stands on the Chet, a small affluent of the river Yare, 4 miles SW of Reedham station on the G.E.R., and 10 SE of Norwich. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Norwich. It consists chiefly of one long street, is a seat of petty sessions, has a weekly market on Tuesday, and fairs on Easter Monday and the Monday after 22 Nov. There is a commodious town-hall, erected in 1870, a county police station, and a fire-engine station. The workhouse of the union is in the parish of Heckingham. There is a town estate consisting of a house and a farm of 76 acres, the rent of which is devoted to ecclesiastical, parochial, and charitable purposes. Acreage of parish, 3048; population, 1169. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £183 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church was erected in the time of Henry VII. by Chief-Justice Hobart; is a large and handsome structure of flint in the Perpendicular style; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and an embattled western tower with a peal of eight bells; and contains an ancient font, a curious old picture dating from 1496, and several ancient tombs and monuments. A church room was erected in 1886-87. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel and a Wesleyan chapel erected in 1894.

Lode, a hamlet in Bottisham parish, Cambridgeshire, $\frac{6}{2}$ miles ENE of Cambridge. An abbey, called the Priory of Anglesey, was founded here by Henry I., and some remains of it still exist.

Loders, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Brit, 2 miles NE of Bridport station on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Bridport; money order and telegraph office, Bridport. Acreage of the civil parish, 2279; population, 672; of the ecclesiastical, 880. Lodors Court is the seat of the Nepean family. A priory, subordinate to Montsbury Abbey in Normandy, was founded here in the time of Henry II., and was given

by Henry V. to the Sion Abbey. Building stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £70 with residence. The church has a low massive W tower, and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Loder, The. See **LOWTHER, THE.**

Lodge, a hamlet in Settle township and parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, near Settle.

Lodge Green, part of the village of Gannarside, in Melbeck township, Grinton parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 5 miles N of Askrigg station on the N.E.R.

Lodge-on-the-Wolds, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a township, in Notts, $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}$ miles S of Bingham. Post town, Nottingham; money order office, Keyworth; telegraph office, Plumtree. Acreage, 24; population, 5.

Lodge, The, an ecclesiastical parish in St Martin's parish, Salop, 1 mile S of Presgweene station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}$ miles N of Oswestry. It contains the village of Weston Rhyn and the township of Bron-y-Garth, which has a post office under Ruabon; money order and telegraph office, Weston Rhyn. Population, 1647. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £150. Patron, Lord Trevor. The church of St John the Divine was built in 1878.

Lodore, a locality, with a famous waterfall, on the E side of Derwent Water, in Cumberland, 3 miles S of Keswick. It forms a fine centre for excursions by lake or land. The waterfall, which is approached behind a hotel, occurs in a profound wide chasm between the picturesque heights of Gowder Crag and Shepherds Crag, is an intricate series of little cascades and cataracts split and disjoined by numerous boulders, makes an aggregate descent of about 360 feet, and in high flood becomes tumultuous, furious, and grand, emitting a muffled thunderous sound audible at the distance of 3 miles. A whimsical rhyming description of it was written by Southey for the nursery. The best view-point of the chasm is the top of a cliff, reached by a climb round Shepherds Crag, and commands at the same time an extensive brilliant prospect over part of Derwent Water and northward to Bassenthwaite and Skiddaw.

Lodsworth, a parish in Sussex, near the river Rother, $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}$ miles NE of Midhurst station on the L.B. & S.C.R. It contains the hamlet of Lickfold, and has a post and money order office under Petworth; telegraph office, Selham. Acreage, 2442; population of the civil parish, 645; of the ecclesiastical, 592. The manor belonged anciently to the Bishop of London; was then a liberty, enjoying certain exemptions; was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Browne; and belongs now to the Earl of Egmont. Blackdown House, an old Elizabethan mansion, is in the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £70 with residence. The church is ancient; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a tower. The nave has a kind of open cloister of timber-work, and has been restored.

Loe Pool, the estuary of the Coher river in Cornwall, extending from the vicinity of Helston to the sea, and possessing peculiar and interesting features. See **HELSTON.**

Lofthouse or Loftus, a market-town and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast, $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}$ miles ESE of Saltburn, and 7 NE by E of Guisborough; is a seat of petty sessions, and has a station on the N.E.R., a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) of the name of Loftus, and a weekly market on Saturday. The town is governed by a local board, formed in 1876, and has a complete system of sewerage. Acreage of parish, 3737, besides 180 of foreshore; population, 3897. Under the district council the urban district consists of the parishes of Loftus, Liverton, and Skinningrove. The chief industry is mining in ironstone. Loftus Hall, the property of the Marquess of Zetland, is a chief residence. A fine plesiosaurs was found here, and is now in the Yorkshire Museum. A circular mound with an ancient entrenchment is W of the village. A small Benedictine priory stood at Handale, 1 mile S, was founded in 1133 by William Percy, occupied a charming site, among glens and dales, with a fine view of the ocean, and has left scarcely any vestiges. The living of Loftus-in-Cleveland is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £502 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1811 after designs by Bonomi. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Primi-

tive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, a cemetery with two mortuary chapels under the control of a burial board, a town-hall, built by the Marquess of Zetland in 1879, and used for entertainments, &c., as well as by the local board, two branch banks, and a weekly newspaper is published. John Hopkinson the antiquary, who was so highly respected during the Civil War of Charles I. as to receive letters of protection from the royal commanders in Yorkshire, was a resident, and Gen. the Hon. Sir R. Dundas died here in 1844. There is a fine monument to the latter in the church.

Lofthouse, a hamlet in Harewood township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, in the valley of the Wharfe, 1 mile from Arthington station on the N.E.R., and $\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}$ miles NNE of Leeds.

Lofthouse, a village in Fountains Earth township, Kirkby Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire, near the river Nidd, 7 miles N of Pateley Bridge station on the N.E.R. Post town, Leeds; money order and telegraph office, Pateley Bridge. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a charity school founded in 1743.

Lofthouse, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1 mile E of the Leeds and Wakefield railway, and 3 miles N of Wakefield, and has a station, jointly with Outwood, on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Wakefield. The township contains also the hamlets of Carlton, Rothwell Haigh, Ouzlewell Green, and Robin Hood. Acreage, 1976; population, 3875; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2967. The manor, with Lofthouse Park, belongs to the Charlesworth family. Lofthouse Hall is the seat of the Ramskill family. There are several stone quarries and collieries. Large quantities of vegetables are sent to the markets of the neighbouring towns. Cordage and twice are spun. Carlton was the seat of a family called Hunts, who took their name from their devotion to the chase. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £125 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Rothwell. The church was built in 1840, and is a plain structure in the Early English style. A new chancel was attached to the old nave in 1889. There is a Wesleyan chapel in Lofthouse, a Free Methodist chapel at Robin Hood, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels in Carlton. Lofthouse with Carlton and Thorpe is amalgamated with Rothwell local board district.

Lofthouse Gate, a hamlet in Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe township, Wakefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, near Lofthouse.

Loftsome, a hamlet in Wressell parish, E. R. Yorkshire, on the river Derwent, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Howden. A bridge was built about the beginning of the 19th century, and gives communication with Selby and Howden.

Loftus. See **LOFTHOUSE,** in the N. R. Yorkshire.

Logarston, a township in Almeley parish, Herefordshire, $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}$ miles W of Weobley.

Lolworth, a parish in Cambridgeshire, on the Via Devana, 8 miles SSW of Long Stanton station on the St Ives and Cambridge branch of the G.E.R., and 6 NW of Cambridge. Post town, St Ives; money order office, Boxworth; telegraph office, Swavesey. Acreage, 1110; population, 139. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £118 with residence. The church, which stands on a height, is a small but ancient building of stone in the Late Decorated and Perpendicular styles.

Lonan. See **KIRK LONAN.**

Londesborough, a village, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, with a station on the N.E.R. and a post and telegraph office under Market Weighton; money order office, Market Weighton. Acreage of township, 4258; population, 380. It contains the hamlet of Easthorpe. Londesborough Park is the seat of the Earl of Londesborough. The mansion stands in a beautiful park of 400 acres, containing an avenue more than a mile in length and several lakes, the largest of which is 9 acres in extent. This place gives the title of Baron and Earl to the Denison family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £670 with residence. Patron, Lord Londesborough. The church is a building in various styles of architecture, and contains some interesting monuments of the Clifford family, who owned this estate for nearly 400 years. It was restored in 1885 at the cost of the Earl and Countess of Londesborough. An hospital was founded in 1680 by the Earl of Bridlington and Cork for twelve poor persons, endowed with £100 charged on the Londesborough estate.

London, the capital of the British Empire, and the largest, most populous, and most widely-famed city of the world, lies upon both banks of the river Thames, and on the hills which enclose the river valley, about 50 miles W of the Nore. The dome of St Paul's Cathedral, which stands nearly in the centre of London proper or London city, is situated in 50° 30' 47.55" N lat., and 0° 5' 48.2" W long. of Greenwich. The old city of London is situated wholly in Middlesex, but the town beyond the city limits extends into four counties, Essex and Middlesex on the N, and Kent and Surrey on the S. Articles on many districts of London are dispersed throughout this work. In the present article we shall endeavour to give a comprehensive view of the entire metropolis under the following headings:—

- A. History.
- B. Historical Localities.
- C. Extent, Divisions, Population, &c.
- D. General Appearance.
- E. Public Buildings, Parks, Theatres, &c.
- F. Museums, Libraries, and Art Exhibitions.
- G. Learned and Scientific Societies, Colleges, Schools.
- H. Ecclesiastical Affairs, Churches, Chapels, &c.
- I. Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, &c.
- K. Government, Police, Fire Brigade, &c.
- L. Law Courts, Inns of Court, &c.
- M. Railways, Tramways, Omnibuses, &c.
- N. Commerce, Markets, Manufactures, Trades, &c.
- O. List of Works on London.

A. History.—The name London is commonly thought to have been derived from the Celtic words *llyn* and *din* or *dinas*; the former signifying "a lake," the latter signifying originally "a fort" or a "fortified place," and supposed to be the etymon of the Roman word *dunum*, the Saxon *don* or *ton*, and the English *town*. The "lake" to which the name refers was the great expansion of the Thames, which existed till comparatively recent times, covering the site of Southwark and Lambeth, and spreading on both sides of the river, as far as the marshes of Plaistow, Greenwich, and Woolwich. Tacitus states that the name was taken from the site, and Owen, the learned editor of the Welsh Archaeology, says that it means "the town on the lake." The Romans originally called it *Londonium*—evidently a corruption of its pristine British name; they afterwards, but probably not till after it became the capital of their British province, called it *Colonia Augusta*, seemingly from its magnificence, and they likewise called it *Augusta Trinobantum*, with allusion to its having been the capital of the British tribe Trinobantes. The Britons of the 5th century called it *Lundaine*, Bede calls it *Londinia*, King Alfred calls it *Lundeneaster*, and other or later authorities call it variously *Lundenbyrig*, *Lundenburgh*, *Lundewic*, *Lundene*, *Lundne*, *Lundone*, and *Londone*. The present name, under one modification or other, has thus existed from the earliest period of its authentic history. And "it is evident," says old Lambarde, writing in 1567, "that verie few places of this realme have enjoyed their name so longe; which thinge also is in myne opinion no lighte argument that it hath bene of great price these many yeares; for what greater cause is there of the change of names than the change of their estate?—neither meane I by this that it hath since the begynnyng possessed either that largenesse, beaute, or number of people, that it now enjoyethe, but that in regard of the state of the realme then beinge, it was inferior to none within the same."

The town, in the ancient British times, consisted of huts formed of stakes, wattles, and mud; occupied the slopes and summits of the rising ground along the river, from between Billingsgate and Tower Hill to Dowgate, and backward to the line of the present Lombard Street and Fenchurch Street, and was engirt on all sides except the river one by either marsh or forest. The inhabitants probably lived chiefly by hunting and by fishing, they were accustomed to stall as many cattle as sufficed for a few months' consumption, and they may have carried on some small inland commerce. Their chiefs or kings, in the century before the Christian era, reigned over a considerable territory, and seem to have been equal to the greatest in Britain. Cassibelan or Cassivelaunus, king of the Catienchani, resident at Verulam, invaded their territory, slew the king Immanence or Lud, and sought to slay

also his son and heir Mandubrace. The latter was not able to make resistance, fled to Caesar, who then lay in Gaul with a Roman army, besought and obtained his protection, and conducted him and his army into Britain, in order to be restored to his kingdom (n.c. 55). Caesar came over again in the following year (n.c. 54), crossed the Thames, and encamped near Staines, and is thought to have there done something for restoring Mandubrace, and he must have passed either through London or near it, but he does not make any mention of it in his Commentaries. The Romans took possession of it under the Emperor Claudius (A.D. 43), and they soon made it a comparatively great seat of trade and commerce; yet they did not at first constitute it a "colonia," but allowed it to remain an "oppidum." It was therefore unwall'd, and when Boadicea, at the head of the tribes of the Iceni and Trinobantes, rose in wrath against the Romans, it could not resist her, but was sacked and destroyed even to the slaughter of all its inhabitants (A.D. 61). The Romans, under their General Suetonius, advanced on London, and met Boadicea at the bridge over the "river of Wells," defeating her in a sanguinary engagement whose memory was preserved in the name "Battle Bridge," until the building of King's Cross Railway Station and the drainage of the district swept away both the bridge and river. Boadicea killed herself rather than fall into the hands of the Romans. She was the last British sovereign of London. The Romans rebuilt the town in an altered form and with enlarged limits, and erected it into a prefecture, yet even then did not raise it to the rank of a colony, much less of a municipium. York was the Roman capital, and Colchester was the seat of the court which held jurisdiction over London. But in the time of the Emperor Constantius Chlorus, father of the Emperor Constantine, about the year 306, the Romans built a wall round London; and at other dates, before and after, they erected substantial houses throughout the town, and a citadel or fortified post on the site of the present Cannon Street Railway Station, and a temple to Diana on the ground now occupied by St Paul's. They also formed great military roads through it and from it, raised its commerce to such a pitch that in 359 it had no fewer than 800 vessels in the export trade of corn alone, and eventually made it a capital city, a place of comparative luxury, and the seat of the Vicarius Britanniarum and the Commissioners of the Imperial treasury. There were many Christians in Britain at this time, and the Emperor Constantius Chlorus married a British Princess Helena, who was a Christian. We find the Bishop of London recorded as taking part in the Council of Arles (A.D. 314). The son of the British Helena (Constantine the Great) became the first Christian emperor, and Helena was canonized for her many services to the Church, especially for the discovery of the Cross (A.D. 325) and for bringing to Rome the steps of Pilate's Judgment Hall, which exist in Rome to the present day, and form the one link with the personality of Jesus the authenticity of which is admitted by all the world. The Roman city originally extended from Billingsgate to Dowgate, where the chief fortress stood, the Walbrook washing its foot. Later on these boundaries were extended, and mediæval London had a circuit of 3 miles of wall, 22 feet high and 8 thick, extending from the west side of the Tower to the Fleet river. Remains of the north side of the wall still exist along "London Wall," in the churchyards of All-hallows on the Wall, of St Alpheage, and of Cripplegate. Watling Street came in by Dowgate from Southwark, Shooter's Hill, and Dover; went through the town, along the present Watling Street, and past St Paul's, and went off by Oxford Street and Edgware Road toward St Albans and the north. Ermine Street went out by Cripplegate to Stamford Hill, Edmonton, and Royston toward Lincolnshire; the Portway went westward toward Staines and Silchester; another road went eastward by Old Street and Shoreditch Churchyard toward Colchester; Stane Street went from a ford or ferry opposite York Gate stairs, by St George's Fields, toward Streatham and Chichester, and another road went from the same place toward Holwood Hill and Pevensey. A famous relic, known to the Romans as the London Stone, and serving in Roman times as the milliarium or central stone from which the miles were reckoned along the roads of Britain, stood long on the N side of Cannon Street, and is now preserved close to its

original position in a recess of the wall of St Swithin's Church. It seems to have been regarded by the common people as a sort of palladium, whose possession ensured the mastery of the city. See Jack Cade's remarks in Shakespeare's "Henry VI." part 2, scene vi. It has been conjectured from this and similar passages, that in ancient British times it may have possessed divine attributes, or at least served as the sacrificial altar to the tribal god. Roman coins, urns, vases, pottery, bronze weapons, fibulae, beads, amulets, lamps, lacrimatories, inscriptions, and tessellated pavements have been found in many places, and some are preserved in the Guildhall, others in the British Museum.

London was left in peaceable possession of the Romanised Britons at the retiring of the Romans; was taken about 477 by the Saxon (Jute) invaders under Hengist and Horsa; was eventually made the capital of the kingdom of Essex, which included Middlesex; became about 604 the seat of a reformed diocese, with a cathedral afterwards known as St Paul's, on the site of Diana's Temple; was then, according to Bede's account, a princely mart-town, oremporium of a vast number of nations resorting to it by sea and by land; suffered devastation by plague in 664, and by fire in 764, 798, and 801; was the meeting-place of a parliament in 833, convoked by Egbert, king of Wessex, and inheritor of all the quondam heptarchy; suffered much injury at different times, particularly in 839, from invasions by the Danes; went into possession of that people in 851, and continued securely under them till 872; was taken by Alfred in 884; suffered desolation by fire in 893, and was immediately rebuilt by Alfred, re-fortified in its encompassing walls, divided into wards under separate sheriffs, and constituted in some respects the capital of the kingdom. The Danes menaced it again in 896-7, laying up their fleet in the river Lea, wintering there, and strengthening themselves by an entrenchment, but they were beaten off, with capture of some of their ships and burning of the rest, by the citizens. Athelstane made London a mint-town in 925, and endeavoured to stimulate commerce by promising a patent of gentility to every merchant who should make three voyages on his own adventure to the Mediterranean. The city was greatly damaged by fire in 962, St Paul's being destroyed; and was wholly burnt down in the greater fire of 992. The fleet assembled at London in 992 to resist the Danes, who attacked the town again and again during the succeeding years. Eventually it submitted in 1013 to Sweyn (Swegen), who had become the first Danish King of England in the previous year. Only a very few relics of the Saxon period now exist, and these consist chiefly of crypts and small portions of conventual buildings. Winchester, even in the latter part of that period, and not London, was the paramount capital of England.

A few of the oldest churches have names of Saxon saints, as St Ethelburga, St Botolph, St Alphege; and the fine church of St Helen's, Bishopsgate, preserves the memory of our one British saint.

Canute (Cnut) inherited the sovereignty of England from his father Sweyn, and, after encountering considerable resistance from the Saxons under Edmund Ironside, he established himself securely on the throne. A tax of £11,000 was, in 1018, imposed by him on the city, and that amount both evinces the wealthy condition to which the inhabitants had risen, and shows the productiveness of London to have been then about one-seventh of the productiveness of the whole kingdom, for while the tax on London was £11,000, that on all England was £72,000. Harold I. was elected by an assembly or witenagemot at Oxford to succeed his father Canute. That assembly consisted mainly of all the nobles to the N of the Thames, but it included certain traders from London, probably those merchants who had acquired patents of gentility for making three voyages on their own adventure to the Mediterranean, and it has therefore been regarded by some writers as affording the first instance of commons-members from London to Parliament, yet it appears to have really been altogether aristocratic, and to have admitted the London merchants solely on the ground of their patents of gentility. The Danes, while in power, did great things for London. They originally, and for a number of times, came against it as semi-savages only to steal and sack and slay, but even before the fall of the Saxon power they began to settle down as promoters of in-

dustry and commerce. Some suburban extension of the city, or extension beyond the walls, had taken place so early as before the close of the 6th century, and that extension was greatly enlarged, toward the close of the Saxon period, by Danish colonists. These settlers built houses outside the walls, on both banks of the river, in the Strand and in Southwark, and even had sites in the city been at their option, they probably would have preferred the suburban sites for conveniences of trade. Their descendants, after the sceptre passed to Canute, followed their example. These built largely to the W of the city walls, and on the S side of the river; they mainly originated Westminster; they gave name to Southwark by constructing a fortified post at it, originally called the South Werk; they addicted themselves zealously to commerce; they used their Scandinavian prestige, as descendants of the old Norsemen rovers, for navigating all seas; they made London an entrepôt of foreign wares for all parts of the kingdom; and they soon constituted London, with its suburbs, the true capital of England, both commercial and political. The local memorials of them are both numerous and great. The present church of St Clement Danes occupies the site of a church of theirs, which had a burial-place for their merchants and their mariners; and it retains for its parochial badge the emblem which they gave it—the emblem of an anchor. St Olave's Church, in Southwark, took its name from the famous Scandinavian saint, Olaf; and Tooley Street acquired its designation through corruption of the same name. Even three churches within the city were built by them in honour of their great saint, and, though rebuilt, still retain the name of St Olave. The church of St Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge, also was originally a Danish church. The Danish kings, too, resided principally in London, and made it the seat of the national councils. Hardicanute (Harthacnut) died in it, and was buried among his countrymen in the church of St Clement Danes. Even Edward the Confessor, though restoring the Saxon line in his own person to the throne, adopted the usages of the Danes; acted more as the half-brother of Hardicanute than as the representative of his Saxon ancestors; was indeed crowned at Winchester, but made London the seat of his government, and built a palace at Westminster, founded Westminster Abbey, gave a charter to London, followed out the Danish commercial policy, and was the first of the English kings buried at Westminster.

William the Conqueror acquired London without a struggle, and was crowned at Westminster. He got possession rather by reason of internal factions than by reason of the city's want of strength, and he prudently chose to conciliate the inhabitants by giving them a kindly and pithy charter. The document is written in the Saxon character on a slip of parchment 6 inches long and 1 inch broad, and is the greatest treasure of the City Library. Translated into modern English it runs as follows:—"William the king greeteth William the bishop, and Godfrey the portreeve, and all the burgesses within London, friendly. And I acquaint you, that I will that ye be all three law-worthy, as ye were in King Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you." (To be "law-worthy" was to have the right to sue and be sued, or as we should say, to have corporate rights.) London, with exception of three small manors belonging to the Crown, is not mentioned in Domesday book; but it probably was the subject of a separate survey. The White Tower, forming the nucleus of all the subsequent Tower, and serving as both a palace and a fortress, was built in 1078. The Tower was purposely built just outside the city, whose boundary was slightly deflected on this account. It served the Conqueror and all his successors to overawe their not always obedient capital. Great part of the city had been consumed by fire in the previous year, and great part of it, including both new buildings and old (amongst them St Paul's again), was consumed in 1087 and in 1092. Its prosperity was checked also by exactions of William Rufus, and by violent hurricanes and extensive inundations. William Rufus strengthened the Tower, built Westminster Hall, and restored a wooden bridge which had been erected on the site of the old London bridge of the Romans. Numerous churches and monastic establishments were built during the reigns of the two Williams, and some portions of several of them still

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exist. Henry I. was crowned here in 1100, and he gave a charter to the citizens exempting them from Dane-geld and the billeting of soldiers, and conferring upon them many new privileges; yet he so oppressed the natives and favoured the Normans as to provoke much antipathy to the Norman rule. The citizens, therefore, opened their gates to Stephen, submitted reluctantly to the Empress Maud, and took part with the Bishop of Winchester in restoring Stephen to the throne. A great fire broke out in 1136, burned down the city from London Stone to Aldgate, and destroyed William Rufus's wooden bridge. The Knights of St John settled at Clerkenwell in 1118, and the Knights Templars at Holborn in 1184. The Tower was used as a palace by Stephen, and St Katharine's Hospital, on ground now occupied by the docks, was founded by the Empress Maud.

An interesting picture of the metropolis and its customs in the time of Henry II. is given in the life of A' Becket (who was a Londoner), written by Fitz-Stephen, a monk of Canterbury. The city was then bounded on the land side by a high and spacious wall, furnished with turrets and with seven double gates, supposed to have been Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Newgate, Ludgate, and a postern near the Tower, and had in the east part "a tower palatine," and in the west two castles well fortified—the castles of Baynard and Montfichet. About 2 miles farther west, on the banks of the river, was the royal palace at Westminster, "an incomparable structure, guarded by a wall and bulwarks." Between this and the city was a continuous suburb, mingled with large and beautiful gardens and orchards belonging to the citizens, who themselves were everywhere known and supereminently respected for "their civil demeanour, their goodly apparel, their table, and their discourse." The number of conventual churches in the city and the suburbs was thirteen, and that of "lesser parochial churches" was 126. On the north side were open meadows and pasture lands, and beyond these was a great forest, in whose coverts lurked "the stag, the hind, the wild boar, and the bull." Outside one of the gates in a certain "smooth field"—Smithfield—on every Friday, "unless it were a solemn festival," was a great market for horses, to which earls, barons, knights, and citizens repaired for seeing and for purchasing, and to which the city merchants took their wares from every nation under heaven. "The Arabian sent thither his gold; the Sabeans, spice and frankincense; the Scythians, armour; Babylon, its oil; Egypt, precious stones; India, purple vestments; Norway and Russia, furs, saibles, and amber-grease; and Gaul, its wine. The only plagues were the intemperate drinking of foolish persons and the frequent fires." Richard I. was crowned at Westminster in 1189; changed the designation of the chief magistrate of the city from portreeve to mayor in 1190; obliterated all distinctions between natives and foreigners; acquired great popularity by his exploits in the Holy Land, inasmuch as to induce a large sum from the citizens toward his ransom, and gave to the corporation after his return a new charter investing them with the conservancy of the Thames and with other privileges. Yet he subjected the Jews to severe exactions, and even to torture and massacre; and he so heavily taxed the citizens themselves as to provoke them on one occasion to open revolt under the famous William Fitzosbern or Longbeard (1196).

An order was issued in 1191 by the first mayor, in his own name and that of the aldermen, for the prevention of fires, that "all houses erected thereafter in London should be built of stone or brick, with party-walls of the same, and should be covered over with slates or tiles." John, at his accession in 1199, confirmed all the citizens' rights and privileges on their paying him 3000 marks. A wooden bridge, which had been built by the Empress Maud in lieu of the burnt bridge of William Rufus, was replaced by the well-known stone structure of "Old London Bridge," by Peter of Colechurch, a monk, in John's reign, and a fire took place there in the year 1212, just after its completion, which is said to have occasioned the death of about 3000 persons by burning or by drowning. (Old London Bridge took from 1176 to 1209 to build. The houses which covered it almost from end to end began to be built upon it in 1280, and were not removed till 1757. It lasted with frequent repairs and alterations until 1832, when Rennie's bridge took its place.) The barons took possession of the city against John, com-

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mitted the Tower to the keeping of Archbishop Langton, and procured in Magna Charta a declaration that the franchise of the city was inviolable. This was in 1215, and the very next year, upon John's showing signs of bad faith, the barons swore homage to Louis, the Dauphin of France, as king of England, in the Tower. John died on his march southward, and the barons at once broke with the Dauphin, but the prince stood a siege in the Tower in 1217 before he would abandon his shadowy English crown. This is the last time that any part of London was ever in other than English hands.

Henry III. repeatedly roused the citizens to wrath by the severity of his actions, got angry with them in turn in consequence of their purchasing his plate and jewels, which he offered for sale under emergency, and in punishment of that act of theirs, and of their destroying the house of the Abbot of Westminster, granted to the Abbot the right of an annual fair of fifteen days' continuance in Tothill Fields, with the effect of suppressing business during that time in the city. In 1263, a raid was made upon the Lombard bankers, many of whom took shelter for their lives in the churches, and in the following year, on some trivial pretext, a massacre of upwards of 500 Jews took place. The Earl of Leicester, during the Civil War, took up his headquarters in London, whose citizens warmly supported him, their bravery at Lewes in 1264 largely contributing to that victory. When De Montfort next year was slain at the battle of Evesham, and an end put to the power of the barons, the city suffered vengeance from the Royalists, was mulcted in 20,000 marks, and underwent temporary deprivation of its privileges. In 1258, according to the chronicles of Evesham, 20,000 persons in the metropolis died of hunger from a dearth of corn, and in 1270, according to Fleetwood, "provisions were so scarce that parents did eat their own children," and wheat was sold at a price equivalent to 36s. a bushel. The Black Friars settled in Holborn in 1221, the Grey Friars in 1225, the White Friars on the river in 1241, the Augustinian Friars in 1253, and the Cistercian Friars in 1298.

Edward I. was crowned at Westminster in 1274, massacred 280 Jews in the city and seized their property, restored to the citizens the privileges of which they had been deprived, disafforested Middlesex forest, and finished Westminster Abbey.

The citizens, in the time of Edward II., took part with his queen and son against him, slew the Bishop of Exeter, and seized the Tower. A fish market was established in 1320 at Fish Wharf, and tolls were established in 1340 for defraying the expenses of streets and roads.

Under Edward III. London obtained many important privileges, as the right of holding courts of jail delivery for Newgate, of refusing to go to war out of the city, of appointing the mayor as sole escheator within the city, and the perpetual right of magisterial supremacy over the borough of Southwark. Edward III. also gave to the chief magistrate the title of lord mayor (in 1354), afforded great encouragement to the trading companies of the city, ordered the smiths and goldsmiths to put their marks on all their chief articles of manufacture, established the mint at the Tower, and erected St Stephen's Chapel. The city sent four members to Parliament in 1355, received the Black Prince and his prisoner John of France in 1359, and gave entertainment, through its lord mayor, to these personages, to Edward III., to David of Scotland, and to the King of Cyprus in 1363. John of France as a prisoner occupied the Savoy Palace in the Strand, and David of Scotland, also a prisoner, was lodged in the Tower. The poet Chaucer about the same time left the "Tabard Inn" in the borough on that famous pilgrimage to Canterbury, which he has immortalized by his pen. A terrible pestilence, supposed to have come from India or China, broke out in 1349, and is recorded to have been fatal to upwards of 50,000 persons. The general use of woollen at the time was unfavourable to cleanliness, and the practice of maintaining household fires against a reredos or screen, and of venting the smoke through mere apertures of the roof, was prejudicial to health. The windows also were chiefly latticed, glass being used in few buildings except palaces, churches, and monastic houses; and the very shops, even those in the main thoroughfares, were rather stalls and stands than sheltered places. Another pestilence devastated the city in 1361.

Richard II. in 1377, when scarcely eleven years old, made a triumphal progress through London, amid great demonstra-

tions of rejoicing, and was crowned at Westminster. A rustic mob of about 200,000, indignant at a poll tax—the last of countless hardships—and headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, assembled in 1380 at Blackheath, proceeded to London, were joined there by another body of insurgents; worked much damage in the city, plundering warehouses, pillaging mansions, burning the Savoy Palace, and liberating the prisoners in the jails; extorted from the king a promise of certain rights and liberties, and struck such alarm into him that he took refuge in the Tower. Their leader, Wat Tyler, was slain by the lord mayor at Smithfield, their forces were overpowered, and the king, when the crisis was over, retracted the promise he had given, and, according to a popular error, in commemoration of the lord mayor's zeal added the symbol of the dagger to the city arms. (The heraldic weapon in these well-known arms is, however, the sword of St Paul, the patron saint of the city, and was in use before 1381, as the antiquary Stowe conclusively proved.) The king's subsequent reign, however, by its extravagance and luxuriousness, excited such strong disaffection that, on the occasion of his absence in Ireland in 1399, the people and the nobles, headed by Henry of Lancaster, broke into open revolt.

Henry IV. was crowned before the close of the same year at Westminster, and an illumination of the city, the first which had ever been made, took place at his coronation. The Greek Emperor Palæologus was received in 1400.

The city had originally been supplied with water from three brooks which ran through it, but in consequence of the extension of its buildings along and over these brooks it began to require supply from some other quarter. The citizens were therefore compelled in 1401 to bring a supply in leaden pipes from Tyburn Brook, a stream which crossed the present line of Oxford Street near Marylebone Lane, and fell into the Thames a little above Vauxhall Bridge.

A dire pestilence, which carried off about 30,000 persons, occurred in 1406. Henry IV. was noted for his persecution of the Lollards or Wickliffites, and Henry V., who succeeded to the throne in 1413, followed in the same course. Sir John Oldcastle, better known as Lord Cobham, and distinguished as a leader of the Lollards, was condemned for alleged heresy and treachery, got a respite of fifteen days, during which he escaped from the Tower, but was retaken, and eventually burnt in St Giles' Fields. In 1416 the streets were first lighted with lanterns, one being placed at the door of each house, and about the same time Holborn was first paved, the new Guildhall was built, and a second illumination of the city, in celebration of the victories of the English arms in France, took place. Sir Richard Whittington, thrice lord mayor of London, flourished in the reign of Henry V.; was a great benefactor to St Bartholomew's and Christ's hospitals; endowed certain almshouses near Sion College, now removed to the vicinity of Highgate; and at an entertainment to the king in the Guildhall is said to have cancelled a debt of the Crown to him by burning a packet of bonds for £60,000.

An insurrection, headed by Jack Cade, took place in 1450 in the reign of Henry VI. The insurgents, to the number of about 20,000, encamped on Blackheath, marched thence by London Bridge into the city, committed many outrages—among the rest beheading lord-treasurer Say and other eminent persons—but, with assistance of the governor of the Tower, were confronted and overpowered by the citizens. The wars between the houses of Lancaster and York soon followed, and after the first engagement a solemn but abortive meeting was held by the heads of the contending factions in St Paul's to attempt a reconciliation. The citizens chiefly favoured the Yorkists, and in regard of their partisanship the honour of knighthood was afterwards conferred by Edward IV. on the lord mayor, the recorder, and twelve of the aldermen. The Yorkists were finally successful at the battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1461, and Edward of York was declared king as Edward IV. The old king—Henry—subsequently fell into his hands, and was sent to the Tower in 1466, whence Warwick delivered him in 1470. Next year Henry was again captured at the battle of Barnet, in April, was sent to the Tower, and there perished, probably at the hand of Gloucester, in the following June. The Lancastrians were finally overthrown at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, and Queen Margaret was then sent to the Tower, whence the French Louis XI. released her by ransom

in 1475. The bastard of Falconberg, during Edward IV.'s reign, came up the river with a force of 5000 men to London Bridge, burnt some houses there, marched on to Aldgate, was confronted by the citizens and driven back to St Botolph's Church, and was there assailed and utterly routed by the garrison of the Tower.

The frost was so severe in 1432 that heavy waggons could travel on the ice of the Thames from London to Gravesend. The first lord mayor's show took place in 1450. Money began to be lent on security to government about that time, forming then the first small nucleus of the national debt. The first corn law was introduced about the same period, permitting importation from foreign countries when the home price rose to 6s. 8d. per quarter. A law was in force also for regulating the apparel of each grade of society, and the use of bricks in the construction of houses in London became general about the middle of the 14th century. The bricks were burnt in Moorfields, and so rapidly did they promote building that, as has been rather poetically said, "the houses sprang up almost like plantations out of the very ground where they stood." Yet the masonry of the city was most probably of brick in the Roman times, and the discontinuance for centuries in the use of that material was probably due to the loss of the Roman art of brickmaking.

A grand tournament was held at Smithfield in 1467, in the reign of Edward IV., in honour of ambassadors from Charles the Bold of Burgundy to demand the king's sister in marriage for their master. The current coin was changed and considerably depreciated in 1464, the first printing-press was established by William Caxton under the patronage of the Abbot of Westminster in 1471, the right of choosing the lord mayor and sheriffs was vested in the masters, wardens, and liveryes of the several corporations in 1473; a construction of cisterns and conduits for supplying water in various parts of the city and the suburbs took place about the same time, and another pestilence, fatal to a vast number of the citizens, occurred in 1479. The young Edward V., whose reign lasted only two months and twelve days, died in 1483, probably by violence, in the Tower; and Richard III. took his seat as king at Westminster in the same year, but he reigned only till 1485, and is notable for little else locally than the incorporating of the Herald's College.

Henry VII., immediately after the overthrow of Richard at Bosworth Field, made a victorious entry into London, and went straight to St Paul's to make devout acknowledgments for his accession. But he passed through the streets in a closed chariot, either in fear of the Yorkists or in dread of a pestilence which then prevailed in the city. The pestilence is known as the Sweating Sickness, appears to have been of a severe character, and carried off in one week two lord mayors and six aldermen. Henry borrowed £2000 from the citizens, professedly for public purposes, but appropriated it to his own use; he also extorted other sums from them by fines and other oppressive methods. The great wealth which the citizens were then beginning to acquire from regular commerce with the East and the West Indies made them the objects of the king's extortion, and he, in general, practised such rapacity as to leave at his death an amount of nearly £2,000,000. His oppressions extended also to the country, and provoked an insurrection so far away as Cornwall. The insurgents proceeded towards London, were met by a royal force at Deptford Bridge and driven to Blackheath, and, taking post there, struck battle and were beaten and dispersed. Another pestilence, said to have been fatal to 30,000 persons, devastated the city in 1499–1500, and it so alarmed the king and the court that they removed to Calais. The first lord mayor's feast was held at the Guildhall in 1502, and the king, who was himself a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company, gave it the name of the Merchant Taylors' Feast. In this reign Henry VII.'s Chapel was erected, the Fleet river was made navigable to Holborn Bridge, Houndsditch was arched over, and an archery ground, the origin of the artillery ground, was formed on the area of several gardens in Finsbury.

Henry VIII. was crowned in 1509 at Westminster. The citizens at that time were jealous of the residence of trading foreigners, and a portion of them soon became so riotous against the foreigners as to necessitate the march into the city of a body of the king's troops (1517). Many of the rioters

were seized and capitally arraigned; the lord mayor and the corporation themselves were implicated, but sued the Crown for mercy and obtained it; and, so late as 1527, several of the citizens were disfranchised for malpractices with the foreigners. The Londoners again, as in former reigns, were required to furnish money for the state's emergencies, and they were forced, under threats of severities, to raise large sums by Wolsey, who appropriated considerable portions to his own use. Charles V. was received in 1522 and lodged at Blackfriars, and a parliament was held there in 1524. The sweating sickness again ravaged the city in 1506, 1513, 1517, and 1528. St Paul's School was founded in 1512, and the lord mayor began to be chosen annually in 1529. Many street and sanitary improvements were made during Henry VIII.'s reign. The streets were paved and widened, the new houses were of better construction and greater height, nuisances were removed, and the police regulations were revised and ameliorated. The first act for improving the streets described them as "very foul and full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noxious as well for all the king's subjects on horseback as on foot or with carriages," and it made provision for the paving of Aldgate, High Street, Shoe Lane, Fetter Lane, Gray's Inn Lane, Chancery Lane, and the way leading from Holborn Bar toward St Giles-in-the-Fields. The next act referred particularly to Chiswell Street, Whitecross Street, Golden Lane, Grub Street, Long Lane, St John's Street from Smithfield Bars to the Ponnad, Covercross from Smithfield Bars, the street from Temple Bar westward to Clements-Inn-Gates, the bridge called Strand Bridge, the road thither from Temple Bar, and Foscoe Lane from the Bishop of Lichfield's garden to Strand Bridge.

The commencement of the Reformation was accompanied with striking local scenes, and followed by great local changes. Sermons against Popery were preached at St Paul's Cross, Tindal's translation of the Bible was publicly burned in Cheapside, persons differing very much from one another in religious belief were prosecuted or executed for their religious opinions, and the entire fabric of monasticism, with its immense temporal appurtenances, was overthrown. Nearly two-thirds of the area within the city walls are computed to have been occupied at Henry VIII.'s accession by churches, monasteries, and other ecclesiastical buildings, while a vast aggregate of dwelling-houses and gardens of bishops, abbots, and other ecclesiastical personages lay dispersed throughout the suburbs. Neither the parish churches nor the splendid establishments of St Paul's Cathedral were much in question by the Reformation, nor were the episcopal residences, amounting to sixteen, for Canterbury, York, Winchester, Durham, Bath, Worcester, Exeter, Lichfield, Hereford, Ely, Rochester, Salisbury, Chester, Carlisle, St David's, and Llandaff, much affected; but all the friaries, priories, and nunneries, and all other kinds of establishments under monastic brotherhoods or sisterhoods were entirely and sweepingly affected. The number of these was enormous. Of friaries there were Black Friars, between Ludgate and the Thames; Grey Friars, near Old Newgate, afterwards Christ's Hospital; Augustine Friars, afterwards Austin Friars, near Broad Street; White Friars, near Salisbury Square; Crouched or Crossed Friars, at St Olave's, Hart Street, near Tower Hill; Carthusian Friars, afterwards the Charter House, in Charterhouse Square; Cistercian Friars or New Abbey, in East Smithfield; and Brethren de Sacca or Bon Hommes in Old Jewry. Of priories there were St John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell; Holy Trinity or Christchurch, with Aldgate, on the site of Duke's Palace; St Bartholomew the Great, near Smithfield; St Mary Overies, in Southwark, near London Bridge; and St Saviour's, in Bermondsey. Of nunneries there were the Benedictine or Black Nunnery, in Clerkenwell; St Helen's, in Bishopsgate Street; St Clare's, in the Minories; and Holywell, between Holywell Lane and Norton Folgate. Of monastic colleges there were St Martin's, at St Martins-le-Grand; St Thomas of Acons, at Westcheap; Whittington's, in Wintry Ward; St Michael's, in Crooked Lane; and Jesus Commons, in Dowgate. Of monastic chapels and similar establishments there were St Stephen's, in Westminster; Our Lady's of the Pew, in the Strand; St Anne's, in Westminster; St Esprit's or the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, in the Strand; Roll's Chapel or Domus Conversorum, in Chancery Lane;

St James-in-the-Wall, chapel and hermitage, in Monkwell Street; Mount Calvary Chapel, near Goswell Street Road; St Mary's Chapel, Pardon Chapel, and two other chapels, in St Paul's Churchyard; Guildhall Chapel, at the Guildhall; Corpus Christi, in the Poultry; St Anthony's Chapel, with hospital and school, in Threadneedle Street; a chapel and almshouses in Petty France; Lady Margaret's Almshouses, at the Almonry, Westminster; Henry VIII.'s Almshouses, near the Gatehouse, in Westminster; St Catherine's Chapel and Hermitage, near Charing Cross; Pardon Chapel, in Wilderners Row, St John's Street; and the Chapel of Our Lady, in Barking. Of hospitals, with resident brotherhoods or sisterhoods, there were St Giles-in-the-Fields, near St Giles' Church; St James', afterwards St James Palace, in Westminster; Our Lady's of Bonnevall, at the Savoy, in the Strand; Elsing Spital, afterwards Sion College, at London Wall; Corpus Christi, in St Lawrence Pountney; St Papey's, near Bevis Marks; St Mary Axe; Trinity, without Aldgate; St Thomas', Mercer's Chapel; St Bartholomew's-the-Less, near Smithfield; St Giles' and Corpus Christi, without Cripplegate; St Mary's of Bethlehem, near London Wall; St Mary Spital, without Bishopsgate; St Katherine's, below the Tower; St Thomas', in Southwark; and the Lock Spital or Lazar House, in Kent Street, Southwark. And of monastic fraternities and similar institutions there were St Nicholas', in Bishopsgate Street; St Fabian, and St Sebastian's or the Holy Trinity, in Aldersgate Street; St Giles', in Whitecross Street; the Holy Trinity, in Lendenhall Street; St Ursula-le-Strand; the Hermitage, in Nightingale Lane, East Smithfield; Corpus Christi, at St Mary Spital; Corpus Christi, at St Mary Bethlehem; and Corpus Christi and St Mary's, at the Poultry.

After the Reformation the great aggregate area of ground which these institutions had occupied both in the city and in the suburbs became available for occupancy and business premises. The entire metropolis, therefore, notwithstanding the exactions of the state and the confusions attending the reformational change, assumed a more prosperous aspect. Some check was experienced in 1543 by a cattle plague. This seems to have affected more than one species of the animals for the shambles, but it raged particularly among horned cattle, and caused a great dearth of meat. A sumptuary law, in consequence, was passed by the lord mayor and common council, enacting that the lord mayor should not have more than seven dishes either at dinner or at supper, that the aldermen and the sheriff's should not have more than six, the sword-bearer not more than four, the mayor's officers and the sheriff's officers not more than three, and that none of them after the ensuing Easter should buy cranes, swans, or bustards. An epidemic which prevailed in the same year cut off so many of the citizens that the term was adjourned to St Albans.

Edward VI. was crowned at Westminster in 1547. The chief local events of his reign were the relaxing of religious persecution, the comparative emptiness of the Fleet Prison and the Tower, the converting of the Palace of Bridewell into an hospital, the refounding of Christ's Hospital, the re-erection of the hospitals of St Thomas and St Bartholomew, the proceedings and fate of Protector Somerset, and the outbreak of two more pestilences. Protector Somerset pulled down two churches and three episcopal residences in the Strand, and a chapel in St Paul's Churchyard; used their materials for erecting a palace on the site of the present Somerset House in the Strand; appropriated to himself a large amount of the proceeds of the suppressed monastic houses; abstracted from the Guildhall library three cart-loads of valuable books and manuscripts; and was eventually driven to the Tower and to the scaffold. One of the two pestilences (known as the Plague) occurred in 1548 and carried off large numbers of persons; and the other raged in 1551, and, like that of 1485, was called the Sweating Sickness. An act of parliament was passed in 1553, prohibiting the taking of interest for lent money, protecting native traders by impost of certain disabilities on the Hanse merchants, and limiting the number of taverns in Westminster to three, and in the city and its liberties to forty.

Lady Jane Grey made her brief and tragic appearance in the city in 1553. Mary immediately followed, and was received with great demonstrations of rejoicing. Sir Thomas

Wyatt in 1554 made an insurrectionary effort against her; marched with an insurgent force through Knightsbridge along what is now Piccadilly, and down the Strand to Ludgate, was there encountered and captured, and was sent to the Tower and executed. Mary oppressed the citizens by forced loans, compelled them to become security for £30,000 which she had borrowed at Antwerp, exacted from them £60,000 in aid of her alliance with Spain against France, took from them a bribe of £50,000 to prohibit foreign merchants from exporting English cloth, and altogether, during her short reign of five years, worked vast damage to the city's happiness and prosperity.

Elizabeth's accession was hailed with surpassing joy. A magnificent progress from the Tower to Westminster preceded her coronation, an immense display of exultant devices were exhibited along all the line of route, a purse of 1000 marks of gold was presented to her at the Standard in Cheapside as a token of the city's respect and love, bonfires in the evening blazed in all directions, and a thrill of confidence ran through the whole community that the period of depression, suffering, and terror was at an end. Her long reign did much to justify the people's rejoicing and confidence. It was marred indeed in the city by what Peonant, with allusion particularly to tilts and tournaments, calls its "romantic fooleries;" it also had its shocks for the citizens in some adverse public occurrences, especially during the dread of the Armada; but on the whole it redeemed the promise practically given at its commencement, that the city should enjoy a current of prosperity. The refugees from the Netherlands, under protection by the Government, introduced numerous manufactures which were new to England, and the native merchants were enabled very greatly to extend and ramify the city's trade and commerce. The Royal Exchange was opened by the Queen in 1556, Westminster School was founded in 1560, the Merchant Taylors' School was founded in 1561, and a charter to the East India Company was granted in 1600. Other events of more doubtful character were the instituting of the first lottery in 1569, the erection of the first treadmill in 1570, and the opening of the first theatre in 1576. A great pestilence also broke out in 1563, and carried off about 20,000 persons; another occurred in 1569, and was so violent as to occasion the adjournment of the Michaelmas term to that of Hilary; a lesser one occurred in 1574, and two others with fatal results to respectively 7000 and 11,000 persons, occurred in 1582 and 1592. St Paul's was almost destroyed by lightning in 1561, and its restoration took five years.

A proclamation was issued in 1580 prohibiting the erection of new buildings within 3 miles of the city gates. The invigorated spirit of the people had been giving rise to comparatively rapid street extension, and a fear was entertained that there might not be space enough left in the suburbs for public recreation and sports. A view of the extent of London at that time is interesting, not only for showing what reason there was or was not for the prohibition, but also for the sake of comparison with the present extent of the metropolis, and that view is proximately attainable from a very curious plan entitled "Civitas Londinæ," made soon after the accession of Elizabeth, and still extant. The most compact or crowded parts, then as since, extended from Newgate Street, Cheapside, and Cornhill to the Thames. The space immediately N and NE of these parts, excepting Coleman Street and a few scattered buildings from Lothbury to Bishopsgate, and from Bishopsgate to the Tower, was all open or garden ground. Goodman's Fields were only enclosed pasture lands, and very few buildings were E of the Tower. Whitechapel consisted of only a few houses, and Houndsditch contained but one row of houses opposite the city walls and along the edge of open fields. Spitalfields, from the back of the church, lay entirely open. A tolerable street went from Bishopsgate-Without to Shoreditch Church, but even that had unoccupied gaps. The space westward from Bishopsgate to Moorfields and Finsbury was nearly all unedified. A few houses stood between the upper end of Chiswell Street and Whitecross Street, but what is now Goswell Street was called the road to St Albans. Clerkenwell, with the exception of Cowcross and part of St John Street, was occupied chiefly by its monastery and church. The space from the back of Cowcross to Gray's Inn Lane, which ex-

tended a very little way from Gray's Inn, was either unoccupied or laid out in pasture or gardens. The thoroughfare from Holborn Bridge to Red Lion Street was edified on both sides, but thence to the village of St Giles was either an open road or bounded on one side by a garden wall. The village of St Giles consisted of a small cluster of houses on the right of the road, and was therefore called, as the parish is still called, St Giles-in-the-Fields. All the tract to the N and the W of this was open country. Oxford Street was a rural road with trees and hedges on both sides, and a large lake, causing the well-known deviation by St Giles' Church, broke the straight line of the road until New Oxford Street restored it. A road called the Way, leading in from Reading, went from Oxford Street through Hedge Lane and Haymarket to St James' Hospital, afterwards St James' Palace. Hedge Lane and Haymarket were avenues entirely destitute of houses. Pall Mall had nothing more than a few small buildings on the site of Carlton House. Leicester Square was all open fields. St Martin's Lane had only a few buildings above the church toward Covent Garden. Covent Garden was literally a garden, and extended to Drury Lane. Long Acre, Seven Dials, and Drury Lane, as far as to the top of Wych Street, were quite open. The Strand was edified principally with mansions of the nobility and the bishops. The space between the Strand and the Thames was occupied by gardens attached to these mansions, and the names of the present streets there—Arundel Street, Norfolk Street, Surrey Street, Cecil Street, Salisbury Street, Buckingham Street, Villiers Street, and others, were taken from the several mansions or gardens. Spring Gardens were literally gardens with springs, and extended to the royal cockpit and tilt yard, afterwards occupied by the Treasury, and opposite which stood the Palace of Whitehall. The space from King Street to the Abbey, and that from Whitehall to Palace Yard, were compactly edified. A plot near the present Abingdon Street, and another on the shore opposite Lambeth Palace, had each some houses. The shore space on the Surrey side from Lambeth Palace to a point opposite Whitefriars, had only six or seven houses. The tract thence to Winchester House, in Southwark, had a line of houses with attached gardens. A theatre with gardens, known as Paris Garden, occupied the site of the present Christchurch. Circular buildings, appropriated to bull and bear baiting, often witnessed by Elizabeth, stood opposite Queenhithe. Southwark extended but a little way down the High Street. London Bridge was crowded with buildings. The line along Tooley Street to Horsley Down was thickly built, but the tract beyond had only a few houses with gardens.

Another pestilence appeared in 1603, the year of the succession of James I., and cut off 30,578 persons. Yet the commerce of the city was then in so highly flourishing a condition that the citizens were able to contribute to the fleet sent against the Armada sixteen ships fully equipped and carrying 10,000 men. The year 1605 was memorable for the Gunpowder Plot, the conspirators in which suffered in Jan., 1606. The citizens took part in 1609-19 in the colonizing of Londonderry, and the city was supplied with water by Middleton's formation of the New River in 1609-13. The sides of the streets began to be paved with flags instead of pebbles in 1616. Another proclamation against the further street extension was issued in 1618, occasioned by disregard of the previous proclamation, but it also was disregarded, for not only did the metropolis continue rapidly to extend, but toward the end of James I.'s reign it began to acquire some graces of architecture. The first newspaper, at least the first which has been strictly authenticated, appeared in 1622, and the first hackney coach in 1634. Charles I. arrived on horseback in 1625, and the lord mayor and aldermen repaired to Ludgate to receive and proclaim him. The Plague broke out in that year and carried off 35,470 persons, and again appeared in 1635 and carried off 10,400 persons. Old St Paul's was thoroughly restored and a new west front added (1628-33) by Inigo Jones; and to the same architect we owe the Banqueting House at Whitehall (long the United Service Museum), which was finished in 1622 as the first part of an intended royal palace of great splendour, in the then new Palladian or Neo-classical style. Great confusion, with the effect of embarrassing trade, suspending city extension, and arresting the progress of the arts and sciences,

prevailed during the Civil War. The citizens early took the side of the Parliament, accepted the Solemn League and Covenant in 1643, and entertained the Houses of Parliament in 1644-45. Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall in 1649. The crosses in Cheapside and Charing, as also many fine statues and decorations in the churches, were destroyed by the Puritans; but they were guilty of far less damage to the fine old Gothic city architecture than either Henry VIII. or the Great Fire. Cromwell was feasted at the Guildhall in 1651, and the city goldsmiths about the same time received deposits of money from the citizens, allowed interest upon them, and thus established banking-houses. The Jews in 1655 offered Cromwell a large sum of money for permission to trade in England, and many of them settled in London, and opened next year a synagogue. A thorough revival of general prosperity occurred under Cromwell's administration, and produced a large amount of city extension.

Charles II., at his restoration, came to London from Blackheath, was received with immense demonstrations of rejoicing, made a progress from London Bridge to Whitehall, and was gorgeously banqueted in St George's Fields. General Monk had quietly occupied London in February, and this is the last time the city has ever been held by an armed force. The old streets till then were mostly very narrow and close, their houses projecting in the upper storeys so far as almost to overarch the thoroughfares; but many of them about that time were widened, paved, and otherwise improved, and such new ones as Great Queen Street, Bow Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Long Acre, Covent Garden, St James' Street, Pall Mall, Piccadilly, and many others, either had been built or were approaching completion. The city was first supplied with tea by the East India Company about the time of Charles' restoration. The foundation of the Royal Society in London ennobles this same year (1660). A pestilence, known as the Great Plague, commenced in Dec. 1664, did not entirely cease till Jan., 1666, carried off about 4000 persons in one night, about 12,000 in one week, and 68,596 during its entire prevalence; raised the number of deaths together with those from other diseases in the year 1665 to 97,806, and caused such awful desolation that the streets were deserted, most of the houses were shut up, some thoroughfares which had been busy with traffic were overgrown with grass, pest-carts went round at certain hours with the cry, "Bring out your dead!" and for lack of sufficient burying-ground large pits were dug for the reception of the corpses. One of these pits was on the site of the present Liverpool Street Station, during the building of which immense quantities of human remains were exhumed and re-interred elsewhere. Another calamity was a terrific conflagration known as the Great Fire. This began on 2 Sept., 1666, at the house of a baker in Pudding Lane, adjacent to the site of the Monument afterwards erected to commemorate it; spread as far west as to Pye Corner near Holborn Bridge, raged continuously during four days and four nights, consumed about three-fourths of the city within the walls, and about one-fifth as much without the walls, laid waste a densely edified uplong space of upwards of a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, or an area of upwards of 436 acres, destroyed the Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, fifty-two corporation halls, four city gates, St Paul's Cathedral, eighty-five churches and chapels, and 13,200 out of 65,000 houses, and was computed to involve a loss of not less than £10,000,000 worth of property.

The desolated portions of the city were rebuilt with astonishing celerity, and in a style of masonry or of architecture far superior to that of the buildings which had perished; but unhappily the old lines of the streets were in main degree preserved, and even the narrowness of them was, in a considerable degree, resumed; a multitude of new churches, with domes, towers, and spires, and in styles beautified and diversified by the fertile genius of Wren, took the place of those which had been destroyed; the Royal Exchange was rebuilt; St James' Park was planted with trees, and an entirely new face was given to both the city and the suburbs. Yet under the force of prejudice a noble plan prepared by Wren for the reconstruction of the city was ignored or laid aside, and an act was passed in 1674 imposing severe penalties on the erection of houses on new foundations. The first stone of St Paul's was laid by Wren 21 June, 1675, and the cathedral was opened for divine service in 1697, though it was not

quite finished until 1710. It is to be regretted that the pressure put upon Wren by the king's brother (afterwards James II.) forced him to perpetuate the form of church suitable to the Roman Catholic service, which the Stuarts desired to restore; Wren's own design, of a specially appropriate character for Protestant services, and of great originality, is still preserved in one of the galleries of St Paul's. The general community, in rebound from the calamities which had passed, and in reaction from the repressive social usages of the times of the Commonwealth, and under influence of the example of the royal court, passed speedily into frivolity and vice. Bull-baiting and acrobatic sports were chief amusements; the theatres, which had all been suppressed, were reopened; women were for the first time allowed to appear on the boards as actresses; and gambling and debauchery became prevalent and unblushing. A disbanded officer called Blood carried off the Crown jewels from the Tower in 1671; processions under the false testimony of Titus Oates and his associates commenced in 1678; much excitement and many executions immediately followed; the famous Rye House Plot occurred in 1683, and Lord William Russell, for alleged complicity in that plot, was executed at Lincoln's Inn Fields. The penny post for the metropolis was established and a postmaster-general appointed in 1683. The Thames was so deeply frozen in Jan. and Feb., 1684, that streets of booths were erected on it, and all kinds of trades and amusements were carried on there for nine weeks. Cranbourne Street was erected about 1680, Coventry Street about 1682, Southampton Square, afterwards called Bloomsbury Square, about the same period; and the last was shown to foreign princes visiting London as one of the wonders of England. Soho Square also was built about that time, and, what seems curious to the present generation, was likewise a subject of pride to the citizens. During Charles II.'s reign also insurance offices were established, and Chelsea Hospital and Greenwich Observatory were founded. Charles II. was buried at Westminster and James II. crowned there in 1685.

The comparative importance and splendour of London about that time had become very great. The population is computed to have been about 530,000, and though that does not seem much as compared with the population now, it was more than seventeen times the population of Bristol, which was then the largest town in England except London. The families of nobles, prelates, and wealthy commoners formed no inconsiderable portion of the population, and they resided chiefly in fine new suburbs situated in the tracts between the city and the present fashionable west-end. The lord mayor never appeared in public without his rich robe, his hood of black velvet, his gold chain, and a large attendance of guards, and on great occasions he rode on horseback accompanied by a magnificent cavalcade, second in pomp and pageantry only to that which accompanied the sovereign on his coronation day from the Tower to Westminster. The train-bands, or city militia, comprised twelve regiments of foot and two of horse, officered by councillors and aldermen; were under the orders of a commission of eminent citizens; possessed the prestige of having contributed much, or even mainly, to both the overthrow of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II., and were able to cope with all other military force in the kingdom. The merchants, or upper class of citizens, were much more intelligent than the same class in Bristol or elsewhere; they looked with pride on the city, and they felt solicitude for her liberties, ambition to enjoy her honours, and determination to maintain and enforce her claims to respect. The aggregate trade, though small compared to what it is now, bore a much greater proportion to the trade of the entire kingdom than it does now, and the money at command of the traders was so ample and ready that a government enjoying their confidence could obtain from them as large a supply in one day as it could have got from all the rest of the kingdom in months. Yet the social and sanitary condition of London then, as compared with what it ought to have been, or with what it afterwards became, was astonishingly low.

"We should greatly err," remarks Macaulay, "if we were to suppose that any of the streets and squares then bore the same aspect as at present. The great majority of the houses indeed have since that time been wholly or in great part rebuilt. If the most fashionable parts of the capital could be

placed before us such as they then were we should be disgusted by their squalid appearance, and poisoned by their noisome atmosphere. In Covent Garden a filthy and noisy market was held close to the dwellings of the great. Fruit women screamed, carters fought, cabbage stalks and rotten apples accumulated in heaps at the thresholds of the Countess of Berkshire and of the Bishop of Durham. The centre of Lincoln's Inn Fields was an open space where the rabble congregated every evening, within a few yards of Cardigan House and Winchester House, to hear mountebanks harangue, to see bears dance, and to set dogs at oxen. Rubbish was shot in every part of the area. Horses were exercised there. The beggars were as noisy and importunate as in the worst-governed cities of the Continent. A Lincoln's Inn mummer was a proverb. The whole fraternity knew the arms and liveries of every charitably-disposed grandee in the neighbourhood, and, as soon as his lordship's coach and six appeared, came hopping and crawling in crowds to persecute him. These disorders lasted, in spite of many accidents and of some legal proceedings, till, in the reign of George II., Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, was knocked down and nearly killed in the middle of the square. Then at length palisades were set up and a pleasant garden laid out. St James' Square was a receptacle for all the offal and cinders, for all the dead cats and dead dogs of Westminster. At one time a edgel player kept the ring there. At another time an impudent squatter settled himself there and built a shed for rubbish under the windows of the gilded saloons in which the first magnates of the realm—Norfolks, Ormonds, Kents, and Pembrokes—gave hanquets and balls. It was not till these nuisances had lasted through a whole generation, and till much had been written about them, that the inhabitants applied to parliament for permission to put up rails and to plant trees. When such was the state of the quarter inhabited by the most luxurious portion of society, we may easily believe that the great body of the population suffered what would now be considered as insupportable grievances. The pavement was detestable; all foreigners cried shame upon it. The drainage was so bad that in rainy weather the gutters soon became torrents. Several facetious poets have commemorated the fury with which these black rivulets roared down Snow Hill and Ludgate Hill, bearing to Fleet ditch a vast tribute of animal and vegetable filth from the stalls of butchers and greengrocers. The flood was profusely thrown to right and left by coaches and carts. To keep as far from the carriage road as possible was therefore the wish of every pedestrian. The mild and timid gave the wall, the bold and athletic took it. If two roisterers met they cocked their hats in each other's faces and pushed each other about till the weaker was shoved towards the kennel. If he was a mere bully he squeaked off, muttering that he should find a time; if he was pugnacious the encounter probably ended in a duel behind Montague House. The houses were not numbered. There would, indeed, have been little advantage in numbering them, for of the coachmen, chairmen, porters, and errand-boys of London a very small proportion could read. It was necessary to use marks which the most ignorant could understand. The shops were therefore distinguished by painted signs, which gave a gay and grotesque aspect to the streets. The walk from Charing Cross to Whitechapel lay through an endless succession of Saracens Heads, Royal Oaks, Blue Bears, and Golden Lambs, which disappeared when they were no longer required for the direction of common people. When the evening closed in the difficulty and danger of walking about London became serious indeed. The garret windows were opened and pails were emptied, with little regard to those who were passing below. Falls, bruises, and broken bones were of constant occurrence, for till the last year of the reign of Charles II. most of the streets were left in profound darkness. Thieves and robbers plied their trade with impunity, yet they were hardly so terrible to peaceable citizens as another class of ruffians. It was a favourite amusement of dissolute young gentlemen to swagger by night about the town, breaking windows, upsetting sedans, beating quiet men, and offering rude caresses to pretty women. Several dynasties of these tyrants had since the Restoration domineered over the streets. The Muns and the Tityre had given place to the Hectors, and the Hectors had been recently succeeded by the Scourers. At a later period arose the Nicker, the

Hawcubite, and the yet more dreaded name of Mohawk. The machinery for keeping the peace was utterly contemptible. There was an act of the Common Council which provided that more than a thousand watchmen should be constantly on the alert in the city from sunset to sunrise, and that every inhabitant should take his turn of duty; but the act was negligently executed. Few of those who were summoned left their homes, and those few generally found it more agreeable to tiddle in the alehouses than to face the streets.

In 1685-87 numerous French Protestants, driven from their homes by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, settled in London, and some of them introduced the manufacture of silk and peopled Spitalfields (where their long windows are still to be seen in the streets, though the manufacture has ceased years ago), while others who were ornamental jewellers and goldsmiths established themselves in Long Acre, Seven Dials, and Soho. In 1685 the Duke of Monmouth was beheaded on Tower Hill, and Titus Oates was flogged through the streets and pilloried at Westminster Hall Gate, Charing Cross, the Temple, the Royal Exchange, and Tyburn. In 1697 various places which had been political sanctuaries—three in Fleet Street, two in Holborn, one in the Minories, one in the Strand, and some others—and which had become the haunts of vice and the refuge of the most abandoned characters, were deprived of their privilege of sanctuary. The proceedings of James and his ministers, the systematic efforts to introduce Roman Catholicity, the withdrawal of the city's charter in 1683, the imprisonment of the seven Protestant bishops in the Tower, the reports of the terrific cruelties of Jeffreys and Kirke in the west, and the general aspects of James' reign, caused great distraction in the city. James restored the city's charter as one of his last attempts to regain the loyalty of his alienated subjects (Oct., 1685); but everything having failed he at length resolved on flight, embarked on the night of 10 Dec., 1688, at Whitehall Stairs, and threw the great seal into the Thames. No Popery riots broke out after his departure and produced some destruction of property.

William and Mary were crowned in 1689 at Westminster, and they dined in the same year with the lord mayor at the Guildhall. A new coinage, in consequence of the old one having become very much depreciated, was ordered in 1693, and was issued by Sir Isaac Newton, who was then master of the Mint. A fire occurred in 1698 at Whitehall, and burnt it all down except the banqueting house. Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, came to England in the same year, lodged at Deptford, worked there as a ship's carpenter, and at his departure was presented by the king with a yacht, and gave the king in return a ruby valued at £10,000, which is now in the crown. There were, in William and Mary's reign, 900 hackney coaches and 200 sedan chairs in London, and during the reign various acts were passed for the regulation of these and of street traffic, for completing and adorning St Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, and for conserving the Cottonian Library, then lodged at Cotton House in Westminster, and now in the British Museum.

William III. died on 7 March, 1702, at Kensington Palace, and was buried at Westminster. Anne, who had been born at St James' Palace while her father (James II.) was still Duke of York, was crowned in April. A storm of great violence raged during the night of 26 Nov., 1704, destroyed property to the value of about £2,000,000 in the city, drove the ships from their moorings in the river, and occasioned the maiming or death of upwards of 2000 persons. A theatre was opened in the Haymarket in 1705 by Vanbrugh and Cibber. A commotion arose in 1709-10 from the preaching of a violent sermon by Dr Sacheverell in St Paul's Cathedral, before the lord mayor and the corporation, led to his impeachment and trial before the House of Lords, was substantially a revival of the old contest between the High Church party and the Puritans, was attended with the destruction of several dissenting chapels and many private dwellings during the period of his trial, and issued in his suspension for three years from the office of preaching and in the burning of his sermons by the hangman in front of the Royal Exchange. An act was passed in 1711 for building fifty new churches in London, and provided for the cost of them by a tax during eight years on all coals brought into the river. The General Post Office was established in the same year. Italian opera

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was first performed in England in 1705. The ships belonging to London in 1712 were 560, of aggregate 85,000 tons, but the quantity of coals brought into the port in that year was only a little above 225,000 tons.

George I. made his public entry into London in 1714. Much excitement prevailed in connection with the rebellion of 1715, and Lords Derwentwater and Kenmuir were executed on Tower Hill. The South Sea enterprise took place in 1720, occasioned great commotion in the city, threw such throngs of speculators upon the offices that clerks' tables required to be placed in the streets for the transaction of their business, and produced such great disaster that thousands of families were brought to beggary and the entire kingdom threatened with bankruptcy. Gny's Hospital was founded in 1721 by John Guy, a bookseller in Cornhill. The Chelsea Water Company, for affording better supplies of water to Westminster and the western suburbs, was formed in 1722. George II. came to the throne in 1727. Only one bridge then spanned the Thames at the metropolis, and that was a structure of irregular arches, surmounted by piles of mean and rickety houses, and often made horrible with scores of mouldering heads. But in George II.'s reign that bridge was cleared of its encumbrances, and two others—Westminster Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge—were founded, the former in 1739, the latter in 1760. Fleet Ditch also was arched over; Fleet Market was formed upon part of the arching; Grosvenor Square and Great George Street were built; the road from Paddington to Islington, and several other new roads, were laid out. The Wesleyan Methodists began their career in the same reign, and occupied the Foundry in Moorfields as their first chapel in 1789. The number of houses in the metropolis, or within the bills of mortality, in 1739, was 95,968; and the number of streets was 5099. The first circulating library in London was formed in the Strand in 1740. The rebellion of 1745 produced some excitement in the city; seventeen persons were executed on Kensington Common for participating in it; and Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat were executed on Tower Hill. This is interesting as being the last occasion on which the city gates were shut at night. For some weeks this occurred, and the train-bands were kept on duty night and day. The Government's purchase of Sir Hans Sloane's collections, which led to the founding of the British Museum, was made in 1753.

George III. was crowned at Westminster in 1761. The Peace of Paris, which followed his accession, gave much stimulus to the improvement of the metropolis; the agitation created by Wilkes, the complaints of the Spitalfield weavers, and the war with America gave a temporary check to extension, but the public events and influences of the rest of the reign were attended by a vast aggregate of aggrandizing change and enlargement. Three of the city gates—Ludgate, Aldgate, and Cripple-gate—were removed and sold at the commencement of the reign; the building of Blackfriars Bridge and of the streets leading from it went steadily forward; the large signs suspended over the streets from most of the houses, darkening the thoroughfares and obstructing a free circulation of air, began to be removed in 1762; commissioners for superintending and regulating the stands of hackney coaches, and for paving, lighting, cleaning, and watching the streets were appointed in 1768; the houses were numbered, the names of the streets were marked at the corners, flagged pavements for footpaths were laid down, the kennels were removed from the middle of the streets to the sides, further measures were adopted or new companies formed for the supply of water, and in 1807 gaslight was introduced by commencing the use of it in Pall Mall and Bishopsgate. The first balloon ascent was made by Lunardi from the Artillery Ground in 1784; the first canal affecting the metropolis, the Paddington Canal, was opened in 1801; the first docks (the West India ones) were opened in 1802; the first printing of newspapers by steam, that of the *Times*, took place in 1814; the first steamer on the Thames, the *Comet*, from Glasgow, appeared in 1816; and the first cabs came into use in 1820. Large extensions of the metropolis, including Finsbury Square, Bedford Square, Russell Square, Brunswick Square, numerous streets in the vicinity of these squares and in other places, and numerous erections on the Surrey side of the river, were made during George III.'s reign; and the Royal Academy of Music, the Royal Academy

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of Arts, the Royal Institution, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal College of Surgeons, and many other literary and scientific institutions, were founded. George III. returned thanks at St Paul's in 1761 for his accession, in 1789 for his recovery from illness, and in 1797 for Howe's, St Vincent's, and Dancau's victories. Lord George Gordon's No-Popery Riots broke out in June, 1780; his wretched mob of riotous followers burnt down many houses; broke up the prisons of King's Bench, Fleet, New Bridewell, and Newgate; made an attack on the Bank of England; and necessitated the forming of a camp in St James' Park for the maintenance of public tranquillity. He was committed to the Tower for treason in June, 1780, but was acquitted in the following February. He died in Newgate (on a charge of libel) in 1793. The famous trial of Warren Hastings took place at Westminster Hall in 1788; the city raised its last military force, the Royal Volunteers, during the scare accompanying the French Reign of Terror, 1794; the Thames was frozen over in 1807, and again in 1814; a serious riot convulsed the city on the arrest of Sir Francis Burdett in 1810; and other riots connected with the Corn Laws occurred in 1815; Spencer Perceval, the prime minister, was assassinated in the House of Commons' lobby in 1812; and Louis XVIII., the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia visited the city in 1814 during the rejoicing at the first overthrow of Napoleon.

George IV. came to the throne in 1820. He had already, from the time of his becoming regent in 1812, put his mark on the extension of the metropolis, particularly in the Regent's Park, Regent Street, and Portland Place, and numerous arrays of aristocratic mansions, and his reign was characterised by a continuance and rapid increase of similar extension. The king himself took a strong interest in improving and beautifying the West-end; Carlton House was demolished, St James' Palace was relinquished as a royal residence, Buckingham House was taken down to give place to Buckingham Palace, and a broad commencement was made of that migration of the higher classes to the west which has continued till the present time. New London Bridge was begun in 1825; the New General Post Office was completed in 1829, and the Metropolitan Police Act was passed and omnibuses first began to run in the same year. The appearance of Queen Caroline at the commencement of George IV.'s reign to claim her queenly rights, and her trial upon charges brought against her, threw London society for some months into a ferment. The Cato Street conspiracy also, which was a plot to assassinate the king's ministers at a Cabinet dinner, produced a great sensation, and it brought five of the principal actors in it to the scaffold. A commercial crisis occurred in 1825, and produced much disaster in the city.

William IV. succeeded to the throne in 1830, and was crowned at Westminster in 1831. New London Bridge was opened in the latter year by the king and queen amid great rejoicings. The discussions connected with the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 produced vast excitement in the city, during which a run was made upon the Bank of England and a mob assembled round Apsley House, the residence of the Duke of Wellington, and broke his windows. The cholera appeared in London in the same year, and created great havoc and distress among all classes. The old houses of parliament were destroyed by fire in 1834, but the new ones were not founded till 1840. The first of the new cemeteries, that of Kensal Green, was opened in 1832, and the first of the London railways, that to Greenwich, was opened in 1836. The extensions and improvements of the metropolis, which had already become so great and distinguished, were carried vigorously forward during the reign of William IV., and many scientific, literary, and educational institutions, such as the London University, the Astronomical Society, the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society of Literature, the National Gallery, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Statistical Society, and also various mechanics' institutes, were established.

Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837, and made a state visit to the Guildhall under circumstances of considerable splendour in November of the same year. The extension of the metropolis from that time till the present has been more rapid than ever, more characterised by diversity of character, more attended by demolitions and reconstructions,

more marked by adaptations to the wants and tastes of the age, and more pervaded, within certain limits, by ambitious aim at ornamentation or display. So many as 64,058 houses, extending along an aggregate of 200 miles of streets, were built between 1839 and 1850; and so many as about 6400, extending along an aggregate of 20 miles of streets, are computed to have been built on the average of every year since 1850. Considerable local agitation, arising from the proceedings of the Chartists, occurred in 1839. Some commercial distress, resulting from the effects of a series of badly productive harvests, occurred in 1842. The railway mania and the repeal of the corn laws made strong impression on London in 1846. Some disturbances, arising from the sympathy of Chartists with the expulsion of Louis Philippe from the throne of France, took place in 1848, and an announcement that a vast body of Chartists should meet on Kennington Common and march in procession through the city caused great alarm. As many as 200,000 citizens were sworn in as special constables to preserve the peace; the entire police force was told off in the best manner of its excellent organization; and great military preparations, both of a defensive kind and in the way of posting bodies of troops in reserve, were made by the Government; and these preparations so completely cowed the Chartists that the entire assemblage of them on Kennington Common did not amount to a tenth part of the number of the special constables, and of course had neither strength nor spirit to attempt any breach of the peace. Sir Robert Peel died in 1850, in consequence of a fall from his horse in Hyde Park. The great exhibition in Hyde Park was a striking event of 1851, and brought an immense concourse of strangers to the metropolis, and a visit of the Hungarian patriot Kossuth in this year caused great excitement. The Duke of Wellington died in 1852, and his obsequies were performed with great magnificence, by a lying-in-state at Chelsea and by a public funeral procession through Westminster and the city to St Paul's. Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie were entertained at the Guildhall in 1855 at the close of the Crimean War. The launching of the *Great Eastern* iron steamship, and the first laying of an Atlantic telegraph, were marked events of 1858. Commerce had been remarkably increasing for several years prior to the Russian War; was slightly checked by the accompaniments of that war; took a fresh start on the conclusion of the peace; was soon checked again by a monetary crisis which temporarily raised the rate of discount at the Bank of England to 10 per cent. (November, 1857); experienced relief through an interference of Government, authorizing the bank to increase its issues of notes as necessity might require; resumed then its regular and prosperous course; went through the trying shocks from the American War with such elastic power as to gain more by increase in other markets of the world than it lost by vast decrease in those of America; and sustained again a check, but under steady and recuperative progress, from a monetary crisis in 1866, which once again forced up the rate of bank discount to 10 per cent., and kept it there upwards of three months. The volunteer movement began to make much stir in 1859, and a body of about 20,000 volunteers was reviewed by the Queen in Hyde Park in June, 1860. A fire broke out in the same month in some warehouses near the S end of London Bridge, raged with fury for seven days, left smoldering action in vaults and underground stores for several weeks, destroyed buildings over an area of many acres, and involved a loss of property estimated at nearly £20,000,000. The death of the Prince Consort occurred near the end of the year 1861, and threw a temporary gloom over London society. The great exhibition at Kensington was the notable event of 1862. In 1864 an immense multitude welcomed the great Italian patriot Garibaldi to London. In the same year one of the greatest modern improvements of London was commenced in the laying of the first stone of the North Thames Embankment, and the following year saw the first stone laid of the new Blackfriars Bridge. In 1866 cholera visited London, but much more mildly than in 1832. It was traced, in considerable degree, to the effects of unwholesome water, and since then great improvements have been effected in the closing up of contaminated springs, and in providing a proper supply. Two distinguished visitors were entertained in London in 1867, in the persons of the Viceroy of Egypt

and of the Sultan of Turkey; the foundation stone of the Albert Hall was laid by the Queen, and the building of the Holborn Viaduct was commenced. The latter took about two years to build, and was inaugurated by the Queen in 1869. The year 1867 was marked by an act of awful malignity on the part of some Irish conspirators, who exploded a barrel of gunpowder under the wall of Clerkenwell prison. The explosion threw down a portion of the wall, but its chief effect was to deal mutilation and death to the passers-by, and to the inhabitants of the adjoining streets, women and children being the chief sufferers. During the following year the Thames Embankment was opened, a new meat market was inaugurated at Smithfield, and the Midland Railway Company opened their great station at St Pancras. The year 1870 saw the founding of the City Library and Museum at the Guildhall, the opening of the Victoria Embankment by the Prince of Wales, and the first meeting of the School Board of London. The Albert Hall was opened by the Queen on 29 May, 1871. The winter of that year was saddened by the dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales, who was attacked by typhoid fever, and at one time so great were the fears of a fatal result that large crowds waited continuously outside the newspaper offices in Fleet Street, and the bell-ringers were kept on duty day and night in St Paul's Cathedral. Happily the great bell was not required, and the fears of the nation were dispelled by the recovery of His Royal Highness, a grand national thanksgiving service being held at the Cathedral on 27 Feb., 1872. During this year the East London Museum and the new City Library and Museum were opened. In 1874 the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia took place, the Duke and Duchess making a state entry into London on 12 March. A little later, the Emperor Alexander paid a visit to London, and was entertained at the Guildhall on 18 May. In the autumn of the year all London was startled by the explosion of five tons of gunpowder which were being carried on a barge on the Regent's Canal. Fortunately for the metropolis, the explosion took place at a spot where the sloping banks of the canal caused most of its force to be expended in an upward direction, hence the damage done was much less than might have been expected. A much greater disaster occurred on 3 Sept., 1878, when the *Princess Alice*, a Thames pleasure steambot which had been greatly patronised by the Londoners, was run down and literally cut in two on the river, with the loss of nearly 700 lives—an event which cast a gloom over the entire metropolis. In 1879 some experiments were made in connection with a plan for the electric lighting of London, and arc lamps were placed along the Thames Embankment and the Holborn Viaduct. The light then proved to be too costly to be continued, and several years passed before it came into use on any large scale. The King of the Hellenes visited London in 1880, and he was followed by a lesser potentate the year following, in the person of Kalakana, the king of the Sandwich Isles. The chief metropolitan events of 1882 were the visit of the famous Zulu chieftain Cetewayo, the opening of the new Law Courts in the Strand by the Queen, the opening of the new City of London Schools by the Prince of Wales, and by a terrible fire at Wood Street, Cheapside, in which nearly £2,000,000 of property was destroyed. The years 1884 and 1885 were noteworthy for the activity displayed by certain Irish-American conspirators, who sought to intimidate the legislature by the perpetration of dynamite outrages in London. In Feb., 1884, some very dangerous bombs were found at Charing Cross and Paddington railway stations, and in May the police station at Scotland Yard was greatly injured by an explosion of dynamite. Further outrages were perpetrated during Jan. and Feb., 1885, on the Metropolitan railway, at the Tower of London, Westminster Hall, and Victoria Station. Some stringent enactments which were hastily passed through Parliament, coupled with increased police activity, served to check the action of the conspirators, and an abortive attempt to injure London Bridge in Dec., 1885, resulted in the destruction of the men who attempted it, together with the boat they had employed for their nefarious purpose. Something in the nature of an uprising of the dangerous classes of the great city occurred in 1886, when a body of men who had been holding a meeting in Trafalgar Square marched through some of the chief thoroughfares of the West End, destroying a little

property and committing several acts of pilfering. A strong force of police which had been held in reserve had unfortunately been marched out of the way, and the riot was followed by the resignation of the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Henderson. In 1887 the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, was celebrated with great rejoicings in the metropolis. On 21 June a state service, attended by the Queen and the Royal Family, together with many distinguished visitors, was held at Westminster Abbey, a general holiday being observed, and the streets being illuminated at night. The following day 80,000 school children were entertained at Hyde Park, and on 28 June a grand jubilee hall was held at the Guildhall, which was attended by the Royal Family and most of their royal and distinguished visitors. The foundation stone of the Imperial Institute was laid by the Queen on 4 July of the same year. Two years later (1889) saw the end of the Metropolitan Board of Works, an institution which had done good work since its formation in 1855, but the members of which—during the latter portion of its career—had become deplorably tainted with jobbery and corruption. Its duties were transferred to the newly formed County Council of London, which held its provisional meeting on 31 Jan., 1889, and its first sitting on 21 March. On 27 July the marriage of the Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife was celebrated at Buckingham Palace. The autumn of this year was marked by a great strike of dock labourers, which was not settled until great damage had been done to the trade of the port of London. This year was also made memorable by a visit of the Shah of Persia to London in July, and a visit of the German Emperor, William II., in August. Another event was the gift by Sir E. Guinness (now Lord Iveagh) of £250,000, for the erection of dwellings for the poor in London and Dublin. The last day of the year witnessed the funeral of Robert Browning, the poet, in Westminster Abbey; and a fortnight later, on 14 Jan., 1890, Lord Napier of Magdala passed away, and was a few days later buried in St Paul's Cathedral.

The winter of 1891-92 was marked by a serious outbreak of influenza, the mortality from this cause in January, 1892, reaching the very high rate of 46 per 1000 deaths. In the month of June of that year London had another distinguished visitor in the person of the King of Roumania, who was received at Buckingham Palace. A little later on, 16 Aug., witnessed the revival of a ceremony which had not been performed since 1556, in the conferring of the Pallium on Dr Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, by a delegate from the Pope. In the autumn a run was made on the Birkbeck Bank, an institution very largely patronised by small investors and tradesmen, and great excitement prevailed for a few days. The bank, however, promptly met all claims, and after a time the panic ceased and confidence was fully restored. Some very heavy losses, however, amounting to no less than £7,000,000, were sustained this year owing to the failure of some building societies and associated enterprises, which had been very dishonestly conducted. The beginning of 1893 saw an important city improvement completed in the widening of Ludgate Hill from 47 feet to 60 feet, the net cost to the city being £230,000. Some attempts were made by certain agitators during this winter to excite the unemployed, and processions were formed which marched through the city and west end. On New Year's-day the procession visited St Paul's Cathedral, where a sermon was delivered by Canon Scott Holland, and the gathering afterwards was quietly dispersed. At the end of the month an attempt was made to march on the Houses of Parliament, but the procession on reaching Westminster was dispersed by the police. During the spring of the year the financial troubles of the Australasian colonies found an echo in London, and many of the banks trading with the colonies suspended payment. A severe shock was thus given to colonial credit, and trade in consequence was greatly impeded. On 10 May the Imperial Institute at South Kensington was opened by the Queen, the ceremony and procession attracting a vast concourse of people. In the month of July a still greater assemblage was attracted to witness the wedding procession of H.R.H. the Duke of York and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. The marriage ceremony was performed on 6 July at the Chapel Royal, St James's, and it was followed by a procession of the newly-married couple to the Liverpool Street Station, and by a general illumination. The police arrangements were excellent; but,

in spite of all that was done, three deaths and considerably over 1000 minor accidents were recorded as the result of the crowding together of the population. This year was marked by several fires in London of unusual severity, and, at one which took place on 18 July in St Mary Axe, the damage done was estimated at £300,000. One of the chief events in 1894 was the opening of the Tower Bridge (described elsewhere in this article) by the Prince of Wales on 30 June.

B. *Historical Localities.*—Many sites, buildings, and objects associated with historical events, or with curious and bygone phases of the city, have been incidentally noticed in the course of the preceding historical sketch, and many more will be found noticed, in a variety of connections, in the sequel of the present article and in other articles. But many others not noticed elsewhere may be noticed here, and likewise some of those noticed elsewhere may, for the sake of further particulars, be also noticed here.

The rising ground in the Tower, near the chapel of St Peter-ad-Vincula, was the place of execution of Queens Anne Boleyn, Katharine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, and others. Tower Hill, at the open area outside of the fortifications, was the usual place of execution for state criminals, and long had a permanent scaffold. Great Tower Street, running westward thence, is noted for Peter the Great having there, at the "Czar's Head," been accustomed to smoke tobacco and drink beer and peppered brandy. Little Tower Street was the place where the poet Thomson wrote his "Summer." The Minories, running northward from the Tower, took its name from a convent of the Nuns of St Clare, or Minoresses, founded in 1293 near the spot now occupied by Trinity Church. Eastcheap, westward from Great Tower Street, contained the Boar's Head Tavern, which was made famous by Shakespeare, rebuilt after the Great Fire, and removed at the making of King William Street to London Bridge. Cannon Street, on a line thence westward, was the place, at the London Stone, where Jack Cade proclaimed himself in 1450. Leadenhall Street, going eastward on a line with Cornhill, took its name from Leaden (roofed) Hall, on the site of the present meat market; contained the seat of the Nevilles, which passed to Lord Mayor Whittington and to the city; contained also the Old King's Head Tavern, where the Jacobite plotters met in the time of William III.; contained likewise the deathplace of Stowe; and retains underground structures which were crypts of St Michael's and St Peter's. Gracechurch Street, connecting the E ends of Eastcheap and Leadenhall Street, took its name from St Benet's Church, which was called the Grass Church on account of a vegetable market being adjacent, and it includes the place where George Fox died. Lombard Street, going westward on a line with Fenchurch Street from the middle of Gracechurch Street, took its name from the Lombardy goldsmiths who settled in it; retains till the present day its prestige for money transactions by being the site of banks and insurance offices, and was the residence of Jane Shore's husband, of Guy the founder of Guy's Hospital, and of the poet Pope's father. Bishopsgate Street, on a line with Gracechurch Street northward, was the residence of Sir John Crosby, of Richard Crookback, of Sir Thomas Gresham, of Sir Paul Pindar, and of Sir H. Pallavicini, which last collected Peter's Pence in the time of Mary, and gave entertainment to Elizabeth in 1559. In this street is found the ancient Priory Church of St Helen's side by side with the parish church, under the same roof, which has been called the "Westminster Abbey of the City" from the number and importance of its monuments.

Cornhill, connecting Leadenhall Street with the Poultry, took its name from a corn market of very early origin; was long the quarter for dealers in old clothes; had a prison for night-walkers called the Tun Prison, built in 1283, somewhat in the form of a tun standing on end; had also a conduit of sweet water, constructed in 1401, and "castellated, in the midst of the street;" had likewise the standard for water from the Thames constructed in 1582, and spouting water in four different directions at every tide; contained a house of King John, the Pope's Head Tavern, and the birthplace of the poet Gray, and was the place where Jack Cade beheaded Lord Saye. The Poultry, connecting Lombard Street and Cornhill westward with Cheapside, contained Compter Prison, from which G. Sharpe liberated the negro slave Somerset; had a house of 1688-89 built by Wren and occupied for years by

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Tegg the publisher, and was the birthplace of Thomas Hood. Cheapside, connecting the Poultry with Newgate Street and St Paul's Churchyard, and one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the metropolis, was famous in early times for its cross, its conduit, and its standard, and, in later times, for its silk mercers, its linen-drapers, and its hosiers. The cross stood at the corner of Wood Street; it was built in 1290 by Michael de Cantuaris as one of Edward I.'s celebrated crosses in memory of Queen Eleanor; was rebuilt in 1441; was repaired and gilt in 1562 at the visit of Charles V.; was adorned again, at successive times, in honour of Anne Boleyn, of Edward VI.'s coronation, and of Mary's marriage to Philip, and was taken down in 1643. The conduit stood near Foster Lane and was supplied by Tyburn. The standard occupied the spot where Bishop Stapleton was burnt in 1236. A tournament took place in Cheapside, in front of Bow Church, in 1331, and was witnessed by Edward II. and Philippa. The Solemn League and Covenant was burnt here in 1661. The Lord Mayor's pageant, as planned by the last city poet, Elkanah Settle, passed along Cheapside in 1702; it was witnessed here from a balcony by Queen Anne, and is pictured as entering Cheapside in the concluding plate of Hogarth's "Industry and Idleness." Llewelyn was beheaded in Cheapside in 1282, and Perkin Warbeck and Defoe were pilloried in it, the former in 1497, the latter in 1703. Old 'Change was the residence of Lord Herbert of Chesham. Queen's Arms Inn Passage was the place where Keats wrote some of his pieces.

Old Jewry, going northward from the W end of the Poultry, took its name from being settled by Jews under William the Conqueror; contained the Old London Institution where Porson died as librarian, and also the princely mansion of Sir Robert Clayton. Bucklersbury, going from the S side of the Poultry, was noted for the sale of spices, simples, or herbs, and herb-drinks; figures in connection with those in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and was the residence of Sir Thomas More. Bread Street, going off the S side of Cheapside, contained the house where Milton was born, and which was destroyed by the Great Fire, and contained also the Mermaid Tavern, which was frequented by Shakespeare, Raleigh, and Ben Jonson. Coleman Street, going northward, nearly on a line with Old Jewry, was the residence of Ben Jonson and of Cowley, who wrote "the Cutler of Coleman Street," and contained the Star Tavern, which was visited by Cromwell. Swan Alley was the residence of Venner, the fifth-monarchy man; and the Great Bell Yard was the residence of Bloomfield the poet when a shoemaker. The Artillery Ground, 5 furlongs N of Coleman Street and adjacent on the W to Finsbury Square, was formed by the London train-bands, afterwards called the Hon. Artillery Company, who had their first grounds near Spitalfields, and who numbered John Gilpin as one of their captains, and it was the place from which Lunardi made his balloon ascent in 1784. Grub Street, now called Milton Street, commencing not far from the SW corner of the Artillery Ground and going from Chiswell Street to Fore Street, took its present name from the circumstance that Milton lived near it; was the place where A B C books were written after the invention of the art of printing, and was long noted as the retreat of poor authors. Hanover Square, in the vicinity of Grub Street, was the residence of Monk. Beach Street, connecting Chiswell Street westward with Barbican, had a residence of the abbots of Ramsey, which was occupied by the Drury's and Prince Rupert. Barbican, on a line with Beach Street westward, took its name from a watchtower on the ancient city wall, and had residences of the Suffolks, the Willoughbys d'Eresby, and Spelman the antiquary.

Aldersgate Street, going southward from the W end of Barbican, and forming part of a main thoroughfare to St Paul's Churchyard, was long a fashionable quarter, and contained mansions of the Dorchesters, the Westmorelands, the Lauderdales, and other nobles. The wits met at the Half-Moon Tavern there in the time of Charles II.; the Tuftons, the Ashley-Coopers, and others lived in Shaftesbury House there, a mansion with a front by Inigo Jones, which afterwards was occupied by a grocer; the Pierperons lived there in Peter House, which passed to the bishops of London, and Milton's "pretty garden-house," where he kept school, was there on the ground afterwards occupied by the Literary

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Institution. Little Britain was long the chief place for the sale of books and pamphlets, and there the Earl of Dorset, when "beating about for hooks," drew to light Milton's "Paradise Lost," which the vendor told him "lay upon his hands like waste paper." Artillery Walk, near Bunhill Fields, was the place where Milton finished his "Paradise Lost." Smithfield, 2½ furlongs W of Aldersgate, was the scene of the awful victim-burnings in the time of Henry VIII. and Mary; was previously the scene of tournaments in 1357, 1362, 1369, 1374, 1393, 1409, and 1467, and was the place of the roisterings of Bartlemy Fair, degenerated from Bartholomew Fair. The Elms at Smithfield was the spot where Sir William Wallace was beheaded in 1305. Cloth Fair, adjacent to Smithfield, was long the appointed and customary place for the sale of cloth. Cock Lane, running westward from Giltspur Street, near Smithfield, was noted for a ghost-chest in 1762. Chick Lane, or West Street, going from Smithfield across Victoria Street, went down to Fleet ditch, and was the place of the Red Lion Tavern, Hogarth's "Blood-bowl House," the haunt of thieves and other bad characters, taken down in 1846. Giltspur Street was the site of a compter, taken down in 1855. Aldermanbury was the site of the Guildhall till 1411. Bartholomew Close was the residence of Dr Cains, the founder of Cains College, Cambridge; of Milton after the Restoration; of Le Sottr the sculptor; and of Benjamin Franklin when a journeyman printer.

Friday Street, off Cheapside, contained the Nag's Head Tavern, in which, according to the Roman Catholics, Archbishop Parker is said to have been consecrated, and which figures in the curious evidence of the poet Chancer on the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy. Arthur Street, off Fish Street Hill, contained a house in which Edward the Black Prince was lodged. Turnwheel Lane, off Cannon Street, contained the Herbert Inn, which belonged to Edward III. Petticoat Lane, off Whitechapel, contained the house where Strype the antiquary was born, and near it was the residence of Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador to James I. Sweden's Passage, off Cripplegate, contained a house in which Whittington and Gresham lived, and which was taken down in 1805. Playhouse Yard, in Whitecross Street, near Cripplegate, contained the Fortune Theatre, which was pulled down by the Puritans in 1649. Throgmorton Street contained the residence of T. Cromwell, the vicar-general of Henry VIII. Seething Lane, adjacent to Tower Hill, contained the old navy office and the residences of Pepys and Sir F. Walsingham. Dowgate, going northward from Upper Thames Street toward the Poultry, contained the residence of the Duke of Buckingham in the time of Charles II. after nearly all the rest of the nobility had migrated to the suburbs. Upper Thames Street contained the residence of the Norfolks and the Talbots, on ground afterwards occupied by Calvert's brewery, and had on a spot near its junction with Earl Street the castle of Bainsard, the companion of William the Conqueror. That edifice came to be called Baynard Castle, and the locality now called Bayswater, adjacent to Kensington, also took its name from Bainsard, and was originally called Baynard's Water.

St Paul's Churchyard, around St Paul's Cathedral, had at its NE corner St Paul's Cross, where the sermons against Popery were preached in the time of Henry VIII. A plot around the centre of the site of St Paul's Cathedral contained the tomb of John of Gaunt and the first Duke Humphrey's Walk. Ludgate Hill, going westward from the S side of St Paul's Churchyard, was the place of Wyatt's arrest in the progress of his insurrection, and is noted for the Belle Sauvage or Belle Savage Inn, belonging to the Cutlers' Company, in a court where G. Gibbons resided, and where he carved a pot of flowers which shook with the vibration of passing carriages. Paternoster Row, somewhat on a line with Cheapside westward, and somewhat parallel to St Paul's Churchyard and the upper part of Ludgate Hill, took its name from the sale in it of paternosters, aves, credos, and similar things, in pre-Reformation times; retains its ancient prestige as a place of publication; and is noted as the site of great publishing establishments. Amen Corner, continuous with Paternoster Row, was a place for silk mercers and similar dealers before the Great Fire, and contained the house of Harvey which he lent to the Physicians' College. Ave Maria Lane, going

northward from Ludgate Hill to Paternoster Row, took its name from resident "text writers" who sold avels and credos. Old Bailey, going northward from Ludgate Hill toward Smithfield, was the residence or haunt of Jonathan Wild, and includes Green Arbour Court, where Goldsmith wrote his "Traveller" and some others of his works. Blackfriars, between the line of Ludgate and the river, took its name from the Blackfriars' monastery, removed hither from Holborn in 1276, patronized and enriched by Edward I. and his queen—an edifice so stately that parliaments were held in it, Charles V. resided in it during his visit to Henry VIII., and Cardinal Campeggio heard in it Henry's suite for a divorce; an edifice which passed after the Reformation to the royal printers, gave rise then to the name of Printing-House Square to the place around it, and was superseded by the printing offices of the *Times* newspaper, which still cover some traces of its foundations, but the hall and abbot's house of which were converted by Henry VIII. into a palace and its church taken down. Blackfriars contained also a theatre erected in spite of opposition by the city authorities, highly associated with Shakespeare and with the acting of James Burbage and others, and which has bequeathed its name to Playhouse Yard. Blackfriars likewise contained the residence of the Hunsdons, and those of Ben Jonson, C. Jansen, and Vandyck, and it contains Chatham Place, named after Earl Chatham, and where Lady Hamilton lived in Dr Bird's house as a nursemaid.

Fleet Street, on a line with Ludgate Hill westward to Temple Bar, took its name from the Fleet river or Fleet ditch, which runs from Humpstead Hill and under the line of Farringdon Street to the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge. That stream for a time was first a useful water supply to the ancient city and next a useful branch of the harbor, made navigable for small craft to Holborn Bridge; but it afterwards became a great and increasing nuisance as a filthy common sewer, and ultimately was arched over and made to serve partially as a building site. A bridge crossed it at the foot of Fleet Street, and the first knife factory in England stood there. A conduit stood a little above the foot of the street, near Shoe Lane. The notorious Fleet Prison for debtors also stood near the foot of Fleet Street, on the E side of Farringdon Street; was rebuilt after the Great Fire, and again in 1781-82; had among its many prisoners Surrey, Donne, Bishop Hooper, Lord Falkland, Prynne, Wycheley, Savage, W. Penn, R. Lloyd, and J. Howell; was the place where Howell wrote some of his "Letters;" was noted also for secret marriages, registers of which, from 1674, are preserved at Doctors' Commons, and was taken down in 1844. Fleet Street contains few historical localities in its immediate front lines, but it flanks many along both sides. Salisbury Square, off the lower part of the S side, was the residence of the poet Dryden, the novelist Richardson, and the actor Edderton. Dorset Street, to the S of Salisbury Square, was the residence of Locke; contained the house of Bishop Jewel, which he gave up to the Sackvilles, and had a theatre which was built by Wren for Davenport, and was taken down in 1709. Whitefriars precinct, approached by Whitefriars Street and Bouvierie Street, contained the residence of Selden, the old George Inn, and a theatre taken down in 1613; was one of the political sanctuaries which came to be vastly abused by the influx and riotousness of bad characters; bore then the cant name of Alsatia, and figures graphically in Sir Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." The Mitre Tavern, in Mitre Court, near the approaches to Whitefriars, was the place where the Royal Society used to dine, and a resort of Dr Johnson and Boswell. Peterborough Court was a residence of the Bishops of Peterborough. Inner Temple Lane, Johnson's Court, and Gough Square were residences of Johnson, and in the last he wrote much of his dictionary. The W corner house of Inner Temple Lane was the place where Pope and Warburton first met. The Temple, occupying large space between Fleet Street and the Thames, was settled by the Knights Templars in 1184 removing to it then from Holborn; was given by Edward II. at the dowdell of the Templars in 1313 to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; passed at the Earl's death to the Knights of St John; was leased by them to the students of the common law; remained with the students, after lapsing to the Crown at the dissolution of religious houses, and was given permanently by James I.

to the law benches. The Temple Gardens, between the Temple buildings and the river, are set down by Shakespeare as the place where the Yorkists and the Lancastrians first assumed their distinctive badges of the white rose and the red rose. The Devil Tavern stood at the head of the S side of Fleet Street, on the site of Child's banking office, the oldest banking house in London; was the place where Ben Jonson often met the Apollo Club, and where the laureates recited their odes, and was taken down in 1788. Shoe Lane, going from the lower part of Fleet Street northward to Holborn Hill, contained the seat of the Bishops of Bangor, afterwards Bentley's printing office, and was the birthplace of Cowley, the deathplace of W. Lilly and Lovelace, and the residence of Michael Drayton, Praise-God-Barebones, Wynkin de Warde, E. Curll, B. Lintot, and the publisher Murray. Belt Court, to the W of Shoe Lane, was the residence and deathplace of Dr Johnson, and the residence of the printer Bentley, the astronomer Ferguson, and William Cobbett; and Johnson's house in it was taken down in 1784. Crane Court, still farther to the W, was the meeting-place of the Royal Society from 1701 till 1782 in a house built by Wren. Fetter Lane, still farther to the W, and going northward to Holborn, includes Salisbury Court and Lovell's Court, where Richardson resided, and in the latter of which he wrote his "Pamela" and his "Grandison." Chancery Lane, also going from Fleet Street to Holborn, was the birthplace of Stratford and the residence of J. Tonson and Isaac Walton.

Newgate Street, going west-north-westward from the N end of St Paul's Churchyard, somewhat on a line with Cheap-side, had in Bath Street the Bagioir or Old Royal Baths, built in 1679 by the Turkey merchants; in Bull Head Court, a bas-relief of the giant William Evans, 7½ feet high, and the dwarf Sir Jeffrey Hudson, 3½ feet high; in Ivy Lane, the site of the King's Head Tavern, in which the Ivy Lane Club met, with Dr Johnson for a member; and in Warwick Lane, a wall-efigies of 1688 of Earl Gny, the old College of Physicians built by Wren after the Great Fire, and the Bell Inn where Archbishop Leighton died. Christ's Hospital, on the N side of Newgate Street, occupies the site of the Greyfriars Monastery, was founded by Edward VI. ten days before his death, and has many historical associations. The Charter House, 5 furlongs N of Christ's Hospital and adjacent to Aldersgate Street, occupies the site of a Carthusian Monastery founded in 1371 by the Flemish knight Sir Walter Manny; was erected as an hospital, chapel, and schoolhouse in 1611 by Thomas Sutton; retains considerable remains of the original monastery; and was originally surrounded by a wild waste tract which was purchased by Bishop Stratford as a burial-place for victims of the plague. Moorfields, not far eastwards, was then a fen; was made passable by causeways so late as 1415; was laid out with public walks for the use of the citizens in 1606; began to be edificed after the Great Fire; became the site of Old Bethlehem Hospital and of Killigrew's nursery for players, and was long a place for sports and for old book-stalls. Pichatch, nearly opposite the Charter House end of Old Street Road, figures in Shakespeare as Pistol's "Manor of Pichatch." Clerkenwell, to the NW of the Charter House, took its name from a well frequented by the incorporate clerks of the city; was long famous for other wells, some of them medicinal; and had at St John's Square a commandery of the Knights of St John, a gateway of which continued to stand after the demolition of the rest of the edifice in the time of Edward VI., became Cave's printing office, whence he issued the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and which is still in existence.

Holborn Hill, Holborn, and High Holborn, westward on a line with Newgate Street, took their name by corruption from the Hole Bourne, a name given, in this quarter, on account of its steep clay cliffs, to the Fleet river or river of Wells; they were the route of criminals from the Tower and from Newgate to the gallows at Tyburn, the route of Lord William Russell on his way to the scaffold in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the route of the whippings of Titus Oates, Dangerfield, and Johnson, from Aldgate to Tyburn. Gray's Inn Lane, off the N side of Holborn, was the residence of Hampden and Pym, where they held their consultations for resisting the ship money impost; and Fox Court, off Gray's Inn Lane, was the birthplace of the poet Savage. Drury Lane, going south-south-eastward from the junction of High Holborn and Broad Street, contains or adjoins the birthplace of Nell Gwynn, in Coal Yard;

the site of Nell Gwynn's lodging, when Pepys saw her watching the milkmaids on May-day; the place of Lord Mobun's seizure of Mrs Bracegirdle; the site of Cockpit Theatre, the original of Drury Lane Theatre in Pit Place; the site of Craven House, in which the Queen of Bohemia died in 1662; and Lewken's Lane or Charles Street, long a haunt of very bad characters. Great Queen Street, going north-eastward from Drury Lane to the NW corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields, is joined there at right angles by Little Queen Street, down which Lord William Russell went to the scaffold; was built, along all the SE side, by Inigo Jones; was one of the most fashionable parts of the metropolis from 1630 to 1730; and contained the house in which Lord Herbert of Chesham died, a house occupied for the last twenty years of his life by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and a house which was inhabited by Lord Chancellor Somers and the Duke of Newcastle in the time of George II.

The Strand, going west-south-westward, in a line with Fleet Street, from the vicinity of Temple Bar to Charing Cross, was long little else than an open road between London and Westminster; was not paved till after the passing of an act for the purpose in 1582; became from end to end a place of noble, prelate, and wealthy mansions, and is now a brilliant portion of one of the great business arteries of the metropolis. Peter of Savoy, uncle of Henry III., obtained a large tract on its S side to the Thames in 1245, and was one of the earliest settlers in it; the bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries numerous followed him, inasmuch that nine bishops had mansions on its S side at the time of the Reformation; and nobles, contemporaneously or afterwards, settled in such numbers as eventually to give their names to most of the numerous streets which now run from the Strand to the river. Essex House stood at the E extremity of the S side. Essex Street, named from that mansion and running to the S, contained the residence of Lady Primrose, where the young Pretender lay concealed in 1750. Devereux Court, farther W, contained the Grecian coffee-house. Arundel House stood farther E. Somerset House, erected in 1776-86, and occupied chiefly as Government offices, is on the site of Protector Somerset's palace. The building No. 141 occupies the site of Tonson's shop. The Savoy was the site of the Earl of Savoy's palace, and the place of the famous conference for the revision of the liturgy at the restoration of Charles II., and it still has the Savoy chapel—which was attached to the hospital of St John the Baptist, and which was burnt in 1864, but so interested the Queen that she undertook to have it restored at her own expense. The Beaufort Buildings occupy the site of Worcester House. Cecil Street was the site of the New Exchange, and adjoins the site of Salisbury House. The Adelphi Terrace, facing the Thames, and reached through Adam Street, was the death-place of Garrick. A spot between Adam Street and Bockingham Street was the site of Durham House, and the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh. Bockingham Street and Villiers Street are on the site of the Duke of Bockingham's mansion and gardens, and a house in one of them was the birthplace of Lord Bacon. Maiden Lane, running westward from Southampton Street to Bedford Street, was the residence of Andrew Marvell and the lodging-place of Voltaire.

Charing Cross, the last place at which the coffin of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., rested on its way to Westminster Abbey, was the site of the last of the splendid crosses erected by Edward to her memory, and was the place of execution of the regicides of Charles I. Whitehall, going southward from Charing Cross, was the site of Cardinal Wolsey's York House—afterwards the Whitehall Royal Palace from the time of Henry VIII. till that of William III.; was the site also of Cockpit, in which Oliver Cromwell resided, and was the scene, in front of Whitehall banqueting-house, of the execution of Charles I. King Street, deflecting south-south-eastward from the foot of Whitehall, was the deathplace in deep poverty of the poet Spencer. Parliament Street, St Margaret Street, and Old Palace Yard, southward on a line with Whitehall, abound in historical associations connected with governmental occurrences, Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, and the old houses of Parliament. A room in the Colonial Office, in Downing Street, was the place where Nelson and Wellington had their casual and only meeting. Palace Yard was the place of Sir Walter Raleigh's execution. Westminster Hall was the place of the trials of Earl Straff-

ford, Charles I., and Warren Hastings, and was long the home of the principal courts of justice, now more worthily housed. The Houses of Parliament cover the site of the Star Chamber, the Painted Chamber, and Goy Fawkes Cellar. The Almonry, in Westminster, was the place where Caxton erected his printing press.

Pall Mall, communicating through Cockspur Street with Charing Cross, and going west-south-westward to the foot of St James's Street, took its name from a game introduced to England either in the time of James I. or in that of Charles I., and contains a house on the site of that in which Nell Gwynn died, and Marlborough House, not visible from the street, the deathplace of the great Duke of Marlborough, the residence for a time of Prince Leopold, the residence of the Dowager-Queen Adelaide, and now the residence of the Prince of Wales. St James's Square, off the N side of Pall Mall, is notable for Johnson and Savage having often walked throughout the night in it for want of a bed, and contained the house in which Lord Castlereagh resided, and Norfolk House in which George III. was born. St James's Street, going north-north-westward to Piccadilly, was the scene of Blood's attempt on the Duke of Ormond, and contained the house in which Lord Byron lodged in 1811, the site of the house in which Sir Richard Steele lived, and the site of that in which the historian Gibbon died. These streets are the famous "Clubland" of London. St James's Place, off the W side of St James's Street, contains the house in which the poet Rogers lived. St James's Palace, near Marlborough House, a little to the SW of Pall Mall, occupies the site of an hospital founded about 1190 for lepers, and purchased in 1532 by Henry VIII., and now retains little of the structure erected by Henry. Regent Street, commencing in Waterloo Place in the E part of Pall Mall, and going north-north-westward through the Quadrant and across Oxford Street into junction with Portland Place toward the Regent's Park, was designed and constructed by the architect Nash during the regency of George IV.; formed much the grandest improvement in the metropolis after the time of Wren, and served as a strong stimulus to quicken the migration of the higher classes to the West.

Piccadilly, going from Regent Circus at the intersection of Regent Street, west-south-westward to Hyde Park Corner, was long a short and indifferent street extending no farther than to the foot of Saville Street, appears first on record under its present name in 1673; is supposed to have got that name from the sale in it of stiff collars called pickadilles, much worn from 1605 to 1620. Burlington House and Burlington Arcade, at its N side between Saville Street and Bond Street, were named after Boyle, Earl of Burlington. Devonshire House, between Berkeley Street and Stratton Street, occupies the site of Berkeley House, which belonged to Lord Berkeley of the time of Charles II., and in which the first Duke of Devonshire died. Bath House, at the corner of Bolton Street, occupies the site of a mansion of the statesman William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, and is noted for frequent meetings of Moore, Rogers, Chantry, Wilkie, Hallam, and Sydney Smith. Apsley House, at Hyde Park Corner, took its name from Baron Apsley, Earl Bathurst; was built in 1785 near the site of a once famous inn called the Hercules Pillars, and was purchased and reconstructed by the great Duke of Wellington and occupied by him during the last thirty-two years of his life. The house No. 80 was the residence of Sir Francis Burdett and the place where he was arrested to be taken to the Tower. The house No. 94 was successively Egremont House, Cholmondeley House, and Cambridge House, and was the deathplace of the Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III., and the residence of Viscount Palmerston.

Bond Street was named after Sir Thomas Bond of Peckham; Albemarle Street, after the second Duke of Albemarle; Dover Street, after Lord Dover, who died in 1708; Berkeley Street and Stratton Street, after Lord Berkeley of Stratton, the lord deputy of Ireland in the time of Charles II.; Clarges Street, after Sir Walter Clarges, the nephew-in-law of General Monk; Half Moon Street, after the Half Moon Tavern; Whitehorse Street, after the White Horse Tavern, which was on its site in 1720; Hamilton Place, after James Hamilton, the ranger of Hyde Park in the time of Charles II.; Jermyn Street, after Henry Jermyn, Earl of St Alban's, who died in

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1683; Arlington Street and Bennet Street, after Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, one of the Cabal. Coventry Street, on a line with Piccadilly eastward, took its name from Coventry House, the residence of Secretary Coventry in the time of Charles II., and was the site of a building known as the Piccadilly gaming-house. Haymarket, going southward from Coventry Street to Pall Mall, took its name from a market for hay formerly held in it, and was the scene of the murder of Mr Thynne by hirelings of Count Koningsmark. Pantion Street, off Haymarket, contained a house in which Addison wrote his "Campaign." Constitution Hill, leading from Hyde Park Corner to St James' Park, was the place where Sir Robert Peel got his fatal fall from his horse. Grosvenor Place, confronting Buckingham Palace Gardens, takes its name from the Grosvenor family, the owners of the ground; and was edified during the Granville administration, when Granville, in opposition to George III., refused to purchase the site. Grosvenor Square, nearly three-quarters of a mile to the NE, takes its name also from the Grosvenor family, and was the residence of Lords Rockingham and North when they were prime ministers. Hyde Park, entered at the W end of Piccadilly, was part of the ancient manor of Hyde, belonging to Westminster Abbey; was enclosed by Henry VIII.; was noted in the time of Elizabeth for royal deer hunts, and in the time of Charles I. for foot, horse, and coach races, and was the scene of a doubly fatal duel in 1712 between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun. Prince Leopold and Princess Charlotte resided at Camelford House, Park Lane, which runs along the E side of Hyde Park from Piccadilly to Oxford Street.

Covent Garden was built in 1630 by Inigo Jones, and has at one corner the site of Will's Coffee-house, in another place the site of Button's Coffee-house, and in another the house where Dr Johnson and Boswell first met. Covent Garden Theatre is the third theatre on the same spot, and occupies the site of places inhabited by Dr Radcliffe, Wycherley, and many other wits, from 1646 till 1735. Bow Street takes its name from curving in the form of a bent bow. It was in the police office at Bow Street that Fielding (then magistrate there) wrote his "Tom Jones." The house at the corner of King's Arms Court was the residence of Grinling Gibbons. Rose Alley, off King Street, Covent Garden, was the scene of the beating of Dryden by hirelings of the Earl of Rochester. Berkeley Square was the deathplace of Horace Walpole, the great Lord Clive, and Lady Ann Lindsay. A detached house at Berkeley Street was the residence of Mrs Montagu, and the place of her blue-stocking parties. Hanover Square was the deathplace of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Holles Street was the birthplace of Lord Byron, and the residence of the painter Romney, and of Sir M. Archer Shee. Leicester Square was the residence of Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Dr John Hunter. St Martin's Court contained the house and the observatory of Sir Isaac Newton. Soho Square was originally occupied along all its S side by the palace of the Duke of Monmouth. Bloomsbury Square contained Lord Mansfield's house, demolished in the riots of 1780, and Bedford House, taken down in 1800, and was the residence of Isaac Disraeli. Russell Square was the deathplace of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the residence of Justice Talford and Lord Chancellor Loughborough. Duke Street, off Lincoln's Inn Fields, contained a Roman Catholic chapel which was the first building demolished in the "No-popery" riots of 1780. A house in Portsmouth Street, Clare Market, was the resort of Joe Miller, and the scene of a famous escape of Jack Sheppard from the emissaries of Jonathan Wild. Mark Lane was frequented by Cyriac Skinner, the friend of Milton, and was a preaching place of Isaac Watts. A house in Ireland Yard, Blackfriars, was purchased in 1612 by Shakespeare, and the deed of it is preserved at the Guildhall.

Many other historical localities are noticed in the articles on the districts of London in other portions of this work, and some will be referred to in connection with notices of public buildings. It may be noted that many of the present names of streets and other localities are corruptions of ancient names. Dowgate was anciently or properly Dwrgate or Dourgate, signifying water-gate. Mincing Lane was Minchin Lane, named from property of the Mincheons or nuns of St Helen, whose convent stood in Bishopsgate. Gutter Lane was Guthurim's Lane, named from its first owner, a wealthy

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citizen. Fioch Lane was Fink's Lane, named from a family who owned it or resided in it. Billiter Lane was Belzetter's Lane, named from its first builder or owner. Crutched Friars was Cruciat or Crossed Friars, named from a monastery founded in 1298. Bridewell was St Bridget's Well, from a spring dedicated to St Bride or Bridget. Lad Lane was Lady's Lane, named from some image or oratory of the Virgin Mary. Holeborn was the Hole Bourne, as has already been explained, the Fleet river here flowing in a deep hole between steep cliffs. Smithfield was Smoothfield, named from the flatness of the place as an open public ground. Cree Church was Christ Church. Nightingale Lane was Knightengild Lane. Mark Lane was Mart Lane. Deadman's Place was Desmond's Place. Tooley Street was St Olave Street. Fetter Lane was Fewtor Lane, named from "fewtors," faitours, or defaulters who haunted it. Marylebone was Mary-on-the-Bourne, named from a church on a bourne or rivulet.

C. *Extent and Divisions, Population, &c.*—The site of the metropolis is chiefly low ground along both sides of the Thames, between the high grounds of Middlesex on the N and the hills of Surrey and Kent on the S. It includes swells and gentle rising grounds, but is mostly flat or very little diversified, and, except in the outermost suburbs, was all, at a comparatively recent geological period, covered by sea or by wide-spread estuary. The principal part of it on the S side lies from 2 feet below high-water mark to 22 feet above, on the N side rises from 2 to 90 feet above. A portion on the S side is protected from inundation by artificial embankments, and a considerable area there consists of an alluvial formation, which extends thence in a narrow belt down to Sheppey isle, and overlaps the N bank down to Tilbury fort. The rest of the area on both sides consists of the lower eocene formation called London clay, which is associated with plastic clay, the Woolwich beds, and the Thanet sand. This formation extends southward to Croydon, northward to the vicinity of Ware, westward to the neighbourhood of Hungerford, eastward on the S side of the river beyond Herne Bay, and east-north-eastward across all Essex and into the borders of Suffolk. It has been found to contain about four hundred species of shells and some fifty species of fish; it includes, immediately under the metropolis, great diluvial deposits, which chronicle vast action of deluge waters and contain bones of the hippopotamus, the rhinoceros, and the elephant, and it there overlies beds of sand, reservoirs of pure water trickling or flowing into it from the circumjacent higher strata, and yielding, through artesian wells, a daily supply of above 12,000,000 gallons of water. The surface, before being worked or altered by man, must have been nearly all marsh or jungle forest. The appearance of it, in the early periods of the city, could not have been pleasant, and the character of it was such as evidently required much and prolonged labour to bring it into fair condition. The appearance of it now, either in the edified areas or in the open environs, presents little or no remains of its ancient state. The very elevation of the city proper, or at least of the older portions of it, has been raised to the aggregate of from 15 to 20 feet. Rubbish accumulated on the pristine thoroughfares, *debris* accumulated from crumbling edifices; successive foundations, on the space of previous ones, were laid at the higher level of the raised surface, and the original floor of the city, or the floor of it in the Roman times, came gradually to be buried from 15 to 20 feet below the pavement of the present streets. The swamps in the NE, over Moorfields and elsewhere, were drained and consolidated during the periods of progress which followed the Restoration, and swamps in the W, such as that now covered by the grand suburb of Belgravia, were drained and consolidated during the commencement of the 19th century. The metropolis, not only as to its buildings but likewise as to its site, has an entirely new face, and exhibits one of the most wonderful transformations by art ever seen on the earth's surface.

The tracts on the N side of the Thames, from the eastern extremity to the vicinity of the Tower, and thence to the N, are in general flat and lie exposed to easterly winds. The tracts from the vicinity of the Tower to the vicinity of Tottenham Fields, and thence to the N, rise in a sort of slightly amphitheatrical form, and are protected from northerly winds by rising grounds about Highbury and Islington and by the

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hills of Highgate and Hampstead. The chief swell within the city rises towards St Paul's Churchyard, and even that, at the base of St Paul's Cathedral, has a height of only 52 feet above high-water mark. The ground rises in the NW toward Islington, and attains, at the N side of the aqueduct over the Regent's Canal, a height of 102½ feet. Fine hills, with charming views, diversify the N and NW suburbs about Hornsey, Highgate, and Hampstead, and those at the last of these places have an altitude of about 400 feet. Most of Westminster, except the site of the abbey and part of Horseferry Road, lies very slightly above high-water mark. Great George Street, opposite the S end of King Street, lies 5½ feet above; the N end of Northumberland Avenue, Strand, 19½ feet; Essex Street, 27 feet; Wellington Street, Strand, 35½ feet; St James' Street, 46½ feet; the S part of Stratford Place, 59½ feet; the N part of Drury Lane, 65 feet; Gloucester Place, 70 feet; part of Regent Street, 76 feet; the centre of Regent Circus, 77½ feet; Cleveland Street, 80½ feet. The tracts on the S side of the Thames, with few exceptions, are low and flat. The mean temperature ranges between an average of 36° in January and an average of 63° in July. The mean fall of rain is from 23 to 24 inches.

The returns of the Registrar General for 1893 showed that during that year the number of births registered was 132,795, being in the proportion of 31·0 annually per 1000 of the estimated population. The deaths registered during that year numbered 91,536, being in the proportion of 21·3 annually per 1000 of the population. The death-rate was 1·2 per 1000 in excess of the average rate in the previous five years, having been raised considerably by the mortality from diphtheria and influenza. Of the 91,536 deaths registered, the deaths from violence were 3425, a number which included 448 suicides, 58 from murder or manslaughter, and 2918 deaths from accident; and the latter number included the deaths of 556 infants under one year of age who had been suffocated in bed, and of 304 persons who had been killed in the streets by vehicles and horses. The Registrar General also pointed out that the number of deaths returned as arising from the street traffic is far below the actual loss of life which occurs, as many deaths thus caused are registered under such indefinite headings as "fractures," &c. Thus it will be seen that the deaths from violence in London in a single year are greater in number than those which have attended some of the decisive battles of the world. Another, and a very striking fact in connection with the death-rate of London, was that out of the 91,536 deaths registered, 24,598 or 26·9 per cent. occurred in public institutions. The percentages in the several classes of institutions were as follows:—13·1 per cent. in workhouses and workhouse infirmaries, 2·4 in Metropolitan asylum hospitals, 9·6 in other hospitals, 1·8 in public lunatic or imbecile asylums. Thus about 1 in every 8 deaths occurred in a workhouse or workhouse infirmary, 1 in 42 in a Metropolitan asylum hospital, 1 in 10 in some other hospital, and 1 in 56 in a public lunatic or imbecile asylum. Although the death-rate for 1893 was 1·2 per 1000 in excess of the average of the previous five years, when it is compared with that of the whole of England and Wales, and with other large cities, London appears to be a fairly healthy place. The death-rate of London, as we have said, was 21·3 per 1000; that of the whole of England and Wales was for the same period 19·17 per 1000; and the rate of the thirty-three great towns of England and Wales was 21·6 per 1000. The death-rate for the same year in certain home and foreign cities was as follows:—

Cities.	Population estimated or enumerated.	Annual death-rate per 1000.
Edinburgh	267,261	19·8
Glasgow	677,883	23·4
Dublin	349,594	27·0
Berlin	1,714,598	21·0
Paris	2,421,705	21·8
Rome	449,430	22·3
New York	1,860,803	23·9
Vienna	1,435,931	24·0
St Petersburg	964,400	30·6
Moscow	754,469	32·9
Cairo	374,538	50·9

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It is very difficult to say what is the exact size of London inasmuch as there is no definite boundary, and hence different estimates may be formed according to the way in which the surrounding suburbs are included or excluded. Commencing with the largest estimate that can be taken, viz., the district under the care of the Metropolitan police, we find that it extends over the whole of Middlesex (exclusive of the city of London, which has its own police), and the surrounding parishes in the counties of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hereford, of which any part is within 12 miles from Charing Cross, and those also of which any part is not more than 15 miles in a straight line from the same point. This certainly includes all that can in any way be reckoned as properly within the limits of London, but it is too extensive for a natural boundary, and, while many parishes within the police district are entirely rural and quite sequestered from the great city, at several points there are large towns, of which Croydon is an example, chiefly bound to London by the daily intercourse of their populations. This district embraces an area of 443,421 statute acres, with streets and roads measuring 7000 miles in length. Next in extent comes the district within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, and this, though less than the former, is yet too large to be properly considered as London. It includes the city of London, the administrative counties of London and Middlesex, the civil parishes of Barnes, Kew, Merton, Mortlake, Richmond, and Wimbledon, in Surrey; the hamlet of Mottingham, in Kent; the civil parishes of Barking, Chingford, East Ham, Ilford, Little Ilford, Low Leyton, Walthamstow, Wanstead, West Ham, and Woodford, in Essex; and the civil parish of Monken Hadley, and parts of the civil parishes of Enfield and South Mimms, in Hertford. This district has an area of 269,140 statute acres. If we take in addition to the old divisions of the Port, City, West End, and Borough, the suburban villages which have been gradually absorbed, the metropolis from Stratford and Blackwall on the E to Kew Bridge and Acton on the W, and from Clapham and Herne Hill on the S to Hornsey and Highgate on the N, is about 14 miles long by 8 wide. The area of the administrative county of London (shown in the map prefixed to this volume), including the city of London, which is co-extensive with that of the former district of the Metropolitan Board of Works as defined in the Act 18 and 19 Vict. c. 120, and which is co-extensive with the district of the School Board and Parliamentary London, comprises rather a less extent than this, but yet extends to an area of 75,442 statute acres or nearly 122 square miles. The area of the administrative county alone is 74,771 statute acres, and that of the city of London 671 statute acres. The area of the county and city together is occupied by nearly 8000 streets and roads, their aggregate length being about 3500 miles. Registration London, viz., the area adopted for registration of births, marriages, and deaths, is slightly less in area than that of the administrative county, owing to the circumstance that the civil parish of Penge, which is included in the administrative county, is for registration purposes included in the district of Croydon. Penge has an area of 770 statute acres, so that the area of the metropolitan registration district is returned as 74,672 statute acres.

The following table shows the relation of the administrative county to the ancient counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent:—

Portions* of the ancient Counties of: Middlesex, . . . Surrey, . . . Kent, . . .	Area in Statute Acres.	Houses.			Population Persons.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Build-ing.	
	21,484	328,015	27,265	2,688	2,687,271
	23,898	167,863	9,729	1,079	1,269,792
	20,000	52,432	2,592	431	325,065
Administrative County, including the City of London,	75,442	548,315	39,586	4,198	4,232,118

* Consisting of the civil parishes and other places which constituted the District of the Metropolitan Board of Works (by Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120), and corresponding with the Registration County of London, with the addition of the hamlet or civil parish of Penge.

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The next table shows the limits of the boundaries adopted for various purposes, with the areas, inhabited houses, and populations in 1881 and 1891:—

	Area in Sta- tute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.		Persons.	
		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Administrative County —co-extensive with former District of the Metropolitan Board of Works.	75,442	488,885	548,315	3,834,194	4,232,118
School Board District.	75,442	488,885	548,315	3,834,194	4,232,118
Registration London (area adopted for Regi- stration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths).	74,672	486,046	544,977	3,815,544	4,211,743
"Greater London," . . . This includes Registra- tion or "Inner" London, and the "Outer Ring" or parishes within the Metropolitan Police Dis- trict excluded from Re- gistration London, and consists of—	443,421	645,695	789,408	4,766,061	5,633,806
1. Metropolitan Police District,	412,750	639,184	784,068	4,716,003	5,596,101
2. City of London within the Municip- al and Parliame- ntary Limits,	671	6,511	5,340	50,658	37,705
Central Criminal Court District,	269,140	594,179	721,574	4,475,752	5,260,680

The subjoined table gives the population of London for the last nine decennial censuses:—

Date of Census.	Population.	Increase between each Census.
1801	958,863	—
1811	1,138,815	179,952
1821	1,378,947	240,132
1831	1,654,994	276,047
1841	1,948,369	293,375
1851	2,362,236	413,867
1861	2,803,989	441,753
1871	3,254,260	450,271
1881	3,814,571	560,311
1891	4,232,118	417,547

From the census returns of 1891 it appears that of the inhabitants of London about one-third consists of persons born outside its limits, and that it contains a very large foreign population. As the metropolis of the empire it is thither the representatives of other nations, of the colonies, and of Scotland and Ireland, resort; but it is chiefly the field in which the population of the several counties of England find scope for their talents and their industry. The number of the natives of the counties of England and Wales resident in London in 1891 was upwards of a million. Of other persons not natives of London, but resident there, we find that there are of—

Irish,	about 280,000
Scots,	" 140,000
Germans,	" 80,000
Asiatics, Africans, and Americans,	" 45,000
French,	" 35,000
Dutch,	" 15,000
Poles,	" 20,000
Italians,	" 10,000
Swiss,	" 7,000

while there are also about 50,000 Jews. It has been observed that there are in London more Jews than in Palestine, and more Roman Catholics than in Rome.

In connection with the growth and movements of the population of London, we may quote the following from the preliminary report of the census commissioners:—"Looked at in any light the magnitude and growth of London are marvellous. . . . It grows as the power of England grows; it is the emporium of capital, and its people are in communication by birth and blood, by trade and intelligence,

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with all the affiliated cities in these islands. The railways have not only put the population of the kingdom in free communication with the metropolis, but have enabled large numbers of men of all ranks to settle around its borders. The central parts are converted into markets, exchanges, warehouses, stations, offices, which are thronged during the day but are deserted during the night by their occupants. A double force of displacement is at work; men are driven from London and Westminster by the high rents of the central houses, and are attracted outside by the charms of the surrounding country, with which the railways put them in easy communication. From 1801 to 1851 the population of the city remained almost stationary, the numbers being in 1801, 128,269, and in 1851, 127,869. The next return, however, showed a marked decrease, the number in 1861 being only 112,063, and this decrease has continued ever since at the same rapid rate, the difference from 1881 to 1891 having been from 50,658 to 37,705. At the same time, while the number of inhabitants has declined, the number of persons actually engaged, occupied, or employed daily in it, as well as the number of persons who, as clients, customers, and other frequenters, resort to it daily, has very largely increased." In 1881 the Corporation of London, dissatisfied with the return for the city given in the census reports, ordered a day census to be taken, which showed that although the night population only amounted to 50,658, no less than 261,061 persons were actually resident or employed within the city on the day of investigation—an increase of 90,928 in excess of the ascertained results of the day census of 1866. The inquiry was further extended to the number of persons entering the city by the various inlets, sixty in all, including railway termini, steamboat piers and bridges, streets, lanes, courts, and alleys, and it was ascertained that during twenty-four hours 797,563 persons entered the city precincts on foot and in vehicles; about one-thirteenth (57,923) of the number passing in the eight hours of night, from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m., and the remainder during the sixteen hours of the day. The busiest hour of traffic was between 9 and 10 in the morning, when 101,111 passengers were recorded, although the preceding hour gave 93,205, these being the times when the crowd of banking, mercantile, commercial, and legal persons pass in to their daily occupations. Thus more than one-fourth of the passengers streamed by in two hours out of the twenty-four. Of vehicles of all kinds there were 71,893; one-fourteenth (4884) passing during the eight hours of the night. The analysis gave 15,766 cabs, 6176 omnibuses, 29,396 heavy vans and waggons, and 20,355 light two-wheeled carts. In the case of both passengers and vehicles no account was taken of those going out of the city. No similar return has since been taken, but it is certain that the above figures have very much increased.

The social divisions, or those which arise from the occupation and rank of the people, are not marked by definite boundaries, and sometimes blend into one another or have capricious overlappings, yet they exhibit as distinctive characters as if they stood hundreds of miles asunder. The section on the N bank of the Thames, from the eastern extremity to the vicinity of the Tower, is crowded with wharves, docks, shipbuilding yards, manufactories, and warehouses, and inhabited by dock mechanics, lightermen, sailors, labourers, slop-sellers, and dealers in marine stores. The section N of this, including Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, and part of Shoreditch, was formerly crowded with the dwellings of silk-weavers; but, though many of the old houses with their long "weavers' windows" still remain, the industry has almost disappeared. The city proper is the main seat of commercial transactions; ranges in character from the business of the wharves and the custom-house at the river, through that of the banks and the exchange at the centre, to that of all sorts of merchants in the radiating streets, and, over much of its extent, presents the strange alternating spectacle of a loud strong whirl of men and vehicles during business hours, and of almost complete silence and solitude on Sundays and holidays. Clerkenwell, immediately NW of the city, is densely peopled with the class of well-skilled and well-paid artisans. Islington, to the N of Clerkenwell, is inhabited mainly by the various grades of the middle classes. The Bloomsbury and Bedford Square region, to the SW of Clerkenwell, is occupied chiefly by lawyers and merchants,

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and, prior to the great migration toward the west about 1828, was a fashionable quarter. The Covent Garden and Strand region, to the S of this, is in large degree occupied by shops and lodging-houses. The Leicester Square region, to the W of the preceding, is noted for the residence of foreigners. The Regent's Park region, extending northward from Oxford Street to Camden Town and Somers Town, was once all fashionable, retains a considerable dash of its quondam character, and is largely and rapidly merging into the occupancy of the middle classes. The Hyde Park region, with Tyburnia on the N, Belgravia on the S, and Kensington on the W, is now the fashionable quarter. Westminster proper, adjoining the SE side of Belgravia, was anciently the seat of the Royal Court, later became notorious for its poverty, but has been considerably improved of late years. Brompton, adjoining the opposite side of Belgravia, is in great degree the retreat of the wealthy. The portions of the Surrey side nearest to the river are, to a great extent, seats of manufacture, with numerous pottery, glass, engineering, and chemical works; but the portions farther off and toward the outskirts are largely occupied by the middle classes and by opulent merchants.

For poor-law purposes London is divided into forty unions, in some cases single parishes, in others groups of parishes, while, for the carrying out of the Metropolitan Buildings Act of 1885, the metropolis is divided into fifty-six districts, of which four are in the city, five in the city of Westminster, thirty in other parts of the metropolis N of the Thames, and seventeen S of the Thames. The civil parishes in the administrative county of London and in the city of London, with their areas, number of inhabited houses, and populations, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE SHOWING CIVIL PARISHES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON AND IN THE CITY OF LONDON, WITH THEIR AREA, NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES, AND POPULATION.

CIVIL PARISH.	Area in Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
Battersea	2169	20,779	150,558
Bermundsey	627	11,152	84,882
Bethnal Green	755	16,542	123,132
Bow or Stratford le Bow	565	5548	40,365
Bromley	610	9,630	70,000
Camberwell	4450	33,849	235,344
Charlton next Woolwich	1235	1818	11,742
Charterhouse	794	12,214	96,253
Chelsea	1137	6994	43,698
Clapham	380	6316	66,216
Clerkenwell	111	922	6887
Deptford, St Nicholas	1574	14,534	101,286
Deptford, St Paul	3782	1025	5682
Eltham	1701	12,869	91,639
Fulham	1	11	97
Furze's Inn, part of *	12	49	253
Gray's Inn	1740	8937	57,240
Greenwich	3299	28,422	186,606
Hackney	2286	14,049	97,599
Hammersmith	2248	9517	68,446
Hampstead	111	2573	26,228
Holborn, St Andrew above the Martyr	69	1786	9812
Horsleydown	3109	37,875	315,143
Islington	2188	22,654	166,308
Kensington	750	273	2288
Kidbrooke	3941	38,556	275,203
Lambeth	1238	2779	16,381
Lee	5773	12,528	72,272
Lewisham	244	4336	32,202
Limehouse	8	12	27
Lincoln's Inn	42	1138	11,363
Mill End New Town	677	14,066	107,562
Mill End Old Town	4	20	301
Minories, Holy Trinity	631	13,108	115,804
Newington	10	150	1449
Norton Folgate	5	150	1178
Old Artillery Ground	1256	14,473	117,546
Paddington	770	3358	20,375
Pease	3388	8629	52,436
Plumstead	1136	7404	56,283
Putney	2235	2967	17,771
Ratcliffe	111	1864	14,928
Rolls Liberty	11	66	421

* The greater part of this parish is outside the limits of the city of London; the entire parish contains 16 inhabited houses and 121 of a population.

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CIVIL PARISH.	Area in Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
Rotherhithe	754	5242	39,255
Saffron Hill Liberty, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents, & Ely Pl.	22	605	4506
St Anne, So	53	938	12,317
St Botolph without Aldersgate, part of	25.5	69	779
St Botolph without Aldgate or East Smithfield	34	599	2971
St Clement Danes	53	714	8492
St George, Hanover Square	1117	11,204	78,364
St George in the East	244	5286	45,795
St Giles in the Fields and St George Bloomsbury	244	3729	30,782
St Katherine by the Tower	14	7	182
St Luke	237	3950	42,440
St Martin in the Fields	286	1476	14,616
St Marylebone	1506	15,386	142,404
St Mary le Strand	14	142	1549
St Pancras	2672	24,443	234,379
St Paul, Covent Garden	26	253	2142
St Sepulchre	19	190	1972
Savoy Precinct	7	25	201
Shadwell	68	731	8123
Shoreditch	648	13,768	124,009
Southwark—Christchurch	77	1316	13,264
St George the Martyr	284	6946	59,712
St Olave	48	260	2169
St Saviour	127	1417	13,913
St Thomas	8	57	752
Spitalfields	73	1818	22,559
Staple Inn, part of †	1	9	18
Stoke Newington	638	4767	30,936
Streatham	2914	7043	42,972
Tooting Graveney	566	1085	6784
Tower of London	21	6	568
Tower Without, Old	6	11	65
Wandsworth	2433	7256	46,717
Wapping	42	210	2133
Westminster	163	2592	24,995
Westminster, St Margaret and St John the Evangelist	813	5583	55,589
Westminster, St Peter, Close of the Collegiate Church of	10	25	235
Whitechapel, part of ‡	170	3306	32,284
Woolwich	1125	5259	40,948
Administrative County of London, excluding the city	74,771	542,975	4,194,413

LONDON CITY, within and without the Walls—

Allhallows, Barking	10.9	81	447
Allhallows, Broad Street	2.6	6	24
Allhallows, Honey Lane	1.0	6	22
Allhallows, Lombard Street	2.9	22	68
Allhallows, London Wall	8.5	43	183
Allhallows, Staining	4.1	33	129
Allhallows the Great	7.4	10	37
Allhallows the Less	9.3	7	43
Barnard's Inn	6	8	59
Bridewell Precinct	5.3	17	468
Christchurch, Newgate Street	12.2	51	298
Faroivall's Inn, part of *	1.3	11	40
Holy Trinity the Less	13.2	39	96
Inner Temple	4.0	30	95
Middle Temple	4.0	30	96
St Alban, Wood Street	3.4	15	167
St Alphage, Sion College	4.2	5	96
St Andrew by the Wardrobe	5.6	22	170
St Andrew, Holborn, below Bars	20.7	259	—
St Andrew Hubbard	9.3	60	46
St Andrew Undershaft	2.7	—	218
St Anne, St Agnes, Aldersgate	11.8	3	24
St Anne, Blackfriars	2.6	81	728
St Antholin	1.8	17	69
St Augustine	1.8	8	76
St Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange	4.1	43	155
St Bartholomew the Great	8.9	230	1843
St Bartholomew the Less	4.2	14	847
St Benet Fink	2.9	24	72
St Benet, Gracechurch Street	1.9	16	52
St Benet, Paul's Wharf	5.4	9	65
St Benet, Shoreditch	1.1	10	35
St Botolph, Billingsgate	2.6	10	133

† This part of the parish consists of the liberty of Glasshouse Yard, the remaining and greater part being situated within the city of London; the entire parish contains 273 inhabited houses and 2449 of a population.

‡ Staple Inn is partly in the city of London; the entire parish contains 10 inhabited houses and 21 of a population.

§ This parish is partly in the city of London; the entire parish contains 3311 inhabited houses and 32,326 of a population.

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CIVIL PARISH.	Area in Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.	Popula- tion.
St Botolph without Aldersgate, part of *	25.5	204	1670
St Botolph without Aldgate	34.7	839	5866
St Botolph without Bishopsgate	44.5	317	3078
St Bride	28.7	254	2208
St Christopher le Stock	2.8	6	34
St Clement, Eastcheap	1.8	18	66
St Dunis, Buckchurch	4.7	42	161
St Dunstan in the East	11.8	72	385
St Dunstan in the West	14.3	162	1058
St Edmund the King	2.4	24	105
St Ethelburga	3.3	28	158
St Faith under St Paul's	5.6	34	314
St Gabriel, Fenchurch Street	2.8	30	88
St George, Botolph Lane	1.3	8	85
St Giles without Cripplegate	42.6	279	2090
St Gregory by St Paul	11.3	41	515
St Helen, Bishopsgate	7.1	65	251
St James, Duke's Place	3.2	56	359
St James, Garlickhithe	3.4	21	146
St John the Baptist, Walbrook	1.9	13	73
St John the Evangelist	.8	3	18
St John, Zachary	2.2	9	109
St Katherine, Coleman	6.2	54	237
St Katherine Cree	.9	77	445
St Lawrence, Jewry	5.7	34	167
St Lawrence, Pountney	2.9	21	80
St Leonard, Eastcheap	1.4	9	32
St Leonard, Foster Lane	2.5	5	23
St Magnus the Martyr	3.3	26	136
St Margaret, Lothbury	3.9	20	92
St Margaret, Moses	1.6	5	32
St Margaret, New Fish Street	2.0	17	68
St Margaret, Patiens	1.6	9	28
St Martin, Ludgate	4.8	19	158
St Martin, Orgars	2.7	29	150
St Martin, Outwich	3.2	17	102
St Martin, Pomeroy	1.1	21	103
St Martin, Vintry	1.6	16	87
St Mary, Abchurch	2.6	33	144
St Mary, Aldermanbury	4.4	12	102
St Mary, Aldermarney	2.4	10	139
St Mary at Hill	4.2	24	127
St Mary, Bothaw	1.9	5	99
St Mary, Colechurch	1.6	6	120
St Mary le Bow	2.7	19	29
St Mary Magdalen, Milk Street	1.7	12	39
St Mary Magdalen, Old Fish St	2.4	13	83
St Mary, Mouthaw	1.0	3	14
St Mary, Somerset	3.6	15	82
St Mary, Staicing	1.3	6	36
St Mary, Woolchurch Haw	2.3	10	71
St Mary, Woolthorpe	2.6	29	137
St Matthew, Friday Street	1.4	6	67
St Michael, Bassishaw	5.8	31	127
St Michael, Cornhill	3.6	53	198
St Michael, Crooked Lane	3.0	21	94
St Michael le Quern	1.6	7	38
St Michael, Paternoster Royal	2.1	14	56
St Michael, Queenhithe	3.7	13	67
St Michael, Wood Street	2.0	4	53
St Mildred, Bread Street	1.5	4	21
St Mildred, Poultry	2.5	13	56
St Nicholas, Acons	1.5	18	67
St Nicholas, Cole Abbey	1.6	3	13
St Nicholas, Oliva	1.4	5	111
St Olave, Hart Street	10.3	54	236
St Olave, Old Jewry	2.5	23	83
St Olave, Silver Street	3.3	9	38
St Pancras, Soper Lane	1.2	15	60
St Peter, Cornhill	6.0	42	162
St Peter le Poer	9.3	72	270
St Peter near Bill's Wharf	2.5	5	37
St Peter, Westcheap	1.6	6	16
St Sepulchre without Newgate	55.5	213	1754
St Stephen, Coleman Street	26.7	294	1033
St Stephen, Walkbrook	2.8	27	89
St Swithin, London Stone	3.0	28	113
St Thomas the Apostle	2.4	12	122
St Vedast, Foster Lane	2.5	18	139
Sergeants' Inn, Fleet Street	.3	18	50
Staple Inn, part of †	—	1	3
Thavies Inn	.8	17	109
Whitechapel, part of ‡	—	5	42
Whitefriars Precinct	8.5	40	383
LONDON CITY	671	5340	37,705
Administrative County, includ- ing the city of London	75,442	548,315	4,232,118

* The remaining part of this parish, consisting of the liberty of Glasshouse Yard, is outside the limits of the city of London; the entire parish contains 273 inhabited houses; population, 2449.

† The greater part of Staple Inn is outside the limits of the city of London.

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The county contains the parliamentary city of London and twenty-seven other parliamentary boroughs, most of which are sub-divided, the number of constituencies being fifty-eight. The London University forms an additional constituency. The following table gives a list of the parliamentary boroughs and their divisions, areas, and populations:—

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHES AND THEIR DIVISIONS, AREA, AND POPULATION.

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHES AND THEIR DIVISIONS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population.
Battersea and Clapham—		
1 Battersea Division	3307	98,235
2 Clapham Division		96,021
Bethnal Green—		
1 North-East Division	755	62,397
2 South-West Division		66,735
Camberwell—		
1 North Division	5220	88,916
2 Peckham Division		83,328
3 Dulwich Division		83,330
Chelsea	794	96,253
Deptford	1574	101,286
Finsbury—		
1 Holborn Division	408	70,911
2 Central Division	380	66,216
3 East Division	272	45,327
Fulham	1701	91,639
Greenwich	3837	78,167
Hackney—		
1 North Division	3537	77,181
2 Central Division		64,760
3 South Division		57,601
Hammersmith	2396	97,233
Hampstead	2343	68,416
Islington—		
1 North Division	1028	90,235
2 West Division		74,162
3 East Division		83,558
4 South Division		71,486
Kensington—		
1 North Division	2188	82,633
2 South Division		83,675
Lambeth—		
1 North Division	3941	62,586
2 Kensington Division		73,850
3 Brixton Division		76,356
4 Norwood Division		68,411
Lewisham	7011	88,653
London, City of	671	37,705
Marylebone—		
1 East Division	1506	66,690
2 West Division		75,714
Newington—		
1 West Division	631	56,623
2 Walworth Division		59,181
Paddington—		
1 North Division	1256	64,698
2 South Division		53,179
St George, Hanover Square	1117	78,364
St Pancras—		
1 North Division	2374	59,233
2 East Division		60,696
3 West Division		60,704
4 South Division	298	53,776
Shoreditch—		
1 Hoxton Division	648	67,651
2 Haggerston Division		56,358
Southwark—		
1 West Division	1894	66,785
2 Rotherhithe Division		73,915
3 Bermondsey Division		68,819
Strand	615	64,733
Tower Hamlets—		
1 Whitechapel Division	378	74,430
2 St George Division	286	47,918
3 Limehouse Division	423	55,253
4 Mile End Division	677	48,846
5 Stepney Division		58,746
6 Bow and Bromley Division	2333	88,418
7 Poplar Division		78,330
Wandsworth	8148	113,244
Westminster	823	55,774
Woolwich	8296	98,966
Administrative County, including the city of London	75,442	4,232,118

Freeholders in the metropolitan parliamentary boroughs are entitled to vote in the several divisions of the ancient counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent to which the boroughs are attached for this purpose, as follows:—Bethnal Green, Hackney, Shoreditch, and Tower Hamlets, to the Tottenham

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Division of Middlesex; City of London, Finsbury, and Islington, to the *Horsey Division of Middlesex*; Hampstead, Marylebone, Paddington, and St Pancras, to the *Harrow Division of Middlesex*; Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, Kensington, St George, Hanover Square, Strand, and Westminster, to the *Ealing Division of Middlesex*; Battersea and Clapham, Camberwell, Deptford (the part in Surrey), Lambeth, Newington, Southwark, and Wandsworth, to the *North-Eastern or Wimbledon Division of Surrey*; Lewisham and Deptford (the part in Kent), to the *Western or Sevenoaks Division of Kent*; and Greenwich and Woolwich, to the *North-Western or Dartford Division of Kent*.

The spot where formerly stood Temple Bar is the recognised or conventional point of separation between the E and the W—between the scenes of trade and the scenes of luxury—and at the same time marks the boundary between the city and Westminster. Charing Cross is the focus of cabs, and one of the great foci of railway communication; and also is the topographical centre of the great metropolitan police territory. Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, Hackney, Stoke Newington, Islington, Charing, Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, Lambeth, and Clapham, all were originally villages or manors situated in the country, at marked distances from London. Dense portions to the E and the N of the city, and within the city itself, are almost a labyrinth to strangers. Some improvements have been made in recent years, but the streets there to a vast amount are short, bent, and narrow, diverging at all angles, and running in all directions. Even the comparatively modern sections, such as Clerkenwell and Islington, though they have streets much better arranged, often in straight lines or at right angles, have few of considerable length or airiness. The very streets around the boundary line between the city and Westminster, bounded on the N by Holborn, and on the S by Fleet Street and Strand, form somewhat of a puzzle. A stranger, far from being unfamiliar with large towns, and after carefully consulting a map, has entered one of these streets from Strand with the view of taking the shortest course to Holborn; has begun, after a time, to think the distance unexpectedly long; and has ended by emerging on a broad thoroughfare which he felt confident to be Holborn, but which proved to be the Strand. But most of the W of the metropolis is well-aligned, with straight streets, mostly connected at right angles; and all the newest portions of it, as well as many of the less new, have some long wide thoroughfares, many spacious streets, and a considerable aggregate of squares, parks, or other open places, to act as lungs in the capital's vitality. One of the longest single streets in the W bearing one name is Oxford Street, which is fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length. No one thoroughfare, on a straight line, goes from end to end or from side to side of the metropolis, nor does any such go from end to end or from side to side even of the city. The main thoroughfares, as compared with the main mass of either the entire metropolis or London proper, are few, and the crowdedly-frequented ones bear successions of names, and run in somewhat sinuous lines. The chief one from end to end commences in the E at the Grove, Stratford, goes west-south-westward—but not in strictly straight line—under the names of Bow Road, Mile End Road, Mile End, Whitechapel Road, Whitechapel High Street, and Aldgate High Street, to an acute angle at the junction of Leadenhall Street and Fenchurch Street; proceeds thence, a little S of westward, under the names of Leadenhall Street and Cornhill, to the front of the Bank of England; goes thence, a little to the N of westward, under the names of Poultry and Cheapside, to the N end of St Paul's Churchyard; proceeds west-south-westward, through the churchyard to the head of Ludgate Hill; goes in a curve from the direction of W by N to that of WSW, under the names of Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street, to Temple Bar; proceeds in the direction of SW by W, under the names of Strand and West Strand, to Charing Cross; curves there, and goes west-north-westward, under the name of Cockspur Street, to Pall Mall; proceeds north-north-westward, along either Haymarket or Regent Street, to Piccadilly; goes west-south-westward, along Piccadilly, to Hyde Park corner; and proceeds thence, nearly westward, along Knightsbridge and Kensington Gore, through Kensington. A main line through much of the E commences about a quarter of a mile N of the Thames, and nearly a mile S of the Grove

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at Stratford, goes upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in the direction of W by N, under the name of Commercial Road, and makes a junction of about 200 yards in length, north-north-westward, with the great main line at Whitechapel High Street. A main line within the city commences at the Tower; goes west-north-westward, under the names of Great Tower Street, Eastcheap, Cannon Street, and West Cannon Street, to the SE corner of St Paul's Churchyard; has a curve at Eastcheap, but otherwise is not far from parallel with the Cornhill, Poultry, and Cheapside line, and runs through the S side of St Paul's Churchyard, into line with Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street. A splendid new street, known as Queen Victoria Street—one of the greatest of the modern improvements of the city—which was opened in 1871, starts from the Mansion House, and, crossing Cannon Street, passes in a curved line to Blackfriars Bridge, where it joins the Victoria Embankment. A main line through the W portion of the city, and thence to the W suburbs, commences by slight deflection from the W end of Cheapside; goes in the direction of NW by W, under the names of Newgate Street, Holborn Viaduct, Holborn Hill, Holborn, and High Holborn, to a bend of the last toward Broad Street; takes there the name of Oxford Street, and proceeds under that name, and afterwards west-south-westward under the name of Uxbridge Road. One main line from the northern suburbs goes somewhat sinuously, first southward, next south-south-westward, under the names of Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington High Street, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate Street, Gracechurch Street, and King William Street, to London Bridge; another goes from Holloway, first south-eastward under the name of Holloway Road; then southward as Upper Street, Islington; then south-eastward under the name of the City Road; next south-south-eastward under the same name; next nearly southward under the names of Artillery Place, Finsbury Square, Finsbury Place, and Moorgate Street; next south-eastward, under the names of Prince's Street and King William Street; and thence southward, under the name of King William Street, to London Bridge; another, starting from Pentonville, goes chiefly south-south-eastward, but with curves and deviations, under the names of Goswell Road, Aldersgate Street, and St Martin's-le-Grand, to the N end of St Paul's Churchyard; another, leaving Pentonville, at a point nearly half a mile further W, goes bendingly southward, south-eastward, south-south-eastward, and southward, under the names of King's Cross Road, Faringdon Street, and New Bridge Street, to Blackfriars Bridge; another, commencing at King's Cross, goes south-south-eastward, under the names of Gray's Inn Road, Gray's Inn Terrace, and Gray's Inn Lane, to Holborn; another, commencing at Camden Town, goes first southward under the name of Hampstead Road, then south-south-eastward, under the name of Tottenham Court Road, to the E part of Oxford Street, and is continued on the other side under the name of Charing Cross Road to Charing Cross; from Broad Street, Oxford Street, a fine road called Shaftesbury Avenue passes on to Piccadilly Circus; another, commencing at Park Crescent near Regent's Park, goes chiefly south-south-eastward, under the names of Portland Place, Langham Place, and Regent Street, to Pall Mall, but makes curves in Langham Place and at the Quadrant; and another, proceeding from the extreme NW suburbs, and bearing the name of Edgware Road, goes south-eastward to the W end of Oxford Street, at the Cumberland Gate of Hyde Park. Six main thoroughfares, on the S side of the river, go from six of the bridges to a convergence at the tavern known as the Elephant and Castle, situated about a mile more or less from each of the bridges, and three diverge thence in different directions, toward Kent, Camberwell, and Kennington. Victoria Street, Westminster, is a fine thoroughfare with many large groups of buildings known as "mansions," constructed in flats and used as residences. It commences at Westminster Abbey and extends to Victoria station.

The total of streets, supposing them all arranged in one line, would extend upwards of 3500 miles, but in consequence of the narrowness and packedness of most of them they occupy remarkably small space. The parks, the squares, and the other open places, especially those in the west and in the suburbs, occupy comparatively a larger area.

D. *General Appearance*.—The walls around the ancient

city, though they did not prevent the erection of suburbs or curb their extension or control their form, had a strong, stringent, permanent effect on the city itself. They exactly defined its limits; they restricted its proper growth entirely to its own area; they compelled its increase of house accommodation to press inward and upward; they occasioned it, when it became very populous, to have narrow streets and lofty houses; they made it, like all other old, great, growing walled towns, a densely-packed mass of human abodes. They were restored, rebuilt, and somewhat extended at different periods, particularly in the times of Alfred and Henry III., but they never enclosed a larger space than 373 acres. The present reckoning of the city, however, assigns to it an area of 671 acres. Gates pierced the walls on the lines of the principal thoroughfares, and in some instances were surmounted or overhung by public buildings. Posterngate stood on Tower Hill, and communicated with the Tower. Aldgate was originally Roman, was rebuilt so late as 1601, and was taken down in 1761. Bishopsgate was restored or rebuilt before 685; was rebuilt so late as 1731; was taken down in 1760, and occupied a site near Wormwood Street. Cripplegate also was taken down in 1760. Moorgate led into Moorfields, was built in 1415, and rebuilt in 1472, and was taken down in 1672. Aldersgate was originally Roman, was rebuilt in 1617 and in 1670, and was taken down in 1761. Newgate stood near the present Newgate Prison; was itself surmounted by a prison for felons; was restored in 1422, in 1631, and in 1672, and was taken down in 1760-61. Ludgate was originally Roman; was rebuilt in 1215 and in 1586; was surmounted by a prison for debtors, built by Richard II., and enlarged in 1454 by Dame Forster; was eventually adorned with a statue of Elizabeth, and was taken down in 1761-62, when the statue of Elizabeth was removed to a niche in St Dunstan's. Dowgate stood originally at the mouth of the Walbrook rivulet; was rebuilt on an adjoining site, and communicated with a ferry over the Thames. A band of the suburbs immediately outside of the walls came under the city's jurisdiction, and was subject to its tolls; and the bounds of this, on the lines of the great thoroughfares, were marked by bars, such as Whitechapel, Smithfield, and Temple bars. The last of these was originally a timber gate; was reconstructed of stone by Wren in 1670-72; had statues of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II.; was the place of the hideous exposure of the heads of the chief persons executed on account of the rebellion in 1745, and was ceremonially shut and opened on occasion of a state progress of the sovereign to the city. It was demolished in 1878 to permit of the widening of the road, and was subsequently rebuilt in 1888 at Theobald's Park, Waltham Cross, Herts.

The greater part of the city proper, of the sections to the E of it, of the sections to the N, of the sections on the S side of the river, and even of some sections to the W, until a comparatively recent period, had a mean, dingy, brick-built appearance. The houses were usually three or four storeys high; they presented fronts of the plainest kind, often mere weather-worn brick, sometimes inelegant daubings of plaster and stucco; numerous cut into mere slips of buildings, disposed in dwellings of only two small rooms on the floor. During the past thirty years, however, enormous alterations have been made in the city, and large sections have been entirely rebuilt. The old brick-built houses have for the most part disappeared, and their place has been taken by huge edifices of stone of stately and imposing exterior, and which within are lighted, drained, and ventilated in accordance with all the demands of modern sanitary science. In most of the new blocks used as offices or warehouses lifts worked by hydraulic power are provided, and electric lighting has been largely introduced. So great is the demand for buildings of this character that they are to be found not only in the leading thoroughfares but also in narrow courts and lanes, and in places accessible only to foot passengers. Everywhere, as the leases of the old houses fall in, the old buildings are rapidly removed and fine new structures, representing a vast outlay of capital, take their place. As time is money in the city, building operations are often carried on by night as well as by day, electric arc lamps, huge gas flares, or "lucifer lights," being used to furnish light to the workers, and the rapidity with which a street or a block of houses is transformed in this way is startling even to the native-born Londoner.

Strangers used to admire London as compared with the great cities of the continent, but they did so chiefly under the dazzling effect of its magnitude, its business activity, and its stores of wealth. Von Ranmer, for example, says—"The city is really immense; and though there may be no point of view so rich and varied as the Pont des Arts in Paris or the Linden in Berlin, we are continually presented with new rows and masses of houses, palaces, shops, &c. Extent and quantity alone, indeed, are certainly no standard of value and excellence either in state, arts, or science, yet here quantity, which surpasses all the capitals of Europe, nay, of the world itself, is extremely remarkable and imposing. To this must be added that in London quantity is obviously associated with quality, for wealth is evidently flowing from the most varied activity, which claims the utmost exertions both of body and mind to survey and to comprehend. In Paris things appear, at first sight, more splendid, elegant, ingenious, and attractive than in London, but that impression is to the one made here as a shadow to the substance, as the shining plated ware to the genuine metal, which, in consciousness of its intrinsic value, needs no washing and polishing. Here, behind the dark walls, there is far more wealth—perhaps, too, indifference to all the petty arts by which the less wealthy endeavours to diffuse around him the appearance of elegance, opulence, and taste."

The architecture of very much of London is either convenient, curious, pleasing, or ornamental. The causeways and the pavements are excellent. The lines of houses in all the business streets stand close upon the pavements, so that the thoroughfares there are not impeded by sunk areas or railings. The quondam mansions of the great old merchants within the city, though now converted into counting-houses and warehouses, and though sometimes situated in retired and gloomy courts, still display features of almost palatial grandeur. There are many houses also, both in the city and in the old suburbs, which exhibit the styles that prevailed between 1666 and 1750. Well-built houses, in well-arranged streets and squares, erected between 1790 and 1810, characterize the Bloomsbury region and some other parts. Palatial-looking houses, in spacious streets and noble squares, erected from 1826 till the present time, fill Belgravia, Tyburnia, and some other parts of the West. But picturesqueness or beauty, except for public buildings and for some recent reconstructions, is utterly wanting in the old parts, and variety or striking feature is nearly as much wanting in the new. Regularity and largeness rather than any artistic excellence characterize even the best portions of the West End, and so extreme is the regularity that the eye becomes tired and bewildered with the endless repetitions of "compo" decorations. The great breaks made by the squares and parks, however, afford a very grand relief. A remark made by Von Ranmer, true in his time, is much truer now. "A great and peculiar beauty of London," he said, "are its many squares. They are not, as in Berlin, abandoned to pedlars and soldiers, horse-breakers and post-boys; but the large open space is left free for passengers, and the inner part is enclosed with light iron-railings, and the bright green sward laid out with walks and planted with shrubs. The squares are exceeded only by the parks. Regent's Park alone, with its terraces and palaces, is of the utmost extent and magnificence, and the *nil admirari* can be practised here only by the most senseless stockfish."

The course of the Thames through the capital also discloses very interesting views. It indeed has drawbacks, is of mixed character, presents spots and reaches far from agreeable, but it nevertheless abounds with the picturesque. A sail on the river from Chelsea down to the Tower was striking in the times of William and Mary, and is much more striking now. A series of bridges, so different from one another, yet all so interesting, the façade of Somerset House, the Embankment and the Temple Gardens, the grove of spires and the dome of St Paul's soaring above the houses, the stir of all sorts of small craft on the river's bosom all above London Bridge, the crowd of ships with the square and massive structures of the Tower below, the massive and stately appearance of the Tower Bridge, and the countless diversity of objects and groupings over the entire distance, have long been interesting features; while the Houses of Parliament, standing in strong contrast to the opposite palace of Lambeth, form a very grand addition. The principal embankment, called the Victoria Embankment, is on the N side,

commences in a junction with a previously formed embankment for the Houses of Parliament, extends in a slightly curved line to the northern brick pier of the quondam Hungerford Bridge, goes thence to the first pier of Waterloo Bridge, ceases to have a solid form at the eastern side of Temple Gardens, proceeds upon columns to the level of Chatham Place, at Blackfriars Bridge, consists throughout its solid portions of a front wall of masonry strengthened by counterforts, a backing of brickwork, and a bedding or packing of ballast; has at regulated intervals substantial and ornate landing piers for steamboats; is traversed from end to end by a road 100 feet wide, disposed in a carriage way 70 feet wide, and two path-ways each 15 feet wide; includes inward from the road over most of the distance a further width of from 100 to 330 feet, which may probably be all occupied with ornamental edifices; communicates with the old thoroughfares through new streets and new approaches; has a total length of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and cost with the approaches about £2,000,000. A feature of the embankment is a "subway" along its entire length for the gas and water pipes; another is the planting of it with trees; and another is the underground railway, forming part of the Metropolitan District line, distant about 250 feet from its frontage wall at Richmond Terrace, 120 at Charing Cross Railway Bridge, about 60 at Waterloo Bridge, about 270 at the Temple, and leaving the embankment at Bridewell Wharf. A second embankment of similar character is on the S side along Lambeth, extends from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall—a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, was completed in 1869 at a cost of nearly £1,000,000, has a roadway 60 feet wide for the greater portion of its length, and a granite wall on the river side. A third embankment—the Chelsea Embankment—is on the N side of the river, extends from the Old Battersea Bridge to Grosvenor Road, Pimlico, and was opened in 1873.

E. Public Buildings, Monuments, Parks, &c.—We do not here notice the ecclesiastical, institutional, educational, or benevolent buildings of the metropolis, for these will be described in subsequent sections. We here notice chiefly the governmental, municipal, commercial, and miscellaneous public buildings, the parks, monuments, &c., and for the convenience of our readers we have arranged them in alphabetical order.

Admiralty, The.—This building which stands in Whitehall opposite Scotland Yard was erected about 1726 from the plans of Ripley, satirised by Pope in the "Dunciad," forms three sides of a quadrangle, with a screen and gallery towards the street, designed by the brothers Adam in 1776. It stands upon the site of Peterborough, afterwards called Wallingford House, from the roof of which Archbishop Usher attempted to see the execution of Charles I., but, unable to bear the sight, fainted, was taken down and put to bed. Adjoining the Admiralty is a house for the First Lord, and the Secretary to the Board has an official residence within the building. Formerly the officials communicated with Portsmouth by means of semaphores, one being on the roof of the Admiralty, and others at short distances apart along the road to that port. The house contains a portrait of Nelson painted at Palermo in 1799 by Guzzardi, and in the Secretary's house are portraits of persons who have filled that office from the time of Pepys to the present time.

Agricultural Hall, The Royal.—An immense building, greatly resembling in its exterior a railway station, between Islington Green and Liverpool Road in the N of London. It has a great hall 380 feet long by 217 wide, with a glass roof supported by columns. A horse show is held here in the summer, and the Smithfield Club Cattle Show in the winter. An old-fashioned fair is held early in January, and the hall is also used for other exhibitions and entertainments, the most important being the military tournament.

Albert Hall.—This building, which is officially styled the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, is the outcome of a proposition made by the late Prince Consort at the close of the Exhibition of 1851, but which was not commenced until May 1867, when the first stone was laid by the Queen, who also opened the completed building in 1871. It is a huge structure of elliptical form, constructed of brick and terracotta, in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The larger exterior diameter is 272 feet, interior 219; the smaller ex-

terior 238 feet, interior 185. There are twenty-six entrances, and the interior forms one of the finest saloons of the world. The arena is 100 feet long by 70 broad, and has space for 1000 persons. The amphitheatre which adjoins it contains ten rows of seats and holds 1360 persons. Above it are three tiers of boxes, a balcony with eight rows of seats accommodating 1800 persons, and a picture gallery and promenade that will accommodate 2000. There are two hydraulic lifts to the gallery. The roof, crowned by a domed skylight of coloured glass, is 135 feet in height. At night the hall is lighted by electricity. The organ, built by Willis, chiefly under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, is 65 feet wide, 70 high, and 40 deep; it contains five rows of keys—belonging to the choir, great, solo, swell and pedal organs, and 10,000 pipes, and is one of the largest in the world. The orchestra accommodates 1000 performers. The hall itself seats comfortably 8000 persons, and if crowded can accommodate 10000 more. It is used chiefly for concerts, and it cost about £200,000.

Albert Memorial.—This magnificent monument, erected to the memory of the late Prince Consort at a cost of about £120,000, stands immediately in front of the Albert Hall, and inside Kensington Gardens between Queen's Gate and Prince's Gate, near the site of the Exhibition of 1851. It was designed by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, somewhat after the model of an Eleanor cross. On a spacious platform, to which granite steps ascend on each side, rises a basement adorned with 169 marble figures, representing the chief architects, musicians, painters, poets, and sculptors of all time. At each angle of this pedestal are marble groups representing agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and engineering. In the centre of the basement under a Gothic canopy sits the colossal bronze gilt statue of the Prince Consort by Foley, wearing the dress of a Knight of the Garter. The canopy, supported by clustered columns of polished granite, is crowned by a spire of rich tabernacle work, in partially gilt and enamelled metal, terminating in a cross. At the corners of the steps leading up to the basements are four noble groups of allegorical marble figures, representing America by Bell, Africa by Theed, Asia by Foley, and Europe by Macdowell. The whole monument is 175 feet in height.

Alexandra Palace.—A large building, designed to resemble the Crystal Palace, on Muswell Hill in the N of London, first opened in 1863, soon afterwards burnt down but immediately rebuilt, opened for short seasons in 1887-89, but then closed. It stands in a park of 400 acres, and commands views over five counties.

Aquarium Royal.—A large building of red brick in Victoria Street, Westminster, opened in 1876. It is 600 feet in length, has an arched roof of glass and iron, and cost nearly £200,000. It contains a few fish tanks, a theatre, concert hall, reading-room, picture gallery, and restaurant, and it presents every kind of music-hall entertainment as well as various shows.

Bank of England.—The Bank of England occupies an irregularly quadrangular area of nearly 4 acres immediately N of the junctions of Poultry, Cornhill, Lombard Street, and King William Street; presents its four fronts to Threadneedle Street, Prince's Street, Lothbury, and Bartholomew Lane; measures along these fronts respectively 365, 440, 410, and 250 feet; and includes eight open courts. The oldest part of it was built in 1733 on the site of the house of Sir John Moulton, the first governor; parts adjoining Threadneedle Street were afterwards built by George Sampson; enlargements of these parts were made, and E and W wings of them were erected, in 1766-86, by Sir Robert Taylor; the other parts, with slight exception, were built by Sir John Soane, who also took down or altered some of the older parts; and copings above the cornice were added by Cockerell, after a temporary fortification of the structure against an apprehended attack of the Chartists in 1848. The structure as a whole does not possess much architectural elegance, yet portions of it, particularly in the interior, are admirable. The principal front, seen from the corner of Cornhill, shows a long line of wall in the Grecian style, with fluted pillars, cornices, and other ornaments, but has blank windows and looks flat and heavy. The front toward Lothbury was copied from the temple of Tivoli, and is very beau-

tiful. The cashier's office was modelled after the temple of the Sun and Moon at Rome, the ante-room of the discount office after the villa of Adrian, and the entrance to the bullion court after the arch of Constantine. The central court, planted with shrubs and trees, and ornamented with a fountain, was formerly the churchyard of St Christopher. The parlour is the room in which the directors meet, and the lobby of it has a portrait of Abraham Newland, who rose from a low condition to be chief clerk of the bank. The ruling-room is the place where the paper for the books is cut and ruled by machines; the binding-room, where the pages of the ledgers are numbered by machinery; the printing-room, where the common bank papers are printed; the bank-note printing-room, where cheques are numbered by a machine, and 15,000 notes are printed daily; the old note office, where the paid notes are accumulated for ten years; the weighing office, where the light sovereigns are separated from the full-weight ones by very ingenious pieces of mechanism; the bullion office, where the coin is kept in iron safes; a bank note for £1,000,000; the bank-note autograph books, containing the signatures of royal and distinguished personages; all of which may be seen by an order from a director. The vanities usually contain from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 in gold and silver, and the average amount of money negotiated daily in the bank is over £2,000,000.

Bridges.—The Tower Bridge, which was opened for traffic by the Prince and Princess of Wales on 30 June, 1894, is approached on the N side of the river by a wide street along the eastern wall of the Tower. The foundation stone was laid by the Prince of Wales in June, 1886, so that the bridge occupied eight years in construction, and its total cost was nearly £1,170,000, the money being provided by the Corporation of the City of London from the Bridge House Estates. It consists of a carriage way which in the centre is 29½ feet on the under side above the level of high water, but which at its lowest part has only a height of 27 feet. There is also a permanent footway 135 feet above high water which is reached by means of stairs and of hydraulic lifts. Two huge Gothic towers 200 feet apart, with their foundations laid 26 feet below the river bed, rise to a total height of 293 feet. From one tower to the other runs the roadway with side paths, traversing a bridge 200 feet in length. North and south of these towers are two suspension bridges, each connected at the shore end with an abutment tower less in size than the towers in the centre. The whole bridge has a length of 880 feet. The main bridge between the towers consists of two leaves, each of 100 feet in length and composed of four girders about 13 feet apart rigidly braced together. They differ from the old-fashioned drawbridge in the fact that they do not terminate at the base of the towers in a hinge, but the shaft or pivot on which the leaf turns is continued beyond the base for 46 feet, the short arm supporting 290 tons of lead and 60 tons of cast iron to counterbalance the weight of the long arm. The moving power is hydraulic, and all the essential parts of the machinery are in duplicate so as to guard against the risk of a breakdown. When the central leaves are raised in order to permit vessels to pass there is an open waterway 200 feet wide with a clear headway of 140 feet. The old London Bridge stood immediately below the new one. It was preceded on or near its own site by at least three wooden bridges; it was itself built mainly in 1176; it had twenty narrow arches, and rose considerably in the middle; it was surmounted early by a chapel, and afterwards by a dense mass of timber-houses; it was the scene in Elizabeth's time of a romantic event which founded the fortunes of the ducal family of Leeds; it was taken down in 1832, after completion of the new bridge; and it was found to cover or to embody a number of objects very interesting to antiquaries. The new London Bridge was built in 1825-31, after designs by Rennie, was publicly opened by William IV. and Queen Adelaide, comprises five elliptic granite arches—the central one 152 feet in span, and rising 29½ feet above high-water mark—and is 928 feet long from the extremities of the abutments and 54 feet wide. Large spaces were cleared away on both sides of the river for making the approaches, and contiguous rectilinear spaces were opened for the construction of new street-lines of buildings. The cost of the bridge, together with that of making the approaches, was

£2,566,268. The number of carriages and equestrians passing along in the course of twenty-four hours exceeds 20,000, and that of pedestrians is not less than 107,000. Cannon Street Railway Bridge, belonging to the S.E.R., is a plain structure of iron built in fine girder spans resting on cylinder piers. Southwark Bridge connects Queen Street in the city with Bridge Street, Southwark, stands about a third of a mile above London Bridge, was erected in 1815-19, after designs by Rennie, comprises three cast-iron arches resting on stone piers, has a span of 210 feet in each of the side arches and of 240 feet in the central arches, is 708 feet long, consumed about 5780 tons of iron, and cost, inclusive of approaches, about £800,000. It was erected by a company, and a penny toll was imposed. But the company found it unremunerative, and in 1865 the bridge was purchased by the city for the sum of £218,868 and the toll abolished. Blackfriars Bridge connects Bridge Street in the city with Blackfriars Road, Southwark, at a line about half a mile above Southwark Bridge; was originally built in 1760-69 at a cost of £152,840; consisted of nine arches; measured 995 feet in length and 42 in width; underwent alterations in 1837, lowering it, and removing its open balustrade; and has given place to an entirely new bridge, founded in 1865. This is in a modified Venetian-Gothic style, measures 922 feet in length and 85 in width, has piers of granite surmounting columns of polished granite and ornate arches of wrought iron from 155 feet to 185 feet in span, cost about £650,000, and was opened by the Queen on 6 Nov., 1869. Immediately to the E of this bridge is the massive iron bridge belonging to the L.C. & D.R. Waterloo Bridge, pronounced by Canova to be the finest in Europe, was designed by John Rennie, and opened in 1817 on the second anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. It consists of nine elliptical arches 120 feet in span and 35 in height, supported on piers 20 feet wide at the spring of the arches and surmounted by an open balustrade. The bridge is 1380 feet long, and it cost over £1,000,000 to build. It is a flat bridge—that is, does not rise in the centre. Being built by a company a toll was demanded of all persons using it until 1878, when the Metropolitan Board of Works acquired it for the sum of £475,000 and opened it to the public toll free. Charing Cross Railway Bridge is built of iron, and superseded the Hungerford Suspension Bridge, which was removed in 1864 and new spans the Avon at Clifton near Bristol. Westminster Bridge, erected in 1856-62 on the site of an earlier stone bridge from designs by Page at a cost of £250,000, is a noble structure consisting of seven iron arches borne by granite buttresses, the central arch having a span of 120 feet, the others of 114 feet. It has a roadway with an easy gradient 85 feet wide, and is in all 1160 feet in length. This bridge is one of the finest in London, and it affords an admirable view of the Houses of Parliament. Lambeth Suspension Bridge, which comes next in order, is at once one of the ugliest and cheapest ever built over the river. It consists of three spans of 268 feet each, with double cylinder piers, wire cables being used instead of the usual chains. It was built in 1862, the engineer being Mr Peter Barlow, and it cost only £40,000. Vauxhall Bridge, which was built in 1811-16 from designs by Mr J. Walker, is a plain iron structure of nine equal arches. It is 23 feet wide and 798 in length. The river is next crossed by the Victoria Station railway bridge, also known as Grosvenor Bridge, a wide and handsome structure of stone and iron used by the various lines of railway which converge at Victoria Station. Chelsea Suspension Bridge, also known as Victoria Bridge, was erected in 1858 from designs by Page at a cost of about £80,000. It has a length of 333 feet between the suspension towers, and a total length including the abutments of 704 feet. The Albert or Cadogan Suspension Bridge, opened in 1873, is an elegant structure 790 feet in length by 40 wide. Battersea Bridge is a new structure consisting of five spans of ironwork resting upon piers of granite and concrete which are carried down 40 feet below high-water mark. A wooden bridge formerly crossed the river at this point, but having become unsafe it was closed in 1886. The first stone of the new bridge was laid by the Duke of Clarence in 1887, and the bridge was opened by Lord Rosebery in 1890.

Cemeteries.—Since the passing of the Act prohibiting in-

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tramural interments, an immense number of burial grounds have been opened in the suburban districts round London. It would require more space than we can afford to give a complete list, but the following are among the more important:—

Abney Park, at Stoke Newington, with a branch at Chingford. This has been much used by Nonconformists, has a monument to Dr Isaac Watts, and the grave of Mrs Booth, the "Mother of the Salvation Army." Brompton Cemetery, in the Follam Road, contains the graves of Sir Roderick Murchison, Gen. Fenwick Williams, E. H. Rodwell the composer, T. P. Cooke the actor, and many other persons of note. Bunhill Fields, in the City Road, now closed as a cemetery and ornamentally laid out, was for 200 years the chosen burying place of dissenters, and contains the graves of General Fleetwood, the Rev John Owen, John Bunyan, Daniel Defoe, Isaac Watts, and Susannah Wesley. Highgate or North London Cemetery, situated on a slope of Highgate Hill, is one of the most picturesque in London, is very tastefully laid out, and contains among many others the graves of Michael Faraday, Professor Clifford, Lord Lyndhurst, and George Eliot. Kensal Green Cemetery, in the NW of London, was laid out in 1832, and contains about 70,000 graves. Among the eminent people interred here are Brunel, Sidney Smith, Tom Hood, Thackeray, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Bockle the historian, and Charles Matthews the actor. In the adjacent Roman Catholic cemetery are interred Cardinals Wiseman and Manning. Other important cemeteries are those of Norwood, Nunhead, Paddington, and Woking, the last of these being celebrated for its excellent arrangements for cremation.

Chelsea Hospital. See CHELSEA.

City Companies, Halls of.—The halls of the "Twelve Great Companies," or the twelve most notable of the City guilds, possess considerable interest. Mercers' Hall, in Cheapside, between Ironmonger Lane and Old Jewry, stands close to the site of the house in which Thomas à Becket's father lived, includes a beautiful chapel on the site of the ancient hospital of St Thomas of Acon, and contains portraits of Dean Colet and Sir Thomas Gresham. Grocers' Hall stands in the Poultry, was built in 1427, rebuilt after the Great Fire, and built again in 1802, and was the place of the City dinners to Cromwell and the Long Parliament, and the place of the Bank of England's courts from 1694 till 1734. Drapers' Hall stands in Throgmorton Street; was originally the mansion of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, purchased by the drapers from Henry VIII.; is now one of the most luxuriously furnished mansions in England; had gardens which extended to London Wall, and were used as a fashionable promenade; and contains an enormous picture of Mary Queen of Scots, and a portrait of Lord Nelson. Fishmongers' Hall stands on the W side of Adelaide Place, at the N foot of London Bridge; was built after the Great Fire, and rebuilt in 1831; and contains a statue of Sir William Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler, and portraits of William III. and Mary, George II. and Caroline, the Duke of Kent, Earl St Vincent, and Queen Victoria. Goldsmiths' Hall stands in Foster Lane, Cheapside; was rebuilt in 1835, after designs by Hardwicke; has a rich, bold, well-proportioned front, with sculptures of armour, banners, cornucopia, and musical instruments; has an interior of equally ornate character; and contains a Roman altar found at the digging of its foundations, a gold cup said to have been used by Queen Elizabeth at her coronation, busts of George III., George IV., and William IV., and portraits of George III. and Charlotte, George IV., William IV. and Adelaide, Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. Skinners' Hall stands in Dowgate Hill, was destroyed by the great fire and rebuilt immediately afterwards, has a front, added in 1808, and contains a portrait of Lord Mayor Sir Andrew Judd of 1551. Merchant Taylors' Hall stands in Threadneedle Street behind an ornamental row of merchants' houses, was purchased by the tailors in 1331, superseded an earlier hall in Basing Lane, suffered severe injury in the Great Fire inasmuch that only a small portion of the old structure now exists, was rebuilt immediately after the great fire, is the largest of the Companies' halls, was the scene of two great dinners to all the Conservative members of the House of Commons in 1835 and 1851, and contains portraits of Henry VIII., Charles I.,

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Charles II., James II., William III., George III. and his queen, the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Thomas White, the founder of St John's College, Oxford. Haberdashers' Hall stands in Staining Lane, Cheapside, was rebuilt after the Great Fire and again in 1855, and was destroyed by fire in 1864 and again rebuilt. Salters' Hall stands in Oxford Court, St Swithin's Lane, occupies the site of first the town-house of the priors of Tortington, afterwards of a mansion of the Earls of Oxford, and was rebuilt in 1827. Ironmongers' Hall stands on the N side of Fenchurch Street, was rebuilt in 1748, has a highly decorated interior in the Tudor style, and contains a portrait of Admiral Lord Hood. Vintners' Hall stands in Upper Thames Street, is a plain modern edifice, and contains portraits of Charles II., James II., and Prince George of Denmark. Clothworkers' Hall stands in Mincing Lane, Fenchurch Street, is a fine modern building which was completed in 1870, and contains a silver "loving-cup," given by Pepys, who was master of the company in 1677.

The halls of some of the other city companies or guilds also possess interest. Apothecaries Hall stands in Water Lane, Blackfriars, is a plain brick and stone building of 1670, figures in Garth's satirical poem of "The Dispensary," has connection with a botanic garden at Chelsea, and contains a portrait of James I. and a statue of Delancey. Stationers' Hall stands in Stationers Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, was destroyed in the Great Fire, when the Stationers lost property to the value of about £200,000, was afterwards rebuilt, possessed long the right of having every sort of publication "entered at it," is still the place of registration of new books for protection under the Copyright Act, and contains portraits of Prior, Steele, Richardson, Alderman Boydell, and Vincent Wing. Painters-Stainers' Hall stands in Little Trinity Lane, and contains portraits of Charles II., William III., Anne, and the antiquary Camden, and a "loving-cup" given by Camdeco and used at the annual feast on St Luke's Day. Barber-Surgeons' Hall stands in Monkwell Street, on the site of a bastion of the ancient city wall, is one of the few old city halls which escaped the Great Fire, has an elaborately executed doorway, and contains a gilt cup presented by Henry VIII., another cup presented by Charles II., a portrait of Inigo Jones, and a famous picture by Holbein of Henry VIII. bestowing the charter on the barber-surgeons. Carpenters' Hall stands at Carpenters Buildings, London Wall, has been recently rebuilt, and was found during repairs in 1845 to have four frescoes of the 15th century, all on Scripture subjects, and three of them referring to carpenters' work. Weavers' Hall stands in Basinghall Street, and contains an old picture of William Lee, a scholar of Cambridge, the inventor of the stocking-loom, representing him pointing out that loom to a female knitter. Armourers' Hall stands in Coleman Street, and contains a very fine collection of mazers, hanaps, and silver-gilt cups. Saddlers' Hall stands in Cheapside, and contains a fine funeral pall of the 15th century.

Cleopatra's Needle.—This Egyptian obelisk originally stood at Heliopolis, where it was erected about 1500 B.C., and was presented to the British Government by Mohammed Ali. For many years it lay half buried in the sands at Alexandria, but was brought over in 1878 by the munificence of Dr Erasmus Wilson and the skill of John Dixon, C.E. It is a monolith of reddish granite 68½ feet in height, 8 feet wide at the base, and it weighs about 180 tons. The scenes on the pyramidion represent the monarch Thothmes III. under the form of a sphinx with hands, offering water, wine, milk, and incense to the gods Ra and Atum. The inscriptions give the names and titles of the deities, the titles of Thothmes III., and the statement of each of his special gifts. The obelisk stands upon a pedestal of grey granite 18½ feet in height, and is supported by a bronze wing at each corner. Two bronze sphinxes designed by Mr G. Volliamy have been placed at the base of the needle.

Congregational Memorial Hall.—This edifice, which was completed in 1874, was erected by the Congregationalists in memory of the 2000 ministers ejected from the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. It stands on part of the site of the old Fleet Prison, and is a handsome building in the Second Pointed style, of the French type. The site of the hall cost nearly £30,000, and the total cost

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of land and building was over £93,000. It contains various offices, a library, and a large hall at the top of the building capable of seating 1500 persons.

Coal Exchange.—The Coal Exchange stands in Lower Thames Street, nearly opposite Billingsgate; was erected in 1847-49 to afford convenience for conducting the coal trade, and was opened by the Prince Consort. Its interior is highly interesting. Three galleries encircle it and a lantern surmounts it. The floor consists of upwards of 40,000 pieces of wood, and is laid in the form of the mariner's compass. The walls are painted with representations of the coal fossils, pictures of colliers' implements and tackle, and portraits of men who have rendered service to the coal trade. A Roman hypocaust having been laid open at the digging of the foundations, it was arched over, and can still be seen.

Crystal Palace. See under that heading.

Custom House.—The Custom House stands in Lower Thames Street, along a terrace fronting the river, and is the fifth custom house structure on the site. The first was built in 1385 by John Churchman; the second was built in the time of Elizabeth, and destroyed by the great fire; the third was designed by Wren, and was destroyed by fire in 1714; the fourth was built by Ripley, and was burnt in 1814. The present structure was erected in 1814-17, after designs by Laing; rests on piles driven to the depth of 30 feet, rendered necessary by the substrata having once been covered by the river; proved insecure throughout the central portion; was rebuilt throughout that portion in 1825, under the direction of Sir R. Smirke; measures 480 feet in length and 100 in width; is in the Ionic style, of centre and two wings, with bold and massive aspect; and contains what is called the long room, 190 feet long, 66 wide, and 55 high, together with a multitude of offices.

Duke of York's Column.—This monument, which stands at the end of Waterloo Place, was erected in 1833 from designs by Wyatt, in memory of the second son of George III. It cost £30,000, which was raised by subscription; is of Scotch granite, is 123 feet in height, and is surmounted by a bronze statue of the Duke of Westmacott.

Dulwich Picture Gallery. See DULWICH.

Exeter Hall.—This celebrated building is on the north side of the Strand, to which, however, it has only a narrow frontage. It was built in 1831 from the designs of Mr Gandy Deering for the meetings of religious and philanthropic societies, and for musical performances on a large scale. In 1881 it was purchased by six gentlemen for £25,000, and presented to the Young Men's Christian Association. It has a large hall, with a fine organ, and an orchestra at the east end capable of seating more than 4000 persons. There is also a smaller hall capable of seating 1000 persons. Its lower floors are fitted as class and refreshment rooms, and there is a good gymnasium.

Foreign Office.—This important department of the state was formerly lodged in a pile of antiquated and dingy rooms at the end of Downing Street. It now occupies a portion of a splendid pile of buildings filling the space between Downing Street and Charles Street, which were erected in 1868-73 from designs by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., at a cost of about £500,000. The architect wished to erect a Gothic building, but was overruled by Lord Palmerston, and the present edifice is in the Italian style. The buildings also furnish accommodation to the Home Office, the Colonial Office, and the India Office. The splendid state-rooms of the Foreign and India Offices are shown to visitors on Fridays between 12 and 3 o'clock.

General Post Office.—The General Post Office stands in St Martin's-le-Grand, near Cheapside, Newgate Street, and St Paul's Churchyard; occupies the site of an ancient college and church dedicated to St Martin; and was built in 1825-29 after designs by Sir R. Smirke. It measures 389 feet in length and 80 in width; is in the Ionic style, simple, but massive; has a hexastyle portico, copied from remains of two ancient temples; consists of granite in the basement, and of brick, faced with Portland stone, in the superstructure; and includes a central vestibule or great hall 80 feet long, 60 wide, and 53 high. The post office was kept in 1635 at Sherborne Lane; next at Dowgate; next at the Black Swan, Bishopsgate Street; next at the Black Pillars, Brydges Street, Covent Garden; next at what had been Sir Robert

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Viner's house in Lombard Street; and was removed thence to the present building. The vast increase in the work of the post office has, however, long outgrown the capacity of the old building, and in 1870-73 a large new building with frontages to St Martin's-le-Grand and Newgate Street was erected at a cost of £450,000. This is known as the General Post Office, West, and it is chiefly devoted to the telegraphic department. Capacious as the new building was, it was soon found to be inadequate for the requirements of the post office, and a block of land adjacent was purchased for £326,450, and a new building erected upon it at a cost of £170,000 in 1889-94. This is known as the General Post Office, North, and it accommodates the Central Savings Bank, the office of the Postmaster-General, and the staffs of the General Secretary, the Solicitor, and the Receiver and Accountant-General.

Guildhall, The.—The Guildhall stands at the foot of King Street, Cheapside; superseded a previous hall in Aldermanbury; was built in 1411; suffered much injury from the great fire; retains little of the original structure except the packing of the walls, two mutilated windows, and a crypt; has a front of 1789, designed by George Dance; contains the principal public offices of the City Corporation; and includes a great hall 153 feet long, 50 wide, and 55 high, used by the citizens at elections and for public meetings, and used also for the lord mayor's banquet at his accession to office. To the N of the great hall is the new Common Council Chamber, erected from the plans of Sir Horace Jones in 1885. The corporation offices contain numerous portraits, memorials, and busts; the Free Library, a splendid building opened in 1872-73, entered through a passage in the porch, contains many rare books relating to the city's history. The great hall contains the giant figures called Gog and Magog, statues of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and Charles I., and monuments to the Earl of Chatham, William Pitt, Lord Nelson, and the Duke of Wellington. The Museum, beneath the library, contains a large number of interesting curiosities, chiefly relating to the history of London. The Corporation Art Gallery, on the right of the entrance to the Guildhall, opened in 1886, contains a collection of paintings of but moderate value and interest. Splendid loan collections, however, are occasionally exhibited here. The Guildhall was the scene of the advocacy of Richard III.'s claims to the throne, of the trial of Anne Askew on a charge of heresy, and of the impeachment of the Earl of Surrey, Lady Jane Grey, and the Jesuit Garnet for treason; and it was the place of the great dinner in 1814 to the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, when plate was used to the estimated value of £200,000. The Lord Mayor's banquet is annually held here on 9 Nov., and it is the scene from time to time of magnificent banquets and entertainments to royal and distinguished personages on behalf of the corporation.

Greenwich Hospital. See GREENWICH.

Horse Guards.—This building, which formerly contained the offices of the commander-in-chief of the army, was erected in 1753 on the site of an old Tilt Yard at a cost of above £30,000. It was originally a guardhouse for Whitehall Palace, from which fact it obtained its name. It consists of a centre surmounted by a clock tower, and two pavilion wings. The military guard on duty is provided alternately by the Life Guards and the Horse Guards Blue, and two mounted troopers are posted here as sentinels from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The changing of the guard, which takes place at 11 a.m., is one of the sights of London. A passage, open to foot passengers, leads through the Horse Guards across the parade ground into St James's Park. There is also a carriage way, but this is reserved for the use of Royalty and a select list of privileged persons.

Imperial Institute.—The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, which stands facing the new Imperial Institute Road in South Kensington, is a huge edifice in the Renaissance style of architecture, with a frontage 600 feet in length, surmounted by a large central tower called the Queen's Tower, 280 feet in height, and having smaller towers, each 176 feet high at the corners. The central tower contains a splendid peal of bells, the gift of an Australian lady, which are excelled in London only by those of St Paul's. The foundation stone of the building was laid by the Queen in 1887, the year of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and

the Institute was opened by Her Majesty in May, 1893. It is constructed chiefly of Portland stone and red brick, and it contains a Great Reception Hall, a large number of conference rooms, offices, laboratories, refreshment and smoking rooms, and exhibition rooms. It is designed according to the charter of incorporation granted by Her Majesty in 1888, to be "a central source of information upon all matters relating to the national and industrial resources, the trades and handicrafts, and the commerce of every part of the empire."

India Office. See FOREIGN OFFICE.

Lambeth Palace. See LAMBETH.

London County Council Chamber.—This is formed at present at the offices formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Board of Works at Spring Gardens. The chamber used by the old board was enlarged, on the formation of the new body, at a cost of £10,000. It includes seats for the members, a public gallery capable of accommodating 150 persons, and it has two committee rooms adjacent.

Mansion House.—The Mansion House stands at the E end of the Poultry, on the site of the ancient Stocks Market, near the ancient course of the Wallbrook rivulet; rests on an artificial foundation of piles, rendered necessary by the saturation of the ground with springs; was erected in 1789-53, after designs by George Dance, at a cost of £71,000; consists of Portland stone; has a tetrastyle Corinthian portico, with symbolic sculptures on the pediment; is the official residence of the lord mayor, the locality of the city police court, and the place of many city banquets and balls; and contains a state-room, called the Egyptian Hall, from the style of its architecture, designed by the Earl of Burlington, and capable of accommodating 400 persons at dinner. The City Police Court is held in one of the rooms of the Mansion House, and here the lord mayor or one of the aldermen sits daily.

Mint, The.—The old Mint stood within the Tower, near the Lions' Gate. The present Mint stands on Tower Hill; occupies the site of an ancient Cistercian monastery called the Abbey of St Mary of the Graces; was preceded on that site by the Victualling Office for the Navy; was erected in 1811 after designs by Mr Johnson, with superintendence by Sir Robert Smirke for the ornamental parts and for the entrances; was extensively enlarged in 1881-82; is a three-storey edifice of centre and wings, adorned with columns and pilasters, and contains some of the most beautiful automatic machinery in the world.

Monument, The.—The Monument commemorative of the great fire stands on Fish Street Hill, 202 feet distant from the house in which the fire originated, and not far from London Bridge; was constructed in 1671-77 after a design by Wren, at a cost of £13,700; comprises a pedestal 28 feet square and 40 high, a Doric column 15 feet in diameter, and a surmounting gilded blazing urn 42 feet high; has a total height of 202 feet; is hollow, and contains a staircase of 345 steps; has sculptured figures on the pedestal carved by C. G. Cibber, and emblematic of the ruin and restoration of the city—and four dragons at the four angles carved by Pierce; and had formerly an inscription attributing the fire to the treachery and malice of the Popish faction—an inscription not originally on it, but added in 1681, obliterated in the time of James II., re-cut in the time of William III., and finally erased in 1831. Six persons from 1750 till 1842 threw themselves from the top of the monument, and to prevent any more such suicides a disfiguring cage-like balcony was formed on the summit.

Parks and Open Spaces.—Upon the whole London is very inadequately supplied with open spaces and public gardens. The actual area of those which exist is considerable, but a glance at the map will show that they are not well distributed, while there are huge districts of a densely-populated character the inhabitants of which are a very long way from any breathing space. It is a matter for lasting regret that the great increase in the extent of London which has taken place during the 19th century has not been accompanied by any adequate provision for open spaces. During recent years public attention has been repeatedly called to this want, and many things have been done to mitigate the evil. Many of the disused intramural churchyards have been laid out as gardens and fitted with seats, drinking-fountains, and shelters, while in the suburbs fresh breathing spaces are being con-

stantly secured. Commencing with the parks of the metropolis the first in interest and importance is *Hyde Park*—the great resort of Royalty, aristocracy, wealth, and fashion. It has an area of 390 acres, and to the W, separated by a small fence and hawa, are *Kensington Gardens*, with an area of 210 acres more, the two places together forming an open space nearly a mile and a half in length by three-quarters of a mile in width. The park is crossed everywhere by foot-paths; is beautifully planted with flowers; contains a large piece of ornamental water called the Serpentine, a carriage-drive of about two and a half miles, and the famous track reserved for equestrians known as Rotten Row. The favourite time for carriages is from 5 to 7 p.m., and for equestrians from 12 till 2, and again later in the afternoon. The finest display of dress and fashion, however, is at the "Church Parade" between morning service and luncheon on Sundays. Carriages are not admitted in Kensington Gardens, but there are plenty of footpaths, a fine collection of shrubs and rhododendrons, many pleasant expanses of turf, some beautiful flower-beds, and a grand collection of trees. The Round Pond in winter is a favourite resort of skaters. The ALBERT MEMORIAL is noticed under that heading. The Marble Arch at the NE angle of Hyde Park is a triumphal arch in the style of the Arch of Constantine, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance of Buckingham Palace at a cost of £80,000, and removed to the park in 1850-51. The gateway at Hyde Park Corner was built in 1828 from designs by Decimus Burton. *The Green Park*, about 60 acres in extent, lies on the S side of Piccadilly, and is nearly triangular in shape, the NW corner being just opposite the SE corner of Hyde Park. The Queen's Walk runs along the eastern border, and Constitution Hill is on the SW side. The Triumphal Arch at the NW corner of the Green Park has been set back during recent years, greatly to the relief of the traffic. It was formerly surmounted by a colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, but this has been removed to Aldershot, and a fine new bronze equestrian statue of the Duke, by Boehm, has been erected in the centre of the enclosure, facing Apsley House. *St James's Park* joins the SE corner of the Green Park, has an area of about 90 acres; contains some beautiful clumps of trees, and an expanse of shallow water—the home of waterfowl in the summer and a safe skating-ground in winter, which is crossed by a light iron suspension bridge. *Regent's Park*, the largest of the metropolitan parks, is nearly three miles round, and has an area of 472 acres, but a good deal of the space enclosed is occupied by the grounds of the Zoological and Botanical Societies and the Baptist College. Around it is a carriage-drive two miles in circuit known as the Outer Circle, and in the centre of the park there is another circular road known as the Inner Circle. The eastern part of the park is crossed by a fine road known as the Broad Walk, and there is a beautiful lake in the western portion having three divisions crossed by suspension bridges. *Battersea Park* is on the Surrey side of the river, in the SW district, and though one of the youngest is also one of the prettiest parks of London. Originally a marsh, it was arranged on its present plan in 1852-58 at a cost of over £300,000. It has an area of 185 acres, contains a fine sheet of water, a prepared ride, some excellent drives, and a beautiful sub-tropical garden 4 acres in extent, while a fine terrace walk faces the river. *Victoria Park*, in the NE of London, was laid out in 1841 at a cost of about £130,000. It contains about 290 acres; contains some very beautiful flower-beds, three sheets of ornamental water, two gymnasiums, and some fields devoted to cricket. There is a beautiful drinking-fountain in the centre which was erected by the Baroness Burdett Coutts. *Finsbury Park*, which lies between Stoke Newington and Hornsey, was opened in 1869. It has an area of about 115 acres, is carefully laid out, and is intersected by the New River. Other open spaces on the outskirts of the great city are to be found in Dulwich Park, Peckham Rye, Brockwell Park in the S; Chisold Park, Waterlow Park, Highgate Woods, Hampstead Heath in the N, and Hackney Marshes and West Ham Park in the E. Other places a little further out, such as Richmond and Bushey Parks, Wimbledon Common, Blackheath, Epping Forest, &c., will be found noticed in other parts of this work.

Parliament, Houses of.—These were built in 1840-47 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, and form a splendid

pile of buildings in the richest Late Gothic (Tudor or Perpendicular) style. They cover a site of nearly 8 acres, are 900 feet in length by 300 in width, and have cost in all about £3,000,000. The stone used for the exterior is magnesian limestone from Yorkshire, a most unhappy selection, inasmuch as it began to crumble before the building was finished, and the decay has continued ever since. The river terrace is of Aberdeen granite, Caen stone being used for the interior. The buildings have four principal fronts, the finest being that along the river, where there is a terrace 940 feet long by 33 wide. They contain eleven open quadrangular courts, eleven hundred apartments, and one hundred staircases. The Clock or St Stephen's Tower, at the N end, next Westminster Bridge, is 318 feet high; the Central Tower, which is used as the main air-shaft for ventilating the Houses, is 261 feet high; and the great Victoria Tower, at the SW angle, the largest of the three, through which the Queen enters when she opens or prorogues Parliament, is 75 feet square and 331 high. It is surmounted by a wrought-iron flagstaff 2 feet in diameter at the base, tapering to 9 inches at the summit, and 120 feet high. The large clock in the Clock Tower is perhaps the best-known clock in London, and it is certainly one of the best timekeepers. It was made by Dent of the Strand from the designs of E. Beckett-Denison, Q.C., has four faces, each 22½ feet in diameter, and is illuminated at night. The great bell of the Clock Tower upon which the hours are struck is one of the largest in use, weighing 13 tons. It is popularly known as "Big Ben," after Sir Benjamin Hall, Chief Commissioner of Works at the time of its erection, and it has a deep tone which can be heard at night in calm weather over a large part of London. The quarters are chimed on eight smaller bells. Among the chief rooms in the interior are the House of Peers, the House of Commons, the Central Hall, the Queen's Robing-Room, the Royal or Victoria Gallery, the Prince's Chamber, and St Stephen's Hall. The first of these, the House of Peers, is a sumptuously-decorated oblong chamber 90 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and 45 in height. The walls and ceiling are decorated with heraldic and other emblems, and in recesses at the upper and lower ends of the room are six large frescoes. Twelve painted windows contain portraits of all the kings and queens of England since the Conquest, and at night the house is lighted from the outside through these windows. At the south end of the hall is the Throne of the Queen, smaller thrones being on the right and left for the Prince of Wales and the Royal Consort. The Woolsack of the Lord Chancellor stands in front of the Throne, almost in the centre of the house. The House of Commons, which is fitted up in a much simpler fashion, is a handsome apartment 70 feet in length, 45 in width, and 41 high. It provides seats for only 476 members out of the 670 who are elected, and hence is at times very inconveniently crowded. It has twelve painted windows adorned with the armorial bearings of the Parliamentary boroughs existing at the date of the erection of the House. The Speaker's Chair is at the N end, and in front of it is the table at which the clerks sit, and on which the mace is laid when the House is sitting. The Reporters' Gallery is above the Speaker's Chair, and above this, screened by lattice work, is the Ladies' Gallery. At the other end of the chamber is the Peers' Gallery, and close to it the Strangers' Gallery. The House is lighted by the electric light. The great Central Hall in the middle of the building is a richly-decorated chamber, octagonal in shape, 60 feet in diameter and 75 high. It has a vaulted stone roof ornamented with Venetian mosaic, mosaic pictures above the doorway, numerous statues of English sovereigns and their consorts, and statues of Lord John Russell and Lord Idlesleigh. The Queen's Robing-Room is a handsome chamber 45 feet in length, richly decorated with fresco paintings by Dyce representing the virtues of chivalry, the subjects being taken from the Arthurian legends. The Royal or Victoria Gallery, through which the Queen proceeds in solemn procession to the House of Peers, is 110 feet long; has two large frescoes in water-glass by MacIise, the subjects being the death of Nelson and the meeting of Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo; a pavement of fine mosaic work and a ceiling panelled and richly gilt. The Prince's Chamber, between the Royal Gallery and the House of Peers, is a room artistically decorated with dark wood

in the Mediæval style. It contains a marble group by Gibson of Queen Victoria on the Throne, supported by figures representing Mercy and Justice, and has painted windows showing the national emblems of the rose, shamrock, and thistle. St Stephen's Hall occupies the site of the old St Stephen's Chapel, founded in 1330, and long used for meetings of the Commons. It is 75 feet long, 35 broad, and 55 high, and it contains numerous marble statues of English sovereigns and statesmen.

People's Palace.—This large and beautiful building in the Mile End Road, E., designed for the recreation and advancement of the artisan population of the East End, owes its existence in part to the "Palace of Delight" described in Mr. Walter Besant's novel, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." The nucleus of the sum required for its erection was found in a bequest of £12,350 by Mr Barber Beaumont, which has been largely supplemented by voluntary subscriptions, including £60,000 from the Drapers' Company. The scheme includes the provision of a great central hall for meetings, entertainments, concerts, &c., a large library, swimming baths, technical trade and science schools, gymnasia, billiard and refreshment rooms, &c. Most of these are provided, and the Palace has had already over 2½ millions of visitors and 80,000 students. The great Queen's Hall, opened by Queen Victoria in 1887, will accommodate 2500 people, and is fitted with a splendid organ, the gift of Mr Dyer Edwards.

Polytechnic Institution.—Formerly a popular place of amusement, but since 1882 a Young Men's Christian Institute, providing in addition to recreation, technical and scientific classes in connection with various trades and manufactures. It stands between Cavendish Square and Regent Street, W.

Prisons.—Among the principal prisons of the metropolis are Brixton Prison, the first in which a treadmill was introduced, now used as a military prison; Holloway Gaol, situated near the Metropolitan Cattle Market, erected at a cost of £100,000, and covering 10 acres; Pentonville Prison, known as the model prison, in Caledonian Road, also near the Cattle Market, a large building containing 1000 cells; Newgate, a grim granite building, erected in 1782 between the Old Bailey and Newgate Street, now used only for the reception of prisoners waiting trial at the Central Criminal Court; and Wormwood Scrubs, a large building built entirely by convict labour, and including all the latest improvements for buildings of this character. Wandsworth prison serves for the Surrey side of London. The Compter, Fleet, Whitecross Street, Marshalsea, King's Bench, Millbank, and other London prisons have disappeared.

Queen's Hall.—This fine building in Langham Place was opened in 1893, and is one of the latest additions to the public halls of London. Its front, in the French Renaissance style, is of Portland stone, and it occupies an area of 21,000 square feet, having seventeen entrances and exits. It possesses a fine organ and a large orchestra, and it can accommodate about 2500 persons. There is a smaller hall seated for 500 in the building, and the whole is lighted with the electric light.

Royal Exchange.—The Royal Exchange occupies an area of 51,000 square feet, presents a S front to Cornhill, a W front toward the Poultry, a N front to the Bank of England and Threadneedle Street, measures 298 feet by 175, includes a central quadrangle of 114 feet by 57, and is the third Exchange building on the site. The first was erected by Sir Thomas Gresham and destroyed in the great fire; the second was erected in 1668, after designs by Wren, at a cost of £80,000, and was destroyed by fire in January 1839; and the present was erected under the direction of William Tite at a cost of £180,000, and opened in October 1844 by Queen Victoria. The exterior, contrary to the strongly expressed wishes of the architect, has been much disposed in shops, yet, in spite of that disfigurement, makes a most imposing appearance. The W front has an octostyle Corinthian portico, 96 feet wide and 76 high, with a pediment designed by the younger Westmacott, and richly adorned in the tympanum with seventeen emblematic statues. The W gates are of cast iron, bronzed, and 22 feet high and 16 wide, and bear the arms of the twelve great city companies. The E tower has a statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, 14½ feet high, by Behnes, and is surmounted by the old grasshopper vane, 11

feet long. (The grasshopper was the heraldic cognizance of Gresham.) The S side has a row of pilasters and three sets of armorial sculptures, and the N side has statues of Gresham and Middleton. The central quadrangle is surrounded by a colonnade and has a marble statue of Queen Victoria. Lloyd's Rooms, the seat of marine insurance business and the centre of commercial and shipping news, extend over most of the spacious first floor of the building, are approached by stairs at the E end of the Royal Exchange, and have a handsome vestibule, with marble statues of Huskisson and the Prince Consort. The name is in continuance of Lloyd's Coffee-House, one of the ancient City coffee-houses, where alone formerly merchants could meet. Lloyd's Coffee-House has long since disappeared. It was the centre for all shipping business, and was situated off Corahill.

St John's Gate.—This ancient structure, which stands in St John's Lane, Clerkenwell, is one of the most interesting of the few remaining relics of old London. It is all that remains of a great priory of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, founded in 1100. The priory was destroyed by the insurgents under Wat Tyler in 1382, and it was partly rebuilt between 1502-20, the gate now standing being completed in 1504. The rooms above the gate were once occupied by Cave, the founder of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to which Dr Johnson contributed, and they witnessed Garrick's first essay as an actor in London, Johnson and Cave forming the audience. They are now occupied by the St John's Ambulance Association. A memorial here of the Duke of Clarence, the first sub-prior of the modern (ambulance) Order of St John, was unveiled in 1893 by the Grand Prior the Prince of Wales.

Somerset House.—This fine building, which stands between the Strand and the Victoria Embankment, was erected in 1776-86, from the designs of Sir William Chambers. It is in the Italian style, with capitals of various Grecian orders copied from original antiques, and it encloses a quadrangle 319 feet in length by 224 in width, in which is a bronze group by Bacon representing George III. leaning on the British Lion and with Father Thames at his feet. The principal facade towards the Thames is 780 feet in length, and rises on a terrace 50 feet broad and 50 high. The two wings of the building were erected during the present century, the eastern, containing King's College, from the designs of Smirke in 1828; the western, from the designs of Pene- thorne in 1854-56. The total cost of the building is estimated at about £500,000. There are sixteen storeys throughout the building, which afford a large amount of accommodation, and the whole building is said to contain 3600 windows. The public offices here include the Exchequer and Audit Office, the Inland Revenue Office, the Prerogative Office where wills are kept, the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and some minor Government offices.

Statues.—So far as number is concerned, London is fairly well provided with statues commemorative of public events and of eminent men, but very few possess any artistic merit, and most of them are so smoke-begrimed, weather-stained, and dirty, as to be altogether the reverse of ornamental. To furnish a complete list would require more space than we can afford, but the following are among the more important:—The colossal bronze figure, by Westmacott, cast from the metal of 12 French guns captured in war, which stands in Hyde Park near Hyde Park Corner, and which is known as the statue of Achilles. It was erected in 1822 in honour of the Duke of Wellington, and is a copy of one of the Dioscuri on the Monte Cavallo at Rome. The statue of Lord Beaconsfield, in Parliament Square, is of bronze, by Raggi, represents the Earl wearing the robes of the Garter, and was unveiled in 1883. Bronze statues of Isambard Brunel, Robert Burns, Sir Bartle Frere, W. E. Forster, John Stuart Mill, General Outram, Robert Raikes, and William Tyndall, are in the gardens along the Victoria Embankment, where there is also a memorial fountain, with a bronze medallion of Henry Fawcett, M.P. A statue of Thomas Carlyle, by Boehm, stands on the Chelsea Embankment. The equestrian statue of Charles I., at Charing Cross, has a curious history. The work of a French sculptor named Le Sueur, it was cast in 1663, but had not been erected when the Civil War broke out. The Parliament ordered it to be destroyed, and it was

sold to a brazier named John Rivet for the purpose of being melted down. Rivet hid the statue, but offered for sale a large number of small articles in bronze which he said were made from it. After the Restoration he produced the statue, and it was erected in 1674 on the spot where it now stands. The plinth was renewed in 1856. Not far distant, between the fountains in Trafalgar Square, is a statue to Major-General Charles George Gordon, K.C.B., "killed at Khartoum, 26 Jan., 1885;" the work of Hamo Thorneycroft: it was unveiled in 1888. The Guards Memorial, by Bell, standing in Waterloo Place, is a group of statutory commemorative of the 2162 officers and soldiers belonging to the regiments of Guards who fell in the Crimean war. On a pedestal of granite stands a figure of Victory, with laurel wreaths; on the Pall Mall front, at the base, are three figures of Guardsmen; at the back a trophy of guns captured at Sebastopol; on the sides are carved the names "Alma," "Inkerman," and "Sebastopol." In Waterloo Place also we find among other memorials a statue of Lord Lawrence, the governor of the Punjab during the Mutiny, afterwards Viceroy of India (1864-69), and chairman of the first School Board of London. Here is also a fine equestrian statue, by Boehm, of Lord Napier of Magdala, which was unveiled by the Prince of Wales in 1891. Nelson's Monument in Trafalgar Square, designed by Railton, is a granite column 177 feet high, enlarged from one of the Corinthian columns of the Temple of Mars the Avenger at Rome. It is surmounted by a statue of Nelson, by Bailey, 17 feet in height. The pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze, cast with the metal of captured French cannon, representing scenes from the battles of the Nile, St Vincent, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. Four colossal lions in bronze, modelled by Sir Edwin Landseer, crouch upon pedestals running out from the column in the form of a cross. Bronze statues of Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel stand in Parliament Square, and the latter statesman has also a statue at the entrance to Cheapside, opposite Paternoster Row. What is generally thought to be the best of our outdoor statues—that of Lord Herbert of Lea, outside the War Office in Pall Mall—is by Foley, the sculptor of the seated statue of Prince Albert in the Albert Memorial. The latter is a fine work, but, having been gilded all over, cannot now be seen properly. The Poets' Fountain, which stands at the junction of Hamilton Place and Park Lane, W., is a beautiful work by Thorneycroft, dedicated to "the fathers of English poetry," and the gift of Mrs Brown, 1875. It displays figures representing Tragedy, Comedy, Poetry, and Fame, and statues of Shakespeare, Chaucer, and Milton. Of the Prince Consort there is an equestrian statue in Holborn Circus of very little merit, a statue on the staircase leading to Lloyd's Rooms, Royal Exchange, and the Albert Memorial already noticed. A spirited equestrian statue in bronze of Richard Cœur de Lion, by Marochetti, which originally stood in front of the Exhibition of 1851, now stands in Old Palace Yard between the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. The Temple Bar Memorial stands on the site of the old Temple Bar, has statues of the Queen and Prince of Wales, busts of Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and of Lord Mayor Truscott, in whose year of office the memorial was erected. It cost £10,636, serves to block one of the busiest thoroughfares of London, and is surmounted by an heraldic dragon or griffin, by C. B. Birch, A.R.A., supposed not without reason to be the ugliest thing ever achieved by a sculptor for a public monument. Of Her Majesty Queen Victoria there is another statue in the Royal Exchange; one of white marble and of heroic proportions in the Broad Walk, Kensington Gardens, executed by Princess Louise; one of marble, by Boehm, in the vestibule of the University of London, Burlington House; and one, unveiled in 1889 in the examination hall of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons on the Thames Embankment. Of the Duke of Wellington there is an equestrian statue on the paved space known as the "heart of the city," in front of the Royal Exchange. The old colossal bronze equestrian statue of the Duke, which afforded so much fun to the readers of the early numbers of *Punch*, and which was for so long one of the most conspicuous objects in London, formerly stood upon the arch at the top of Constitution Hill. It now dominates the South Camp at Aldershot, standing on the summit of the hill above the garrison church, and its fine proportions are well seen

now that it has a more fitting base than that afforded by the small arch which it used to seem on the point of crushing down. But at once the finest statue of the "Iron Duke," and the finest piece of memorial statuary in London (if not, indeed, the finest modern work of the kind anywhere), is the superb Wellington Monument by Alfred G. Stevens in St Paul's Cathedral in marble and bronze. Stevens worked on this from 1817 to 1875, and may be said truly to have put his life into it. An equestrian group in bronze ought to surmount it, but though the Cathedral authorities moved the monument from its original most absurd position into the nave in 1894, they still refuse, from some ecclesiastical scruple, it is believed, to complete it by placing the horse in its proper place. The outline of the design is therefore truncated and seriously damaged. But even as it is, it approaches, as far as the work of a modern artist may, to the splendours of Michelangelo. The Westminster Column, which faces the west front of the abbey, is a column of granite about 30 feet high, surmounted by a figure of St George slaying the Dragon. It has small statues of Edward the Confessor, Henry III., Elizabeth, and Victoria, with four lions at the base. It was designed by Sir Gilbert G. Scott, and erected in memory of Lord Raglan and other Westminister scholars who fell in the Crimean and Indian wars.

Tower of London.—The Tower stands on a gentle eminence contiguous to the Thames, outside the line of the city walls, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of St Paul's. It is not one building, but a group of buildings, with some open spaces surrounded by a fortification wall, and occupies an area of about 12 acres. It was described by Stowe as "a citadel to defend or command the city, a royal palace for assemblies or treaties, a prison of state for the most dangerous offenders, the only place of coinage for all England at this time, the armoury for warlike provisions, the treasury of the ornaments and jewels of the Crown, and the general conservator of most of the records of the King's Courts of Justice at Westminster." The oldest extant portions of it are of the time of William the Conqueror, and other portions are of various dates, and the latest portions are quite recent. Tradition, followed by the poets Gray and Shakespeare, assigns its origin to Julius Cæsar, but fair criticism can allow no original of it to have been probable before at least the later period of the Roman possession, and authentic record makes no mention of anything of it for many centuries after the time of Cæsar. A deep, broad ditch long encompassed the completed citadel; became eventually noisome and pestiferous, resembling more a sewer than a moat; and in 1843 was drained and converted into pleasure ground, adorned with trees, and traversed by walks. The encincturing walls form a pentagon, with the longest side parallel to the Thames, and the two shortest sides meeting in a point toward the N; and they have been so often repaired with brick that a question might be raised whether any portions of them, except the turrets, ever were of stone. Four gates formerly afforded the only access: the Lion's Gate, on the W side, still the principal entrance, and named from its vicinity to the site of the royal menagerie mentioned below; the Iron Gate, a great and strong one, opened only on signal occasions; the Water Gate, used for business communication for boats and small vessels; and the Traitors' Gate, a small postern with a drawbridge fronting the Thames, and used for receiving state criminals brought to the fortress by water. The detached towers in the interior are the Lion Tower, named from the same circumstance as the Lion's Gate; the Middle Tower, named from its position on the side toward the Thames; the Bell Tower, said to have been the prison of Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and of the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen Elizabeth; the Bloody Tower, named from a tradition that here the young sons of Edward IV. were murdered by order of Richard III., and pronounced by the Duke of Wellington the strongest fortress within the citadel; the Beauchamp Tower, on the W side, named from having been the prison of Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in 1397—more remarkable for having been the prison of Anne Boleyn—and so thoroughly restored in 1853 as to present a modern appearance; the Develin Tower; the Bowyer Tower, on the N side, containing a dungeon where tradition asserts the Duke of Clarence to have been drowned in a butt of Malmsey; the Brick Tower, on the NE side, said to have been the prison of Lady Jane Grey; the Martin

Tower, near the Jewel House; the Salt Tower, on the E side, noted for a curious astronomical drawing made in 1561 by Hugh Draper, who was then a prisoner here under the charge of sorcery; and the Keep or White Tower, in the centre, 116 feet long and 96 wide, the oldest structure within the fortress, and containing St John's Chapel, a splendid specimen of Norman architecture, long used as a deposit for records. The residence of the governor stands between the Bell Tower and the Bloody Tower, is a structure of the time of Henry VIII., and contains the room in which Guy Fawkes and his accomplices were examined. The Horse Armoury stands along the S side of the White Tower, was built in 1826, is a gallery 150 feet long and 33 wide, and contains a rich and well-arranged collection of armour, in the various styles from the 13th till the 17th century. Queen Elizabeth's Armoury is within the White Tower, but is approached by a narrow staircase from the Horse Armoury; has walls 14 feet thick; was cased with wood a few years ago in the Norman style; includes a small dark cell, said to have been the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh; was once a deposit of curiosities called the Spanish collection; and is still a museum of military and other antiquities. The Jewel House stands on the NE, and contains, within a glazed iron cage in the centre of a well-lighted room, St Edward's crown, Queen Victoria's crown, the Queen Consort's crown, the Queen's diadem, the Prince of Wales' coronet, St Edward's staff, three sceptres, two orbs, three swords of state, the coronation bracelets, a model of the Koh-i-Noor, which is not one of the Crown jewels, but the private property of the Queen, the royal spurs, the ampulla, the coronation spoon, the state salt cellar, the royal baptismal font, and the silver wine fountain. The church of the Tower liberties, or Church of St Peter ad Vincula, stands in the NW, on the site of two previous ones, the latter of which was erected by Edward I., and it contains the remains of Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, and a number of other distinguished persons who were executed in the Tower. The Waterloo Barracks stand across the N side; were founded in 1845 by the Duke of Wellington; and are an extensive structure, in a questionable style of architecture, serving as barracks and armoury, loop-holed, and capable of defence. An armoury or grand storehouse, 345 feet long, and built by William III., occupied the site of the Waterloo Barracks, and with 280,000 stand of arms was wholly destroyed by fire in 1841. A statue of the Duke of Wellington, and some remarkable cannons and mortars, are on the parade. The Royal Menagerie, adjacent to the Lion Tower, was one of the great curiosities of London from the time of Henry III. till that of William IV.; contained lions, which were named after the reigning kings; and was dissolved in 1834, when the few animals which remained in it were removed to the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park.

Tower Subway.—This is a narrow tunnel having one entrance on Tower Hill, and passing under the Thames to Vine Street. It consists of an iron tube 7 feet in diameter, and is reached by a staircase of ninety steps. It was designed originally for a small omnibus to be drawn backwards and forwards by a wire rope, but the plan proved impracticable, and it is now used only by foot passengers, who pay a toll of a halfpenny.

Trinity House.—This is the office of the Trinity Board, which has control of the pilotage, the superintendence and erection of buoys, lighthouses, &c.; is a plain unpretending building of the Ionic order, erected by Wyatt in 1793, and ornamented with the arms of the Trinity Corporation, medallions of George III. and Queen Charlotte, and naval emblems. It contains some interesting busts of naval celebrities, including Admirals St Vincent, Howe, Duncan, and Nelson; some valuable pictures, including one with portraits of several of the Elder Brethren, by Gainsborough; and a model chamber, containing a collection of models, and designs of lighthouses and lifeboats.

Westminster Hall.—This noble hall, one of the most ancient and interesting memorials of old London, is now the public entrance to the Houses of Parliament. It was begun by William Rufus, son of the Conqueror, in 1097; continued and extended by Henry III. and Edward I.; and was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1291. Edward II. afterwards began to rebuild it, and in 1397-98 Richard II. caused it to be remodelled and enlarged, the clerk of the works being

Geoffrey Chaucer the poet. It was restored in 1802, and it has been improved and altered several times since. It is one of the largest halls in the world which has a wooden ceiling unsupported by columns, and its timber roof, with its hammer beams, is considered a masterpiece of skill and beauty. Most of the old wood is chestnut, but in the repairs effected in 1820 oaken beams were introduced, the wood being taken from some old ships of war. Some of the memories of this famous building have been referred to in the historical part of this article.

Zoological Gardens.—These are situated in Regent's Park, being bounded on the N by the Regent's Canal, and intersected by the Outer Circle, the two portions communicating with each other by a tunnel. There are several entrances, the chief one being in the Outer Circle. The houses of the larger animals—the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus—as well as of the cassowaries and parrots, are in the northern portion. The southern and larger portion contains the dens of the larger carivora, the new lion house, the new monkey house, the aquarium, the bear pit, the seal ponds, numerous aviaries, &c. The collection includes about 1300 birds, 700 quadrupeds, and 300 reptiles. The gardens are a fashionable promenade on fine Sunday afternoons in the London season, but only members of the Zoological Society and their friends are admitted. On other days the price of admission is one shilling, except on Mondays, when it is sixpence. The gardens usually have from 600,000 to 700,000 visitors during the year.

Theatres and Places of Amusement.—There are in London upwards of sixty theatres and about 500 concert rooms and music halls. Their number, however, is constantly changing, new ones being yearly erected, while old ones disappear from time to time, being unable to maintain their position in face of the fierce competition which exists. Among the chief theatres at present in existence are the Adelphi, 411 Strand, chiefly devoted to melodramas and farces; the Avenue, Northumberland Avenue, operettas, &c.; the Britannia, High Street, Hoxton, a large building holding upwards of 3000 persons, chiefly patronised by the working classes, and devoted to melodrama; the Comedy, Pantion Street, Haymarket, comic operas, &c.; the Court, Sloane Square, Chelsea, comedies, farces, &c.; the Criterion, Piccadilly, comedies, farces, &c.; Drury Lane, between Drury Lane and Brydges Street, near Covent Garden, Shakespeare's plays, comedies, spectacular plays, pantomime, &c.; the Elephant and Castle, New Kent Road, popular performances, chiefly patronised by the working classes; the Gaiety, Strand, comedies, operettas, farces, &c.; the Garrick, Charing Cross Road, comedies and dramas; the Globe, Newcastle Street, Strand, comedies, operettas, &c.; the Grand, High Street, Islington, a place of popular entertainment, devoted to comedy, melodrama, operetta, pantomime, &c.; the Haymarket, Haymarket, English comedy; the Lyceum, Wellington Street, Strand, Shakespearean plays, tragedies, comedies, &c.; the Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue, comedy, operas, &c.; the Marylebone, Church Street, Paddington, melodramas and farces; the Novelty, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, popular pieces, pantomime, &c.; New Saddle's Wells, Rosebery Avenue; the Olympia, Wych Street, Strand, comedies, farces, extravaganzas, &c.; the Opera Comique, Strand, operettas, &c.; the Pavilion, Whitechapel Road, largely patronised by the working classes, a very large building, accommodating nearly 4000 persons, and devoted to nautical dramas, melodramas, farces, pantomime, &c.; the Princess's, 150 Oxford Street, between Oxford Circus and Tottenham Court Road, comedies, operettas, &c.; the Prince of Wales's, Coventry Street, Haymarket, comedies, operettas, &c.; the Royalty, Dean Street, Soho, burlesques, farces, opera-bouffes, &c.; St James's, King Street, St James's Square, comedies, &c.; the Savoy, Beaufort Buildings, Strand and Thames Embankment, English comic operas, operettas, &c.; the Shaftesbury, Shaftesbury Avenue, comedies, &c.; the National Standard, 204 Shoreditch, High Street, a large building devoted to melodrama, comedies, pantomime, &c.; the Strand, Strand, near Somerset House, comedies, opera-bouffes, burlesques, &c.; the Surrey, 124 Blackfriars Road, melodramas and farces, chiefly patronised by the working classes; Terry's, 105 Strand, comedies, domestic dramas, &c.; Toole's, King William Street, Charing Cross, burlesques, &c.; Trafalgar Square, St Martin's Lane, and the Vaudeville, 404 Strand.

Other theatres are Covent Garden Opera House and the Imperial Theatre, which forms part of the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. There is also a theatre and opera house in the Crystal Palace.

The music halls of London, which enjoy a popularity equal to or even greater than that enjoyed by the theatres, are prevented by the Acts of Parliament which regulate public entertainments, from giving anything which can be called a stage play, and they are therefore chiefly devoted to exhibitions of singing, instrumental music, dancing, conjuring, acrobatic feats, &c. Owing partly to a great improvement in public taste, and partly to the stringent regulation of the London County Council, the tone of the entertainment provided has been greatly raised during recent years, and all are conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. Among the more prominent are the Alhambra in Leicester Square, remarkable for its elaborate ballets; the Empire, also in Leicester Square; the Tivoli, in the Strand; the London Pavilion, Piccadilly; the Oxford, Oxford Street; the Royal, 242 High Holborn; the Canterbury, 143 Westminster Bridge Road; the Metropolitan, 267 Edgware Road; the Palace, in Cambridge Circus; the Paragon, Mile End Road, E.; the Foresters, Cambridge Road, E.; the Cambridge, 136 Commercial Street, E.; the Royal Albert, Victoria Dock Road, E.; Gattis, Westminster Bridge Road; the South London, 92 London Road, near the Elephant and Castle, the largest concert room in London, seating 5000 persons; and the Victoria, in Waterloo Bridge Road, formerly the Victoria Theatre (or popularly "the Vic."), a music hall conducted on "temperance principles." The chief circuses are Sanger's, formerly called Astley's, in Westminster Bridge Road, and Hengler's, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus. The chief concert rooms are the Albert Hall, South Kensington; the Crystal Palace; St James's Hall, Piccadilly; the Langham Hall, Prince's Hall, and the Victoria Hall. The Egyptian Hall has for many years been a home for high-class conjuring performances, and St James's Hall and the Agricultural Hall for negro minstrelsy. Spectacular entertainments on a large scale are given at Olympia, Addison Road, Kensington; and at Earl's Court, West Kensington; and the chief exhibitions of waxwork are Madame Tussaud's in Marylebone Road, near Baker Street Station, and Louis Tussaud's, Regent Street. It has been computed that the places of entertainment in London are visited nightly by about 325,000 people, or nearly 100,000,000 yearly.

F. Museums, Libraries, Art Exhibitions, &c.—Taking these in the order given in the title of this section, we find among the museums of London open to the public or readily accessible, the following:—

Bethnal Green Branch of the South Kensington Museum.—This stands in Victoria Park Square, Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, on a plot of ground purchased by local subscription for the erection of a museum. The building is a plain structure of red brick, and it was opened to the public by the Prince and Princess of Wales in June, 1872. Its only permanent contents are collections of specimens of food, and of animal and vegetable products, and the Dixon collection of water colours and oil paintings, but loan collections of various kinds are always on view. One of the latest of these was the collection of National Portraits which found room here while waiting for their permanent home at the back of the National Gallery.

British Museum.—This vast collection, which would require many weeks to inspect, and a lifetime to become fully acquainted with, originated in the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who, dying in 1753, directed his trustees to offer his collection of books and curiosities, which had cost him £50,000, to the nation for the sum of £20,000. The offer was accepted, and Montague House, which belonged to the Earl of Halifax, was purchased for their reception. The Cottonian, Harleian, and other collections of books and manuscripts were added, and the museum was opened to the public in 1759. Many libraries and collections of antiquities, coins, natural objects, &c., were subsequently added, and the contents becoming too large for the original edifice a new building was resolved on, which was designed by Sir Thomas Smirke, and completed between 1823 and 1852. The new reading-room was added in 1857, and since 1879 a new gallery for the museum marbles, and a new wing on the SE side, known as the White Wing, have been erected from a

bequest by Mr William White. The buildings forming the British Museum are arranged in a hollow square. The southern or Russell Street front is the principal one, and presents to view an imposing columnar façade of the Ionic order. In the centre is a portico formed of a double range of columns, eight in each range; on each side of this is a smaller range of three columns, and at the east and west angles are projecting wings also surrounded by columns, the columns of the whole front being over forty in number. There are residences for the superior officials on each side, and including these houses this face of the museum is 570 feet in length. The site extends backwards to Montague Place, and is bounded on the east by Montague Street. Some of the adjacent land was secured for future extension in 1894. The inner quadrangle, which measures about 320 feet by 240 is, with the exception of a space of 28 feet all round, occupied by the magnificent reading-room of the museum. This room, which cost about £150,000, was opened in 1857. It has a circular interior crowned with a dome 140 feet in diameter and 106 high, and it affords ample accommodation for 360 readers or writers. Galleries run round the room, which is lined to the edge of the dome with cases containing about 60,000 books, of which 20,000 consist of carefully selected books of reference, to which the readers are permitted free access without the intervention of an official. The collection of books and manuscripts in the library is, with the exception of the National Library of Paris, the largest in the world. The number of printed books is over 1,600,000, and it increases at the rate of about 30,000 volumes per annum. The contents of the British Museum are at present arranged in seven sections, which are as follows:—Printed books, including maps and plans, manuscripts, prints and drawings, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, British and Mediæval antiquities and ethnography, Greek and Roman antiquities and coins and medals. The departments of zoology, botany, geology, and mineralogy, formerly housed in the museum, have been removed to the Natural History Museum in South Kensington.

City Corporation Museum. See under *Guildhall*.

Flaxman Museum.—This, which contains a collection of original models and drawings by Flaxman, the celebrated sculptor, is preserved in University College, Gower Street. It is open to visitors during the summer months.

Geological Museum.—This is a fine building in Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, which was erected in 1850. It contains a superb collection of mineral specimens, marbles, mosaics, statues, columns, plinths, gems, crystals, and fossils. It has also numerous models of mining machinery and appliances, and of the methods of metal fusing, &c., together with a very fine collection of British and foreign glassware, pottery, and porcelain. It is open free from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except on Fridays. In addition to the museum the building contains a lecture theatre, seated for 500, and a library.

India Museum.—This was formerly under the control of the India Office, but in 1880 was transferred to the South Kensington Museum, of which it now forms a section. The entrance is in Exhibition Road, South Kensington. The collection is one of the most interesting in London, and includes original and reduced examples of Hindu, Buddhist, and Megal architecture; models and groups illustrating the trades and industries of India; a beautiful collection of textile fabrics and embroideries; photographs of Indian scenery, costumes, &c.; works in metal, wood, ivory, stone, and lacquer work; arms, armour, jewellery, and bronzes. It is open free daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season.

Natural History Museum.—This occupies a noble building facing Cromwell Road, South Kensington, which was erected from the designs of Mr Alfred Waterhouse, at a cost of £400,000, between 1873-80. The style is the earlier Romanesque, and the whole of the external façades and the interior wall surfaces is covered with terra-cotta bands and dressings, producing a very pleasing effect. It consists of a central structure with wings flanked by towers, the extreme length of the front being 675 feet, and the towers being each 192 feet high. The collections contained in the museum are probably the finest in the world, and are divided into the three departments of botany, geology, and zoology. The staircase of the great hall has a white marble statue of

Darwin by Boehm, on the first floor, and a sitting figure of Sir Joseph Banks by Chantrey, on the second floor. Admission is free, and the museum is open from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. in the summer, and from 10 a.m. till dusk in the winter.

Patent Museum.—This museum, which formerly belonged to the Patent Office, was by an Act passed in 1883 transferred to the South Kensington Museum, and now forms part of the science collection of that institution. It is at present housed in the Exhibition Galleries connected with the South Kensington Museum in Exhibition Road. For those who are interested in mechanics, inventions, and machinery, there are few places more worthy of a visit. Among its treasures are the original hydraulic press of Bramah; the engine of Bell's Comet, the first steamboat to ply on European waters; "Puffing Billy," the first locomotive engine ever constructed; Stephenson's "Rocket," and Hawksworth's "Sans Pareil;" Newcomen's Cornish pumping engine; Watt's first sun-and-planet engine; Bain's chemical telegraph, the first instrument of the kind used in England; and the great clock of Glastonbury Abbey, constructed by one of the monks in 1325, which has been partially repaired, and is still working and keeping time. It contains also a splendid collection of models, chronometers, and scientific instruments. It is open free daily.

Royal College of Surgeons, The. is a fine building which was erected in 1835 from the designs of Mr Barry, on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It includes a lecture theatre, a library, and the museum of anatomy and pathology founded by the celebrated surgeon John Hunter, and generally known as the "Hunterian Museum." It contains one of the largest and best arranged collections in the world of specimens illustrating human and comparative anatomy, of morbid anatomy, and of malformations. The council chamber contains a collection of portraits of celebrated surgeons, Reynolds's painting of John Hunter occupying the place of honour among them.

Scane Museum.—This is an exceedingly diversified collection formed by Sir John Scane (d. 1837), and occupying a house on the N side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is open free on Tuesdays and Thursdays in February, March, and August, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday during the rest of the year. It contains a magnificent Egyptian sarcophagus carved out of one block of translucent Oriental alabaster, which was brought to England by Belzoni; Hogarth's pictures of the "Rake's Progress" and "The Election;" pictures by Reynolds, Watteau, Canaletti, Calcot, and Turner; some antique urns, gems, and cameos, and a fine collection of illuminated manuscripts, books, and drawings.

South Kensington Museum.—This most important and valuable collection is to the ordinary visitor the most interesting of all the museums of the metropolis. It is under the control of the Department of Science and Art of the Committee of Council on Education, and it was established after the close of the Great Exhibition of 1851, some of the surplus receipts being devoted to its foundation. The first buildings constructed in 1855 were chiefly of iron and wood, and were disrespectfully designated the "Brompton boilers," but the construction of more permanent buildings was immediately taken in hand, and in 1865 the iron building was removed and partly re-erected as the Bethnal Green Museum. The present structure is a fine and substantial building of red brick and terra-cotta, having spacious courts and galleries decorated in tasteful style, but as yet unfinished. The present buildings contain:—(1) The Museum of Ornamental or Applied Art, a collection of modern and mediæval works of art about 45,000 in number, with plaster casts or electrolyte reproductions of celebrated ancient and modern works; (2) the National Gallery of British Art or Picture Gallery, a most extensive and valuable collection of paintings, including the collections given or bequeathed by Messrs Sheepshanks, Forster, Parsons, W. Smith, and others, the pictures lent by the Royal Academy which have been purchased by means of the Chantrey Bequest, and the celebrated cartoons of Raffaele; (3) the Art Library, consisting of nearly 200,000 drawings, engravings, and photographs, and some 70,000 volumes of books; (4) the Science and Education Library, with nearly 70,000 volumes; (5) the National Art Training Schools for the teaching of drawing, painting, and modelling; and (6)

the Royal College of Science for the training of teachers. The India Museum and the Patent Museum have been noticed separately. Taken altogether the treasures of the museum comprise one of the finest collections in the world, and the display is frequently enriched by valuable loan collections, which are entrusted by private owners to the care of the Department of Science and Art. The museum is open daily, free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and by the payment of sixpence on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the "students' days." The annual number of visitors to the museum is nearly 1,000,000.

United Service Museum.—This used to stand in Whitehall Yard, and was removed in 1894 to Inigo Jones's Banqueting House, Whitehall (previously used as a royal chapel). It contains a very interesting collection of objects connected with the military and naval professions. There is a great variety of models of ships of all kinds, from canoes to iron-clads, missile weapons from assegais up to the latest magazine rifles, ancient match, wheel, and flintlock guns, machine guns, models of cannon, shot, and shell, armour ancient and modern, trophies taken in the Crimea and in China, a model of Sebastopol, and a large model of the Battle of Waterloo by Captain Siborne, in which 190,000 figures are represented. Admission was formerly obtained by a member's order, but can now be obtained by paying a small fee.

For the Military and Naval Museums see under **WOOLWICH** and **GREENWICH**.

With respect to the libraries of London, the first and most important has already been noticed under **British Museum**. Other libraries are:—*The Allan*, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, situated in the City Road near Wesley's Chapel. It contains a magnificent collection of Bibles, a large number of theological works, many very ancient and interesting, and a small number of modern works. It is readily shown to visitors, but can be used only by subscribers. *The Guildhall Library*, open free daily without introduction, contains two good reading-rooms, the larger being a splendid hall in the Tudor style, and has about 60,000 volumes, the collection being especially rich in works on or connected with London. It is used by between 300,000 and 400,000 persons every year. *The Lambeth Palace Library*, originally established by Archbishop Bancroft in 1610, consists of about 2000 MSS. and 30,000 printed volumes, many being very rare and valuable. It can only be visited by permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be obtained through his chaplain. *The London Institution Library*, in Finsbury Circus, E.C., contains about 80,000 works of reference and a circulating library of about 27,000 volumes. It is open to subscribers only. *The Patent Office Library*, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, was opened to the public in 1855. It contains over 80,000 volumes of printed records of the office and of scientific and technical literature in all languages, and is used by about 700 readers weekly. *The Record Office* is a fireproof edifice in the Tudor style, erected in 1851-66 from designs by Sir J. Pennethorne. It contains 142 rooms, each about 25 feet long, 17 broad, and 15-9 inches high. The shelves are of slate, the passages are paved with brick, and the window frames and ceilings are of iron. A large addition to this building was completed in 1894. It contains an enormous collection of legal records, state papers, &c., including the celebrated Domesday book in two volumes. The Search Rooms, approached from Fetter Lane, are alone open to the public. *Sion College Library*, on the Thames Embankment, is the most important theological library in the metropolis. It contains upwards of 66,000 volumes, all the London clergy of the Church of England being *ex-officio* members, and being permitted to borrow books. Other persons may be admitted to read on the recommendation of a clergyman. *Dr Williams' Library*, on the other hand, which occupies a fine new building in Gordon Square, near the University College, is especially intended for the Nonconformist clergy and persons recommended by them. It contains about 40,000 volumes, chiefly of Puritan theology, and some fine portraits of leading Nonconformists. During recent years many parochial free libraries have been opened having reading-rooms attached, and the movement is rapidly spreading in the metropolis. Among several now established are those of Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Clerkenwell, Fulham, Hampstead, Kensington, Kingsland, Paddington, Rother-

hithe, St Martins-in-the-Fields, St Marylebone, St Pancras, Westminster, and Whitechapel. Of the circulating subscription libraries the more important are:—*Mudie's*, *W. H. Smith & Son's*, *The London Library*, *The Grosvenor Gallery Library*, *Lewis's Medical and Scientific Library*, and *Roland's Foreign Subscription Library*. There are also *Augener's*, *Novello's*, and *Woolhouse's Circulating Music Libraries*.

With respect to the picture galleries of the metropolis, the first in importance is *The National Gallery* in Trafalgar Square. This valuable collection had but a humble origin, seeing that it originated in the purchase by the Government of Mr J. Angerstein's collection for £37,000 in 1824. These pictures were exhibited until 1838 in Mr Angerstein's house in Pall Mall. The present building, erected between 1832-38, stands on the site of the old King's Mews, was designed by Wilkins, and cost originally about £96,000. It is in the Grecian style, has a façade 460 feet in length, and possesses very little architectural merit. It was considerably altered and enlarged in 1869, an extensive addition, including the central octagon, was made in 1876, and five additional rooms, one a gallery 85 feet long, were added in 1887. The small collection of pictures originally purchased was soon increased by numerous and valuable gifts, among the donors being Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Beaumont, the Rev. Holwell Carr, Lord Farnborough, Robert Vernon, Esq., J. M. W. Turner the painter, Jacob Bell, Esq., and Wynn Ellis, Esq. From time to time, also, liberal sums of public money have been expended in the purchase of pictures, perhaps the most remarkable being the expenditure of £70,000 in 1885 for the *Assidei Madonna* of Raffaele, probably the largest sum ever given for a single picture. The pictures in the gallery are arranged in schools, with as close adherence as possible to a chronological order. The twenty-two rooms are arranged as follows:—

1. Tuscan School, 15th and 16th centuries.
2. Siennese School.
3. Tuscan Schools.
4. Early Italian School.
5. Schools of Ferrara and Bologna.
6. Umbrian School, &c. (This room contains the *Assidei Madonna*.)
7. Venetian and Brescian Schools.
8. Paduan and Early Venetian Schools.
9. Schools of Lombardy and Parma.
10. Dutch and Flemish Schools.
11. Early German and Flemish Schools.
12. Dutch and Flemish Schools (including the Peel collection).
13. Later Italian School.
14. French School.
15. Spanish School.
16. Older British School.
17. Older British School.
18. British School.
19. British School.
20. Modern British School.
21. British School of the 19th century.
22. Turner Gallery.

The Central Octagon is devoted to various schools, the East and West Vestibules to the Old British School, and the North Vestibule to fragments of Italian frescoes, &c. The National Gallery now possesses about 1350 pictures, of which about 1100 are exhibited in the gallery and the remainder are lent to provincial collections. It is open free every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 10 a.m., till 7 p.m. in the summer and from 10 till dusk in the winter, Thursdays and Fridays being students' days, when the public are only admitted by payment of sixpence. *The National Portrait Gallery*, which was built in 1890-94 from the plans of Mr Evan Christian, is a noble building and a great addition to the art galleries of London. It stands at the back of the National Gallery, facing into the Charing Cross Road. Next in importance to the National Gallery is the collection of pictures exhibited in the galleries of the South Kensington Museum, which include between 600 and 700 oil paintings and about 1300 water-colour drawings. The collection of water colours contains specimens of the work of nearly all the British masters, and is probably the finest in the world.

Here, too, as we have previously mentioned, are preserved the cartoons which were executed by Raffaele for Pope Leo X. in 1515 and 1516, which rank among this great painter's finest works both in conception and design. After these two great national collections must be ranked the exhibitions of the *Royal Academy of Arts* at Burlington House. The annual exhibition of pictures by living artists commences in May and lasts until the end of July, and is one of the chief features of the London season. There are also winter exhibitions of the works of the old masters which are often of great interest and value. Admission is obtained to either exhibition by payment of a shilling, but there are three galleries above the exhibition rooms which are open daily free from 11 to 4. They contain the diploma pictures presented to the academy by fellows on their election; some valuable specimens of the early masters, the more important being works by Michelangelo, Lionardo da Vinci, and Giorgione, and the Gibson collection of sculptures. The *New Gallery*, in Regent Street, was first opened to the public in 1888. It has some beautifully decorated rooms, and like the Royal Academy has both summer and winter exhibitions of pictures. The *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, founded in 1831, hold their exhibition in their fine galleries in Piccadilly, over the Prince's Hall, which were first opened in 1833. The first exhibition lasts from the second week in March to the end of July, and the second from 1 Dec. to end of Feb. The *Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours*, sometimes called the Old Society, was founded in 1804, and has held annual exhibitions ever since. The rooms are in Pall Mall, East, and two exhibitions are held, the first from April to the end of July, and the second in winter, generally from Dec. to end of Feb. The *Royal Society of British Artists*, first started in 1822 and chartered in 1847, is located in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall. It holds two exhibitions, the first in the spring from 1 April to 1 Aug., and the second in the winter from 1 Dec. to 1 March, about 1700 pictures being annually exhibited. The Dudley Gallery Art Society have two exhibitions annually in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The first, which lasts from Jan. to April, is limited to the members of the society, and the second, from June to Aug., is open to other artists, both exhibitions being of water-colour drawings. The Institute of Painters in Oil Colours hold an annual exhibition, open to the works of all artists, in the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in Piccadilly. It usually commences in Nov. or Dec. and lasts until Feb. The Society of Lady Artists hold a summer exhibition in the drawing-room gallery of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The Gallery of Sacred Art, originally the Doré Gallery, is in New Bond Street. Other exhibitions of paintings and other works of art are:—Agnew's, Old Bond Street; the French Gallery, Pall Mall; the Haover Gallery, New Bond Street; Nineteenth Century Art Society, Conduit Street; the St James' Gallery, King Street; and Tooth's Gallery in the Haymarket. The Art Gallery of the Corporation of London has been noticed under *Guildhall*. The Dulwich Picture Gallery, at Dulwich College, contains about 400 very choice and valuable pictures, chiefly of the old masters, including works by Carlo Dolce, Raffaele, Titian, Poussin, Velasquez, Murillo, Rubens, Rembrandt, Cuyt (fifteen works, and two ascribed to him but of doubtful origin), Teniers the younger, Jan and Andrew Both, Hobbema, Van Dyck, Wouverman, Watteau, Paolo Veronese, Veret, Gainsborough, Reynolds, and Turner. It is open free to the public every day except Sunday from 10 to 4 or 5, according to the season.

G. *Learned and Scientific Societies, Colleges, Schools, &c.*—London is very wealthy in the possession of societies formed for the encouragement of learning, art, science, and industry, many of which take high rank among the learned societies of the world, and some of which are in possession of ample endowments. A few of the more important are given here. First in dignity and importance, and admittedly the leading scientific society of Europe, is *The Royal Society*, which is located in Burlington House, Piccadilly. The germ of the society is to be found in the association of a few men of learning who met during the turmoil of the Civil War in the room over the gateway of Wadham College, Oxford, to discuss subjects relating to the physical and exact sciences. It was started as a society in 1660, and was

incorporated by Charles II. in 1662, the first number of its "Philosophical Transactions" being published in 1665. Its first premises were in Crane Court, Fleet Street; it removed to Somerset House in 1780, to Burlington House in 1857, and the present offices were occupied in 1873. Ever since its institution the society has included among its members the greatest scientists of the land, honorary membership being freely accorded to distinguished foreigners. Its roll of members is now about 530, fifty of whom are foreign. The rooms of the society contain numerous busts of past presidents and many interesting and valuable portraits of eminent scientific men, with some scientific curiosities. The library, in addition to a complete set of the "Philosophical Transactions," contains over 40,000 volumes and 5000 MSS. Meetings of the members for the reading and discussion of scientific papers take place weekly from November to June. The *Royal Academy of Arts*, located in the same building, in addition to its exhibitions of pictures already noticed, fulfils important functions as an educational establishment. Teachers and professors of painting, sculpture, architecture, and anatomy are appointed by it; students are admitted to the schools for a first term of three years, and, on passing an examination, a second term of two years; and medals and prizes are annually awarded to successful students. The *Geological Society* in Burlington House was established in 1807 and incorporated in 1825. It has an interesting museum and library, publishes a quarterly journal, holds fortnightly meetings from November to June, and numbers about 1400 fellows. The *Chemical Society* was founded in 1841 and incorporated in 1848 "for the promotion of chemistry and of those branches of science connected with it." It holds meetings fortnightly from November to June, and publishes its "Transactions" monthly. The *Society of Antiquaries* was founded about 1572, but was not incorporated until 1717. Like the Royal Society it at one time held its meetings in Somerset House, but removed to Burlington House in 1874. It holds frequent meetings from November to June, possesses an excellent library, and its rooms contain some fine portraits and a few antiquities. The *Royal Astronomical Society* was founded in 1820 for the encouragement and promotion of astronomy, now numbers about 650 members, and publishes a series of memoirs and a monthly periodical. The *Linnean Society*, which is also lodged in Burlington House, was founded in 1788 for the study of botany and zoology, being named in honour of Linnaeus, the great Swedish naturalist. It removed from Soho Square to Burlington House in 1856; possesses a valuable library, which includes the books, MSS., and herbarium of Linnaeus, and publishes its "Transactions" and "Journals" for circulation among its fellows. The *Royal Geographical Society*, founded in 1830 for the improvement of geographical knowledge, has its offices at No 1 Savile Row, Burlington Gardens, and holds its meetings in the theatre of the University of London once or twice in each month from November to June inclusive. The society possesses a fine collection of maps and a good geographical library. Another centre of learning is to be found in No. 21 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, being the home of *The Royal Institution*, founded in 1799 by Count Rumford, Sir Joseph Banks, and others, to promote scientific and literary research, to teach the principles of inductive and experimental science, to exhibit the application of those principles to the various arts of life, and to afford opportunities for study. It was connected more or less intimately with the labours of Humphrey Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and other eminent men, and it has had considerable influence over the formation of many kindred associations. It comprises two laboratories for the promotion of chemical and physical science, a model-room, a library of about 50,000 volumes, and reading and newspaper rooms. Lectures are delivered weekly during the season on chemical science, philosophy, physiology, literature, art, &c., and weekly meetings are held every Friday during the season. The next house, No 22 Albemarle Street, is the home of *The Royal Asiatic Society*, founded in 1823 for the advancement of the knowledge of Asiatic literature, &c. It has a valuable library, and its meetings are held monthly from November to June. Its rooms are also used for the meetings of the *Aristotelian*, *Folk-Lore*, *Hellenic*, *Mathematical*, and *Numismatic Societies*. The *Society of Arts*, whose rooms are in John Street,

Adelphi, was founded in 1754, incorporated by royal charter in 1847, and has numbered many illustrious men among its presidents. The Prince Consort was one of them, and the society under his auspices originated the Great Exhibition of 1851. It holds a session commencing in November and ending in June, during which from 70 to 80 meetings are held; delivers three or more courses of lectures, which are given under a bequest of the late Dr Cantor, with a very interesting course of six juvenile lectures during the Christmas holidays, and publishes a weekly journal. Its lecture-hall is adorned by six paintings by Barry illustrative of the progress of civilization. The *Physical Society*, founded in 1874, numbers among its members most of the leading physicists of the United Kingdom, and holds its meetings in the physical lecture-room of the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, fortnightly from November to June. The *Royal Botanic Society of London* was incorporated in 1839 by royal charter for the promotion of botany in all its branches, and it holds about 20 acres of land, forming the inner circle of Regent's Park, under a lease from the Crown. The gardens are beautifully laid out, and the society possesses also a good library and museum. It issues tickets to artists and students, and arranges exhibitions of plants and fruits at stated periods during the spring and summer. There are also "musical promenades" in May, June, and July, which are open to members. The *Royal Horticultural Society* was founded in 1804 for the promotion of scientific gardening. Its gardens were formerly in the centre of the block of land S of the Albert Hall, now occupied by the Imperial Institute and the New Road, but are now at Chiswick. It holds fortnightly meetings, and arranges for exhibitions during the season. The *Heralds' College*, or the College of Arms, is a very ancient institution, of great importance in the days of chivalry, but somewhat out of date at the present day. It received its first charter of incorporation from Richard III., and since 1622 it has consisted of three kings-at-arms—Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; six heralds—Somerset, York, Chester, Richmond, Windsor, and Lancaster; and four purveyants—Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis, and Blue Dragon—the Duke of Norfolk being Hereditary Earl-Marshall. At the present day the main object of the corporation is to make out and preserve the pedigrees and armorial bearings of noble and great families, to determine doubtful questions respecting the derivation and value of arms, and to grant arms under certain conditions to families recently risen to wealth and distinction. The college occupies buildings planned by Sir Christopher Wren and erected on the site of an old town house of the Earls of Derby in Queen Victoria Street, E.C. The rooms contain many objects of interest, but are not open to the public. Other societies are:—The Froebel Society, which directs the kindergarten system of education in England, Buckingham Street, Strand, The Royal Archaeological Institute in Oxford Mansions, Oxford Street, The Royal Art School of Needlework in Exhibition Road, South Kensington, The Society of Biblical Archaeology in Great Russell Street, W, The School of Electric Engineering and Submarine Telegraphy, The Royal Institute of British Architects, The Institution of Civil Engineers, The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, The Statistical Society, and The Veterinary College.

Passing next to the consideration of the colleges and schools of the metropolis we notice as first in importance *The University of London*, the buildings of which are situated in Burlington Gardens, Piccadilly, and form a very handsome edifice, which was opened in 1870. The University owes its establishment to the formation of what was at first called the London University, and is now University College, London, and the foundation of King's College, London. In order to promote the objects of these schools it was found necessary that a body should be formed with the power and means of examining the students and the right of conferring degrees. The original charter given by King William IV. was a temporary one. Queen Victoria, in the first year of her reign, revoked it and granted a new one; additional powers were given in 1850, a wholly new charter in 1858, and the charter now in force, superseding all others, bears date 6 January, 1863. A supplemental charter in 1868 gave the governing body the power to hold special examinations for women, and another in 1878 to grant to women any degrees or certificates of proficiency which they have the power to grant to men. The reasons for

this succession of charters was that experience gradually suggested changes in the organization. One of the most natural of these was that when a body of London University graduates had once been formed it was found necessary to admit them to some share in the government of the university of which they were the offspring. Accordingly the university now consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, a senate of thirty-six fellows, and the body of graduates. The chancellor, vice-chancellor, and fellows really rule, and make whatever fresh changes from time to time the charter has left to their discretion; but the graduates in convocation have a deliberative power on all matters concerning the university, and also a certain power in the nomination of new members of the senate. With all these changes the university still remains essentially what it was in the first instance—not a teaching body, nor a body growing out of or representing any group of teaching bodies, like the universities of Oxford and Cambridge and those of Scotland, but simply an institution for ascertaining by means of examination those persons in any part of the British dominions who have acquired proficiency in literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees. The Queen is the visitor, and to the Crown is reserved the power of from time to time appointing a number of fellows in turn with convocation. The chancellor is also appointed by the Crown. The office of vice chancellor is an annual one, and is filled by election by the fellows from their own body. The Reform Act of 1867 conferred on the university the privilege of sending a member to represent it in the House of Commons. The executive officer of the senate is the registrar. An examination for degrees must be held once a year at least. The candidates are examined in as many branches of general knowledge as the senate shall consider most fitting, in short, in every subject of a liberal or professional education—excluding only theology. The examiners are appointed by the senate, either from their own body or otherwise. The senate confers, after examination, the degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor and doctor of laws, of science, of medicine, of music, doctor of literature, master in surgery, &c. It must be evident that in an institution such as the one under notice—which is, in fact, nothing but a first-class examining body empowered to grant degrees—everything must depend upon the examiners; and the highest functions of the senate are the election of these gentlemen and the discussion with them from time to time of the proper methods and subjects of examination. The examiners are appointed but for a limited term, so that there may always be a reinforcement among them of fresh men. The present body of examiners includes men of the highest distinction, some of them graduates of the university itself, others of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, or one or other of the Scottish universities, and that the examinations have ever been of a very superior quality is proved by the value everywhere set on a London degree.

University College, in Gower Street, was founded as the "University of London" in 1828, largely through the exertions of Lord Brougham, to afford to students of all religious denominations the means of obtaining a high educational training at a moderate cost, and of acquiring a university degree. At this time the older universities were closed to all but Church of England students. The first "University of London" was therefore both college and university, on the model of Trinity College, Dublin. But when in 1837 the present University of London was founded, the older foundation took rank as the principal college, a distinction it has always since maintained. The edifice is 400 feet in length, has a dodecystyle Corinthian portico, and is surmounted by a handsome dome. It contains numerous lecture-rooms, a museum, and some useful laboratories, the last of which, for electrical experiments, was added in 1893. The college is divided into faculties of arts, laws, science, and medicine. The faculty of science includes the Indian school, the department of applied science and technology, and the Slade School of Fine Arts. There are about forty professors and 1600 students. The latter pay about £30,000 in fees every year, and the whole institution is maintained without Government aid. In connection with University College are University College School, Gower Street, for scholars between the ages of nine and sixteen, and the University College Hospital, also in Gower Street, where from 30,000 to 40,000 patients

are annually treated by the medical professors of the college. *King's College*, in the Strand, occupying a portion of Somerset House, is an institution founded in 1828 for the purpose of combining religious and secular instruction. Unlike the Gower Street institution it is strictly denominational, all the professors, except the professor of Oriental languages, being members of the Church of England. On this account, after many debates from time to time, the House of Commons in 1884 resolved to discontinue the subsidy up till then paid to King's College from the national funds. The work of the college is carried on in the departments of theology, general literature, engineering, medicine, and preparation for the Civil Service. There is a separate department for ladies. Rooms are provided within the college for a limited number of matriculated students. A school, called King's College School, for lads from nine to sixteen, is attached, as is also King's College Hospital, in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, founded in 1839, and now one of the most important hospitals of London. The *College of Preceptors* confers a diploma, but does not teach further than by providing occasional courses of lectures and opportunities for discussion. It occupies a house of red brick, with facings of Portland stone, in Bloomsbury Square, which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1887. The *City and Guilds of London Institute* has its central office in Exhibition Road, South Kensington, where it occupies a large building, erected at a cost of about £100,000, contributed by the corporation and livery companies of London. The building consists mainly of laboratories and workshops, admirably equipped with apparatus and tools, and it provides accommodation for about 200 students. There are several valuable exhibitions connected with this institute, and there are also conjoined with it a Technical College, in Finsbury, E.C., a Technical Art School, in Kennington Park Road, and a Leather Trades School, in Bethnal Green Road. *Gresham College* is not a college in the modern sense of the term—it is only a lecture-room. Sir Thomas Gresham left an endowment for an annual series of lectures, and residences and stipends for the lecturers. The charity was greatly misused during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Public attention having been called to the subject, a new lecture-hall was built a few years ago at the corner of Basinghall and Gresham Streets out of the accumulated fund, and lectures are delivered here at certain periods of each year. The subjects are divinity, physics, astronomy, geometry, law, rhetoric, and music. The lectures take place in the evening in English; they are freely open to the public, and the lecture hall is usually crowded. Some efforts have been made to utilise the valuable endowments of this college in connection with the formation of a teaching university of London, and the university extension work (central courses of the London Society) has for some years been carried on here. The college trust is controlled by a joint Grand Gresham Committee, consisting half of members of the Mercers' Company (Gresham's old company), and half of members appointed by the corporation of the city. The *National Art Training Schools*, at South Kensington, are maintained by the state as the centre of a national system for the promotion of art and science schools, which are established in all parts of the kingdom. The annual session consists of two terms, each lasting five months, and commencing on the 1 March and the first Wednesday in October. The schools were established in 1852, and they are controlled and regulated by the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education. The *Royal College of Science*, at South Kensington, occupies a handsome square building of brick and terra-cotta, in the Italian style, facing Exhibition Road. The college is the outcome of the organisation into one body of two systems of state instruction relating to technical education—viz., the Royal School of Mines and the Normal School of Science. It affords to students a thorough training in the general principles of science, geology, metallurgy, and applied mechanics, followed by advanced instruction in one or more of its special branches. Instruction in mining only is still given at the old institution in Jermyn Street. The course of instruction in the college lasts three years, and there are two terms, commencing in October and February. The administration of the college is in the hands of a council, consisting of the professors, a dean, a chairman, and a registrar.

London is now very well provided with institutions giving

instruction in music, the foremost being the famous *Royal Academy of Music*, founded in 1822 by the Earl of Westmorland, and now located at 4 and 5 Tenterden Street, Hanover Square. All branches of music are taught at the academy, and students may choose any one for their principal study; it possesses a number of useful scholarships, and it awards a long list of prizes and medals for proficiency in every branch of musical art. The reputation of the academy stands very high, and its successful students are justly proud of the distinction conferred by the letters R.A.M. Another important institution is the *Royal College of Music*, in Kensington Gore. It was incorporated by royal charter in 1883, and owed its origin very largely to the Prince of Wales. It has a staff of eleven professors and over thirty teachers, the pupils being of both sexes, consisting of scholars and students, some being exhibitors. Although a comparatively new institution, it has already done excellent service in the cause of musical education. It joins with the Royal Academy in providing annual local examinations in many branches of music at several centres all over England. The *Guildhall School of Music* occupies a fine building on the Victoria Embankment, which was erected by the Corporation of London in 1886 at a cost of £22,000. It was established by the corporation for the purpose of providing the highest form of instruction in the art and science of music at a reasonable and moderate cost. It possesses a highly efficient staff of professors and teachers, and several exhibitions, which are offered for annual competition. It chiefly differs from the older college from not insisting upon a course of study, but allowing students to take up one subject alone if they choose to do so.

Among the schools of the great metropolis the most celebrated is the Westminster School, or St Peter's College of Westminster. It was founded originally in the time of Edward the Confessor, was remodelled by the Norman kings and refounded by Elizabeth, and has educated some of our greatest scholars and statesmen. When refounded by Elizabeth in 1560 it was to consist of a dean, twelve prebendaries, twelve almsmen, and forty Queen's Scholars, with a master and usher. It now contains in addition to the forty Queen's Scholars about 200 other scholars, and it possesses some very valuable scholarships, benefactions, and exhibitions. The school stands in Little Dean's Yard, near the western entrance to the abbey, the abbey itself being used as the chapel of the school, and Vincent Square as the playground. *St Paul's School* was founded in 1512 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St Paul's, for the education of "poor men's children," but like many others of the older schools, its benefits have not been conferred so fully as they ought to have been on the class designated. The school is now located in Hammersmith Road, West Kensington. It has 153 scholars on the foundation, with others who pay about £25 a year. The governors of this school are appointed by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, and by the Mercers' Company, and it has a large number of valuable exhibitions. The school since its removal has taken rank as amongst the foremost of our great English public schools. The *Charterhouse School*, formerly near Aldersgate Street, is part of a charity established by Thomas Sutton in 1611. There is an hospital or almshouse for about eighty "poor brethren," men who have seen better days. The school was removed to Godalming, Surrey, in 1871, the former building having been purchased for the Merchant Taylors' School. *Christ's Hospital*, or the *Blue-coat School*, as it is commonly called from the colour of the boys' dress, was situated within an enclosure on the north side of Newgate Street, and is one of the most splendid among the charitable foundations of London, its revenues amounting to about £55,000 per annum. A new scheme for the better use of these great endowments has received the approval of the Charity Commissioners, making alterations in the governing body and increasing the number of scholars to about 2200, of whom 1000 will be day scholars. There will be a large increase in the number of girl scholars, and the main school will be removed to the country. The girls' school, and the junior school for the smaller boys, have always been at Hertford. The *Merchant Taylors' School* was founded in 1561 by the Merchant Taylors' Company. The school was removed in 1875 to the buildings of the Charterhouse. About 500 boys are

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educated, and there are numerous fellowships at St John's College, Oxford, open to the scholars. *Mercers' Free Grammar School*, in College Hill, is a small establishment of a similar kind. *The City of London School*, in an exceedingly handsome building on the Thames Embankment, was originally founded in Milk Street in 1835, and forms a useful medium between the old grammar schools and the modern private schools; it possesses several exhibitions for the more successful senior scholars. *The Middle Class Education Corporation* was established in 1866 to provide a liberal education for the sons of clerks in city offices, and other persons of the same class, at the charge of one guinea a quarter. Upwards of 1000 boys are under training at the Central School at Cwper Street, City Road, and several similar schools have been established.

The City of London College is an educational establishment which had its origin in the Metropolitan Evening Classes for Young Men, founded in 1848 at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate. In 1860 it was removed to Leadenhall Street, and in 1882 to White Street, Moorfields. The present building, erected at a cost of about £15,000, has accommodation for about 4000 students. Under the City of London Parochial Charities Act a scheme was devised whereby the City of London College became a constituent institute of the City Polytechnic, which comprises in addition the Birkbeck and Northampton Institutions, and receives an annual grant of £1000 out of the city parochial funds. Evening classes for instruction in a great variety of subjects are also held at the various buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Polytechnic Young Men's Christian Institute, at the People's Palace, the Working Men's College, at some of the parochial free libraries, and in connection with many of the heard schools. With respect to elementary education, the work was left for the most part to the National, British, and the Nonconformist Voluntary Schools until 1870, when under the provisions of the Education Act a school board was elected for London, consisting of forty-eight representatives from the various districts. The board first elected was a very strong one, including as it did persons of the highest eminence and ability; but the first was also the best, and there has been a sad falling off in quality during subsequent years. As the result of a somewhat hasty outlay, the board has now in operation over 400 schools, accommodating about 450,000 children, the average gross annual cost per scholar being about £3 10s. The salaries paid by the board are sufficient to attract the best available talent among elementary school teachers, and the average percentage of passes in the three primary subjects is higher in the London Board Schools than the average in all schools in England and Wales. The offices of the board occupy a costly building on the Victoria Embankment. Next in number and importance to the schools under the board are the National Schools, under the management of the Church of England, of which there are over 200. The Roman Catholic elementary schools number about sixty-five, and there are twelve British, eight Wesleyan, and eight Ward schools. Of private schools there are upwards of 300. Some idea of the number of the colleges, high schools, and elementary and private schools of the metropolis may be gained from the fact that the list takes up over forty columns of Kelly's great "Post Office Directory of London."

H. *Ecclesiastical Affairs, Churches, Chapels, &c.*—The see of London dates from the founding of the East Minster on the site of St Paul's by Ethelbert, king of Kent, in 604; although there are traces of an earlier bishopric in the days of the early British Church, and the name of one bishop, Restitutus, is found among those who attended a church council at Arles in the early part of the fourth century. It is supposed to have been for a short period an archbishopric, with jurisdiction over all England except the northern parts. But it speedily became a single diocese, conterminat with the East Saxon kingdom, and it then, and long afterwards, comprised Middlesex, Essex, and part of Herts. Its first bishop was Melitus, who had been abbot of a monastery at Rome.

The cathedral establishment comprises the bishop, the dean, four canons, a precentor, a chancellor, a treasurer, two archdeacons, thirty prebendaries, and eight minor canons, the number of which will be ultimately reduced to six. The bishop ranks next to the Archbishop of York, and is provincial dean of Canterbury, and dean of the chapels-royal.

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His residences are London House, in St James's Square, and Fulham Place. Associated with him are the Bishops-suffragan of Marlborough and Bedford, and the assistant bishop for British subjects in Northern and Central Europe. The following is a complete list of the ecclesiastical parishes of London at the time of the taking of the census of 1891:—

ECCLESIASTICAL PARISHES OR DISTRICTS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON (consisting of parts of the Ancient Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent), with Population and Value.

The Capital letters used in this table signify as follows:—R, rectory; V, vicarage; PC, perpetual curacy; C, curacy; G, gross; N, net; and res, residence.

The Ecclesiastical Parishes or Districts in this County are arranged alphabetically under the Civil Parishes in which their population was entirely or mainly enumerated. The Parishes in the City of London are placed at the end of the table.

Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
Angell Town (see Lambeth)			
Balham, St Mary the Virgin (see Streatham)			
Balham Hill, The Ascension (see Clapham)			
Ball's Pond (see Islington)			
Barnsbury (see Islington)			
Battersea—			
All Saints, Battersea Park, PC	1884	8,610	£ G 250
Ascension, Lavender Hill, V	1875	8,707	N 310 res.
Christ Church, V . . .	1861	15,170	N 140
St Andrew, V . . .	1885	8,807	G 223
St George, Nine Elms, V .	1853	8,837	G 260
St John, V . . .	1863	11,469	G 657
St Mark, Battersea Rise, V	1883	7,399	G 200
St Mary with St Luke and St Matthew, V . . .	—	31,782	G 1200 res.
St Michael, Wandsworth Common, V . . .	1884	6,198	G 257
St Peter, V . . .	1874	9,795	N 255 res.
St Philip, V . . .	1870	13,424	G 300 res.
St Saviour, Battersea Park, V	1871	10,784	N 220
St Stephen, V . . .	1886	9,424	G 200
Bayswater, St Matthew (see Paddington)			
Bayswater, St Peter (see Kensington)			
Bedford New Town (see St Pancras)			
Belsize Park (see Hampstead)			
Bermondsey—			
Christ Church, V . . .	1848	5,641	G 250 res.
St Anne, C . . .	1871	10,074	N 230
St Augustine, South Bermondsey, C . . .	1878	8,339	G 233
St Crispin, PC . . .	1875	5,892	G 309
St James, V . . .	1840	16,056	G 321
St Luke, Grange Road, PC	1885	7,785	G 250
St Mary Magdalen with St Andrew, R . . .	—	19,139	G 419
St Paul, PC . . .	1846	8,396	G 249
Bethnal Green—			
Holy Trinity, Shoreditch, PC	1866	3,092	G 200 res.
St Andrew, V . . .	1843	12,060	G 320 res.
St Barnabas, PC . . .	1870	12,232	N 200 res.
St Bartholomew, V . . .	1842	10,854	N 254 res.
St James the Great, V . .	1844	6,148	G 334 res.
St James the Less, V . .	1845	10,514	N 320 res.
St John, V . . .	1837	11,077	N 290 res.
St Jude, PC . . .	1844	10,818	N 300 res.
St Matthew, R . . .	—	8,486	G 400 res.
St Matthias, V . . .	1844	5,166	G 250
St Paul, PC . . .	1865	6,759	G 250
St Peter, V . . .	1841	7,883	N 310 res.
St Philip, V . . .	1842	6,645	N 300 res.
St Simon Zelotes, PC . .	1844	6,409	N 285 res.
St Stephen, Haggerston, V	1865	6,180	G 345
St Thomas, V . . .	1844	5,929	N 350 res.
Blackheath—			
All Saints (see Lewisham)			
St John (see Greenwich)			
Blackheath Hill, Holy Trinity (see Greenwich)			
Blackheath Park, St Michael and All Angels (see Charlton)			
Bloomsbury (see St Giles-in-the-Fields)			
Bow—			
All Hallows, Bow Common (see Bromley)			
St Mark, Victoria Park, with Christ Church, PC . . .	1873	13,007	N 200 res.

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Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
			£
St Mary or Stratford St Mary, R	—	6,689	N 350 res.
St Paul, Bow Common (see Limehouse)			
St Paul, Old Ford, PC	1878	11,153	N 280 res.
St Stephen, Old Ford	1858	9,516	G 300 res.
Brixton (see Lambeth)			
Brookley Hill (see Lewisham)			
Bromley—			
All Hallows, Bow Common, R	1874	11,429	
All Hallows, East India Docks, with St Frideswide, V	1879	12,882	N 300
St Gabriel, South Bromley, V	1859	7,055	G 213 res.
St Mary	1864	21,069	
St Michael and All Angels, V		17,565	N 300
Brompton (see Kensington)			
Brookfield (see St Pancras)			
Burnt Ash Hill (see Lee)			
Camberwell—			
All Saints	1872	6,213	G 150
Camden Church, PC	1845	9,405	G 543
Christ Church, V	1838	13,711	G 340
Emmanuel	1842	12,411	G 240 res.
St Andrew, Peckham, V	1866	6,883	N 265 res.
St Antholin, Nunhead, V	1878	15,183	G 500
St Bartholomew, PC	1883	12,741	G 215
St Chrysostom, Peckham, PC	1885	6,846	G 300
St Clement, East Dulwich, V	1886	12,400	N 170
St George	1824	17,596	G 260
St Giles with St John, Forest Hill, and All Saints	—	20,667	N 1200 res.
St James, V	1874	5,774	G 300
St John the Evangelist, East Dulwich, V	1865	19,496	N 500
St Jude, Peckham, V	1880	9,620	N 180 res.
St Luke, V	1879	11,826	G 200
St Mark, V	1880	13,349	G 345
St Mark, Peckham, PC	1880	8,307	N 260 res.
St Mary Magdalene, Peckham, V	1842	11,759	N 540
St Peter, Dulwich Common, V	1884	5,532	
St Philip, Avondale Square	1876	9,287	N 180 res.
St Saviour, Champion Hill, PC	1881	4,193	N 460 res.
St Stephen, South Dulwich, V	1868	3,799	
Camden Town (see St Pancras)			
Canbury (see Islington)			
Catford (see Lewisham)			
Champion Hill (see Camberwell)			
Charlton-next-Woolwich—			
Holy Trinity, New Charlton	1886	4,691	N 200 res.
St Luke, R	—	1,099	N 257 res.
St Michael and All Angels, Blackheath Park, PC	1886	1,072	
St Paul, R	1862	2,673	N 174 res.
St Thomas, Charlton (see Woolwich)			
Charterhouse (see St Luke)			
Chelsea—			
Christ Church, V	1860	7,136	N 300
Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea, R	1830	4,949	G 1500 res.
St John, V	1877	14,762	G 400 res.
St John, Kensal Green, part of, V	1845	8,642	G 400 res.
St Jude, Kensal Green, part of, V	1879	17,874	G 400 res.
St Jude, Upper Chelsea, V	1843	4,062	N 178
St Luke, R	—	32,058	G 1547 res.
St Saviour, V	1842	8,625	G 839
St Simon Zelotes, Upper Chelsea, V	1880	2,884	G 220 res.
St Thomas, Kensal Green, V	1889	3,534	N 520
Clapham—			
All Saints, Clapham Park, V	1859	5,859	N 500 res.
Ascension, Balham Hill, PC	1844	4,968	G 720
Christ Church, V	1862	6,606	G 200 res.
Holy Trinity with St Saviour and St Peter, R	—	10,070	N 626 res.
St James, V	1854	7,898	G 600
St John, V	1842	4,012	N 270 res.
St Paul, V	1861	8,969	N 380 res.
Clapton (see Hackney)			
Clerkenwell—			
Holy Redeemer, PC	1882	7,006	N 265
St James, V	—	12,238	G 350

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Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
			£
St James, Pentonville	1854	10,009	N 17
St John the Baptist, St John Square, R	1723	4,023	N 340 res.
St Mark, Myddleton Square, V	1828	10,708	N 300
St Paul, Feartree Street (see St Luke)			
St Peter, V	1871	7,881	G 205
St Philip, Grauville Square, V	1840	5,636	N 150 res.
St Silas, Pentonville, V	1867	9,833	N 229 res.
Covent Garden (see St Paul, Covent Garden)			
Cobhit Town (see Poplar)			
Dalston (see Hackney)			
Denmark Hill (see Lambeth)			
Deptford, St Nicholas, V	—	6,887	G 678
Deptford St Paul—			
All Saints, Hatcham Park, V	1872	23,772	G 200
Christ Church, V	1871	6,961	G 267
St James, Hatcham Park, V	1845	17,318	G 203 res.
St John, V	1855	11,414	G 900
St Luke, V	1872	13,374	G 230
St Mark, Amersham Vale, V	1884	4,687	G 300
St Paul, R	1730	12,498	N 320
St Peter, V	1870	4,748	G 500
Dulwich Common, St Peter, Dulwich, East, St Clement, Dulwich, West, St John the Evangelist, Dulwich, South, St Stephen (see Camberwell)			
Dulwich, West, Emmanuel (see Lambeth)			
Earls Court (see Kensington)			
Earlsfield (see Wandsworth)			
East India Docks (see Bromley)			
Eltham—			
Holy Trinity, V	1869	2,369	N 280
St Andrew, Motingham, part of, V	1884	137	
St John the Baptist, V	—	2,167	N 206 res.
St Peter, Eltham (see Lee)			
Finshury Park (see Islington)			
Forest Hill (see Lewisham)			
Fulham—			
All Saints, V	—	4,657	N 600 res.
St Andrew with St Augustine, V	1874	20,056	N 300 res.
St Clement, V	1886	6,737	N 300 res.
St Dionis, Farson's Green, PC	1885	7,884	G 300
St James, Moor Park, PC	1868	16,940	G 540 res.
St John, Walham Green, V	1835	17,676	N 400
St Mary, North End, V	1835	5,702	G 600 res.
St Peter, V	1883	11,967	N 380 res.
Gipsy Hill (see Lambeth)			
Greenwich—			
Christ Church, V	1868	24,397	G 500 res.
Holy Trinity, Blackheath Hill, V	1866	6,704	G 410
St Alphage with St Mary, R	—	10,382	N 262 res.
St John, Blackheath, V	1868	5,067	N 600
St Paul, Devonshire Road, V	1866	5,888	G 450
St Peter, V	1867	4,877	N 315 res.
Hackney—			
All Saints, Lower Clapton, V	1873	13,711	N 440 res.
All Souls, Clapton, V	1884	6,989	G 200 res.
Christ Church, Clapton, PC	1871	5,991	G 220
Christ Church, South Hackney, PC	1871	7,768	N 240 res.
Holy Trinity, Dalston, PC	1879	7,390	N 450
St Augustine, South Hackney	1867	13,993	G 200
St Barnabas, Homerton, V	1849	9,524	N 330 res.
St James, West Hackney, R	1824	11,462	N 432 res.
St James the Greater, Clapton, V	1863	6,530	G 333
St John, R	—	15,908	N 57 res.
St John of Jerusalem, South Hackney, R	1855	12,711	N 290 res.
St Luke, Homerton, PC	1873	11,837	
St Mark, Dalston, with St Bartholomew	1871	16,795	N 1000
St Matthew with Holy Trinity, Lee Bridge, Upper Clapton, V	1866	4,868	G 600
St Michael and All Angels, South Hackney, V	1865	9,601	G 630 res.
St Michael and All Angels, Stoke Newington Common, V	1886	6,634	G 350 res.
St Paul, Lower Homerton	1889	2,245	G 600
St Peter, De Beauvoir Town, V	1840	12,379	N 465 res.

* This parish is partly in the county of Middlesex; the entire parish contains 2085 inhabited houses and 15,251 of a population.

† This parish is partly in the county of Middlesex; the entire parish contains 2317 inhabited houses and 18,341 of a population.

‡ A detached part of the civil parish of Clerkenwell, locally situated in Hornsey, containing 54 inhabited houses and 315 of a population, is included in this parish.

§ The greater part of this parish is in the county of Kent; the entire parish contains 198 inhabited houses; population, 1174.

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Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Popu-lation.	Value.
St Philip, Dalston, V	1848	11,599	£ 400 res.
St Thomas the Apostle, Stamford Hill, V	1827	8,130	G 300
<i>Haggerston (see Bethnal Green and Shoreditch)</i>			
<i>Hammersmith—</i>			
All Souls, Haresden, <i>part of</i> St John the Evangelist, Glen- thorne Road, with Holy Innocence, V	1875	600	
St Luke with St Saviour, V	1860	18,555	N 300 res.
St Mary, Stamford Brook	1872	12,542	G 530 res.
St Matthew with Christ Church, West Kensington Park, V	1838	5,420	
St Paul, V	1872	12,388	G 550
St Peter, V	—	11,732	N 550 res.
St Simon, V	1836	8,586	G 175 res.
St Stephen, Acton Road, V	1880	5,556	G 500 res.
St Thomas, Shepherd's Bush, V	1850	8,949	N 200 res.
Hampstead—	1883	3,633	N 310 res.
All Souls, St John's Wood	1865	3,801	
Christ Church, V	1852	4,226	G 900 res.
Emmanuel, West End, V	1855	7,431	N 187
Holy Trinity, V	1872	4,016	N 1000
St Augustine, Kilburn, V	1870	5,341	G 300
St Cuthbert, West Hamp- stead, V	1888	4,479	G 322
St James, West Hampstead, V	1888	6,323	N 600 res.
St John, V	—	6,244	N 1022 res.
St Mary, Kilburn, V	1863	7,371	N 687 res.
St Mary the Virgin, Prime- rose Hill, V	1885	2,327	G 680
St Paul, Avenue Road, V	1860	3,527	N 750 res.
St Peter, Belsize Park, V	1861	4,095	G 1300
St Saviour, Haverstock Hill, V	1885	5,970	G 600 res.
St Stephen, V	1880	6,403	N 450
<i>Haresden (see Hammersmith)</i>			
<i>Hatcham Park (see Deptford St Paul)</i>			
<i>Haverstock Hill, Holy Trinity (see St Pancras)</i>			
<i>Haverstock Hill, St Saviour (see Hampstead)</i>			
<i>Herne Hill (see Lambeth)</i>			
<i>Highbury (see Islington)</i>			
<i>Highgate, St Michael (see St Pancras)</i>			
<i>Highgate Hill, St Peter (see Islington)</i>			
<i>Hither Green (see Lewisham)</i>			
<i>Holborn St Andrew above the Bars and St George the Martyr—</i>			
Holy Trinity, Gray's Ino Road, V	1837	8,625	G 200 res.
St Alban, Brooke Street, V	1862	4,484	N 150
St Andrew (see London City)			
St George the Martyr, Queen's Square, R	—	7,227	N 250 res.
St John the Evangelist, Red Lion Square, V	1867	4,425	N 550
<i>Holloway (see Islington)</i>			
<i>Homerton (see Hackney)</i>			
<i>Honor Oak (see Lewisham)</i>			
<i>Hornsey Elise and Hornsey Road (see Islington)</i>			
<i>Horsleydown, St John, R</i>	1732	9,812	G 349 res.
<i>Hoxton (see Shoreditch)</i>			
<i>Isle of Dogs (see Poplar)</i>			
<i>Islington—</i>			
All Saints, King's Cross	1838	14,637	
All Saints, Upper Holloway, FC	1885	5,389	G 350 res.
Christ Church, Highbury, V	1849	4,210	G 386 res.
Emmanuel, Hornsey Road, V	1886	6,673	N 200
Holy Trinity, Cloudesley Square, V	1831	10,982	G 300
St Andrew, Thornhill Square, V	1853	8,305	N 200
St Anne, Holloway, V . . .	1871	10,078	G 200
St Augustine, Highbury, V	1871	6,819	
St Barbara, Holloway, V . .	1866	9,082	G 540
St Bartholomew, Essex Road, V	1805	5,032	G 300
St Clement, Arundel Square, Barnsbury, V	1862	10,950	G 345
St David, West Holloway, V	1869	7,472	G 300

* The greater part of this parish is in the county of Middlesex; the entire parish contains 1766 inhabited houses and 10,529 of a population.

Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
St George, Tufnell Park, V.	1868	11,246	£ 460
St James, Victoria Road, V.	1839	6,291	N 698 res.
St James the Apostle, Prebend Square, V.	1875	6,453	N 500 res.
St John, Highbury Vale, V.	1882	6,001	G 330
St John, Upper Holloway, V.	1828	13,669	G 450
St John the Baptist, Cleveland Road, V.	1872	8,354	G 420
St Jude, Midway Park, V.	1836	9,822	G 400
St Luke, Hillmarte Road, West Holloway, V.	1890	10,235	
St Mark, Tollington Park, V.	1854	12,176	G 350
St Mary, V.	—	23,402	G 600
St Mary the Less, Hornsey Rise, V.	1815	8,333	G 650
St Matthew, Essex Road, V.	1851	8,963	G 250
St Matthias, Caledonian Road, V.	1888	7,505	G 200
St Michael, Caledonian Road, V.	1862	9,325	G 233
St Paul, Hall's Pond, V.	1892	8,227	N 310
St Paul, Upper Holloway, V.	1870	5,987	G 400
St Peter, Highgate Hill, V.	1881	6,718	N 277
St Peter, River Lane, V.	1835	14,568	N 240
St Philip, Arlington Square, V.	1858	5,963	G 217 res.
St Saviour, Arden Park, Highbury, V.	1856	376	N 300
St Saviour, Tollington Park	1838	5,552	G 334 res.
St Stephen, Caeonbury Road, V.	1839	3,867	G 100 res.
St Stephen, Upper Holloway, V.	1881	9,571	G 240
St Thomas, Finsbury, V.	1862	6,387	G 160 res.
St Thomas, Parnaby Park, V.	1888	5,988	N 310
Kennington (<i>see</i> Lambeth)			
Kennington Park (<i>see</i> Newington)			
Kenwood Green (<i>see</i> Chelsea)			
Kenington—			
All Saints, Notting Hill, V.	1861	15,827	G 400
Christ Church, Notting Hill	1882	8,275	N 200 res.
Holy Trinity, Brompton, with Brompton Chapel, V.	1829	9,851	G 700
Holy Trinity, Ladbroke Road	1885	5,518	G 300
St Andrew and St Philip, Upper Westbourne Park, PC	1871	9,333	G 300 res.
St Augustine, South Kensington, V.	1869	2,892	G 150 res.
St Barnabas, West Kensington, V.	1842	5,502	
St Clement (St Helen's Church) with St Andrew, V.	1867	3,142	N 500 res.
St Clement, Notting Hill, V.	1884	10,874	N 300
St Cuthbert, Earls Court	1888	3,747	G 37
St George, Camden Hill, V.	1865	8,002	N 80
St James, N-rind Square, with St Gabriel Chapel, V.	1846	8,970	N 650
St John, Notting Hill, V.	1845	6,111	G 520 res.
St John the Baptist, PC	1889	1,784	N 150
St Jude, V.	1872	4,497	G 1600 res.
St Luke, Redcliffe Square, Brompton, V.	1874	5,173	N 800
St Mark, Notting Hill, V.	1884	8,039	
St Mary Abbots with Christ Church and St Paul, V.	—	18,452	G 603 res.
St Mary Boitons, West Brompton, V.	1850	4,566	G 450 res.
St Matthias, Earls Court, V.	1871	5,602	
St Michael and All Angels, Notting Hill, V.	1871	9,086	
St Paul, Unslow Square, V.	1891	2,795	
St Peter, Bayswater, V.	1862	6,866	
St Peter, Cranley Gardens, V.	1867	1,755	N 1300 res.
St Philip, V.	1836	5,929	G 400
St Stephen, South Kensington, V.	1868	3,226	G 1600
Keitish Town (<i>see</i> St Paneras)			
Kidbrooke, St James, R.	—	2,568	N 755
Kilburn, St Augustine and St Mary (<i>see</i> Hampstead)			
Kilburn, St Luke (<i>see</i> Paddington)			
Klug's Cross (<i>see</i> Islington)			
Knight's-bridge (<i>see</i> Westminster, St Margaret and St John, and St George, Hanover Square)			
Lambeth—			
All Saints, South Lambeth, V.	1874	10,290	G 190
All Saints, York Road, V.	1843	4,245	N 267 res.

LONDON

Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
Christ Church, Gipsy Hill, V	1867	5,023	N 800 res.
Christ Church, North Brixton, V	1856	6,821	G 700
Emmanuel, V	1869	7,900	N 40 res.
Emmanuel, West Dulwich, V	1878	5,519	G 400
Holy Trinity, Carlisle Street, V	1841	6,490	G 330 res.
Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill, with St Matthias, V	1856	7,842	N 625
St Andrew, V	1846	8,085	N 350
St Andrew, Stockwell, V	1868	17,702	G 236
St Anne, South Lambeth, V	1869	9,137	N 200 res.
St Barabas, South Kensington, with St Silas, V	1851	9,493	
St Catherine, Loughborough Park	1877	4,554	G 240
St James, Kennington, V	1875	6,373	G 300
St John, Angel Town	1853	5,631	N 350 res.
St John the Divine, Kennington, with St Michael, V	1872	14,806	G 300
St John the Evangelist, V	1824	7,674	N 241 res.
St Jude, East Brixton, V	1869	5,979	G 550
St Luke, West Norwood, V	1824	11,837	
St Mark, Kennington, V	1824	14,339	G 550 res.
St Mary, R	—	10,965	G 1485 res.
St Mary the Less, V	1842	12,414	N 305 res.
St Matthew, Brixton, V	1824	11,032	G 783
St Matthew, Denmark Hill, V	1848	4,893	N 500 res.
St Michael, Stockwell, V	1845	6,524	
St Paul, Ferndale Road	1881	9,585	
St Paul, Herne Hill, V	1845	5,255	G 500 res.
St Peter, Vauxhall, V	1861	9,558	G 300
St Philip, Kennington, V	1863	8,815	G 300 res.
St Saviour, Brixton, V	1876	6,742	G 400
St Saviour, Herne Hill, V	1868	6,410	N 200 res.
St Stephen, South Lambeth, V	1862	6,201	G 296
St Thomas, V	1846	8,671	G 285
Lavender Hill (see Battersea)			
Lee—			
Christ Church, V	1853	2,287	G 450
Good Shepherd, The, PC	1888	2,519	N 200
Holy Trinity, V	1863	1,732	
St Margaret, R	—	5,369	G 462 res.
St Mildred, Burnt Ash Hill, V	1881	3,159	G 450
St Peter, Eltham, V	1872	1,839	
Lewisham—			
All Saints, Blackheath	1859	2,255	
Ascension, The, Blackheath, PC	1883	3,139	G 225
Christ Church, Forest Hill, V	1855	4,432	G 535
Holy Trinity, Sydenham, V	1866	2,773	G 33
St Augustine, Honor Oak, V	1874	2,253	
St Bartholomew, Sydenham, with St Matthew, V	1854	4,170	G 600
St George, Perry Hill, V	1889	4,920	N 370
St Laurence, Catford, V	1888	4,775	G 290
St Mark, College Park, V	1871	4,812	G 500
St Mary with Southend Chapelry & St Cyprian, V	—	9,405	N 682 res.
St Michael and All Angels with Christ Church, Sydenham, V	1879	9,271	N 200 res.
St Paul, Forest Hill, V	1887	758	
St Philip, Wells Road, Sydenham, V	1869	3,272	G 355 res.
St Saviour, Brockley Hill	1867	5,114	
St Stephen with Church of the Transfiguration, V	1865	7,695	N 450
St Swithin, Hither Green, PC	1888	3,270	G 150
Limehouse—			
St Anne, R	—	9,901	
St John the Evangelist, V	1849	5,764	G 200 res.
St Matthew, Stepney, V	1872	6,145	N 200 res.
St Paul, Bow Common, V	1858	14,302	G 400 res.
St Peter (see Poplar)			
Lincoln's Inn Fields (see St Giles-in-the-Fields)			
Lisson Grove (see St Marylebone)			
London Docks (see St George-in-the-East)			
Loughborough Park (see Lambeth)			
Maida Hill (see St Marylebone)			
Mayfair (see St George, Hanover Square)			
Millmay Park (see Islington)			
Mill End New Town—			
All Saints, V	—	5,104	N 290 res.
St Olave, Hanbury Street, V	1875	6,199	N 450 res.
Nile End Old Town—			
Christ Church, Stepney, PC	1877	8,409	G 461

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Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
Holy Trinity, Stepney, V	1841	14,484	N 300
St Anthony, Stepney, R	1873	5,534	N 600
St Augustine, Stepney, V	1880	7,477	G 200
St Benet, Stepney, V	1870	9,285	G 400 res.
St Dunstan, Stepney, R	—	21,620	N 359 res.
St Luke, Stepney, PC	1869	6,628	G 230 res.
St Peter, Stepney, V	1859	9,521	N 230
St Philip, Stepney, V	1836	8,135	G 300 res.
St Thomas, Arbor Square, Stepney, with Emmanuel Church, V	1839	15,274	N 225 res.
Millwall (see Poplar)			
Mitnor, Holy Trinity, PC	—	301	G 286
Mottingham, St Andrew (see Eldon)			
Newington—			
All Saint's, Surrey Square, V	1865	13,902	G 400
All Souls, Grosvenor Park	1871	5,621	N 200
Holy Trinity, V	1827	9,437	
Lady Margaret, Walworth, PC	1890	5,098	
St Agnes, Kennington Park, V	1874	4,372	G 300
St Andrew, V	1877	7,343	N 275
St John, Walworth, V	1860	8,977	G 535
St Mark, East Street, Walworth, V	1870	6,142	G 300
St Mary, V	—	13,822	
St Matthew, V	1868	5,305	G 400 res.
St Paul, Lorrimer Square, V	1857	15,564	G 580
St Peter, Walworth, R	1825	14,035	N 500
St Stephen, V	1870	6,776	G 600
Nine Elms (see Battersea)			
Norwood (see Lambeth)			
Nottingham (see Kennington)			
Nunhead (see Camberwell)			
Old Artillery Ground, St Mary, Spital Square, V	1842	3,587	G 233 res.
Old Ford (see Bow)			
Paddington—			
All Saints, V	1848	5,223	
Christ Church, V	1856	5,217	N 1800
Emmanuel, Harrow Road, V	1886	9,081	N 300
Holy Trinity, Bishops Road, V	1846	5,431	G 1000
St James, V	—	5,205	G 1100
St John the Evangelist, V	1832	5,241	G 770
St Luke, Kilburn, part of, PC	1877	972	G 300
St Luke, Tavistock Road, V	1868	4,933	G 300 res.
St Mary Magdalen, V	1864	9,029	G 345
St Mary with St Philip Chapelry, V	1845	10,649	G 250 res.
St Matthew, Bayswater, V	1858	6,189	
St Michael and All Angels, V	1864	2,801	G 600 res.
St Paul, V	1874	4,990	G 360 res.
St Peter, V	1871	13,341	G 455 res.
St Saviour, V	1856	10,724	N 800
St Stephen, Westbourne Park, V	1855	6,605	N 700 res.
Parson's Green (see Fulham)			
Peckham (see Camberwell)			
Penge—			
Christ Church, V	1886	3,660	
Holy Trinity, V	1873	5,449	G 420
St John the Evangelist, V	1851	5,333	G 750 res.
St Paul, V	1867	5,838	G 810
Pentonville (see Clerkenwell)			
Perry Hill (see Lewisham)			
Pimlico (see St George, Hanover Square, and Westminster, St Margaret and St John)			
Plumstead—			
All Saints, Shooter's Hill, V	1876	5,779	G 200
Christ Church, Shooter's Hill	1865	665	
St James, PC	1878	5,098	G 450
St John the Baptist, PC	1885	5,732	G 200
St Margaret and Royal Arsenal Chapel, V	—	12,340	G 800
St Nicolas, PC	1865	23,018	G 300
Poplar—			
All Saints, R	—	14,048	G 600 res.
Christ Church, Isle of Dogs, V	1860	8,211	G 212 res.
St John, Cubitt Town, V	1873	5,830	N 216 res.
St Luke, Millwall, V	1870	5,390	N 200 res.
St Matthias, PC	1867	3,066	N 200 res.
St Peter, Limehouse, V	1888	7,328	N 500 res.

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Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
St Saviour, PC	1874	9,641	G 200 res.
St Stephen, PC	1867	4,927	G 200 res.
Portland Town (see St Marylebone)			
Primrose Hill (see Hampstead)			
Putney—			
Holy Trinity, Roehampton, V	1845	2,053	G 420 res.
St Mary with St John the Evangelist and All Saints, V	—	15,718	G 362
Ratcliff, St James	1838	6,000	G 300
Roehampton (see Putney)			
Rotherhithe—			
All Saints, V	1840	11,700	N 292
Christ Church, V	1842	5,707	N 320 res.
Holy Trinity, V	1842	3,234	G 283
St Barnabas, V	1873	6,574	G 250
St Katherine, PC	1888	8,359	G 200 res.
St Mary and St Paul, R	—	6,205	G 700 res.
Saffron Hill, St Peter, V	1839	4,506	G 264 res.
St Anne, Soho—			
St Mary the Virgin, Charing Cross Road, V	1856	4,242	G 310 res.
St Clement Danes, R	—	8,418	G 117 res.
St George, Hanover Square—			
Christ Church, Mayfair, V	1865	5,037	G 500
Hanover Church, Regent Street, V	1866	2,746	G 66
St Barnabas, Pimlico, with St John, V	1860	5,940	G 231 res.
St Gabriel, Warwick Square, V	1853	16,129	N 550 res.
St George with St Mary, Bowdon Street, R	—	13,001	N 1000 res.
St Mark, North Audley Street, V	1863	2,937	G 650
St Michael, Chester Square, V	1846	4,161	G 1500 res.
St Paul, Knightsbridge, with St Mary, Graham Street (Chap.), V	1843	6,935	G 1000
St Peter, Eaton Square, with St John the Evangelist, V	1826	9,900	G 1000 res.
St Philip, Buckingham Palace Road, PC	1888	3,020	
St Saviour, Pimlico, PC	1864	8,242	
St George-in-the-East—			
Christ Church, Watney Street, V	1840	8,615	N 200 res.
St George-in-the-East with St Matthew, Pell Street, R	—	10,551	N 840 res.
St John, Wapping, R	1860	3,226	N 284 res.
St John the Evangelist, Commercial Road, V	1870	19,250	G 300 res.
St Mary, Johnson Street, V	1850	5,622	N 284 res.
St Peter, London Docks, V	1867	7,477	G 300 res.
St Giles-in-the-Fields and St George, Bloomsbury—			
Holy Trinity, Lincoln's Inn Fields	1884	7,806	N 200
St George, Bloomsbury, R	1731	16,536	G 500 res.
St Giles-in-the-Fields, R	—	15,251	N 300
St John's Wood, All Saints (see St Marylebone)			
St John's Wood, All Souls (see Hampstead)			
St Luke—			
St Barnabas, King's Square, V	1841	6,470	N 310 res.
St Clement, City Road, V	1874	6,638	G 300 res.
St Luke, R	—	8,587	N 650
St Mary, Golden Lane, Charterhouse, V	1864	2,828	G 425 res.
St Matthew, City Road, V	1848	3,734	N 271 res.
St Paul, Bunhill Row, V	1842	5,569	N 285 res.
St Paul, Peartree Street	1865	6,775	
St Thomas, Charterhouse, PC	1842	2,714	N 320 res.
St Martin-in-the-Fields—			
St John the Evangelist, Drury Lane, V	1835	1,968	N 310
St Martin-in-the-Fields, V	—	10,412	N 804
St Michael, Burleigh Street, V	1848	2,225	N 210 res.
St Marylebone—			
All Saints, Margaret Street, V	1849	2,459	G 300 res.
All Saints, St John's Wood, V	1816	5,241	G 188
All Souls, Langham Place, R	1825	12,684	G 580
Christ Church, R	1825	10,503	G 519
Emmanuel, Maids Hill, PC	1876	8,824	
Holy Trinity, Marylebone Road, R	1825	12,110	G 730 res.

Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
St Andrew, Well St, V	1846	3,859	N 192
St Barnabas, Bell Street, V	1866	6,839	N 157
St Cyprrian, Dorset Square, PC	1866	2,542	G 152
St Luke, Nutford Place, V	1864	5,498	N 220 res.
St Mark, Hamlington Terrace, V	1850	5,725	
St Mark, Marylebone Road, V	1872	3,732	N 300 res.
St Mary, Bryanstone Square, R	1824	14,445	G 700
St Marylebone, R	—	16,950	G 1270
St Matthew, Maids Hill, V	1853	7,439	N 230
St Paul, Lisson Grove, PC	1864	7,547	G 330 res.
St Stephen the Martyr, Portland Town, V	1849	8,277	G 400
St Thomas, Portman Square, V	1858	8,155	G 400 res.
St Mary-le-Strand, R	1723	1,549	N 207 res.
St Pancras—			
All Saints, Gordon Square, V	1842	4,570	N 300 res.
Camden Town, V	1868	8,865	N 300 res.
Christ Church, Albany Street, V	1837	9,511	G 400 res.
Christ Church, Somers Town, V	1898	5,470	N 250 res.
Holy Cross, V	1876	3,761	G 300
Holy Trinity, Haverstock Hill, V	1851	14,129	N 500 res.
Kentish Town, V	1863	7,292	N 67 res.
St Andrew, Haverstock Hill, with St Silas, V	1865	20,949	G 340 res.
St Anne, Brookfield, V	1853	5,620	G 412 res.
St Barnabas, Kentish Town, V	1880	4,936	G 300
St Bartholomew, Gray's Inn Road, V	1863	5,652	N 220 res.
St Benet and All Saints, Kentish Town, V	1881	6,760	G 300 res.
St James, Hampstead Road, V	1864	9,489	N 300
St John the Evangelist, Fitzroy Square, V	1851	12,814	N 200 res.
St Jude, Gray's Inn Road, V	1863	6,138	N 370 res.
St Luke, Kentish Town, V	1869	6,192	G 500 res.
St Mark, Albert Road, V	1853	10,418	
St Martin, Kentish Town, V	1865	10,572	G 300 res.
St Mary, Brookfield, PC	1877	4,123	G 200
St Mary, Somers Town, V	1852	9,454	N 430 res.
St Mary Magdalen, Munster Square, V	1802	4,616	G 200
St Matthew, Bedford New Town, V	1849	7,427	N 225 res.
St Michael, Highgate, part of V	1832	1,177	N 500 res.
St Pancras, V	—	15,510	G 687 res.
St Pancras, Old, V	1852	7,404	G 508
St Paul, Camden New Town, V	1831	5,181	N 600
St Peter, Regent Square, V	1830	7,454	G 450
St Saviour, Fitzroy Square, V	1865	5,494	G 330 res.
St Thomas, Camden New Town, V	1879	8,243	N 270 res.
St Paul, Covent Garden, R	—	2,142	G 500 res.
Savoy, Precinct of Savoy Royal Chapel, V	—	201	G 300
Shadwell, St Paul, R	1844	7,048	G 400 res.
Shepherd's Bush (see Hammer-smith)			
Shooter's Hill (see Plumstead)			
Shoreditch—			
All Saints, Haggerston, V	1858	7,908	G 420 res.
Christ Church, Hoxton, V	1841	6,734	G 433 res.
Holy Trinity, Hoxton, V	1848	6,520	G 325
Holy Trinity, Shoreditch (see Bethnal Green)			
St Agatha, V	1871	1,679	G 200
St Andrew, Hoxton, V	1863	7,865	G 300 res.
St Anne, Hoxton, V	1865	4,007	G 345
St Augustine, Haggerston, V	1863	6,490	N 150
St Chad, Haggerston, V	1863	6,461	N 257
St Columba, Haggerston, V	1863	6,720	G 300 res.
St James, Curtain Road, V	1841	3,778	G 340
St John the Baptist, Hoxton, V	1824	18,462	G 590 res.
St Leonard, V	—	9,077	N 500 res.
St Mark, Old Street Road, V	1849	3,089	N 240
St Mary, Haggerston, V	1829	6,110	N 300 res.
St Mary, Hoxton, V	1868	8,508	G 350
St Michael, V	1862	4,334	N 240

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Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
			£
St Paul, Haggerston, PC	1858	7,692	N 380 res.
St Peter, Hoxton, V	1874	5,445	G 300 res.
St Saviour, Hoxton, V	1862	7,514	G 350 res.
Somers Town (see St Pancras)	—	—	—
Southwark, Christ Church, R	—	10,983	G 600
Southwark, St George the Martyr—	—	—	—
St Alphege, V	1872	7,292	G 300
St George the Martyr, V	—	12,707	G 200
St Jude, V	1850	8,017	N 250
St Mary Magdalen, Kent Road	1843	12,532	G 520
St Michael	1867	5,409	G 300
St Paul, V	1858	9,006	N 252
St Stephen, V	1850	4,719	N 405
Southwark, St Olave, R	—	2,159	G 615 res.
Southwark, St Saviour—	—	—	—
All Hallows, V	1875	5,276	N 200
St Peter, V	1840	5,154	G 309
St Saviour with St Mary, Overie, R	—	5,764	G 600
Southwark, St Thomas	—	752	N 100 res.
Spitalfields—	—	18,131	N 250 res.
Christ Church	—	—	—
St Mary, Spital Square (see Old Artillery Ground)	—	—	—
St Stephen, V	1859	4,903	N 300 res.
Stamford Brook (see Hammer-smith)	—	—	—
Stamford Hill, St John, Vartry Road (see Stoke Newington)	—	—	—
Stamford Hill, St Thomas the Apostle (see Hackney)	—	—	—
Stepney (see Limehouse, and Mile End Old Town)	—	—	—
Stockwell (see Lambeth)	—	—	—
Stoke Newington—	—	—	—
All Saints, part of,* V	1873	3,094	N 300
St Andrew, V	1883	7,290	G 500 res.
St Faith, part of,† V	1873	2,430	N 250 res.
St John, Vartry Road, Stamford Hill, part of,‡ V	1887	678	G 200 res.
St Mary, R	—	15,101	N 600 res.
St Matthias, part of,§ V	1849	2,794	N 299 res.
St Michael and All Angels, Stoke Newington Common (see Hackney)	—	—	—
Stratford (see Bow)	—	—	—
Streatham—	—	—	—
Christ Church, V	1844	5,105	—
Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting, with St Augustine, V	1855	5,613	G 415
Immanuel, V	1854	3,881	N 750 res.
St Alban, Streatham Park, V	1888	1,746	N 320
St Andrew, Lower Streatham	1887	2,229	N 360
St Leonard with St Austen, K	—	7,305	N 692
St Mary the Virgin, Balham, with St John the Divine	1855	8,954	G 350
St Peter, V	1870	3,765	N 245 res.
Summers Town (see Wandsworth)	—	—	—
Sydenham (see Lewisham)	—	—	—
Tollington Park (see Islington)	—	—	—
Tooting, Lower, or Tooting Graveney—	—	—	—
Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting (see Streatham)	—	—	—
St Nicholas, R	—	5,784	G 750
Tower of London, St Peter and Vincula, with St John the Evangelist, D	—	688	—
Tufnell Park (see Islington)	—	—	—
Tulse Hill (see Lambeth)	—	—	—
Vauxhall (see Lambeth)	—	—	—
Victoria Park (see Bow)	—	—	—
Walham Green (see Fulham)	—	—	—
Walworth (see Newington)	—	—	—
Wandsworth—	—	—	—
All Saints with Holy Trinity and St Michael, V	—	7,532	N 434
St Andrew, Earlsfield, V	1890	6,842	—
St Anne, V	1846	7,306	N 320

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Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
			£
St Faith, V	1881	9,940	G 265
St Mary, Summers Town, V	1840	4,019	N 200 res.
St Mary Magdalen, PC	—	5,920	—
St Paul, Wimbledon Park, PC	1877	1,997	G 150
St Stephen, V	1878	4,357	N 350 res.
Wandsworth Common (see Battersea)	—	—	—
Wapping (see St George-in-the-East)	—	—	—
Westbourne Park, St Stephen (see Paddington)	—	—	—
Westbourne Park, Upper, St Andrew and St Philip (see Kensington)	—	—	—
Westminster, St James—	—	8,247	G 1340 res.
St James, R	—	—	—
St John the Baptist, Great Marlboro' Street, V	1867	5,234	G 150
St Luke, Berwick Street, V	1841	5,570	G 300
St Peter, Great Windmill Street, PC	1865	3,160	N 33
St Thomas, Regent Street, PC	1869	2,984	G 300
Westminster, St Margaret and St John—	—	—	—
All Saints, Knightsbridge	1849	6,142	G 1030
Christ Church, Broadway, PC	1840	4,421	G 510 res.
Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, PC	1864	738	N 250
Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge Road, V	1852	6,342	N 460 res.
St Andrew, Victoria Street, PC	1856	3,907	N 530 res.
St James the Less, Upper Garden Street, V	1891	3,139	N 500 res.
St John the Evangelist, R	—	9,187	G 620 res.
St Margaret, R	—	3,511	G 400 res.
St Mary the Virgin, Tothill Fields, V	1841	5,523	G 500 res.
St Matthew, Great Peter Street, V	1850	7,218	G 500
St Stephen, Rochester Row, V	1850	5,647	G 550 res.
Whitechapel—	—	—	—
St Jude, V	1845	5,854	N 250 res.
St Mark, V	1839	6,404	G 300 res.
St Mary, R	—	16,985	N 322 res.
St Paul, Dock Street, PC	1864	6,673	G 850 res.
Wimbledon Park (see Wandsworth)	—	—	—
Woolwich—	—	—	—
Holy Trinity, V	1881	4,121	G 465
St John the Evangelist, V	1869	9,416	N 203
St John the Evangelist, North Woolwich, part of,* V	1877	2,055	N 260
St Mary, R	—	14,343	N 592 res.
St Michael and All Angels, V	1879	5,491	G 232 res.
St Thomas, Charlton, R	1850	8,308	G 300 res.
The City of London—	—	—	—
All Hallows, Barking, V	—	447	G 2000
All Hallows, Lombard Street, with St Benet, Gracechurch Street, St Leonard, Eastcheap, and St Dionis, Backchurch, R	—	313	—
All Hallows, London Wall, R	—	183	N 650
All Hallows the Great with St All Hallows the Less, R	—	80	N 600
Christchurch, Newgate Street, with St Leonard, Foster Lane, V	—	981	N 392 res.
Holy Trinity, Gough Square, PC	1842	1,260	N 350
Holy Trinity, Minories (see Minor)	—	—	—
St Alban, Wood Street, with St Olave, Silver Street, R	—	205	G 334 res.
St Alphege, London Wall, R	—	66	G 925
St Andrew, Holborn, R	—	4,152	G 900 res.
St Andrew, Undershaft, with St Mary at Axe, R	—	218	G 1336
St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St Anne, Blackfriars, R	—	898	G 282 res.
St Aon and St Agnes with St John Zachary, R	—	133	G 570
St Augustine with St Faith	—	399	G 360
St Bartholomew, Little Moorfields, R	—	894	N 450

* This parish is partly in the county of Middlesex; the entire parish contains 571 inhabited houses and 3322 of a population.

† The greater part of this parish is in the county of Middlesex; the entire parish contains 902 inhabited houses and 6827 of a population.

‡ The greater part of this parish is in the county of Middlesex; the entire parish contains 1305 inhabited houses and 8900 of a population.

§ The greater part of this parish is in the county of Middlesex; the entire parish contains 933 inhabited houses and 8273 of a population.

* The greater part of this parish is in the ancient county of Essex; the entire parish contains 779 inhabited houses and 7100 of a population.

LONDON

Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
			£
St Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, R.	—	1,843	G 700
St Bartholomew the Lees, V	—	847	N 13
St Botolph, Billingsgate, with St George, Botolph Lane, R.	—	168	N 322
St Botolph, Bishopsgate	—	3,973	G 1290 res.
St Botolph without Aldersgate, R.	—	2,449	G 400 res.
St Botolph without Aldgate, V.	—	6,046	G 350
St Bride with Bridewell, V.	—	1,809	G 448
St Clement, Eastcheap, with St Martin, Orgar	—	216	G 232
St Dunstan-in-the-East, R.	—	395	N 540
St Dunstan-in-the-West with St Thomas in the Liberty of the Rolls, R.	—	1,440	N 380
St Edmund the King with St Nicholas, Acon, R.	—	172	G 1350 res.
St Ethelburga, R.	—	158	G 1090
St Giles, Cripplegate, V.	—	1,196	N 744 res.
St Helen, Bishopsgate, with St Martin, Outwich, R.	—	363	G 890
St James, Garlickhithe, and St Michael, Queenhithe, with Holy Trinity the Less, R.	—	253	G 618 res.
St Katherine, Coleman, R.	—	237	N 530
St Katherine Cree with St James, Duke Place	—	804	G 580
St Lawrence, Jewry, with St Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, R.	—	226	G 672
St Magnus the Martyr with St Margaret, New Fish Street, and St Michael, Crooked Lane, R.	—	298	G 330 res.
St Margaret, Lothbury, with St Christopher-le-Stocks and St Bartholomew, Exchange, St Olave, Old Jewry, St Martin Pomeroy, St Mildred, Poultry, and St Mary Colechurch	—	543	G 960 res.
St Margaret, Patens, with St Gabriel, R.	—	116	G 765 res.
St Martin, Ludgate, with St Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, with St Gregory by St Paul, R.	—	756	G 299
St Mary, Abchurch, with St Lawrence, R.	—	224	G 233
St Mary, Aldermanbury, V.	—	102	G 250
St Mary, Aldermary, with St Thomas the Apostle, St Antholin, and St John the Baptist, Walbrook, V.	—	393	G 800
St Mary-at-Hill with St Andrew, Hubbard, R.	—	173	G 413
St Mary-le-Bow, St Pancras, Soper Lane, All Hallows, Honey Lane, All Hallows, Bread Street, and St John the Evangelist, R.	—	253	G 840
St Mary, Woolnoth, with St Mary, Woolchurch, R.	—	208	G 350 res.
St Michael, Bassishaw, R.	—	127	G 229
St Michael, Cornhill, R.	—	198	G 925 res.
St Michael Boys, with St Martin, Vintry	—	143	N 243
St Michael, Wood Street, with St Mary, Staining, R.	—	94	G 290 res.
St Mildred, Bread Street, with St Margaret, Moses, R.	—	53	N 278
St Nicholas, Cole Abbey, St Nicholas, Olave, St Mary, Somerset, St Mary, Mount-haw, St Benet, Paul's Wharf, and St Peter near Paul's Wharf, R.	—	322	N 480 res.
St Olave, Hart Street, with All Hallows, Staining, R.	—	364	G 2100 res.
St Peter, Cornhill, R.	—	162	N 2040
St Peter ad Vincula (see Tower of London)	—		
St Peter-le-Poer with St Benet Fink, R.	—	342	N 800
St Sepulchre without Newgate	—	3,726	
St Stephen, Coleman Street, V.	—	1,038	N 617
St Stephen, Walbrook, with St Benet, Sherehog, R.	—	124	G 815

LONDON

Ecclesiastical Parish or District.	Date of Formation.	Population.	Value.
			£
St Swithin with St Mary, Bothaw, R.	—	217	G 450
St Vedast, Foster Lane, with St Michael-le-Querre, St Matthew, Friday Street, St Peter, Westcheap, R.	—	200	G 550
Places reputed to be extra-parochial for ecclesiastical purposes—			
Charterhouse, Close of the Collegiate Church of St Peter; Barnard's Inn, Clement's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, New Inn, Sergeants' Inn, Staple Inn, and Thavies Inn; Inner and Middle Temple, and Lambeth Palace	—	1,245	
Included in the Diocese of—			
Canterbury	—	30	
London	—	2,681,329	
Rochester	—	1,548,704	
St Albans	—	2,055	
Administrative County, including the City of London	—	4,232,118	

Of the ecclesiastical buildings in London, the first in importance are St Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

St Paul's.—The original St Paul's Cathedral, on the same site as the present, was built in 604 by Ethelbert, uncle of King Sebert, and was burnt to the ground in 1087. A second cathedral on the same site was founded in 1087 by Bishop Maurice, was repaired in 1135 by Bishop Niger after having been greatly damaged by fire, was not completed till 1315, was largely altered and restored in the time of Charles I. by Inigo Jones, and was completely destroyed by the Great Fire. It consisted of nave, transept, choir, presbytery, Lady chapel, two western towers, and a central tower, and had connected with it a double cloister and a chapter-house. The choir was completed in 1252, and was 188 feet long. The transept was completed in 1256, and was 180 feet long. The nave was completed in 1283, and was 102 feet high. The central tower was built in 1221, and was 260 feet high, and a spire was raised upon it in 1315, was 274 feet high, perished by fire in 1561, and was not rebuilt. The entire pile was 629 feet long, and, prior to the partial restoration of it by Inigo Jones, was all in the English Pointed style. Jones' restoration consisted chiefly of a portico or W front, 200 feet in frontage, 50 in depth, and 40 in height, set between two western towers, and was in the Palladian style, beautiful in itself, but unfortunately utterly incongruous with the rest of the edifice. The choir had a splendid marigold E window. The nave, the transept, the choir, the presbytery, and the Lady chapel were all aisled, and had a uniform height of vaulting. St Gregory's Church was on the SW side of the nave, chantries occupied the E aisle of the transept, and St Faith's Church was the undercroft. The central tower had lofty triplets of lancets and eight unique flying buttresses, two at each angle. The cloister comprised two open alleys, the one below, the other above, and the chapter-house stood in the centre and was a very fine structure. A library was in the crypt of St Faith's, contained books to the value of £150,000, and was utterly destroyed in the Great Fire. Some monuments in the crypt were preserved, particularly a bust of Dean Colet, founder of St Paul's School, an effigies of Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of Lord Bacon, and monuments of Dr Donne and Sir Christopher Hatton. Other monuments in the cathedral were destroyed, particularly those of Kings Seba and Ethelred, Lacy Earl of Lincoln, John of Gannet, the Duchess of Bedford, Dean Nowell, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Francis Walsingham, and the physician Linacre.

King John of France made an offering in the cathedral at the shrine of St Erkenwald. Henry III. gave to it 1500 tapers, and dispensed food to 15,000 poor persons in its garth. Richard III. instructed Dr Barnes, while ministering in it, to bail him as king at his entering it. Baldoock in

1299 cursed in it all persons who had searched for hidden treasure in St Martin's-le-Grand. A mob in 1326 dragged Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, from its altar to undergo death at Cheapside Cross. Jane Shore did penance in it. Wycliffe was tried in it for his doctrines. Dean Colet's boy-bishop ministered in it. A choir of singers on great festivals in the time of Mary sang anthems after vespers far aloft in its spire. Bankes and his famous horse mounted to the top of it in 1600. Some secular use of its aisles, especially as a thoroughfare, was made so early as 1400, and this became so great in the time of Mary that an order was then issued prohibiting hucksters, porters, and cattle from passing through. Further secular uses of even an offensive or a scandalous kind were afterwards made of its doors, its approaches, and its precincts. The first lottery known in England was drawn in 1569 at its W door; advertisements of all sorts were posted on what was called its St Quis door; loungers, money-changers, serving-men waiting to be hired, lawyers meeting with clients, ballad-mongers, quacks, rufflers, stale knights, captains out of service, and masked women thronged its precincts; usurers, simoners, and horse-dealers frequented its alleys; strikers of bargains made their payments of money to one another at its font. Protector Somerset took down its cloisters and its chapter-house as a quarry for his palace in the Strand, the Parliamentarians in the Civil War made it a magazine of arms, and the authorities in the great plague-year converted it into a pest-house with about 300 pallets on its floors. Poets had sung its heauties, monarchs had gone to it in solemn procession, a long array of ministers of religions had held it sacred, and, after so much conversion of it to secular uses, some persons were not slow to think that the fiery desolation which eventually came down upon it was both a judgment and a purgation. Hence the lines—

"Nor could thy fabric, Paul's! defend thee long,
Though thou wert sacred to thy Maker's praise,
Though made immortal by a poet's song,
And poets' songs the Theban walls could raise.
The daring flames peeped in and saw from afar
The awful beauties of the sacred choir;
But since it was profaned by civil war,
Heaven thought it fit to have it purged by fire."

The present cathedral was built in 1675-1710 at a cost of £736,752, equal to £1,222,437 of the present time, and was completed under one architect, Sir Christopher Wren, by one master-mason, Thomas Strong, and during the episcopate of one bishop, Dr Henry Compton. In the original model, which is still preserved in the cathedral, the plan of the building was that of a Greek cross having over the centre a large dome supported by eight pillars; but owing to Roman Catholic influence at Court the architect was compelled, much against his will, to alter his designs so as to erect a building suitable for Roman Catholic ritual. The present building consists of Portland stone of a quality much inferior to that now in common use, is all in the Palladian or modern Classical style, Corinthian and Composite, and comprises a magnificent W front of portico and two towers, a W transept, a nave of five bays with side aisles, a main transept of one bay in each wing with semicircular portico at each end of the transept, a central dome, and a choir of four bays with aisles and with a terminal apse. The W front is 180 feet wide; the W towers are 222 feet high; the nave is 212 feet long, 102 wide, and 100 high; the main transept is 223 feet long, 126 wide, and 100 high; the dome, with its supporting piers, covers upwards of half an acre, and is 365 feet high; the choir is 147 feet long and 100 high; and the entire pile is 84,025 square feet in area, and including the portico 500 feet long. The W front is approached by a double flight of steps of black Marx marble, and has a range of twelve coupled columns below, a range of eight above, and a pediment 64 feet by 17. Sculptures of St Paul's acts are over the doors, sculptures of his conversion fill the tympanum, statues of St Peter and St James surmount the sides of the pediment, a statue of St Paul surmounts the summit, and statues of the four evangelists are at the angles of the towers. The north-west bell-tower contains a fine peal of twelve bells, hung in 1878. The fine tenor bell, which forms the largest of the peal, weighs 6944 lbs., and was presented by the corporation of the city of London, and the other eleven were presented by

some of the City Companies. In the south-west tower are the clock, the minute hand of which is 9 feet long and the dials of which are 17 feet across, and Great Paul, the largest bell in England. It weighs 16½ tons, or 3½ tons more than Big Ben at the Houses of Parliament, is 9 feet high and 9 feet 7 inches in diameter, with a thickness of metal at the bow of nearly 9 inches. Its note is E flat, but, unlike Big Ben, whose sonorous tone is heard every hour of the day and night, Great Paul is tolled only on occasion of the death of a member of the royal family, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, or the dean of the cathedral.

In the south-west tower is also the celebrated "Geometrical Staircase," a flight of 110 steps so ingeniously constructed that all hang together without any visible support except the bottom stair. Entering the cathedral by the W door the visitor finds himself in the nave, having to the left and right the Morning Chapel and Consistory Court, which are divided from the aisles by screens of carved oak. The Consistory Court was for a time the home of the Wellington monument, now standing in the nave. The nave and choir are each divided from the aisles, which ran the entire length of the cathedral, by arches springing from piers which are decorated on their inner faces by pilasters of the Corinthian order crowned by an entablature. The dome, which forms the special feature of the building both internally and externally, is supported by eight piers each 40 feet wide, and is double, the outer part being built of timber and covered with lead. Within this there is a hollow cone of brickwork supporting the lantern, ball, and cross, and within and below this cone is the inner dome 225 feet in height. The inner dome is decorated with eight scenes from the life of St Paul in grisaille by Thornhill, restored in 1854, and the eight spandrels below the Whispering Gallery are adorned with mosaics executed by Salviati and his successors from fine paintings by Alford Stevens (the four greater prophets), Watts (Matthew and John), and Britten (Mark and Luke), the noblest works of their kind in London. The Whispering Gallery, which is reached by a flight of 260 steps, is remarkable for a curious echo, whereby a slight whisper uttered against the wall on one side of the gallery can be distinctly heard by an ear placed near the wall on the other side, a distance of 108 feet in a direct line or 160 feet round the semicircle. The stone gallery runs round the foot of the dome, and the Golden Gallery surmounts it at the top. The ball and cross on the top weigh together 8960 lbs., and the ball, which is 6 feet in diameter, can hold ten or twelve persons. The organ of St Paul's, one of the finest in England, is enclosed in a case designed by Wren, and is divided into two parts, one on each side of the choir. The choir contains some admirable wood-carving by Grinling Gibbons. At the end of the choir is the beautiful reredos executed in white Parian marble with bands and panels of Rosso Antico, Verde di Prato, and Brescia marble. The roof of the choir glows with most gorgeous gilding and mosaics, the design being by Richmond. The sculptures by Gallemein represent the chief events in the life of Christ. At the top are statues of the Risen Saviour, the Virgin and Child, St Paul and St Peter. It was erected in 1888, and cost nearly £30,000.

A crypt extends under all the cathedral, and contains the ashes of many distinguished persons both ancient and modern, together with some modern tombs and monuments. Here were buried Bishop B. Walton of Chester, Bishop T. Newton of Bristol, Bishop F. White of Ely, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr Boyce, Lord Nelson, Lord Collingwood, James Barry, John Opie, Sir Thomas Pictou, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Northesk, H. Fuseli, B. Mylne, Benjamin West, J. Rennie, Sir Thomas Lawrence, J. M. W. Turner, Lord Leighton, Sir John Millais, and the Duke of Wellington. Lord Nelson's remains are in a coffin made out of the main mass of *L'Orient*, and enclosed in a marble sarcophagus made for Cardinal Wolsey, and those of the Duke of Wellington are in a mausoleum hewn out of a solid mass of porphyry weighing 70 tons. The crypt also contains a memorial to the Right Hon. William Dalley, Chief Secretary for New South Wales, unveiled in 1890; tablets to the soldiers who fell in the Transvaal in 1881; and brasses to Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, R.E., and Lieut. Charrington, R.N., who were murdered in the Sinai Desert in 1882. The monuments in the cathedral itself are very numerous, and

not a few of them are utterly unworthy of their position. The chief, together with the cost and the artist where these are known, are to the following persons:—John Howard, the first monument erected here, £1365, by Bacon; Dr Johnson, £1575, by Bacon; Sir William Jones, by Bacon; Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Flaxman; Bishop Heber, by Chantrey; Capt. Westcott, £4200, by Banks; Gen. Mackinnon, £1200, by Bacon; Lord St Vincent, £2100, by Baily; Admiral Sir P. Malcolm, by Baily; Gen. Bowes, £1575, by Chantrey; Gen. Le Marchant, £1575, by C. Rossi; Gen. Ross, £1575, by Kendrick; Col. Hon. H. Cadogan, £1575, by Chantrey; Lord Roddey, £6300, by C. Rossi; Gen. Mackenzie and Langworth, £2100, by Manning; Lord Duncan, £2100, by Westmacott; Capt. Mosse, £4200, by C. Rossi; Col. Sir W. Myers, £1575, by Kendrick; Gen. Hoghton, £1575, by Chantrey; Gen. Dundas, £3150, by Bacon; Gen. Hay, £1575, by Hopper; Gen. Gore and Skerrett, £2800, by Chantrey; Sir W. Ponsonby, £3150, by Baily; Sir T. Picton, £3150, by Gahan; Lord Heathfield, £2100, by Rossi; Lord Howe, £6300, by Flaxman; Capt. Faulkner, by Rossi; Capt. Miller, by Flaxman; Lord Collingwood, £4200, by Westmacott; Gen. Sir E. Pakenham; Capt. G. N. Hardinge, by Manning; Gen. Sir J. Brock, by Westmacott; Gen. Gillespie, £1575, by Chantrey; Sir John Moore, £4200, by Bacon; Sir Ralph Abercrombie, £6300, by Westmacott; Gen. S. Gibbs, £2100, by Westmacott; Capt. Sir W. Hoste, by Campbell; Sir Astley Cooper, by Baily; Capt. Burgess, £5210, by Banks; Dr Babington, by Behnes; Margins Cornwallis, £6300, by Rossi; Capt. J. Cooke, £1575, by Westmacott; Captain Duff, £1575, by Bacon; Lord Nelson, £6300, by Flaxman; General Sir T. Jones, by Behnes; Bishop Middleton, by Lough; Captain M. Lyons, by Noble; Lord Melbourne, by Marochetti, a fine monument with two angels guarding the entrance to the tomb; the Coldstream Guards, by Marochetti; General Sir W. Napier, by Adams; Lord Lyons, by Noble; Sir Henry Lawrence, by Lough; the historian Hallam, by Theed; the painter Turner, by Macdowell; Henry Hart Milman, by Williamson; Major-General Charles George Gordon, a sarcophagus tomb with bronze effigy by Boehm; and Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart, bronze medallion and reliefs by Boehm. The cathedral yard was formerly open, but is now partly enclosed by an iron balustrade 5½ feet high, cast at Lamberhurst in Sussex, designed by M. Tijone, and set up at the cost of £11,202. A portion of the railings enclosing the west front were removed in 1874. The ground immediately around the cathedral is tastefully laid out with flowers and shrubs, and is provided with seats for the solace of tired wayfarers. Both the yard itself and an irregular circle of houses around it have changed their character since the Reformation, and especially since the Great Fire. The entire area, inclusive of the encircling houses, bears the name of St Paul's Churchyard, and the side of it towards the Thames is commonly called "the bow"—the side toward Paternoster Row, "the string." No comprehensive or good view of the cathedral, in consequence of the close juxtaposition of the houses and streets, can be obtained in the neighbourhood; but a good view of the dome is got from the corner of Cheapside, the steps of the Post Office, or the upper end of Victoria Street.

Westminster Abbey is situated opposite the Houses of Parliament. In early times its site was a small insular tract surrounded by the waters of the Thames, and called Thorney Island. Here a monastic institution was founded, which became a ruin during the reign of the Confessor, who raised an abbey among the shattered remains. The ground-plan, as usual, bore the form of a cross. Various privileges and endowments were granted to it, and the edifice assumed a great degree of architectural grandeur. It soon became a place for the coronation of our monarchs, and William the Conqueror was crowned here in 1066. The abbey was enlarged by Henry III. and Edward I., and continued nearly in the state they left it until Henry VII. added a chapel to the original structure, in the Perpendicular style, upon which the highest skill of the architect and sculptor was lavished. It was universally regarded as one of the most splendid edifices of the age, and was specially reserved as the place of sepulture of our English sovereigns.

During the reign of Henry VIII. the abbey was considerably defaced, but, on the surrender of its revenues, the king

raised Westminster to the dignity of a city and its abbey was constituted a cathedral. In 1855, however, it was united to the see of London. In the reign of William and Mary it was thoroughly repaired and the towers added to the western entrance, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. The form of the abbey is that of a Latin cross, and, with the exception of Henry VII.'s chapel and inadequate and incongruous towers at the western end, it is in the Early English style. The present length of the abbey is 416 feet, or, including Henry VII.'s chapel, 520 feet; its breadth at the transept is 203 feet, at the nave 102 feet, height of the west towers 225 feet. The choir extends beyond the transept to the middle of the nave, from which it is separated by an iron screen. In front of the altar is a curious old mosaic pavement, with tasteful arabesques brought from Rome in 1268 by Abbot Ware. The fine woodwork of the choir was executed in 1848. The organ was entirely rebuilt in 1884 and stands at the two extremities of the screen between the choir and the nave. The reredos is a beautiful modern work erected in 1867, and is chiefly composed of red and white alabaster. The large figures in the niches represent Moses, David, St Peter, and St Paul. The recess above the table contains a fine Venetian glass mosaic by Salvati representing the Last Supper. The interior of the church is of great magnificence, and displays grand masses of marble columns separating the nave from the side aisles, and it is decorated with upwards of twenty stained glass windows. The west window has figures of Moses and Aaron and the patriarchs, the great "rose" window in the north transept has paintings of Christ and the Apostles, and in the south transept is a "marigold" window erected in 1814. At the eastern end of the choir stands the chapel of Edward the Confessor, containing the shrine of St Edward. Here also is the coronation chair of the Scottish kings, brought from Scone by Edward I. in 1297, and the chapel of Henry VII., in which lie the ashes of Queens Mary and Elizabeth. The magnificent tomb of Henry VII. and his queen is placed in the body of this chapel, in a curious chantry of cast brass, admirably executed and interspersed with effigies, armorial bearings, and devices relating to the union of the Red and White Roses.

Statues are numerous in the abbey, and are chiefly contained in side chapels, of which there are several, viz., St Benedict's, St Edmund's, St Nicholas', St Paul's, St Erasmus', John the Baptist's, and Bishop Islip's, besides those of Henry VII. and Edward the Confessor. The choir, transept, and nave also contain many specimens of sculpture from the chisels of Flaxman, Chantrey, Ronlilae, Bacon, Westmacott, Gibson, Boehm, and others. Poet's Corner is the famous receptacle of the busts of English worthies. The cloisters and the chapter-house contain some curious old effigies. Westminster Abbey is a collegiate church, with a dean and chapter who possess considerable authority over the adjoining district and a revenue of about £30,000 per annum.

According to some very recent returns there are sixty-six churches in the City of London, and very nearly four hundred and fifty beyond its boundaries but within the circle of Inner London. From considerations of space we cannot do more than mention a few out of this immense number. *The Chapel Royal, St James'*, has but little architectural interest, but it possesses a beautiful painted ceiling by Holbein. The marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert, and several subsequent marriages of the members of the royal family, have been celebrated here, including that of H.R.H. the Duke of York with Princess Victoria Mary of Teck on 6 July, 1893. *The Chapel Royal, Savoy*, restored in 1865 at the expense of the Queen, after being nearly destroyed by fire, was originally built in 1505 on part of the site of the palace of the Savoy. It is in the Gothic style, and has a fine modern wooden ceiling, divided into compartments, in which are sacred emblems and heraldic devices. It contains some very interesting brasses and monuments. *The Chapel Royal, Whitehall*, originally the banqueting-house of the palace, and which it is said was never consecrated, is now closed as a chapel and is used by the Royal United Service Institution. *The Temple Church*, or St Mary's Church, is situated within the bounds of the Inner Temple. It consists of two sections, the Round Church and the Choir. The Round Church is about 58 feet in diameter, is in the Transition Norman style, and was built in 1185 on

the plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The choir, in the Early English style, was added in 1240. The whole building was restored in 1839-42 at a cost of about £70,000. It contains nine tombs of Crusaders, with recumbent figures in complete armour, the grave and monument of William le Marischall, Protector of England during the minority of Henry III., and a white marble monument of John Selden, with many others. *The Priory Church of St Bartholomew the Great*, in Smithfield, is, with the exception of the chapel in the Tower, the oldest church in the city of London. It was founded by Rahere in 1123, and is a fine specimen of pure Norman. The last prior surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1540, when the nave and transept were destroyed—the beginning of the ill-usage the church suffered. Until recently a blacksmith's forge was at work on the site of the north transept. In 1893 the building was restored at a cost of £28,000. It contains some ancient and interesting tombs and monuments, including that of the founder Rahere. *St Helen Church*, in St Helen's Place, called by Dean Stanley the "Westminster Abbey of the City," once belonged to an ancient nunnery and dates originally from 1145-50. It is a rectangular building, 120 feet long, 52 wide, and 38 high. The body of the church consists of a nave parted into two aisles by an irregular order of five pillars and six pointed arches, and of a south-eastern transept containing a chantry and two small chapels now thrown into one. It has some stained glass windows, one of which was inserted in 1884 in memory of Shakespeare, who was a parishioner in 1598 and is rated in the parish books for £5 13s. 4d., and it contains some very ancient tombs and monuments, including those of Sir John Crosby and Sir Thomas Gresham. *St Ethelburga's*, which stands near Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street, is a small plain building, but is said to be one of the oldest churches in London. Among other churches of interest in the city the following may be mentioned:—*Allhallows, Barking*, stands in Great Tower Street, took the second part of its designation from the nunnery of Barking, to which it belonged, is partly Decorated English, partly Later English, with a steeple built in 1659; included chapels erected by Richard I. and Edward I., and a chantry founded by Richard III.; contains some very fine brasses, from 1400 till 1651, one of which is of W. Thynne, the first editor of all Chaucer's works; contained the bodies of the Earl of Surrey, Bishop Fisher, and Archbishop Laud—removed from it after the Restoration; and had for a vicar Hickeys, the author of the "Thesaurus." *Allhallows, Lombard Street*, succeeded an ancient church of 1053 and a subsequent one of 1516, was rebuilt by Wren at a cost of £8058, and has a good carved door. *St Andrew's, Holborn*, rebuilt in 1686 by Wren, has a magnificent and beautiful interior. It was in this church that Lord Beaconsfield was baptized. *St Andrew's, Undershaft*, stands in Leadenhall Street, took the latter part of its name from a shaft or Maypole fixed annually upon it after the "evil May-day" of 1517, was rebuilt in 1520-32 by W. Fitzwilliam, is good Later English, has a painted window with portraits of English kings, and contains a carved pulpit, three brasses from 1500 till 1598, an effigies of Sir H. Hammersley, a monument to Stowe the antiquary, and the grave of Mottet, the translator of "Don Quixote." *St Andrews-by-the-Wardrobe* stands near Doctors' Commons, was rebuilt by Wren at a cost of £7000. *St Bride's*, Fleet Street, succeeded a previous church older than 1362, enlarged in 1480, containing the graves of Wynkin de Worde, Sir Richard Baker, Moll Cut Purse, and Colonel Lovelace, and destroyed in the Great Fire; was built in 1680-1703 by Wren at a cost of £11,430; retains a doorway of the previous church; has a very beautiful steeple, originally 234 feet high, injured by lightning in 1764 and then reduced 8 feet in height; has also a stained glass window by Meiss, copied from Rubens' "Descent from the Cross," and put up in 1824; and contains the grave of Richardson the novelist. *Christchurch*, Newgate Street, was restored in 1687-1704 by Wren, has capacity for 3000 persons, is the place where the Spital sermons are preached before the lord mayor and aldermen, and contains the graves of Burdett and Richard Baxter. *St Dunstan's-in-the-East* stands in Tower Street, was restored by Wren after the Great Fire, had then added to it a spire resting on flying buttresses, similar to the spire of St Nicholas in Newcastle-upon-Tyne;

was rebuilt in 1817 by Laing, with preservation of Wren's spire, and had Jortin as a rector. *St Dunstan's-in-the-West* stands in Fleet Street; succeeded a previous church situated a little nearer the street, and famous for two savage figures which beat the quarters on two bells, and famous also for the preaching in it of Richard Baxter and William Romaine to crowded audiences; was built in 1831-33 by Shaw; is in the Pointed style and internally octagonal; has over the side doorway a statue of Queen Elizabeth, brought from Old Ludgate, and on the corbels at the sides of the principal entrance carved heads of Tyndale and Dr Donne; and is surmounted by a Louvre tower 130 feet high, inherited from that of St Helen's in York. *St Edmund-the-King's* stands in Lombard Street, and was rebuilt by Wren at a cost of £5207. *St Giles-without-Cripplegate* succeeded a Norman church of 1090, was built in 1545-46 in the Pointed style of that period, underwent partial restoration in 1864, was the place of Cromwell's marriage to Elizabeth Bonnelier, contains the graves of Speed the chronicler, Fox the martyrologist, Frobisher the navigator, Milton the poet, and Milton's father; contains also a bust of Milton, by Bacon, placed here in 1773, and had Bishop Andrews and the grandfather of John Wesley as vicars. *St Katharine Cree's* stands in Leadenhall Street on ground which was part of the graveyard of Holy Trinity Priory, was rebuilt in 1630 by Inigo Jones, with the exception of the tower, and very ritually opened by Laud, and contains an effigies of Sir M. Throgmorton and the grave of Holbein. It is celebrated for its annual "lion sermon," to commemorate the escape of Lord Mayor Gayer from a lion while he was travelling in Africa, and its annual "flower sermon." *St Lawrence, Jewry*, stands in King Street, Cheapside, succeeded a church in which Tillotson lectured and which had Bishop Wilkins as a vicar, was rebuilt by Wren at a cost of £11,870, has a spire with the gridiron of St Lawrence for a weathercock, and contains the graves of Tillotson and Wilkins. *St Magnus-the-Martyr's* stands near the end of London Bridge, was rebuilt by Wren at a cost of £9579, has an elegant cupola and lantern, and contains a monumental tablet to Bishop Miles Coverdale, who was rector, and whose remains were brought hither from St Bartholomew's-by-the-Exchange, at the taking down of that church. *St Margaret's, Lothbury*, was rebuilt by Wren at a cost of £5340, measures 64 feet by 60, contains a carved font by G. Gibbons, and has attached to it the "golden lectureship" of £400 under the Haberdashers' Company. *St Margaret's, Ludgate*, succeeded a previous church of 1437, was rebuilt by Wren at a cost of £5378, has a beautiful small spire which is a striking contrast to the massive form of the neighbouring cathedral, had as a rector Purchas, the author of the "Pilgrimage," and contains his grave. *St Mary's, Abchurch*, stands in Abchurch Lane, was rebuilt by Wren at a cost of £4922, and has a spherical roof, painted by Thornhill, and carvings by G. Gibbons. *St Mary's, Aldermay*, stands in Queen Victoria Street, succeeded a previous church founded by Lord Mayor Keble, was built after the model of that church in the Pointed style by Wren, measures 100 feet in length, 63 in width, and 45 in height, and has a tower and spire 135 feet high. *St Mary's-at-Hill* stands in Eastcheap, was restored or rebuilt by Wren and repaired in 1849, has a brick tower, contains a monument to Brand the author of "Popular Antiquities," and was the place in which the poet Young was married. *St Mary-le-Bow, or Bow Church*, stands in Cheapside, on the arches of the crypt of a Norman church which is thought to have been the earliest arched one in London, and may thence have taken the name of Le Bow. The ancient church was built in 1087; was the original meeting-place of the Court of Archers; had in the time of Edward III. a tribune in which the royal family sat to see the city processions; and was noted for the sound of its bells, mentioned in a famous line of Pope, and the subject of a proverb which makes birth within the sound of Bow Bells equivalent to London citizenship. The present church was built by Wren at a cost of £8071; is regarded, next to St Paul's Cathedral, as his masterpiece; has a remarkably beautiful steeple, 239½ feet high, exhibiting all the orders of pillared architecture, containing a balcony in place of the tribune on the old church, terminating in a dragon-vane 9 feet long, and restored in 1820 by Gwilt; is the church in which the bishops-

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elect of the province of Canterbury are confirmed, and in which the Boyle lectures are preached; and had Bishop Newton, the author of the work on the "Prophecies," as a rector for twenty-five years. The bells of the present steeple retain the fame of the ancient ones, were set up in 1762, and form a peal of ten. *St Mary's*, Woolnoth, stands in Lombard Street; succeeded a previous church founded in 1355, rebuilt in 1496, and partly burnt in the Great Fire; was built in 1716-19 by Hawksmoor; presents a bold exterior in the so-called Tuscan style; had John Newton, the author of "Cardiphonia" and other religious writings, as a rector for twenty-eight years; and contains a monumental tablet to him, with an affecting inscription. *St Michael's*, Cornhill, is in the Pointed style; was mainly built by Wren at a cost of £4686; has a fine turreted tower, in various styles, copied from the tower of a previous church; was restored in 1721 by Gibbs, and again shortly before 1861; and contains the graves of the chronicler Fabian and the Paritan Nye. *St Olave's*, Hart Street, is one of the thirteen city churches which escaped the Great Fire, and is a good specimen of 15th century Perpendicular. It contains numerous memorials, including those of "Diary" Pepys and his wife Elizabeth, and a beautifully-carved pulpit ascribed to Grinling Gibbons which formerly stood in the church of St Benet, Gracechurch Street. *St Peter's*, Cornhill, succeeded one of the earliest churches in London; was built by Wren at a cost of £5467; has a brick steeple with a key-shaped vane; contains a screen by G. Gibbons; and had Beveridge as rector. *St Peter's-le-Poer* stands in Broad Street; was built in 1788-92 by J. Gibson, at a cost of upwards of £4000; is a circular edifice with good front and no side-windows; and had Bishop Hoadley as rector. *St Peter's-ad-Vincula*, which stands at the NW corner of the Tower, was erected by Edward I. on the site of a still older church, re-erected by Edward III., altered by Henry VIII., and restored in 1877. It is remarkable for the graves of many celebrated persons who were executed at the Tower, among whom are Sir Thomas More, Queen Anne Boleyn, Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, Queen Catherine Howard, John Dudley Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, Lady Jane Grey and her husband Lord Guildford Dudley, James Fitzroy Duke of Monmouth and Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat. *St Sepulchre's-without-Newgate* stands on Snow Hill, opposite Newgate; was partly destroyed by the Great Fire, and partly rebuilt by Wren; contains the grave of Roger Ascham; and has, in the street-wall of its churchyard, the first of the London drinking fountains. *St Stephen's*, Walbrook, stands close behind the Mansion House; was built by Wren at a cost of £7652, and is said to have been considered by him his masterpiece; has a plain exterior but a very fine interior; is a parallelogram, 87 feet long and 64 wide, divided by two rows of Corinthian columns, with a dome rising from the centre, and surmounted by a lantern; contains West's "Stoning of Stephen," and the grave and monument of Sir John Vanbrugh; and had Pendleton, the tuncast vicar of Bray, as rector. *St Swithin's*, London Stone, stands in Cannon Street, opposite the city terminals of the S.E.R.; was built by Wren at a cost of £4687, and was restored in 1869, with conversion of its style from Renaissance to neodescript Gothic. *St Vedast's*, Foster Lane, was rebuilt by Wren, has a fine spire, and contains a screen by G. Gibbons.

Among the churches of the West End may be noticed *All Saints*, in Margaret Street, Regent Street, a fine modern Gothic building of brick, built by Butterfield in 1850-59, and lavishly decorated in the interior with marble and gilding. *All Souls*, Langham Place, was designed by Nash and built in 1822-25. It is remarkable for its entrance, which is a reproduction of the circular tower of Mars, with Ionic columns and Corinthian peristyle, surmounted by a conical spire which is sometimes irreverently described as "the extinguisher." *St Anne's*, Dean Street, Soho, contains the grave of King Theodore of Corsica, who died a pauper in this parish in 1686 and was interred at the cost of John Wright, an oilman, of Compton Street. An inscription on the tablet erected in memory of the king, written by Horace Walpole, declares—

"Fate poured its lesson on his living head,
Bestowed a kingdom and denied him bread."

St Clement Danes stands in the centre of the Strand, and

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occupies a spot on which a Christian church has stood since the year 1002. It was erected about 1668 by Edward Pearce, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, and is of white stone, in the Corinthian style of architecture. The tower, 115 feet in height, was added by Gibbs in 1719. Dr Johnson used to worship regularly in this church, a fact recorded by a tablet on the back of his pew in the N gallery. *St George's*, Hanover Square, built in 1742 by James, has a classical portico and three stained glass windows made in Malines about 1520 and brought to England early in the 19th century. There is a picture of "The Last Supper," by Thornhill, over the communion table, which is enclosed in a carved frame attributed to Grinling Gibbons. This used for a long time to be the most celebrated church in London for fashionable weddings. *St George's*, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, was built by a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, Nicholas Hawksmoor, in 1731. It has a very large portico, supported by eight Corinthian columns, and a curious steeple consisting of steps enrobed by a statue of George I., in a Roman toga, the latter giving the epigram—

"When Harry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
He ruled over England, as head of the Church;
But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,
Instead of the Church made him head of the steeple."

St Giles-in-the-Fields was originally built by Matilda, the queen of Henry I., in the year 1101 as the chapel of an hospital for lepers, was rebuilt in 1623 and again in 1734. It is a fine building of Portland stone, and it has in the church and churchyard the graves of several celebrated persons, among whom are Lord Herbert of Cherbury, George Chapman the translator of Homer, Andrew Marvel, Sir Roger L'Estrange, and Richard Penderell, who assisted the escape of Charles II. *St James's*, Piccadilly, built by Wren in 1682-84, has a plain exterior, with a tower and spire 150 feet high. The interior, divided into a nave and aisles by beautiful Corinthian columns, is considered to be one of the finest of Wren's works. It contains some beautiful carvings over the altar and a carved marble font, both being the work of Grinling Gibbons. The organ was originally built for James II.'s Roman Catholic chapel at Whitehall, and was presented to this church by his daughter, Queen Mary, in 1691. *St Luke's*, the parish church of Chelsea, was originally built in the reign of Edward II. (1307-27), but was altered so as to assume its present shape about 1660, though some of the older work remains in its chancel and its side chapels. Sir Thomas More erected the chapel on the S side of the chancel, and there is in the chancel a black marble tablet inscribed to the memory of Lady More, which he placed there three years before his death. The church contains many old monuments and some chained books. *St Margaret's*, Westminster, was originally built by Edward the Confessor, was rebuilt by Edward I., and was greatly altered and improved by Edward IV. In 1735 it was repaired at the expense of the nation, and the E end was rebuilt in 1758. The interior was restored in 1878, and the building has been further improved since. The large E window of this church, on which is depicted the story of the Crucifixion, was executed at Gouda, in Holland, and is said to have been a gift from the town of Dordrecht to Henry VII. His son, Henry VIII., presented it to Waltheam Abbey. It was removed from there after the dissolution of the monasteries, and, after various vicissitudes, it was purchased from a private gentleman in 1758 and placed in this church. There are fourteen other windows in the church filled with stained glass, and they include memorials of Caxton, Raleigh, Milton, the Jubilee of Her Majesty, &c. The church and churchyard contain the remains of Caxton, Raleigh, Admiral Blake, John Pym, the wife and child of Milton, James Harrington the author of "Oceana," and many others. It serves as the parish church to Parliament when sitting. *St Marylebone Parish Church*, at the top of Marylebone High Street, was built in 1741 on the site of an older building which figures in Hogarth's "Rake's Progress" as the scene of the Rake's Wedding. It was in the present church that Lord Byron was baptized. The churchyard was the burial-place of many eminent persons, including Charles Wesley and Allan Ramsay the poet. *St Mary-le-Strand* was built by Gibbs in 1717, and was the first of the fifty churches built in London in the reign of Queen Anne. It consists of two orders of architecture, in the upper of which the lights

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are placed, the wall of the lower being solid to keep out noises from the street. It has an Ionic portico and a lofty steeple. *St Pancras*, Euston Square, is a fine building which was erected in 1819 at a cost of nearly £77,000. It is an imitation of the Erechtheum at Athens, its tower (168 feet in height) being a double reproduction of the so-called Tower of the Winds. This astounding edifice is now often ranked as the ugliest church in London, but it was much admired in the curiously tasteless times of its building. *St Paul's*, Covent Garden, was erected by Inigo Jones in 1633, was destroyed by fire in 1795, and rebuilt in accordance with the original designs by Mr Hardwick. In its churchyard are buried Samuel Butler the author of "Hudibras," Sir Peter Lely the painter, Wycherley the dramatist, Pripling Gibbons the woodcarver, Dr Arne the musical composer, John Wolcot who wrote under the name of Peter Pindar, and Charles Macklin a famous actor. There are many other churches, interesting for various reasons, in South and East London, but we can only find space for one or two of them. *St Saviour's*, at the south-western foot of London Bridge, is one of the oldest and largest of the churches in London, and, after Westminster Abbey, is the finest specimen of the Early English style in the metropolis. It was built originally in the 13th century by Gifford, bishop of Winchester; belonged for a long period to the old Augustinian Priory of St Mary Overy, and at the dissolution of the monasteries it was purchased from Henry VIII. and made the parish church. Of the original building, only the choir, transept, and Lady chapel remain. *St Saviour's* was sadly disfigured in 1840, when the nave was taken down and replaced by an incongruous new structure, but in 1891-93 a new nave, happily designed to form with the choir and transepts one harmonious whole, was erected under the care of Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., in order that the church might serve as the cathedral of South London. Among those buried in the church and churchyard are John Gower the poet, Edmund Shakespeare the youngest brother of the poet, John Fletcher and Philip Massinger the dramatists, and Lawrence Fletcher who was a lessee, along with Shakespeare and Burbage, of the Globe and Blackfriars' Theatres. It was in this church, in 1424, that James I. of Scotland married Joan Beaufort, niece of Cardinal Beaufort. *Holy Trinity Church*, in the Minories, is an ancient building, and is all that is left of an abbey built in 1293 by Queen Blanche, widow of Henry le Gros, king of Navarre. It contains some curious old monuments, and—in a glass case—the head of the Duke of Suffolk, who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1450. *St Jude's Church*, in Commercial Street, Whitechapel, contains four copies of the principal works of Mr G. F. Watts, finished by the artist himself, viz.—"Love and Death," "The Messenger of Death," "Death Crowning Innocence," and "The Good Samaritan." Whitechapel Church, dedicated to St Mary Matfelon, is a handsome modern building in the 13th century Gothic style, richly decorated internally, and having a tower and spire about 200 feet high. It has an open-air pulpit, from which addresses are given on many evenings during the summer. *St Philip's Church*, at the back of the London Hospital, is a large and curious building constructed externally of red brick and Ancaster stone. It is of a peculiar design, the intention of the builder—the Rev Sidney Vacher—being to secure as much irregularity as possible, no one portion bearing any resemblance to another. *Bow Church*, dedicated to St Mary, is a very ancient building, originally 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 turret.

With respect to the places of worship belonging to other churches and religious societies, some recent returns show that the numbers are as follows:—Baptist, 115; Brethren (Plymouth), 16; Catholic Apostolic (Irvingite), 9; Church of Scotland, 5; Congregationalist, 100; Methodist New Connexion, 9; Moravian, 1; New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 14; Presbyterian Church of England, 72; Primitive Methodist, 98; Reformed Episcopal, 1; Roman Catholic, 42; Salvation Army, 78; Society of Friends, 11; Unitarian, 23; United Methodist, 42; Welsh Calvinist, 5; Wesleyan Methodist, 70. Of foreign churches and chapels, there are:—Bavarian (Roman Catholic), 1; Danish Church (Lutheran), 1; Dutch Church (Reformed Calvinist), 1; French Protestant, 1; French Protestant Evangelical, 1; French Anglican,

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1; French Roman Catholic, 4; German Lutheran, 3; German Reformed, 1; German Evangelical, 3; German Methodist, 1; German Roman Catholic, 1; Greek Church, 2; Italian Roman Catholic, 1; Jewish Synagogues, 60; Spanish Roman Catholic, 1; Swedish Protestant, 1; Swiss Protestant, 1. In addition to the foregoing, there are about 170 chapels, mission halls, and rooms used for public worship, which can only be described as belonging to other denominations.

Among the *Roman Catholic* churches in the metropolis the Church of the Oratory, Brompton, is the finest modern example in London of the style of the Italian Renaissance. It is splendidly decorated in the interior, the inlaid altar and reredos in the Lady chapel, the mosaics which adorn the walls, and the lofty marble columns and domed ceiling being especially noteworthy. *St George's Cathedral* in St George's Road, Southwark, nearly opposite Bethlehem Hospital, was built between 1840 and 1848 from designs by Pugin. It is an edifice of yellow brick with dressings of Caen stone in the Middle Pointed Gothic style, 235 feet in length. It has a richly-decorated interior, and in the chancel window some beautiful stained glass presented by the Earl of Shrewsbury. *St Mary's Church* in Bloomfield Street, Moorfields, is a plain building of the Grecian type. It contains a very large and beautiful painting of the Crucifixion, and is the place where the remains of Weber, the great composer, were interred for a time previous to their removal to Dresden. *St Etheldreda's* in Ely Place, Holborn, is a good specimen of the 14th century architecture, and is one of the few churches in the city which escaped the great fire of 1660. It retains its original oaken roof and its noble E and W windows, which are splendid examples of tracery, and are filled with beautiful stained glass. It has an interesting crypt and a quaint cloister planted with fig trees. Originally the chapel of the palace of the Bishops of Ely, it is all that remains of that celebrated structure. The pro-Cathedral in Newland Terrace, Kensington, is a lofty Gothic structure of the Early English type, with some details approaching more nearly to the Decorated style. It has some good stained windows, and contains the throne of the archiepiscopal see of Westminster. *St Patrick's*, Soho Square, is a fine new building erected in 1893, of red brick and Portland stone, in the Late Italian style. The roof of the church is supported on a series of pilasters so arranged as to leave the view of the sanctuary quite clear from every part of the interior.

Of the *Baptist* chapels of London the best known is the Metropolitan Tabernacle in the Borough, which was erected in 1861 to accommodate the congregation attracted by the ministry of the late Rev C. H. Spurgeon. It is a plain building of Kentish ragstone, 208 feet long by 106 wide, and 89 high, and is one of the largest chapels in the world. Attached to it are large schoolrooms and a Pastor's College. Other important chapels are Bloomsbury Chapel, Bloomsbury Street, W; Regent's Park Chapel, in Park Square; and Westbourne Grove Chapel, Bayswater. The East London Tabernacle, near the Mile End Road, and the Shoreditch Tabernacle, Shoreditch, are immense buildings, erected originally for the ministry of pastors who were trained in the college founded by the Rev C. H. Spurgeon. The chief *Catholic Apostolic Church* is that in Gordon Square, Euston Road. This is one of the largest places of worship in London, and one of the most imposing. Designed by Raphael Brandon, its interior is a fine example of the Early English style, the most beautiful part being the English chapel to the E of the chancel. In the morning chapel is the altar formerly used by the Rev Edward Irving, who is commonly considered to be the founder of the denomination. Of *Congregational* chapels the most widely known is the City Temple on the Holborn Viaduct, erected in 1873 at a cost, including the site, of over £50,000. It has a fine stone pulpit, presented by the corporation of the city of London, and several memorial windows. The church meeting here was originally founded in 1640 by the Rev T. Goodwin, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. Other well-known Congregational chapels are the Union Chapel, Islington; the Westminster Chapel, James Street, Westminster; Kensington Chapel, Allen Street, Kensington; Whitefield Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road; and Lyndhurst Road Chapel, Hampstead. The chief meeting-houses of the *Society of Friends* are at St Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Square, and at Devonshire

House, Bishopsgate Street Without. *The Methodist New Connexion* have a large chapel known as Brunswick Chapel in Great Dover Street, Southwark. *The Primitive Methodists* have their larger places of worship at Fetter Lane, Caledonian Road, Stepney Green, Hackney Road, and London Fields, Hackney. *The Moravian Chapel*, Fetter Lane, is a very interesting building, with many historical associations, but it did not pass into the hands of the Moravians until 1738. It was here that the Rev John Wesley passed through that spiritual experience which he ever afterwards described as his conversion, and it was his withdrawal from the society meeting here which led to the foundation of the Methodist societies. *The New Jerusalem Church*, commonly called the Swedenborgians, have about fourteen places of worship in London and the suburbs, the more important being the handsome building in Argyll Square, King's Cross; the fine Gothic edifice in Camden Road, Holloway; and the church in Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, which has two bas-reliefs by Flaxman illustrating two of the petitions of the Lord's prayer. There are many *English Presbyterian* churches in London, the best known being the Regent Square Church in Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road; Belgrave Church, Halkin Street West; Marylebone Church, Upper George Street, Bryanston Square; and St John's Wood Church, Marlborough Place, St John's Wood. *The Scottish National* churches are at Crown Court, Drury Lane, and at Pont Street, Belgravia. *The Unitarians* in London, though not numerous, possess some ministers of great ability, their chief chapels being Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury Street; Little Portland Street Chapel; Unity Church, Islington; Roslyn Hill Chapel, Hampstead; and the Mall Chapel, Notting Hill. The chief *Wesleyan* place of worship in London is Wesley's Chapel, City Road, sometimes called "the Cathedral of Methodism," the first stone of which was laid by John Wesley in 1777. He preached here frequently during the latter years of his life, and he was buried in the chapel yard behind it. In the chapel and the surrounding burial ground are many monuments of the earlier Methodists, and in front of the chapel there is a bronze statue of John Wesley which was unveiled on the centenary of his death (March, 1891). In 1893 the central east window of the chapel was filled with stained glass, representing Christ commanding his disciples to preach the Gospel to the world, the window being the gift of the United Methodist Free churches. Other chapels are those of Great Queen Street; Essex Road, Islington; Horseferry Road, Westminster; and Warwick Gardens, Kensington. *The Salvation Army* Headquarters is in Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and their training home and largest meeting place, known as Congress Hall, is at Hackney.

The *English Jews* are for the most part divided into the communities of the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim, each having a separate ecclesiastical chief. The Ashkenazim represent those Jews whose ancestors came over from Germany, Holland, and Poland, and their chief synagogues are the Great Central Synagogue in Great Portland Street; the Great Synagogue, St James's Place, Aldgate; and the New Synagogue, Great St Helen's. The Sephardim, whose ancestors came originally from Spain and Portugal, have their chief synagogue in Bevis Marks.

The principal foreign churches are the Bavarian in Warwick Street, Regent Street; Dutch, Austin Friars, E.C.; French Anglican, Bloomsbury Street, Oxford Street; French Roman Catholic, Leicester Place, Leicester Square, and Little George Street, King Street, Portman Square; German Lutheran, Marlborough Court Yard; Greek, Moscow Road, Baywater; Italian, Hatton Garden, Clerkenwell Road; Russian, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square; Sardinian, Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; Spanish, Spanish Place, Manchester Square; Swedish, Prince's Square, Shadwell; Swiss, Endell Street, Long Acre.

I. Charities, Hospitals, &c.—The charities of London are on a scale commensurate with the size and population of the great city, being not less than 2000 in number. The institutions and societies of a philanthropic character may be classified into general medical hospitals, special medical hospitals, residential hospitals, general dispensaries, almshouses for the aged poor, homes for the aged, asylums for orphans, societies for relieving general distress and destitution, societies for relieving specific distress, societies for aiding cases of

emergency or for preserving life, institutions for reforming offenders or reclaiming the fallen, societies for the ameliorating of public morals, societies for aiding the resources of the industrious, provident societies, charitable pension societies, Bible societies, religious book and tract societies, missionary societies, and many institutions or associations of mixed or miscellaneous character. Many of these societies are well and carefully administered under the guidance of responsible and trustworthy committees, and the expenses of management bear only a fair proportion to the sums expended and distributed, all accounts being carefully audited and published; but there are others, unhappily, which seem to exist rather for the benefit of the officials who manage them than for those whom they profess to assist. In a place so huge as London, where appeals for assistance and charity are delivered with every post, it is easy for designing persons to make philanthropy a successful trade, and they often do so for years without exposure or detection. More attention, however, is being devoted to this matter than formerly, and some of the London newspapers are doing good work in exposing sham philanthropists. The Society for the Suppression of Mendicity also aims at the detection of the tricks of begging-letter writers and professional mendicants, while the Charity Organization Society not only inquires into individual cases, but gives confidential information as to the good faith or otherwise of the numerous charitable societies which appeal for public support. It has been computed that the total annual income in the form of voluntary subscriptions, donations, and bequests which is received by the charities of London amounts to about £5,000,000, or more than £1 for each man, woman, and child in the metropolis, and this is quite independent of the huge sums levied in the form of rates for the relief of the poor and care of the sick and insane. Wisely and economically distributed, this sum ought to suffice for the need of the "submerged" section of the population, but it is a painful fact that in spite of all that is done there are multitudes in the great city whose lives are embittered by extreme penury, and that suicides caused by distress and deaths from actual starvation are of almost weekly occurrence. Turning to the consideration of the charities which exist, it may be noted that the hospitals of London are numerous and important. Among these St Bartholomew's Hospital, in Smithfield, dating from 1102, and refounded in its present form in 1547, is one of the largest and wealthiest. It contains between 600 and 700 beds, and gives relief to about 150,000 out-patients. A celebrated medical school is attached, and there are also museums of anatomy and botany, a chemical laboratory, and a good library. Guy's Hospital, in St Thomas's Street, Southwark, was founded in 1721 by Guy the bookseller, has an income of about £40,000 a year, contains about 650 beds, and is attended by over 50,000 out-patients annually. St Thomas's Hospital, an old monastic institution refounded by Henry VIII., and formerly near London Bridge, is now housed on the Albert Embankment, in a large building which was erected in 1868-71 at a cost of about £500,000. It consists of seven four-storied buildings in red brick, united by arcades, and is in all 590 yards long. The hospital enjoys an annual income of about £40,000, and treats about 5000 in-patients and over 60,000 out-patients every year. The London Hospital, in Whitechapel Road, originally founded in 1740, contains nearly 800 beds, treats an immense number of out-patients, and its expenses amount to about £55,000 per annum, raised by voluntary contributions. Its buildings include operating and clinical theatres, each 40 feet long by 23 wide, and a chapel 80 feet in length, filled with a gallery at the west end. Being situated close to the chief Jewish quarters of the metropolis, it has special wards for Jews, where the requirements of the Jewish law can be observed. St George's Hospital, at Hyde Park Corner, was founded in 1733, and its present building was erected in 1831. It is one of the best medical schools in the metropolis, and is noted as the place where the great surgeon, John Hunter, practised and died. It contains over 350 beds, and has a country branch at Wimbledon, with 100 beds. Westminster Hospital stands upon part of the site of an ancient sanctuary or place of refuge for criminals, debtors, and political offenders, and was founded in 1719, greatly through the exertions of Mr Henry Hoare, a London banker. It was one of the first of the hospitals of London to be supported by voluntary con-

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tributions, and has over 200 beds. The Royal Free Hospital, in Gray's Inn Road, was founded about 1828 for the free admission of the sick poor. It receives about 2000 in-patients, and ministers to about 25,000 out-patients annually. University College Hospital, in Gower Street, was founded in 1833 as a general hospital, with separate departments for diseases of women, children, the skin, the ear, the eye, the throat, and the teeth. It is connected with University College, to which it serves as a school of instruction in medicine and surgery, and from 30,000 to 40,000 patients are annually treated by the medical professors of the college. King's College Hospital, in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn, is in like manner attached to King's College. It was established in 1839, and is now one of the most important hospitals in London. Other large general hospitals are the Charing Cross Hospital, in Agar Street, Strand; the Great Northern Central Hospital, in Holloway Road, N.; the Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, W.; St Mary's Hospital, in Cambridge Place, Paddington; and the West London Hospital, in Hammersmith Road, W. There is also a large general Homeopathic Hospital, in Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, with a nursing institute attached, and a branch convalescent home at Eastbourne; and there is a general Temperance Hospital for the non-alcoholic treatment of disease, in Hampstead Road. There are several hospitals specially devoted to children, among the more important of which are the Belgrave Hospital, in Gloucester Street, Piccadilly; the Cheyne Hospital, in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; the Evelina Hospital, Southwark Bridge Road; the hospital in Great Ormond Street which enjoys royal patronage, and has about 250 beds; the North-Eastern Hospital, in Hackney Road; Paddington Green Hospital, and the Victoria Hospital, in Queen's Road, S.W. The foregoing are exclusively for children, but there are in addition several which are devoted to women and children, the more important being the East London, a large institution in Glamis Road, Shadwell; the Grosvenor, in Vincent Square, Westminster; the Royal, in Waterloo Bridge Road; and the Samaritan, in Marylebone Road, N.W. Of hospitals devoted to women only, there are the lying-in hospitals known as the British, in Endell Street, St Giles's; the City of London, in City Road; the General, in York Road, Lambeth; and Queen Charlotte's, in Marylebone Road; and the general hospitals of Chelsea, in Fulham Road; of St John and St Elizabeth, in Great Ormond Street, W.C.; the New Hospital for Women, in Euston Road; and the Women's Hospital of Soho Square, W. There are also one special hospital for accidents, two for the treatment of cancer, seven for the treatment of consumption and diseases of the chest, three for fever, two for fistula and diseases of the rectum, six ophthalmic, four orthopaedic, five for paralysis, epilepsy, and other diseases of the nervous system, six for diseases of the skin, one for the treatment of stone and urinary diseases, five for diseases of the throat, nose, and ear. The Lock Hospital for males is in Dean Street, Soho, and the hospital for females, to which an asylum is attached, is in the Harrow Road, W. There is a special hospital for sailors at Greenwich, with nearly 250 beds, entirely free to sick seamen from all parts of the world, irrespective of race, colour, or creed, with a branch at the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks, and dispensaries in the East India Dock Road and at Gravesend. The French Hospital is in Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., the German Hospital is in Dalston Lane, Dalston, and there are Jewish hospitals in Spital Square, Spitalfields, and in the Mile End Road. The chief hospitals and homes for incurables are the British, in Clapham Road, S.W.; the Royal, at Streatham; and the Children's, in Maida Vale, W. The asylums belonging to the metropolitan parishes and unions are—Caterham, Darenth, and Leavesden, for imbeciles and imbecile children; and Haverstock Hill, Homerton, New Cross, Scargrave Road, Fulham, St Ann's Road, N., Stockwell, and Winchmore Hill, for fever. The small-pox hospital ships are situated in Long Reach, off Dartford, and the Exmouth training ship for 600 pauper boys is moored off Gray's Thurrock. The workhouse infirmaries are those of Chelsea, Central London District, Kensington, Lambeth, Mile End Old Town, Poplar and Stepney, St George's Union, St Marylebone, St Olave Union, St Pancras, and Shoreditch. The chief lunatic asylums of London, to which admission is obtained by election or payment, are the Bethlehem and St Luke's Hospitals. Bethlehem

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Hospital (popularly corrupted into *Bedlam*) is situated in the Lambeth Road, S.E. It was originally founded as an hospital in Bishopsgate Street by Sheriff Simon Fitz Mary in 1246, but was presented by Henry VIII. in 1547 to the city of London, and converted into a madhouse. In 1675 the asylum was removed to Moorfields, and about 1814 it was again removed to St George's Fields, Lambeth. The main building has a façade about 900 feet long, and cost about £122,000. A new wing was added in 1838. It is fitted up with every modern convenience, and it can accommodate about 400 patients. St Luke's Hospital is a large building in Old Street, E.C., affording accommodation to about 200 patients. The asylums for pauper lunatics from the poor-law unions of the county of London are those of Banstead, Cane Hill, Claybury, Colney Hatch, and Hanwell. The City Pauper Lunatic Asylum is at Stone, near Dartford. In connection with this it may be mentioned that London has to provide for about 11,000 pauper lunatics, and the sum required for their care and maintenance averages about £900 per day. There are also several large private asylums for insane patients of the better class. The charitable societies and asylums, like the hospitals, are both numerous and extensive, and they include sixteen associations for the relief of the blind, five for the deaf and dumb, twenty-seven orphanages, and about 160 working schools, homes, and refuges. A large number of richly-endowed charities are also administered by the Livery Companies of the City of London, but the benefits are bestowed almost entirely upon the members of the different companies. A useful institution also exists in the form of a temporary home for lost and starving dogs in Battersea Park Road, South Lambeth.

K. Government, Police, Fire Brigade, &c.—The metropolis includes within its limits two cities—viz., London and Westminster, one borough—Southwark, and thirty-seven districts, each governed by its own vestry or board of works. The City, properly so-called, is one of the oldest municipalities in the United Kingdom, and as we have noticed earlier in this article, is older than the Conquest. The corporation have a series of charters from the time of Edward the Confessor till 23 Geo. II., and by these its constitution has been altered from time to time. It now consists of a lord mayor who, during his year of office, is the constitutional head of the City, and twenty-five popularly-elected aldermen, from whom one is annually chosen as lord mayor, and two others are selected as sheriffs, and 206 members of the common council. In former days the mayor was elected by a general assembly of the citizens held in St Paul's Churchyard, but as this practice led to strife and riot an Act was passed in 1475 to alter the practice. At the present day a Court of Common Hall is held, composed of four aldermen and the liverymen of the City Guilds, and it nominates two aldermen for the office of lord mayor, from whom the court of aldermen select one. In almost every case the senior alderman below the chair is the man selected, but occasionally an extremely popular lord mayor is re-elected for a second term of office, and on the other hand the alderman first below the chair has been passed over in favour of a junior. The aldermen hold their office for life or until they find it necessary to resign it. The jurisdiction of the sheriffs was by Edward IV. extended to the whole of Middlesex, and they were entitled sheriffs of London and Middlesex down to the year 1881, when by the Local Government Act of that year they were deprived of any authority outside the boundaries of the city, and are now sheriffs of London only. The election days are for Lord mayor 29 Sept., or if this date falls on Sunday, 28 Sept.; for sheriffs, 24 June, or if this falls on Sunday, then 25 June; for common council, 21 Dec., or if this falls on Sunday, 22 Dec. The freedom of the City may be obtained:—(1) By servitude, that is to say, by having been bound to a freeman, according to the custom of the city, and having served duly and truly seven years; (2) by patrimony, that is, being the son or daughter (unmarried or widow) of a freeman, born after the admission of the father, and twenty-one years of age; (3) by gift of the city or honorary freedom; (4) by redemption or purchase. The freemen comprise all the constituents and furnish all the candidates for public office. The liverymen are such freemen and members of the City Guilds as enjoy certain privileges additional to those of other freemen; they formerly were only such as

possessed superior wealth, but now may be any of the members of the great majority of the guilds. The City Guilds or companies were originally eighty-seven in number, but are now seventy-seven; many are very rich, but most have ceased to exercise their old privileges; the twelve leading ones are styled "Honourable," and called "the Twelve Great Companies;" thirty-nine of the whole have halls, while thirty-eight have none; and each is under the direction of a master, a senior warden, a junior warden, and a court of assistants, chosen by the members. The principal halls are noticed in our section on *Public Buildings*. The city arms are the sword of St Paul and the cross of St George. Among the personal privileges of the Lord Mayor are the following:—He has the right to maces; he is summoned to the Privy Council on the demise of the Crown; he receives a golden tankard, and acts as chief butler at a coronation banquet; he is communicated with by the Home Secretary on the occasion of births, deaths, and other important events in the Royal Family; he is Coroner, Escheator, Clerk of the Markets of the City of London, Admiral of the Port of London, Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board, a trustee of the fabric of St Paul's Cathedral, head of the Royal Hospitals, and a member of the governing bodies of a number of charitable institutions. He has a salary of £10,000 for his year of office, but usually expends a sum considerably beyond this. His official residence is the Mansion House. Elected on 29 Sept., he is sworn into office on 8 Nov., and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice to take the final declaration of office, the pageant conducted with some degree of civic state and always attracting much popular interest, being popularly known as the "Lord Mayor's Show." Among the officials of the corporation the Chamberlain was formerly a royal officer, and is so mentioned in 1195; when he became an officer of the corporation is not known. The Recorder was first appointed in 1298, and the Town Clerk and Common Sergeant are referred to as "ancient" officers in the charter of Edward II. granted in 1319. Among the officers of the City of London appointed by the Court of Aldermen are the Recorder, with a salary of £1000; Clerk to Lord Mayor, with £900; Clerk to Sitting Justices, with £600; and Steward of Southwark, with £57. The Chamberlain, who receives a salary of £2000, is elected by the livery. Other officers who are appointed by the Court of Common Council are the Town Clerk, with a salary of £3500; Judge of the City of London Court (with other offices), with £3200; Common Sergeant, with £2000; Remembrancer, with £2000; Solicitor, with £2000; Comptroller, with £1500; Commissioner of Police, with £1500; Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, with £1200; Medical Officer and Food Analyst, with £1200; Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, with £1200; Registrar of Mayor's Court, with £1000; Registrar of City of London Court, with £1000; Surveyor, with £1000; Head Master of City of London School, with £1000; and Medical Officer of the Port of London, with £900. The Sword Bearer receives £500, and the Common Crier, £250. With respect to the foregoing officials, the duties discharged by the majority are sufficiently indicated by the titles of the offices they sustain, but it may be noted that the Chamberlain is the Treasurer; the Remembrancer is the Ceremonial and Parliamentary Officer of the Corporation; the Comptroller is the Conveyancing Officer; and that the Town Clerk transacts all the municipal business, attends meetings of the various courts and committees, and is the City Secretary and Recording Officer. The corporation, unlike the County Council, has its own police, and it possesses certain powers of taxation within the city limits. The income of the city is chiefly derived from the rents and quit-rents of the property held, market dues and fees, and amounts to about £430,000 per annum, its annual budget, including loans, being about £730,000.

The corporation maintain a library, an art gallery, and a museum—all of which are noticed under *Public Buildings*—an orphan school for the children of freemen, and they liberally assist the City of London School and the Guildhall School of Music. The Court of Common Council have the presentation to the livings of St Peter's (Cornhill), St James's (Duke's Place), St Margaret Pattens (alternate with Crown), and St Katherine Cree (alternate with Magdalene College, Cambridge).

The London County Council was constituted, in common with county councils all over England and Wales, under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, with the boundaries coterminous with those of the area over which the former Metropolitan Board of Works exercised its jurisdiction under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, or a total of 75,462 statute acres, so that it has absorbed, so far as rateable value is concerned, about seven-eighths of Middlesex, about two-thirds of Surrey, and nearly one-third of Kent. The city takes its place within the county as an electoral division, but the city itself was not materially affected by the Act. Its ancient corporation retains all its exclusive powers and dignity, and it nominates its quota of representatives on the Standing Joint Committee, to which matters in which it and the County Council are interested are referred. The council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 118 councillors—together 138; or if the chairman be already a member of the council, 137. The councillors are elected for three years directly by the ratepayers, and they all retire together. The aldermen are elected by the councillors, their term of office being six years, but ten or nine retire every alternate three years. The first council was elected in 1888, and its first meeting was held on 21 March, 1889. Of the first council the Earl of Rosebery was elected chairman, and Sir John Lubbock, M.P., and Mr J. B. Firth, M.P., vice-chairman and deputy-chairman respectively. The offices of the council are at the building formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Board of Works in Spring Gardens.

The powers, duties, and liabilities of the Council are:—
(1) Those formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works in connection with the raising and loaning of money; main drainage, including precipitation of sewage and disposal of the sludge; sanctioning new sewers constructed by vestries; the control and management of the fire brigade; the control over parks and open spaces; works for the prevention of floods; care of the bridges over the Thames within the metropolis; the maintenance of the Woolwich Ferry, and the construction and maintenance of a tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall; numerous street improvements, regulation of the width of new streets, lines of building, naming and numbering, temporary closure, subways and buildings; district surveyors; dangerous structures and buildings unfit for habitation or use; structures of theatres and music halls; artisans' dwellings; the regulation of dairies and cowsheds, and the enforcement of the rules necessary for protection against cattle diseases; the control over explosive substances, petroleum storage, and the regulation of offensive businesses; infant life protection; tramways and locomotives for roads; gas and gas meter testing; and constant supply of water.
(2) The powers transferred from counties in connection with the granting of music and dancing licenses in the metropolis, including the City; asylums for pauper inmates; reformatories and industrial schools; inspection of weights and measures; county buildings; coroners' districts, and other minor powers.
(3) Powers transferred from various authorities with regard to highways; the licensing of houses or places for the performance of stage plays beyond the limits of the Lord Chamberlain's authority; the licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-keepers, and the election of coroners.
(4) New powers, which are conferred by Acts of Parliament from time to time to meet the ever-increasing requirements of the metropolis. In order to cope with the multifarious duties implied in the foregoing list, extensive powers are delegated to the standing committees appointed for asylums, bridges, building acts, corporate property, charities, &c.; finance, fire brigade, general purposes, highways, improvements, industrial and reformatory schools, local government and taxation, main drainage, offices, parks, and open spaces, parliamentary, public control, public health and housing, and theatres and music halls. The meetings of the council are held weekly. The budget of the council is a very elaborate affair, and the duties of the finance committee are of a very responsible nature. The necessary expenditure is defrayed out of capital money raised by the issue of stock and current income raised in a county rate. The power to raise and expend capital money is conferred upon the council by an annual Act of Parliament. The total debt of the county in 1895 was about £32,000,000; but against this

there were loans owing to the council from the vestries, the School Board, and other public bodies amounting to about £10,500,000; property was held by the council of the estimated value of about £2,275,000; and there were also other assets bringing down the total net liability of the county to about £18,000,000. The annual maintenance income administered by the council is considerably over £2,000,000. Among the important public works undertaken by the council may be mentioned the excavation of a huge tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall to accommodate both vehicular and foot traffic, estimated to cost about £900,000 without the cost of the approaches; the acquisition of new parks and open spaces for recreation; the clearance of insanitary areas, and the erection thereon of improved dwelling-houses for artisans; and the erection and maintenance of model lodging-houses for casual labourers. Some important street improvements and the making of new roads are contemplated, but these are being held over until the "betterment" question is settled by the legislature.

Another question, however, of even greater importance awaits settlement. Neither in the Corporation of the City nor in the County Council of London does the metropolis possess a municipality with full municipal powers such as are enjoyed by most of the great cities and towns of the kingdom, but there is a very general and strong desire among its inhabitants that it should do so. This desire led to the appointment of a Royal Commission in 1893 to inquire into the best method of effecting the amalgamation of the City and Council of London into a single municipality. The suggested amalgamation was strenuously opposed by the Corporation of the City of London, who, after preparing for the use of the commissioners an elaborate volume on the origin, position, duties, and finance of the corporation, ultimately withdrew from the Commission and refused to give any further evidence or assistance. The London County Council, on the other hand, eagerly welcomed the Commission, compiled a vast array of facts and figures for the use of the commissioners, and also appointed a special committee to draw up a scheme of amalgamation, which was presented early in 1894. The plan favoured by the Council was designed to effect amalgamation with as little disturbance of existing laws as possible, its main principle being the proposal to extend the city with its rights and privileges over the whole metropolis, retaining at the same time in the hands of the new corporation all the powers of the London County Council.

The Commission presented their report in the form of a blue-book in Sept., 1894. They said that a consideration of the evidence they received confirmed the opinion suggested by the course of previous inquiries that the government of London must be intrusted to one body, exercising certain functions throughout all the areas covered by the name, and to a number of local bodies exercising certain other functions within the local areas which collectively make up London, the central body and the local bodies deriving their authority as representative bodies by direct election, and the functions assigned to each being determined so as to secure complete independence and responsibility to every member of the system. The commissioners pointed out that the recent treatment of the large area of London outside the city as a county, while adequately recognising its essential unity, gave undue prominence to county rather than to city characteristics. London is really a great town, and requires town and not county government. Proceeding from this basis the commissioners recommended that the whole area of the present administrative county of London, including the city, should in future be called the City of London, and should be a county in itself, while the city as now known should hereafter be styled the "Old City." The governing body, practically the existing County Council, with representatives of the Old City added, should be incorporated under the name of the "Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London," and should succeed to the present corporation of the Old City and the London County Council. A lord mayor should be elected by the council from the citizens of London, to be admitted in the same manner and with the same ceremonies as the lord mayor of the Old City is now admitted. He should be the titular chairman of the council, but it should not be necessary for him to be present or preside at its meetings. He should be the official representative of the people of London, and should

exercise and enjoy, except as otherwise provided, all the personal rights, offices, dignities, and privileges which belong to the lord mayor of the Old City. The commissioners expressed an opinion in favour of the appointment of a town-clerk as head of the municipal staff rather than of a salaried deputy-chairman, as obtains in the County Council. As to the functions of the new corporation, the commissioners considered that everything possible should be done to maintain the strength, authority, and dignity of the local bodies of London. They proposed to transfer to the new corporation the whole of the general estates of that of the Old City, with all the attendant liabilities; but the new corporation should pay over to the authorities of the Old City an annual sum of, say, £10,500. The sheriffs of London should be appointed by the council of the new corporation, and the jurisdiction of the court of quarter sessions and justices of the county of London should extend into the area of the Old City, which should cease to be a county of itself. The recorder of London should be chairman of quarter sessions for the county of London, and should in future be appointed, as in other boroughs, by the Crown. Freeman by patrimony, apprenticeship, redemption, and gift should be abolished, and the power of granting and fixing the numbers of the livery of the City Companies transferred to a department of the Imperial Government. The City police should be fused with the Metropolitan police, and be under the same control. The commissioners recommended that there should be one city or borough rate for London and a rate levied by the new corporation to be called the "city or borough rate." Various suggestions were offered as to the administration and disposition of the funds thus provided. The outcrops were submitted of a scheme for the reconstruction of the municipal authority of the Old City, and the functions that should be assigned to it. Whatever may be the final settlement of this important question there can be no doubt but the presentation of this report marks an important and decisive step in the history of London government.

Police.—The Metropolitan Police Force was established in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel to supersede a previous force of constables and watchmen, many of the latter being feeble old men, quite incompetent to perform the duties required of them. The popular name for the older force being "Charleys," it was natural that Sir Robert's new men should be called "Bobbies" or "Peelers," nicknames which have ever since attached themselves to this useful class of public servants. As mentioned in an earlier part of this article the Metropolitan police have jurisdiction over a district which extends to a radius of about 15 miles round Charing Cross, and covers more than 700 square miles. The force at the present time consists of about 30 superintendents, 650 inspectors, 1800 sergeants, and 12,650 constables, in addition to the commissioners and chief officers. There are also about 850 men who have charge of the dockyards belonging to the Government. The force is distributed into divisions, designated severally by letters of the alphabet, and each policeman is dressed in a dark-blue uniform, and has on his coat collar the letter of his division with his number. The divisions, with their respective regions, are:—C. O., or Commissioners' Office; A, Whitehall; B, Chelsea; C, St James's; D, Marylebone; E, Holborn; F, Paddington; G, Finsbury; H, Whitechapel; J, Bethnal Green; K, Bow; L, Lambeth; M, Southwark; N, Islington; P, Camberwell; R, Greenwich; S, Hampstead; T, Hammersmith; W, Wandsworth; W, Clapham; X, Kilburn; Y, Highgate; Thames, Woolwich Dockyard, Portsmouth Dockyard, Devonport Dockyard, Chatham Dockyard, and Pembroke Dockyard. The City Police Force comprises 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 32 superintendents, 4 chief inspectors, 8 district inspectors, 22 station inspectors, 12 detective inspectors, 66 sergeants, 7 detective sergeants, and about 780 constables, with about 85 additional constables on private duty. The divisions of the City police are:—(1), Cripplegate; (2), Snow Hill; (3), Bridewell Place; (4), Cloak Lane; (5), Tower Street; (6), Bishopsgate. The chief Metropolitan police office is at New Scotland Yard, S.W., and the chief office of the City police is at 26 Old Jewry, E.C. A portion of the force of the Metropolitan police is mounted for duty in the suburbs, and for their use and for other services about 350 horses are maintained. In addition to the police stations there are a large number of "fixed points" scattered throughout all the more populous dis-

tricts of the metropolis, where a constable may always be found between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. If the constable at the fixed point is called away on special duty his place is taken by the first patrol who arrives at the vacant post. Of the enormous actual value of the property in charge of the police it is impossible to form any estimate, but the mean rateable value of the City is now considerably beyond £4,000,000, and the rateable value of the Metropolitan Police District considerably over £37,000,000. The annual net cost of the Metropolitan police is about £1,600,000 at the present time—a sum which is equal to 4s., 8½d. per head of the population, or £1 3s. 3½d. for each inhabited house, these amounts being in each case considerably in excess of the figures for any other large town in Great Britain. The annual net cost of the City police is about £112,000. With respect to crime in the metropolis, some recent returns showed that the number of summary convictions in one year was about 111,000, and there were 3034 persons who were committed or bailed for trial. In addition there were 2942 habitual offenders known to the police who were not committed during the year. The foregoing figures, however, when compared with the statistics of the population of the police district, are less formidable than they appear at first sight, the total number of persons convicted known to be habitual criminals being only 116,524 out of a population of 5,633,806, or 2·07 per cent.

Fire Brigade.—As mentioned in the historical section of this article, London in past times has suffered severely from fire, and, though under its improved modern construction it may no longer fear the widespread desolation of former times, it is still subject to frequent and severe though limited conflagrations. Upon an average there are from three to four "serious" fires every week, with about sixty which are described in the returns of the fire brigade as "slight," or a total of about 3200 in all every year. The quantity of water used for extinguishing fire in the metropolis during one year is considerably over 30 millions of gallons, or 137,000 tons, more than half of which is taken from the river, canals, and docks, and the remainder from street pipes. The number of lives lost in these fires varies considerably, the return for a recent year being sixty-four, of which twenty-four were either snuffed out or burnt to death, and forty who were rescued alive but afterwards succumbed to the injuries they received. The chief causes of these conflagrations were returned by the brigade in the following order:—Unknown, 981; lights thrown down but not extinguished, 277; gas in various ways, 255; oil lamps upset, 233; sparks from fire, 206; candles, 175; children playing with matches or with fire, 129; oil lamps exploding, 82. Only two fires were returned as arising from incendiarism, but it is to be feared that those returned as from causes unknown cannot all be ascribed to accident. In former times the apparatus maintained for protection against fire was of a miserably inadequate character. Two fire-engines, in terms of an Act of 1688, were required to be kept by every parish, and so many as 300 of them were at one time in use, but they were mere "hand-squirts" of little effective service. The formation of insurance companies began in 1682, went on slowly until 1717, accelerated rapidly during the rest of the 18th century, and led the way to more efficient methods for suppressing fire. The companies, for a long time, were too rivalrous with one another to originate common action against fires, but at length in 1833 ten of them agreed to place their engines under one committee of management, with an organized body of men to work as one force. The new organization took the name of the fire brigade, had soon about 100 trained men, with two floating engines on the Thames, and twenty-seven other large engines and nine small ones, and disposed them at a central station in Watling Street and at nineteen other stations. An institution for rescuing persons from burning houses rose simultaneously with the fire brigade, divided the metropolis into sixty-two sections, each with an area of half a mile square; had trained men every night in readiness to act on the alarm of fire; kept at forty-two stations fire-escapes in constant readiness for action; and is computed to have rescued, on the average, about eight persons every year. A new fire brigade in room of the previous one, under the control of the Metropolitan Board of Works, began to act at the commencement of 1866. Under the management of the board the service of the brigade was greatly improved,

but, as time passed, the contributions of the fire insurance companies of £35 per million of the gross amount insured on property in the metropolis, and the authorised rate of one halfpenny in the £ on the net annual value of the property rated, proved inadequate to maintain a proper standard of efficiency. In 1887 the board applied to the legislature for additional powers, but as it was at that time rapidly approaching its deserved dissolution, these powers were refused, and the following year saw the control of the brigade pass to the newly-appointed County Council. Unlike their predecessors the County Council were entrusted with unrestrained powers in the matter of rating, and the strength of the brigade was rapidly increased. The headquarters of the brigade are in Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., and it includes at the present time 56 land fire-engine stations, 4 river or floating stations, 52 hose cart stations, 179 fire escape stations, 9 steam fire-engines on barges, 48 land steam fire-engines, 78 six-inch manual fire-engines, 17 under six-inch manual fire-engines, 34 miles of hose, 105 hose carts, 8 steam trigs, 13 barges, 12 skiffs, 221 fire escapes, 9 street stations, 126 watch boxes, 710 firemen—including chief officer, second officer, superintendents and all ranks, 25 men under training, 17 pilots, 73 coachmen, and 133 horses. Information as to the outbreak of fires is obtained by means of 55 fire-alarm circuits around stations, with 546 call-points, 21 telephones to police stations, 2 telegraphs, 73 telephones, and 8 bell-ringing fire alarms to public and other buildings. The total annual cost of the brigade is about £175,000, of which sum the Treasury contributes £10,000, and the various insurance companies about £29,000, the balance being raised by a rate.

Water Supply.—The supply of water to the metropolis in its early periods and down to the formation of the New River has been incidentally noticed in our historical section. The supply eventually came to be furnished from the works of eight public companies—all powerful and wealthy corporations, who by their exactations and overbearing manners kept their helpless customers in a chronic state of irritation which may one day bring about important changes. The eight water companies included in the term "metropolitan water companies" are the New River Company, the East London Company, the Chelsea Company, the West Middlesex Company, the Grand Junction Company, the Lambeth Company, the Southwark and Vauxhall Company, and the West Kent Company. The districts supplied by the first five of these are on the north side of the Thames, and those supplied by the last three are situated on the south side of the river. Together they form a district usually spoken of as "Water London," which comprises an area of about 620 square miles. The areas supplied by the companies are not co-extensive with any districts of which the populations are given by the Registrar-General in the census returns, and no exact statement of the population is obtainable from official sources, but according to the returns made by the water companies themselves, the total population supplied by them in 1891 was estimated at 5,490,791. It would, seem, however, that the method they employed in computing the number of persons supplied by them was somewhat illusory, and that, while it was not possible to estimate exactly the number of persons supplied from private sources, 5,237,062 persons must be accepted as the closest approximation that could under the circumstances be made. It appears from the returns made by the various companies, that the quantity of water consumed per head of the population differs widely in the districts of the several companies, ranging from 47·72 gallons per head per day in the district of the Grand Junction Company to 26·71 gallons in the case of the West Middlesex Company. The average consumption for the whole of the population of the metropolis is about 31·19 gallons per head per day. The total daily average consumption of water in London was for—

Years.	Gallons.	Increase per cent.
1861	82,615,930	—
1871	106,929,241	29·4
1881	149,190,202	39·5
1891	182,456,905	22·3

The total increase in the thirty years from 1861 to 1891 amounted to 93,840,775 gallons, or 120·8 per cent. Of

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this quantity the different companies supply as follows per day:—

	Gallons.
New River,	about 33,000,000
East London,	" 40,300,000
West Middlesex,	" 17,000,000
Chelsea,	" 10,000,000
Grand Junction,	" 18,750,000
Southwark and Vauxhall,	" 26,300,000
Lambeth,	" 19,750,000
Kent,	" 13,600,000

The eight companies differ widely as to the sources whence they supply and the portions of the metropolis which they serve. The Kent Company, which supplies south-east London, draws its water from the chalk, and furnishes water that is purer originally than any other supplied to the metropolis, but which at the same time is rather hard. The New River Company, which serves the City, Islington, Highbury, Hornsey, Highgate, and Hampstead, draws from Chadwell Spring near Ware, from other small springs, from the river Lea, and from some artesian wells, and supplies a water which is purer than that taken from the Thames. The East London Company draws its chief supply from the river Lea and from wells in the Lea valley, and serves from Upper Clapton southward to Bethnal Green and Limehouse, and eastward to Stratford and Plaistow. The other companies, viz., the Grand Junction, which supplies Faddington and part of the neighbourhood round Piccadilly; the West Middlesex, which serves Regent's Park and Portland Town; the Chelsea, which serves Chelsea and Belgravia; the Southwark and Vauxhall, which serves Southwark, Kennington, Wandsworth, Clapham, Peckham, &c.; and the Lambeth, which serves Lambeth, Newington, Camberwell, Brixton, Tooting, Streatham, and Dulwich—all draw their supplies from the Thames. Neither the Thames nor the Lea are free from danger arising from pollution, but the filtration is so carefully and efficiently conducted by the companies, that the members of a Royal Commission which was appointed in 1892 to consider the water supply of London, were unanimous in their opinion, "that the water, as supplied to the consumer in London, is of a very high standard of excellence and purity, and that it is suitable in quality for all household purposes." During the latter part of the 19th century many projects have been formed by engineers and others to enable the metropolis to dispense with the water drawn from the Thames and Lea, and to obtain an entirely fresh supply from uncontaminated sources. It has been suggested that the waters of the Severn, the Wye, the upland valleys of certain groups of the Welsh mountains, and the lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland might be laid under contribution, at an outlay varying from £3,000,000 to £12,000,000; but it was the opinion of the Royal Commissioners, that by gradually increasing the works of the present companies it would be easy to increase the supply to 440,000,000 gallons per day, or 257,500,000 gallons beyond the present supply—a quantity adequate to furnish 35 gallons per head per day to a population of 12,000,000. The total income of the water companies in 1891 was as follows:—Chelsea, £134,126; East London, £274,688; Grand Junction, £178,659; Kent, £185,842; Lambeth, £221,792; New River, £495,121; Southwark and Vauxhall, £206,945; West Middlesex, £213,402. Of the total sum, £13,552 was derived from rent of land and fees, and the remainder, £1,847,026, from the water rates.

Drainage.—A system of drainage was instituted in the time of Henry VI.; underwent improvement and vast extension at various subsequent periods; was investigated by a committee of the House of Commons in 1834; and acquired a condition which, though well seen to be far from perfect, was thought for a time to be sufficiently effective. That system included on the N side of the Thames no fewer than fifty main sewers, aggregately 106 miles long—on the S side twenty-one main sewers, aggregately 60 miles long; comprised, subsidiary sewers, not less than an aggregate of 1000 miles of underground channels; discharged daily into the Thames, on the N side, about 7,045,120 cubic feet of sewage—on the S side about 2,457,600 cubic feet; and was enlarged, during

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the fifteen months ending in March, 1857, to the aggregate of 44 miles of sewers, at a cost of nearly £100,000. But some of its sewers were, in fact, mere subterranean canals, constructed along the beds of ancient streams; no many as drained about 3 square miles of streets and other densely edified places, discharged into the Thames at points from 6 to 7 feet below high-water mark, with the effect of rendering them, throughout these 3 square miles, during a large proportion of every twelve hours, a vast series of sheer cess-pools; and all poured their contents into the river in direct contact with the metropolis, converting all its waters into foul diluted sewage, offensive enough if the current had always been running seaward, and made intensely offensive by the stemming of the tides. An entirely new system, under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, was begun to be formed in 1859; went steadily on in formation during subsequent years; was completed about 1870; and is estimated to have cost about £4,100,000. This comprises three main sewers, called the high level, the middle level, and the low level, on the N side of the river, and two main sewers, called the high level and the low level, on the S side; it was based on the principle of intercepting the old drainage by new lines of sewers, at right angles to the previous sewers, and a little below their levels; it conveys the entire sewage of the metropolis, and as much as practicable of the rainfall, to outlets at Barking Creek on the N and at Crossness Point on the S, about 14 miles below London Bridge; it carries off as large a proportion as possible by gravitation, and provides a discharge for the remainder by constant pumping. The High-level Sewer, on the N side, commences immediately below Hampstead, and runs by Holloway, Stoke Newington, Hackney, and Bow, to the outfall at Barking Creek. The Middle-level Sewer commences near Kensal Green, follows the Uxbridge Road and Oxford Street, crosses Clerkenwell Green, Bethnal Green, and Old Ford, passes on to the Hackney Marshes, and there falls into the high-level sewer. The Low-level Sewer commences above Millbank Penitentiary, runs nearly parallel with the Thames, by Abingdon Street, Palace Yard, and Parliament Street, to Whitehall; is joined there by a sewer draining the W. and passing between Belgravia and Chelsea proceeds from Whitehall so closely to the Thames as to have connection with the Thames Embankment; goes on in contiguity to the Thames to the vicinity of the Tower, proceeds thence nearly in the line of the Blackwall railway, and joins the high-level sewer at Bow. The Low-level Sewer, besides intercepting the sewage from the low-level area of 11 square miles, is also the main outlet for a district of about 14½ square miles, forming the western suburb of London, which lies so low that the sewage has to be pumped up at the Low-level Pumping House, near Chelsea Bridge (completed in 1875), a height of 17½ feet, into its upper end. The sewage has again to be raised 36 feet at the Abbey Mills Pumping Station before it reaches the level of the high-level sewer there. The High-level Sewer, on the S side, commences at the foot of the high ground at Clapham, runs N of Stockwell, Camberwell, and Peckham, to New Cross, passes under part of Greenwich and part of Greenwich Park, proceeds through the marshes to Woolwich, goes in a tunnel under Woolwich, passes through Plumstead Marshes, and proceeds to the outfall at Crossness Point. The Low-level Sewer commences at Putney, drains Wandsworth, Battersea, Lambeth, and Southwark, crosses the Kent Road, drains Bermondsey and Deptford, and joins the high-level sewer at a point in the Ravensbourne Valley between Deptford and Greenwich. The whole main drainage system is estimated to be equal to the disposal of 63,000,000 cubic feet per day, the quantity at present carried being about 10,000,000 cubic feet on the northern side, and about 4,000,000 cubic feet on the southern side daily. As arranged in the first instance, it was expected that when the sewers emptied themselves at high water the discharge would be carried off by the ebb to a point 24 miles below London Bridge—too far for it to return by the following flood; while the sewage would be so diluted by the large mass of tidal water as to be rendered harmless. These expectations, however, were far from being realized, and in the course of a few years the condition of the Thames in its lower reaches became almost intolerable, foul banks of sludge being formed in its channel, and the stench arising from the water being most offensive. To meet this difficulty

a new system of treating the sewage has been introduced, by which the solid matter is separated from the water, and after being mixed with proto-sulphate of iron and lime is shipped into special "sludge vessels," huge tank steamers which convey it out into Barrow Deep in the German Ocean, where it is deposited in deep water. This has already effected an enormous improvement in the condition of the Thames, which is much better now than it has been at any time during the past half-century. The annual cost of maintaining and extending the drainage system of London is about £170,000 a year, and it is estimated that there are now 1800 miles of ordinary and 82 of intercepting sewers.

Pauperism.—The total number of paupers in London at the close of the census year, 1891, was 109,090, or about 2 per cent. of the population. These consisted of—

INDOOR PAUPERS.

Able-bodied—healthy males,	1,936
Temporarily disabled males,	2,770
Healthy females,	1,703
Temporarily disabled females,	2,339
Children under 16,	2,967
Not able-bodied—males,	15,629
" females,	13,789
Children under 16,	13,377
Lunatics—males,	2,447
" females,	2,949
Children under 16,	786
Vagrants,	783

61,475

OUTDOOR PAUPERS.

Able-bodied—males,	1,679
" females,	4,565
Children under 16,	11,677
Not able-bodied—males,	3,308
" females,	13,989
Children under 16,	1,863
Lunatics—males,	4,228
" females,	6,264
Children under 16,	24
Vagrants,	50

47,647

109,122

Less persons relieved both indoor and outdoor, 32

Total, 109,090

The cost of Metropolitan pauperism for the year 1890-91 is given in the Local Government Report at £2,435,164. The yearly cost of each pauper in 1890-91, calculated on the mean number of paupers of all classes, was £22 16s. 7d.

Lighting.—The lighting of London at night, like the lighting of every other city in Europe, was formerly of a most pitiful kind, and oil lamps were not introduced until 1684. A great progress was made in 1714 by ordering the citizens to hang out lamps at their doors on dark nights from six in the evening till eleven; but the lighting in 1784 comprised no more than about 1000 small lamps; and even so late as 1797 it had mere glimmerings from lamps at about every tenth door. The lamps, too, were lighted only from Michaelmas till Lady Day, only from six in the evening till midnight, and only from the third day after each full moon till the sixth day after the new one. Gas was first introduced into London in 1807; Pall Mall was illuminated by it in 1809; and it had come into general use about 1814. There are now about 1,000,000 gas lamps in the metropolis, consuming daily about 28,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The three chief London gas companies are the Gaslight and Coke Company, the South Metropolitan, and the Commercial. Some idea of the magnitude of their operations may be gleaned from the fact that the total income of the Gaslight and Coke Company is about £3,700,000 a year, the total income of the South Metropolitan above £1,075,000, and the total income of the Commercial £350,000 a year, the gross profits being about £775,000, £225,000, and £57,000 respectively. Other companies supplying London and the surrounding district are the London Gaslight; the Brentford, Wandsworth, and Putney; Crystal Palace District; and the

Mitcham and Wimbledon Companies. In 1878 the Thames Embankment was first lighted by electricity, but the introduction of this mode of illumination was hindered by unwise legislation for several years, and it was not until 1889 that the new regulations of the Board of Trade opened the way for its extension. It is now rapidly making its way in London, and powerful companies have been formed to supply the electric current for illuminating purposes. Some of the London vestries have also erected works for electric supply.

L. Law Courts, Inns of Court, &c.—The chief courts located in the metropolis are:—

1. The House of Lords. The court of ultimate appeal for the kingdom sits at the House of Lords to hear appeals from the courts of appeal in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The House sits not only during the sittings of Parliament, but also during the prorogation, at times appointed by the House during the previous session, while the Queen has power—by writing under her sign-manual—to authorise them to bear appeals during a dissolution. The court consists of the Lord High Chancellor and such peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

2. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The committee is composed of members of the Privy Council qualified under 384 Wm. IV., cap. 41; 384 Vict., cap. 86; 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 91; 39 and 40 Vict., cap. 59; and 50 and 51 Vict., cap. 70. It sits in Downing Street, and hears appeals from the colonies as well as ecclesiastical cases. In addition to the judges who are appointed to sit in the Privy Council, the archbishops and bishops sit as assessors in ecclesiastical cases.

3. The Supreme Court of Judicature, situated in the Strand. Of this court the *ex-officio* judges are the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. As at present constituted, the Supreme Court consists of the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice. The High Court of Justice consists of the following divisions—viz., the Chancery, Queen's Bench, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions.

4. The Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases reserved, sits from time to time, in each sitting to hear appeals on questions of law in criminal cases.

5. The London Bankruptcy Court is situated in Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

6. The Railway Commissioners, first appointed in 1873, sit in the West Front Committee Rooms in the House of Lords.

7. The Wreck Commissioners' Court is held at Westminster, and other places, when requested by the Board of Trade. The court derives its powers from the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876.

8. The Central Criminal Court is held at the Old Bailey, and has jurisdiction to try all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanours committed within the City of London and county of Middlesex, and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey. Besides this jurisdiction, the court has power to try offences committed on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England.

The County of London Sessions for the N side of the Thames are held at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, and for the S side at the Sessions House, Newington Causeway.

There are two ecclesiastical courts, the more important being the Court of Arches, which is held at Westminster and is a court of appeal belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, having jurisdiction to try appeals from each of the diocesan courts within the province. The other court is the Consistory Court of London, which is the ordinary court of the Bishop of London, in which all the ecclesiastical causes within his jurisdiction are tried. It is generally held at the Chapter-house of St Paul's.

The City Courts are the Lord Mayor's Court, the City of London Court, and the Secondaries' Court. The Lord Mayor's Court has jurisdiction over all actions, without any limitation as to the amount of debt or damages claimed, provided that in cases where the claim is over £50 the whole cause of action arose within the City. This court also awards compensation under the Lands Clauses Act. It sits every month at the Guildhall, the judge being the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, or a deputy appointed by them. The City of London Court is held at the Guildhall Buildings, and is practi-

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cally a county court, having jurisdiction up to £50. The Secondaries' Court occupies the same position in the City as the Sheriff's Court does to the county of Middlesex, and is held at the Guildhall. Sittings of the High Court of Justice, after being suspended for a long period, were resumed at the Guildhall in 1891. There are two police courts within the City of London, viz., the Mansion House and the Guildhall. In these courts the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City are empowered to act alone, and to do all things which are otherwise required to be done by more than one justice. The Metropolitan Police District includes the whole of Middlesex and parts of Kent, Surrey, Essex, and Hertford, within a radius of about 15 miles from Charing Cross, but excludes the City. The magistrates of the police courts are all stipendiaries, and they have a summary and regular jurisdiction. The Metropolitan Police Courts are Bow Street, Clerkenwell, Dalston, Greenwich, Hammersmith, Lambeth, Marlborough Street, Marylebone, Southwark, Thames, Wandsworth or the South-Western, West Ham, Westminster, Woolwich, and Worship Street. The Metropolitan County Courts are those of Bloomsbury, Bromley, Clerkenwell, Croydon, Edmonton, Lambeth, Marylebone, Shoreditch, Southwark, Uxbridge, Westminster, and Whitechapel.

The Inns of Court of London are four in number—viz., Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, and the Inner and Middle Temple. Each of these Inns is governed by a self-elected committee, generally formed of Queen's Counsel, called benchers. Each Inn has the privilege of calling students to the bar, and of disbarring a barrister for misconduct, subject to an appeal to the judges. The Inns consist of a hall, a chapel, a library, a suite of rooms for the benchers, and sets of chambers which are occupied for the most part by barristers and solicitors. Gray's Inn is situated on the N side of Holborn, and with its gardens it occupies an extensive area, stretching back from Holborn to Theobald's Road. It formerly belonged to the Grays of Wilton, whence its name, and as a school of law it dates back to 1357. A large broad quadrangle, on one side of which is the hall, is entered from Holborn, and there are gates into Theobald's Road, Gray's Inn Road, and Bedford Row. The hall was built in 1560, is wainscoted, and has an oak roof and some good painted windows. The garden was first laid out in 1600, when Mr Bacon, afterwards Sir Francis Bacon and Lord St Albans, was treasurer. It was formerly a fashionable promenade, and is so mentioned by Pepys, but it is now closed to the public. The library was rebuilt in 1884. Lincoln's Inn, the third of the Inns of Court in importance, is situated without the City, on a site once occupied by the mansion of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. At his death in 1312, it became an Inn of Court, retaining the Earl's name. The gatehouse in Chancery Lane, which forms the chief entrance, was built in 1518 by Sir Thomas Lovell, whose coat of arms it bears, and it is said that Beaumont was employed as a bricklayer in constructing the adjacent wall about a century later. This tradition, however, rests on very slender authority. The chapel, built by Inigo Jones in 1629, in a style of modernised Gothic, and altered and enlarged in 1882-83, is remarkable for its beautiful stained glass windows, its wood carving, and its bell, which was brought by the Earl of Essex from Cadiz after the capture of that town in the reign of Elizabeth. The new hall, built in 1843-45, is 120 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and 64 in height. It contains a painting by Hogarth, a large fresco by Watts, and a statue of Lord Eldon by Westmacott. The library, founded in 1497, is one of the oldest in London, and is singularly rich in ancient volumes and MSS. The Temple was so named from the Knights Templars who removed their abode hither from Thavies Inn, Holborn, in the reign of Henry II. In the reign of Edward II. the order was suppressed, and Temple subsequently became the property of the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem. In 1346 the Knights Hospitallers leased it to the students of common law, and from that day to the present time the group of buildings here have been a school of law. In the reign of Henry VIII. the two societies of Inner and Middle Temple became tenants of the Crown, but in 1609 the estate and buildings were declared by royal decree the free hereditary property of the corporation of the Inner and Middle Temple. The Inner Temple is so called from its position within the precincts of the City. Its hall is a modern building by

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Smirke, opened in 1870, and possessing a fine open-work roof. The hall of the Middle Temple, built in 1562-72, is one of the finest Elizabethan buildings in London. It is about 100 feet long, and its open-work ceiling in old oak is conspicuous for its beauty. The walls are embellished with the armorial bearings of the Knights Templars, and five large full-length portraits of Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Anne, and George II., together with a portrait of Charles I. on horseback, painted by Vandyke. Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was acted in this hall during the lifetime of the poet. Each of the Inns has a library, that of the Middle Temple being contained in a large new building on the side next the Thames. The Temple Gardens form a pleasant green retreat between the busy streets of the City and the Victoria Embankment. They have been rendered for ever famous by Shakespeare, who places here the plucking of the white and red roses which were afterwards assumed as the badges of the houses of York and Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses.

M. Railways, Tramways, Omnibuses, &c.—As might be anticipated from its size and importance, London is very well supplied with railway accommodation. Most of the chief trunk lines of England start from London, and in addition to these the metropolis possesses a network of lines designed at first to minister exclusively to its requirements, but which are now stretching out into the surrounding country on all sides. Nine important companies have their termini in London. There are within London fifteen principal railway stations and about 270 smaller ones. Within a radius of 7 miles of Charing Cross more than 250 miles of railway are in operation, and reckoning double lines, but excluding sidings, there are over 750 miles of railway within the Metropolitan area. The nine railways referred to are the Great Eastern, the Great Northern, the Great Western, the London and North-Western, the London and South-Western, the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the London, Chatham, and Dover, the Midland, and the South-Eastern. Other lines are the East London, the London and India Docks Company, the London, Tilbury, and Southend, the Metropolitan, the Metropolitan District, the North London, and the City and South London, the latter being an electric railway. As all the chief railways in the kingdom are described in this work under their proper headings, they will not require more than a brief mention here.

The Great Eastern railway has for its chief station one of the most extensive buildings of the kind in London. It is known as the Liverpool Street Station, although the longest front is in Bishopsgate Street, and it covers about 15 acres of ground. The building is constructed almost entirely of brick, and is in the Early Domestic style of Gothic architecture. From the station front to the end of the station yard proper it is about 2000 feet in length, and the platforms, which are of great length, are eighteen in number. Adjoining the station there is a large hotel, the property of the company. Another terminal station used by the company is that of Fenchurch Street, which is the property of the London and Blackwall railway, but is used jointly by the Great Eastern and the London, Tilbury, and Southend companies. By means of the Great Eastern railway and the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, London has communication with the whole of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and with Hertford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Peterboro', Lincoln, Gainsborough, and Doncaster. It also affords important communication with the continent by its stations at Harwich and Parkston Quay. It has an immense and rapidly increasing local and suburban traffic, its stations in London and the suburbs immediately around numbering forty-seven. The London, Tilbury, and Southend railway not only connects the two places mentioned in its title with the metropolis, but is continued from Southend to Shoeburyness, and by means of a loop line affords communication with Thames Haven, Rainham, Purfleet, and Grays.

Passing westward, the next important line is the North London, which has an immense passenger traffic westward to Mildmay Park, Canonbury, Islington, Highbury, Barnsbury, Camden Town, Chalk Farm, Kentish Town, Gospel Oak, Hampstead Heath, Brondesbury, Willesden Junction, Acton, Hammersmith, Gunnersbury, Kew Bridge, Richmond, and Kingston. Eastward the line goes to Hackney, Homerton,

Victoria Park, Old Ford, Bow, and Poplar. The London and North-Western railway connects with the North London at Willesden, and the Broad Street Station is practically the City terminus and one of the chief goods stations of the London and North-Western railway. The North London also connects with the "inner circle" by way of Wormwood Scrubs, Uxbridge Road, Addison Road, Kensington, Earls Court, South Kensington, and so on to the Mansion House.

The terminus of the Great Northern railway is at King's Cross, the terminal station opened in 1852 being remarkable even among railway stations for the extreme ugliness of its exterior, which consists of two immense brick arches surmounted by a central clock tower. In its interior the station is commodious and convenient, the main line trains arriving and departing from the centre, the side wings being set apart for the Metropolitan and suburban traffic. The company's hotel adjoins the station, and the goods depot is a little to the north of the passenger station. A subway connects the station with that of the Metropolitan line at King's Cross. By means of this line London has communication with Bedford, Hertford, Cambridge, Lincoln, Grimsby, Hull, Doncaster, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, York, Newcastle, Edinburgh, &c. It connects with the North London at Finsbury Park, and thus opens out communication with the Broad Street Station; by means of the Metropolitan line its suburban trains run to Moorgate Street; it connects with the London, Chatham, and Dover line at Farringdon Street, and with the London, Chatham, and Dover, and South-Eastern railways at Blackfriars. Its suburban trains run to Holloway, Finsbury Park, Highgate, Alexandra Palace, Burnet, Edgware, Horney, and Enfield.

The Midland Terminal Station, adjoining the Great Northern, is as remarkable for its beauty as the latter is for its ugliness, and may fairly be pronounced the handsomest railway station in England. It was erected from the designs of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., and was opened in 1868. Designed in the Gothic style of architecture, its front, which faces Euston Road, is almost wholly devoted to the huge hotel belonging to the company. This front is 560 feet long, is surmounted by a clock tower which rises to a height of 270 feet, and by a shorter tower, which is 200 feet high, and it has seven storeys. The station, which is 700 feet long and 100 high, is a remarkable piece of engineering, its roof having a single span of 243 feet, which, at the time the station was designed, was the largest in the world. The girders of the roof spring straight from the ground in pairs from either side of the building, the upper ends curving over and meeting in the middle. Each girder is made broad at the base, and tapering gradually as it rises, and at their junction the girders form a pointed arch, which harmonizes very well with the architecture of the whole building. The twenty-five principal girders weighed about 50 tons each, and a special hoisting apparatus had to be invented in order to place them into position. There is a large goods depot fronting the Euston Road, and another is located a short distance to the north. By means of the Midland railway London has communication with most of the towns in the central portion of England, with Yorkshire, Carlisle, and Scotland, with Manchester, Liverpool, Barrow, Morecambe, and the English Lake district, and with South Wales and the western counties of England. It communicates with the Metropolitan at the Camden Road Station, and so has access to Moorgate Street, and by way of Ludgate Hill with the London, Chatham, and Dover. It has goods stations at Victoria, Millwall, and West India Docks, and twelve other stations in the suburbs for goods and passengers.

The London and North-Western railway has its terminal station on the north side of Euston Square, through which a road has been cut, leading directly from the Euston Road to the station. The portico of the station is of the Doric style of architecture, and is said to be the largest structure of the kind in the world, 75,000 cubic feet of stone having been used in its construction. The station itself was first opened in 1838, and since that time it has been enlarged and improved, until at the present time it covers an area of 17 acres. The latest enlargement was in 1892, when two new platforms and a booking office were added. The hall in the centre of the station is about 140 feet long, 67 wide, and 75

high. In the centre there is a colossal statue of George Stephenson by Baily. By the London and North-Western railway London has communication with Scotland by way of the west coast, with the English Lake district, with Liverpool, with Wales, and by the Holyhead route with Ireland, with Manchester and most of the large towns of the west of England. In London it has stations at Chalk Farm, where the line joins the North London railway, and at London Road, Kilburn, Maida Vale, and Queen's Park. At Willesden Junction it connects with all the chief stations in the Metropolitan area, with Acton, Kew, and Richmond, and with Ealing, Southall, and the Great Western main line. The company has nearly thirty stations in London, including those for goods and for coals.

The Great Western railway terminus is at Paddington, the front of the building facing the Praed Street Station of the Metropolitan railway, and the entrance being opposite Eastbourne Terrace. The station is about 310 feet in width and 700 in length, and connected with it is the large hotel, a fine building in the Louis Quatorze style, belonging to the company. The Great Western railway, which is one of the largest in England, was originally constructed on the broad gauge system; but this, after many years' use, was found to cause such inconvenience at the various connections with other lines that it was gradually abandoned, the last portion of the line being changed in June, 1892. By the Great Western railway London has communication with the west of England as far as Penzance on the south, to Birkenhead, and Manchester on the north, and with both North and South Wales. In London it communicates with the Metropolitan and North London systems, by the latter of which it reaches the West India and Millwall Docks. In South London also its trains reach New Cross on the one side and Clapham Junction on the other.

The railway which has the greatest mileage south of the Thames is the London and South-Western, the terminal station being in Waterloo Road, Southwark. This station was erected originally in 1844, and is a plain building, but internally is spacious and fairly convenient. Originally one, it now practically consists of three stations—the Central, from which the main line trains depart; the South, from which the suburban trains for Epsom, Leatherhead, Kingston, &c., depart; and the North, for Kensington, the Thames Valley line, Richmond, Windsor, and Reading. This station is also used by the trains of the London and North-Western railway, there being a service between Waterloo and Willesden. Waterloo Junction, adjoining the Waterloo Terminus on the E, is a distinct station belonging to the South-Eastern railway. The main line of the London and South-Western runs due W to Salisbury, Exeter, Tavistock, Devonport, Plymouth, Bideford, Barastaple, Ilfracombe, Bude, Launceston, &c. Other lines reach Cheltenham, Bath, Bridgwater, and Exmouth, while in the south it communicates with Guildford, Aldershot, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, and Southampton—where the docks now belong to the company, Bournemouth, Swanage, Dorchester, Weymouth, &c. At Clapham Junction it effects communication with most of the lines which pass out of London, and its city terminus is found in the Ludgate Hill Station belonging to the London, Chatham, and Dover Company.

The London, Chatham, and Dover railway has for its terminus the stations of Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and Ludgate Hill. The continental and main line trains start simultaneously from Victoria and Holborn Viaduct, Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, and Dover being reached by the main line, and the company's steam packets ply to Calais in connection with the trains of the Gare du Nord. There are also boats belonging to the Belgian Government which run daily between Ostend and Dover. Another continental route opened up by this line is that known as the Queenborough-Flushing, while its branches communicate with Gravesend, Sevenoaks, Maidstone, Ashford, Whitstable, Margate, Ramsgate, and Deal. The trains of the company run over the Midland line to Hendon, and over the Great Northern to Hatfield, and its high level line reaches the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. It has in addition to the stations mentioned seventeen others within the London district.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast railway has its chief terminus at the south end of London Bridge. The building is a plain and irregular mass of building, erected on

the site of the old St Thomas's Hospital in 1841. The south-western and larger portion of the building belongs to the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway, and adjoining it is the Terminus Hotel, a spacious and lofty building seven storeys high, which belongs to the company. The chief offices of the company are at London Bridge, but the west end terminus is at Victoria Station. From Victoria and London Bridge the main lines run to Croydon Junction, where they unite. The district served by the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway extends from Portsmouth on the W to Hastings on the E. It is the only line connecting London with Brighton, and it has a pleasant route to the Isle of Wight, and another by way of Newhaven and Dieppe to Paris. By a connection with the East London railway at New Cross it has access to the Great Eastern, Metropolitan, and Metropolitan District systems, and the West London Extension running from Clapham Junction gives it access to the London and North-Western and Great Western lines. Its suburban traffic is considerable, and it has about fifteen passenger stations and four goods stations within the metropolitan area.

The South-Eastern railway has its chief offices at London Bridge, where they occupy a three-storied building in the Italian style. Its chief termini, however, are at Cannon Street for the City and at Charing Cross for the West End. The Cannon Street Station is a spacious structure, approached by an iron bridge over the Thames, and occupying almost the whole of two city parishes. The upper part of the station is occupied by a huge hotel, the chief feature of which is a large hall very finely decorated and lighted with the electric light. The hall is in great request for the meetings of public companies, concerts, and balls. The total cost of the hotel and station was over £500,000. The Charing Cross Station, like that at Cannon Street, has a very fine hotel at its front. It faces the Strand, towards which it has a frontage of 230 feet, and it has three storeys beneath the Strand level, four storeys above it, and two additional storeys in the roof. The main line of the South-Eastern Company runs through the Weald of Kent to Dover, opening up ready communication with the Continent by way of Dover, and another important line communicates with Folkestone, from which port steamers leave daily for Boulogne. Its lines traverse nearly the whole of Kent and Sussex, and it has a line to Guildford whence its trains proceed to Reading. At New Cross it connects with the East London line, by which it has communication with the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District systems, and with the lines which pass to the east and north of England. Its London traffic is also considerable, the station at Cannon Street being in constant communication with that at Charing Cross by way of Waterloo, trains running every few minutes throughout the day, while it has also stations at Deptford, New Cross, and Bermondsey.

Passing to the consideration of the local railways, the first in importance are the "Underground" lines which belong to the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District systems. The Metropolitan railway was authorized in 1853 for a line of about 4 miles to run from the Great Western Station at Paddington to Farringdon Street. It was formed under many difficulties and amid some disasters; occasioned in its subterranean progress, especially about Clerkenwell, much damage to houses; produced in its open cuttings ungainly gaps through streets and terraces; aggravated the disfigurements by building stations of tasteless character; and was opened for traffic in 1863. Further extensions were authorized and accomplished from time to time, the line reaching in a few years to the Metropolitan Meat Market and Moorgate Street, at which station it stopped short until 1876. Westward also the line was gradually extended to South Kensington, this portion being opened in 1868. In 1876 the line was extended to Bishopsgate, and soon afterwards to Aldgate, and ultimately, after many difficulties had been encountered and overcome, a junction was effected with the Metropolitan District system.

The Metropolitan District railway was authorized in 1864 for a series of lines, aggregately 8 miles long, to complete an inner circle of railway N of the Thames extending from Brompton, by Westminster Bridge and the N bank of the Thames, to Fenchurch Street, with branches. Like the Metropolitan,

its powers have been extended from time to time, but, owing to the enormous cost of the line, it has proved so far to be a very unprofitable venture for the ordinary shareholders. The "inner circle" formed by the junction of the two lines may be briefly described as follows:—Starting at the Mansion House Station, which belongs to the Metropolitan District Company, the line passes westward to Blackfriars, thence under the Thames Embankment to the Temple, Charing Cross, and Westminster Bridge, thence under Parliament Square to St James's Park and Victoria stations, Sloane Square, South Kensington (where there is a very large station), Gloucester Road (whence several important branches diverge), and Kensington High Street, where the two systems meet. From Kensington High Street the line of the Metropolitan railway passes to Notting Hill Gate, curves in an easterly direction to Queen's Road Station, passes to Prad Street (adjoining the Great Western terminus at Paddington), Edgware Road (where there is a junction with other branches of the line), on to Baker Street (where there is another junction), Portland Road, Gower Street (the nearest station to the London and North-Western railway terminus at Euston), King's Cross (close to the termini of the Midland and Great Northern railways), Farringdon Street, Aldersgate Street, Moorgate Street, Bishopsgate (opposite the Great Eastern railway and North London termini), Aldgate, Mark Lane (near to the London, Tilbury, and Southend Station), Monument, Cannon Street (adjoining the South-Eastern railway station), and thence back to the Mansion House. The section between Aldgate and the Mansion House is the joint property of both companies. What is known as the "middle circle" is an addition to the inner circle just described of a loop line beginning at Gloucester Road Station on the south, and passing round by way of Earl's Court, Addison Road, Uxbridge Road, Latimer Road, Notting Hill and Ladbroke Grove, Westbourne Park, Royal Oak, and Bishop's Road to Edgware Road Station on the north, where it joins the inner circle again. Of the stations just mentioned that of Earl's Court forms an important junction, from which the Metropolitan District railway sends out an important branch through West Brompton and Waltham Green on to Parson's Green and Putney Bridge; then, after crossing the Thames, through East Putney, Southfields, Wimbledon Park, on to Wimbledon, where it connects with the London and South-Western system. Another branch from Earl's Court passes westward through West Kensington to Hammersmith, Ravenscourt Park and Turlaham Green, from whence a line diverges in a southerly direction, passing through Gunnersbury and Kew Gardens Stations on to Richmond, connecting there with the London and South-Western. From Turlaham Green a branch passes also through Chiswick Park and Acton Green to Mill Hill Park, whence a short line diverges through Ealing Common and West Acton to Ealing Broadway, where a junction is formed with the Great Western railway, and another line passes through South Ealing, Boston Road (for Brentford and Hanwell), Osterley and Spring Grove, Heston and Hounslow. The Addison Road Station, on the outer loop of the "middle circle," is one of great importance, not only from its proximity to Olympia, a famous place of amusement, but also because it is a centre from which the great junctions at Clapham on the south and Willesden on the north may be reached, thus affording access to all the great railways of England. At Latimer Road Station there is a junction for a line which passes through Shepherd's Bush to Hammersmith, and there connects with the line previously mentioned, which passes on to Richmond. At Westbourne Park Station on the middle circle the line adjoins the Great Western railway, and Bishops Road Station adjoins the Great Western terminus. The outer circle takes the same route as the middle circle from the City as far as Uxbridge Road, from which junction it proceeds by way of Wormwood Scrubs to Willesden Junction (high level), whence it runs along the North London line through Kensal Green, Brondesbury, Finchley Road, Hampstead Heath, Kentish Town, Camden Town, Islington and Highbury on through Dalston Junction to Broad Street. At Baker Street Station on the Metropolitan section of the inner circle a branch passes in a north-westerly direction through St John's Wood, Swiss Cottage, Finchley Road, West Hampstead, Kilburn, Brondesbury, Kingsbury, Neasden, Harrow, Pinner, Northwood, Rickmansworth, Chorley Wood, Chal-

font Road, and Chesham. From Chalfont Road it has an extension to Aylesbury, and is ultimately destined to meet the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire extension, and thus afford another main-line route between London and the centre and north of England. The Act obtained by the M.S. & L.R. also authorises a new section of railway from Willesden Green to a new and independent terminus, with a passenger station, in the Marylebone Road, London. The first sod of this section was turned on what had been the lawn of a private house at St John's Wood on 13 Nov., 1894. One other extension only remains to be noticed, and that is a short branch which passes from the inner circle between Bishops-gate and Mark Lane. Two lines here leave the main line and connect with one another at Aldgate East, from whence they pass through St Mary's to Whitechapel. At St Mary's the line also diverges to Shadwell and Wapping, running along the track of the East London railway, and, passing through the Thames Tunnel, reaches Rotherhithe, Deptford Road, and New Cross, where it connects with the South-Eastern and London, Brighton, and South Coast systems.

The last of the London railways to be noticed is the City and South London Electric line, which passes from a station at the junction of King William Street and Gracechurch Street in the City to Stockwell, about 3 miles S. The line consists of two separate tunnels, one of which carries the up and the other the down trains. Each tunnel is 10 feet in diameter, and the carriages are made to fill two-thirds of this space. The motive power used is electricity, which is generated at the headquarters at Stockwell, where there are also some powerful pumping-engines which supply hydraulic pressure for working the lifts at the various stations. The carriages on this line are all of one class, and each engine carries a supply of fresh air in a reservoir, which is charged afresh every time it reaches Stockwell. The stations are provided with staircases and lifts.

The Tramways of London, though numerous, are chiefly found in the northern, eastern, and southern districts, none being permitted to enter within the boundaries of the City or the main roads of the West End. There are at present fifteen tramway companies wholly or partly in the county of London, having a total length of lines of 131 miles within the county. The capital expended by these companies amounts to about £3,700,000, the number of passengers annually conveyed being considerably over 170,000,000. The first omnibuses plying in London were started by Mr George Shillibier in 1829, and they were for a time called "shillibiers," after his name. Afterwards the term omnibuses—"a carry-all"—came into use, and this still remains. The earlier vehicles were heavy and clumsy, were drawn by three horses abreast, conveyed no outside passengers, and, to alleviate the discomfort caused by their slow rate of speed and irregularity, they carried a supply of books for the passengers to read. Improvements were gradually introduced, and little by little the service has been improved and cheapened until at present it stands at the head of any similar service in the world. The chief associations to which the omnibuses belong are the London General Omnibus Company and the London Road Car Company, but there are also many private owners of omnibuses and a few small companies. The chief railway companies have also arranged for special services connecting their stations with given centres for the conveyance of passengers by their lines. At the present time there are upwards of 200 different services of omnibuses, requiring about 1300 vehicles, plying along the streets from about eight in the morning until midnight. The vehicles are fairly light and commodious, and in fine weather the garden seats on their roofs are pleasant and comfortable. The names of the localities to which or between which they ply are painted conspicuously on their sides, and tables of fares are placed inside. The vehicles employed on one route are generally painted in the same colour, so that it is common to speak of taking the "red," "blue," "yellow," or "black" omnibus, and a similar rule applies to the trams. At night coloured lamps are employed, the colour of the lamp being the same as that of the body of the vehicle. There are also about 11,000 cabs in London, employing nearly 20,000 horses.

The steamboat traffic on the Thames is practically in the hands of the Victoria Steamboat Company, whose boats command the whole route from Hampton Court towards the

west to Southend and Sheerness on the east. The boats of this company are worked with regularity, and their captains display much skill in the directing of their craft along the crowded waters of the river. London Bridge is the point of departure for the "above-bridge" and "below-bridge" traffic, and nearly all the boats call at all piers on the route between London Bridge and their respective destinations. During the summer season steamers ply every ten minutes between London Bridge and Chelsea, calling at intermediate stations every half hour between Chelsea and Kew, and every half hour between Westminster and Greenwich and Woolwich. The piers above bridge on that part of the river that is sometimes called "between the bridges" are, on the north bank, London Bridge (Old Swan), St Paul's, Blackfriars, Temple, Waterloo, Charing Cross, Westminster, and Vauxhall. On the south bank they are London Bridge (Surrey side) and Lambeth. Above Vauxhall the piers are those known as Pinckie, Victoria, Cadogan, Hammersmith, Teddington, and Hampton Court, on the north bank; and Nine Elms, Battersea Square, Wandsworth, Putney Bridge, Putney Barnes, Kew, and Richmond, on the south. Below bridge the piers on the north bank are Thames Tunnel, Limehouse, West India Docks, Millwall, North Greenwich, Cabott Town, and Blackwall; those on the south bank being Cherry Gardens, Globe Stairs, Commercial Docks, Greenwich, and Woolwich. Only a portion of these boats ply during the winter months. During the summer season a number of magnificent steamers run daily from London Bridge to Rosherville Gardens, Gravesend, Tilbury, Southend, Heme Bay, Clacton-on-Sea, Harwich, Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover.

N. *Commerce, Markets, Manufactures, Trades, &c.*—London was a part of some consequence at the time of the Romans; it increased considerably in importance during the Saxon period, and during the Middle Ages it was one of the most renowned marts of the western world. At the close of the 16th century it was undoubtedly the first emporium of Europe, and this distinction it has never lost up to the present day. Being essentially a mart the trade of London is marked by a large excess of imports over exports, and in this respect it offers a complete contrast to Liverpool, the next most important commercial city of England. In the matter of export Liverpool takes the lead, but the total shipping trade of the metropolis is not only greater than that of Liverpool, but is greater than that of any other port in the world.

The number of vessels registered and the entries and clearances were as follows, according to the most recent official returns:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
Registered in 1895—Sailing,	1,130	296,763
“ “ Steam,	1,611	1,341,850
Total,	2,741	1,638,633
Entries in 1895—Coastwise,	43,704	6,555,618
“ From foreign countries and British possessions, . .	10,212	8,435,676
Total,	53,916	14,991,294
Clearances in 1895—Coastwise, . . .	16,794*	2,290,505
“ To foreign countries and British possessions, . .	7,503	6,110,325
Total,	24,297	8,430,830

In round figures about one-fourth of the whole ship tonnage of England, rather over one-third of the total imports, and about one-fourth of the total exports of England are centred in the port of London. Numerous steamers leave the port for all parts of the world at very frequent intervals.

The table on opposite page shows the chief articles imported into and exported from London in 1895.

The imports of cotton, wheat, flour, dye-stuffs, hemp, jute, palm oil, copper ore, lead, saltpetre, and molasses are greater at Liverpool than London; while in the articles flax, flax seed, and iron Hull takes the lead. In the articles of silk, butter, and eggs the imports of some of the south coast towns

* Only the number and tonnage of vessels that cleared coastwise with cargoes are given in the official returns.

LONDON

LONDON

IMPORTS.

EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Animals, Living:—			PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	Number	150,741	Apparel		
Sheep and Lambs	"	364,341	Arms and Ammunition:—	Value £	2,730,791
Horses	"	14,884	Gunpowder	Lbs.	4,271,400
Cautchouc	Cwts.	46,813	Firearms (small)	No.	25,515
Chemical Manufactures and Products	Value £	522,297	Of all other Sorts	Value £	1,022,660
Cocoa	Lbs.	35,301,560	Bags and Sacks, Empty, for packing		
Coffee, Raw	Cwts.	137,350	Merchandise	Dozens	691,726
Corn, &c.	"	40,683,495	Beer and Ale	Barrels	175,958
Cotton, Raw	"	292,339	Books, Printed	Cwts.	100,215
Manufactures	Value £	567,740	Candles, of all Sorts	Lbs.	14,925,100
Drugs, Unenumerated	Cwts.	612,354	Cautchouc, Manufactures of	Value £	359,671
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: Indigo	"	70,952	Cement, for building and engineering purposes	Tons	370,071
Dyes obtained from Coal Tar	Value £	91,295	Chemical Products and Preparations (including Dye Stuffs and Sulphate of Copper)	Value £	908,582
Farinaceous Substances, Unenumerated	"	459,532	Coal, Products of	Lbs.	437,590
Fruit:—			Cotton Yarn	Lbs.	13,141,300
Currants	Cwts.	519,418	Cotton Manufactures:—		
Lemons	Bushels	336,929	Piece Goods	Yards	507,997,100
Oranges	"	2,131,140	Of all other Sorts	Value £	391,340
Raisins	Cwts.	831,675	Fish, Herrings	Barrels	27,430
Apples, Raw	Bushels	494,675	Glass, of all Sorts	Value £	250,161
Glass, of all kinds (except Bottles)	Cwts.	950,467	Haberdashery and Millinery	"	788,936
Hemp	Tons	53,684	Hardware and Cutlery, Unenumerated	"	581,906
Hides: Raw	Cwts.	555,335	Hats, of all Sorts	Dozens	683,706
Hops	"	134,755	Jute Yarn	Lbs.	4,601,500
Ice	Tons	163,275	Jute Piece Goods	Yards	61,620,400
Jute	"	141,689	Leather:—		
Leather	Lbs.	82,146,031	Unwrought	Cwts.	58,378
Leather Gloves	Doz. Pairs	328,285	Wrought, Boots and Shoes	Dozen Pairs	401,293
Mannus	Tons	119,143	Linen Yarn	Lbs.	1,640,200
Metals:—			Linen Manufactures:—		
Copper—			Piece Goods	Yards	12,753,500
Of ore, and Regulus	"	3,752	Thread, and Unenumerated	Value £	142,670
Unwrought and part Wrought.	"	12,712	Machinery and Mill Work of all Sorts	"	2,145,766
Iron	"	45,246	Manure (including Sulphate of Ammonia and other Chemical Manures)	Tons	71,661
Iron and Steel Manufactures, Unenumerated	Cwts.	1,391,563	Metals:—		
Lead, Pig and Sheet	Tons	89,143	Iron and Steel	Value £	282,475
Pyrites of Iron or Copper	"	62,136	Copper	Cwts.	228,860
Tin, in Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	Tons	801,888	Lead of all Sorts	Tons	25,468
Zinc: Crude, and Manufactures of	"	719,316	Tin, Unwrought	Cwts.	77,397
Oil:—			Painters' Colours and Materials	Value £	878,280
Olive	Tons	2,316	Paper of all Sorts	Cwts.	569,143
Palm	Cwts.	4,433	Provisions (including Meat)	Value £	342,055
Seed	Tons	9,911	Saddlery and Harness	Lbs.	244,566
Oil-seed Cake	"	62,311	Silk, Thrown, Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	24,497
Painters' Colours	Value £	325,519	Silk, Manufactures of all Sorts (including Mixed)	Value £	186,890
Paper, of all kinds	Tons	2,090,267	Skins and Furs of all Sorts	Prf. Galls.	142,217
Paper-making Materials	Cwts.	112,572	Spirits, British and Irish	Value £	684,612
Petroleum	Gallons	76,363,987	Telegraphic Wires and Apparatus	Lbs.	722,739
Provisions:—			Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	Lbs.	1,171,300
Bacon and Hams	Cwts.	361,784	Woolen and Worsted Yarn	"	568,700
Beef, Salted and Fresh	"	782,873	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures	Yards	44,225,200
Pork, Salted and Fresh	"	131,601	Blankets	Pairs	659,050
Mutton, Fresh	"	1,756,092	Of all other Sorts	Value £	540,553
Meat, Preserved	"	545,564	FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.		
Butter	"	445,839	Bacon and Hams	Cwts.	55,050
Margarine	"	103,701	Butter	"	13,516
Cheese	"	749,032	Cautchouc	"	29,961
Eggs	Gt. Hundreds	1,935,285	Cocoa	Lbs.	11,468,752
Fish, of all sorts	Cwts.	514,175	Coffee	Cwts.	421,913
Lard	"	286,029	Corn	"	197,471
Onions, Raw	Bushels	1,125,564	Cotton:—		
Potatoes	Cwts.	741,778	Raw	"	263,374
Rice	"	2,407,968	Manufactures	Value £	136,463
Vegetables, Unenumerated, Raw	Value £	383,813	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs	Cwts.	32,236
Saltpetre	Cwts.	126,467	Fruit	"	131,829
Seeds:—			Hides, Raw	"	294,667
Clover and Grass	"	96,047	Leather	Lbs.	20,977,064
Cotton	Tons	58,601	Metals:—		
Flax or Linseed	Qrs.	624,531	Copper, Unwrought, part Wrought, and old Copper	Tons	3,839
Silk, Raw	Lbs.	1,077,448	Iron Bar	"	14,541
Silk Manufactures	Value £	2,102,111	Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, or Slabs	Cwts.	398,579
Skins: Sheep and Goats', undressed	Number	19,925,208	Oil	"	55,229
Spices: Pepper	Lbs.	20,636,208	Quicksilver	Lbs.	2,003,233
Spirits	Prf. Galls.	6,829,525	Rice	Cwts.	741,553
Straw Plaiting for Hats	Lbs.	10,975,194	Silk:—		
Sugar:—			Raw and Thrown	Lbs.	56,450
Refined	Cwts.	3,817,728	Manufactures	Value £	359,266
Unrefined	"	6,206,417	Spirits	Prf. Galls.	1,166,405
Tallow and Stearine	"	1,849,423	Sugar	Cwts.	206,525
Tea	Lbs.	253,843,575	Tea	Lbs.	29,964,146
Tobacco	"	29,156,756	Tobacco	"	2,755,593
Wine	Gallons	9,462,423	Wine	Gallons	926,155
Wood and Timber:—			Wool: Sheep and Lambs'	Lbs.	298,401,500
Hewn	Loads	177,028			
Sawn or Split	"	1,286,739			
Staves	"	36,949			
Wool, Sheep or Lambs	Lbs.	611,495,209			
Woolen:—					
Yarn	"	368,476			
Rags	Tons	1,206			
Manufactures	Value £	2,282,142			

exceed those of London, but nearly the whole of these imports pass on by the railways to the metropolis; and Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, and Southampton may be regarded as virtually ports of London. Nearly the whole of the French trade with England is concentrated in London, which also absorbs the greater part of the trade of the Baltic. London has also almost a monopoly of the trade with the East Indies and China, and it has commercial relations with every part of the civilized world. The value of the total imports in 1895 was £145,047,445, and of the exports £79,670,881. The customs revenue averages £10,000,000 per annum, or more than half of that derived from the whole of England.

For the carrying on of this enormous trade immense docks and warehouses have been constructed, and the former are certainly the finest and most extensive in the world. Furthest down the river, at Tilbury, are the immense docks specially designed for ocean steamers, which were commenced by the East and West India Dock Company in 1882, and were opened in 1886. The land acquired by the company has an area of 460 acres, of which about 100 acres are occupied by the docks and their accessories. These, which are the finest deep-water docks in the kingdom, are so arranged that the largest ship, whether loading or discharging, can enter or leave at any state of the tide, are worked almost entirely by hydraulic power, are lighted with electric light, and include within their boundaries about 30 miles of railway sidings. The total cost of the docks was about £3,000,000. Next come the Dagenham Docks, situated between Barking and Tilbury, on the Essex side of the Thames. The average width is 600 feet, and the length about a mile, thus affording nearly 2 miles of quay. The tidal basin is 450 feet long and 250 wide, the entrance gates 70 feet in width. Below Blackwall, just beyond the Lea, are the Victoria and Royal Albert Docks, which are without a parallel. They are nearly 3 miles long, 490 feet wide, and cover 175 acres. There are twenty iron sheds, each occupying about an acre of space, very large dry docks, and 7 miles of quays. The cost was over £2,000,000, and would have been considerably more but for the general use of concrete instead of stone, and the cutting through of a large marsh which, in the first instance, was 7 feet below high water. Next are the East India Docks, commenced in 1803 and finished in 1806. These consist of two docks and a basin, to which was added in 1870 a new south dock of 33 acres. The import dock has an area of 19 acres, the export dock of 10, and the basin of 3—making a total surface of 32 acres. The cast-iron wharf, 750 feet long, is said to weigh 900 tons. The West India Docks cover 95 acres, and lie between Limehouse and Blackwall, on the left bank of the Thames. The first stone was laid by the great commoner William Pitt in 1800, and the docks opened for business two years later. The export dock is about 2600 feet in length by about 400 in breadth; the import dock is of the same length, and 500 feet in width, and is bonded on the north side by eleven extensive stacks of warehouses. Between the import and export docks are extensive sheds and vaults for rum; and an eastern and western wood quay and sheds, containing an immense stock of mahogany, cedar, rosewood, ebony, dyewoods, &c. South of the export dock, on the Surrey side of the river, lies the South Dock, formerly called the City Canal. This dock is upwards of 3700 feet long and upwards of 400 feet wide. The basin connecting the docks with the river at Blackwall is nearly 6 acres in extent, while that at the Limehouse end is about 2 acres. The Millwall Docks, on the Isle of Dogs, opposite Greenwich, have a frontage of 7700 feet, an area of 200 acres, and immense floating and graving docks and basins. Near the Tower are St Katherine's Docks, of which the first stone was laid in 1827. The architect was Mr Hardwick, and the celebrated John Telford the engineer of the structure, of which Sir John Hall was the chief promoter. The total cost was £1,700,000. The area of the docks is about 24 acres, of which 11½ are in water, and the lock is sunk so deep that ships of 700 tons burden may enter at any time of the tide. Of the London docks, the first and largest (John Rennie, engineer) was opened in 1805, having occupied three years in construction. The New Tea Warehouses, capacious enough to receive 120,000 chests, were erected in 1844-45, and comprise an area of 90 acres. There are twenty ware-

houses, eighteen sheds, seventeen vaults, and six quays, with three entrances from the Thames. The entire structure cost £4,000,000. The Surrey Commercial Docks consist of five ample and commodious docks on the south side of the river, with an entrance from the Thames. There are besides on the north side of the river twenty-five dry or graving docks, including a patent slip, and fifteen of the same kind on the opposite side.

The docks on the south side of the river have a total land and water area of 830 acres, while those on the north side, comprise an extent of over 2200 acres. The warehouses attached to these docks form small towns of themselves above ground, while below ground there are enormous vaults lined with brick and masonry for the storage of spirits, wine, oil, &c. Nothing will convey so clear an idea of the vast activity and stupendous wealth of London as a visit to these warehouses, filled to overflowing with interminable stores of tea, coffee, sugar, silk, tobacco, and other foreign and colonial products; to the enormous vaults, with their apparently inexhaustible quantities of wine; and to these extensive quays and landing stages, cumbered with huge stacks of hides, heaps of bales, and long rows of casks of every conceivable description.

The more important lines of communication with the Continent are those which are arranged through what may be termed the various sub-ports of London—Southampton, Newhaven, Folkestone, Dover, Queenborough, Port Victoria, and Harwich. To the British colonies and other parts of the world steamers leave at very frequent intervals.

Vessels from foreign countries are boarded by Customs officers at Gravesend. The actual harbour of London may be said to extend from London Bridge to Woolwich, or, as densely occupied by shipping, to the termination of the Isle of Dogs, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Pools, and the Limehouse, Greenwich, Blackwall, Buggsby's, and Woolwich Reaches. The Upper Pool extends from the bridge to Wapping Old Stairs, near the Thames Tunnel; is 1½ mile long, and from 250 to 300 yards broad; and has a depth of from 12 to 16 feet at low water, and from 29 to 33 at high water. The Lower Pool extends thence to the Regent's Canal, Ratcliffe; is about 1 mile long, and from 280 to 320 yards broad; and has a depth of from 13 to 18 feet at low water. Limehouse Reach extends thence, round Cuckold's Point, to Deptford Yard; is about 1½ mile long, and from 300 to 450 yards broad; and has a similar depth to the Lower Pool. Greenwich Reach extends thence, past Greenwich Hospital, to a total length of about 1¼ mile; Blackwall Reach goes thence along all the E side of the Isle of Dogs; the two other reaches go eastward thence to Woolwich; and these four reaches have an average breadth of from 400 to 500 yards. Ships of 800 tons burden come up to the pools, and large barges can go nearly 130 miles above London Bridge. Colliers, steamers, and small craft lie alongside quays or wharfs on both sides of the pools, or are moored in the stream; but large vessels are berthed in docks excavated from the borders of the river.

In addition to its commerce, the unique position of London and its intercourse with all parts of the earth have assisted to make it financially the clearing-house for international trade generally, and it is certainly the financial centre of the world. There are over 200 private and joint-stock banks which have offices in London, and the amount cleared through the bankers' clearing-house, with which only a portion of the banks are connected, amounts to about £6,500,000,000 per annum. The business centre of London is the Royal Exchange, and in this building is located the world-renowned institution of "Lloyd's." Originally a coffee-house kept by a certain Edward Lloyd, it is first mentioned in the *London Gazette* of 21 Feb., 1688. By the close of the 17th century it had become the chief meeting-place of shipowners, merchants, and underwriters. Originally open to all comers, Lloyd's became a close society about 1771, and in 1774 it was established in the Royal Exchange. It was made a corporation by Act of Parliament in 1871. The corporation keep very elaborate accounts of the age, character, and the voyages of all vessels, and the members carry on an enormous business in the insuring against loss or damage of ships and cargoes to and from all parts of the world. Just adjacent is the Stock Exchange, which is located in the centre of the block of buildings bounded by Threadneedle Street, Bartholomew Lane, Throgmorton

Street, and Old Broad Street. The buildings of the Stock Exchange about upon Old Broad Street, where there are four entrances, and upon Throgmorton Street, where there are four; but the chief entrance is at the end of Chapel Court, a short court leading out of Bartholomew Lane to the door of the Exchange. The Stock Exchange is not a corporation, but merely a private society, organized with a view of providing a ready market for stocks and shares, and of ensuring the prompt and regular adjustment of all contracts. It is administered (1) by the Managers, who represent the shareholders, and who have control over the building; and (2) the Committee for General Purposes, which is elected from among the members annually, and which takes charge of all matters pertaining to the business carried on. The members of the Stock Exchange number about 3000, of whom about 1200 are brokers, and the remainder dealers, but many of the members act as "authorized" clerks to others, and only carry on business for their principals. No statistics are collected as to the amount of the business carried on by the members of the Stock Exchange. In addition to the members of the Stock Exchange, who are not permitted to advertise, there are numerous "outside" brokers and dealers who carry on business in stock and share dealing, and who obtain much of their business by advertising. Many of these are honourable men who act fairly by their clients, while others (technically known as "bucket-shop" keepers) are unscrupulous rogues who entice custom by wholesale lying, and make it profitable to themselves by the simple plan of appropriating, under various excuses, all money entrusted to them. Other important centres of business are the Corn Exchanges; Sale Rooms, in Mincing Lane, for colonial produce; a Wool Exchange, in Coleman Street; a Coal Exchange, adjoining the Custom House; and the Auction Mart, in Tokenhouse Yard, where landed property is chiefly dealt in. At the census of 1891 London had 2896 merchants and 9564 persons described as brokers, agents, or factors. There were also 1061 joint-stock companies, with offices in or within 5 miles of the City; the number of joint-stock companies for the whole of the rest of England being only 1386. Auctioneers numbered 1830; accountants, 2124; commercial travellers, 12,434; and there were 71,367 male and 6793 female commercial clerks.

Markets.—Considering its size and importance the metropolis is very ill supplied with markets, and several of those which it possesses are inconvenient, badly managed, and are private monopolies instead of being municipal institutions. Among the more important are—Billingsgate Fish Market, in Thames Street, which marks the place where fish have been landed since Saxon times. The first building was erected in 1699, and after many alterations and rebuildings was superseded by the present structure, erected in 1877. The building, Italian in style, has an open front towards the street, and a façade on the river. The shell-fish market is in the basement, and the wet-fish market on the level of Thames Street. The market commences daily at 5 a.m. Covent Garden Market, which derives its name from the Convent Garden of Westminster, is the chief market for vegetables, fruit, and flowers, and here all kinds of the finest vegetables, fruits, ornamental plants, and cut flowers may be seen in richest profusion. Business begins about 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, and is over for the most part about 8 o'clock, but the market is open all day, and the "middle row," with its shows of the finest fruit and flowers, is always worth a visit. Columbia Market, at the east end of London, close to the Hackney Road, was erected by the munificence of the Baroness Burdett Coutts, at a cost of £200,000, to supply meat, fish, and vegetables to one of the poorest districts of London. The buildings are all that could be desired, and the approaches are wide and open, but the market has had very little success. The Borough Market, near St Saviour's Church, is one of the largest wholesale fruit and vegetable markets, and is a successful institution; and the same must be said of the Spitalfields Market for fruit and vegetables, which forms the chief emporium for the east end of London. Still further east there is the Great Eastern Railway Market for fish and vegetables at Stratford, and the Shadwell Fish Market, near the London Docks. The chief market for poultry and game is the Leadenhall Market, in Leadenhall Street, and here also are to be found numerous dealers in dogs, cats, ferrets, and live birds. The chief meat

market of the metropolis is that at Smithfield, known as the Metropolitan Meat Market. The buildings, which cover the greater portion of Old Smithfield, are of red brick, with roofs of glass and iron, in the Renaissance style, and were opened in 1868, the architect being Mr Horace Jones. Beneath the market there is a railway depot with cellars for storing meat, and subterranean lines connect it with the Metropolitan railway, and thence indirectly with the Metropolitan Cattle Market. A large poultry and butter market was added in 1876; a Metropolitan fish market was opened in 1883, and a large vegetable, fruit, and flower market was added in 1892. The Metropolitan Cattle Market, at Copenhagen Fields, between Islington and Camden Town, is said to be one of the largest in the world. It covers about 30 acres, and affords excellent provision for housing the animals as they arrive from all parts of the kingdom. The chief market days are Monday and Thursday, the animals exhibited on Monday being about 3500 beasts and 12,000 sheep, besides pigs and calves; and on Thursday about 600 beasts and 5000 sheep. For foreign cattle there is a large market belonging to the Corporation of London at Deptford. The largest horse market is Tattersall's, at Knightsbridge Green, where horses are sold by auction on every Monday throughout the year, and in spring on Thursdays also. Aldridge's Horse Auction Stables, in St Martin's Lane, form also another important horse mart. The Corn Exchanges stand in Mark Lane, and are the chief centres of the grain trade of England. The Old Corn Exchange was first opened in 1747, was enlarged and rebuilt in 1827, and was enlarged again in 1853. It is surmounted in the centre by a dome resting on Doric columns, and is fitted with stands for the dealers.

Manufactures, Trades, and Occupations.—London cannot be termed a manufacturing city in the ordinary sense of the word, and there is no great industry which can be pointed out as overshadowing the rest. Among the chief industries, however, brewing occupies a foremost place. The largest portion of the beer made is consumed on the spot, but about 200,000 barrels are exported annually. There are large engineering works at Lambeth and Millwall, and the Great Eastern railway have their chief factory for railway plant at Stratford. There are important potteries and glass works at Lambeth and Southwark, tanneries and gine-factories at Bermondsey, sugar refineries in Whitechapel, chemical works, soap factories, and oil refineries on the Lea, and paper works on the Wandse. There are also important chemical works at Southwark, chiefly in the parish of St Olave. The chief districts for printing and bookbinding are those of Holborn and St Saviour's, Southwark. Printing and bookbinding must be reckoned among the more important of the industries of London, for at the census of 1891 it was found that 33,693 males were engaged as printers, and 1316 females—together, 35,009 persons; while there were 6409 males and 9443 females engaged in bookbinding—together, 15,852 persons. For certain reasons of their own the census officials class together publishers, booksellers, and librarians, and return the numbers as 4299 males and 383 females, while of newspaper agents and newsroom keepers there were 2533 males and 565 females. The focus of the book trade is to be found in the neighbourhood of Paternoster Row, and the chief centre of the newspaper offices in the neighbourhood of Fleet Street. Another important industry made necessary by the constant growth and constant change of the great city is that of building, but the workers for obvious reasons have no definite centre, though they are found located in the largest numbers in the growing suburbs of the NE and SW. The last census showed that there were in the metropolis 8824 males and 42 females who returned themselves as builders, 32,209 males and 123 females who were carpenters and joiners, 19,411 male and 16 female bricklayers, 5889 male and 25 female masons, and 578 slaters and tilers, all of whom were males. To keep the building of the great city in repair the services were required of 32,505 male and 161 female painters and glaziers, 9322 male and 24 female plumbers, and 6865 male and 26 female paper-hangers, plasterers, and whitewashers. Cabinetmaking is carried on chiefly in the parishes of Shore-ditch and Bethnal Green, the chief wholesale furniture dealers being found in the neighbourhood of Curtain Road. The number of those engaged in cabinetmaking, upholstery, French-polishing, and furniture dealing, was returned as

27,809 males and 4058 females, while there were 3764 male and 154 female carvers and gilders, and 1703 male and 20 female wood carvers. An immense wholesale boot and shoe trade is centred in the parishes of Hackney, Shoreditch, and Bethnal Green, and the number engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes, pattens, and clogs, in the whole of London was at the last census 31,462 males and 7527 females. The chief centres of the clothing trade are to be found in the City, Whitechapel, and St George's-in-the-East, though a great many persons are also engaged in it at the West End. The number of tailors was returned as 27,474, and of tailoresses 24,872; while of milliners, dressmakers, and stay-makers, there were 2112 male and 81,336 female workers. Of hatters there were 3064 males and 1949 females; of shirtmakers, 1084 males and 17,403 females; and of hosiers and haberdashers, 2348 males and 4371 females. Clock and watch makers and working jewellers are found chiefly in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell; while the diamond merchants of London congregate chiefly in the neighbourhood of Hatton Garden. Of watch and clock makers the numbers returned were 4199 males and 82 females; of goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 6665 males and 469 females; of lapidaries, 160 males and 124 females; of other workers in the precious metals and in jewelry, 786 males and 439 females; of philosophical instrument makers and opticians, 2220 males and 132 females; of electrical apparatus makers, 4801 males and 129 females; and of weighing and measuring apparatus makers there were 896 males and 10 females. Coach building is an important business in London, and the carriages of London have the reputation of being at once the handsomest, best built, and most durable of those made anywhere. Great numbers are annually made for exportation. The number of coach and carriage makers was 6076 males and 58 females; and there were also 3073 male and 6 female wheelwrights. The making of saddlery, harness, and whips occupied 3695 males and 182 females; while there were 916 male and 6 female makers of, or dealers in, bicycles and tricycles. The finest cutlery and hardware are produced in London, and the working in metals of all kinds is carried on to a great extent. Of blacksmiths and whitesmiths there were, in 1891, 12,226 males and 41 females; of others engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, about 6264 males and 61 females; and of dealers in hardware, 3292 males and 118 females. The manufacture of copper occupied 925 males and 8 females; of tin, tinplate, and tinware, 4047 males and 515 females; of zinc and zinc goods, 928 males and 7 females; and of lead, 436 males and 73 females. Other workers in metals, refiners, foundries, turners, burnishers, &c., numbered about 7577 males and 350 females; and of wire there were engaged in drawing, making, working, and weaving, 1136 males and 170 females. Many hoods are employed in type-founding; and the manufacture of musical instruments, particularly pianofortes and harmoniums, is conducted on a large scale. In the census returns makers of musical instruments and dealers are classed together, the numbers being 7140 males and 253 females. Lucifer matches are chiefly manufactured at the east end of London, where there are some very large factories employing a large number of workers both male and female. The wants of the Londoners in the matter of food and drink are ministered to by about 6700 innkeepers and publicans, the number of inn and hotel servants being 21,034 males and 13,372 females; 4600 coffee and eating house keepers; 2100 ale, porter, and cider sellers; 2100 wine and spirit merchants; 14,300 butchers; 15,600 bakers; 10,200 confectioners and pastry cooks; 10,200 milk-sellers and dairymen; 3500 cheesemongers and buttermen; 9500 greengrocers and fruiterers; 18,000 grocers; 7600 fishmongers; 3100 curers and dealers in preserved provisions; 2300 corn, flour, and seed merchants; 820 manufacturers and sellers of vinegar, mustard, spice, and pickles; and about 1050 males and sellers of ginger beer, soda and other mineral waters. Some of the occupations returned at the taking of the census read a little strangely. Thus 158 persons returned themselves as miners, 1125 as agricultural labourers, 20 as shepherds, 21 as woodmen, 288 as farmers, 37 as farm bailiffs, and 100 as fishermen. The domestic servants of London form a very large class—there being, in 1891, 17,074 males and 238,366 females engaged as indoor servants, exclusive of those engaged in the inns, hotels, and clubs. In bringing

this portion of our notice to a conclusion, it may be observed with respect to the occupations of London, that owing to the extent to which the division of labour is carried, the tradesmen and artisans of the metropolis have attained to the greatest proficiency, and it is generally admitted that the jewellers, silversmiths, engravers, cabinetmakers, printers, tailors, shoemakers, bookbinders, &c., are quite unrivalled in their respective crafts.

Newspapers.—It is impossible to give exact statistics of the number of newspapers and journals published in London, for the number varies with every week. New ventures are being continually brought out, most of which have but a very brief existence, while older journals which fail to secure a sufficient circulation are compelled to cease issue. At the present time there are published in London about sixteen daily morning papers, and about a dozen evening journals. The distinction between the morning and evening newspapers is now less marked than formerly, seeing that two or three of the so-called evening papers get out their first edition about ten o'clock in the morning, and issue fresh editions throughout the day up to eight or nine o'clock in the evening. The weekly and bi-weekly journals number about 320, and they are published at prices varying from one halfpenny to sixpence. Among the weekly journals are to be found papers representing every shade of religious thought, and its opposite, secularism and atheism. Several are devoted exclusively to education, and several others exclusively to science and invention. Almost every important trade and occupation has its special newspaper, and sometimes several newspapers devoted to its interests. There are newspapers printed in French and German for the benefit of foreigners resident in London, and most of the colonies have journals which represent them, and include the latest news likely to interest those engaged in colonial trade. Other journals are issued in London almost entirely for sending abroad, and are much better known in the various British settlements than they are in the metropolis itself. Every important parish and district has also one or more than one local newspaper, the sale of which is limited to the district in which it is issued. The principal newspapers and periodicals of London are so well known throughout the kingdom that they do not require to be named; of the others the list is so long that it is hardly possible to make any fair or useful selection.

Postal Arrangements.—London and its environs are divided into eight postal districts. The following are the names of the districts, with their abbreviations, viz.:—East Central, E.C.; Eastern, E.; Northern, N.; North-Western, N.W.; South-Eastern, S.E.; South-Western, S.W.; Western, W.; Western Central, W.C. Formerly there were nine districts, but the old North-Eastern District, which included Bethnal Green, Clapton, Hackney, Homerton, and Leytonstone, is now incorporated with the Eastern District, and on correspondence for delivery in those localities the initials "N.E." or "E." may be used as preferred. By the addition of the initials of the postal district to the address of a letter for London or its neighbourhood increased security is afforded against mis-delivery or delay. The Eastern Central District is centred round the General Post Office, St Martin's-le-Grand, and it has twenty-four branch offices. The head office of the Eastern District is in Whitechapel Road, and it has ten branch offices; the head office of the Northern District is in Essex Road, Islington, and it has five branch offices; the head office of the North-Western District is in Eversholt Street, Camden Town, and it has nine branch offices; the head office of the South-Western District is at Buckingham Gate, and it has thirteen branch offices and three in the Wandsworth District; the head office of the South-Eastern District is in Borough High Street, and it has eight branch offices and three in the Norwood District; the head office of the Western District is at Vere Street, and it has eight branch offices, six in the Paddington District and one in the Ealing District; the Western Central District has its head office in High Holborn, and it has eight branch offices. The portion of each district within about 3 miles of the General Post Office is designated the town delivery, and the remainder the suburban delivery. Within the limits of the East Central District there are daily twelve deliveries, and within the town limits of the other districts eleven deliveries, and there are six despatches daily to most sub-

urban districts. The deliveries in the suburban districts begin from one to two hours after the stated time of despatch, according to the distance from London, the deliveries in rural parts of the more distant suburban districts being necessarily fewer than in the towns and villages. The night mails from London leave the General Post Office at 8 p.m., and arrive at almost all important towns in England and Wales, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, in time for a morning delivery beginning before nine o'clock. The post offices and pillar letter-boxes within the London area number over 2000, and of this total number over 500 are also money order offices and post office savings banks, and over 300 are telegraph offices as well. The number of persons employed by the post office is about 11,000. The letters delivered within the London Postal District in one year number about 551,000,000, the number for the rest of England and Wales being 965,000,000, the percentage of the London delivery with that of the rest of England and Wales being 36·35. The parcels delivered number about 8,900,000, compared with about 32,000,000, and the registered letters 3,700,000, as against 6,620,000 for the rest of England and Wales. The chief buildings of the Post Office have already been noticed.

O. Books on London.—Concerning the books written upon London it may be said their name is legion, and a complete collection would fill a large library. Among the earliest accounts of the great city are those of Fitzstephen (written in the reign of Henry II., but first printed with Stow's Survey in 1598); Arnold's "Chronicle, or the Customs of London" (1602); Stow's "Survey of London" (1598, 1603); the same work continued by J. Strype (1720); Maitland's "History of London" (first edition, 1739; fifth edition, 1775); and Pennant's "London" (first published in 1790, and frequently reprinted since). The only really good work on the subject hitherto is the "History of London," by W. J. Lofie (2 vols. and supplement, 1883-84); but it has many faults, such as are inherent to every first great attempt. A new "Survey," up to date, intended to do fully for nineteenth century London what Stow did for the sixteenth century town, was begun in 1894 by several competent men under the leadership of Walter Besant the novelist, a really competent authority on London. The general reader cannot do better than consult Besant and Rice's little book—"Sir Richard Whittington"—for early times, and Besant's "London" for a general historical sketch, the latter being a most brilliantly interesting series of pictures of social life, founded on chronicles and records. The lover of antiquarian studies must turn to H. T. Riley's excellent and scholarly books, quite invaluable to serious students of London's history—viz., "Munimenta Guildhallæ Lond." (with Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, &c.), with translations and glossaries, 3 vols., 1859-60; the same author's "Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs," 1863; and his "Memorials of London and London Life in the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Centuries," 1868. Of the countless smaller or less important works we can only mention Peter Cunningham's "Handbook of London" (1849; new edition, 1850); "Romance of London" (1865), and "Curiosities of London," by John Timbs (1876); "Old and New London" (1873-78), by Thornbury & Walford; Knight's "London" (1844; revised, 1877); "Northern Heights of London," by William Howett (1869); "In and Out of London," by W. J. Lofie (1876); Thorne's "Handbook to the Environs of London" (1877); "Walks in London," by Ang. J. C. Hare (fifth edition, 1883); "London" (Historic Towns Series), by W. J. Lofie (1886); "Round About London," by a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (fourth edition, 1887); "Literary Landmarks of London," by Laurence Hutton (fourth edition, 1888); Pascoe's "London of To-Day" (1891). There are several useful and carefully-compiled guide books which are reprinted every few years, among which may be mentioned Murray's, Baedeker's, Ward, Lock & Bowden's, W. H. Allen & Co.'s, Dickens' "Dictionary of London" (reprinted every year), and Dickens' "Dictionary of the Thames." There are several directories published annually which give the names and addresses of all persons engaged in business, officials, and of the chief residents in the west end and the suburbs. Statistics concerning the inner life of London, its parochial and municipal affairs, its finances, water supply, police, &c., formerly very difficult to obtain,

are now published in lavish profusion by the County Council of London, and in a more restricted degree by the Corporation of the City. Some useful abridgements of the official statistics and returns of London are also given in "Whitaker's Almanack," and the "Metropolitan Year-Book" of Messrs Cassell & Co. gives much information concerning London local government.

London and Hampshire Canal, a canal 37 miles 40 chains in length in Hants and Surrey. It commences at Basingstoke in the former county, and passes through the parishes of Eastrop, Basing Notley, Greywell, Odiham, Winchfield, Aldershot, Ash, Pirbright Brookwood, and Woking, and ends by a junction with the river Wey near Byfleet, about 3 miles from its junction with the Thames. It has five locks, with a total rise of 37½ feet, and two tunnels—Greywell, three-quarters of a mile long, and Nutley, 100 yards.

London and North-Western Railway, a very extensive railway system extending from London (Euston) to Holyhead in the NW, Carlisle in the N, and Leeds, Peterborough, and Cambridge in the NE and E, with communication from Shrewsbury to Cardiff and Swansea in South Wales, and with many branches and detached and joint lines. The main line runs *via* Watford, Rugby, Nuneaton, Stafford, Crewe, Warrington, Wigan, and Preston, to Carlisle. Other very important lines are those from Rugby to Stafford *via* Birmingham, from Crewe to Manchester and thence into Yorkshire, from Crewe to Liverpool *via* Runcorn, and from Crewe to Holyhead *via* Chester. It was originally an amalgamation, effected in 1846, of the London and Birmingham, the Manchester and Birmingham, and the Grand Junction railways, the corporation thus formed being named the London and North-Western railway. The London and Birmingham railway was authorized in 1833 and opened in 1838; underwent extension, through authority obtained in 1843, by purchase of the Warwick and Leamington line and by construction of the Peterborough branch; and, at the amalgamation in 1846, had a capital of £8,250,000. The Manchester and Birmingham railway, from Manchester to Crewe, was authorized in 1837 and opened in 1842; became interested jointly with the London and Birmingham, in the Trent Valley railway; had, at the amalgamation, a capital of £2,800,000; and was subsequently united with the Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester, authorized in 1845; the Huddersfield and Manchester, authorized in 1846, with a branch to Oldham opened in 1855; the Northampton and Market Harborough, authorized in 1853, with a short branch from Hardingsdon; the St Albans, 7½ miles long, authorized in 1853 and opened in 1858; and the Shrewsbury and Crewe, 33 miles long, authorized in 1853 and opened in 1858. The Grand Junction railway was opened in 1837, from Birmingham to the Warrington junction of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, with a branch from Birmingham to Wolverhampton. Afterwards there was an amalgamation with the Liverpool and Manchester, the Bolton and Leigh, the Warrington and Newton, and the Chester and Crewe railways. The further growth of the L. & N.W. system has proceeded rather by the absorption of smaller undertakings than by the construction of new lines. The following are the most important of these absorptions:—Huddersfield and Manchester railway and canal, 1847; Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester, 1847; Preston and Longridge (jointly with Lancashire and Yorkshire), 1856; St George's Harbour, 1861; Cannock Chase, 1863; West London, 1863; St Helens, 1864; Bedford and Cambridge, 1865; Shrewsbury and Welshpool (jointly with Great Western), 1865; Cockermouth and Workington, 1866; Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny, 1866; Nerquis, 1866; Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge, 1866; Whitehaven Junction, 1866; Wrexham and Minera (jointly with Great Western), 1866; Bangor and Carnarvon, 1867; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 1867; Conway and Llanrwst, 1867; Hampstead Junction, 1867; South Leicestershire, 1867; South Staffordshire, 1867; Vale of Clwyd, 1867; Warrington and Stockport, 1867; Central Wales, 1868; Central Wales Extension, 1868; Knighton, 1868; Brynmawr and Blaenavon, 1869; Cannock Mineral, 1869; Carnarvon and Llanberis, 1870; Carnarvonshire, 1870; Blackpool and Lytham (jointly with Lancashire and Yorkshire), 1871; Swansea Lines, 1873; Newport Pagnell, 1875; Anglesen Central, 1876; Sirhowy, 1876; Whitehaven, Clea-

tor, and Egremont (jointly with Farness), 1878; Buckinghamshire, 1879; Chester and Holyhead, 1879; Deobigh, Ruthin, and Corwen, 1879; Kendal and Windermere, 1879; Lancaster and Carlisle, 1879; Watford and Rickmansworth, 1881; Lancashire Union, 1883; Vale of Towy, 1884; Lancaster Canal, 1885; Portpatrick and Wigtownshire (jointly with Caledonian, Glasgow and South-Western, and Midland), 1885; Cromford and High Peak, 1887; North Union (jointly with Lancashire and Yorkshire), 1888; Preston and Wyre (jointly with Lancashire and Yorkshire), 1888; Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction, 1891; Ludlow and Cleve Hill (jointly with Great Western), 1892.

The L. & N.W. Company has also working agreement regarding the following lines:—Harborne, Mold and Denbigh, Shropshire Union, Birmingham Canal, Charwood Forest, Harrow and Stanmore, Birkenhead, Shrewsbury and Hereford, Tenbury, North and South Western Junction; Oldham, Ashton, and Guide Bridge; West London Extension and Lancashire Union.

The enormous dimensions which the company has now reached may be judged from the fact that it has 65,000 employees, 800 stations, 2700 engines, 7500 carriages, and 60,000 waggons. Its authorized capital exceeds £111,500,000, and it owns, rents, or works upwards of 2000 miles of line. Crewe is the principal junction of the L. & N.W.R. system, and through it more than 600 passenger and goods trains pass daily. It is here that the locomotive works are situated, occupying nearly 120 acres of ground and employing over 7000 men. The carriage works are at Wolverton, the wagon works at Earlston, and there are repairing shops at Longsight, Carlisle, Rugby, and Willesden. The offices of the company are at Euston.

London and South-Western Railway, a railway system extending from London to Windsor and Wokingham in Berkshire; to Portsmouth, Southampton, and Lymington, in Hampshire; to Swanage and Dorchester in Dorsetshire; to Seaton, Sidmouth, Exmouth, and Plymouth, in South Devon; to Ilfracombe, Torrington, and Holsworthy, in North Devon; and to Delabole, in Cornwall. It was authorized in 1834 as a line from London to Southampton, under the name of the London and Southampton railway, but renounced that name and took its present one in 1839. The main line from London to Exeter runs *via* Basingstoke, Salisbury, and Yeovil. From Exeter, Plymouth is reached *via* Okehampton and Tavistock. The Ilfracombe branch leaves the main line at Yeoford. At Woking, the Portsmouth branch leaves the Exeter line and runs *via* Guildford, Petersfield, and Havant. The Southampton branch leaves the main line at Basingstoke, runs through Winchester and Southampton West, and divides at Brockenhurst, whence one branch goes to Bournemouth and the other to Swanage and Weymouth. The company has an intricate and important network of suburban lines in the SW of London, and has many branch and subsidiary lines in connection with the three principal stations mentioned above. The South-Western system—by amalgamation, lease, or agreement—comprehends in its working the Andover and Redbridge, Barnstable and Ilfracombe, Bideford Extension, Bishop's Waltham, Bodmin and Wadebridge, Bridgwater, Chard, Devon and Cornwall, Epsom and Leatherhead, Exeter and Crediton, Exeter and Exmouth, Holsworthy and Bude, Holsworthy line (Okehampton to Holsworthy), Kingston and London, Lymington, Mid Hants, North Cornwall, North Devon, Petersfield, Plymouth and Dartmoor, Plymouth Devonport and South-Western Junction, Poole and Bournemouth, Portsmouth, Ringwood, Christchurch and Bournemouth, Ryde New Pier and railway and Portsmouth Steam Packet Service, Salisbury and Dorset Junction, Salisbury Market House line, Salisbury and Yeovil, Seaton and Beer, Sidmouth, Southampton and Netley, Southsea, Staines and Wokingham, Stokes Bay railway and Pier, Swanage, Tooting Merton and Wimbledon, West London Extension, Wimbledon and Dorking, and Wimbledon and West Metropolitan Junction. The authorized capital of the company exceeds £25,400,000, and it owns, rents, or works upwards of 900 miles of line.

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, a railway system radiating southwards from London to the coast of Sussex, and extending from Tunbridge Wells and Hastings on the E, to Guildford, Midhurst, and Portsmouth on the W. The main line to Portsmouth runs *via* Epsom, Horsham,

Ford Junction, and Chichester. The important direct line to Brighton runs *via* Three Bridges; at Kymer Junction a branch runs to Hastings, Eastbourne, Lewes, and Newhaven, whence the Dieppe boats sail. Tunbridge Wells is reached by a line *via* Oxted, through which there is an alternative route to Brighton. From Hastings a coast line runs to Portsmouth *via* Lewes, Brighton, Ford Junction, and Chichester. Numerous and complex suburban lines radiate southwards from London, and in Surrey and Sussex there are many local lines and branches. It was originally an amalgamation, in 1846, of the Croydon and the Brighton; it includes, by amalgamation or otherwise, the Banstead and Epsom Downs, Bognor, Brighton and Dyke, Brighton Rottingdean and Newhaven, Chichester and Midhurst, Croydon Oxted and East Grinstead, East Grinstead, East London, Hayling, Hayling Bridge and Causeway, Horsham Dorking and Leatherhead, Horsham and Guildford Direct, Lewes and East Grinstead, Lewes and Uckfield, Mid-Sussex, Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction, Newhaven Harbour, Oxted and Groombridge, Portsmouth Harbour line, Ryde New Pier and railway and service between Ryde and Portsmouth, Southsea, Surrey and Sussex Junction, Tooting Merton and Wimbledon, Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne, Uckfield and Tunbridge Wells, Victoria Station, West London Extension, Wimbledon and Croydon, Woodside and South Croydon, and Isle of Wight Marine Transit Company. The head offices are at London Bridge terminus. The capital of the company exceeds £18,450,000, and there are upwards of 470 miles of line in operation.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, a railway system extending eastward from London to Gravesend, Sheerness, Ramsgate, Dover, and Ashford in Kent. The main line runs from London through Rochester, Chatham, and Canterbury to Dover, whence the company's fine steamers cross to Calais. There is a branch from Sittingbourne to Queenborough from which the Flushing steamers sail, and an important one from Faversham to Margate and Ramsgate. It was originally called the East Kent, and it changed that name for its present one in 1859. It was authorised in 1853 as a line from Strood to Canterbury, continuous with the North Kent fork of the S.E.R., with short branches to Faversham Quays and Chatham, and with a total length of 31½ miles. It was afterwards extended to Dover, and had a mileage of 88 in 1866. The financial affairs of the company then suffered a collapse, and extraordinary powers were obtained in 1867 to make arrangements with creditors and debenture-holders, and to raise additional capital. The capital of the company now amounts to nearly £19,000,000, and it owns upwards of 190 miles of line.

London Colney or Colney St Peter, a large village and an ecclesiastical parish in Herts. The ecclesiastical parish was formed in 1826 out of the parishes of St Albans, St Peter, Shenley, and Ridge. Population, 979. The village is situated on the river Colne, 3 miles E from Radlett station on the M.R., and 3½ SE from St Albans. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under St Albans. The manor belongs to the Earl of Caledon. Tyttenhanger Park is a fine mansion erected in 1654 from designs by Inigo Jones. It contains a chapel consecrated in 1864, a valuable collection of paintings, a fine library, and a rich collection of old china, coins, medals, &c. There are several good villa residences in the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £125 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Caledon. The church, erected in 1825, is a plain rectangular structure of brick in the Gothic style. There are a Baptist chapel and some small charities. Bowman's Green and Tyttenhanger are adjacent hamlets.

London, East, Railway, a railway of about 5½ miles in length, authorised in 1865, to connect through the Thames Tunnel the railways on the N and S sides of the Thames. The offices of the company are at London Bridge Station.

London, Little, a picturesque hamlet in Brill parish, Bucks, adjoining Oakley, and half a mile S of Brill.

London, Little, a hamlet in Finchingham parish, Essex, 2 miles N of Fitchingham village.

London, Little, a hamlet in Berden parish, Essex, 6½ miles NW of Bishop Stortford.

London, Little, a hamlet in Andover parish, Hants, 3½ miles N of Andover.

LONG CRENDON

London, West, Railway Extension Works, a series of works in the western suburbs of the metropolis, based on the purchase and absorption of the West London railway. It was authorised in 1859 and completed in 1863, and it belongs in common to the North-Western, the Great Western, the South-Western, and the London, Brighton, and South Coast Companies. It comprises a main-line railway fully 4 miles long from a junction with the West London at Kensington, across the Thames on a six-arch bridge to a junction with the Victoria Station and Piccadilly line at Battersea; two branches, respectively 63 and 35 chains long, connecting the main line with the West End of London and Crystal Palace near the Clapham Station, and with the S.W.R. near the

Long Crendon, a large parish in Buckinghamshire, on the river Thame, adjacent to the boundary with Oxfordshire, 3 miles N from Thame station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ SE from Brill. It has a post and money order office under Thame; telegraph office, Thame. Acreage, 3548; population, 1187. The village, which consists chiefly of one long main street, has numerous picturesque old houses, one of which, known as **Staple Hill**, dates from a period earlier than the reign of Henry VII. **Notley Abbey** was founded

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in 1162 by William Giffard, second Earl of Buckingham, and the remains of it are now included in a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £250 with residence. The church, a fine cruciform building in the Early English and Decorated styles, has an Early Perpendicular font, a rose window erected and filled with stained glass in 1890, and some interesting monuments. There are also Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Longcross, an ecclesiastical parish, with a small village, in Chertsey parish, Surrey, in the middle of the heaths, 3½ miles W of Chertsey town and station on the L. & S.W.R. It was constituted in 1847, and has a post and money order office under Chertsey; telegraph office, Virginia Water. For parish council purposes it is now part of the urban district of Chertsey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £190.

Longden, a township and a chapelry in Pontesbury parish, Salop, 2 miles SE of Plealey Road station on the Shrewsbury and Minsterley branch of the L. & N.W.R. and G.W.R., 3 WSW of Condover station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford branch of the L. & N.W.R. and G.W.R., and 5 SW of Shrewsbury. It has a post office under Shrewsbury; money order office, Haanwood; telegraph office, Haanwood railway station. Longden Manor is the chief residence. The living, formerly a donative, is attached to the third portion of the rectory of Pontesbury. The church was restored and enlarged in 1877.

Longendale, Cheshire. See MOTTRAM-IN-LONGENDALE.

Long Ditton. See DITTON, LONG, Surrey.

Longdon, a parish in Staffordshire, 1½ mile S of Armitage station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 miles NNW of Lichfield. It contains the village of Brookend, which is central, the village of Upper Longdon, and the straggling hamlet of Gentleshaw—aggregately so long that an old rhyme says that a beggar cannot beg through them on a summer day—and it has a post and telegraph office under Rugeley; money order office, Rugeley. Acreage, 4545; population of the civil parish, 1338; of the ecclesiastical, 993. Under the Local Government Act of 1894, the parish is divided into two wards—Longdon with six parish councillors, and Gentleshaw with three. The manor, with Beandesert Park, belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey. Lysways, Longdon Hall, Longdon Lodge, The Grange, Broughton Hall, and Gorton Lodge are other chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is partly Norman and partly Perpendicular, has a Norman doorway and a fine Norman arch dividing the nave and chancel, and contains an altar-tomb of J. Forster, Esq., who died in 1860. A portion of the parish is included in the ecclesiastical district of Gentleshaw, constituted in 1840. There are a Congregational chapel at Longdon Green, a Wesleyan chapel at Upper Longdon, and almshouses with a matron for nine poor women.

Longdon, a village and a parish in Worcestershire. The village stands 2 miles W of the Severn, 2½ SSW of Upton-on-Severn, and 4 NW of Tewkesbury, and has a post office under Tewkesbury; money order and telegraph office, Upton-on-Severn. The parish contains also the hamlets of Hill-worth, Hillend, Eastington, Long Green, and Ham Common. Acreage, 3941; population, 495. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Chamber's Court is the chief residence. Eastington Hall, now a farmhouse, is a good specimen of a timber-built house of the 15th century. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £225 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is a brick (stuccoed) structure in mixed style, and was erected in 1786 on the site of the original church, the tower of which is retained; it contains a brass of 1523, some marble tablets, and stained windows. A stone apsidal chancel was added in 1870.

Longdon, a hamlet in Tredington parish, Worcestershire, 2 miles N of Shipton-on-Stour.

Longdon-upon-Tern, a village and a parish in Salop, on the river Tern and the Shrewsbury Canal, 8½ miles N by W of Wellington. Post town, Wellington. Acreage of parish, 823; population, 89. The river is crossed by two bridges, and

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the canal is carried over it on an aqueduct. The manor belongs to the Duke of Sutherland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is a small brick edifice.

Longfield, a parish in Kent, 3 miles WNW of Meopham station on the L.C. & D.E., and 5 SW of Gravesend. Fawkham station on the L.C. & D.R. is also in the parish, and Southfleet, on the Gravesend branch, is 2½ miles distant. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 605; population, 498. There is a parish council of five members. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; value, £180. Patrons, the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of Rochester alternately. The church comprises nave, chancel, tower, and N aisle, with a porch; it was well restored and enlarged in 1889. Archdeacon Plume, the founder of the Plumean professorship at Cambridge, was buried here, and his charities for augmenting livings and for other purposes amount to £343 a year.

Longfleet, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Canford Magna parish, Dorsetshire. The township lies averagely 1 mile NNE of Poole town and station on the L. & S.W.R., and includes part of that town and of the harbour. It has a post and money order office under Poole; telegraph office, Poole. Acreage, 1265; population of the township, 2750; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2972. The Poole Workhouse is here. The manor belongs to Lord Wimborne. The parish is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1836. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £179. Patron, Lord Wimborne. The church is modern, and was built chiefly by public subscription.

Longford, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Derbyshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Dove, 5½ miles SSE of Ashborne railway station, and has a post and money order office under Derby; telegraph office, Brailsford. Acreage, 3006, including 11 of water; population, 361. The ecclesiastical parish contains also the townships of Hollington and Rodsley. Population, 670. The manors of Longford, Hollington, and Rodsley belong to the Coke family, whose seat is Longford Hall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £625 with residence. The church is partly Norman, was restored in 1843, comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a fine embattled western tower, and contains monuments to the Coke family and effigies of the Longfords. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school, erected in 1876 and endowed with £32 per annum, in Longford township, a Primitive Methodist chapel in Hollington, a Wesleyan chapel at Rodsley, and almshouses for six poor persons of either sex, founded in 1687 by the Coke family.

Longford, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish, Gloucestershire, near Minchinhampton.

Longford, a hamlet in Kingsland parish, Herefordshire, 4½ miles WNW of Leominster.

Longford, a hamlet in Harmondsworth parish, Middlesex, on a branch of the river Colne, 1 mile E of Colnbrook. It takes its name from a long ford on the stream; it has a fine bridge, called the Queen's Bridge; and it is frequented by anglers. The tract around it lies low, and is subject to floods. There is a small Baptist chapel here.

Longford, a parish in Salop, on the Shropshire Union Canal, 1½ mile W of Newport station on the Stafford, Newport, Wellington, and Shrewsbury branch of the L. & N.W.R. It includes the townships of Brockton and Stockton. Post town, Newport. Acreage, 1258; population of the civil parish, 98; of the ecclesiastical, 163. Longford Hall is a fine mansion situated in a well-timbered park, which contains a lake. A Roman settlement was here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £270 with residence. The church is modern, and has a tower; and part of the previous church adjoins it, and contains monuments of the Talbots.

Longford, a township in Moreton Say parish, Salop, 2 miles W of Market Drayton.

Longford, a hamlet in Stretton-on-the-Foss parish, Warwickshire, 3 miles W of Shipton-on-Stour.

Longford, a village in Foleshill parish, Warwickshire, on the Coventry Canal, 4 miles NNE of Coventry. It has a station (called Longford and Exhall) on the Coventry and

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Naneaton branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Coventry.

Longford, a hamlet in Britford parish, Wiltshire, on the river Avon, 2½ miles SE of Salisbury. Longford Castle is the seat of the Earl of Radnor; was built about 1591 by Sir Thomas Gorges, at a cost of about £18,000; had originally a triangular form, flanked at the angles by circular towers, and surrounded by a moat; was besieged and captured in 1645 by Cromwell; came into the possession of the Radnor family in 1717; was altered by Jacob, second Earl of Radnor, in the early part of the 19th century, who intended to rebuild it in a hexagonal form, but left it unfinished; and was completed by the late Earl in 1877. It is flanked by five towers, and contains a remarkably rich picture gallery, noted particularly for paintings by Holbein and Claud Lorraine.

Longford St Catherine, a township in Gloucester, St Catherine, and St Mary-de-Lode parishes, Gloucestershire, contiguous to Gloucester city, 1 mile N of Gloucester railway station. It has a post office under Gloucester; money order and telegraph office, Gloucester. Acreage, 907; population, 521. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. A Roman settlement is supposed to have been here.

Long Framlington, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Northumberland. The township lies on the river Coquet, 5½ miles ESE of Rothbury, and 6½ WSW of Acklington railway station, and has a post office under Morpeth; money order and telegraph office, Felton. It has a fair for sheep and cattle on the second Tuesday of July. The township includes also the hamlet of Low Framlington. Acreage, 5102; population, 450; of the ecclesiastical parish, including Brinkburn, 610. Coal, limestone, and freestone are plentiful, and are worked. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Felton, in the diocese of Newcastle; joint gross yearly value, £240 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. There has been a Presbyterian congregation since 1640. The present Presbyterian church was erected in 1854.

Longham, a hamlet in Harpington parish, Dorsetshire, adjacent to Hants, 4 miles SE by E of Wimborne Minster. It has a post office under Wimborne.

Longham, a parish, with a village, in Norfolk, 2 miles N of Wendling station on the G.E.R., and 5 NW of East Dereham. It has a post office under Dereham; money order and telegraph office, Gressenhall. Acreage, 1335; population of the civil parish, 310; of the ecclesiastical, with Wendling, 696. The manor and most of the land belong to the Earl of Leicester. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Wendling, in the diocese of Norwich; net yearly value, £100 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a building of flint and rubble in the Perpendicular style, and consists of nave, chancel, and S porch, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and two almshouses.

Long Handborough. See HANDBOROUGH.

Longhirst, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Bothal parish, Northumberland, on the North-Eastern railway, 3 miles NE of Morpeth, with a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Morpeth. Acreage of township, 1769; population, 809. Longhirst Hall and Longhirst Grange are chief residences. The ecclesiastical parish was formed from Bothal parish in 1876. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne; gross value, £208 with residence. The church was erected in 1873-74, is in the Early Decorated style, and consists of chancel, nave, transepts, south aisle, and a western tower, with spire. There are a national school and a reading-room.

Longhope, a parish in Gloucestershire, near the boundary with Herefordshire, 6 miles N by W of Newnham, and 9 W of Gloucester. It has a station on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester branch of the G.W.R., and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office at the railway station. Acreage, 3158; population, 972. Yartleton Hill or May Hill is an eminence 978 feet above the level of the sea, commanding an extensive view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £334. The church, All Saints, is ancient, and was restored in 1870. There is a Baptist chapel.

Long Horsley. See HORSLEY, LONG.

Long Houghton. See HOUGHTON, LONG.

Longhouse. See ABERCASTLE.

LONGNOR

Long Lane, a township in Wrockwardine parish, Salop, 3 miles N of Wrockwardine. It contains the hamlet of Rushmoor.

Long Lane, an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1859 from parts of Brailsford, Sutton-on-the-Hill, and Trusley parishes, Derbyshire, 6 miles N of Tathbury railway station, and 7 W of Derby. It includes part of the township of Osleston and Thurstaston. Post town, Derby; money order and telegraph office, Etwell. Population, 276. The living of Christ Church is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £64 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Sutton-on-the-Hill. The church is a plain brick structure consisting of chancel, nave, south porch, and a belfry.

Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, in Deverill Longbridge parish, Wiltshire, on an affluent of the river Frome, 2½ miles W of Warminster. It occupies the site of an Augustinian priory, a cell founded in the time of Edward I., and annexed to Hinton Abbey, in Somerset. It was built in 1567-79 by Sir John Thynne at a cost of £80,000. Improved by the third Lord Weymouth, created Marquis of Bath, it was afterwards remodelled in a tasteful manner by Jeffrey Wyatt. It is in a mixed Roman style, ornamented with pilasters, cornices, and circular niches containing busts, placed under the windows of the bays; presents an imposing appearance, with a great array of windows; contains a fine baronial hall, with a rich collection of portraits and other pictures; and stands in a beautiful park, 15 miles in circuit, altered and laid out by "Capability" Brown. Bishop Ken spent much time at Longleat, and died there.

Long Marton. See MARTON, LONG.

Longmeadow, a hamlet in Bottisham parish, Cambridge-shire, ½ miles NE of Cambridge.

Long Meg and her Daughters. See ADDINGHAM, Cumberland.

Long Melford. See MELFORD, LONG.

Long Mynd, a range of hill in the SW of Salop, commencing at Mindtown, 5 miles SW of Church Stretton, and extending 5½ miles to the NNE. It culminates at an altitude of 1674 feet; presents a somewhat tame appearance; consists chiefly of Lower Ludlow shales; is traversed by several ancient roads; and has, on its higher parts, a fine ancient earthwork and several tumuli.

Longner, a township in St Chad parish, Salop, on the river Severn, 2 miles SE of Shrewsbury. Longner Hall has been the seat of the Burton family for generations.

Long Newton. See NEWTON, LONG.

Longney, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands on the river Sever, 1 mile W of the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal, 3 WNW of Haresfield station on the M.R., and ½ SW by S of Gloucester. It has a post office under Gloucester; money order office, Saul; telegraph office, Hardwick. The parish comprises 1559 acres; population of the civil parish, 344; of the ecclesiastical, 317. The manor and much of the land belong to the trustees of Smith's Charity. The orchards are famous for the Longney Russet Apple. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Early English, with a Perpendicular tower, and was restored in 1873. There is a Congregational chapel.

Longnor, a village and a parish in Salop. The village stands on the Conna Brook, near Watling Street, 1½ mile NNE of Leebotwood station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and 5 miles NNE of Church Stretton, and is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station. Post town, Leebotwood, under Shrewsbury; money order and telegraph office, Dorrington. The parish comprises 821 acres; population, 198. Longnor Hall and The Bank are chief residences. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Leebotwood, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church is ancient, and belonged formerly to Haughmond Abbey. The Rev. Samuel Lee, who was Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, was a native.

Longnor, a small market-town, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Alstonfield parish, Staffordshire. The town stands on the river Manifold, near the river Dove at the boundary with Derbyshire, 6 miles SSE of Buxton, and 10 NE of Leek, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Buxton. Markets are held on Tuesdays, and fairs on

Easter Tuesday, 4 and 17 May, and Whit-Tuesday. A market hall was erected in 1873. The township includes the village. Acreage, 813; population, 509. The ecclesiastical parish includes also the township of Heathley and part of that of Fawfieldhead. Population, 1309. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £190. Patron, the Vicar of Alstonefield. The church was rebuilt in 1780, was enlarged with galleries in 1812, and contains a Norman font. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Longparish or Middleton, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands on the river Test or Anton, 4 miles SW of Whitechurch, has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 65 from London, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Whitechurch. The parish contains the tithings of East Aston, West Aston, Forton, and Middleton. Acreage, 5329; population, 799. The manor belongs to the Widmore family. Longparish House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £193. The church is ancient. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches.

Longport, a village in Burslem township and parish, Staffordshire, on a branch of the Trent and Mersey Canal, and suburban to Burslem. It has a station on the North Staffordshire railway, a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stoke-upon-Trent, and several wharves on the canal; it carries on the manufacture of earthenware, porcelain, and flint glass, and it contains St Paul's Church. See BURSLEM.

Longport, Kent. See CANTERBURY.

Long Preston. See PRESTON, LONG.

Long Reach, a reach of the Thames, 3 miles long, in the direction of SE by E from Crayfordess to Greenhithe, between the Dartford and the West Thurrock Marshes. It has a depth of from 5 to 6 fathoms. The measured nautical mile for testing the speed of steamers is here.

Longridge, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Ribchester parish, Lancashire. The village stands in the townships of Alston, Hothersall, and Dilworth, on the SW slope of Longridge Fell, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the terminus of the Preston and Longridge railway, 2 miles N of the river Ribble, $\frac{3}{4}$ W by N of Ribchester, and 7 NE of Preston. It is a populous and thriving place; carries on nail-making, cotton-spinning, and the manufacture of various cotton fabrics; conducts a large trade in the transport by railway of building-stone from neighbouring quarries; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Preston, a railway station, and fairs on 16 Feb., 16 March, 16 April, Holy Monday, and 5 Nov. It was formed into a local government district in 1888. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1865, and comprises the townships of Alston and Dilworth. Population, 4101. Several reservoirs of the Preston Waterworks are here. Longridge Fell is a hill about $\frac{5}{8}$ miles in length, extending north-eastward from Longridge village to the vicinity of the river Hodder at the boundary with Yorkshire. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £375 with residence. Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church was rebuilt in 1823, and consists of a chancel, nave, and south porch, with a tower. There are a Congregational chapel, built in 1865; a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1836, and restored in 1885; a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1869 in lieu of a previous small one. There are also a chapel of ease erected in 1887-90, a Conservative club erected in 1885, a Liberal Association, and a police station built in 1880.

Longridge, a small village and a township in Northamptonshire, Northumberland, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Berwick-on-Tweed town and railway station. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Berwick. Acreage of township, 561; population, 93. Longridge Towers is a chief residence.

Longridge, a hamlet in Penkridge parish, Staffordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Penkridge.

Long Riston. See RISTON, LONG.

Longrove or Llangrove, an ecclesiastical parish in Llangarvan parish, Herefordshire, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles N of Mummonth, and $\frac{6}{7}$ SW of Ross. It has a post office (Llangrove) under Ross; money order office, Whitchurch; telegraph office, Goodrich. It was constituted in 1856. Population, 426. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £71 with residence. The church was erected in 1858. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels.

Long Sand, a shoal in the North Sea, across the mouth of the estuary of the Thames, between Kentish Knock and Sunk Channel. It extends from SSW to NNE; is 18 miles long, and in one part 5 miles broad; becomes partly bare at low water; and was the scene of the wreck of the emigrant ship *Burgundy* in 1848, and of the ship *Floridian* in 1849.

Longsand, a hamlet in Endon township, Leek parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles WSW of Leek. There is a mission church and a Wesleyan chapel.

Longshaws, a township in Long Horsley parish, Northumberland, 5 miles N of Morpeth station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 787; population, 25.

Longships. See LAND'S END.

Longsight, two ecclesiastical parishes in Manchester parish, Lancashire, on the Manchester and Stockport railway, 2 miles SW of Manchester. There is a station on the railway, and the post town is Manchester. The two ecclesiastical parishes are St John and St Clement; the former was constituted in 1854, and the latter in 1876. Population, 9387 and 6421. The livings are rectories in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £425, and gross value, £300 respectively, both with residence.

Long Sieddale. See SLEDDALE, LONG.

Longslow, a township in Market Drayton parish, Salop, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Market Drayton.

Long Stanton, a village divided into two parishes, All Saints and St Michael, in Cambridgeshire. The village stands 6 miles NW from Cambridge, and has a station on the G.E.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N, and a post office under Cambridge; money order office, Oakington; telegraph office at railway station. Area of All Saints parish, 1938 acres; population, 376. Area of St Michael parish, 841 acres; population, 78. The living of All Saints is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £250 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The Church of All Saints is an edifice built of pebble-stone and rubble, in the Decorated style; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S transept, S porch, and an embattled western tower and spire; contains an ancient octagonal font, and memorials of the Hattons. The chancel was restored in 1891. The living of St Michael is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £343 with residence, in the gift of Magdalene College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient building of rubble and flint, chiefly in the Early English style; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and a double bell-gable at the west end; retains a very fine deep piscina, and has a roof of thatch. There is a Wesleyan chapel in All Saints. There was formerly a palace here belonging to the Bishop of Ely, in which Bishop Cox entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1564.

Longstock, a parish in Haunts, on the river Test and on the Andover and Southampton railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Stockbridge station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Stockbridge; money order and telegraph office, Stockbridge. Acreage, 2985; population, 474. There is a parish council. Longstock House is a chief residence. An eminence here is called Longstock Hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £310 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1880. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Longstone, one of the Fern or Farne islands, off the coast of Northumberland. It is the remotest of the group; measures three-quarters of a mile in length; and has a lighthouse, erected in 1827, showing a half-minute light, visible at the distance of 13 miles.

Longstone, Great, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Bakewell parish, Derbyshire. The village stands on high ground, under a lofty range of hills called Longstone Edge, near the Derby to Manchester branch of the M.R., 3 miles NW by N of Bakewell; consists of one long street, and has a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under Bakewell; telegraph office at the railway station. Acreage of township, 3045; population, 555. It has a parish council composed of six members. The manor and much of the land belong to the Duke of Devonshire. Longstone Hall is an ancient mansion at the W end of the village. The ecclesiastical parish includes also Little Longstone and Rowland townships, and part of Wardlow. Population, 718. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £179 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Bakewell. The church is old, and was restored in 1873, when an organ was erected and a vestry added; comprises nave and chancel,

with a battlemented western tower; and contains monuments of the noble family of Eyre. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Longstone, Little, a township in Great Longstone ecclesiastical parish, Bakewell parish, Derbyshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bakewell, and half a mile from Great Longstone. Acreage, 1038, including 22 of water; population, 145. There is a Congregational chapel.

Longstow, Huntingdonshire. See STOW, LONG.

Longstowe, a parish in Cambridgeshire, lying adjacent to Beds, half a mile N by W of Old North Road station on the L. & N.W.R., 2 miles S by E of Caxton, and 12 SW from Cambridge. It has a post office under Cambridge; money order and telegraph office, Bourn. Acreage, 1544; population, 296. The manor, with Longstowe Hall, an ancient mansion standing in a fine park of about 175 acres, belongs to the Stanley family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross yearly value, £350 with residence. The church, with the exception of the ancient tower, was rebuilt in 1864; is a building of stone in the Early English and Transitional styles.

Long Street, a tithing in Enford parish, Wiltshire, on the river Avon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Amesbury.

Long Sutton. See SUTTON, LONG.

Longthorpe, an ecclesiastical parish in Northamptonshire, on the river Nen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Peterborough. It has a post and money order office under Peterborough; telegraph office, Peterborough. Population, 281. United with the hamlets of Dogsthorpe and Newark it forms the rural parish of Peterborough, and has a parish council. Thorpe Hall, a handsome mansion in the Italian style, is the seat of the Strong family. Thorpe Tower, now occupied as a farmhouse, is an ancient fortified building said to date from the beginning of the 13th century. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross yearly value, £136 with residence. The church is a plain building of coarse rubble of the 13th century, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel.

Longthorpe or Langthorpe, a hamlet in Ellerby township, Swine parish, E. R. Yorkshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Hull.

Longton, a village, a township, and a parochial chapelry in Lancashire. The village stands adjacent to the head of the Ribbles estuary, 5 miles SW of Preston; is about 2 miles long; has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Preston, and has two stations on the West Lancashire railway, one at Longton Bridge and the other at Howick. The township comprises part of Walmer Bridge, and contains 3153 acres of land and 506 of water, and is in the Penwortham parish. Population, 1333. By the Parish Councils Act it has a parish council of seven members. The chapelry comprises part of the townships of Longton and Hutton. Malting is largely carried on, and there are two breweries. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £165 with residence. The church, erected in 1887, replaced one built in 1770. It is a building of stone in the Early Gothic style, and consists of chancel and clerestoried nave, with aisles and a turret. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic chapels. There is a school chapel at New Longton.

Longton, a market-town, a municipal borough, and three ecclesiastical parishes in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Staffordshire. The town is situated at the southern extremity of the Pottery District, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Stoke-upon-Trent, 4 SE of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 6 SE of Burslem, and 147 by rail from London. It was in the 18th century an obscure village, and has risen to be one of the most populous and flourishing of the seats of the pottery manufacture. It has a station on the North Staffordshire railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office. The Town-hall is a handsome edifice, erected in 1863, with a large covered market at the rear. The Court House is a well-built edifice, includes a police office, and is used for municipal offices, petty sessions, and county courts. There is a free library in one wing of the town-hall. There are also public baths, a theatre, and a cottage hospital. The manufacture of earthenware and china is the staple industry; brewing, malting, and brick-making are also carried on, and employment is afforded by the neighbouring collieries and ironstone mines. The market is held on Saturdays, and in the summer there is a market for fruit and vegetables on Wednesdays. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and Martinmas-Tuesday. The

church of St James the Less is a stone edifice in the Perpendicular style, and was erected in 1833. The church of St John the Baptist, in Church Street, was rebuilt in 1792 and enlarged in 1828. St Paul's Church, Edensor, is a stone edifice in the Gothic style. Holy Trinity Church was built in 1891, and the chancel was added in 1894. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive, New Connection, Free Methodist, Unitarian, and Swedenborgian chapels, and a cemetery. The municipal borough is divided into five wards, and includes the two suburbs of Dresden and Florence, both in Trentham parish, also Normacton in Stowe parish, and Eastvale in Caverswall parish. Acreage, 1934; population, 34,327. It is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, and has a commission of the peace. The ecclesiastical parish of St James, Longton, was constituted in 1839. Population, 7089. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £403. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The ecclesiastical parish of St John the Baptist, Lane End, was constituted in 1866. Population, 8383. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £500 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The ecclesiastical parish of St Paul, Edensor, was constituted in 1846. Population, 6228. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £268. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield.

Longtown, a town in Arthuret parish, Cumberland, on the river Esk, adjacent to the North British railway, at the forking of the branches toward Carlisle and Gretna, 3 miles S of the boundary with Scotland, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Carlisle. It was founded at a remote period by the Grahams of Netherby; continued till a recent period to be only a poor village; is now a well-built place with good modern houses and regular spacious streets; a seat of petty sessions; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a railway station, a stone bridge over the Esk, and Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. The parish church of Arthuret, St Michael stands about half a mile from this town, and is a building in the Gothic style consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and a western tower. There are also a bank, a mechanics' hall erected in 1851, a literary institute and reading-room opened in 1890, and a police station.

Longtown, a village and a township-chapelry in Clodock parish, Herefordshire. The village stands on the river Monnow, and its affluent the Olchon, under the Black Mountains, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the boundary with Wales, 4 miles N by W of Pandy station on the G.W.R., and 5 W by S of Abbeydore. It has a post and money order office under Abergavenny; telegraph office, Llanvihangel Crucorney; and has a parish council consisting of eight members. It contains a fragment of an ancient castle, and has fairs on 29 April and 21 Sept. The township contains 6260 acres; population, 610. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £74. Patron, the Vicar of Clodock. The church is ancient and was restored in 1868. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Longue Pierre, a beacon rock lying among the Channel Islands, between Sark and Herm.

Longueville, a village in St Saviour parish, Jersey, near St Helier.

Longville, a township in Rushbury parish, Salop, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Mach Wenlock. It has a station on the Wellington and Craven Arms branch of the G.W.R.

Longwathby. See LANGWATHBY.

Long Wharton, a village and a parish in Leicestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W from Loughborough station on the M.R. and L. & N.W.R., with a post office under Loughborough; money order and telegraph office, Hathern. Acreage, 2051; population, 638. Framework knitting is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £380 with residence. The church, which was almost wholly rebuilt in 1866, is a building of stone in the Early Decorated style. There are also Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. Wharton House, the seat of Lord Crawshaw, is a mansion standing in a park of 120 acres.

Longwick, a hamlet in Princes Risborough parish, Bucks, 2 miles NW of Princes Risborough. It has Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Long Witton, a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland, 8 miles W by N of Morpeth, with a station on the North British railway. Post town, Morpeth; money order and telegraph office, Hartburn. Acreage, 2400; population, 89. Long Witton Hall belonged to the Swinburne, the Trevelyan, and others, and passed to the Fenwicks, and is now in the possession of the Percivals. There are three mineral springs called the Holy Wells.

Longwood, a township, an ecclesiastical parish, and a ward in the borough of Huddersfield, W. R. Yorkshire. The township stands adjacent to the Leeds and Manchester branch of the L. & N.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Huddersfield, and has a station on the railway, a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Huddersfield, and a local board of health established in 1861. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1842, and contains the hamlets of Darklane, Dodlea, Hirst, Outlaue, Snow Lee, and Sunnybank, and part of Milnsbridge. Acreage of township, 1334, including 21 of water; population, 5406; of the ecclesiastical parish, 5210. Cotton-spinning, cotton-doubling, cotton-warp making, and plain and fancy woollen manufactures are carried on. There are also chemical works, and two large reservoirs of the Huddersfield Waterworks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. The church is a building in the Gothic style, erected in 1877 in place of a former one, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, N porch, and a turret. There are Conservative and Liberal clubs, a mechanics' institute, a church mission-room, and a Wesleyan chapel at Outlaue, a hamlet in this parish. Interesting Roman remains have been discovered in this parish, and it is supposed that there was a Roman station.

Longworth, a village and a parish in Berks. The village stands 1 mile S of the river Isis, at the boundary with Oxfordshire, 6 miles N by W of Wantage Road station on the G.W.R., and 7 ENE of Faringdon, and has a post and money order office under Faringdon; telegraph office, Kingston Bagpuze. The parish contains also the chapelry of Charney Basset and the township of Draycott Moor. Acreage, 4553; population, 957. The manor belonged once to Sir H. Marten, the father of the regicide, and belongs now to the Puseys. A Roman camp and the reputed site of a palace of Canute are at Cherbury. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Charney, in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £662. Patron, Jesus College, Oxford. The church is a building of stone in the Early and Transition Norman and Decorated styles, contains several old brasses, and stands on an eminence commanding a fine view over the rich outspread basin of the Isis. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels and a few charities. Bishop Fell was a native, and his father was rector. Charney Basset and Draycott Moor are noticed separately.

Longworth, a township in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire, 3 miles N by W of Bolton. Post town, Bolton. Acreage, 1654, including 40 of water; population, 102. There is a cotton mill.

Lonsdale, the valley of the river Lune, in Westmorland and Lancashire. It is noted for fine scenery in its low tracts, and for picturesque features in the higher regions of its bill and mountain flanks. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Lowther.

Lonsdale, North, a parliamentary division in North Lancashire, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 51,181. The division includes the following:—Barrow-in-Furness—Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton (part of); Hawkhead—Cartmel Fell, Church Conistion, Claife; Hawkhead, Monk Conistion, and Skelwith; Satterthwaite, Torver; Lonsdale, North, or Ulverstone and Cartmel—Aldingham, Allithwaite (Lower), Allithwaite (Upper), Angerton, Blawith, Broughton (East), Broughton (West), Colton, Dalton (part of), Dunnerdale and Scathwaite, Egton-with-Newland, Holker (Lower), Holker (Upper), Kirkby Irethel, Lowick, Mansgrigs, Osmotherley, Pennington, Staveley, Subberthwaite, Ulverstone, Urswick; Lonsdale, South, or Lancaster (part of)—Bolton-le-Sands, Borwick, Carnforth, Dalton, Nether Kellett, Over Kellett, Priest Hutton, Silverdale, Warton-with-Lindeth, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne.

Lonton, a hamlet in Holwick township, Romald Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Tees, at the boundary with Durham, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Barnard Castle. A handsome bridge spans the Tees.

Looe, East, a small seaport town, a parish, and a chapelry in St Martin's parish, Cornwall. The town stands on the E side of the mouth of the river Looe, 7 miles from Meeniot station on the G.W.R., and 8 S by E of Liskeard, was made a market-town so early as the time of Henry II., sent twenty ships with 315 seamen to the siege of Calais in the time of Edward III., was then the only seaport of any consequence in Cornwall except Fowey, claims to be a borough by prescription, received a charter from Elizabeth, and returned two members to Parliament from Elizabeth's time till disfranchised by the Act of 1832. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, and three banks; carried on for some time a considerable trade with France, Spain, and the Mediterranean; and is noted for its pilchard fishery. Indeed the town depends on the pilchard curing, the fish being sent in barrels to the Italian market. It conducts a coasting business in the import of coal, culm, and limestone, and in the export of fish, bark, granite, and tin, copper, and lead ores; has an excellent harbour and quay defended by a small battery and breastwork; has mineral railway communication up to Moorswater and to the great Cheesewring granite quarries, and a branch line from Liskeard to the main line of the G.W.R. There are two hotels and three inns, a weekly market on Saturday, and a fair on 6 May. East Looe was long noted for a picturesque fifteen-arched bridge built in 1400 and 423 feet long, now replaced by a less interesting but more commodious structure. The church is a building of limestone erected in 1882 on the site of the old chapel; it is in the Perpendicular style, with an ancient tower, and has a richly decorated interior. There are United Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The town has a new guildhall, mechanics' institute with library, a freemasons' lodge, and lifeboat station. There is a reading-room in the old guildhall. The town occupies a romantic site in a deep recess overhung by garden-clad acclivities, was before the formation of a new road along the water-side approached from the E by a path so steep that strangers in descending felt as if they would be precipitated on the roofs of the houses, and presents a strange jumble of curious houses massed irregularly in short narrow streets or alleys. "Snch houses!" exclaims an intelligent visitor. "Never, certainly, except in some mediæval town abroad, have we encountered such startling illustrations of the ideas of the old house-builders. Gables, quaint and ragged as Mr Ruskin could wish or Turner could have painted, staircases of wood and of masonry outside of the houses instead of inside, quaint and picturesque porches, hanging gardens on the sides of the hills, and a general arrangement of the several tenements or rather want of arrangement, singularly fitted for the pencil, but as directly opposed to all our modern notions of order, and as inconvenient for all purposes of drainage as possibly could be." The place of late years, however, has come into favour as a seaside resort, having a splendid beach, which is very safe for bathing and boating, and owing to the number of visitors in the summer many improvements have been made, including the building of a hotel, new houses and shops. The view of the town and its environs from the seaside is very striking, and several views in the vicinity, particularly one in the inlet of Trelawney Mill, opening into the Looe river immediately above the bridge is exquisitely beautiful. Acreage of the civil parish, 70; population, 1419; of the ecclesiastical district, with West Looe, 2450. The chapelry ecclesiastically includes West Looe, bears the name of East and West Looe, and was constituted in 1842. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro, with West Looe annexed; value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Truro.

Looe Island, an island in Cornwall, half a mile from the nearest shore, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S of East Looe. It is rocky, about half a mile in circuit, and 170 feet high, and was once crowned by a chapel to St George.

Looe, The, a small river of Cornwall, rising on high grounds near St Glens, and running about 10 miles southward, past Liskeard and St Keyne, to the head of Looe Bay between East Looe and West Looe. It is joined at Looe Bridge, near its mouth, by the Trelawney river, which has a

run of about 7½ miles south-south-eastward, and is sometimes called West Looe river. Looe Bay is a mere incurvature, continuous with Whitesand Bay on the E.

Looe, West, a small town in Talland parish, Cornwall, on the W bank of the river Looe, opposite East Looe. It is practically one town with East Looe, communicates immediately with it by the bridge across the river, has the same kind of character as to both site and structure, and shares in its business. Acreage, 152; population, 1011. It has a small church, a neat Congregational chapel, and a Bible Christian chapel.

Looe, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on a rivulet of its own name, 3 miles S of Maidstone station on the L.C. & D.R. and S.E.R., is a picturesque place, surrounded by hop and fruit gardens, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Maidstone. Acreage of the civil parish, 1054; population, 1501; of the ecclesiastical, 1377. Under the Local Government Act of 1894 it has a parish council of nine members. The Looe rivulet is sluggish, drives several paper and corn mills, flows about half a mile underground, and goes to the Medway. There are a brewery and several ragstone quarries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £230 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and chantries. In 1878 the building was greatly damaged by fire, but was restored the same year. In 1887 the interior was considerably altered and new chantries added.

Looeabare, a hamlet in Zeal Monachorum parish, Devonshire, 7 miles NW by W of Crediton.

Looesley Row, a hamlet in Princes Risborough parish, Bucks, 2½ miles W of Princes Risborough. It has a post and money order office under Tring; telegraph office, Princes Risborough. There is a Baptist chapel.

Lopen, a parish, with a village, in Somerset, 2 miles S by E of South Petherton, and 4 NNW of Crewkerne station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Ilminster; money order and telegraph office, Hinton, St George. Acreage, 502; population, 292. The manor belongs to Earl Poulett. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £75. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is ancient but good, has been enlarged, and comprises transept and chancel, with bell-turret. Flax-spinning and sail-cloth making are carried on.

Lopham, North, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands 3 miles N of the boundary with Suffolk, 4½ SE of Haring Road station on the G.E.R., and 11 E of Thetford. It has a post and money order office under Thetford; telegraph office, Kenninghall. Acreage of the civil parish, 2018; population, 598; of the ecclesiastical, with South Lopham, 1074. There is a parish council with seven members. It is noted for the manufacture of linen, diaper, dowlas, and buckaback. Much of the land belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of South Lopham, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £620 with residence, and must be offered when vacant to Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge. The church is a large building in the Early English style, has a Norman porch, exhibits on the exterior and round the buttresses many Latin inscriptions, and was restored in 1862 and in 1887. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, some valuable town lands, and several charities.

Lopham, South, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands 1 mile S of North Lopham, 1 E of the sources of the rivers Waveney and Little Ouse, and 5½ miles SE of Haring Road station on the G.E.R., shares in the manufacture of North Lopham, and has a post office under Thetford; money order and telegraph office, Garboldisham. The parish comprises 1954 acres; population of the civil parish, 476; of the ecclesiastical, with North Lopham, 1074. It has a parish council of seven members. Two springs at Lopham Gate, in fens, rising on each side of the road into Suffolk, 1 mile E of the village, are the sources of the Waveney and the Little Ouse, the former flowing to Lowestoft and the latter through Thetford, Brandon, and Lynn. The road is the only way by which a person can leave Norfolk without crossing water. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of North Lopham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is a very ancient building of flint and stone, has a

beautiful Norman tower rising between the nave and the chancel restored in 1866, and contains a tablet commemorative of Elliott's charity. The rest of the church was restored in 1874. There are some valuable town lands, the rent of which is applied to ecclesiastical, educational, and charitable purposes.

Lopperwood, a tithing in Eling parish, Hants, 4½ miles NW of Southampton. Lopperwood House is a chief residence.

Loppington, a village and a parish in Salop. The village stands 3 miles W by N of Wem, and has a post and money order office under Shrewsbury; telegraph office, Wem. The parish contains the townships of Nonely and Burlton, the latter of which has a post office under Shrewsbury; money order and telegraph office, Baschurch. Acreage, 3466; population, 503. Loppington House, Loppington Hall, and Woodgate are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £148 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1870; it contains some brasses, and was the scene of a conflict between the Royalists and Parliamentarians, when part of its N wall was demolished. A freehold, called "the church living" or parish farm, provides for the repairs of the church, and, at the "discretion of the vicar and churchwardens," for the education of the poor children of the parish.

Lorbottle, a village and a township in Whittingham parish, Northumberland, 4½ miles NNW of Rothbury station on the North British railway. Post town and money order office, Whittingham (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Glanton. Acreage of township, 2437; population, 47. Lorbottle Hall is a chief residence.

Lordington, a hamlet-chapelry in Racton parish, Sussex, 5½ miles NW of Chichester railway station. Post town, Emsworth. The living is annexed to the rectory of Racton, in the diocese of Chichester. Cardinal Pole was a native, and Sir Richard Pole and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, were residents. Lordington House is the chief residence.

Lordland, North and South, two hamlets in Dent township and ecclesiastical parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, near Dent village.

Lord's Bridge, a railway station in Cambridgeshire, on the L. & N.W.R., 5½ miles SW by W of Cambridge.

Lordship Lane, a railway station on the NE border of Surrey, on the L.C. & D.R., between the Honour Oak and the Crystal Palace High-level stations.

Lord's Island, an island in Derwent Water, Cumberland, about 100 yards from the E shore adjacent to Wallow Craig. It comprises about 6½ acres, is covered with stately trees, and contains vestiges of a pleasure-house of the Ratcliffes, Earls of Derwentwater. It was originally a peninsula, but, after the erection of the pleasure-house on it, it was insulated by the forming of a deep wide cut, which served as a fosse, and was spanned by a drawbridge.

Lord's Mere, a quarter in Saddleworth township, Rochdale parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, near the boundary with Lancashire.

Lorton, a township comprising the villages of High and Low Lorton, and an ecclesiastical parish in Cumberland. The village of Low Lorton stands on the Cocker river, in Lorton Vale, 4 miles SSE of Cockermouth railway station. There is a post and money order office at High Lorton; telegraph office, Cockermouth. Acreage of township, 5501 acres; population, 377. It has a parish council composed of eight members. The ecclesiastical parish contains also the townships of Brackenthwaite and Whinfell, and was constituted in 1883. Population, 492. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor. Lorton Hall, Lorton Park, Fairfield, Oakhill, and Kirkfell House are chief residences. Lorton Vale extends from Crummock Water to the N boundary of the parish; is flanked on the W by Low Fell and Whin Fell; on the E by Whiteside, Whiallatter, Lorton, and Wythop Fells; is well-wooded and beautifully picturesque; and contained till recently a famous old yew tree, sung as follows by Wordsworth:—

"There is a yew tree, pride of Lorton Vale,
Which to this day stands single, in the midst
Of its own darkness, as it stood of yore.
Of vast circumference and gloom profound
This solitary tree! a living thing,
Produced too slowly ever to decay;
Of form and aspect too magnificent
To be destroyed."

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church is a plain stone edifice in the Transition style, consisting of chancel, nave, baptistry, and an embattled tower. There is a parochial school, with a small endowment; also a Wesleyan chapel at High Lorton.

Loscoe, part of the township and ecclesiastical parish of Codnor and Loscoe, Derbyshire. See CODNOR.

Loscombe, a hamlet in Netherbury, North Poorton, and Poortstock parishes, Dorsetshire, 3½ miles SE of Beaminster.

Loseley, a demesne in St Nicholas parish, Guildford, now called Artington, Surrey, 2 miles SW of Guildford. It belonged anciently to Edward the Confessor, Roger Montgomery, and others; was purchased early in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Christopher More; went by marriage about 1692 to the Molyneuxes; and belongs now to the More-Molyneux family. The present mansion was built in 1562 by Sir William More; acquired in the time of his son, the next owner, a gallery 121 feet long and a chapel, both of which were taken down about the commencement of the 19th century. There is a muniment room, containing a valuable collection of manuscripts, of which a catalogue has been published in the seventh report of the Historical MS. Commission. The hall is 42 feet long and 25 wide, and contains many interesting portraits and curiosities. The house was visited by Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Anne of Denmark. The grounds included in the park comprise about 280 acres, and present charming features of wood and contour.

Losenham, a place in Newenden parish, Kent, 5½ miles SW of Tenterden. Camden supposed it to be the site of the ancient Aoderici, but he is proved by recent research to have been mistaken. A Carmelite friary was founded here in 1241 by the Anchers, and contests with one at Aylesford the claim of having been the first Carmelite friary in England. No remains of it now exist. Losenham passed from the Anchers to the Colepepers.

Losford, a township in Hodnet parish, Salop, on the river Tern, 3½ miles SW of Market Drayton.

Lostock, a hamlet in Walton-le-Dale township, Blackburn parish, Lancashire, 3 miles S by E of Preston. Lostock Hall is the chief residence. There is a station, called Lostock Hall, on a branch of the L. & Y.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office of the same name under Preston.

Lostock, a hamlet in Barton-upon-Irwell township, Eccles parish, Lancashire, 5 miles W of Manchester.

Lostock, a township in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire, with a station at Lostock Junction on the L. & Y.R., 3 miles W of Bolton. It is connected ecclesiastically with Wingates ecclesiastical district. Acreage, including Chew Moor, 1520; population, 891. Lostock Hall was a timbered house of 1563, with oriels, but the greater part of it has been taken down; it belonged to the Andertons, and passed to the Blundells. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Lostock Gralam, a large village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire. The village, fast developing into a town of some commercial importance, stands on an affluent of the river Weaver, 2½ miles ENE of Northwich, and has a station on the Cheshire Lines railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Northwich. Large chemical works employing over 1000 men, tannery and terra cotta works, corn and bone mills, and the Cheshire Salt Works are in the neighbourhood. The township contains also the hamlet of Lostock Green, and comprises 1732 acres; population, 896. The population is rapidly increasing, and has trebled itself in three years. The manor belonged anciently to the family of Hame; passed to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; was given by him to Hugh de Runchamp, whose son Gralam assumed from it the name of Lostock; passed subsequently to the Holfords; and afterwards to the Brookes. The ecclesiastical parish includes also the townships of Lach Dennis, Hulse, Birches, and part of Wincham, and was constituted in 1844. Population, 1506. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £173. Patron, the Vicar of Witton. The church is a brick edifice of 1844. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and another at Lostock Green; also a good technical school.

Lostock Hall, a railway station in Lancashire, on the Ormskirk and Preston branch of the L. & Y.R., in Lostock hamlet, 3 miles S by E of Preston.

Lostock Junction, a railway station in Lancashire, on a branch of the L. & Y.R., 5 miles W of Bolton.

Lostock River, a stream in Lancashire, rising about 3 miles below Preston, and running to the river Yarrow, a little above its influx to the Douglas.

Lostwithiel, a town, a municipal borough, and a parish in Cornwall. The town stands in a deep valley, on the river Fowey, with a station on the G.W.R., 271 miles from London, and 5 SSE of Bodmin. It was originally called Lestwithiel, signifying the "lofty palace;" was founded, together with "a palace" or stannary court at it, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall; sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward II. till disfranchised by the Act of 1832; was visited by Charles I. in 1644, prior to the flight of Essex to Fowey, and by the Prince of Wales in 1864. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; was long the seat of the county courts of Cornwall; retains a monument of its former importance in the stannary court or county buildings; and has a head post office, two banks, a good inn, a picturesque old bridge, a town-hall, a market-house, a church, three dissenting chapels, and a mechanics' institute. The stannary court is in good preservation; was an oblong massive structure flanked by graduated buttresses, and ornamented with the ducal arms; is built chiefly of local slate, without ashlar; has semi-circular arches, constructed of thin slate laminae; and includes portions which were used as the Shire-hall and the prison. The town-hall is a neat edifice of 1740. The church is chiefly of the 14th century; has an Early English tower, with a Decorated octagonal lantern and spire; has also a fine E window; and contains a curious octagonal sculptured font and several old monuments; it was well restored in 1879, and considerable alterations made in it in 1894-95. A weekly market is held on Friday, and a cattle market on the third Tuesday in each month. Some business is done in wool stapling. Acreage of the parish, 106; population, 897; of the municipal borough, 1397. The manor belonged to the Duchy of Cornwall, was purchased about the end of the 18th century by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and was conveyed to the corporation. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £100. A House of Mercy, about half a mile from the town, was founded in 1862. The fine ruin of Restormel Castle crowns an eminence about 1 mile to the N.

Lothers. See LODERS.

Lothersdale, an ecclesiastical parish partly in Kildwick parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village was taken from Carlton parish in 1894, and made a separate parish for parish council purposes. It lies 5 miles SW of Skipton, and 3 from Cononley station on the M.R., and has a post office under Keighley; money order and telegraph office, Cononley. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1838. Population, 578. At Raygill, near here, are limestone and barytes mines. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £120 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Carleton-in-Craven. The church was built in 1838, and is said to be the first church erected in Craven after the Reformation. There are also a United Free Methodist chapel and a Friends' meeting-house.

Lotherton-cum-Aberford, a township, with a village, in Sherburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 5 miles S of Tadcaster and 3 from Micklefield station on the N.E.R. Post town, Leeds; money order and telegraph office, Aberford. Acreage, 1094; population, 482. The manor, with Lotherton Hall, belongs to the Gascoigne family. There is a chapel of ease—an ancient structure, now a mere ruin—consisting of nave and chancel, with a belfry.

Loton Park, the seat of the baronet family of Leighton, in Alberbury parish, Salop, 10 miles WNW of Shrewsbury. It is a handsome red brick edifice in the Jacobean style, and stands in a well-wooded park of 300 acres. Within the grounds are the old ruins of Alberbury and Wattleborough Castles.

Lottisham, a tithing in Ditcheat parish, Somerset, 2 miles N of Castle Cary.

Loudwater, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in High Wycombe civil parish, Bucks. The village stands on an affluent of the river Thames, adjacent to the G.W.R., 3 miles SE of High Wycombe. It has a station on the railway, and a post office with money order and telegraph departments under High Wycombe. Population, 1214. The manor belongs

to the Dashwood family. Flackwell Heath commands a charming view of the valley of the Thames. There are paper mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £284 with residence. The church is a good brick building, originally erected in 1788 and enlarged in 1804 and 1835. There is a Wesleyan chapel and also a temperance hall.

Loughborough, a municipal borough and market-town in Leicestershire. The town stands on the Loughborough Canal, and on a branch of the river Soar, adjacent to the M.R. and L. & N.W.R., on each of which it has stations, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the boundary with Notts, 11 NNW of Leicester, $16\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Derby, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ from London. It was visited by Henry VIII.; was desolated by the "sweating sickness" in 1557, and by the plague in 1564; numbers among its natives the naturalist Pulteney, born in 1730; and gave the title of Baron to Sir Edward Hastings in 1557, to Henry the second son of the Earl of Huntingdon in 1643, and to Alexander Wedderburn in 1780. The title in the first and second instances became extinct, and in the third instance has descended to the Earl of Rosslyn. The town, in point of size and importance, ranks as the second in the county; it received much stimulus to its trade and general consequence from the enclosing and cultivating of Charnwood Forest, lying to the SW; and it has long been a seat of considerable manufacture. The chief industry is the knitting and weaving of hosiery, but brewing, brickmaking, dyeing, engineering, iron, brass, and bell founding and machine making are carried on. There are also a bell foundry and the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, the largest in England. There is also a considerable trade in coal. Loughborough is situated in the midst of a beautiful tract of country; it comprises one principal street, on the line of communication between Leicester and Derby, and a number of smaller streets at right angles with the principal one; it includes a large oblong market-place, surrounded by good houses and elegant shops; and it has for a considerable series of years been undergoing material improvement. The town-hall and corn exchange, in the market-place, is a handsome stone edifice erected in 1856 at a cost of about £8000. The building was purchased in 1889 by the corporation, and extensive alterations and improvements were made at a cost of £3000. The town-hall contains an apartment called the Victoria room, used for public assemblies, and capable of seating 600 persons; and contains also the town clerk's and borough accountant's offices. The corn exchange is at the rear, and is a well-lighted apartment 80 feet long. The county buildings, erected in 1860, are of brick, and include the petty sessional court and police station. The dispensary in Baxter Gate was built in 1862 at a cost of about £5000, was enlarged in 1888 at a cost of £1200, and is ornamental and convenient. The theatre was built in 1822, and was sold in 1856 to the Odd-fellows, to be used as a meeting-hall. The town offices, erected in 1877, are of red brick with stone facings, in the Tudor style. The free library adjoining is also a building of red brick in the Tudor style, was erected in 1886, and contains about 5000 volumes. There are also a philharmonic hall, a large athletic ground, recreation grounds with an area of about 15 acres, and an open-air swimming bath. The grammar school stands on the Leicester Road, in the midst of pleasant grounds; was rebuilt in 1853 at a cost of £7800; is a handsome edifice in the Tudor style, with an embattled tower, and has attached a good boarding house for the head-master. The Burton and Hickling charities, which were united by Order in Council in 1875, and are administered under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, serve to assist the grammar school, the upper girls' school, a middle-class school, and boys', girls', and infant schools on the Lancasterian system. There are also Board, Roman Catholic, and National schools.

The town from 1850 until 1888 was governed by a local board of twelve members, but in 1888 it was granted a charter of incorporation, and it is now governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, who also act as the urban district council. It is the head of a petty sessional division and county court district; has a head post office, five banks, several good hotels, and publishes three weekly newspapers. The market is on Thursday, cattle market on Monday, and market for meat and vegetables on Saturday. Fairs are held

on the second Thursday in the months of February, March, April, August, September, and November. The corporation are proprietors of the markets and fairs, and receive the tolls appertaining to them.

Ecclesiastically the town is divided into the three parishes of All Saints (which is the mother parish), Emmanuel, and Holy Trinity. The living of All Saints is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £700 with residence, in the gift of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is a fine building of stone in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles; comprises chancel, nave, N aisle, double S aisle, transepts, N and S porches, and a very fine western tower nearly 100 feet in height, with a splendid peal of ten bells. It was restored under the direction of the late Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., in 1863-64, at a cost of about £9000. The ecclesiastical parish of Emmanuel was formed in 1837. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £288 with residence, in the gift of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church, erected in 1837, is a building of stone in the Decorated style, and comprises chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and a handsome western tower. The ecclesiastical parish of Holy Trinity was formed in 1878 from the parishes of All Saints and Emmanuel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £305 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, erected in 1878, is a building of Montserrat granite in the Early Decorated style, consisting of chancel, nave, transepts, N and S porches, vestries, and bell-turret. There are also a mission church (connected with the parish church), three Baptist, Congregational, Methodist New Connexion, Primitive Methodist, United Methodist, Roman Catholic, Unitarian, and Wesleyan chapels, a Christian meeting-house, and a Salvation Army barracks. There is a convent of the Sisters of Providence in Park Road. The cemetery, formed in 1857, has two mortuary chapels, and is $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent.

The parish includes the township of Woodthorpe. Acreage, 4720; population, 18,357. The municipal borough is divided into three wards, called respectively East or Hastings, North or Storer, and West or Barton. Population, 18,196. Of the ecclesiastical parishes, All Saints has a population of 10,439; Emmanuel, of 4065; and Holy Trinity, of 3984.

Loughborough Parliamentary Division, or Mid Leicestershire, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 55,164. The division includes the following:—Loughborough (part of)—Barrow-on-Soar, Belton, Barton-on-the-Wolds, Castle Donington, Charley, Cotes, Diseworth, Garendon, Hathern, Hemington, Hoton, Isley Walton, Kegworth, Knight Thorpe, Langley Priory, Leckington, Long Whaddon, Loughborough, Mountsorrel (North), Mountsorrel (South), Prestwold, Quorndon, Rothley, Rothley Temple, Sheepshed, Swithland, Thorpe Acre and Dishley, Ulverscroft, Woodhouse (including Maplewell Longdale), Walton-on-the-Wolds, Woodthorpe, Wymeswold; Leicester (part of)—Ansty, Ansty Pastures, Beaumont Leys, Birstall, Cropstone, Gilroes, Leicester Abbey, Leicester Frith, Markfield, Newton Linford, Rathy, Thurstaston; Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part of)—Bardon, Breedon, Thringstone, Osgathorpe, Whitwick.

Loughborough Canal, a canal in the N of Leicestershire, going from one part of the river Soar near Barrow-on-Soar, direct past Loughborough, to another part of the river Soar, and communicating to N and S with the river Trent and the Union Canal.

Loughborough Junction, a station on the L.C. & D.R., 4 miles from London.

Loughborough Park, a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., between Clapham and Denmark Hill, 4 miles from London.

Loughor, a small town and a parish in Glamorgan. The town stands on the river Loughor and on the Julian Way, 8 miles WNW of Swansea, occupies the site of the Roman station *Leucarum*, was once a place of considerable note, but now is practically a mere village. It had a castle of Henry de Beaumont built about 1100, taken by the Welsh in 1150, and given by Edward II. to the Despencers; a ruined square tower of the castle remains. It was till 1886 a municipal borough, and unites with Aberavon, Kenfig, Neath, and part of Swansea in sending a member to the House of Commons. It has a station on the South Wales section of the G.W.R.; a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.); and

fares on the 6 June and 10 October. There is a town-hall with a police station underneath. A modern bridge takes the highway across the river, and a bridge upwards of a quarter of a mile long takes across the railway. The Yspitty Tinsplate Works are on the opposite bank, and give employment to some of the inhabitants. There are collieries in the neighbourhood. Roman coins and other relics have been found, and two small Roman camps are near. Acreage of the parish within the borough, 1159, with 48 of adjacent tidal water and 259 of foreshore; population, 2064. The parish contains also a considerable rural tract, including the village of Gowerton. Acreage of the portion outside the borough, 2489; population of the entire parish, 4196. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1886. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Loughor, The, a river of South Wales. It rises in the Mynydd-Du mountains in Carmarthenshire, and runs about 15 miles south-south-westward to the head of the estuary called Burry river. It makes a fall in one place of 19 feet, and it forms the boundary between Carmarthenshire and Glamorgan over about 8 miles of the lower part of its course. Its name is properly *Llhwchr*, and was corrupted first into *Lloughor*, next into *Loughor*.

Loughrigg, a hamlet in Rydal and Loughrigg township, Grasmere parish, Westmorland, 2 miles W of Ambleside. (See *RYDAL*.) *Loughrigg Fell* is a mountain between the Rothay and the Brathay rivers, extends about 2 miles north-north-westward from Clappersgate to Red Bank, rises to an elevation of 1100 feet above the level of Windermere, has a swollen, ridgy form, and a tumulated, broken surface; is skirted by an intricate series of rocks, knolls, woods, and dwellings in picturesque combinations, and commands from its summit one of the richest circles of view in the Lake region. A spot half-way up its N side is that where Pastor and his companions, in the ninth book of Wordsworth's "Excursion," are supposed to look upward to the sky and mountain tops and round the vale of Grasmere. *Loughrigg tarn*, a charming lakelet, whose banks are partly flanked with cottages and partly overhung by rocky steep, lies under the W side of the fell, three-quarters of a mile S of Red Bank, and is the subject of some fine lines by Professor Wilson.

Loughton, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands on Watling Street, adjacent to the L. & N.W.R., which has a siding for goods here, 2½ miles SSE of Wolverton station, and 3¼ SE of Stony Stratford, and has a post office under Bletchley station; money order and telegraph office, Stantonbury. The parish comprises 1536 acres; population, 348. The manor belongs to the Cadmans. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £170 with residence. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient building of stone, chiefly in the Perpendicular style; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with W tower, and contains tablets to the Crane and the Athawes families. There is a Baptist chapel.

Loughton, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on the E side of Epping Forest, and on the G.E.R., 1 mile W of the river Roding, 11½ miles NE from London, 4 SW from Epping, and 5 SE from Waltham Abbey. It has two stations on the railway, one called Loughton, and another at Chigwell Lane, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.). It occupies a very pleasant and salubrious site overlooking the Roding Valley; is within 1 mile from the centre of the forest, consists chiefly of one long street diverging off the high road from Woodford to Epping, contains numerous high-class villas, and is supplied with superior educational establishments both for girls and boys. Acreage of the civil parish, 3961; population, 3880; of the ecclesiastical, with St John, 1361. The manor belonged to Waltham Abbey. Loughton Hall was a residence of Queen Anne in her father's lifetime, and was destroyed by fire in 1836. The ecclesiastical parish is now divided between the old parish church of St John the Baptist and the new district of St Mary the Virgin. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £425 with residence. The old church stood nearly a mile from the village. The church of St John the Baptist, erected in 1846 near the centre of the village, is a cruciform building of brick in the Norman style. The

church of St Nicholas, erected in 1877, stands partly on the site of the ancient church, and is a building of rubble in the Early English style. It contains some ancient tombs and brasses which were removed from the old church. The church of St Mary the Virgin, erected in 1871, is a building of stone in the Early English style. The living of St Mary is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £190, in the gift of the Rector of Loughton. There are also an iron mission chapel and Union and Wesleyan chapels. Other buildings are a good public hall, erected in 1883, called the Lopping Hall, and assigned to the Commissioners of the Forest in part compensation for the loss of their rights of lopping, a metropolitan police station, and six almshouses.

Loughton. See *WHEATHILL-CUM-LOUGHTON*.

Lound, a hamlet in Witham-on-the-Hill parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles SW of Bourn. It consists of a few small farms, and is united with the hamlet of Toft, the two hamlets forming a township.

Lound, a township, with a village, in Sutton-cum-Lound parish, Notts, adjacent to the river Idle, 3½ miles N by W of East Retford. It has a post office under Retford; money order and telegraph office, Retford. Acreage, 2773, of which 11 are water; population, 327. The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor. A chapel of ease was built in 1859, and is a plain edifice. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lound, a parish, with a village, in Suffolk, near the coast, 2½ miles NNE of Somerleyton station on the G.E.R., and 4½ NNW of Lowestoft. It has a post office under Lowestoft; money order office, Blandeston; telegraph office, Somerleyton. Acreage, 1263; population, 403. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £315 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Gothic style; comprises nave, chancel, and porch, with a round tower, and contains sedilia, a piscina, a very richly-carved oak altar, a Later English screen, and a sculptured octagonal font. There is also a Methodist New Connexion chapel.

Lount, a hamlet in Breendon-on-the-Hill parish, Leicestershire, 5½ miles NE of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. There are a colliery and a pottery work.

Loups House, a hamlet in Cotherston township, Romaldkirk parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 3¼ miles NW of Barnard Castle.

Louth, a municipal borough, a market-town, and a parish in Lincolnshire. The town stands on the river Lud, has communication with the Humber by the Louth Canal, and has a station on the East Lincolnshire section of the G.N.R. It is situated at the E foot of the Wolds, 15 miles S from Grimsby, 26 ENE by E from Lincoln, and 148 from London. It was anciently called *Luda*, probably from the river Lud, and had so early as 1189 a Cistercian monastery called *De Parco Luda*, founded by Bishop Alexander. It took an active part in 1536 in the rebellion called "the Pilgrimage of Grace," and some of its leading men, including its vicar, then fell victims to the king's displeasure. So many as 754 of its inhabitants were carried off by plague in 1631. William de Luda, bishop of Ely, was a native, and Ebeard the historian was long a resident. Louth was incorporated by charter in the reign of Edward VI., which charter was extended and confirmed by Elizabeth and James I., and is now governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, who also constitute the urban district council. The borough has a commission of the peace, and is the head of a petty sessional division and county court district. The site and the environs are salubrious and pleasant. A stratum of clay or chalk marl, fully 70 feet in depth, slopes from the Wolds beneath the town to the sea, extends several miles to the N and to the S, and is incumbent on a stratum of gravel whence supplies of water are obtained by artesian wells. Hills of hard chalk capped by an argillaceous soil afford shelter on the W and the S, and a wooded plain lies on the E. The town is upwards of a mile in length, neat and well built, and has a number of streets rather irregularly disposed but well paved and airy. The town-hall and police station in Eastgate is a pleasing large edifice of brick and stone erected in 1854, and contains a spacious and lofty assembly room, but stands in a crowded locality closely impacted with other buildings and approached through narrow

streets. A market hall and shops erected in 1866-67 form a large block of buildings in the French Gothic style, and include a brick clock tower over 100 feet high. The petty sessions court-house and county constabulary station stand on a part of the site of the old prison, and were erected in 1874. The corn exchange was built in 1853 at a cost of about £6000, has a stone front, and is neat and convenient. The savings bank in Eastgate was built in 1860, and is in the Decorated Pointed style, of brick with stone dressings. The railway station is a very handsome structure. A mechanics' institution is in Uggate, includes a well-supplied reading-room, and has a library of about 5000 volumes. The hospital and dispensary in Crow Tree Lane is a building of white and red brick, and has accommodation for twenty in-patients. It was erected in 1873, and the dispensary was established in 1803. The workhouse in Holmes Lane is a large building of brick, was erected in 1837 at a cost of £6000, and has accommodation for 350 inmates. The free grammar school in Schoolhouse Lane, founded by Edward VI., at which Tennyson was educated, acquired handsome and spacious new buildings in 1869; it is associated with almshouses for twelve poor women, has an endowed income derived from 380 acres of lands with several houses of about £1400 a year, and was reconstituted in 1878 as a first grade school under a scheme issued by the Charity Commissioners. Two ancient churches (St Mary's and the chapel of St John) have disappeared. The parish church of St James is a fine building in the Early decorated and Perpendicular styles, comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with lofty tower and spire, has a seven-light E window with remarkably beautiful tracery, and was restored partly in 1846, more extensively in 1869. The ante-church at the W end contains a beautiful canopied monument in Caen stone to W. Allison, Esq. The tower is of four storeys, and crowned by four octagonal turrets. The spire was blown down in 1634 and restored by Turner; it rises to the height of 300 feet; it is octagonal and crocketed, and is supported by flying buttresses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £429 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. The ecclesiastical parish of Holy Trinity was formed in 1867 out of the mother parish of St James. The church was originally a brick structure of 1834 with an octagonal tower, but was rebuilt in 1866, and is now a building of Ancaster stone in the First Pointed style. It comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with NW tower. The living is a vicarage; gross value, £300 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. The ecclesiastical parish of St Michael was formed in 1863. The living is a vicarage; gross value, £300 with residence, in the gift of the rector of Louth. St Michael's Church was built in 1863, is in an Italianized variety of the First Pointed style, exteriorly of stone, interiorly of polychromatic brick, and has a Galilee porch, an elaborate reredos, and a bell-turret. There are also two Baptist, two Free Methodist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels. The cemetery lies on the London Road, was formed in 1854, comprised originally 10 acres, but was enlarged in 1884 by the addition of 4 acres. The town has a head post office, three banks, a savings bank, and a penny bank, two principal hotels, and publishes two newspapers. A weekly market chiefly for corn is held on Wednesday, another weekly market is held on Saturday, markets for sheep and cattle are held at Quarry Hill every Friday throughout the year, and fairs for sheep, cattle, and horses are held on the last two days in April, the Friday before 18 Sept., the Friday before 28 Oct., and 23 Nov. There are iron foundries and agricultural implement manufactories, and establishments for malting, brewing, rope-making, bone-crushing, lime-burning, and brickmaking. There are numerous charities and educational endowments, in addition to that of the grammar school, producing in the aggregate about £400 a year, and there are also ten almshouses for ten poor men, which were erected and endowed in 1885 by the Rev. Frederick Orme of Lynton, Rutland. Louth Park, half a mile E of the town, formerly an extra-parochial tract, is now included in the ecclesiastical parish of Holy Trinity and the civil parish of Louth, but is not included within the limits of the municipal borough. Area of the borough, 2749 acres; population, 10,040. Area of Louth Park, 841 acres; popu-

lation, 114. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of St James, 5680; of Holy Trinity, 2025; of St Michael, 2449. The borough is divided into North and South Wards; population of North Ward, 4508; of South Ward, 5532.

Louth or East Lindsey Parliamentary Division of Lincolnshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 46,923. The division includes the following:—Louth—Alvingham, Anthorpe, Biscathorpe, Brackenborough, Burwell, Calceothorpe, Carlton Castle, Carlton (Great), Carlton (Little), Cawthorpe (Little), Cockerington (North), Cockerington (South), Conisholme, Covenham (St Bartholomew), Covenham (St Mary), Doerington-on-Bain, Elkington (North), Elkington (South), Farforth-cum-Maidenwell, Fotherby, Gayton-le-Wold, Grainthorpe, Grimblethorpe, Grimoldby, Grimsby Parva, Hallington, Haugham, Keddington, Kelstern, Legbourne, Louth, Louth Park, Ludborough, Manby, Muckton, Ormsby (North), Raithby-cum-Malby, Reston (North), Ruckland, Saltfleetby (All Saints), Saltfleetby (St Clement), Saltfleetby (St Peter), Skidbrook-cum-Saltfleet, Somercotes (North), Somercotes (South), Stewton, Tathwell, Utterby, Walmsgate, Welton-on-the-Wolds, Withcall, Wyham and Cadaby, Wykeham, Yarborough; Market Rasen—Binbrooke (St Gabriel and St Mary), Buslingthorpe, Claxby, Croxby, Faldingworth, Friesthorpe, Holton-le-Moor, Kelsey (South), Kingerby, Kirby-cum-Osgodby, Linwood, Newton, Normanby, Owersby (North End), Owersby (South End), Rasen (Market), Rasen (Middle), Rasen (West), Stainton-le-Hole, Tealby, Thoresway, Thorganby, Thoroton-le-Moor, Toft, Usselby, Walsby, Willingham (North); Wragby—Apley, Bardney, Barkwith (East), Barkwith (West), Benningworth, Burgh-upon-Bain, Bullington, Fulnetby, Goltho, Haiston, Hatton, Holton Beckering, Kirmond-le-Mire, Langton-by-Wragby, Legsby, Lissington, Ludford Magna, Ludford Parva, Newball, Panton, Rand, Sixhills, Sealland, Sotby, Stainfield, Stainton-by-Langworth, Torrington (East), Torrington (West), Tupholme, Wickenby, Willingham (South), Wragby; Alford (part of)—Gayton-le-Marsh, Mablethorpe, South Reston, Theddlethorpe (All Saints), Theddlethorpe (St Helens); Grimsby (part of)—Coates (North), Fulstow, Grausby, Hawerby-cum-Beesby, Holton-le-Clay, Humberstone, Marschapel, Swinhope, Tetney, Thoresby (North), Waythe, Wold Newton; Horncastle (part of)—Asterby, Baumber, Belchford, Bucknall, Cawkwell, Ganthby, Gonelsby, Hemingby, Horsington, Minting, Ranby, Scamblesby, Market Stainton, Steuigot, Stixwold, Sturton (Great), Waddingworth, Wispington; Louth, municipal borough.

Louth Canal, a canal in Lincolnshire, commencing at the town of Louth, and going 14 miles north-north-eastward to the mouth of the Humber at Tetney Lock. It was formed in 1761-63 at a cost of £28,000, it has a fall of 5½ feet, and it gives water communication from Louth to Hull, and to all the ramifications from the Humber.

Louth Eske, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey and Lincoln, cut into two divisions—Marsh and Wold. The Marsh division contains the parish of Alvingham and fifteen other parishes. The Wold division contains the parish of Anthorpe and twenty-one other parishes.

Louth Navigation, a canal 11 miles 6½ chains in the county of Lincoln. It begins at Tetney Haven, at the mouth of the Humber, and passes south and south-westerly through the parishes of Tetney, North Cotes, North Thoresby, and Falstow.

Louth Park, Lincoln. See **LOUTH**.

Love Clough, a hamlet in Higher Booths township, Lancashire, 3 miles from Rawtenstall station on the L. & Y.R. It has a post and money order office under Bury; telegraph office, Crawshawbooth.

Lovedale, a township in Penkridge parish, Staffordshire, near the river Penk, 2 miles NW of Peckridge.

Loveden, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire, containing Ancaster parish and twenty other parishes.

Loveland. See **LEAVELAND**.

Loventium. See **LIANTO**.

Loversal, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in W. R. Yorkshire, 3½ miles SSW of Doncaster railway station. Post town, Doncaster; money order office, Balby; telegraph office, Doncaster. Acreage, 2172; population, 159.

184. The manor belongs to the Skipwith family. St Catherine's, a fine mansion in the Later English style, beautifully situated, and Loversall Hall, are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £133. Patron, the Vicar of Doncaster. The church is an ancient building in the Early and Decorated English styles, with a plain tower, was partly rebuilt in 1855, and further restored in 1893, and contains a fine Saxon font, an effigy of a knight, one of the very few still-existing tilting helmets, and several modern monuments.

Lovesome Hill, a hamlet in Hutton Bonville township, Birkby parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Northallerton.

Loveston, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 miles SSW of Narberth. Post town, Narberth. Acreage, 1249; population of the civil parish, 90; of the ecclesiastical, with Yerboston, 191. Anthracite is found. The living is a rectory, united with that of Yerboston, in the diocese of St David's; joint net value, £201 with residence. The church is good.

Loveton, a village in Meavy parish, Devonshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Tavistock.

Lovington, a parish, with a village, in Somerset, near the river Brue, 3 miles from Sparkford station on the G.W.R., and 10 SW of Wincaton. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Castle Cary. Acreage, 828; population, 179. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £200 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is small, in the Perpendicular style, and has been restored. There is a Bible Christian chapel.

Low Abbotside. See **ABBOTSID**, **LOW**.

Lowdham, a village, a township, and a parish in Notts. The village stands on an affluent of the river Trent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Southwell, and has a station on the M.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Nottingham. The township includes the village and extends into the country. There are brickworks and a tanyard. The parish contains also the townships of Caythorpe and Gunthorpe. Acreage, 3163, including 37 of water; population, 1393. The manor belongs to the Broughtons. The living is a vicarage, with Gunthorpe and Caythorpe annexed, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £176 with residence. Patron, Earl Maovers. The church is an old building in the Early English style, and has chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and a tower, with small spire. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lowdham, Norfolk. See **LUDHAM**.

Low Dinsdale. See **DINSDALE**, **LOW**.

Lowdore. See **LODORE**.

Lowe, a township, conjoint with Ditches, in Wem parish, Salop, 1 mile NW of Wem.

Lowe, a township in Leek parish, Staffordshire, 1 mile ESE of Leek.

Lower Allithwaite. See **ALLITHWAITE**.

Lower Radbourn. See **RADBORN**, **LOWER**, Warwickshire.

Lower Swell. See **SWELL**, **LOWER**, Gloucestershire.

Lowshey, a village, a township, and a parish in Leicestershire. The township lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Billesdon, and 10 E by N from Leicester, and has a station on the Peterborough and Leicester branch of the G.N.R. Post town, Leicester *via* Billesdon; money order office, Billesdon; telegraph office at Lowshey railway station. Area of township, 1424 acres; population, 136; of the ecclesiastical parish, 229. The manor, with Lowshey Hall, a fine mansion standing in a well-timbered park of 100 acres, belongs to the Fowke family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £68 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Gothic style, consists of chancel, nave, aisle, S porch, and an embattled western tower, and contains some ancient monuments.

Lowestoft (popularly *Loytsoff*), a municipal borough, seaport, bathing place, market-town, and parish in Suffolk. The town stands on the most easterly ground in England, on the summit and slopes of low cliffs, at the inlet of Lake Lothing from the sea, and at the terminus of two branches of the G.E.R. system, 113 miles by road and 116 by rail from London, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ SE from Norwich, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ E from Beccles, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ S by E from Yarmouth. It was known at Domesday as *Lothin Wistoft*, signifying the toft or cluster of houses by the Loth or slow river. But the name is understood by

some as a corruption of "Lothen's Gistoft," signifying "the guest-house of Lothen," and is presumed by those who so understand it to indicate that the site of the town was made a colony for Danes by Lethen and Irling after the conquest of Essex in 1047. A considerable seat of population was here before the close of the 16th century, was visited by plague in 1603, and suffered a loss by fire estimated at £10,297 in 1645. Cromwell entered it in 1643 at the head of 1000 cavalry, and seizing a few of the principal inhabitants sent them prisoners to Cambridge. A great sea-fight occurred adjacent to it in 1665 between an English fleet of 114 ships under the Duke of York and a Dutch fleet of 100 ships under Admiral Optam, was seen by the inhabitants from the cliffs, and terminated in the defeat of the Dutch with a loss of eighteen ships taken and fourteen burnt or sunk. George II. landed here in 1736, and was much imperilled through the unskillful driving of an inhabitant who volunteered to act as coachman, and J. Adams landed here in 1784 as the first ambassador from the United States. Captain Arnold, who took trophies from a Spanish man-of-war; Admiral Sir Thomas Allen, who captured the Smyrna fleet in the time of the Commonwealth; Sir Andrew Leake, who figured in the capture of Gibraltar; Sir John Ashby, Admiral Uther, Admiral Mighell, and Lord Chief-Justice Holt were natives; Baron Alderson and Dr Whewell were frequent residents; and William Whitson, professor of mathematics at Cambridge; John Tanner, the editor of his brother's "Notitia Monastica;" Robert Potter, the translator of *Æschylus*, Sophocles, and Euripides; T. Scrope, who became bishop of Dromore; and Hudson, who is epitaphed as "your painful minister," were incumbents.

In 1827-51 the dam of sands and shingle which had filled up the mouth of Lake Lothing was cut through by Mr (afterwards Sir William) Cubitt, and the harbour was reconstructed at a cost of about £80,000. By this means a direct outlet to the sea was restored to the river Waveney, and the town, which until then had continued to be a mere fishing village, began to increase in importance. In 1844 Sir Samuel Morton Peto, who was for some time owner of Somerleyton and lord of the manor of Lowestoft, purchased the harbour, and promoted the construction of a railway by which, in the course of a few years, the town was placed within easy reach of the metropolis and all parts of the United Kingdom. Since then its progress has been rapid, and in 1885 it was incorporated as a municipal borough by royal charter. The parishes of Lowestoft and Kirkley are included within the boundary of the borough, which is divided into north, south, east, and west wards, and is governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 councillors, who act as the urban district council. It is a fashionable watering-place and a seat of thriving general trade. Its site is a gently curved promontory at the S extremity of a range of cliffs extending along the E side of Lothingland, and contests with Easton Ness the claim of having been the Roman *Extensio Promontorium*. The brow of the ridge is covered with houses, and commands an extensive view of the ocean; the seaward slope is disposed in hanging gardens or terraces, diversified with trees; a low tract, with a maximum width of 660 yards, and designated the Denes, intervenes between the slope and the sea, and is partly occupied by an extensive line of buildings for the curing of fish, and an expanse of water, known as the Model Yacht Pond, having a sailing surface of more than 2 acres, golf links, and cricket ground. Another line of cliffs rises on the S side of the inner harbour, within Kirkley parish, stretches away to the S, and is subtended seaward by a shoal about a quarter of a mile broad, called the Pakefield Flats, and believed to be the vestige of a submerged tract of land. The High Street is about a mile long, extends from N to S, and is lined with brick houses and well paved. Smaller streets open into it on the W side, and several winding roads and flights of steps, called Scores, lead down from it on the E. South Lowestoft, situated partly in Kirkley parish, is a new town and the fashionable quarter. The Marine Terrace, with a row of handsome semi-detached houses, the Marine Parade, with neat villas, the Wellington Terrace, Denmark Road, Victoria Terrace, Kirkley Cliff, and London Road are the favourite residences. The Esplanade, a broad raised terrace with a fine sea view, and the South Pier, which joins the Esplanade, form a promenade of great beauty. The

Marine Terrace adjoins the Battery Green and the Bath House, and neat villas front the South Battery. That battery is now a coastguard station, and the Lower Battery and the North Battery, once having respectively six and four guns, have long been dismantled.

The town has high attractions and fine capabilities as a seaside resort, and during the season, which commences in June and lasts until the end of September, it is frequented by a large number of visitors. It has fine sands for bathing and riding, all the usual facilities for boating and fishing, and in addition good golfing links and excellent tennis grounds. The local yacht club holds an annual regatta during the month of August, and Lake Lothing forms a very good starting point for a trip through the Broad District. The South Pier, which runs seawards for some 1250 feet, forms a splendid promenade, and is furnished with a pavilion containing a concert-hall, where musical entertainments are provided during the season, and a good reading-room. Bella Vue Park, on the summit of the cliffs, a short distance beyond the Upper Lighthouse, is a picturesque recreation ground formed out of what was originally an open heath in 1874. It is provided with a band-stand and numerous sheltered seats, and commands magnificent sea views. The ornamental railway spanning the ravine here was presented to the town by William Youngman, Esq., first mayor of Lowestoft, in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. The local walks, in spite of the presence of a fishery trade and commerce, are very fine. "From Marine Terrace, passing the railway station and the Battery Green, and in view of the low lighthouse and Stanford Floating Beacon, and proceeding by the shore to the part beyond the high lighthouse, the visitor will observe the harbour and piers, the fish-houses, dens, and the picturesque quarter of the fishermen and pilots, and will reach the Ravine, a chasm in the cliffs which admits a fine view of the sea, with the ships in the offing, at this point ordinarily standing in close to the land to avoid the shoals and sands that beset this coast." The cliffs and the beach further from the town offer excellent scope for the rambles of invalids, combine the attractions of good close views and extensive sea prospects, and form an interesting study to geologists. The effects of slow sea erosion may be largely observed, and fossils of elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, stags, molluscs, snails, and other animals have been found. The very fine views from the town's own terraces and streets, perched as it is on and around the most easterly promontory of England, are not a little inspiring.

Of the public buildings, the most important is the Town Hall, a building of very pleasing appearance in the Italian style, erected in 1857 and altered considerably in 1876. It contains a stained-glass window representing the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." Two smaller windows contain the arms of Sir Samuel Morton Peto and those of the town, and all three were presented by Sir S. M. Peto. At the SE corner of the hall there is a campanile, with illuminated clock. The Hospital, erected in 1881-82 at a cost of about £7000, is a building of red brick and stone in the Italian style; and there is a convalescent home near Belle Vue Park, which was established in 1877. The market and rights were taken over by the corporation in 1887. The market-place is in High Street, and the market-day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on 13 May and 11 Oct. for smallwares. There is a cemetery of 11½ acres, which was formed in 1885. The town has also a county police station, a custom-house, sailors' home, and a lifeboat station. There are two educational endowments, known as Wilde's and Annot's foundations, a number of small charities, and six almshouses, erected in 1888 for six of the poorest master fishermen. The town has a head post office, several good hotels, three banks, and publishes five newspapers.

The parish church of St Margaret stands apart from the town, about half a mile to the W, and is a fine ancient building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style. It was built by the Prior of St Bartholomew's, in London; comprises chancel, nave, aisles, with a tower and spire (the latter being of wood) 120 feet high; was restored at a cost of £5000 in 1871; and contains a figured stone font, three brasses, and monuments of distinguished natives and incumbents. St Peter's Church, a chapel of ease to St Margaret, stands near the old market, and was built in 1833 at a cost of £3400. The

living of St Margaret, with St Peter, is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £528 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich. The ecclesiastical parish of St John the Evangelist was formed in 1854. The church, erected in 1853 at a cost of £5600 is a building of Kentish rag and Caen stone in the Decorated style. An aisle was added in 1883 at a cost of £900. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross yearly value, £438 with residence, in the gift of the Church Patronage Society. Christ Church is an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1866. The church, which stands on the beach, was erected in 1868 at a cost of £1460, and enlarged in 1879, and is a building of white brick in the Early English style. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £270 with residence. Kirkley, or South Lowestoft, forms a separate parish. The church, situated on a hill, is a building of flint and stone in a quasi-Perpendicular style. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £433 with residence. There are also in Lowestoft two Baptist, a Roman Catholic, a Congregational, three Primitive Methodist, a Swedenborgian, a United Methodist, and two Wesleyan chapels, a Christian meeting-room, and two mission rooms for seamen.

The harbour at Lowestoft is the sole property of the Great Eastern Railway Company. It is formed by two massive piers, formed of blocks of masonry, filled in with cement, and cased with a framework of wood, which, running seaward about 1300 feet, enclose an area of 20 acres. On the North Pier, which is allotted to the fishing industry, is the trawl fishmarket. Adjoining this on the north is the Waveney Dock, which has a water area of 11 acres, and supplies market accommodation for the herring and mackerel fisheries. The general shipping interest is mostly served by the wharves and docks of the inner harbour; and at the west end of the South Pier there is a private yacht basin. The inner harbour consists of a piece of water 2 miles in length, from which there opens out a long line of inland navigation, up the Waveney to Beccles, up the Bure to Aylsham, and up the Yare to Norwich. There are lighthouses at the extremities of each of the piers, which show a red light from sundown to sunrise. The high lighthouse stands on a point of land about 120 feet above the sea, to the north of the harbour. It was originally built in 1676, was partly rebuilt in 1778, improved in 1825 and 1840, rebuilt by order of the Trinity Board in 1873-74, and enlarged in 1894. It shows a white revolving light, which is visible every half-minute, and throws a fixed red light on to a buoy at the edge of Cortland Sand. The low lighthouse stands on the beach of the Denes, is built of iron, and its light is occulted every half-minute for the space of five seconds. Vessels entering the fairway bring the lights into line, and the light from the high lighthouse, which is visible for 20 miles, is the first light usually seen by vessels making for London from the northern ports of Europe.

The herring, mackerel, and trawl fisheries are a chief source of the commerce. The herring fishery begins about a fortnight before Michaelmas, and continues till Martinmas; and the mackerel fishery is carried on from May till the middle of July. The herring and mackerel fisheries have of late years assumed such immense proportions as to entail the transit of upwards of 21,000 tons of fish over the G.E.R. in a single season, while the weight of the trawled fish has reached a total of about 8000 tons. There are over 800 smacks belonging to the port, principally capacious and seaworthy vessels, and distinguished by the letters "L.T." The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1895 was 520 (24,000 tons). The entries and clearances each average 850 (110,000 tons) per annum. The preparation of Lowestoft blasters is an important industry, and there are large manufactories of potted meats and fish. Other industries are boat and ship building, carriage making, oil and flour milling, and rope, twine, and sail making.

The area of the borough is 1991 acres; population, 23,347. Of the ecclesiastical parishes, that of Kirkley St Peter has a population of 4223; of St Margaret, with St Peter, 11,639; of St John the Evangelist, 5350, and of Christchurch, 2127.

Lowestoft Parliamentary Division, or Northern Suffolk, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 61,654. The division includes the following:—Beccles—Barsham, Beccles, Ellough, Henstead (part—Hulver), North

Cove, Redisham, Ringsfield, Shadingfield, Shipmeadow, Soterley, Willingham, Weston, Worlingham; Bungay—All-Saints-with-St Nicholas (Southelmham), Bungay (Holy Trinity), Bungay (St Mary), Flixton, Homersfield, Ilketshall (St Andrew), Ilketshall (St John), Ilketshall (St Lawrence), Ilketshall (St Margaret), Mettingham, Southelmham (St Cross), Southelmham (St James), Southelmham (St Margaret), Southelmham (St Michael), Southelmham (St Peter); Mutford and Lotheringham or Lowestoft—Ashby, Barnby, Belton, Blundeston, Bradwell, Burgh Castle, Carlton Colville, Corton, Flixton, Fritton, Gisleham, Gunton, Herringfleet, Hopton, Kessingland, Kirtley, Lound, Lowestoft, Mutford, Oulton, Pakefield, Rushmere, Somerleyton; Blything (part of)—Benacre, Blyford, Brampton, Chediston, Covehithe, Easton Bavents, Frostenden, Halesworth, Henham, Henstead, Holton, Reydon, Rumburgh, Sotherton, South Cove, Spexhall, Stoven, Uggheshall, Wangford, Wissett, Wrentham, Westhall; Great Yarmouth, municipal borough (the part in Suffolk); Southwold, municipal borough.

Lowes Water, a township, an ecclesiastical parish, and a lake in Cumberland. The township lies 7 miles S of Cockermouth, and about 3 from Ullock station on the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Joint railway, has a post office under Cockermouth; money order office, High Lorton; telegraph office, Cockermouth; and contains the hamlets of Mockerkin and Sogill. Acreage, 9225 of land and 190 of water; population, 538. Much of the surface is upland, and a large proportion is picturesque. Lead ore occurs in the hills, and Lydian stone is found. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1886. Population, 387. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church was rebuilt in 1827, and restored in 1884. It is in the Gothic style, and occupies the site of an ancient chapel founded by a prior of St Bees. There are a church school at Lowes Water and an endowed school, built about 1781, at Mockerkin. The lake lies on the SW side of the ecclesiastical parish, in a vale projecting laterally westward from the head of the vale of Lorton, and flanked on the N side by Low Fell, on the S side by Blake Fell, is about 1 mile long, less than half a mile wide, and about 60 feet deep; sends its superfluous $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Crummock Water, and shares in that lake's mountain scenery.

Lowes, The, a township in Worfild parish, Salop, on an affluent of the river Severn, 3 miles NE of Bridgnorth.

Low Fell, a village in Gateshead Fell ecclesiastical parish, Durham, with a station on the Team Valley railway, 2½ miles SW of Gateshead. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Gateshead. There are several handsome residences belonging to merchants of Gateshead and Newcastle, a Wesleyan chapel erected in 1882, and also Primitive and New Connexion Methodist chapels.

Low Field, a hamlet in Bowes township and parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 5½ miles SW of Barnard Castle.

Lowfold, a hamlet in Horsforth township and an ecclesiastical parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire.

Low Gill Junction, a railway station in Westmorland, on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, at the junction of the Ingleton railway, 16½ miles NNE of Milthorpe.

Low Holme. See HOLME, Low.

Lowick, a parish in Lancashire, on the river Crake, 5 miles N of Ulverston, and 2 from Greenodd station on the Furness railway. Post town, Ulverston; money order and telegraph office, Greenodd. Acreage, including Kildray and Knappethaw, 2261; population, 396. The manor belongs to the Montagu family. Lowick Bridge, three-quarters of a mile N of the church, commands a fine view of Coniston Water and Coniston Fells. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £170 with residence. The church is a building in the Early English style, erected in 1885 on the site of the old one, and consists of chancel, nave, and a western embattled tower.

Lowick, a village and a parish in Northumberland. The village stands 4 miles WSW of Beal railway station, and 7 NW of Belford; is a long and straggling place, of late years greatly improved; and has a post and money order office under Beal (R.S.O.). The parish contains also the villages of Barmoor, Bowdsen, and Holburn, and the hamlet of Laverick Law. Acreage, 12,878, of which 14 are water; population, 1310. Barmoor Castle is a chief residence.

Coal-mining, stone-quarrying, lime-burning, and the making of bricks and drain-pipes are carried on. Numerous interesting fossils have been found in the limestone, and a collection of them has been deposited in the Woodwardian Museum in Cambridge. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne; gross value, £350 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church was rebuilt towards the end of the 18th century; was restored, and a chancel and vestry added, in 1887; and contains several memorial windows. There are Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic chapels.

Lowick (anciently *Luffwick*), a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Nen, 2 miles NW by N of Thrapston station on the L. & N.W.R., and has a post and telegraph office, of the name of Lowick, under Thrapston; money order office, Thrapston. The parish comprises 2028 acres; population of the civil parish, 337; of the ecclesiastical, with Slipton, 420. The manor, with Drayton House—an ancient mansion standing in a park of 220 acres—belongs to the Stopford-Sackville family. Part of a Roman pavement was found in 1736. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £200 with residence. The church is a beautiful building in the Perpendicular style, has a square tower and an octagonal lantern, and contains fine stained glass windows, a good brass of Sir Henry Greene and Edward Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire (1499), monuments to Sir Walter de Vere, Sir John Germain, and his first wife, Lady Mary Berkeley, and Charles Sackville Germaine, fifth and last Duke of Dorset. There is an endowed school with £90 a year.

Low Ireby. See IREBY, Low.

Lowlin, a hamlet in Kyloe parish, Northumberland, 7½ miles NW of Belford. Lowlin House is a chief residence.

Low Man, a peak of the Skiddaw range, in Cumberland, 1½ mile SSE of the summit of Skiddaw proper.

Lowmill, a hamlet in Beckermest St John township, Cumberland, near Whitehaven.

Lowmoor, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in North Bierley township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the L. & Y.R., 3 miles SE of Bradford, is a large place, and has a station on the railway and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bradford. Very extensive ironworks were commenced about the beginning of the 19th century, and are celebrated for the excellence of the iron produced. They afford employment to over 3000 persons. Lowmoor House, Odsal House, and Roysds Hall are chief residences. The ecclesiastical parish of St Mark's was constituted in 1858. Population, 2381. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £236 with residence. Patron, Lord Cranbrook. The church of St Mark was built in 1857, at a cost of about £2000, and consists of chancel, nave, transeps, N and S porches, and a tower with spire. There are Reformed Wesleyan and Congregational chapels, and several schools.

Low Oulton. See OULTON, Low.

Low Quarter, a division of Kirkby Ireleth parish, Lancashire, 5½ miles W of Ulverston.

Low Quarter, a village in Hexham parish, Northumberland, 3 miles S of Hexham. It includes the hamlets of Dotland, Steel, and Ordley. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Hexham. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Low Row, a village in Melbecks township, Grinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire, near Reeth. It has a post office under Richmond; money order and telegraph office, Reeth. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, a Conservative club, and a mechanics' institute.

Low Row, a hamlet in Nether Denton parish, Cumberland, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway near the boundary with Northumberland, 2 miles WSW of Rosehill. It has a post and telegraph office under Carlisle; money order office, Brampton.

Low Sebergham. See SEEBERGHAM, Low.

Lowside, part of Dunston ecclesiastical parish, Whickham parish, Durham, near the N.E.R., 8 miles WSW of Gateshead.

Lowside Quarter, a township in St Bees parish, Cumberland, on the coast, half a mile from St Bees station on the Whitehaven and Furness railway, and 4 miles S of Whitehaven. It contains the hamlets of Upper Tow, Middle

Town, Nether Town, Braystones, and Lowmill. Post town and money order and telegraph office, St Bees. Acreage, 2498, of which 570 are water and foreshore; population, 331. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor. Egremont Castle, now a ruin, is within the township.

Low Street, a railway station in Essex, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Tilbury Fort.

Lowther, a township and a parish in Westmorland. The township lies on the river Lowther, with a station called Clifton and Lowther on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 miles S of Penrith; contains the villages of Lowther and Lowther Newtown; and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Lonsdale. At the latter village is a post office under Penrith; money order office, Askham; telegraph office, Hackthorpe. Both villages are small, and the latter was founded in 1682 by Sir John Lowther, at the demolition of a portion of the old one. The parish contains also the townships of Hackthorpe, Melkintorpe, and Whale. Acreage, 3674, of which 31 are water; population, 438. The manor belonged to the Machels, the Cliffords, and the Stricklands, and passed to the Lowthers, who became Earls of Lonsdale. Lowther Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, occupies the site of an ancient manorial mansion, nearly destroyed by fire in 1726; was built in 1802-10 after designs by Smirke; is a magnificent pile in the Castellated and Decorated English styles; measures 420 feet along the N front, 280 along the S front; presents a pyramidal outline, the wings adorned with turrets, the centre rising aloft in a massive, turreted, quadrangular tower; contains a grand staircase in the central tower, a hall 60 feet by 30, a saloon also 60 feet by 30, a library 45 feet by 30, and other apartments of corresponding size; is magnificently adorned and furnished with all sorts of products of art; commands very splendid and extensive views over the Lake region; and stands amid one of the most beautiful and richly embellished parks in England. Southey, after deploring the comparatively meagre style of most modern mansions, says—

"With other feelings now,

Lowther! have I beheld thy stately walls,
Thy pinnacles, and broad embattled brow,
And hospitable halls.
Fair structure! worthy the triumphant age
Of glorious England's opulence and power,
Peace be thy lasting heritage,
And happiness thy dower!"

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £293 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church was rebuilt in 1686 and restored in 1856, when a new porch was built; is a cruciform structure in the Norman and Perpendicular styles, with a central tower surmounted by a lantern; and contains numerous brasses, tablets, and other monuments of the Lowthers. A mausoleum of the Lowther family is in the churchyard. Endowments exist to the amount of about £400 a year, chiefly for educational purposes, but including £65 for the poor. The endowed national school, founded in 1638 by the Lowthers, was rebuilt in 1887, and has accommodation for 120 children.

Lowther, The, a river of Westmorland. It issues from Hawes Water; is fed, through that lake, by the streams of Mardale; runs northward, past Bampton, Knipe, Lowther Castle, Askham, and Clifton, to the Eamont at Brougham Castle; and has a total course, from Hawes Water, of about 17 miles. All its valley, reckoned from the head of Mardale to Brougham Castle, is everywhere rich in feature, and ranges from the romantically grand to the softly beautiful.

Lowthorpe, a village and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the Hull and Scarborough railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Great Driffield. There is a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Hull. Acreage, 1961, besides 6 of water; population of the civil parish, 184; of the ecclesiastical, 324. Lowthorpe Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage, with Ruston Parva annexed, in the diocese of York; net value, £130 with residence. The church is ancient; was made collegiate in the time of Edward III. for a rector, six chaplains, and three clerks; consists now of nave and W tower, with ruined chancel; suffered damage by the fall of its roof in 1859, and has since been partially restored. The ruined chancel contains a piscina, an old brass, and two altar-tombs. The churchyard contains an old cross,

said to have been brought from Kilham, and a curious monumental stone, with carvings to represent a family offspring.

Lowton, a village and a parish in Lancashire. The village stands 2 miles NE from Newton-le-Willows, $\frac{3}{4}$ SW by W of Leigh, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newton-le-Willows. The parish includes the ecclesiastical parish of Lowton St Mary, with a station on the M.S. & L.R., and comprises 1830 acres; population, 2657; of the ecclesiastical parish of St Luke, 1628; of St Mary, 1029. Lowton Hall and Byrom Hall are ancient mansions, now used as farm-houses. The head living is a rectory, and that of St Mary is a vicarage, in the diocese of Liverpool; value of the rectory, £328 with residence; of the vicarage, £203 (gross) with residence. Patron of the former, the Earl of Derby. The parish church is an old building of brick and stone in the Early English style. St Mary's Church was erected in 1861, is a stone structure in the Early English style, and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and helfry. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Low Town, an ecclesiastical parish in Tynemouth civil parish, Northumberland, or St Peter's parish, North Shields. It was constituted a district for ecclesiastical purposes in 1860, and is the riverside parish of North Shields. Post town, North Shields. Population, 3504. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne; gross value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is a building in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and a tower.

Low Toynnton. See TOYNTON, LOW.

Low Water, a tarn on the NW border of Lancashire, beneath the SE brow of the Old Man of Conistone. It lies upwards of 2000 feet above sea-level, and must have been called Low Water either ironically or in contrast to lofty heights which overhang it. Buckbarrow Crags rise almost vertically up from it to a great altitude. Remarkably large trout are found in its waters.

Low Winder. See WINDER, LOW.

Low Wood, a large inn and a pier on Windermere, 2 miles SSE of Ambleside. The place forms a fine centre to tourists, and is a calling place for the steamers and the coaches running between Windermere, Ambleside, and Keswick.

Low Worsall. See WORSALL, LOW.

Low Wray, an ecclesiastical parish in the ancient division of Claife, Lancashire, on Windermere Lake, 3 miles NE of Hawkshead, and $\frac{5}{8}$ by road from Windermere railway station. Post town, money order, and telegraph office, Ambleside. Population, 116. Wray Castle, a splendid mansion in the Later English style, is the seat of the Rawnsley family; stands on an eminence, commanding a noble view, amid grounds extending along the shore of the lake, and is itself a fine feature in the prospecta from the E shore. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £100. The church is a handsome modern edifice in the Later English style, and contains beautifully coloured glass windows and oak carving. There is a Friends' meeting-house at Colthouse.

Loxbear, a parish in Devonshire, 4 miles NW of Tiverton station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office at Tiverton. Calverleigh was united to Loxbear for civil purposes in 1885. Acreage, 1343; population of the civil parish, 182; of the ecclesiastical, 105. The manor was known at the Conquest as Lochebere, and was then held by Algar from the Bishop of Constance, in Normandy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £160. The church is old, plain, and good, and consists of a Norman doorway and tower with three bells of Henry VI. date, and a nave and chancel.

Loxhore, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on a hill, amid very fine scenery, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles NE by N of Barnstaple station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R., was originally called Lockeshore, and is a very scattered place. It has a post and telegraph office at Bratton Fleming. Acreage of civil parish, 1553; population, 192; of ecclesiastical, with Arlington, 430. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £230. The church is ancient and good, and has a tower with a peal of four bells; it was restored in 1880-81. There is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Loxley, a hamlet in Uttoxeter parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles SW of Uttoxeter. The manor, with Loxley Hall, belongs to the Kynnersley family. Robin Hood is said to have been a native, and to have had here one of his forest haunts.

Loxley, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands on the S border of the county, 4 miles ESE of Stratford-on-Avon; is an ancient place, mentioned in Domesday Book; and has a post office under Warwick; money order and telegraph office, Wellesbourne. The parish contains also the hamlets of Chadley, Farnington, Oakham, Oldborough, and Hunsote. Acreage, 1596; population, 261. Loxley Hall is the chief residence. The manor belonged to the monks of Worcester and Kenilworth. Ancient British and Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £168 with residence. The church was originally founded in 774 by Offa, king of Mercia, and was rebuilt in the 13th and again in the 18th century; it retains traces of the original church in the shape of some herring-bone work in the chancel. There is a Congregational chapel.

Loxton, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands on the river Axe, 4 miles WNW of Axbridge, and 4 from Bleadon station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office at Banwell. Acreage of parish, 1199; population, 154. The manor belongs to the Galtons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £930 with residence. The church, a good stone edifice in a mixed style, consists of nave and chancel, with a tower.

Loxwood or Loxwood End, a hamlet in Wisborough Green parish, Sussex, on an affluent of the river Arun, and on the Arun and Wye Canal, 4 miles from Baynards station on the L.B. & S.C.R. It has a post office, of the name of Loxwood, under Billingshurst, and is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £250. It has a small church.

Loynton, a hamlet in Norbury parish, Staffordshire, 4 miles SW of Eccleshall. Loynton Hall is a chief residence.

Lubbesthorpe, a township and a chapelry in Aylestone parish, Leicestershire, on the river Soar, 4 miles SW of Leicester railway station. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Leicester. Acreage, 2689; population, 96. A monastery was anciently here, and the site of it is now occupied by a farmhouse. The church of the chapelry went long ago into decay.

Lubenham, a village, a township, and a parish in Leicestershire, divided from Northamptonshire by the river Welland, with a station on the Rugby and Stamford branch of the L. & N.W.R., 2 miles W of Market Harborough, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Market Harborough. The parish is traversed by the Union and Grand Union Canals, which unite near Foxton Locks, and comprises 2729 acres; population, 680. It has a parish council of six members. Papillon Hall is an ancient octagonal building standing on an eminence about a mile from the village. There are traces of a Roman camp of 8 acres. The weaving of carriage and livery lace is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £170. The church is Early English; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and S porch, with a tower and five bells; includes a chantry; and contains a hagioscope and an Easter shrine. There is also a Congregational chapel, which is used by Baptists as well as Congregationalists.

Lucumb Chine, a deep, craggy, winding chasm, on the coast of the Isle of Wight, under Shanklin Down, 1 mile NE of Undercliff, and 7½ miles SE of Newport. Its sides are bosky with shrubs and brushwood, and its bottom is traversed by a rapid streamlet, forming a little cascade. It was once a great haunt of smugglers.

Lucombe or Luckham, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands 4 miles SW of Minehead station on the G.W.R. The parish contains also the hamlets of West Lucombe, Doverhays, and Horner. Post town, Taunton; money order and telegraph office, Porlock. Acreage, 3870; population of the civil parish, 833; of the ecclesiastical, 349. It has a parish council of five members. The manor belongs to the Acland family. Iron ore was formerly worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; tide commuted, £364 with residence. The church

is Early English, with a good deal of Later Perpendicular work, and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower.

Lucker, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Bambergh parish, Northumberland, on the N.E.R., 3½ miles SE by S of Belford. There is a station, with telegraph, on the railway, and a post office under Belford; money order and telegraph office, Belford. Acreage, including part of Warenford, 1602; population, 210. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1884, and comprises the townships of Adderstone, Monsen, Newham, Newstead, Ratcwood, Warenford, and Warenton. Population, 956. The manor belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. Lucker Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is in the Norman style, and was erected in 1874.

Luckington, a hamlet in Kilmerston parish, Somerset, 5½ miles NW of Frome.

Luckington, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands near the boundary with Gloucestershire, 7 miles WSW of Malmesbury station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Chippenham; money order and telegraph office, Sherstone. Acreage of the civil parish, 2186; population, 294; of the ecclesiastical, 345. The manor belonged to King Harold, and passed to the Seymours. There are barrows and a cromlech. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £244 with residence. The church is ancient, with a tower, and was restored in 1872, and again in 1884.

Luton, a parish in Herefordshire, near the river Lugg, 2½ miles NNW of Kingsland station on the Leominster and Kington branch of the G.W.R., and 7 NW of Leominster. Post town, Kingsland (R.S.O.). Acreage, 1051; population, 204. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £204. Patrons, the Governors of Luton School. The church was rebuilt in 1852. Pierrepont's Free Grammar School was founded in 1708, has an endowment of £1800, and is conducted under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. Additional buildings were erected in 1885.

Ludborough, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands near the East Lincolnshire section of the G.N.R., 5½ miles NNW of Louth, occupies the site of a Roman settlement, and has a station on the railway and a post office under Louth; money order office, North Thoresby; telegraph office, Marshchapel. The parish comprises 2164 acres; population, 284. The manor belongs to the Livesey family. The manor house is very ancient, but has been modernised, and is now occupied by a farmer. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; the income is derived from 400 acres of glebe. The church is a very fine Early English structure of white chalk and Ancaster stone; was well restored in 1860, comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a three-storeyed tower; contains a double piscina, foliated water-drains, and a circular-arched old aumbry, and was found, while being restored, to contain a sepulchral slab of the 14th century, bearing an incised cross. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Ludbrook, a hamlet in Ugborough parish, Devonshire, near Ivy Bridge.

Ludchurch, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3 miles SE of Narberth. Post town, Narberth. Acreage, 1648; population, 200. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's; net value, £42 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Luddenden, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Halifax parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Calder, 1 mile N of Luddendenfoot railway station, and 3½ miles W by N of Halifax, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester. The ecclesiastical parish contains part of the townships of Midgley and Warley. Population, 4223. Castle Carr, Broadfold, The Hollins, Oats Royd, The Greave, and Thornbank are chief residences. There are large cotton and worsted mills, and a paper mill. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is a stone edifice in the Gothic style; was reset and redecorated, and the chancel rebuilt in 1866; comprises nave and chancel, with a tower, and contains several memorial windows and sculptures.

LUDDENDENFOOT

There are Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist New Connexion chapels, a working men's club, and a cemetery.

Luddendenfoot, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Halifax parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Calder, adjacent to the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Halifax. The village has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester. There are woollen mills, dye works, &c. A rural district council was formed under the Local Government Act, 1894, and the area was considerably extended by additions from neighbouring parishes, whereby the population was increased to upwards of 3000. A large board school was erected in 1894. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1873. Population (1891) 2352. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £188 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is a building in the Early Decorated style, consecrated in 1873, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, transepts, and a tower with lofty spire. There are Congregational and Free Methodist chapels, a mechanics' institute, and a working men's club.

Luddenham, a parish in Kent, 2 miles from Teynham station on the L.C. & D.R., and 3 NW of Faversham. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office at Faversham. Acreage, 1327; population of the civil parish, 190; of the ecclesiastical, 242. Much of the land is reclaimed marsh. The living is a rectory, with Stone-next-Faversham annexed, in the diocese of Canterbury; joint net value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Early English, and consists of nave and chancel, with a brick tower, and has been well restored.

Luddesdown, a parish in Kent, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Sole Street station on the L.C. & D.R., and $\frac{5}{8}$ miles WSW of Rochester. It contains the hamlets of Pondgate and Healey Street. Post town, Gravesend; money order and telegraph office, Cobham. Acreage, 1995; population, 320. The manor belonged formerly to the Montagues. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £70 with residence. The church was mainly rebuilt, partly repaired, in 1866, is partly in the Early English style, partly Later English, and consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower. Two large and very striking frescoes were put in the N chancel wall in 1894.

Luddington, a village, a township, and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands on the Old Don river at the boundary with Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the river Trent, and $\frac{6}{8}$ miles NE of Crowle station on the M.S. & L.R., and has a post and money order office under Gole; telegraph office, Burton-on-Stather. The parish contains also the township of Garthorpe, and comprises 4838 acres; population, 981. The manor belongs to Earl Manvers. Flax is grown and dressed. The living is a rectory united with the vicarage of Garthorpe in the diocese of Lincoln; joint gross value, £451 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1855 at a cost of £2760, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with tower and spire. There are Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The village of Garthorpe is 2 miles NE from Luddington. It has a ferry over the Trent to Burton-on-Stather, and Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Luddington, a village and, jointly with Dodwell, a township, and a chapelry in Old Stratford parish, Warwickshire, on the river Avon, 3 miles SW by W of Stratford-upon-Avon. Acreage, 1158; population, 109. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Stratford-upon-Avon. The old church is now a ruin, and is said to have been the place where Shakespeare was married. The present church was built in 1872.

Luddington-in-the-Brook, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 miles E by S of Barnwell station on the L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{6}{8}$ SE of Oundle. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Oundle. Acreage, 1104; population of the civil parish, 93; of the ecclesiastical, with Hemington, 242. The property belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. The living is a rectory, united in 1867 with Hemington, in the diocese of Peterborough; joint gross value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Gothic style consisting of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower.

Luddington-in-the-Wold. See LUTTON.

Ludford, a parish in Salop and Herefordshire, containing

LUDDERSHALL

a village of its own name in Herefordshire. The village stands on the river Teme, immediately outside the town of Ludlow; occupies the site of a Roman station, is an old-fashioned place, and has an old but substantial bridge communicating with Ludlow. Post town, Ludlow. Acreage, 1494; population, 528. There is a parish council of nine members. Ludford House was formerly the seat of the Charlton family, one of whom entertained James II. here in 1687. The mansion formed part of the Hospital of St John in the 13th century. Stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £130. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1866. Alms-houses for six poor persons were founded in 1672.

Ludford Magna, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands near the end of the Fosse Way, 6 miles E of Market Rasen station on the Hull and Lincoln branch of the M.S. & L.R. Post town, Market Rasen; money order office, Ludford Parva; telegraph office, Binbrook. The parish comprises 2712 acres; population of the civil parish, 313; of the ecclesiastical, with Ludford Parva, 709. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Ludford Parva, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint net value, £270. The church was rebuilt in 1858 at a cost of £2125, and is in the Decorated English style, and cruciform.

Ludford Parva, a parish, with a village, in Lincolnshire, contiguous on the W to Ludford Magna, and $\frac{5}{8}$ miles E of Market Rasen station on the M.S. & L.R. It has a post and money order office under Market Rasen; telegraph office, Haiston. Acreage, 1076; population, 366. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Ludford Magna, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church has disappeared. There are Free Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Ludgershall, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands near the boundary with Oxfordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Akeman Street, and 6 miles SE by E of Bicester station on the L. & N.W.R., and got its name by corruption from King Ludd's Hall. It has a post office under Aylesbury; money order and telegraph office, Brill. The parish contains also the hamlets of Kingswood and Tetewich. Acreage, 2731; population of the civil parish, 382; of the ecclesiastical, 422. The manor belongs to the Martyn family. Henry II. is said to have selected King Ludd's Hall as a retreat for Fair Rosamund, and a lane in the woods is still called Rosamund's Way. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £333 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone and rubble in the Early English and Decorated styles, in good condition; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower, and contains a Norman font and a brass of 1523. There is a Wesleyan chapel. An alien hospital was here, a cell to that of Saintingfield, given to King's College, Cambridge.

Ludgershall, a village and a parish in Wiltshire. The village stands near an affluent of the river Avon, with a station on the Midland and South-Western Joint railway, 74 miles from London, and 15 NE by N of Salisbury, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Andover. It was formerly called Lurgeshall and Ludgashall; is supposed to have been a residence of some of the Saxon kings; made a considerable figure in the Norman times; appears to have been for centuries a place of considerable size; was a borough by prescription, sending two members to Parliament till disfranchised by the Act of 1832; was long also a market-town; retains vestiges of a great ancient castle and the stamp of a rudely sculptured ancient cross; is now a scattered village chiefly of thatched cottages, built of red brick and flint; and has a fair on 25 July. The castle was the seat of noble families from the time of the Conquest till that of Edward I.; gave shelter to the Empress Maud in her flight from Winchester to Devizes; belonged in the time of King John to Geoffrey Fitzpipers, Earl of Essex and Chief Justice of England; is supposed to have been destroyed by Edward I.; is now represented by little more than a fragment of the keep, showing traces of Norman architecture, and encompassed by an earthen rampart and two deep ditches; and commands a pleasant view to the N, over Collingbourne Wood. The church is Early English; has a pinnacled tower; was restored in 1873-74; and contains the Jacobean tomb of Sir Richard Brydges, and several other old monuments. An ancient cross is in the churchyard; and the Great Seal of

England, used in the time of Stephen, was found about 1790 in the neighbourhood. The manor passed from Fitzpiers to the Clifords, the Molins, and others. Biddesden House, erected by General Webb, and afterwards occupied by the Duke of Chandos, is the chief residence. The parish contains some tumuli, and is a resort of sportsmen. Acreage, 1789; population, 476. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £287. There is a Baptist chapel.

Ludgvan or Ludjan, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands on a rising ground, 1 mile WNW of Marazion station on the G.W.R., and 3 miles NE of Penzance; was anciently called Lndham; commands a charming view southward over St Michael's Mount and Bay; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Penzance. Acreage of parish, 4541; population, 2234. The manor belonged at Domesday to the Earl of Mortaigne; passed to the Ferrers, the Champenownes, the Willoughbys de Broke, and the Paulets. Varfell was the residence of Sir Humphrey Davy in his early years, and belonged for several generations to his ancestors. Granitic and schistose rocks abound, and tin and copper ores are obtained. A granitic rock very rich in mica, and known as Ludgvan stone, was once in much request, but appears now to be exhausted. A double-ditched camp, called Castle-an-Dinas, and measuring 436 feet in diameter, occupies the summit of the highest hill, and commands extensive views. Earthworks, thrown up by the Parliamentary force at the siege of St Michael's Mount, are on the road to Marazion. A mineral spring is at Collurian. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; value, £600 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church has a fine Norman arch, and contains tablets of the Davy family, and the remains of Dr Borlase, author of the "Antiquities and Natural History of Cornwall," and for fifty-two years rector of the parish; the building was thoroughly restored in 1888. There are six chapels for Wesleyans, two for Primitive Methodists, and one for Bible Christians. Remains of an ancient chapel are at Collurian. An annual cattle fair is held on the second Tuesday in October.

Ludham, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the river Bure, 2 miles SW of Potter Heigham station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ NE by E of Norwich, was once a market-town, and has a fair on the Thursday and Friday after Trinity Sunday. It has a post and money order office under Great Yarmouth; telegraph office, Potter Heigham. The parish comprises 3004 acres; population, 767. The manor belonged to the abbey of St Benet-at-the-Holme, and was given by Henry VIII. to the Bishops of Norwich. A grange of the abbey on it was converted by the bishops into a palace. The palace was in great degree burnt down in 1611, was restored and enlarged by Bishop Harsnet, and after the bishops ceased to occupy it was partly converted into a granary and partly made a farmhouse, now called Ludham Hall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £210. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is a building of stone and flint in the Perpendicular style; comprises chancel, nave, aisles, and an embattled western tower; and contains a richly carved screen and a beautifully carved font. The interior was restored in 1891. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The Bishop of Norwich is lord of the manor.

Ludhill. See DARTMOUTH.

Ludlam's Cave, Mother, a cavern in Waverley Ville extra-parochial tract, Surrey, at the end of Moor Park, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Farnham. It extends 90 feet by 140 into sandstone rock, is entered by a natural archway, opens on a heath, is famous in popular legends as the alleged residence of a "white witch," is said to have been often the scene of Swift's meditations, and emits a spring called Lnd Well—named from Lud, king of the South Saxons, who went to it to cool and dress his wounds after the heat of battle. A deep fox hole in the sand above the cave was, not very many years ago, the retreat of a misanthrope of the name of Foot.

Ludlow, a market-town, a municipal borough, the head of a county court district and poor-law union, and a parish in Salop. The town stands on an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Corve and Teme, at the boundary with Herefordshire, 9 miles NW of Tenbury, 10 N of Leominster, 25

S of Shrewsbury, and 168 by rail from London. It is believed to have originated in a Roman settlement; appears to have been anciently included within the borders of Wales; was called by the ancient Britons Dinan-Llys-Tywysog, signifying "the princes' palace;" and was known to the Saxons as Leadlowe. Roger de Lacy became possessor of it after the Conquest, built strong walls around it, and erected a great castle at it. The castle was seized by Henry I.; took part with the Empress Matilda, was besieged in 1139 by Stephen; was given by Henry II. to Hugo de Lacy; went in the time of John to Philip D'Aubigny; passed to the Lacy, the Mortimers, and the Crown; was held in 1451 by the Yorkists against Henry VI.; was taken, and the town plundered, in 1459 by Henry VI.'s forces; became the residence from 1472 to 1483 of Edward V.; was the residence and deathplace of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII.; was made by Henry VIII. the seat of the Lords President of Wales; was the scene of the performance of Milton's "Comus" for the entertainment of the Earl of Bridgewater; was visited by Charles I., and afterwards garrisoned in his cause; was surrendered in 1645 to the Parliamentarians; was held at the Restoration by Earl Carbery, the patron of Jeremy Taylor and Samuel Butler; was dismantled in 1689, when the office of Lord President of Wales was abolished. Seven gates pierced the town walls, and one of them, called Broadgate, is still standing. A few traces of the walls also may still be seen. Part of the site of the castle is now disposed in a delightful promenade, planted with trees, and commanding a fine view. By a disastrous gale which swept over the town of Ludlow in the latter part of 1894 several of these large trees were uprooted and broken down. The remains of the castle include a massive Norman keep 110 feet high, with walls from 9 to 12 feet thick; a ruined hall in the Early and Decorated English styles, formerly with armorial bearings; a portion of a circular Norman chapel, comprising the arch between the nave and the choir; and portions of the outer walls and of towers; and they present so picturesque and imposing an appearance as to be highly attractive to artists and tourists. An Augustinian friary was founded without Galfordgate in 1282; a Carmelite friary was founded without Cowgate in 1346, and is called by Leland "a fair and costly thing;" and an hospital or college for a prior, warden, and poor brethren was founded to St John the Baptist near the bridge, and on the left bank of the Teme, in the time of Henry III. Extensive foundations of an ancient ecclesiastical building in the Decorated English style, surrounding a quadrangle, and including numerous columns, mullions, traceries, and Norman inscribed paving-tiles, together with many coins, elegant keys, ornamental hinges, and other objects, were discovered in 1861 during excavations for the new cattle market, and are the remains of the Augustinian Friary. Chief Baron Walter and M. Clarke the Oriental scholar were natives of Ludlow; Samuel Butler resided in it when he wrote the first three cantos of his "Hudibras;" and Prince Locien Buonaparte lived for some years at Dinham House in the neighbourhood.

The town is upwards of a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth; consists of well-built and well-paved streets, almost all spacious, and running divergently downward from the highest and most central part; has undergone much recent improvement; and makes a better display of substantial, well-arranged houses than most inland towns of its age. An abundant supply of water is furnished from a reservoir on Whitelife. A three-arched bridge, erected in 1738, crosses the Corve. The stones which built this bridge were taken from old St Leonard's Church, which was the chapel of the White Friary. Two bridges communicating with Ludford and Whitelife cross the Teme. The market-hall in Castle Square was erected in 1887, and comprises a market-hall, assembly-room, and council chamber. The public rooms in Castle Street were erected in 1840, and include a large assembly-room and a museum of natural history, which contains a good collection of fossils from the Silurian rocks in the neighbourhood, and also manuscripts and antiquities. The guild-hall stands in Mill Street, and is a handsome modern edifice. An old clock of 1751 date and royal escutcheon painted on glass, formerly in Clifford's Inn Hall, London, was presented by the recorder and placed in the guild-hall in 1894. The parish church, one of the finest in England, originally Norman, was greatly enlarged

in 1199, is of cruciform structure, 210 feet by 80; includes a very fine hexagonal porch and two chantry chapels; has a tower 160 feet high, crowned with pinnacles; contains a beautiful E window, many splendid stained glass windows, stalls, and several interesting monuments; and was restored by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1860. The tower was restored by Sir Arthur Blomfield in 1890-92. St John's Church, Gravel Hill, is an edifice in the Early English style, erected in 1881. There is also a chapel of ease at Upper Galdeford. St Leonard's Chapel, attached to Foxe's Almshouses, is also a chapel of ease and a mortuary chapel for the cemetery. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The grammar school in Mill Street is the oldest in the county, and was originally founded by the Palmers' Guild; it has three exhibitions to the universities. Hosyer's Almshouses for thirty-three persons were founded in 1486 and rebuilt in 1758. There are also almshouses in connection with Foxe's, Lane's, and Powell's charities. There are a dispensary and a cottage hospital. The workhouse is at Gravel Hill.

The town has a head post office, a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and three banks; is a seat of petty sessions, quarter sessions, and county courts, and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly corn and provision market is held on Monday, a weekly provision market on Saturday, a fair for cattle, horses, &c., on the second Monday in each month, and a hiring fair on 1 May. A manufacture of gloves was formerly carried on, but is now extinct, considerable business is done in malt, and there are corn mills and tanneries. The town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, and has a commission of the peace; it sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward IV. till 1867, when its representation was reduced to one, and in 1885 was merged in that of the county. Population of the municipal borough, 4460.

The parish comprises 280 acres; population, 4460. Ludlow Castle is a separate parish, with an area of 9 acres and a population of 5. The rocks are remarkable for giving name to two formations in the Upper Silurian series. These are the first and third of the formations which constitute that series; they are called the Upper and the Lower Ludlow rocks, and they attract attention by their characteristic fossils. They constitute only a very small tract around Ludlow itself, but they extend into a large portion of North Wales even to the coast of Flintshire, and extend also in a narrow belt through South Wales nearly to the seaboard of Carmarthenshire. A mineral spring is near the town. The ecclesiastical parish includes Ludlow Castle and part of Stanton Lacy parish. Population, 5856. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £460. Patron, Lord Windsor.

Ludlow Parliamentary Division, or Southern Shropshire, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 55,920. The division includes the following:—Bishop's Castle—Bishop's Castle Borough; Burford—Burford, Boraston, Coreley, Greet, Nash, Whitton; Brimstree (South) and Stottesden Chelmarshe—Acton Round, Alveley, Astley Abbots, Aston Eyre, Billingsley, Claverley, Chelmarshe, Chetton, Cleobury (North), Duxhill, Ditton Priors (part of—Ashfield), Eardington, Glazeley, Highley, Middleton Scriven, Morville, Neenton, Oldbury, Quatt Malvern, Romsley, Rudge, Sidbury, Stanton (Long), Tasley, Upton Cressett, Worfield; Clun and Purslow—Bedstone, Bettws, Bishop's Castle, Bucknell, Clnn, Clunbury, Clungunford, Edgton, Hill End, Hopesay, Hopton Castle, Llanvaerwaterdine, Lydbury (North), Lydham, Mainstone, More, Myndtown, Norbury, Ratlinghope, Sibdon, Stowe, Wentnor; Munslow (Lower) and part of Overs and Stottesden—Abdon, Ashford Bowdler, Ashford Carbonell, Bitterley, Bromfield, Cainham, Clee (St Margaret), Cold Weston, Cnnington, Diddlebury, Halford, Heath, Holdgate, Hope Baggott, Hopton Cangeford, Ludlow Castle, Ludford (Salop), Munslow, Onibury, Richard's Castle (Salop), Stanton Lacy, Stoke St Milborough, Stokesay, Tugford; Munslow (Upper)—Acton Scott, Cardington, Church Stretton, Easthope, Eaton-under-Heywood, Hope Bowdler, Rnshbury, Shipton, Wistanstow; Stottesden (Clebury)—Aston Botterell, Burwaton, Cleobury Mortimer, Dowles, Farlow, Hopton Wafers, Kinlet,

Loughton, Milson, Neen (Savage), Neen (Solars), Silvington, Stottesden, Wheathill, Woodhouse; Bridgnorth, municipal borough; Ludlow, municipal borough; Wenlock, municipal borough (except the parishes of Benthall, Broseley, Little Wenlock, and Madley).

Ludney, a hamlet in Grainthorpe parish, Lincolnshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Louth.

Ludstone, a township in Claverley parish, Salop, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Bridgnorth.

Ludwell, a hamlet in the SW border of Wilts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Shaftesbury. It has a post office under Salisbury.

Ludworth, a colliery village in Shadforth township and an ecclesiastical parish in Durham, 14 mile from Haswell station on the N.E.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Durham city. It has a post and money order office under Durham; telegraph office, Thornley. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, erected in 1876, a small Wesleyan chapel, a reading-room and institute, and a police station. Ludworth Tower was built in 1422 by Sir T. Holden, and is falling into ruins.

Ludworth and Chisworth, a township in Glossop parish, Derbyshire, at the confluence of the rivers Etherow and Coyt, 5 miles SW of Glossop, and half a mile from Marple railway station. It contains Compstall Road and Marple Bridge, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stockport. Acreage, 2486 of land and 25 of water; population, 2240. Ecclesiastically Ludworth and Mellor form the chapelry of Mellor, and Chisworth forms a part of the parish of Charlesworth. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic chapels. The Roman Catholic one stands at Marple Bridge, and was erected at the expense of the late Lord Howard of Glossop. There are cotton mills and collieries at Chisworth, and quarries at Ludworth.

Luffenhall, a hamlet partly in Clothall parish and partly in Ardeley parish, Herts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Stevenage.

Luffenham, a railway station in Rutland, on the Midland and London and North-Western Railway Joint line, 6 miles SW of Stamford.

Luffenham, North, a village and a parish in Rutland. The village stands near the river Chater, three-quarters of a mile NW of Luffenham station on the Midland and London and North-Western Railway Joint line, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Stamford, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stamford. The parish comprises 2034 acres; population, 412. The manor and much of the land belong to the Earl of Ancaster. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £624 with residence. Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is a building of stone in the Gothic style, has a tower and spire, and contains a brass of Archdeacon Johnson, founder of the Oakham and Uppingham grammar schools. Charities, £120, a portion of which is applied to educational purposes.

Luffenham, South, a village and a parish in Rutland. The village stands half a mile S by W of Luffenham station on the Midland and London and North-Western Railway Joint line, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Stamford, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stamford. The parish comprises 1442 acres; population, 369. The parish council consists of seven members. The manor belongs to the Earl of Ancaster. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £294 with residence. Patron, Balliol College, Oxford. The church is variously Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with S porch and W tower, and was repaired in 1861.

Luffield Abbey, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, near Whittlebury Forest, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Buckingham. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Twocaster. Acreage, 216; population, 7. A Benedictine priory was founded here in 1124 by Robert le Bossn, Earl of Leicester; was given by Henry VII. to the Abbot of Westminster; and passed to the Throckmortons and the Duke of Buckingham. No remains of the edifice now exist.

Luffincott, a parish in Devonshire, on the Bnde Canal and the river Tamar, at the boundary with Cornwall, 6 miles S by W of Holsworthy, and 5 from Tower Hill station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Lannceston; money order and telegraph office, Holesworthy. Acreage, 1477; population

of the civil parish, 101; of the ecclesiastical, 68. The manor was anciently called Loghincot, and was held by a family of the same name from the time of Henry III. till that of Henry V. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £67 with residence. The church is modern.

Luffwick. See Lowner, Northampton.

Lufton, a parish in Somerset, 3 miles NW by W of Yeovil town and 2 from Montacute station on the G.W.R. Post, town and money order and telegraph office, Montacute. Acreage, 297; population, 35. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £138 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1866.

Lugbridge, a hamlet on the river Lugg in Herefordshire, 2 miles NE of Hereford.

Lugg or Lug, The, a river of Radnorshire and Herefordshire. It rises about 8 miles W of Knighton; runs south-eastward, past Llangunilo, Presteigne, Leominster, Stoke Prior, and Hampton Bishop, to the Wye near Mordiford; is joined by the Pinsley at Leominster and by the Arrow at Stoke Prior; has a total course of about 60 miles, and is subject to sudden floods after rain. It is hindered by the rapidity of its current in floods from being rendered very useful for navigation.

Lugwardine, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Lugg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Wittington station on the G.W.R., and 3 miles E by N of Hereford. There is a post and money order office under Hereford; telegraph office, Bartestree. The parish includes the hamlet of Hagley. Acreage, 2116; population, 735. Longworth, Lugwardine Court, New Court, Hagley Park, Hephall, and Wilcroft are chief residences. A three-arched bridge spans the Lugg. Encaustic tiles are made, and there are four mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £250 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is Early English and Decorated, and was restored and a handsome terrace added in 1894.

Lugyn-y-llan and Lugyn-y-Wern, two townships in Halkin parish, Flintshire, 2 miles SW of Flint.

Luke, St, a parish in Middlesex. The parish forms a compact portion of the metropolis; lies averagely about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of St Paul's; is intersected by the line of the Roman road to Old Ford; contains Finsbury Square, Bartholomew Square, King Square, New Artillery Grounds, Bunhill Fields Cemetery, and the City basin of Regent's Canal; stands, to a considerable extent, on the site of the quondam Moorfields; is divided for local purposes into the wards of City Road East, City Road West, Finsbury East, Finsbury West, and Old Street; has post, money order, and telegraph offices in the E.C. district, and enjoys facilities of railway communication by ready access to stations of the Metropolitan railway, and to the railway termini at Liverpool Street. Acreage, 237; population, 42,440. The parish was originally part of St Giles Cripplegate, but now contains eight ecclesiastical parishes, all of which are in the diocese of London. That of St Luke, Old Street, is a rectory, of the net value of £650, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's. Population, 8597. St Barnabas, King's Square, formed in 1841, is a vicarage, of the net value of £310 with residence, in the gift of the Rector of St Luke's. St Clement, City Road, formed in 1874, is a vicarage, of the gross value of £300 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's. Population, 6638. St Mark, Old Street, formed in 1848, is a vicarage, of the net value of £240, in the gift of the Bishop of London. Population, 3569. St Mary, Golden Lane, Charterhouse, formed in 1864, is a vicarage, of the gross value of £425 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's. Population, 2328. St Matthew, City Road, formed in 1843, is a vicarage, of the net value of £271 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of London. Population, 3734. St Paul, Bunhill Row, is a vicarage, of the net value of £285 with residence, in the gift of the Rector of St Luke's. Population, 5560. St Thomas's, Charterhouse, is a perpetual curacy, of the net value of £320 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of London. The vicarage of St Paul, Peartree Street, is partly in the parish of St Luke but chiefly in the parish of Clerkenwell. St Luke's Church was one of Queen Anne's fifty churches, and has a front in the Doric style, with a curious pyramidal tower. St Barnabas' Church was built in 1823 at a cost of £12,853, and has an

Ionic porch and a slender spire. St Matthew's Church was of later erection, and has a very good spire. The Tabernacle is a Congregational chapel, and stands on the site of one which was built in 1735 by the celebrated preacher Whitfield. The Wesleyan chapel in City Road was founded in 1777 by John Wesley, who often preached in it, and it contains a tablet to Charles Wesley, "the first who received the name of Methodist." The grave of John Wesley is behind the chapel, and a tomb covers the grave, which was originally erected in 1791, and was reconstructed and enlarged in 1840. The Roman Catholic chapel in Bloomfield Street was regarded as the Roman Catholic cathedral of London prior to the erection of St George's, Southwark, and the remains of Weber was buried in it till their removal in 1844 to Dresden. St Luke's Hospital for lunatics dates from 1732; was built in 1751-86 at a cost of £55,000; consists of brick trimmed with stone, and comprises centre and wings, aggregately 493 feet long. The City of London Lying-in Hospital was founded in 1750 in Aldersgate, and was built on its present site in 1770-73. The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital is in Bloomfield Street, Moorfields, and is unendowed. St Mark's Hospital for fistula is in the City Road, and so also is the Chest Hospital. The parish is rich in charities which are conjointly held with the parish of St Giles Cripplegate, the St Luke portion being disposed by a board of trustees formed by the Charity Commissioners in 1878. The Peabody and Guinness' Trustees hold numerous blocks of model dwellings in the parish. St Luke's is a component of the Holborn union, and comprises by far the largest and most densely populated part of the borough of East Finsbury. Cowper Street Schools, and the City and Guilds Institute in Leonard Street, are important educational institutions.

Luke, St, Surrey. See NORWOOD.

Lullingstone, a hamlet in Lullingstone parish, Kent, 6 miles S of Dartford. It was a separate parish till 1412, with a church of flint and Roman bricks, and it was found to contain Roman coins, part of a Roman pavement, and other Roman remains.

Lullingstone, a parish in Kent, on the river Darent, near Eynsford station on the L.C. & D.R., and 6 miles S of Dartford. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Dartford. Acreage, 1557; population, 64. The manor belonged to the Pechees, passed to the Harts and the Dykes, and, with Lullingstone Castle, belongs now to the Hart Dyke family. The old castle, sometimes called Shoreham Castle, was held by the Aldhams under the Archbishops of Canterbury; stood on a spot now occupied by a farmhouse, and has left some fragments. The present castle is partly ancient, but chiefly of the latter part of the 18th century; stands near the church in a valley between chalk hills, and is surrounded by a beautiful park of about 700 acres. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £350. The church is ancient, and contains a good oak chancel screen, some fragments of stained glass of the Decorated period, and remarkably fine 16th century monuments of the Peche and Hart families.

Lullington, a village, a township, and a parish in Derbyshire. The village stands on the S verge of the county, near the river Mease, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gresley station on the M.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Burton-upon-Trent, was known at Domesday as Lullitone, and has a post office under Burton-upon-Trent; money order office, Coton-in-the-Elms; telegraph office, Linton. The township includes the village and extends into the country. Acreage, 1823; population, 203. The parish comprises 3015 acres; population, 690. The manor belongs to the Colvilles of Lullington Hall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £103 with residence. The church was restored and extended in 1862 at a cost of about £2500, has a tower with octagonal spire, and contains a font of Devonshire granite resting on five shafts of Torquay marble. The vicarage of Coton is a separate benefice.

Lullington, a parish in Somerset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Frome station on the G.W.R. Post town, Beekington, under Bath. Acreage, 703; population of the civil parish, 119; of the ecclesiastical, 166. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and was annexed in 1867 to Orchardleigh. The church is of the time of King Stephen; comprises nave, chancel, and side chapel, with a tower, and contains a

fine Early Norman font, also a remarkable Norman doorway on the N side.

Lullington, a parish in Sussex, on the river Cuckmere, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Berwick station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 6 S.W. of Hailsham. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Berwick. Acreage, 1157; population, 25. The manor and much of the land belong to Lord Sackville. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £40. Patron, the Bishop. The church is only about 16 feet square, was the chance of a much larger church, and was thoroughly restored in 1894.

Lulsley, a township-chapelry in Suckley parish, Worcestershire, on the river Teme, at the boundary with Herefordshire, half a mile NE of Knightwich station on the Worcester and Bromyard branch of the G.W.R., 3 miles NNE of Suckley village, and 8 W of Worcester. Post town, Worcester; money order office, Knightsford Bridge; telegraph office, Suckley railway station. Acreage, 839; population, 156. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the rectory of Suckley, in the diocese of Worcester.

Lulworth Cove. See LULWORTH, WEST.

Lulworth, East, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands 1 mile from the coast, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Wool station on the L. & S.W.R., and $\frac{5}{8}$ SW of Wareham, and has a post office under Wareham; money order and telegraph office, West Lulworth. Acreage of parish, 2304; population, 358. The property belonged to the Lulworths, and passed to the Newburghs, the Howards, and the Welds. Lulworth Castle, the seat of the Weld family, was originally built in 1146; was rebuilt in 1588-1641, chiefly out of the ruins of Bindon Abbey; is a cube of 80 feet with two round corner towers, each 110 feet high; commands a beautiful sea view through a gap in the range of chalk hills; was visited by James I., Charles II., and George III.; gave an asylum, in 1830, to Charles X. of France when driven from his throne; contains a state bedroom, some family portraits by Lely, and others in pencil by Hussey; and stands in a park of about 5 miles in circuit, amid a very secluded tract of country, adjacent to a sequestered and very romantic reach of coast. A modern chapel is connected with the castle, but stands apart from it, and contains an illuminated psalter of the time of Edward I., a copy of Raphael's picture of the Transfiguration, and an altar decorated with porphyry, alabaster, and Italian marble. A Trappist monastery stood in the grounds prior to the peace of 1815. A tradition ascribed variously to Lulworth and to Painshill gave rise to O'Keefe's comedy of "The London Hermit, or Rambles in Dorsetshire." There are a treble-ditched camp of 5 acres and several barrows. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £130 with residence, in the gift of the University of Oxford. The church consists of a fine proportioned tower of rather Late Perpendicular work, a nave, N and S porches, and a semicircular apse. The chancel and nave were restored; the church contains some memorials of the Weld family. A large number of barrows, some of which have been opened, are in the parish.

Lulworth, West, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands under Bindon Hill, 6 miles SSW of Wool station on the L. & S.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of Wareham, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Wareham. It curves over a length of nearly a mile to the coast, has a good inn, contains some lodging-houses, is a coastguard station, and communicates by steamer with Weymouth. The climate of the place is healthy, and there is a good water supply. A cove at the end of the village is one of the most romantic inlets on the Dorset coast; has a circular outline, overhung all round by lofty cliffs of chalk and sand; opens to the sea by a narrow passage between two bluffs of Portland stone; and exhibits, in its engirdling cliffs, a section of all the geognostic formations between the oolite and the chalk. A rock about a mile from the cove is pierced with a natural arch about 40 feet high; and a face of cliff, about a furlong E of the cove, exhibits a number of petrified trees. Acreage of the civil parish, 2573; population, 464; of the ecclesiastical, 415. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £103. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church was rebuilt in 1870, and is in the Early English style. There is a Congregational chapel.

Lumb, an ecclesiastical parish formed from Whalley parish, Lancashire, adjacent to Yorkshire, at the top of White-well Vale, under the Cliviger Hills, 2 miles N of Waterfoot railway station, and 5 S of Baroley. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester; contains the village of Water, and the hamlets of Dean and Whitewell Bottom; and was constituted in 1846. Population, 2721. There are cotton and woollen factories, and stone quarries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £190 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church, which was built in 1848, is in the Early Norman style; consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, with a small turreted tower; and contains several memorial windows. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Free Methodist chapels.

Lumby. See HUDDLESTON AND LUMBEY.

Lumley, an ecclesiastical parish in Chester-le-Street parish, Durham, on Lumley Beck, an affluent of the river Wear, 2 miles NW of Fence Houses railway station, and 3 SE of Chester-le-Street. It consists of the townships of Great Lumley and Little Lumley, the former of which has a post office under Fence Houses; money order and telegraph office, Fence Houses. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1862. Population, 2484. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £294. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church was built in 1859, and is in the Decorated English style. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and almshouses for twelve widows, founded in the 17th century, and other charities.

Lumley, Great, a village and a township in Lumley ecclesiastical parish, Durham. The village stands on the river Wear, 2 miles NW of Fence Houses railway station, and 2 SE of Chester-le-Street, and has a post office under Fence Houses; money order and telegraph office, Fence Houses. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Acreage, 1644, of which 25 are water; population, 1927. The manor belongs to the Earl of Scarborough. There are extensive collieries.

Lumley, Little, a township in Lumley ecclesiastical parish, Durham, contiguous on the N to Great Lumley, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Chester-le-Street station on the N.E.R., and 2 miles from Fence Houses. Post office, Great Lumley; money order and telegraph office, Fence Houses. Acreage, 875, of which 23 are water; population, 557. Lumley Castle is the seat of the Earl of Scarborough; was founded in the time of Edward I. by the Lumleys, descendants of Lylph the Saxon, and ancestors of the Earl of Scarborough; was extended in the time of Richard II. by Sir Ralph Lumley; has since been partly rebuilt and modernized; stands on a gentle elevation, with a lawn sloping to the river Wear; forms a quadrangular pile of yellow freestone, flanked by octagonal towers; measures 196 feet along the S front, and 84 feet by 75 in the inner court; contains a good collection of family portraits; is approached through a bold and stately gateway, and commands a varied and very extensive view.

Lund, an ecclesiastical parish in Kirkham parish, Lancashire, at the head of the Ribble estuary, half a mile from Salwick station on the Preston and Wyre Joint railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Kirkham. It was constituted in 1810, and comprises the townships of Newton-with-Seales and Clifton-with-Salwick. Post town, Preston; money order and telegraph office, Kirkham. Population, 701. Much of the property belongs to the Clifton family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £299 with residence. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is in Clifton township, has a tower with bell-turret, and was rebuilt in 1824.

Lund, a village and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the Wolds, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Bainton station on the N.E.R., and 7 miles NW by N of Beverley, and has a post and money order office (S.O.); telegraph office, Bainton railway station. The parish comprises 3078 acres; population of the civil parish, 416; of the ecclesiastical, with Kilwick, 763. There is a parish council of nine members. Lord Hotham is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, united with Kilwick, in the diocese of York; net value, £270 with residence. The church is good, has an embattled tower, and contains a number of monuments. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a parochial school.

Lund, in Heminthorpe, in the E. R. Yorkshire. See CLIFF-CUM-LUND.

Lunds, a hamlet in High Abbotside township, in the N. R. Yorkshire. It forms Hardrow ecclesiastical parish. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Hawes (R.S.O.) There is a small church. See HARDROW.

Lundy Island, an extra-parochial island in Devonshire, in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 12 miles NNW of Hartland Point, and 19 W of Morte Point. The nearest station is Instow on the L. & S.W.R. It forms a breakwater to the Bristol Channel, rises in high cliffs from the water, and is accessible easily at only one point at the SE corner. Vessels go to it from Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Instow, and Appledore. It has a post and telegraph office under Instow (R.S.O.); money order office, Instow. Its length from N to S is about 3 miles; its area is 1200 acres; and its highest ground, Beacon Hill, with the ruins of St Helen's Chapel, has an altitude of some 520 feet above sea-level. In the N stands the Constable, a natural obelisk of granite some 70 feet high. Its rocks are interesting to geologists, as showing junctions of granite and slate, with remarkable dikes of porphyritic trap. Its cliff scenery is sombre and wild; its vicinity all round is studded with islets, skerries, and reefs, called the Rat Island, the Knoll, Pins, Gannets, Seals, and Gull Rocks, and the Hen and Chickens Reef; its SW extremity is cut by a remarkable chasm, called the Devil's Limekiln, with an outlet to the sea, confronted by a rock exactly commensurate with it, and called the Shutter; and its landing-place is near Rat Island, and has anchorage in from 5 to 12 fathoms of water. William de Marisco, a nobleman by birth, who conspired against the life of Henry III., took refuge in Lundy Island, built a castle on it, made piratical incursions on the neighbouring coasts, and was at length surprised and put to death. Edward III., at a troublesome period of his disturbed reign, endeavoured to retire hither for safety, but was driven by contrary winds into Glamorgan. Lord Say and Sele garrisoned the island for Charles I. A party of Frenchmen, in the time of William and Mary, got possession of it by stratagem, and destroyed all the property of the inhabitants. The island afterwards belonged successively to different families, and was sold in 1840 for £9870. It is famous for cattle-feeding and for butter, and exports large quantities. It still has remains of Marisco's castle, and vestiges of an ancient chapel. A lighthouse also is on it, erected in 1819, showing a lower fixed light 506 feet high, visible at a distance of 29 miles, and an upper intermittent light 587 feet high, brightening every sixty seconds, and visible at the distance of 31 miles. There is a Lloyd's signal station on the island. The church, dedicated to St Helena, was erected in 1896.

Lune, The, a river of Westmorland and Lancashire. It rises near Ravenstoeedale in Westmorland; runs westward to Tebay, then southwards past Lowgill, Kirkby-Lonsdale, and Tunstall, to Hornby; proceeds south-westward past Caton and Lancaster to the Irish Sea, 6 miles SW of Lancaster; has a total course of about 45 miles; is navigable from the sea to Lancaster, and has excellent salmon fishing. Its valley from end to end is picturesque, and presents a rich variety of scenery, at first mountainously grand, afterwards openly beautiful. Fixed lights, for guiding the entrance of its navigation, stand on Cockerham promontory and Plover Scar Rock, were put up in 1847, and are at heights of 54 and 20 feet respectively.

Lune, The, a river of Westmorland and Yorkshire. It rises 2½ miles SW of Mickelfell, and runs about 12 miles, in the direction of E by N, through a mountainous region, to the river Tyes at the boundary with Durham, 1½ mile ESE of Middleton-in-Teesdale.

Lunedale, a township in Laithkirk ecclesiastical parish, Remalldkirk parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Lune, 11 miles NW by W of Barnard Castle, and 4 from Mickleton station on the N.E.R. It contains the hamlets of Bowbank, Grassholme, Laith, Thringarth, and Wemmergill. Post town, Darlington; money order and telegraph office, Middleton-in-Teesdale. Acreage, 22,705 of land and 65 of water; population, 357. The Earl of Strathmore is lord of the manor. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and divine service is also held in the schoolroom.

Lunt, a township in Sefton parish, Lancashire, on the

river Alt, 1½ mile from Maghull railway station, and 8 miles N of Liverpool. Post town, Liverpool; money order and telegraph office, Great Crosby. Acreage, 477; population, 83. Nearly all the property belongs to the Earl of Sefton.

Luntley, a township in Dilwyn parish, Herefordshire, 2 miles NNW of Weobly.

Luppitt, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands 2 miles W of the river Otter, and 5 NNE of Honiton station on the L. & S.W.R., and has a post office under Honiton; money order office, Up-Ottery; telegraph office, Honiton. The parish includes the tithing of Shapcombe, and comprises 5072 acres; population, 557. The manor belonged anciently to the Mohuns and the Carews, and bears the name of Mohun's Ottery. The ancient manor house became a farmhouse, was destroyed by fire in 1847, and is now represented by three entrance-arches, with some beautiful carving. A monastery stood anciently on a low site within the parish, and was dissolved by William de Mohun at his founding of the Abbey of Newnham. The name Luppitt was anciently written Love Pit, and is supposed to allude to the site of the monastery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; tithe rent charge, £140 with residence. The church is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, with porch and tower, and contains a recessed tomb said to be of the Carew family.

Lupton, a township in Kirkby Lonsdale parish, Westmorland, 4 miles from Kirkby Lonsdale. It includes the hamlet of Cowbrow. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office at Kirkby Lonsdale. Acreage, 3513 of land and 11 of water; population, 325. The population was temporarily increased at the last census by about 110 persons with the men working on the Manchester Waterworks, and Lupton was obliged on that account to have a parish council. Lupton Fell is a prominent feature, and Lupton Tower is a chief residence. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. A chapel of ease, erected in 1867, is a small building in the Norman style, and consists of chancel, nave, aisle, S porch, and a bell-turret. The township is included within the ecclesiastical district of the vicarage of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Lurgashall, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands 5 miles NW of Petworth, and 5 SE of Haslemere station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Petworth; money order office, Lodsworth; telegraph office, Fernhurst. The parish includes a detached portion called Bittlesham Cottage, and contains places called Rundhurst, Dial Green, Hill Grove, Old Mill, Boxland, Diddesfield, and Ramsfold. Acreage, 4814; population of the civil parish, 762; of the ecclesiastical, 768. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; gross value, £380 with residence. The church is a small and ancient building of stone in the Early English style.

Lusby, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 miles WNW of Spilsby terminal station on the G.N.R., and 6 E from Horncastle. Post town and telegraph office, Spilsby; money order office, Hagworthingham. Acreage, 900; population of the civil parish, 83; of the ecclesiastical, with Asgarby, 166. The manor and most of the land belong to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Asgarby annexed, in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £158. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is a small building of stone in the Norman style, which was restored in 1892. It contains a brass of 1600, with a curious rhyming dialogue between a deceased wife and her surviving husband. There is also a small Wesleyan chapel.

Luscombe, a hamlet in Harberton parish, Devonshire, near Totnes. Luscombe House is the seat of the Hoare family.

Lushcott, a township in Eaton parish, Salop, on Wenlock Edge, 5½ miles SW of Mchn Wenlock.

Lushill, a tithing in Castle Eaton parish, Wiltshire, 3¼ miles NW of Highworth.

Lustleigh, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands 4 miles SSE of Moreton Hampstead, and has a station on the G.W.R. 218 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newton Abbot. Acreage of the civil parish, 2978; population, 405; of the ecclesiastical, 399. There is a parish council. The surface exhibits much picturesque and romantic scenery, and has many fine rocks and crags. Lustleigh Cleave is a widely secluded vale flanked by hills which almost hide it from the

search of travellers, and overhung by crags of fantastic form. One of the crags looks like a ruined edifice, is covered with ivy, and bears the name of Raven's Tower; and another has a shattered character, is a retreat of foxes, and bears the name of Foxes' Yard. There are some Druidical remains and a logan stone. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £127 with residence. The church is old but good; contains a carved oak screen, a Norman font, and monuments of the Prouzes or Diabams of the time of Edward II. or Edward III.; and has at the threshold of its S porch an inscribed stone of the Romano-British period. Sir W. Prouz built the church and was buried in it in 1329. There are a Baptist chapel and a meeting-house for the Brethren.

Luston, a township in Eye parish, Herefordshire, 2½ miles N by W of Leominster. It has a post office under Leominster; money order and telegraph office, Leominster. Acreage, 1800; population, 379. Sandstone is quarried. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Lutley, a township in Halesowen parish, Worcestershire, 2 miles W of Halesowen. Acreage, 447; population, 172.

Luton, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish, and head of a union, petty sessional division, and county court district in Bedfordshire. The town stands on the river Lea, here only a brook, and is pleasantly situated in a valley surrounded by hills, 2½ miles SE from Icknield Street, 19 SE from Bedford, and 31 from London. It is a bustling busy place, very clean, well-paved and lighted, and furnished with a good supply of water. The M.R. have a station here on their main line from St Pancras, and there is also a station on the Hatfield and Dunstable branch of the G.N.R. The origin of its name is uncertain; it was called by the Saxons *Lygetune*, and is referred to in Domesday as *Loitone*. The ground on which it stands was given by Offa, king of Mercia, in the 8th century to the abbey of St Albans; belonged at Domesday to the Crown; went in 1216 to Fulke de Brent, who built a castle on it; and passed to the Wenlocks. The town acquired importance in the time of James I. by being made the seat of a straw-hat manufacture which Mary, Queen of Scots, had introduced from France; it suffered a check to its prosperity by the transference of that manufacture, in a considerable degree and for some time, to Dunstable; it eventually recovered its status as the largest seat of that manufacture in Great Britain; and it so thrived upon it that in 1876 it was incorporated as a municipal borough by charter. It is now governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 common councillors, who also act as the urban district council. The borough was extended in 1895, and has a commission of the peace. Most of the town is new and of no particular interest. It consists chiefly of streets diverging from a central market-place, and has of late years been greatly extended. The principal public buildings are the Town-hall, the Corn Exchange, the Plait Hall, and the Court-house. The Town-hall stands at the junction of the Bedford and Dunstable roads, was erected in 1847, and is a plain building in the Italian style. The Corn Exchange stands on Market Hill, occupies the site of the old market-house, was erected in 1869, and is a building of red brick in the Venetian-Gothic style. The Plait Halls stand in Cheapside and Waller Street, and were built in 1869 at a cost of about £12,000. The Court-house was built by the county, stands in Stuart Street, is used for county court and petty session business, and contains some prison cells. There are also a public library, a public park, recreation grounds, good swimming and private baths, an hospital, a children's home, and almshouses for twenty-four poor widows. The workhouse, which stands in Dunstable Road, was erected in 1836 at a cost of £4500, and is a building of brick with accommodation for 400 inmates. There are two cemeteries, one on the W side of the town, having an area of 8 acres, and a small one on the E side, with an area of about 2½ acres. As already mentioned, the chief industry is the making up of straw plait into hats and bonnets. The plait at one time was made in the surrounding villages, but now is imported chiefly from China, Japan, Italy, and Germany. Efforts have been made by the technical committee of the county council to revive the local industry on a more artistic base, but at present with only partial success. The manufacture of hats and bonnets from straw, chip, and felt is now carried on in a number of small factories attached to dwelling-

houses and a few of the larger buildings. The articles made are exported to all parts of the world. Iron and brass founding is also carried on. There is a weekly market for cattle, corn, and strawplait on Monday, a weekly one for provisions on Saturday, and fairs for cattle on the third Monday of April and the third Monday of Oct. There was formerly a hiring fair on the Friday after the third Monday of Sept., but this has been abolished. The town has a head post office, two banks, some good inns, and publishes three weekly newspapers. The living of the mother parish of St Mary is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £386 with residence, in the gift of the Peache Trustees. The church of St Mary, which is one of the largest parish churches in England, is an ancient and interesting cruciform building of the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, with some traces of Early English; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, and choir; has an embattled tower of flint and other stones in chequerwork 90 feet high, surmounted at the corners by hexagonal turrets; includes, in the S transept, a unique lofty stone baptistry, with groined roof and pinnacles, standing over a famous baptismal font supported by five pillars, and said to have been presented by Queen Anne Boleyn; includes also, on the N side of the chancel, an elegant chapel, built prior to 1461 by Sir John Wenlock; and contains four richly ornamented sedilia, several royal armorial bearings, several arched altartombs, some very ancient brasses, and a number of handsome modern monuments and cenotaphs. The ecclesiastical parish of Christchurch was formed in 1861. The living is a vicarage of the net value of £174 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. The church, built in 1856, and enlarged in 1864 and 1882, is a building of red brick with dressings of stone. The ecclesiastical parish of St Matthew, Hightown, was formed in 1875. The living is a vicarage of the net value of £210 with residence, in the gift of the Church Patronage Society. The vicarage of St Saviour was formed in 1892 out of the parish of Christchurch. The living is a vicarage of the net value of £150, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. The church is only temporary. The vicarage of St Andrew, Woodside, is a new parish, formed out of Caddington and some of the neighbouring hamlets. There are also four Baptist chapels, a Congregational chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, two Primitive Methodist chapels, a Roman Catholic church, a Union chapel, four Wesleyan chapels, and a Christian mission-hall. Nearly opposite the old church in Church Street stands an old chapel erected in 1778 and presented to John Wesley, who preached here on the occasion of his last visit to Luton in 1785. The area of the borough is 2613 acres; population, 30,006; area of the civil parish, 15,375 acres of land and 60 of water; population, 32,401; of the ecclesiastical parish of St Mary, 10,807; of Christchurch, 11,857; of St Matthew, 7432.

Limbury-cum-Biscot is a hamlet of Luton about 2½ miles NW. (See **LIMBURY-CUM-BISCOT**). The hamlet of Leagrave is about 3 miles NW of Luton. It has a station on the M.R., and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The river Lea rises in Leagrave Marsh. West Hyde is a hamlet adjoining Luton, the greater part being in the borough. The ecclesiastical parishes of East Hyde and Stopley are noticed separately. Luton Hoo is a fine mansion standing in a beautiful park of 1670 acres, through which flows the river Lea, which expands into two large lakes. It was built by the Earl of Bute, prime minister of George III., was almost destroyed by fire in 1843, passed subsequently to John Shaw Leigh, Esq., by whom it was completely restored, and is now the property of his widow, Madame de Falbe. Stockwood, a fine brick mansion erected in 1740, standing in a beautiful park and commanding pleasant views, belongs to the Crawleys.

Luton Parliamentary Division, or **Southern Bedfordshire**, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 68,224. The division includes the following:—Amptill (part of)—Flitton, Flitwick, Gravenhurst (Upper), Gravenhurst (Lower), Higham Gobion, Pulloxbill, Shillington, Silsoe, Steppingley, Westoning; Leighton Buzzard—Billington, Eaton Bray, Egginton, Heath and Reach, Leighton Buzzard, Stanbridge; Luton—Barton, Caddington, Dunstable, Houghton Regis, Humberstone, Luton, Streatley, Studham, Sundon, Tottenhoe, Whipsnade; Woburn—Aspley Guise, Battledun, Chalgrave, Eversholt, Harlington, Hockliffe, Holcot,

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Hasborne Crawley, Milton Bryant, Potsgrove, Ridgmont, Salford, Tilsworth, Tingrith, Taddington, Woburn; Dunstable, municipal borough; Luton, municipal borough.

Luton, a hamlet-chapelry in Bishops Teignton parish, Devonshire, 3 miles NW of Bishops Teignton village, and 4 from Teignmouth station on the G.W.R. Post town, Bishops Teignton, under Teignmouth. The manor belongs to Lord Cliford. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Exeter, created in 1866 by the division of the parish of Bishops Teignton. The church was erected in 1865, and is good.

Luton, a hamlet in Broadhembury parish, Devonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hooiton.

Luton, a chapelry in Chatham parish, Kent, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Chatham station on the L.C. & D.R. and S.E.R. It was constituted in 1852, declared a rectory in 1866, and it has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chatham. Population, 7454. Brickmaking is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; value, £240 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Chatham. The church was erected in 1885. There is a Bible Christian chapel.

Lutterworth, a small market and union town and a parish in Leicestershire. The town stands on a declivity adjoining the river Swift, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Watling Street at the boundary with Warwickshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ SE of Ullesthorpe station on the Leicester and Rugby section of the M.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Rugby; is noted as the place where Wycliffe lived and ministered; consists of regular streets, paved and clean; has in recent years undergone great improvement; is a seat of petty sessions and head of a county court district; and has a head post office, a bank, a police station, some good inns, and a town-hall and corn exchange. The town-hall and corn exchange stands in High Street, was erected in 1836, is a neat stuccoed brick structure with a tetrastyle ionic portico, is used for the petty sessions, serves as a poultry and butter market, and is occasionally used for public meetings, concerts, and exhibitions. The extension (1894) of the M.S. & L.R. to London passes through Lutterworth. The church is a fine and ancient building of stone in the Early Decorated style; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and lofty western tower; and contains some ancient and interesting tombs and brasses, a beautiful marble memorial to Wycliffe executed by Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., and an ancient oak pulpit which is in part that used by the great reformer, his portrait, and a remnant of a vestment which is said to have been worn by him. It was restored in 1867-69 under the care of the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., and the work was completed in 1880 at a total cost of about £8000. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £450 with residence, in the gift of the Crown. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, a Roman Catholic school chapel, and a Salvation Army barracks. The market day is Thursday, and there are cattle fairs on the first Thursday after 1 April, Holy Thursday, and the first Thursday after 15 Sept., a statute or hiring fair on the Friday after 16 Sept., and a sheep fair and statute fair combined on the Thursday after Old Michaelmas Day and the two succeeding Thursdays. The town lands, which comprise 59 acres with several tenements, produce an income of about £300 a year, and there are several ancient and valuable educational endowments which are administered by a board of governors under a scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners formed in 1874. Acreage of the parish, 2589; population, 1800. The manor belonged to the De Verduns, and passed to the Crown during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. In the time of Charles I. it was granted to the City of London, and through Basil Feilding (1629) to the Earl of Denbigh. An hospital was founded about 1200 by Roedis de Verduin, and became a seat of the Suckbrighs.

Luton, a hamlet in South Brent parish, Devonshire, 6 miles W of Totnes.

Luton, a hamlet in Cornwood parish, Devonshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE by E of Plymouth.

Luton, Kent. See Luxos.

Luton or Luddington-in-the-Wold, a parish in Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, 5 miles E of Oundle town and station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Oundle. Acreage of the Northampton portion, 1143; population, 134; acreage of the

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Huntingdon portion, 346; population, 49; of the ecclesiastical parish, 269. The manor belongs to the Fitzwilliam family. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Washingley, in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £170 with residence. The church, which was restored in 1880, is a building of stone in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and an embattled western tower, with a peal of four bells. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Lutton Bourne or Lutton St Nicholas, a village and an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1882, in the civil parish of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. The village is 2 miles N of Long Sutton station on the M.R. and G.N.R., and 5 E of Holbeach. It has a post office under Wisbech; money order and telegraph office, Long Sutton. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 686. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £90. Patron, the Vicar of Long Sutton. The church is an ancient building of brick and stone in the Early Decorated and Perpendicular styles, was repaired in 1860, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower and spire 159 feet high. There are Primitive Methodist and Unitarian chapels. Dr Busby, the famous schoolmaster of the 17th century, was a native. The pulpit and the tiles in the church were erected and placed to his memory, in obedience to his wish that something should be done to beautify the "chappell" of his native place.

Lutton, East and West, or Luttons Ambo, a township and an ecclesiastical parish, formed from Weaverthorpe parish, E. R. Yorkshire, 6 miles from Heslerton station on the N.E.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ NW by N of Great Driffield. There is a post and money order office at West Lutton under York; telegraph office, Sherburn. Acreage of township, 2624; population, 358. Under the Local Government Act of 1894 there is a parish council with nine councillors and one district councillor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £300 with residence. The church was erected in 1875 at a cost of about £13,000 by Sir T. Sykes, and is a building in the Gothic style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and a western turret; all the windows are stained. A burial-ground round the church was inclosed in 1876. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Luxborough, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands 6 miles SSW of Dunster station on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Washford (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Washford. Acreage of the civil parish, 3726; population, 346; of the ecclesiastical, with Outcombe, 788. Chagot Lodge is the chief residence. Much of the surface is uncultivated land and lofty hills. Iron mines were formerly worked on Brendon Hill. An ancient British camp and many ancient barrows are also on that hill. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Outcombe, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church comprises aisles and chancel, with a tower. There is a small Bible Christian chapel.

Luxulyan or Luxulion (from *Eglosjulyan*, "church of Julyan"), a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands 6 miles S by W of Bodmin, and has a station called Bridges on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Lostwithiel; money order and telegraph office, St Blazey. Acreage of parish, 5432; population, 937. Prideaux House is the seat of the Rashleigh family, and is modern. The stables occupy the site of a castle said to have been built before the Norman Conquest, and is a quadrangular edifice with stairs of granite. Prideaux Warren, on a height adjoining the mansion, is the vestige of an ancient earthwork. Granite quarries have long been worked, and a branch railway goes from them to a line of railway running to the coast. The granite is of a very beautiful kind, furnished the material for the lighthouse and beacon on Plymouth breakwater, and furnished also the block of 70 tons of porphyrite granite, out of which the sarcophagus of the Duke of Wellington was formed. The Luxulyan Valley, famed for its scenery, is crossed by a viaduct erected in 1831, and is the resort of numerous excursionists during the summer months. There is a holy well named St Cyric, dating about 1120. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £175 with residence. The church, dedicated to

St Cyric and St Julilla, is ancient but good, has a tower, and was the depository of the stannary records during the Civil War. There are two Wesleyan and three Bible Christian chapels.

Lyd, The. See **LID, THE.**

Lydbrook, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in the parishes of English Bicknor and Ruardean and the townships of East and West Dean, Gloucestershire, in the Forest of Dean, on the river Wye, 4 miles NNE of Coleford, and 8 ENE of Monmouth. There are two stations, Upper and Lower Lydbrook, on the Severn and Wye, and Severn Bridge railway, and another, Lydbrook Junction, at the junction of that railway with the G.W.R. to Monmouth; and also a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ross. There are coal, iron, tin, and chemical works. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1852. Population, 2637. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £262 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is good, and there are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lydbury, North, a village and a parish in Salop. The village stands 2½ miles SW of Plowden station on the Bishop's Castle railway, and 4 SE of Bishop's Castle, and has a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Bishop's Castle. The parish contains also the townships of Acton, Brockton, Lower Down, Eaton, Choolton, Eytton and Plowden, and Totterton. Acreage, 8195; population, 866. Walcot Park is the seat of the Earl of Powis, and contains many Indian products, brought hither by Lord Clive, and some good paintings. Plowden Hall has been the seat of the Plowden family since the 11th century, and is an ancient half-timbered mansion. Totterton Hall is a handsome mansion. A castellated seat of the bishops of Hereford was here in the time of Henry III. There is a very large camp covering several acres, the trenches of which are very clearly defined; and a smaller encampment above Eytton is known as "Billing's Ring." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £256 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Powis. The church is ancient, has undergone modern improvements, and includes an ancient chapel with stone altar. The chancel retains a piscina and ambury, and the doorway is Norman. There are Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist chapels and a free library.

Lydd, a small town, a municipal borough, and a parish in Kent. The town stands near the coast, 3½ miles SW by S of New Romney, 4 NW of Dungeness, and 72 from London by road. It has a station on the S.E.R., 70 miles from London, and a post, money order, and telegraph office. Lydd is a member of Romney cinque port, and a borough by prescription; is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, and is a seat of petty sessions. The old market-house has been converted into a handsome town-hall. Acreage of parish, 12,015, of which 1040 are water; population, 2051. The land is of various character, a great portion appears to be of more recent formation than the adjacent marshes, and parts, called the Rype and Midrips, run out in narrow tongues, yet reaches of the beach are suffering inroads by the sea, and are cut by it into pits or water-holes. A long tract, called the Holmstone, was once covered with sea-holly, locally termed holm, and of an unusual size. A heap of stones at Stone End, on the shore to the E of the town, was long traditionally regarded as the tomb of St Crispin and St Crispianus, who were alleged to have been shipwrecked and buried here. Dungeness, with coastguard and lifeboat stations and lighthouse, is in the parish. During the greater part of the year there is a large military camp stationed here for gunnery and rifle practice, and a military hospital was erected in 1894. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £780 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large and handsome building of the Later English style, dating from the early part of the 13th century, and consists of nave, chancel, and a beautiful tower. An interesting pictorial record of the past has been discovered—a relic of painted glass high up in the E window—of a very beautiful head, probably of the boy-bishop which is often mentioned in the town records. The face is that of a boy of about twelve years of age, with long curly hair. He is called in these records Bishop of St Nicholas, and is said to

have annually come over on St Nicholas Day from New Romney, and "feed and fete" at the expense of the corporation. The tower, which is of more recent date than the main building, having been erected between 1425 and 1450, was heightened in 1510 to 132 feet, at the expense, it is supposed, of Cardinal Wolsey, who held the benefice in right of the Abbey of Tintern. The church contains an altar-tomb to Sir W. Meynell of the time of Edward III., and a number of brasses, and was given by one of the De Clares to Tintern Abbey. It was thoroughly restored in 1887. A Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1886. Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels were erected in 1892.

Lydden, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on Watling Street, in a valley between high chalk hills, 2 miles from Shepherd's Well station on the L.C. & D.R., and 5 NW of Dover. It has a post office under Dover; money order and telegraph office, Ewell. Acreage of parish, 1445; population, 170. Considerable springs rise here, and streamlets flowing from them have a subterranean course and fall into the sea, under the name of Lydden spouts, from the cliffs at Hoogham about four miles distant. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church was rebuilt in 1833, was restored in 1869, and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower.

Lyddington, Rutland and Wiltshire. See **LIDDINGTON.**

Lyddymore, a hamlet in St Decumans parish, Somerset, near Watchet.

Lyde. See **PIPE AND LYDE.**

Lydeard Bishops. See **BISHOPS LYDEARD.**

Lydeard Millicent. See **LIDDIARD MILLICENT.**

Lydeard St Lawrence, a village and a parish in West Somerset, 8 miles NW of Taunton. Nearest railway station, Crowcombe on the G.W.R. Post town, Taunton; money order and telegraph office, Bishops Lydeard. Acreage of parish, 2748; population, 508. It has a parish council. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £340 with residence. The church of St Lawrence is a fine building consisting of chancel (Decorated), nave, and side aisle (Perpendicular), with five tower and peal of bells. The parish is purely agricultural. There are two Congregational chapels.

Lydeard Tregozo. See **LIDDIARD TREGOZ.**

Lydford. See **LIDFORD.**

Lydford, East, a parish in Somerset, on the river Brue and the Fosse Way, 4 miles W of Castle Cary station on the G.W.R. Post town, Somerset; money order office, Keinton Mandeville; telegraph office, Alford. Acreage, 644; population of the civil parish, 147; of the ecclesiastical, 168. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £217 with residence. The old church stood in a low meadow and became very dilapidated. The present church was built on another site in 1866, at a cost of nearly £3000, is in the Early English style, comprises nave and chancel, with a bold S porch, and has a tower at the N side of the chancel-arch, square in the basement, octagonal above, and surmounted by a spire about 90 feet high.

Lydford, West, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands on the river Brue, 4½ miles W of Castle Cary station on the G.W.R., and has a five-arched bridge across the river. It has a post office under Somerset; money order office, Keinton Mandeville; telegraph office, Baltonsborough. Acreage of the civil parish, 1897; population, 276; of the ecclesiastical, 255. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £295 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1846; is in the Pointed style; consists of nave, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower, and has a fine memorial window; it was restored in 1881 and again in 1888. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Lydgate, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Saddleworth township, Rochdale parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a hill, near the boundary with Lancashire, three-fourths of a mile from Grotton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 3 miles E of Oldham. Post town, Lees, under Oldham. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1844. Population, 2348. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in cotton-mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £283 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church was built in 1788, and was thoroughly restored in 1888; it comprises nave

and chancel, and has a cupola. There is a Congregational chapel.

Lydgate, a hamlet in Staasfield township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. It has a post and money order office under Todmorden; telegraph office, Todmorden. There is a Baptist chapel.

Lydgate, a hamlet in Wooldale township, Holmfirth ecclesiastical parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Holmfirth station on the L. & Y.R.

Lydgate, Suffolk. See **LIDGATE**.

Lydham, a village and a township in Salop, and a parish partly also in Montgomeryshire. The village stands near the river Camlet, at the boundary with Wales, and near Lydham Heath station on the Bishops Castle railway, 2 miles NNE of Bishops Castle. The parish comprises 1927 acres in Salop and 1146 acres, forming the township of Aston, in Montgomeryshire. Post town, Bishops Castle (R.S.O.) Population of the Salop portion, 110; of Aston township, 56. Oakley House is the seat of the Oakley family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £250. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1885.

Lydiard. See **LYDEARD** and **LIDDIARD**.

Lydiat, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Halsall parish, Lancashire. The village stands near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Ormskirk. It has a station on the Cheshire Lines Committee railway and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Liverpool. Acreage of township, 1995; population, 1079. The manor belongs to the Blundell family. Lydiat Hall, an ancient timbered mansion, the residence of the Irelands, is now a farmhouse only partly occupied. Lydiat Abbey was in the course of erection at the Reformation, was left uncompleted at the dissolution, and is now a fine ivy-clad ruin including S wall and castellated tower. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1871. Population, 1546. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Liverpool; gross value, £261 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Halsall. The church was built in 1841, is in the Perpendicular style, and comprises nave and chancel, with a pinnacled tower. A burial ground was presented in 1886, and has since been enlarged. A Roman Catholic church was built in 1853, and consists of nave, three aisles, and chancel, with embattled western tower and spire. A high altar of marble and stone was erected in 1878 and a presbytery in 1880.

Lydney Heys, a township in Cardington parish, Salop, 4 miles NNE of Church Stretton.

Lydney, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the Lyd, an affluent of the river Stour, 3 miles WSW of Starniometer station on the Somerset and Dorset Joint railway. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Sturminster Newton. Acreage, including Stock Gaylard, 3398; population of the civil parish, 382; of the ecclesiastical, 326. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £560 with residence.

Lydney, a small town and a parish in Gloucestershire. The town stands in Dean Forest, on a streamlet running to the Severn about a mile W. of the Severn and 9 NE of Chepstow; is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station Abona, has a harbour called Lydney Creek entered through gates 34 feet wide and containing berths for vessels of 700 tons. It has a station, Lydney Town, on the Severn and Wye, Severn Bridge and Moomouth railway, and another, Lydney Junction, at the junction of that railway with the G.W.R. It has a head post office, is a seat of petty sessions, and has assembly rooms and a market-hall, a police station, and a cottage hospital. Under the Local Government Act it has a parish council composed of eleven members. Coal, pig-iron, bark, timber, manufactured tin-plate, and paving-stones are exported. A cattle market is held on the first Tuesday in every month, and fairs are held on 4 May and 8 November, and a wool and stock fair on 25 June. The township comprises 5185 acres, with 1793 of adjacent tidal water and foreshore; population, 2944. The parish contains also the tithing of Aylburton. Acreage, 7075, with 2773 of adjacent tidal water and foreshore; population, 3632. Lydney Park is the seat of the Bathurst family, and occupies the site of Whitecross House, which was built by Sir William Wyntour, vice-admiral in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was fortified and defended for Charles I. by Sir John Wyntour, and on the fall of the king was abandoned and burnt to the ground

by Sir John. The present mansion was erected in 1875. Remains of a Roman villa and of two Roman camps are in the grounds; and a Roman bath, pieces of tessellated pavement, urns, statues, coins, and other Roman relics have been found. An excellent building-stone is quarried, coal and iron ore are mined, and there are extensive iron and tiaplate works. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Aylburton, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £517 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The parochial church is Early English, has windows of a later date, and has been restored. It consists of clerestoried nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower and handsome spire, and contains a carved stone pulpit and beautiful painted windows. Aylburton church was rebuilt in 1837. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lydsing. See **LIDISING**.

Lye, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Old Swinford parish, Worcestershire. The village stands near the boundary with Staffordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Stourbridge, is irregularly built, and has a station on the Stourbridge and Birmingham section of the G.W.R. and a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Stourbridge. The township includes the village and a considerable surrounding tract. Acreage, 341; population, 6707. The manufacture of anvils, vices, nails, chains, anchors, galvanized iron goods, and firebricks is largely carried on. Lye Waste, around Lye village, took its name from being an uncultivated appendage to Lye, but became settled by a numerous body of men, who acquired a right of separate freehold on the passing of an Enclosure Act, and is now thickly built over. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1839. Population, 6479. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £234 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church was repaired and improved in 1858. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive and New Connexion Methodist, and Unitarian chapels, a cemetery, and a mechanics' institute.

Lye, Kent. See **LEIGH**, Kent.

Lye End, a hamlet in Sandon parish, Herts, 5 miles SW of Royston.

Lye Green, a hamlet in the N of Sussex, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Tunbridge Wells.

Lye, Nether and Upper, two townships in Aymestrey parish, Herefordshire, on the river Lugg, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Leominster.

Lye Waste. See **LYE**, Worcestershire.

Lyford, an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1845 from the civil parish of Hanney, Berks, on the river Ock, in Whitehorse Vale, 4 miles NNW of Wantage Road station on the G.W.R., and 5 N of Wantage. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Wantage. Population, 147. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £100 with residence. Patron, Worcester College, Oxford. The church is a small building of stone of the Early English period, and there are almshouses, founded in 1611 with an endowment of about £220 a year for twenty poor persons. The manor, with most of the land, belongs to Worcester College, Oxford.

Lyfton. See **LIFTON**.

Lyham or **Lyam**, a hamlet in Chatton parish, Northumberland, 4 miles WSW of Belford station on the N.E.R., and 6 from Wooler.

Lymbergh. See **LIMBERG**.

Lyme, The, a rivulet of Devonshire and Dorsetshire, rising in the parish of Uplyme, and running about 3 miles south-eastward to the sea at Lyme Regis.

Lyme, The, a rivulet of the NW of Staffordshire, rising $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Newcastle-under-Lyme and running to the Trent at Trentham.

Lyme Handley, a village and a township in Prestbury parish, Cheshire, near the Peak Forest Canal, 1 mile SW of Disley station on the Manchester and Buxton section of the L. & N.W.R., and 7 miles NNE of Macclesfield. Post town, Stockport; money order and telegraph office, Whaley Bridge. Acreage of township, 3747; population, 251. The manor has been in the hands of the Legh family since the time of Richard II. Lyme Hall is a noble quadrangular mansion, partly Tudor, partly by Leoni, contains a picture gallery, and commands a

very fine view. It stands in a park well stocked with red deer and a herd of the wild white cattle similar to those which are preserved at Chillingham.

Lyme Regis, a market-town, a municipal borough, and a parish in Dorsetshire. The town stands on the coast, at the mouth of the rivulet Lyme, near the boundary with Devonshire, 5 miles SE by S of Axminster station on the L. & S.W.R., and 23 W of Dorchester, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The borough and parish bounds are contemporaneous. Acreage, 1237; population, 2365. The town was given in 774 by the king of the West Saxons to Sherborne Abbey, was known in the Saxon times for its salt works, and figures in Domesday book as divided into three portions, belonging to respectively Glastonbury Abbey, William Belet, and the Bishop of Salisbury. It was made a borough by Edward I., and given to his sister, queen of Scotland, as part of her dower. It sent four ships to the siege of Calais in the time of Edward III., and was inundated by the sea in the time of Richard II., and was twice plundered and burnt by the French in the times of Henry IV. and Henry V. It took part with the Parliamentarians in the Civil War; withstood a siege of nearly seven weeks by Prince Maurice, and was relieved by the approach of the Earl of Essex. It was the scene of the landing of the Duke of Monmouth and of the setting up of his standard in 1685; gave him lodging during four days at the George Inn; and was the point whence he started, with about 2000 horse and foot, on his disastrous expedition. The George Inn, with "Monmouth's room," has been taken down, but a piece of the bedstead on which he there slept is still in the possession of a resident. Twelve persons, after the overthrow of Monmouth, were executed in the town by sentence of Judge Jeffreys. The first engagement with the Spanish Armada took place in the offing in 1558, and a sea-fight between the English and the Dutch took place there in 1672. A Carmelite friary was founded in the town before 1322, and a lepers' hospital before 1336. Cosmo de Medici died here in 1669 on his visit to England. De Case, the quack and astrologer in the time of James II.; Thomas Coram, who founded the Foundling Hospital in London about 1668; Sir George Somers, who discovered the Bermudas; Arthur Gregory, who was employed by Walsingham to open the letters addressed to Mary Queen of Scots; Judge Gundry, Larkham the theologian, and Miss Mary Anning, who discovered the ichthyosaurus, the plesiosaurus, and the pterodactyle, were natives.

The coast at the town and in its neighbourhood is highly romantic, rises on the E in very black precipices, on the W in broken crags, thickly mantled with brushwood, and exhibits one of the richest sections of blue lias in the world, capped in some places with green sand. The cliffs abound in fossils of the ichthyosaurus, the plesiosaurus, and the pterodactyle; they contain those also of several extinct species of fish and crustaceans, together with belemnites and ammonites; they overhang at the mouth of the Chur an alluvial deposit which has furnished fossil trees and teeth of the elephant and the rhinoceros; they likewise contain much pyrites and bituminous shale, subject to occasional ignition after rain; they suffer continual erosion under the beating of the billows, inasmuch that the portion of them called Church Cliffs, at the town, recedes somewhat regularly at the rate of about 3 feet a year; they are notable, all the way to the river Axe, for disturbances similar to those which have shaken much of the picturesque coast of the Isle of Wight; and they command very fine views away to the Isle of Portland. The town itself is romantically situated on the slopes of two rocky hills and in the hollow of a deepcombe between them, and thence along the Lyme to the sea. Its houses are built chiefly of blue lias limestone and covered with slate; its streets are well paved, and the parts nearest the sea lie very low, and have been subject to inundation by spring tides. The town is a favourite watering-place, and is a sanatorium for persons suffering from chest diseases and consumption. A breakwater, called the Cobb, appears to have been constructed so early as the time of Edward I., and originally consisted of a mass of rough stones rudely piled one on the top of the other; it is thought to have got its name from a word of ancient British origin; underwent repeated demolition by the sea, and repeated restoration at great cost; was partially re-

built and enlarged by the government in 1825-26 at a cost of £17,000. It is a semicircular structure of great strength, with a very thick outer wall rising high above the roadway, and giving protection from both wind and billows. The breakwater now comprises two piers 680 feet in length, 12 in width at the foundations, and 16 in height. The chief public buildings are a handsome town-hall, a market-house, assembly rooms, a custom house, a church, several dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, and almshouses founded in the reign of Henry VIII. and rebuilt in 1887, and a cottage hospital. The church was rebuilt about the end of the 15th century; retains a Norman W arch; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; was thoroughly restored in 1885, and contains monuments to the Hewlings, who were condemned by Judge Jeffreys, and whose fate was much deplored. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £220. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays, and fairs on 13 Feb. and 2 Oct. Fishing and sail-cloth making are carried on. Woollen cloth manufacture was formerly prominent; is still commemorated by old buildings in which it was carried on, but has become quite extinct. Under the Local Government Act of 1889 the whole management of the town is vested in the corporation, which consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors.

Lyminge, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands 1½ mile E of Stane Street, and has a station on the S.E.R., 70 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.). Area of the parish, 4617 acres; population of the civil parish, 835; of the ecclesiastical, with Paddlesworth, 881. The manor passed to the Archbishops of Canterbury; was surrendered by Archbishop Cranmer to the Crown; and went through various possessors to Lord Loughborough, thence to the Price family, and now belongs to the Keleyses. A nunnery was established here by Ethelburga, and she was buried in the church. The nunnery was destroyed by the Danes and early disappeared, but the monastery (it was a double foundation) survived till 965. A spring, called St Eadburg's Well, is near the church, and forms a headstream of the Little Stour river. Upwards of 1000 acres are under wood, and part of the land is hilly, with a light poor soil, but the rest is very fertile. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Paddlesworth, in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £720 with residence. The apsidal foundations of the nunnery church are to be seen on the S side of the present one. It was built out of the ruins of the Roman villa of Lyminge, and the present church was built by Dunstan out of the remains of the original monastic buildings. The archbishops had a palace here which existed from 965 to 1400. The present church comprises nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a remarkable flying buttress, and has been repaired. There is a massive tower, built by Cardinal Morton out of the remains of the archbishop's palace, in which are six very fine bells. There is a Wesleyan chapel which was recently built on a new site. The Elham workshop, situated at Etching Hill, is in this parish.

Lymington, The, a river of Hants. It rises in the New Forest, near the boundary with Wiltshire, and runs about 12 miles south-south-eastward, past Boldre, to the Solent at Lymington. Beautiful views are on it in the neighbourhood of Hayward Mill and Boldre.

Lymington, a market-town, a municipal borough, and a parish in Hants. The town stands on the W bank of the Lymington river, contiguous to the Solent, with two stations on the L. & S.W.R., one being called Lymington Pier, 96 miles from London, and 16 miles SW by S of Southampton. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The borough and parish boundaries are contemporaneous. Acreage, 1515 of land and 750 of water; population, 4551. It was known at Domesday as Lentune. The manor belonged then to Roger de Ivry, passed to the De Redvers and to Isabella de Fortibus, and went afterwards to the Courtenays, whose three golden bezants still figure in the town's arms. A large ancient earthwork, called the Buckland Rings, in the form of an irregular circle, surrounded by a deep trench and a double vallum, and defended on two sides by outworks, is about a mile to the N, and so many as about 200 lbs. of Roman coins were found in 1744. Salt works, at the mouth of the creek, probably date as far back as the ancient British times, adjoin large heaps of wood ashes, which are supposed to have

been the refuse of workings by the ancient Britons, were of so much importance in the time of Henry I. as to give the town then a good export trade in salt, continued till the latter part of the 18th century to be carried on in so many as forty salters, and to yield a very large amount of duty, fell gradually off till they employed no more than two or three salters, and finally entirely disappeared. The town was also noted for the production of Epsom salts or sulphate of magnesia. An import trade in French wines was considerable in the time of Henry I., and so important was the port in the time of Edward III. that it then fitted out and manned nine ships for the defence of the coast, while Portsmouth fitted out and manned only four. Goidott the physician was a native of the town, and the Earl of Portsmouth takes from it the title of Viscount.

The town consists chiefly of one long street, intersected at right angles by several smaller ones; has, of late years, undergone very considerable improvement, and contains many neat and commodious houses. The part near the shore commands very fine views, the beach affords good facilities for salt-water bathing, the environs are studded with handsome villas and mansions, the neighbourhood is highly beautiful and gives ample scope for pleasant excursions; and a neck of land four miles to the S terminates in the attractions of Hurst Castle, which was built by Henry VIII. to defend the Solent Straits. Charles I. was confined for a short time in the castle previous to his removal to Carisbrook. The chief public buildings are a town-hall, assembly rooms, a literary institute, a church, two dissenting chapels, an endowed school, and a workhouse. The church is a brick and stone structure of different periods, altered from its original character, has a fine E window erected in 1887 to the memory of Sir George Sartorius, senior Admiral of the Fleet, and which consists of five parts, all connected with the history of our Lord and his disciples on the Sea of Galilee—the central subject being the figure of our Lord standing on the sea as Master of the "great waters." The church has also an embattled tower, and contains a monumental bust of C. Colbourne by Rysbrack, and a monument to Captain Rogers by Bacon. It was restored in 1874. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The town has two banks and two chief inns, is a seat of petty sessions, a sub-port to Southampton and a coastguard station, and publishes a weekly newspaper. A Cottage Convalescent Home was erected in 1876. Lands at Pennington were purchased and laid out for a cemetery in 1889. A weekly market is held on Saturday, fairs are held on 12 and 13 May, and 2 and 3 Oct., and yacht-building and a coasting trade are carried on. The harbour has a commodious quay and store-rooms, admits vessels of 300 tons, and prior to 1731, when damage was done to it by the construction of a dam to the N of the town, admitted vessels of 500 tons. The entrance of the creek has good and facile anchorage in from 4 to 6 fathoms, and is a favourite shelter for vessels belonging to the Royal Yacht squadron. The town is a borough by prescription, sent two members to Parliament till 1867, afterwards only one, and by the Redistribution of Seats Act in 1885 its representation was merged in that of the county. It is governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors.

Lyminster, a parish in Sussex, 2 miles from Littlehampton station on the L.B. & S.C.R., near the river Arun, and 2 SSE of Arundel. It contains the hamlets of Crossbush, Toddington, and Wick, and the chapelry of Warningcamp, and has a post and telegraph office under Arundel; money order office, Arundel. Acreage, 2730; population of the civil parish, 1693; of the ecclesiastical, 1852. The population of the parish has increased considerably owing to its proximity to Littlehampton, which has come into favour as a seaside resort. Lyminster House, Brookfield, Lyminster Court, Crossbush House, and Lyminster Lodge, are chief residences. A small nunnery was here in the Saxon times, became a priory of Benedictine nuns under the abbey of Almonaster in Normandy, and was given by Henry VI. to Eton College. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £200 with residence, in the gift of Eton College, Oxford. The church is very ancient, includes Transition Norman and Early English portions, and has a lofty lofty chancel arch and a square tower; the building

was restored in 1864, and again in 1883. There is a school chapel at Warningcamp. There are a mission church and a Methodist chapel at Wick. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor.

Lyynn, a small town and a parish in Cheshire. The town stands on the Manchester Ship Canal, near the rivers Mersey and Bollin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Warrington, and has a station on the Warrington, Stockport, and Manchester section of the L. & N.W.R., a post, money order, and telegraph office under Warrington, a police station, the base of an old cross, and a technical institute. The police station is a small building containing a court-room, &c., and is used for petty sessions. The lower steps of the cross are cut out of the solid rock, and are in good preservation. The town is governed by an urban council. A good system of drainage was completed in 1894. The parish contains also the hamlets of Heatley Heath and Cliffe Lane, and the places called Crouchley Lane, Burford Lane, Lyynn Booths, Oughtrington, Broomeedge, Reddish, and Statham, and it extends to the Mersey and the Bollin. Acreage, 4375; population of the civil parish, 4995; of the ecclesiastical, 2955. Lyynn Hall, an ancient edifice, formerly moated, was once the seat of the Domville family. Oughtrington Hall, Statham Lodge, and Beechwood, are chief residences. Tanning and fasten-cutting are carried on. Lyynn Lake is formed by a dam on the river Dane; below is a picturesque wooded dingle. Quarries have yielded footprints of the labyrinthodon, a gigantic batrachian that flourished in the Triassic age. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £278 with residence. The church, probably the fourth edifice erected on the present site, was built in 1851, is in the Early Decorated style; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a tower which was rebuilt in 1890; has a fine E window; and includes, in the N aisle, a private chapel in lieu of one in the old church. There is a recessed arch in the S wall, of the Decorated period, about 1322, and in it what appears to be a Roman altar. The ecclesiastical parish of Oughtrington was constituted in 1881. Population, 2040. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £278 with residence. The church was erected in 1872. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lymyne, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on a scarp of hills, overlooking Romney Marsh, at the end of Stane Street, near the Royal Military Canal, 2 miles SSW of Westerham station on the S.E.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the coast at Fort Moncrieff, and 3 miles W of Hythe, took its name from the river Lymene, Lemanis, or Lymne, which anciently ran close to it; was the Portus Lemanis or Portus Lemaniacus of the Romans; was known at Domesday as Limes, and is now a very small place. It has a post office under Hythe; money order office, Hythe; telegraph office, Stanford. Acreage of the civil parish, 2916; population, 493; of the ecclesiastical, 685. The river Lymene greatly changed its course, and is believed to be the Rother, which now enters the sea at Rye. A harbour was on it close to the site of the village in the time of the Romans, and hence the name Portus Lemanis. A Roman station stood adjacent to the harbour, covered or inclosed about 10 acres, continued long to be a place of great strength, suffered much injury from landslips and other physical agencies which changed the course of the river; suffered injury also by the removal of stones from it as building material for the church; took eventually the name of Stodfall, signifying "a fallen place;" and is now represented by fragments large enough to show the great thickness of its walls, and including the stump of a tower 10 feet high and 45 in circumference. The station is thought to have been a reconstruction by the Romans, as the remains of it include many stones which appear to have belonged to earlier buildings. Excavations were made in 1850, and coins of several emperors, tiles, pottery, glass, and keys were then found. A spot called Shepway Cross, about half a mile from the village at the top of the hill toward West Hythe, was long the place where the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports was sworn in, and where his courts were held. The neighbourhood of the village commands a very fine seaward view. The parish contains also the hamlet of Court-at-Street. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of West Hythe, in the diocese of

Canterbury; value, £273 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church has Norman portions, includes stones taken from the Roman station, has a tower, and was restored at a great expense in 1877-78. A castellated house adjoins the church, is said to have been erected by Archbishop Lanfranc, really shows characters of the Edwardian period, and was probably a watch-tower built in lieu of the fallen towers of the Roman fortress. An ancient chapel stood near Court-at-Street, was visited by the pilgrims from Canterbury in the time of A'Becket, and is now a ruin.

Lympsfield. See LIMSFIELD.

Lympsam, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands on the river Axe, 3 miles S of Weston-super-Mare, and 2 from Bleadon station on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Weston-super-Mare; money order and telegraph office, East Brent. Acreage of parish, 2082; population, 420. The manor belonged formerly to Glastonbury Abbey. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £620. The church is Later English, in good condition, and consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Lympton, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the eastuary of the Exe, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 178 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It was described by Leland as "a pretty townlet with a great trade in shippes;" carries on a considerable trade in fish, is a sea-bathing resort, and has some good inns and lodging-houses. The parish contains also the hamlet of Sowdon. Acreage, 973 of land and 280 of water; population, 1097. The manor belongs to the Drake family. There are several handsome residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £245 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1864, but retains the fine and very ancient tower of the previous edifice. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a working men's club.

Lynas Point, a small headland in Llanellian parish, Anglesey, 2½ miles E of Amlwch. A lighthouse is here, was erected in 1835 and altered in 1879, shows an occulting light, darkening for two seconds at every ten seconds, 128 feet high, visible at a distance of 10 miles. A semaphore-telegraph tower was formerly here, 571 feet high, forming a link in the chain of communication between Holyhead and Liverpool. Inward-bound ships for Liverpool call at a contiguous cove to take in pilots.

Lynby. See LINSBY.

Lynch, a hamlet in the N of Herefordshire, on the river Teme, 3 miles W of Tenbury.

Lynch, a hamlet in the NW of Herefordshire, 1 mile W of Pembridge.

Lynch, a hamlet in Selworthy parish, Somerset, 3¼ miles W of Minehead.

Lynch, Sussex. See LINCH.

Lyndford. See LYNFORD.

Lyndhurst, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands near the centre of the New Forest, 2½ miles SW by W of Lyndhurst Road station on the L. & S.W.R., and 9 SW of Southampton, is the capital of the New Forest, and a seat of petty sessions, contains the Queen's House, in which the Forest courts are held, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It takes its name from the linden or lime tree, and gives the title of Baron to the family of Copley. The Queen's House is a plain edifice dating from the time of Charles II., is the official residence of the Lord Warden when he visits the Forest, was the abode of George III. during a week in 1789 when on his road to Weymouth, and includes the Verderer's Hall fitted with green-covered magisterial seats and containing an ancient iron stirrup probably not older than the time of Henry VIII., but traditionally said to have been the stirrup used by William Rufus on the day of his fatal hunting. The parish contains also the hamlets of Pike Hill, Clay Hill, and part of Emery Down. Acreage, 3825; population of the civil parish, 1867; of the ecclesiastical, with Minstead, 2281. Under the Local Government Act of 1894, Lyndhurst, Emery Down, and Bank were formed into a parish council with fifteen members. Lyndhurst is fast becoming a large summer fashionable resort. The manor belongs to the Crown. Brooklands, Foxlease, Cuffnells, and Glasshayes are all handsome seats in the neighbourhood. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the

rectory of Minstead, in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £175. The church, dedicated to St Michael and All Angels, is modern, and consists of nave and aisles with clorestory, a deep chancel, and N and S transepts. It was roofed in 1894, and has beautiful carvings representing angels, running the whole length of the nave, and archangels in the chancel. The chancel-screen and pulpit are of stone, finely carved, representing angels in the act of worship. In 1894 the baptistery at the W end under the tower was enriched with a font of rare marble, and the floor of the sacrum and baptistery are in whole blocks of white and black marble. It has also a fine organ. The church occupies the site of an ancient one rebuilt by George II. It has some beautiful flower-carving on the capitals; also a magnificent fresco representing the parable of the Ten Virgins, painted and presented to the church by Sir F. Leighton, a native of the parish, and several monuments, one by Flaxman. There are Baptist and Plymouth Brethren chapels.

Lyndhurst Road, a railway station in Hants, on the L. & S.W.R., 84 miles from London.

Lyndon, a parish in Rutland, on the river Gbater, 2½ miles E of Manton and Uppingham station on the M.R., and 4½ NE of Uppingham. Post town, Oakham; money order and telegraph office, North Luffenham. Acreage, 911; population, 112. The manor, with Lyndon Hall, a fine and ancient mansion of stone, belongs to the Cogan family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £132 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style, has a tower, and was restored and enlarged in 1866 at a cost of about £1400. The churchyard contains a monumental tablet to Whiston the translator of Josephus.

Lyne, The, a river of Somerset and Devon, rising on Blackharrow Down in Exmoor, and running north-westward to the Bristol Channel at Lindon.

Lyne or Line, The, a river of the E of Northumberland, falling into the sea at Linnemouth above Newbiggin Point.

Lyneal. See LINEAL.

Lyneham, a hamlet and a township in the civil parish of Milton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, on the river Evenlode, 4½ miles SW of Chipping Norton, and 2 N by W from Ship-ton station on the G.W.R. Post town, Chipping Norton; money order office, Milton-under-Wychwood; telegraph office, Ship-ton station. Acreage of township, 1943; population, 192. Along with Milton and Ernem it has been made a separate ecclesiastical parish. There is a Methodist chapel.

Lyneham or Lineham, a village and a parish in Wiltshire. The village stands 1½ mile S of the Wiltshire and Berks Canal, 2½ miles of Dantsey, and 4 SW of Wootton Bassett station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Chippenham; money order and telegraph office, Bradenstoke. Acreage of the civil parish, 3456; population, 1012; of the ecclesiastical, 626. Lyneham Court is a farmhouse. An Augustinian priory, called Bradenstock Abbey, was founded about the middle of the 12th century near Clack village, and has left considerable traces at the farmstead of Clack. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £140 with residence. The church is ancient, has been beautifully restored, and contains some monuments.

Lynehill, a liberty in Penkridge township and parish, Staffordshire, near Penkridge.

Lyne-mouth. See LINSMOUTH.

Lynesack and Softley, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Hamsterley parish, Durham, on headstreams of the river Gaunless, 2 miles W by N of Cockfield station on the N.E.R., and 7 NNE of Barnard Castle. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) at Butterknowle. Acreage of township, 3743, besides 2042 acres of undivided moor, common to Lynesack and Softley, Hamsterley, and South Bedburn; population, 2835. The ecclesiastical parish was formed in 1851. Population, 2883. Part of the land is a barren hilly tract, called South Side. Many of the inhabitants are employed in coal mines at Butterknowle and Woodland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £306 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church was erected in 1843, is a plain building in the Early English style, and was renovated in 1892. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lyneside. See LINESIDE.

Lynford, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Wissey, 4½ miles NNE of Brandon station on the G.E.R., and 7½ NW by N of Thetford. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Mundford (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1500; population, 101. Lynford Hall, a splendid mansion in the Tudor style, is situated in a small park. The church was destroyed some centuries ago; there is no incumbent, and the parish is not ecclesiastically connected with any other parish. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, a building of flint and stone, which was erected in 1879.

Lynn, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on the river Wensum, 3 miles W from Lenwade station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway, 4½ S by W from Reepham station on the G.E.R., and 7 NE from Dereham. It has a post office under Norwich; money order office, Great Witchingham; telegraph office, Lenwade railway station. Acreage of parish, 1978; population, 437. It has a parish council of seven members. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £450 with residence. The church is a small building of flint in the Early English style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. There was formerly in this parish a chapel dedicated to St Edmund, some ruins of which are still standing.

Lynne. See LINGEN.

Lynher, The, a river of Cornwall. It rises in the Alterton Hills, near Brown Willy Mountain; runs about 17 miles south-eastward, past Callington, to Landrake; begins there to be estuarial, with the appearance of a lake; proceeds about 4 miles southward, sending off branches toward St Germans; and then goes about 5 miles eastward, with increasing expansion, to the Hamoaze below Saltash.

Lynmouth, a village in Devonshire, on a small bay of the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the rivers East Lyn and West Lyn, 18 miles NE of Barnstaple. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Barnstaple. A service of first-class steamers plies between Ilfracombe, Bristol, Cardiff, and Lynmouth in the season. It is a beautiful and romantic place, is frequented for sea-bathing, and has several hotels, salt-water baths, and excellent lodging-houses. Much of the older portion of it was overwhelmed and destroyed in 1607 during a gale at springtide. The bold promontory called Countisbury Foreland, flanks the E side of its bay; precipitous hills, falling abruptly to the water's edge from a height of about 1800 feet, are all around; and a highly romantic tract, comprising wild ridges, towering crags, sub-alpine valleys, and impetuous streams, and merging into Exmoor, forms the environs. Sonthey pronounced Lynmouth the finest spot he ever saw, except Cintra and the Arrabida, and says, respecting its two rivers—"Each of these flows down a comb, rolling down over huge stones like a long waterfall; and immediately at their junction they enter the sea, and the rivers and the sea make but one sound of uproar. Of these combs, the one is richly wooded, the other runs between two high, bare, stony hills. From the hill between the two is a prospect most magnificent; on either hand combs, and the river before the little village—the beautiful little village. Ascending from Lynmouth, up a road of peculiar steepness, you reach a lane which by a slight descent leads to the Valley of Rocks—a spot which is one of the greatest wonders in the west of England." The streams afford prime trout fishing, and occasionally salmon fishing. In the winter large quantities of herrings are frequently caught. An hydraulic lift has been constructed for taking persons up from Lynmouth to Lynton. In 1886 Lynmouth was ecclesiastically annexed to Countisbury, and a small church was erected in the Early English style. There is a lifeboat station.

Lynn, a hamlet in Shenstone parish, Staffordshire, 4 miles SSW of Lichfield.

Lynn, King's Lynn, or Lynn Regis, a parliamentary and municipal borough, a market-town, a seaport in Norfolk, and the head of a union and county court district. The town stands on the right bank of the river Ouse, at the junction of the Nar navigation, 2 miles S of the SE extremity of the Wash, 98½ miles from London by road and 99 by rail, 26½ N from Ely, and 48½ W by N from Norwich. It is an important terminus of the G.E.R., G.N.R., M.R., and Midland and Great Northern Joint railway, by which it has communication with all parts of the kingdom. Camden derives its

name from the Celtic word *lynn*, signifying "a pool" or "an expanse of water," but Spelman derives it from the Saxon *leau*, signifying "a tenure in fee." The name occurs in Domesday book as *Leen* and *Lena*. The town, at the time of the Norman Conquest, was already a port, with considerable customs and many salt-works; it belonged then, and had belonged previously, to certain bishops; it continued till the time of Henry VIII. to be under the peculiar jurisdiction, both temporal and spiritual, of the bishops of Norwich; and it was known during that period as *Lynn Episcopi* or *Bishops Lynn*. It was early and long a great resort of Hollanders, Fleming, and others from the Continental shores of the North Sea, and in the time of Richard I. it was much frequented by Jews and had a good trade. Lewis the Dauphin took it in 1216. King John re-took it, chartered it, returned to it for the purpose of removing his treasures when they were endangered by France, and, leaving it to cross the Wash, was overtaken there by the tide, losing all his baggage and very nearly his life. Henry III. deprived it of its liberties on the ground of alleged sedition, but afterwards restored them on becoming convinced of its loyalty. It was visited by Edward III. in 1430, and it had a riot in his time, and sent nineteen ships to the fleet against France. Edward IV. visited it in 1470-71, on his way to and from Flanders, and lodged at Red Mount. Henry VII. visited it in 1498, and lodged in the Augustinian friary. Henry VIII. renewed its charter and changed its name to *Lynn Regis* or *King's Lynn*. Mary, the sister of Henry VIII., visited it in 1528, and Queen Elizabeth in 1576. The plague devastated it in 1585, 1598, 1624, 1635, 1636, and 1666. A Dutch Protestant called George Vanparre was burnt in it in 1551, and many persons charged with witchcraft were burnt in it in the 16th and the 17th centuries. A rascally witch-finder named Hopkins was patronized by the magistrates, and being paid a certain sum for every woman whom he declared to be a witch, he was at small loss to find victims. The town declared for Charles I. in the Civil Wars; was garrisoned with 5000 men in his cause; stood a siege of twenty-nine days, in the autumn of 1648, by a force of about 18,000 under the Earl of Manchester; surrendered at the end of that period; and was garrisoned for the Parliament thence to the conclusion of the war. John Capegrave, a Provincial of the Austin friars who flourished during the reign of Henry VI., author of a "Chronicle of England;" Geoffrey the grammarian, a Dominican friar who compiled the first English and Latin dictionary which was ever printed; Nicholas of Lynn, a Carmelite or Franciscan who is said to have undertaken in 1330 the first expedition to the Polar regions; William Sauter or Sauter, a Wickliffe who was burnt at Smithfield in 1401; William Gale, an eminent Augustinian, who died in 1507; Sir Benjamin Keene, an ambassador, who died in 1757; Francis Burney, the novelist; and Dr C. Burney, son of the historian of music, were natives. Marquis Townshend takes from Lynn the title of Baron.

The town was granted a charter by King John, and it has had eighteen other charters since, granted during the reigns of Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., Edward III., Henry V., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, James I., Charles II., and George II. It is now governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, who also act as the urban district council. The municipal borough consists of the parishes of St Margaret and All Saints, or South Lynn, and it is divided into the North, South, and Middle Wards. The parliamentary borough is co-extensive with the municipal borough. Lynn 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 area of the borough is 3061 acres; population, 18,360. The area of St Margaret's parish is 672 acres; population, 12,713; of South Lynn, 2389 acres; population, 5647. Of the ecclesiastical parishes, that of North Lynn, St Edmund with St Margaret and St Nicholas, has a population of 7855; St John the Evangelist, 3794; All Saints, South Lynn, 5647. The tract of country to the W of the town, and across the head of the Wash, is an alluvial flat; but the tract to the E rises in gentle eminences, and is interspersed with villas and plantations. The town is about 1½ mile long and more than half a mile broad, and is encompassed on the land side by a deep wet fosse,

formerly defended by a strong embattled wall with nine bastions. Extensive ruins of the wall still exist, and the S gate of it, a fine tower with a lofty pointed archway for carriages and two smaller ones for foot-passengers, still stands. An octagonal tower called the Red Mount, used formerly for both military and ecclesiastical purposes, is near the fosse on the E side of the town. The streets for the most part, though clean and well-paved, are narrow. Great modern improvements, however, have been made. New streets, comparatively spacious, have been formed; old streets have been widened; and many large and handsome houses have been built. West Lynn, on the left bank of the Ouse, is a suburb, and communicates with the town by a ferry. Gaywood also is suburban, and includes Higgate and Albion Place. Public walks, margined with trees and shrubs, are near the London Road, and one of them—in form of an avenue shaded with lofty lime and chestnut trees—extends from Gnanock Terrace to the Red Mount, and goes thence, along the inner bank of the dilapidated town walls, as far as the railway station. There is a bridge 25 feet wide and 500 in length between the abutments, constructed of wrought-iron lattice girders supported upon four piers, which crosses the Ouse and connects Lynn with West Lynn. It was built by the Ouse Outfall Commissioners at a cost of £20,000, and was opened for traffic in 1873. The town has a plentiful supply of water drawn from a stream at Gayston and Grinston, the waterworks being the property of the corporation.

The Tuesday market-place comprises an area of 3 acres; is surrounded by large handsome houses, inns, and shops; serves for meat, poultry, and fish market; had formerly, in the centre, an elegant market cross, and has now there a handsome pillar, combining gas-lamp and public fountain. The market-house and corn exchange are here, and the former was erected in 1830, at a cost of £3800; the latter in 1854, at a cost of £2450. The Saturday market-place is at the end of High Street furthest from the Tuesday market-place, and serves for butchers and others. The Guildhall, formerly the hall of the Trinity Guild, is here, has a chequered front of flint and stone, Gothic windows, and includes under its roof assembly rooms. The council and magistrates' rooms adjoin the Guildhall, are adorned with many fine paintings, and contain the red register of Lynn, which consists of 150 leaves, dates from 1309, and is one of the oldest paper books in existence. Other civic treasures are an ancient Stone sword, an elaborately chased covered cup of silver weighing 73 ounces; four silver-gilt maces, which are carried before the mayor on all State occasions, and some silver chains. Additional municipal accommodation was provided by extension in 1896. The Custom-house on Purfleet Quay was erected in 1683. It occupies the site of a religious house formerly belonging to the Trinity Guild, and is in a mixed Greek style, with curious pyramidal roof, surmounted by a small open turret terminating in a pinnacle at a height of 90 feet; and has over the entrance a statue of Charles II. The Athenæum, in Baxter's Plain, in the centre of the town, was erected in 1854; is an extensive ornamental brick structure; contains a fine hall, 84 feet long and 42 wide, for concerts, lectures, exhibitions, and public meetings; and includes a museum with a large collection of ornithological specimens. The principal portion of the building, however, which is private property, is used as a post office. The Stanley Library, formerly kept in the Athenæum, now occupies a building in St James' Road, which was erected in 1883, and presented to the town by the late Earl of Derby, K.G. St Margaret's Church Library, which includes some manuscripts of the 13th and 14th centuries, is also preserved here. The theatre in St James' Street is a large edifice of brick belonging in part to the corporation and partly to other shareholders. The public baths on Common Staitth Quay were constructed in 1856, are formed of brick, and have very convenient fittings, with hot and cold, salt and fresh, and shower and swimming baths. The pilot office, on the same quay, was erected in 1863, and is a red brick building with an octagonal tower 50 feet high. The county court-house, on the east side of the London Road, was built in 1861, and is an edifice of brick in the Italian style. The workhouse in Exton's Road is a large building of brick; includes a chapel and an infirmary; has accommodation for about 450 inmates, and was erected in 1856 at a cost of over £12,000.

A fine hexagonal tower, 90 feet high, supported by groined arches, stands near St James' Street; belonged to the church of a Grey friary founded in 1264 by Thomas de Feltham, and serves now as a landmark. A curious cruciform Lady's chapel stands at Red Mount; was built about 1482; and comprises a crypt with barrel vault, a pilgrims' and priests' house, a massive octagon of brick, 26 feet in diameter; and a chapel proper, 17½ feet long, 14 wide, and 13 high, with fan tracery roof. The gate of the Augustinian friary, which was founded in the time of Edward I., and where Henry VII. lodged in 1498, is still standing. Some walls of a Black priory, founded about 1272 by T. Gedney, also are standing. The gate of a Carmelite friary founded by Lord Bardsolph, and a gate of a college founded about 1500 by Thoresby, likewise are standing, and show Later English features. Another ancient monastery, an ancient hospital of St John, and four ancient leazar hospitals have entirely disappeared. The parish church of St Margaret was founded in 1100 by Bishop Herbert de Lozinga as the church of a Benedictine priory subordinate to Norwich; is an imposing cruciform pile of freestone in the Early English, Early Decorated, and Perpendicular styles; comprises chancel with chapels, nave, aisles, and two substantial western towers, 86 feet high. There is a fine peal of ten bells. It contains no fewer than seventy windows, is 240 feet in length and 132 wide; contains some exquisitely carved stalls and misericords, an Elizabethan pulpit, an elaborate screen, several ancient memorials, and two fine brasses of Flemish make, which are reputed to be among the largest in England. St Nicholas Church, now a chapel of ease to St Margaret's, stands in St Ann's Street, is chiefly in the Perpendicular style; measures 200 feet by 78; was restored in 1853; has a tower with some 13th century work, surmounted by a new and handsome spire; and contains an elaborately carved oak roof, some ancient sedilia, and a finely worked font of 1627, placed on a pyramidal flight of steps. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of North Lynn, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £285 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The ecclesiastical district of St John the Evangelist was formed in 1846 out of the parish of St Margaret's. The living is a vicarage of the gross value of £200 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich. The church, which stands in Blackfriars' Road, was built in 1846 at a cost of about £5000, is of stone in the Early English style, and was repaired in 1889-90. The living of the parish of South Lynn is a rectory of the net value of £262 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich. The church of All Saints is an ancient cruciform building of flint and stone in the Decorated style, was restored in 1887. It had formerly a western tower, which fell in 1763. The Congregational chapel in New Conduit Street was built in 1838, at a cost of about £3000, and is a handsome edifice. The Union Baptist chapel in Paradise Road was built in 1859, at a cost of £3000; is a cruciform edifice in the Early English style, and has a small turret. Another Baptist chapel in Blackfriars' Road is a neat edifice of 1841, erected at a cost of £2000. There are three Wesleyan chapels, the oldest being that in Tower Street, which was built in 1812, at a cost of £4500, and is large and ornamental. The others are smaller buildings of more recent date. The Primitive Methodist chapel in London Road was built in 1857, at a cost of about £2000, and is a brick structure in the Italian style. The New Connexion Methodist chapel in Railway Road was rebuilt in 1893. The Roman Catholic chapel in London Road was built in 1844, at a cost of £2500, from a design by A. L. Welby Pugio, Esq., was enlarged in 1852 by addition of an aisle, and is in the Early English style. There are also Primitive Methodist chapels at Higgate and North-ead, a Unitarian chapel in Broad Street, a Friends' meeting-house, and a Salvation Army barracks. The public cemetery is on the Hardwick Road, occupies about 8 acres, and is neatly laid out.

The Grammar School in St James' Street was founded about 1500 as a college by Thomas Thoresby, was rebuilt in 1825, is under the control of a body of twelve governors, the mayor of Lynn being one *ex-officio*; has some small exhibitions, and had Eugene Aram as an naber at the time of his apprehension in 1759. There are also British, Roman Catholic, and National elementary schools. St James' Hospital in

St James' Road was founded in the 14th century, and rebuilt in 1722; comprises twelve houses and a chapel, and has an endowed income of about £170. Valinger's almshouses in South Lynn Plain were founded in 1811, are for four poor women, and have an income of about £34. Framingham's Hospital in London Road was founded in 1676; is a neat structure of brick with stone dressings; comprises apartments for twelve inmates and a chapel, and has an income of £400. The Wesleyan or Smith's almshouses in St James' Road were founded in 1822; are for eight aged poor women, and have an income of about £180. Elsdon's almshouses in Friars Street were founded in 1842, and have an income of £112. Gaywood almshouses, within Gaywood parish, occupy the site of St Mary Magdalene's Hospital, founded in 1155 by Petrus Capellanus; were rebuilt in 1649; comprise twelve tenements and a chapel in the form of a square, and have an income of about £370. Sagar's almshouses in Goodwins Road, erected and endowed by John Sagar, Esq., in 1887, are for six widows. The West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital stands near the London Road; was erected in 1834 at a cost of more than £3000; was enlarged in 1847 by the addition of two wings; is a neat structure of white brick, and has capacity for fifty-two inmates.

The town, a centre for the farmers and graziers of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire, has a head post office, three banks, several good hotels, is a seat of sessions and a coast-guard station, and publishes two weekly newspapers. The principal market is that held on Tuesday for corn and cattle, and another market for meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, and fruit, is held on Saturday. Cattle fairs are held on the second Tuesday of April and the second Tuesday of Nov., the former being chiefly for sheep, of which nearly 30,000 are sometimes penned. A pleasure fair called the Mart commences on St Valentine's Day, and continues for a fortnight, and there was formerly a cheese fair on 17 Oct., but this was abolished in 1878. Although it can hardly be regarded as a seat of manufactures, there are important agricultural implement and engineering works, corn mills, malt houses, breweries, seed-crushing establishments, iron and brass foundries, roperies, sail-making, and cork-cutting works, machine makers, millwrights, and coach-builders. Fisheries are carried on for shrimps, cockles, mussels, and whelks, of which immense quantities are despatched to London and the chief towns of the Midland Counties, and also for smelts, cod, and haddock. From the great facilities which it afforded for inland communication and its convenient and sheltered position on the north-east coast, Lynn was, from an early period, a place of considerable trading importance. It was connected with the Hanse towns of the Baltic, and carried on with them an extensive trade in corn and wine, and at one time its annual shipping revenue was only exceeded by the ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. Its exports are now chiefly corn, wool, quartzose sand, and coprolites, to British ports, and manufactured goods, implements, machinery, and coal to foreign ports. Its imports include heavy tonnage of grain, chiefly barley and maize, timber and deals from the Baltic ports, linseed, cotton-seed, oilcake, and cork. There is also a trade in wine which has existed from the time of Henry III. In former years the space between the town and the open sea was occupied by huge banks of mud and sand, formed by the rapid action of the tide over the oozy bed of the river, and the passage to the harbour was by a narrow and intricate channel. These evils, however, were corrected by the construction of a direct channel, 4 miles long, which was commenced in 1850, and which has resulted in gain of a large tract of land on the right bank of the Ouse, on the side of the town. A new dock, the Alexandria, constructed in 1867-69, at a cost of £80,000, contains a water area of about 6½ acres, and is accessible at any high tide to vessels of from 1200 to 1500 tons. An important addition to this was made in 1884 when the Bentinck Dock, 1000 feet long and 400 feet wide, was opened for traffic also. The estate of the King's Lynn Dock and Harbour Company covers an area of about 100 acres, and in addition to the docks already mentioned includes every convenience for the shipment and discharge of cargoes, together with a branch railway which connects the docks with the G.E.R., Midland and Great Northern Joint railway, M.R., G.N.R., and L. & N.W.R. The deep-water harbour, which is situated on one of the widest reaches of

the Ouse estuary, is capable of accommodating over 200 vessels. The limits of the port extend from Eau Brink Cut, Norfolk, to the Sparrow Gap, the limit of Yarmouth. The fishing boats belonging to the port are distinguished by the letters L. N. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1895 was 75 (4500 tons). The entries and clearances each average 1100 (210,000 tons) per annum.

Lynn Deepes, the NE portion of the Wash, in Norfolk. It is divided from the Lincoln portion, or Boston Deepes, by the Dog's Head, Long and Roger Sands; is flanked on the E side by Burnham, Sunk, Stubbarn, and other sands; is bounded on the S by the shoals on the way to the Ouse's mouth, and by the embankments of the Norfolk Estuary Works; has a depth of from 5 to 13 fathoms; and is provided with a floating light put up in 1828, and situated 6 miles NW by N of Hunstanton light.

Lynn, North, a decayed parish in Norfolk, on the river Ouse, opposite the lower part of Lynn, 1 mile NW. Post town, Lynn. Acreage, 759; population, 115. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Lynn, in the diocese of Norwich. The church, which was dedicated to St Edmund, has long since disappeared. The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

Lynn, South, a parish forming part of the borough of LYNN.

Lynn, West, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on the W side of the Ouse, opposite Lynn, with which it communicates by a ferry, and has a post and money order office under Lynn; telegraph office, Lynn. The parish comprises 1635 acres; population, 578. The parish council consists of seven members. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £435 with residence. The church is a building of brick in the Late Perpendicular style; succeeded an ancient one which was swept away by an inundation in 1271; consists of nave and transepts, with a tower; has a memorial E window of 1849 to Amelia Walker; and contains an ancient octagonal font and a fine brass of 1503. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Lynt. See COLESHILL, Berks.

Lynton, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the coast, near the mouth of the rivers Lyn, amid magnificent and romantic scenery, 18 miles E by N of Ilfracombe, and 17½ NE of Barnstaple station on the G.W. and L. & S.W. railways. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Barnstaple, and is a resort of tourists and sea-bathers; enjoys sea communication by calls of the Bristol and Cardiff steamers, and land communication by coaches to Minehead, Ilfracombe, and Barnstaple; commands facilities for hunting, fishing, and other sports; possesses rich attractions of walks, rides, and scenery, for visitors, and has some good hotels and boarding-houses. The parish contains also the village of Lymouth, and the hamlets of Lynbridge, Barbrook Mill, Cherry Bridge, Ilkerton, and Dean. Acreage, 7203; population of the civil parish, 1547; of the ecclesiastical, 1235. Some handsome residences have been erected in the neighbourhood. The river or rivers Lyn drain most of the parish, take their name from the prevalence of cascades, deep falls, and dark ravines within their bed, and give their name, with the addition of the syllable for "town," to the parish. The scenery in most parts is of the same wild, grand, romantic character as in the part around Lymouth, and noticed in our article on that village. A path, called the North Walk, leading from Lynton village to the Valley of Rocks, to Castle Rock, and to other highly interesting spots, is particularly interesting, goes midway across a rapid declivity of about 700 feet, forms one of the most remarkable terrace-walks anywhere to be seen, and commands a view of the gorge of the East Lyn, of a sweep of dismal coast to Lymouth Foreland, and of a vast extent of ocean horizonized by the cloud-like mountains of Wales. The Valley of Rocks is a vale about a mile long, but not above 100 yards wide, between two lofty and somewhat steep ridges of hill, is over-spread in every direction by vast fragments of rock, and derives a weird impressiveness from vast masses of bare rock on the hill ridges, appearing here and there like rude natural columns, and arranged so fantastically along the summits as to resemble extensive ruins. Sonthey described the N ridge as "completely bare, excoarated of all turf and all soil, the

very bones and skeleton of the earth, rock reclining upon rock, stone piled upon stone, a huge terrific mass," and he adds respecting the valley—"A palace of the pre-Adamite kings, a city of the Anakim, must have appeared so shapeless and yet so like the ruins of what had been shaped after the water of the floods subsided." So late as 1824 all the traffic and farm carriage of the parish was done by pack-horses and sledges, and not a wheeled carriage of any kind was known. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter, and till 1868 was united with Contesbury; value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church figures strikingly in the centre of Lynton village, was enlarged in 1817, and again in 1833. It was restored and enlarged in 1892, has a square tower, and contains many ancient monuments. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Lynwode, Lincolnshire. See LINWOOD.

Lyons, including Easington Lane, an ecclesiastical parish in Durham, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from South Hetton station on the N.E.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Easington, and 4 SE of Fence Houses. It has a post and money order office at Easington Lane, under Hetton-le-Hole (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Hetton-le-Hole. Population, 4411. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £320 with residence, alternately in the gift of the Bishop and the Crown. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a Church of England mission hall, and collieryschools.

Lyons, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the river Arrow, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Kington, was once a market-town, and has a station on the Kingston and Eardisley branch of the G.W.R., and a post and telegraph office under Kington; money order office, Kington. The parish comprises 4760 acres; population, 828. The manor belonged to the Marbarys, passed to the Deverex family, Sir Stephen de Ebroucis, and the Touchets. Castle Weir, Lydhales, and The Whittens are the chief residences. A castle, said to have been built by William Rufus, stood at the village, and is now represented by some ivy-clad remains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £244 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is of the 13th century, and the font is of the same date, but there are remains of an earlier church. The tower and one of the windows are Norman. It was restored in 1873. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lypiate, a hamlet in Kilmersdon parish, Somerset, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles NW of Bath.

Lypiatt, Lower and Upper, two tithings in Stroud parish, Gloucestershire, near the canal, 2 miles E of Stroud. Lypiatt Park belonged formerly to the Throgmorton, and belongs now to the Dorington family, and is said to have been the place where the Gunpowder Plot was hatched. It was garrisoned for the Parliament in the Civil War, and was taken in 1642 by Sir Jacob Astley. Lower Lypiatt Manor, the ancient seat of the Fream and Cox families, is now a farmhouse.

Lysfaen. See LLYSFAEN.

Lyss. See LISS.

Lytchett Matravers, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands on a hill, 4 miles from Hamworthy Junction station on the L. & S.W.R., 3 from Bailey Gate station on the Somerset and Dorset Joint railway, and $\frac{6}{2}$ NW of Poole. It commands a fine view, and has a post and money order office under Poole; telegraph office at Bailey Gate station. Acreage of parish, 3413; population, 753. Under the Local Government Act, 1894, it has nine parish councillors. The manor belonged once to the Matravers family, and belongs now to the Dillon-Trenchard family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £350 with residence. Patron, Wadham College, Oxford. The church is ancient but good, and contains a monument to Lord Matravers, and several other monuments. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Lytchett Minster, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands at the head of Lytchett Bay, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles from Hamworthy Junction station on the L. & S.W.R., and 4 WNW of Poole, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Poole. Acreage of parish, 3525; population, 929. There is said to have been an alien priory here, which gave rise

to the suffix name Minster. Much of the land is heath and waste. A large tumulus, called Lytchett Beacon, is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the village, and serves as a landmark for vessels entering Poole harbour. Potter's clay is dug from pits, and sent to Poole harbour. Lytchett Bay is a northern offshoot of Wareham harbour, about 3 miles in circuit, separated by the upper part of a small peninsula from the Holes Bay offshoot of Poole harbour. A rivulet, called the Rock Lee or Organ river, falls into the W side of Lytchett Bay, and is crossed, near the village, by a bridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £200 with residence. Patron, Eton College. The church is modern, is said to have been built from the materials of the old priory, and has an ancient tower. In the churchyard there are two yew trees of great antiquity. There is a building in use by the Congregationalists and Baptists, which is called a United Independent Baptist chapel, and also Lockyer's charity for apprenticing poor boys of the parish. A Wesleyan chapel, built in 1866, is in the Pointed style, of red brick, with white stone dressings.

Lytes. See CARY LYTES.

Lytes-Cary. See CHARLTON MACKRELL.

Lyth. See CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH.

Lyth, a township, conjoint with Birch, in Ellesmere parish, Salop, on the Ellesmere Canal, 1 mile SE of Ellesmere. The Lyth is the chief residence.

Lytham, a fashionable seaside resort and a parish in Lancashire. The town stands on the N shore of the Ribbles estuary, at the meeting-point of two branch railways from respectively the Preston and Wyre railway and the town of Blackpool, 8 miles SSE of Blackpool, and 12 W of Preston. It is a sub-port to Preston, a bathing-place, and a seat of petty sessions; presents a new, neat, and clean appearance; possesses one of the finest beaches in England; has pretty environs and an equable climate, has undergone many improvements by a board of commissioners under a local act; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a station on the Preston and Wyre Joint railway, a neat market-house of 1848, three banks, a cottage hospital, a county constabulary station, assembly-rooms, public baths and gardens, presented to the town in 1872 by the late Mr John Talbot Clifton, an institute, several first-class hotels, a number of lodging-houses, two churches, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, several good schools, a long marine parade, and a handsome pier with large pavilion. A drinking fountain was erected in the market square in 1882 by Lady Eleanor Cecily Clifton in memory of her husband. Two weekly newspapers are published. There is a daily market for fish, vegetables, &c., but the market days are Wednesday and Saturday. St Cathbert's or the parochial church was rebuilt in 1834, a new organ was erected in 1881, and it was re-seated in 1887; is a neat structure of red brick; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains monuments of the Clifton family. St John's Church stands on the E beach, was built in 1850, and is a stone edifice in the Early English style. The Roman Catholic chapel (St Peter's), Clifton Street, the Wesleyan chapel, Park Street, and the Congregational chapel, Westly Street, are handsome structures. The marine parade was formed by levelling the beach, is more than 2 miles long, and commands a fine view across the estuary. The pier was constructed in 1865, is 914 feet long, and was greatly improved in 1891; besides serving for steamboats from Blackpool, Southport, and other places, it forms a splendid promenade. The branch railway from the Preston and Wyre line was opened in 1846, and that from Blackpool in 1863. Lytham Pool, about a mile E of the town, serves as an entrepôt to Preston, accommodates large vessels for the discharging of their cargoes into smaller crafts, and has a graving dock for building and repairing vessels. A lifeboat station is on the E beach. The parish comprises 5020 acres; population, 2238. The population has largely increased, mainly owing to the attractions of the town as a watering-place. The manor, with Lytham Hall, belongs to the Clifton family. The hall stands on the NW side of the town, was erected between 1757 and 1764, and is a spacious mansion. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Durham Abbey, was founded on or near the site of the hall in the time of Richard I., by Roger Fitz-Roger, and some remains of it are included in the hall. There are two ecclesiastical parishes viz., St Cathbert and St John the

Divine. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £340 and £280, both with residence.

Lythans, St., a parish in Glamorgan, 4 miles SW of Ely station on the G.W.R., and 7 SW of Cardiff. Post town, Saintwell under Cardiff; telegraph office, Wenvee. Acreage, 1284; population, 114. A large cromlech is in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of Llandaff. The church is ancient with a saddleback tower, and contains an old font.

Lythe, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the coast, 1 mile from Sandsend station on the N.E.R., and 3½ miles NW of Whitby; was once a market-town; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Whitby. The township comprises also the hamlets of Goldsborough and Kettleless and the village of Sandsend. Acreage, 2591 of land and 266 of foreshore; population of township, 741; of ecclesiastical parish, 873. The parish contains also the townships of Hutton Mulgrave, Earnby, Ugthorpe, Mickleby, Ellerby, Newton Mulgrave, Borrowby, and Egton. The manor belonged once to the Manleys, and belongs now to the Marquis of Normanby. Mulgrave Castle, the Marquis's seat, is a handsome edifice in the castellated style, stands on an elevated site, commanding fine views, and is surrounded by a very beautiful park. An ancient stronghold, whence the castle took its

name, stood on a ridge of hill within the park; is said to have been built by the Saxon Wade or Wada, about 200 years before the Norman Conquest; was dismantled, by order of the parliament, in the time of Charles I; and is now represented by ruins, comprising a central keep with corner towers, a square tower at the SE angle of the outer wall, two circular towers at the entrance, and some fragments of other walls. Wade, the builder of the old castle, is traditionally said to have been a giant, and to have made the road from Dunsley to Malton called Wade's Causeway. A lofty cliff at Kettleless, surmounted by a hamlet, became undermined, and on a night of December in 1829, fell into the sea. Alum works were at Kettleless and Sandsend for upwards of two centuries, but are no longer worked. Jet is found in the cliffs on the coast. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient, with a tower, and has been greatly altered by modern restorations and repairs. It is in the Early English style, and consists of chancel, nave, S porch, and an embattled western tower with pinnacles. An organ was erected in 1881, and in 1887 the churchyard was enlarged. The vicarages of Egton, Ugthorpe, and Grosmont are separate benefices. There are Wesleyan chapels at Lythe and Sandsend, and mission churches at Kettleless and Sandsend.

Lyvynghourne. See BEAKSBOURNE.

M

Mabe, St., a parish in Cornwall, 2½ miles SSW of Penryn station on the G.W.R., and 3½ W by S of Falmouth. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Penryn. Acreage, 2569; population, 648. The parish council consists of ten members. Granite is quarried. An ancient cross is at Helland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Truro. The church is ancient, has a lofty granite tower, and has been restored. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Mablethorpe St Mary, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village is pleasantly situated on the coast, 8 miles NE from Alford, and has a station on the Louth and East Coast branch of the G.N.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Acreage of the civil parish, 3191; population, 728; of the ecclesiastical, 671. During the summer season the village attracts a large number of visitors, who are drawn by its excellent facilities for sea-bathing and boating. There are three large hotels, a number of lodging and boarding houses, and two pavilions. The coast suffers encroachment by the sea, and has a number of mud islets, composed of decayed trees, and visible only at the lowest ebbs. The beach consists of firm smooth sands, sloping gradually to the water. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Stain, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint net value, £550 with residence. There were formerly two churches, but one of them has long been washed away by the sea. The present church, which stands half a mile inland, is an ancient building of brick in the Early English style; consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a low tower; is in good condition, and contains brasses of 1403, 1522, and 1536, and a broken iron helmet, said to have belonged to one of two earls who slew each other in a duel on Earl's Bridge. There are also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. A convalescent home was built in 1870, a coastguard station in 1866, and a lifeboat house in 1883.

Mablethorpe St Peter, a parish in Lincolnshire, contiguous to Mablethorpe St Mary, 2 miles from Mablethorpe station and 1 mile S from Theddlethorpe station on the G.N.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Mablethorpe St Mary. Population, with Theddlethorpe, 409. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Theddlethorpe St Helens, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church was long ago destroyed by encroachment of the sea.

Mabyn, St., a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands 2 miles from Highway station on the North Cornwall railway, and 5 NNW of Bodmin station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Bodmin; money

order and telegraph office, Wadebridge. Acreage of parish, 4101; population, 628. Colquhite was the seat of the Marneys. Tredethy is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; value, £670 with residence. The church is ancient, and has a pinnacled tower 80 feet high. The building was thoroughly restored in 1889. There are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels. The Rev. Charles Peters, the author of a "Dissertation on Homer and Job," was rector from 1726 to 1774.

Macarony Channel, a passage through the W side of the Wash, Lincolnshire, between Hookhill and Roger Sands.

Macclesfield, a market-town, a township, a municipal borough, the head of a poor law union and county court district, and seven ecclesiastical parishes, in Cheshire. The town stands on the declivity and skirts of a hill, on the river Bollin, adjacent to the Macclesfield Canal, near Macclesfield Forest, 8 miles NNE of Congleton, 12 ESE of Knutsford, 12 S by E of Stockport, and 165 from London. It has a joint station for the L. & N.W.R. and North Staffordshire railway, and another for the M.S. & L.R. It dates from ancient times, and the manor was part of the royal demesne of the Earls of Mercia, was the seat of their courts for the ancient hundred of Hamestan, belonged at Domesday to Earl Edwin, was then included in the Earldom of Chester, and passed at the abolition of that earldom's jurisdiction to the Crown. The town had a castle of the Earls of Chester, was surrounded in their time by a wall with three principal gates, was the scene of ecclesiastical councils in 1332 and 1362, was taken in the civil wars of Charles I. by a Parliamentary force under Sir W. Brereton, sustained some injury immediately afterwards from a siege by a Royalist force under Sir T. Acton, was the scene of a council, after the execution of Charles I., for raising four regiments to serve the cause of Charles II., and was occupied in 1745 by the Pretender both in his advance to Derby and in his retreat. A castle of the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, formerly stood near St Michael's Church.

The river Bollin divides the town into main body and suburbs, gives the name of the Waters to the adjacent streets, and is crossed by several bridges. Four principal streets form the oldest and most central part of the town, but many others deflect from them or run into the suburbs, and the greater number are well built, paved, and drained. The town-hall stands at the SE angle of the market-place; was built in 1825, and enlarged in 1870; is in the Grecian style, of white freestone; contains a spacious assembly room, council chamber, court for the borough petty sessions and county courts, &c.; and is fitted in the basement as a commodious corn and

butter market. The Macclesfield Chamber of Commerce has its offices in the basement of the town-hall. The borough police station adjoins the town-hall. The county police office stands in King Edward Street, it was rebuilt in 1866. The theatre stands in Catherine Street, and is a plain brick building erected in 1881. The Chadwick Free Library, on Park Green, was presented to the corporation in 1876 by Mr D. Chadwick, M.P. for Macclesfield, and is a good stone building containing about 16,000 volumes. The School of Art, on Park Green, was opened in 1879. Parr's Bank, on the S side of Chester Gate, was built in 1865, and is a handsome edifice of red brick with stone facings. The Adelphi Bank, on Park Green, was built in 1842, and is a stone edifice in the Tudor style. The public baths and wash-houses in Hallefields were erected in 1850 at a cost of £3000, and include warm, cold, shower, and vapour baths, and two large swimming baths. The public park, on the Prestbury Road, was formed in 1854 at a cost of about £6000; comprises 16 acres, of charming contour and with pleasant views; has handsome entrance-gates and a Gothic entrance-lodge; is tastefully laid out, and contains cricket grounds and a bowling-green. The remains of the old market cross and the old stocks are preserved in the park, which also contains two Russian guns captured at Sebastopol. In 1894 the borough was presented by Mr F. D. Brookelhurst, of Hare Hill, with a park of about 11 acres, named the "Victoria Park." Half of the area is laid out as pleasure grounds with a pretty bandstand, and the other as a recreation ground. The new park has two entrances with lodges and two other separate exits, and is bounded by a new handsome road made by the same donor and named Fence Avenue. The shambles, or meat-market, are situated on an eminence E of the market-place, and have a spacious covered area with sixty-four stalls in several ranges. The workhouse stands on the Prestbury Road, was built in 1844 at a cost of about £10,000, is a stone edifice with two wings in the Tudor style, has capacity for about 700 inmates, and is surrounded by a plot of about 8 acres, partly for industrial employment and partly ornamental. The County Lunatic Asylum, on the Chester Road, was erected in 1871 and enlarged in 1891; it is a red brick structure in the Italian style, and has accommodation for about 800 patients. The Infirmary, adjoining the park, was built in 1872 at a cost of £35,000, and is a stone building in the Italian style. The Fence Hospital in Buxton Road, erected in 1883, is a day-home for convalescent patients. A handsome drinking fountain was erected on Park Green in 1890.

St Michael's Church stands on high ground E of the market-place; was founded in 1278 by Eleanor, queen of Edward I.; underwent much reconstruction and enlargement in 1740, and was also partially restored in 1885; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower, formerly surmounted by a spire; and contains an effigy of W. Legh of 1630, an altar tomb of Sir John Savage, and many other monuments. Two chapels adjoin the church, one of which belonged to the Leghs of Lyme Handley, now represented by Lord Newton of Lyne, and contains a mural monument and a brass of that family; while the other, called Archbishop Savage's Chapel or the Rivers' Chapel, belonged to a college of secular priests which was founded in 1508, and contains two altar-tombs of knights, a mural monument of the Earl of Rivers, who died in 1694, and several other monuments. Christ Church stands near Great King Street, was built in 1775, is a very spacious brick edifice with stone facings and with a tower, contains a fine marble monument by Bacon, and was one of the last Establishment churches in which John Wesley preached. St Paul's Church stands in Hallefields, was built in 1844, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave and aisles, with a pinnacled tower and lofty spire. St Peter's Church stands in Windmill Street, was built in 1848, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a low tower. St George's Church, or Sutton St George's, stands in High Street, was built in 1822 as a Congregational chapel, passed to the Establishment in 1828, and is a very spacious brick structure. The church of St John the Evangelist in Statnam Street, erected in 1887, is a stone edifice in the Early English style, and consists of apsidal chancel, clerestoried nave, and aisles. Holy Trinity Church, standing in Hurdfield township, was built in 1839, and is

a stone edifice, with a tower. The Congregational chapel in Roe Street was built in 1829, and is a brick structure, with a freestone front. The Congregational chapel on Park Green, built in 1877, is a handsome stone building with a tower. The Wesleyan chapel in Bridge Street, Mill Lane, was built in 1824, and afterwards enlarged, and is a large and handsome brick structure. The Wesleyan chapel in Sunderland Street was rebuilt in 1802, and is plain but commodious. The Wesleyan chapel in Cumberland Street, erected in 1874, is a stone building in the Early English style. The New Connexion Methodist chapel in Park Street was built in 1837, and is a spacious brick edifice. The Unitarian chapel in King Edward Street was built in 1692. There are also Baptist, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and another Wesleyan chapel. The Roman Catholic church stands in Chester Road; is a freestone edifice in the Early English style; comprises a spacious and lofty nave, with groined oak roof, chancel, and a W Lady chapel; contains a carved oak roof loft, and various rich decorations. The public cemetery was opened in 1866; comprises 36 acres, and contains three mortuary chapels, all in the Decorated English style. The Free Grammar School stands within enclosed grounds near King Edward Street; was founded in 1502 by Sir John Percival, and re-founded by Edward VI.; was rebuilt in 1856; is a stone edifice in the Early English style; and has an extensive library, an endowed income of £2000, and three exhibitions of £50 each to Oxford or Cambridge. The school in Great King Street was built in 1840 at a cost of £2500, is a stone edifice in the Tudor style, and abares in the Free Grammar School's endowment. The Sunday School in Roe Street was built in 1813, is an edifice four storeys high, contains twenty-six class-rooms, and includes an upper hall capable of accommodating 2000 persons, which is used for lectures, &c.

The town has a head post office, two railway stations, and three banks; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; and publishes three newspapers. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays; fairs are held on the third Tuesday in Feb., 6 Mar., 6 May, 22 June, 11 July, 12 Aug., 4 Oct., 11 Nov., and 23 Dec.; railway communications are enjoyed in all directions; and cheap water communication exists through the Macclesfield Canal and through that canal's connection with the Trent and Mersey Canal, with Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the southern counties, on to London. The manufacture of silk, mohair, and twist buttons was formerly the chief employment; but the manufacture of all kinds of silk, including ribbons, earcnets, gros-de-Naples, satin, silk velvets, vestings, and all sorts of silk handkerchiefs, has superseded the former manufacture, and is carried on more extensively here than anywhere else in England. The first silk mill was erected in 1756 in Park Green, and gave the name of Mill Street to the thoroughfare going thence to the market-place. The manufacture of broad silks was first introduced in 1790. Silk-throwing also is prominent, was carried on for many years to supply the weavers of Spitalfields in London, and is now conducted both in extensive establishments by itself and in establishments conjointly with the silk manufacture. The manufacture of apolsterers' trimmings, and of gimps, fringes, and other silk trimmings is likewise carried on. There are also breweries, a large cotton factory, and several smallware manufactories.

The town was made a free borough in 1261 by Prince Edward, Earl of Chester; got confirmation of its privileges from Edward III. and four subsequent monarchs; was invested with the parliamentary franchise by the act of 1832, and returned two members to the House of Commons till the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, when the borough was disfranchised. The borough is divided into six wards, and governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors. It has a commission of the peace. The old borough was conterminous with Macclesfield township, but the new borough includes also parts of Sutton and Hurdfield townships. Acreage, 3215; population, 36,009. Eddisbury Hall, Park Mount, Foden Bank, and Hurdfield House are the chief residences. The Queen is lady of the manor. Archbishop Savage of York was a native of Macclesfield.

The township of Macclesfield is divided into East Macclesfield and West Macclesfield by the line of road from Stockport to Leek. Acreage of the whole, 2580; population,

27,667. The ecclesiastical parishes of St Michael's, St Paul's, St Peter's (constituted in 1835, 1844, and 1846 respectively), Christchurch, and St John the Evangelist (constituted in 1893) are vicarages in the diocese of Chester. Population of St Michael's, 9815; net value, £300; patrons, Simeon's Trustees. Population of St Paul's, 4717; gross value, £286; patron, the Bishop of Chester. Population of St Peter's, 1674; net value, £160 with residence; patron, the Bishop of Chester. Population of Christchurch, 6109; gross value, £295. Population of St John the Evangelist, 4487; gross value, £150; patron, the Vicar of Macclesfield. The parts of the town beyond Macclesfield township are in Sutton St George and Hardsfield, and all the seven ecclesiastical parishes were in the ancient parish of Prestbury.

Macclesfield Parliamentary Division of Cheshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 53,147. The division includes the following:—Northwich (part of)—Newbold Astbury, Radnor, Hulme Walfield, Buglawton; Prestbury (part of)—Birtles, Henbury-cum-Pexall, Hardsfield (part of which is included in the borough of Macclesfield), Sutton (part of which is included in the borough of Macclesfield), Bosley, Eaton, Wincle, Gawsorth, North Rode, Wildboarclough; Congleton, municipal borough; Macclesfield, municipal borough.

Macclesfield Canal, a canal along the E of Cheshire, from the Peak Forest Canal at Marple, south-south-westward, past Bollington, Macclesfield, and Congleton, where it joins a branch from the Trent and Mersey Canal. It was formed in 1826, is 26 miles long, rises 94 feet with eleven locks, and is now held in perpetual lease by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.

Macclesfield Forest, a township-chapelry in Prestbury parish, Cheshire, on the backbone of England, contiguous to Derbyshire, 4 miles ESE of Macclesfield. Post town, Macclesfield. Area of township, 3499; population, 187. The property was formerly part of a royal forest which included also the townships of Lyme Handley, Hardsfield, Kettleshulme, Rainow, Bollington, Pott Shrigley, Upton, Tytherington, Wincle, Sutton, Wildboarclough, and Bosley, but the property all belongs now to the Earl of Derby. The surface generally is mountainous, bleak, and sterile, and the highest elevation in Cheshire is situate in this township, called Shining Tor, rising 1833 feet above the level of the sea. The living is a perpetual curacy, with Wildboarclough annexed, in the diocese of Chester; net value, £130 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Derby. The church was built in 1673 and rebuilt in 1834. Population of the chapelry, 401.

Macefen, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire, 1½ mile E by S of Malpas. Area, 340; population, 47.

Machen, a parish in Monmouthshire and Glamorgan, on the river Rhymney, 6 miles W of Newport. It has stations on the Brecon and Merthyr, and Pontypridd, Caerphilly, and Newport railways, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newport. It comprises the hamlets of Lower Machen and Upper Machen in Monmouthshire, and the hamlet of Rhydgwern in Glamorgan. Area, 5207; population, 3172. There are remains of a castle. Machen Mountain is a finely-wooded hill separating the valley from that of Sirhowy. The rocks include iron and lead ores and calamine. Extensive iron and tin works and a foundry are in Upper Machen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £358 with residence. Patron, Lord Tredegar. The parish church is ancient, and another church is in Upper Machen. There are Congregational, Baptist, Calvinistic and Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Machno, The, a rivulet of Carnarvonshire, running about 8 miles north-eastward past Penmachno to the Conway, near Waterloo Bridge. It makes picturesque falls.

Machon Bank, a hamlet in Ecclesall Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2½ miles SW of Sheffield.

Machwy. See BACHWY.

Machynlleth, a market-town, a contributory parliamentary borough, the head of a poor-law union and county court district, and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The town stands on the river Dovey, at the influx of the Dulais, amid picturesque scenery, 20 miles NNE of Aberystwyth: is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Magnia*; contains in Maengwyn Street a spacious arched porch,

the remains of an ancient edifice called Parliament House, in which Owen Glendower in 1402 held a national assembly and was crowned as Prince of Wales; was the scene in connection with that assembly of the seizure and imprisonment of Sir David Gam, the Captain Fluellen of Shakespeare; is a well-built and cleanly town, consisting chiefly of two spacious streets planted with trees; has long been a favourite resort of anglers for sport in the neighbouring waters, and of tourists for excursions through the surrounding scenery; has been a borough since the time of Henry VIII.; unites with Llanidloes, Llanfyllin, Montgomery, Newtown, and Welshpool in sending a member to Parliament; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a head post office, a station on the Cambrian railway, a workhouse, and a bank. The town-hall and market is a fine stone building erected in 1878. The old church of St Mary's is mainly Perpendicular, has been restored, and has an ivy-clad tower. Christ Church, in the Early English style, was built in 1882. There are Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian chapels. A handsome clock-tower was erected in 1873 to commemorate the coming of age of the Marquis of Londonderry. At the S end of the town is Plas Machynlleth, a seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, fairs are held on the first Wednesday of Feb. and March, 16 May, 26 June, 7 Aug., 18 Sept., 21 Oct., and 26 Nov.; flannel manufacture, tanning, and corn-grinding are carried on, and some business is done in connection with the working of neighbouring slate-quarries and lead-mines, and with the shipping of their produce at Derwaslan on the Dovey, 2 miles below the town. Several fine seats are in the vicinity. Area of the township and borough, 1183; population, 1826. The parish contains also the townships of Isygarreg and Uchygargreg. Area, 14,973; population, 2461. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £304 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor.

Mackney, a hamlet in the N of Berks and in the parish of Brightwell, 1 mile W of Wallingford.

Mackworth, a township and a parish in Derbyshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Derwent, 8 miles WNW of Derby railway station, contains remains of a fine old gateway, formerly an entrance to Mackworth Castle belonging to Lord Scarsdale, and has a post and money order office under Derby; telegraph office, Mickelover (R.S.) Area, 1407; population, 237. The parish contains also the township of Markeaton, and comprises 3274 acres; population, 454. The ecclesiastical parish also includes that part of Markeaton township which, under the Derby Corporation Act, 1890, is comprised within the municipal borough of Derby under the name of Rowditch. Population, 1361. The manors, with Markeaton Hall, belong to the Mundy family. Mackworth House, Bowbridge, and Thornhill in Rowditch, are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £175 with residence. The church is Decorated English, consists of nave, aisles, and deep chancel, with fine tower and octagonal spire, was thoroughly restored in 1851, has a memorial E window, and contains a modern font of Caen stone, a pulpit of alabaster and marble, a very fine marble and alabaster reredos in the Florentine style, and elaborate altar rails of purest white alabaster inlaid with valuable marbles.

Maddaford, a hamlet in Okehampton parish, Devonshire, near Okehampton.

Maddington, a parish in Wiltshire, in Salisbury Plain, 6 miles from Wishford station, 7 from Wylle station on the G.W.R., and 9 from Wilton station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Shrewton (S.O.) Area, 3968; population of the civil parish, 343; of the ecclesiastical, with Shrewton, 891. The manor belonged formerly to Sir Stephen Fox, ancestor of the Earls of Ilchester and Lords Holland. The living is a vicarage, united with Shrewton, in the diocese of Salisbury; joint value, £220 with residence. The church is ancient.

Madehurst, a parish in Sussex, 5 miles from Barnham Junction on the L.B. & S.C.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Slindon. Area, 1891; population, 176. Dale Park House, a spacious mansion in a fine park, is a handsome residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £70 with residence. The church was restored in 1864 and enlarged in 1889.

MADELEY

Madeley, a small town, the head of a poor-law union and county court district, and a parish in Salop. The town stands 1 mile N of a bend of the river Severn, 2 miles E by N of Ironbridge, and 6 SE by S of Wellington, belonged anciently to Wenlock Abbey, and obtained the grant of a market under that abbey in the time of Henry II. It has a station (Madeley Court) on the Wellington and Craven Arms branch of the G.W.R., another (Madeley Market) on the Wellington and Coalport branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). The market went into disuse, but was revived about the middle of the 18th century, and a new market-house was then erected in Ironbridge. The Anstice Memorial Institute and Workmen's Club, erected in 1869, includes a reading-room and library and a large hall. The parish contains also Coalport, the town and ecclesiastical parish of Ironbridge, and the village and ecclesiastical parish of Coalbrookdale. It forms the Madeley ward of the municipal borough of Much Wenlock. Acreage, 2841; population, 8177. The scenery, notwithstanding the presence of very extensive ironworks, is strikingly beautiful; and it derives features of interest from some works of art, particularly the famous iron bridge over the Severn. The substrata contain valuable deposits of coal, ironstone, and potters' clay. The ironworks of Madeley Wood and Madeley Court employ about 1500 persons, and the Coalport china works employ about 400. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 4099. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £296 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1796, superseding a church of Norman date, is a stone edifice in the Grecian style with a tower, and contains a monument to Fletcher, author of "Checks to Antinomianism" and other works, who was vicar. The vicarages of Ironbridge and Coalbrookdale are separate benefices. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Primitive and New Connexion Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The workhouse is at Ironbridge.

Madeley, a village, a township, and a parish in Staffordshire. The village of Great Madeley stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the meeting-point with Salop and Cheshire, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and has stations on the L. & N.W. and North Staffordshire railways, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newcastle-under-Lyme. The township contains also the hamlets of Little Madeley and Leyceet, both of which have post offices. The parish contains also the township of Oneeley, and comprises 5864 acres; population, 2904. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of eleven members. Madeley Manor, a fine timber house now in ruins, was the seat of the Offley family, one of whom, Sir Thomas Offley, was lord mayor of London in 1536. Izaak Walton dedicated his "Compleat Angler" to Sir John Offley, another member of the family. The present Madeley Manor is a good modern mansion. The land is hilly and well wooded. Coal is worked, brickmaking is carried on, and nails are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £160 with residence. The church is mainly Perpendicular, with a Transition Norman N arcade, and was restored in 1872. It contains monuments of the Offley and Egerton families, and has several modern memorial stained glass windows, chiefly of the Offley, Crewe, and Daltry families. A school was endowed under the will of Sir John Offley in 1646. There are mission churches at Madeley Heath, Leyceet, and Oneeley; and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Madeley Holme, a hamlet in Checkley parish, Staffordshire, on the river Tean, 4 miles NNW of Utxeter.

Madeley, Little. See MADELEY, Staffordshire.

Madeley Market. See MADELEY, Salop.

Madingley, a parish in Cambridgeshire, adjacent to the Via Devana, 5 miles WNW of Cambridge railway station. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Cambridge. Acreage, 1768; population, 215. Madingley Hall, a large Tudor mansion standing in a park of 200 acres, is the seat of the Hurrell family, and was occupied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during the time he was a student at Cambridge University. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £192 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church, which was restored in 1885, is a small building of stone chiefly in the Early Decorated style.

Madley, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The

MADRON

village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the river Wye, 5 miles NW of Tram Inn station on the G.W.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Hereford. It dates from ancient times, was once a market-town, and has a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Tram Inn. The parish comprises 5358 acres; population of the civil parish, 767; of the ecclesiastical, with Tiberton, 893. A castle formerly stood at the village. A ferry for horses and carriages is on the Wye to Bridge Sollers and Byford. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Tiberton, in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £371 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is partly Norman, but chiefly Decorated, and was restored in 1878; has a polygonal apse over a fine octagonal crypt, with a central shaft and good groining; has, in the E end of a chapel, restored in 1883, a large five-light window; has elsewhere windows, mostly of two lights, in mixtures of Early English and Decorated; has at the W end a beautiful embattled tower, surmounted by a high turret, locally called "Jacob's Chair;" and contains sedilia, remains of stalls with desks and miserere seats, a remarkable ancient font, and several handsome monuments. A broken cross is near the church, and another is near the village. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Madmarston, an ancient British camp in Swalecliffe parish, Oxfordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Banbury. It has a double entrenchment.

Madresfield, a village and a parish in Worcestershire. The village lies under the Malvern Hills, 2 miles S of Malvern Link station on the G.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Great Malvern, and 7 NW by N of Upton-on-Severn. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Great Malvern. The parish comprises 833 acres; population of the civil parish, 152; of the ecclesiastical, which includes part of Powick and Great Malvern, 283. The manor belongs to Earl Beauchamp. Madresfield Court, the earl's seat, is a moated Tudor mansion, and stands in a well-wooded park. It was the seat of the Bracy family till 1321, and then passed to the Lygon family, a descendant of whom was created Earl Beauchamp in 1815. The house was rebuilt and enlarged between 1863 and 1887, and retains very little of the ancient structure. It contains a quilt of flowered damask, embroidered in colored silks by Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough, some valuable MSS., and also a collection of antiques, miniatures, &c. It was occupied in turn by both parties in the Civil War, Colonel Lygon having espoused the cause of the Parliament, and was evacuated by the Royalists before the battle of Worcester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £250 with residence. Patron, Earl Beauchamp. The church was rebuilt in 1867, is in the Decorated style, and has a massive tower and spire. It contains monuments of the Beauchamps, removed from the original Norman church.

Madron, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands on an eminence about 350 feet above sea-level, 2 miles NW of Penzance station on the G.W.R., and commands a fine view of Mounts Bay. It has a post office under Penzance; money order office, Heamoor; telegraph office, Penzance. The parish contains also the town of Penzance. Acreage, 5589; population of the civil parish, 2810; of the ecclesiastical, 2430. There are numerous good seats, and some of them are very old. The road from Penzance to the village passes on the right an avenue to Trenear, on the left York House; then passes on the right the new cemetery and its chapels, on the left a lane leading to Nancealverne, Roseadgebill, Roschill, Castle Horneck, and a wayside cross; then, about a quarter of a mile beyond the cemetery, arrives at a turning to the fertile tract of Hea or Hay, formerly an uncultivated moor, notable for John Wesley's long preaching on it from a granite boulder, now covered by a Wesleyan chapel; and then ascends a steep hill to the village, passing Poltair on the left. The road beyond the village ascends through the plantations of Trengwainton, formerly the seat of Sir Rose Price, Bart., and now the property of the Bolitho family. Trengwainton Carn, on the Trengwainton estate, is famous for commanding a magnificent view, and is popularly called the Bull's Look-out. Boswarva Carn is a rocky crest rising over the slope of a wild moor. Lanyon Cromlech, on Lanyon Moor, consists of a tablestone 18 feet long and 8 broad, resting on three rude pillars, and is commonly called the Giant's Quoit. Remains of another cromlech nearly as

large are in a field of Lanyon Farm. Madron Well, about a mile N of the village, was long held in deep superstitious repute for supposed thaumaturgic virtues, and was covered by a chapel or baptistery, some ruins of which still exist. The rocks of the parish are both diversified and rich. Tin, copper, lead, fireclay, porphyry, and granite are worked in the neighbourhood. The fireclay is used for making bricks of eminent suitability for smelting-houses and furnaces. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £680 with residence. The church is ancient, and has an embattled tower. It was thoroughly restored and renovated in 1887, and a fine stained glass E window was put in in 1894. A mausoleum of the Price family, formerly of Trengwainton, is in the churchyard. A rudely-sculptured ancient cross also is in the churchyard, and stood for ages in the centre of the village. The chapels of Penzance are separate benefices. There are Congregational, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and an endowed school. The Penzance workhouse is in the parish.

Madum, a quondam Roman station in Kent, on Watling Street, and on the river Medway, in the vicinity of Rochester. The Medway river was known to the Romans as *Madus Fluvius*.

Maeler. See MAYLER.

Maelmain. See MILFELD.

Maen (plural, *meini*), a Welsh word signifying "a stone," and used in topographical nomenclature.

Maen or Mayen, a village in Sennen parish, Cornwall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Lauds End, and 9 miles WSW of Penzance. A block of granite called Table Maen, preserved here, is said to have been used at a picnic dinner by three Saxon kings when visiting Land's End.

Maen Achwynfan, an ancient pillar-cross in the N of Flintshire, in a field under Garreg Mountain, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Holywell. Its name signifies "the stone of lamentation," and its surface is covered with carvings of a period between the 9th and the 12th century. It is 12 feet high, and 27 inches wide at the base.

Maenan, a township in Eglwysfach parish, Carnarvonshire, on the river Conway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Llanrwst. It has a post office under Llanrwst (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llanrwst. Acreage, 2916; population, 424. A Cistercian monastery, a cell to Conway Abbey, was founded in 1283 by Edward I., and was given at the dissolution to the Wynnes. The roof of its church was removed to Llanrwst, and only a small fragment now remains.

Maen Arthur, the popular Welsh name of several cromlechs in Wales and Herefordshire, two of the chief of which are noticed under ARTHUR'S STONE.

Maenbury. See DORCHESTER, Dorsetshire.

Maencllochog, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cleddon, under Precelly Mountain, and has a station on the North Pembroke and Fishguard railway. It took its name from a cromlech which was destroyed by the peasantry, in hope of finding treasures under it; and has a post and money order office under Haverfordwest; telegraph office at railway station. A butter market is held on Wednesdays, and fairs are held monthly, excepting Jan., Feb., and June. The parish contains also the hamlet of Vorlan, and comprises 2459 acres; population, 398; of the ecclesiastical parish, 809. The living is a rectory, united with Llangolman and Llandilo, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £284 with residence. There is a Congregational chapel.

Maenefa, a township in Dymeirchion parish, Flintshire, 3 miles SE of St Asaph.

Maenoda Insula. See MAN, ISLE OF.

Maen Rock, a cromlech in St Just parish, Cornwall, at St Constantines, near St Mawes. It has a top stone 83 feet long, $18\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ thick, and is computed to weigh 750 tons.

Maentwrog, a village and a parish in Merionethshire. The village stands on the river Dwyryd and on the Sara Helen Way, in a very lovely situation, 1 mile SE of Tan-y-bwlch station on the Festiniog railway, 3 miles SW by W of Festiniog, and 10 NE of Harlech. It took its name from a stone in the churchyard dedicated to St Twrog, who flourished about 610. Post town, Tan-y-bwlch (R.S.O.) The parish comprises 7630 acres; population, 769. Two fine waterfalls,

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called Rhinadr-dû and the Raven Falls, are in the neighbourhood. Roman coins, inscriptions, and other relics have been found. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Festiniog, in the diocese of Bangor. The church was rebuilt in 1814. Archdeacon Prys, who translated the Psalms into metrical Welsh verse, and assisted in the translation of the Welsh Bible, was rector of this parish in the 16th century. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Maentwrog Road, a railway station in Merionethshire, on the Bala and Festiniog branch of the G.W.R., 2 miles ESE of Maentwrog, and 8 SSW of Festiniog.

Maen-y-Bardd, a township in Caerhan parish, Carnarvonshire, 4 miles S of Conway.

Maen-y-Morwynion, an ancient sculptured stone in Aberscyr parish, Brecknockshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Brecon. Its name signifies the "maids' stone," and its surface has well-preserved figures and an inscription.

Maer, a hamlet in the N of Cornwall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Stratton.

Maer, a village and a parish in Staffordshire. The village stands near a lake of about 25 acres, the source of the river Tern, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Whitmore station on the L. & N.W.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and has a post office under Newcastle-under-Lyme; money order and telegraph office, Whitmore. The parish contains also the hamlets of Maer Heath and Maerway Lane. Acreage, 2750; population, 389. The parish council under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members. Maer Hall is the chief residence. Much of the land was wild moor, but has been enclosed and partly planted. Sandstone, for rough building, is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £115 with residence. The church was mainly rebuilt in 1610 and restored in 1880, and contains an altar-tomb of 1604 for Sir John Bowyer and his wife. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Maerleberge. See MARLBOROUGH.

Maes, a Welsh word signifying "a plain" or "an open field," and used as a prefix in the names of places.

Maesbrook, Lower and Upper, Issa and Ucha, two townships in Kinnerley parish, Salop, 7 and 6 miles SSE of Oswestry. There is a church at Upper Maesbrook, and also Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Maesbury, a township in Oswestry parish, Salop, 3 miles SE of Oswestry. It has a post office under Oswestry; money order and telegraph office, Oswestry. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Maesbury Ring. See CROSCOMBE.

Maescar, a township in Devynock parish, Brecknockshire, on the river Usk, at the confluence of the Senny with the Treveren, 8 miles W by S of Brecon. It includes the villages of Devynock and Senny. There is a station at Devynock on the Neath and Brecon railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) at Sennybridge. Acreage, 4317; population, 750.

Maesgamedd, a township in Gwyddelwern parish, Merionethshire, 3 miles N of Corwen.

Maesgwaylod, a township in Overton parish, Flintshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Chirk.

Maesgwig, a township in Bettws-yn-Rhos parish, Denbighshire, 3 miles SW of Abergele.

Maesgwyn, a township in Nantmel parish, Radnorshire, near Llynwyd, 4 miles ESE of Rhayader.

Maesgwyn, a township in Gwyddelwern parish, Merionethshire, 2 miles N of Corwen.

Maes Knoll, an ancient British camp in the N of Somerset, on Wans dyke, at the E end of Dundry Hill, in the southern vicinity of Bristol. Its N side is traversed by Wans dyke, and its interior is traversed by a bank 390 feet long, 84 broad, and 45 high.

Maesllestyan, a township in Llangadfan parish, Montgomeryshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llanfair.

Maesmanymro, a township in Llanynys parish, Denbighshire, 3 miles NNW of Ruthin.

Maesmawr, a township in Llandinam parish, Montgomeryshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Newtown.

Maes Mynan, a beautiful vale in the NW of Flintshire, near Caerwyns. A residence of Llewelyn, the last native prince of Wales, was here.

MAES MYNIS

Maes Mynis, a parish in Brecknockshire, between the rivers Yrfon and Dikow, 1 mile SW of Builth. It contains the village of Nantyrarian, and its post town is Builth (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3912; population of the civil parish, 221; of the ecclesiastical, with Llanyngys, 416. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Llanyngys, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £123. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church was rebuilt in 1884.

Maesrychen, a township in Llaethyrol parish, Denbighshire, 2 miles NW of Llangollen.

Maesteg, a market-town in Cwmdu hamlet, Llangynydd parish, Glamorgan, on the river Llyvni, 8 miles NW by N of Bridgend. It occupies a sequestered spot entirely surrounded by ranges of hills; is a place of recent origin and of rapid growth; owes its rise and progress to the establishment and extension of collieries and ironworks; and has a station on the Llyvni and Ogmore branch of the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). It is governed by a local board, and has a spacious town-hall, erected in 1880, beneath which the market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There is a chapel of ease to Llangynydd parish church, and also Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Maestrefomer, a township in Tref Eglwys parish, Montgomeryshire, 4 miles N of Llanidloes.

Maestrefnant, a township in Llanfihangel-y-Pennant parish, Merionethshire, 7½ miles NE of Towyn.

Maestron, a township in Llanyllil parish, Merionethshire, near Bala.

Maestroyddin, a township in Conwil Caeo parish, Carmarthenshire, on the river Twrch, 8½ miles WNW of Llandovery.

Maesyrygiau, a railway station on the NW border of Carmarthenshire, on the Manchester and Milford railway, 9 miles SW of Lampeter. There is a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llanybyther.

Maesycwmmwr, a hamlet in Bedwas parish, Monmouthshire, 4½ miles N of Bedwas. It has a station on the Brecon and Merthyr railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cardiff. Fairs are held on 3 April and 6 Oct. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Maesycynforth, a hamlet in the N of Brecknockshire, on the river Yrfon, 7 miles WSW of Builth. It is a resort of anglers.

Maesyddern, a hamlet in Brecknockshire, 2 miles SE of Brecon.

Maesfynnon, a hamlet in Llandausant parish, Carmarthenshire, under the Black Mountains, 6½ miles S of Llandovery.

Maesygarmon, an ancient battlefield in the S of Flintshire, 1 mile W of Mold. The British Christians, under St Germanus, encountered the Saxons and Picts here in 448, advanced against them with a loud shout of "Alleluia," and gained over them what is called the "Victoria Alleluianica." A stone column in commemoration of the victory was erected on the field on 1736.

Maesyglasey, a township in Mallwyd parish, Merionethshire, 2 miles S of Dinas Mawddwy.

Maesygroes, a township in Cilcen parish, Flintshire, 4 miles WNW of Mold.

Maesyrodyn, a township in Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr parish, Denbighshire, 11 miles SW of Ruthin.

Maesytreffnant, a township in Towyn parish, Merionethshire, near Towyn.

Magavelda. See MAYFIELD, SUSSEX.

Magdalene College. See CAMBRIDGE.

Magdalene Laver. See LAYER MAGDALEN.

Magdalen Fifthead. See FIFEHEAD MAGDALEN.

Magdalen Green, a hamlet in Great Clacton parish, Essex, on the coast, half a mile S from Great Clacton.

Magdalen Hill, an eminence in Hants, 3½ miles E of Winchester. It commands a very extensive view, and a fair is held on it on 2 Aug.

Magdalen Road, a railway station in Norfolk, on the Ely and Lynn section of the G.E.R. at Wignenham St Mary Magdalen parish, near the river Ouse, 7½ miles SSW of Lynn.

Mageston, a hamlet in Frampton parish, Dorsetshire, 5½ miles NW of Dorchester.

MAIDEN BRADLEY

Magher-y-Chiarn, a hillside field in Kirk Marown parish, Isle of Man, 4 miles NW by W of Douglas. Four upright stones, from 3 to 5½ feet high, stand on a stone platform 8½ feet long and 8½ broad, and the two tallest are deeply incised with crosses, similar to the ancient British crosses in Wales and Cornwall. The original erections may have been heathen, and the incisions may have been made after the introduction of Christianity. St Patrick is traditionally said to have ministered on the platform, and the popular name of it is St Patrick's Chair.

Magbull, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Halsall parish, Lancashire, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 5 miles SSW of Ormskirk, with a station on the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Southport branch of the L. & Y.R., and another on the Cheshire Lines Committee railway. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Liverpool. Acreage of township, 2098; population, 1422. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Liverpool; net value, £282 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Halsall. The church is a building in the Early English style, erected in 1878-80 near the old church, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, N porch, and an embattled western tower. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1890, and there are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Magna. See KENCHESTER.

Magna-on-the-Wall. See CAERVOYRAN.

Magnus Portus. See PORTSMOUTH.

Magor, a village, a township, and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands on Old Brook or Pratt Pill, on the N border of Caldicot Level, 1½ mile N of the Severn's estuary, and 7½ miles E by S of Newport, and has a station on the South Wales section of the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Newport. A cattle market is held on the third Monday in the month, and fairs on the Tuesday before 17 April and the Tuesday before 17 Oct. The township extends to the coast and comprises 1902 acres, with 667 of adjacent foreshore; population, 445. The parish contains also the chapelry of Redwick, and comprises 4404 acres, with 5322 of adjacent foreshore; population, with Redwick, 671. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Redwick, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £275 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is a handsome edifice, has an Early English tower, with Later English alterations, and was restored in 1868. There is a Baptist chapel.

Maida Hill, a quondam hamlet in Paddington and St Marylebone parishes, Middlesex, near the Grand Junction Canal, 3 miles WNW of St Paul's, London. It is now a part of the metropolis, and contains many handsome houses.

Maiden Bower, an ancient British camp in Dunstable parish, Bedfordshire, 1 mile WNW of Dunstable. It occupies an area of 9 acres, and has a bank ranging from 8 to 14 feet high.

Maiden Bradley, a village and a parish chiefly in Wiltshire, but the hamlet of Yarnfield is in Somerset. The village stands 4½ miles N of Mere, 5 ESE of Witham, and 6 S of Frome stations on the G.W.R., occupies high ground overlooked by higher but isolated hills, and has a post and money order office under Bath; telegraph office, Horningsham. Acreage of parish, 4609; population, 606. The village contains a handsome stone drinking-fountain and cattle trough, with the following inscription:—

ERECTED BY ALGERNON, 14TH DUKE OF SOMERSET,
ANNO DOMINI, 1891.

Drink, travellers, drink, of Bradley's purest rill,
Which, strange to say, runs quite a mile up hill;
Then to your panting steeds let all attend,
An honest horse is surely man's best friend.

The property belongs to the Duke of Somerset, and Maiden Bradley House is the Duke's seat. An hospital for leprosy women was founded here in the time of Stephen, or in that of Henry II., by Manasser Bisset; was changed in 1190 into an Augustinian priory; was given at the dissolution to the Seymours; and is now represented by some remains incorporated with a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £150. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains monuments of the Seymours, and is good; it was enlarged

in 1884, and a new organ added. In 1891 the chancel was laid with encaustic tiles, and in 1893 a handsome reredos of oak was erected, with picture of Last Supper after Max Bernatz, and various representations of saints on either side.

Maiden Castle, an ancient fortification in Durham, on a cliff 100 feet high above the river Wear, 2 miles E of Durham. It has an oblong form about 500 feet in length, is single ditched, has works which have been pronounced partly Roman and partly Saxon, is now partly covered with wood, and commands a fine view.

Maiden Castle, a Roman camp near Reeth, in the N. R. Yorkshire.

Maiden Castle, Dorsetshire. See DORCHESTER.

Maidencombe, a hamlet in Stokeinteigheah parish, Devonshire, on the coast, in a beautiful dell, 3 miles S of Teignmouth. It contains several gentlemen's houses and a few farmhouses, and has a fine waterfall of about 80 feet and a romantic cove.

Maiden Court, a place in the W of Berks, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Lambourn.

Maiden Dale, a place in the SE of Durham, 2 miles SE of Darlington.

Maiden Green, a hamlet in the E of Berks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Windsor.

Maidenhayne, a hamlet in Musbury parish, Devonshire, 3 miles SW of Axminster.

Maidenhead, a corporate borough, a market-town, and a parish in Berks. The town stands adjacent to the river Thames and the G.W.R. at the boundary with Bucks, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Windsor, 9 E by S from Henley, and 24 by rail and 26 by road from London. Its history was written to the length of a volume by Mr Gorham, once incumbent of its chapelry and afterwards vicar of Bramford Speke, but it really contains little matter of any note. Its name at some earlier period was *Sowth EaJington* or *Sodlington*, and it is said by Leland that this was afterwards changed popularly into Maidenhead in consequence of some monkish exhibition at it of an alleged holy virgin's head, commemorated by a window in the modern church. But the historical name, as occurring in several ancient records, was *Maidenhithe* or *Maydenehythe*, and is supposed to have been derived from a great wharf for timber which existed on the adjacent part of the Thames prior to the erection of a timber bridge in the 13th century. The bridge became a thoroughfare of much consequence, and made some figure in several public events. A chantry was established in the town by Margaret, second queen of Edward I., and had for one of its objects the maintaining and repairing of the bridge. The corporation of the town also were authorised to exact a pontage upon all merchandise, and to take a tree annually out of Windsor Forest for the same object. A skirmish took place in the town in the time of Richard II.; the bridge was held by the Duke of Surrey, and Henry IV. had great difficulty in crossing. James I., after a day's hunting, rode unattended into the town, and had a ludicrous encounter at the inn with the vicar of Bray and the curate of Maidenhead. Charles I. in 1647, after several years' separation from his three children, was allowed to meet them at the Greyhound Inn. A party of James II.'s Irish soldiers were posted at the bridge in 1688 to impede or stop the advance of the Prince of Orange to the metropolis, but at the mere sound of a Dutch march played by some of the townsmen they ran off in a panic and abandoned their cannon. The town, from its situation on the principal western road, was unavoidably subjected to annoyance from the troubles between the time of the Reformation and that of the Revolution, and Maidenhead Thicket, which lies at the W of the town, was so specially perilous that an extra salary was for some time given to the local clergymen to compensate for the danger or cost of passing it.

The country around Maidenhead is highly cultivated, richly adorned with villas, mansions, and woodlands, and very picturesque. The views of the wooded slopes on the Bucks bank of the river are surpassingly beautiful, and no portion of the Thames from the source to the sea is better known to artists, anglers, and boating men than that which is to be found between Maidenhead and Marlow. There are also many pleasant walks and drives in the neighbourhood, and hence all through the summer it is crowded with tourists

and visitors. The town consists chiefly of one long street, running from E to W; it extends from the bridge to Folly Hill, or as it is now called Castle Hill; it is in the parish of Bray along the S side and in that of Cookham along the N side. There are many good houses in the outskirts, and during recent years two new suburbs have come into existence, known as Maidenhead Court and Ray Park. The town-hall, which stands in the High Street, is a building of red brick with dressings of stone in the Renaissance style of architecture. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 1879, and it contains a large hall capable of seating 500 persons, a market-hall, public offices, and a police court, with police offices and cells. There is a small Oddfellows' Hall in South Street. A recreation ground of 14 acres in extent was presented to the town in 1889 by William Henry Grenfell, Esq., of Taplow Court, and is in the Grenfell Road, and in 1890 Kidwell's Park, about 12 acres in extent, and situated in the centre of the town, was also presented by the then mayor, James Daniel Morling Pearce, Esq., of Crauford Hall. The bridge was rebuilt in 1772 by Sir R. Taylor at a cost of £20,000, is a handsome structure, and comprises seven large semicircular arches of stone and three smaller arches of brick. The G.W.R. passes immediately S of the town, and sends off a branch along its W side to a transit over the Thames $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the N towards High Wycombe and Thame. The viaduct carrying the main line over the river, immediately E of the town, has two flat elliptical arches each 128 feet in span, besides eight land arches, and is constructed almost entirely of brick. This bridge, which was designed by the late Sir Isambard Brunel, and is locally referred to as "Brunel's masterpiece," is said to be the greatest span of brick-built bridge extant, and possesses some remarkable acoustic peculiarities. A large and commodious station of the G.W.R. stands in the town at the junction of the Wycombe branch with the main line, 24 miles from Paddington. The town contains the ecclesiastical parishes of St Andrew and St Mary Magdalene, and of St Luke. The former of these was formed in 1875 out of the parishes of Bray and Cookham, and the latter in 1866 entirely out of Cookham parish. The living of St Andrew and St Mary Magdalene is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £439 with residence. The church is in the High Street, was originally a chantry founded in 1270 by Queen Margaret, second consort of Edward I., was rebuilt on the same site in 1724, and again rebuilt in 1826. The present church is a structure of brick in mixed styles, and is not specially interesting. The living of St Luke is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £410, in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. The church is a modern building of freestone in the Early English style. The church of St Mark, erected in 1873 for the use of the inmates of Cookham Union Workhouse, is a cruciform building of stone, and is served by the clergy of St Luke's. St Peter's, a chapel of ease to St Luke's, is a small building of corrugated iron in the Marlow Road. St Paul's Church, in the High Town Road, a building of red brick in the Early English style, was erected in 1887-89, and is a chapel of ease to the church of All Saints. Boyne Hill is an ecclesiastical parish which is noticed separately. The Roman Catholic church in the Cookham Road is a fine building of red brick, flint, and stone, in the Early English style, and there are Baptist, Particular Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. There are almshouses for eight poor men and their wives, with an endowment of about £250 a year, and there are several useful and valuable charities. The town has a head post office, a county police station, an inland revenue office, two banks, and is a seat of petty sessions. A technical school was opened in 1896. There is a corn-market every Wednesday, and there were formerly three annual fairs. There are a cycle manufactory, four large breweries, and a large corn-mill, the latter being driven by the wet-water from a solid stone lock known as Boulton's Lock, on the river, about half a mile above the bridge. The town was chartered by Edward III., and is now governed by a high steward, a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, who also act as the urban district council. The borough has a commission of the peace and a police force. The area of the borough is 2125 acres, and the population, 10,607 persons. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of St Andrew and St Mary, 3167; and of St Luke, 5473.

Maiden House, formerly an extra-parochial tract in Lincolnshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Sleaford, now forms part of the parish of Leadenham, which see.

Maiden Newton, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands on the river Frome, and has a station on the G.W.R., $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dorchester, and 145 from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, was once a market-town, and has fairs on 9 March and 4 May. A cattle sale is held on alternate Mondays. Acreage of parish, 2893; population, 694. Ironfounding and brewing are carried on. Some Roman tessellated pavement was found on the S border near the end of the 18th century. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £390 with residence. The church is Norman; consists of chancel, nave, S aisle, and transept, with a central embattled tower; and is in good condition. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Maiden Paps, two round-topped limestone rocks in Tunstall township, Silksworth parish, Durham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Sunderland. They serve as landmarks to mariners entering Sunderland harbour.

Maiden's Bower, an eminence $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Durham city. The prior and monks of Durham held aloft the corporax cloth of St Cuthbert here in sight of the English and Scotch armies during the battle of Red Hills in 1346.

Maiden Way, a Roman road in Westmorland and Cumberland. It was a branch of Watling Street; it commenced at Kirkby Thore, in Westmorland; and it went northward, over Cross Fell, past Whitley Castle and Caerwornan, or Magna-on-the-Wall, to Bewcastle. Some portions of it are still distinctly traceable.

Maidenwell, a hamlet in Farforth parish, Lincolnshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Louth. Maidenwell House, a neat and picturesque mansion, is the seat of the Browne family. The hamlet was formerly a parish, and it still ranks as a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Rackland, in the diocese of Lincoln.

Maidford, a parish, with a village, in Northamptonshire, 5 miles SSW of Weedon station on the L. & N.W.R., 2 NW from Blakesley station on the East and West Junction railway, and 7 NW by W of Towcester. It has a post office under Towcester; money order office, Blakesley; telegraph office, Towcester. Acreage, 1086; population, 246. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £200 with residence. The church is Early English, in good condition, and consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower. The tower is of the kind locally termed a pack-saddle steeple. In the S wall of the chancel is a piscina. An organ chamber was added in 1889. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. A chalybeate spring, which is said to possess valuable medicinal properties, is in the parish.

Maid's Moreton, a parish in Buckinghamshire, on the river Ouse and the Buckingham Canal, 1 mile NE of Buckingham town and railway station. It has a post office under Buckingham; money order and telegraph office, Buckingham. Acreage, 1366; population, 444. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £245 with residence. The church was built in 1450 by two maiden sisters, daughters of Lord Peccor; took thence the name of Maid's Moreton, and gave that name to the parish; is a beautiful specimen of the Perpendicular style; comprises nave and chancel, with two porches and W embattled tower; has a very curious W door, "a projecting panelled battlement, supported by rich fan tracery, springing from the jamb mouldings;" and contains a Gothic screen, three sedilia, a fine font, and several ancient brasses and monuments. The church was thoroughly restored in 1887. There is also a small Wesleyan chapel. The manor house is a modern building of red brick in the Queen Anne style.

Maidstone, a market and assize town, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and a parish in Kent. The town stands on the river Medway, with three stations on the S.E.R., one of which is called Maidstone Barracks and another Tovil; the L.C. & D. R. also has communication with the town from Swanley Junction *via* Sevenoaks. Acreage of the municipal and parliamentary borough, which is conterminous with the civil parish, 4008; population, 32,145. Maidstone dates from very early times. It is said to have been the third largest city of the ancient Britons, and to have been called by them Medwag or Megwad, from the name of the river. It was known to the Romans as Ad Madam, also

from the name of the river, which the Romans called Madus. Some antiquaries suppose it to have been the station Vagnacæ of Antoninus, and they fortify their opinion by the fact that numerous Roman remains have been found here; but others hold the opinion as open to doubt. The town was called Medwegestan or Medwegston by the Saxons, and appears in Domesday Book as Meddestane, and it then had several mills, eel fisheries, and saltpans. The manor belonged from an early period to the Archbishops of Canterbury; was transferred to Henry VIII. by Cranmer; remained with the Crown till the time of Edward VI.; was given then to Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington; reverted, at Wyatt's rebellion, to the Crown; was given by Charles I. to the Hattons; and passed in 1720 to the Romneys. The Archbishops of Canterbury for a time had no residence in it; but Archbishop Langton acquired the house of W. de Cornhill in it in the time of King John; Archbishop Ufford commenced the reconstruction of that house into a palace in 1348; and subsequent archbishops completed, enlarged, and adorned it, and used it as a favorite residence. The palace was given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Astley, passed to Sir Jacob Astley, Charles I.'s Baron of Reading, and was alienated from the Astleys to the first Lord Romney (1685-1750), and in the Jubilee year (1887) was purchased by the corporation, and is now used for several town purposes. The town acquired importance from the presence of the archbishops; received some enrichments at their hands; was long the halting-place of pilgrims to Canterbury, and had, for their use, an edifice called the Travellers' Hospital or College, founded by Archbishop Boniface. Some Protestant martyrs were burnt in the town in the time of Mary; the plague devastated it in 1593-95, 1604, 1607, and 1666-68; and Fairfax, at the head of 10,000 men, stormed it in 1648. About 2000 Royalist troops, under Sir John Mayne, held it against Fairfax; they made such stout resistance as to yield the ground only inch by inch, and after a struggle of five hours they retreated into the church, and there made terms for surrender. Clarendon says, "It was a very sharp encounter, very bravely fought, with Fairfax's whole strength, and the veteran soldiers confessed that they had never met with the like desperate service during the war." Archbishop Lee, Bishop Ralph de Maidstone, Bishop Walter de Maidstone, Jeekyns the composer, Woollett the engraver, Jeffrys the painter, Broughton the secretary at Charles I.'s trial, and Newton the local historian were natives; and Earl Winchelsea takes from the town the title of Viscount.

The town occupies a fine situation. It is screened by surrounding hills, rising from the beautiful vale of the Medway; it stands principally on the slopes of a hill, ascending from the right bank of the river, and declining toward the W and the S; it derives ventilation and cleanliness from the nature of its site; it is noted for both the excellence of its water and the dryness of its soil; and it enjoys the amenities of a surrounding country rendered peculiarly charming by innumerable orchards and hop-gardens. It consists chiefly of four streets, intersecting one another near the public drinking fountain, and of smaller ones leading from them; and it extends upwards of a mile from N to S, and is about a mile in breadth. The High Street ascends to the W, and is very spacious. A portion of the centre is taken up by a block of buildings called the Middle Row, at the top of which is the town hall. The London and Tonbridge roads, partly edified with elegant modern houses, go off from the bridge, and the Lock Meadows, named from a park or pleasure which anciently belonged to the Episcopal Palace and the Travellers' Hospital, extend on the same side of the river. A bridge over the Medway to replace an older structure was built in 1878-79 at a cost of £32,000, and is composed entirely of granite and Kentish rag-stone. A general view of the town, owing to the configuration of the ground on both sides of the vale, is not easily obtained; but such partial views as can be got are very fine. One of the best is from a point on the river bank below the W end of the churchyard; and this shows the old palace, the old hospital, and All Saints' Church in a very picturesque group. Other views take much character from gabled houses and decorated fronts, and from the barracks, now the depot of the Royal West Kent (Queen's Own) Regiment, and formerly an important cavalry depot. A few of the houses are ancient, and more or less quaint or

picturesque, but nearly all are modern and handsome. A tendency to extension became manifest in the third decade of the 19th century; and it worked on all sides, particularly to the E of Gabriel's Hill and Week Street, on the Ashford Road, and latterly very much on the other side of the river, but it has not seriously altered the general aspect of antiquity. The old palace, as enlarged by Archbishop Courtenay, and as both enlarged and adorned by Archbishop Morton, is now the property of the Corporation. A long range of building, on the opposite side of the road, originally part of the palace offices, and now used for stables and tan stores, shows the original exterior little altered, exhibiting windows and an external stair of Late Decorated English character. A small building at the end of Mill Street, immediately at the gate turning down to the palace, is probably of the 14th century, and shows interesting architectural features. Another ancient house, with very rich carved and targeted front, probably of the time of James I, is on the right on entering High Street from the railway station. Chillington House, in St Faith Street, originally the court-house of the manor, and now occupied as the public museum, belongs to the early part of the 16th century, exhibits interesting features of that period, and contains a fine collection of local Roman antiquities, and a collection of fossils and birds from the neighbourhood, and numerous other curiosities. Altogether it is one of the most complete and interesting museums in the country. A new wing, consisting of a very fine art gallery, erected by Mr Bentlif, was added in 1890. The Travellers' Hospital or College, situated on the slope between All Saints' Church and the river, underwent considerable alterations in 1845, but still presents to antiquarian observers a very fine upper gateway tower, a long downward range of quadrang priests' apartments, a lower tower at the end of that range, part of the master's house occupying the side of a court toward the river, a ruined tower adjoining that house, and a second or back gateway. The hospital was originally founded in 1260 by Archbishop Boniface; was incorporated in 1395 by Archbishop Courtenay, with a new college of secular priests founded by him contiguous to All Saints' Church; and continued to flourish till suppressed in the first year of Edward VI. The ruins, besides the interest of their architectural features, possess the interest of rich variety of tinting from weather-worn stone and clustering ivy, and the upper gateway tower commands one of the best views over the town and vale.

The Town-hall stands in High Street near the centre of the town, and is a large plain building. The Assize Court and the Prison stand at the top of Week Street on a plot of 14 acres, form together one fine structure of Kentish rag, and were built in 1818 at a cost of £200,000. The building has recently been much improved. The court-house is in the front, comprises a commodious range of rooms, and is used both for assizes and for quarter sessions. The prison has capacity for over 700 prisoners. The Royal West Kent Barracks stand below on the river side, and have accommodation for about 700 men. At the top of Union Street is a large brick building erected in 1857 as a barracks for the West Kent Militia, but since sold to private owners. The Corn Exchange was erected over the market for meat, fish, and vegetables, at a cost of £4000; is entered by an archway from High Street at the Mitre Hotel; and was thought for a time to be very commodious, but the business done in it, originally extensive and multifarious, grew rapidly, and improvements on it, long felt to be much needed, were completed in the spring of 1867. There are assembly rooms, public baths, and public drinking-fountains. The baths stand in Fair Meadow, and were erected in 1852, and in 1894 underwent considerable enlargement. A drinking-fountain in the High Street, erected in 1862 at the expense of Mr Randall, is an open Gothic quadrangular structure enclosing a life-size marble statue of the Queen and surmounted by richly-crocheted canopy, consists of red Mansfield stone in the base and of Portland stone in the upper part, and has at the angles columns of red granite with carved capitals each surmounted by a statue-figure of a winged angel. There is an interesting museum, and adjoining it technical schools of science and art erected in 1894. The County Lunatic Asylum stands at Barning Heath, and is an extensive range of building with accommodation for nearly 1500 inmates. The

West Kent General Hospital was enlarged in 1889. The mechanics' institution, as well as the public museum, is held in Chillington House, and it has a library of upwards of 13,000 volumes, and maintains lectures during the winter months. There are also a Church Institute with assembly rooms and gymnasium, a freemasons' hall, two political clubs, three banks; and five weekly newspapers are published. In 1894 a recreation ground was laid out costing over £5000.

All Saints' Church stands commandingly on a cliff; was mainly built in 1381-96 by Archbishop Courtenay; is all Later English; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chantry of 1366; had formerly another chantry of 1406; has a SW tower 78 feet high, formerly surmounted by a spire 80 feet high, which was destroyed by lightning in 1730; contains a richly painted chancel screen, elaborately ornamented sedilia, the grave of Archbishop Courtenay, remains of an ancient fresco, several ancient monuments, and a Jacobean font. The whole building was very beautifully restored in 1885-86 at a cost of £11,000. Trinity Church stands in Church Street, was erected in 1828, and is a large plain stone edifice restored in 1877. St Peter's Church was originally the chapel of the Travellers' Hospital, stood long in a state of neglect and dilapidation, and was restored and enlarged in 1839. St John's Church stands at Mote Park, the seat of the Earl of Romney, was built in 1861, and is in the Early English style of Bath stone, with bell-turret. St Paul's Church stands at Perryfields, was built in 1860 at a cost of more than £5000, is in the style of the 14th century, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. St Philip's Church stands at Kingsley, and was built in 1858 and greatly altered in 1869. St Stephen's Church stands in Tovil township about a mile from the town, and is a stone building in the Early English style. St Faith's Church was completed in 1881, and is a stone building in the Early English style. St Michael and All Angels' Church, built in 1875, is a building of Kentish rag-stone in the Decorated style. The Congregational Chapel in Week Street was built in 1865 at a cost of £2649, is in the Italian style, of white brick, with Bath stone dressings. There are three chapels for Baptists, two for Wesleyans, and one each for Presbyterians, Quakers, Unitarians, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The public cemetery is on the Sutton Road about a mile S of the town, and has two handsome chapels. There are remains of a Grey friary founded in 1331 and removed to Walsingham, and of St Faith's Chapel, which was used in the time of Elizabeth by the Wallons. The Grammar School for Boys, formerly in Earl Street, now in the Tonbridge Road, arose from property of the Corpus Christi Brotherhood, founded in 1324 and suppressed in 1547, and has an endowed income and two exhibitions at University College, Oxford. In the Jubilee year a Grammar School for Girls was erected in Sittingbourne Road at a cost of about £7000, a large portion of which was given by the Rochester Bridge Trustees; the school is doing excellent work. The Blue-coat School in Knighttrider Street was founded in 1711, and gave education to fifty-three boys and forty-three girls, and had an endowed income. Sir Charles Booth's School also gave education to thirty-five boys and thirty-five girls, and had an endowed income. Owing to the rearrangement of other schools, these charity schools were stopped in 1894, and the buildings are virtually unoccupied. Sir John Banks' almshouses are for six poor persons, and have £60 a year from endowment; Brendley's are for old persons, and have £50; Duke's are for females, and have £191; Hunter's are for twelve poor persons, and have £268; Corral's are for six persons in six houses; and Cutbush's are for decayed tradesmen or journeymen mechanics, were built and endowed in 1865 at a cost of nearly £12,000, and give £52 a year to the holder of each of six houses. The Edmett charity provides annuities of five shillings per week and upwards for some seventy annuitants, and also distributes coal and clothing at Christmas and pays the cost of a district nurse. There are also Fisher's charity for apprenticing boys; Wright's charity, partly for lectures and relief to women; and several other almshouses, which are well managed and much appreciated by those who receive the benefits. The total amount of endowed charities is about £1500 a year.

The town has a head post office, and is a seat of assizes, quarter sessions, petty sessions, and county courts. A market

for corn, seeds, and hops is held on every Thursday, a market for general business on every Saturday, a cattle market weekly on Tuesday, and fairs on 13 Feb., 12 May, 20 June, and 17 Oct. An extensive navigation traffic is carried on up and down the Medway; it amounted for a number of years to an annual aggregate of 120,000 tons passing through Allington Lock, and paying £3000 of tolls. It has been reduced since the opening of the railways, but is still very much used, a large number of barges being continually employed. The wharves at the town are well suited for unloading coals, but afford no proper berth to a sea-going vessel, and have no suitable appliances for discharging heavy goods or for shipping timber. There are several paper mills, breweries, malting establishments, a distillery, a tannery, iron-foundries, agricultural implement manufactories, coach-building establishments, Roman cement and lime works, ornamental plaster works, tobacco-pipe works, and hop-bag, matting, sacking, and rope and twine manufactories. There are also in the neighbourhood brick-fields, extensive stone quarries, and extensive market-orchards. The stone from the quarries is a Kentish rag, much used for docks, wharves, and church-building; and the fruit from the orchards is sent largely to the London and north-country markets. One of the neighbouring quarries furnished the famous fossil *ignodon* now in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. A quantity of timber from the Weald is barged hence down the river for the use of the Chatham Dockyard, but this trade has very much decreased since iron has become so generally used in shipbuilding. The town is a borough by prescription, was first chartered by Edward VI., and sent two members to Parliament until 1885, when the number was reduced to one. It is divided into four wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The Maidstone Union Workhouse is at Linton.

Loddington hamlet, lying detached about 5 miles to the S, is the part of the parish not included in the municipal borough, and it comprises 590 acres. Tovil township or hamlet, lying on the Medway about 1 mile to the S, is mainly but not wholly in the parish. In 1872 an iron bridge for foot passengers was constructed over the Medway, and connects the village with Maidstone (West Borough), and there is also another foot-bridge connecting Tovil with the largely-populated part of the borough opposite. The Mote, the seat of the Earl of Romney, about 1 mile to the E, was rebuilt by the third Lord Romney about 1795; took its name, not from any ancient moat around the previous edifice, but from the Anglo-Saxon word *mōt*, signifying "a gathering place," and stands in a fine park containing some grand old oaks and beeches, and comprising about 600 acres. It has for a long time been occupied by the Dowager-Duchess Lady Howard de Walden. The river Len, crossed by a bridge, runs in front of the mansion, and a pavilion, near the site of the previous house, marks a spot on which the third Lord Romney, in the presence of George III., gave a dinner to upwards of 3000 of the Kentish Yeomanry. Penenden Heath, about 1½ mile NNE of the town, is a large open space where county meetings have been held for centuries. The livings are all vicarages in the diocese of Canterbury; net values—All Saints, £240; St Faith's, £274; St Michael and All Angels, £275; St Paul's, £320; St Philip, £300; St Peter's, £244; St Stephen's, £300; gross values—Holy Trinity, £295, and St John the Evangelist, £249. All have residences.

Maidwell, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands near the Northampton and Market Harborough section of the L. & N.W.R., 1½ mile NNW of Lamport railway station, and 7 miles S of Market Harborough, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Northampton. The parish comprises 1803 acres; population, 224. Maidwell Hall, a building of stone originally erected in 1637 and enlarged in 1855, belongs, with the manor, to the Loder family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £180 with residence. The church, a building of stone in mixed styles, consists of nave, S porch, vestry, and a western tower; contains some ancient and interesting monuments of the Haslewood and Holditch families.

Main, a township in Meifod parish, Montgomeryshire, 3 miles SE of Llanfyllin.

Main Bench, the finest part of the Freshwater Cliffs in

the Isle of Wight, commencing immediately E of Scratchells Bay, and rising to a height of 600 feet.

Maindee, a chapelry in Christchurch parish, Monmouthshire, suburban to Newport, and forming part of that county borough. It was constituted in 1866, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Newport. Population, 12,744. Maindee Park is the chief residence. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £290. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church was built in 1861. There are mission churches at Liswerry, Baroad Town, and St Julians; also Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Main Down, a lofty height to the W of Wiveliscombe, in Somerset.

Mainsfield. See ROWLEY.

Mainsforth, a township in Bishop Middleham parish, Durham, 1 mile from Ferry Hill station on the North-Eastern railway, and 7½ miles east of Bishop Auckland. Post town and money order office, Bishop Middleham; telegraph office, Ferry Hill. Acreage, 653; population, 158. Mainsforth Hall belonged to the Huttons, passed to the Surtees, and is notable for the residence in it of the late Robert Surtees, the county historian and antiquary. Sir Walter Scott often visited it, and he planted an oak tree, which flourishes at the end of the house-terrace. An association, called the Surtees Society, in memory of Mr Robert Surtees, was formed immediately after his decease, for publishing unedited manuscripts relating to the North of England. An antler of a moose deer was found in the township, and an ancient camp is here, occupying 16 acres.

Mainstone, a tithing in Romsey parish, Hants, near Romsey.

Mainstone, a township in Salop, and a parish mainly in Salop but partly in Montgomeryshire. The township lies on Offa's Dyke, 4½ miles W by S of Bishops Castle, and 7½ SSE of Montgomery. The parish comprises also the townships of Edenhope, Knuck, and Reith in Salop, and the township of Castlewright in Montgomeryshire. Post town, Bishops Castle (R.S.O.). Acreage of the Salop portion, 4593; population, 217; of the Montgomeryshire portion, 1575; population, 132. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £230. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a good building, with a belfry.

Maisemore, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands near the river Severn, 2 miles NNW of Gloucester, and has a post office under Gloucester; money order and telegraph office, Gloucester. The parish comprises 2047 acres; population, 440. Maisemore Lodge is the seat of the Sevier family, and stands on high ground, commanding a fine view over the Severn. A bridge crosses the Severn, and was rebuilt after the siege of Gloucester. A Roman settlement was at Overton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £284 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church has Norman features, and the chancel was rebuilt in 1844, and the rest restored and enlarged in 1869. The chancel arch is Norman, and there are some ancient monuments and a fine carved oak pulpit.

Maisey, a tithing in Ogbourne St Andrew parish, Wiltshire, 1 mile N of Marlborough.

Maisey Hampton or Meysey Hampton, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, near the boundary with Wiltshire, 2½ miles W by S of Fairford, and 6½ ESE of Cirencester. There is a post office under Fairford; money order and telegraph office, Fairford. Acreage, 1920; population, 324. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £300 with residence. The church is Norman and Early English, is a cruciform structure with a low central tower, and was restored in 1872. There is a Baptist chapel.

Makeney. See MILFORD, Derbyshire.

Maker, a decayed ancient village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands on the W side of Plymouth Sound, near Cremill Ferry, at the NE extremity of Cornwall, 2½ miles S by W of Devonport town and station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It took its name by corruption from St Macra, and was once a borough and a market-town. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish contains also the villages of Inceworth, Millbrook, and Cawsand, each of the two latter of which has a post office under Plymouth,

and it includes the titling of Vaulterholme, which, prior to Oct., 1844, was in Devonshire. Acreage, 2406 of land and 980 of water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 3444; of the ecclesiastical, 1328. There are two manors, and the one belongs to Lord Clinton, the other to Earl Mount Edgumbe. The land is peninsulaled between Plymouth Sound and Whitesand Bay, and also projects a minor peninsula between Plymouth Sound and the Hamoaze; and it has a hilly contour, and is bounded along the E by picturesque cliffs. The chief hills bear the name of Maker Heights, and rises to an altitude of 402 feet above sea-level. A headland at the N extremity is crowned with the ruin of an ancient chapel, and commands a view of the Cornish coast all the way to the Lizard. Mount Edgumbe House, the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, stands in the peninsula between Plymouth Sound and the Hamoaze; occupies a strikingly picturesque site; commands a fine sea view through a vista of trees; is a castellated edifice of the time of Queen Mary; contains some fine family and historical portraits; and has remarkably beautiful and romantic pleasure grounds, with English, French, and Italian gardens, a Doric conservatory, and numerous features of interest, both natural and artificial. The Blockhouse, a fort of the time of Elizabeth, is in the neighbourhood of the gardens, and adjoins the point of ferry communication with Cremill. Rope-making is carried on at Woodpark, and boatbuilding at Middle Anderton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church is ancient and good; has a tower and spire, which serve as a landmark to mariners; contains several fine monuments to the Edgumbe and others; and was used during the French War as a signal station communicating with Mount Wise at Devonport; the whole building was well restored in 1874. The perpetual curacy of Milbrook is a separate benefice. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Malborough, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands near the coast, 2 miles W by N of Salcombe, and 13 from Kingsbridge Road station on the G.W.R., and is partly in West Alvington parish. It has a post office under Kingsbridge; money order and telegraph office, Salcombe. Malborough parish extends along the coast, between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail, and contains the hamlets of Coombe, Collaton, Rew, Bolthury, Hope, Batson, and Shadycombe. Acreage, 5091 of land and 420 of water; population of the civil parish, 2160; of the ecclesiastical, 860. The manors belong to the Earl of Devon. Ilton Castle was built in 1335 by Sir John Chiverstone, and is now reduced to some fragmentary remains. A submerged forest, yielding hazel nuts and leaves in good preservation, was discovered within a few feet of the surface of the sands, at two coves between Bolt Head and Salcombe. The catching of fish and of lobsters and crabs is carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of West Alvington, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is Later English and large, has a lofty tower and spire visible at a great distance, and contains an elegant monument to Lord Kinsale. The perpetual curacy of Salcombe is a separate benefice. There are a Baptist chapel and a reading-room.

Malcomb Place, a hamlet 1 mile from Sittingbourne, in Kent.

Malden, New. See COOMBE.

Malden, or **Old Malden**, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands on Hogs Mill river, near Worcester Park station on the L. & S.W.R., 10 miles from London, and 3 SE of Kingston-on-Thames, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office called Worcester Park (R.S.O.). Acreage of the civil parish, 842; population, 528; of the ecclesiastical, 960. A college, afterwards removed to Oxford as Merton College, was founded here in 1264 by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Chessington, in the diocese of Rochester; joint value, £160 with residence. Patron, Merton College, Oxford. The church was partly rebuilt in 1610, retains portions of earlier dates, comprises nave and chancel, with W tower, and a N aisle added in 1866.

Maldon, a municipal borough and market-town in Essex, at the influx of the river Chelmer to the Blackwater estuary, 44½ miles from London by rail (37½ by road), 5½ SE from Witham, and 10 E by S from Chelmsford, and with two stations on

the G.E.R. It was anciently called Idumania, and it was thought by Camden and Horsley, but on very insufficient evidence, to have been the Camalodunnm of the Romans. Two Roman coins, the one of Vespasian, the other of Nero and Agrippina, were found at it, and a large quantity of pottery and other Roman remains were found whilst making the railway from Maldon. An ancient oblong entrenchment, enclosing about 24 acres, and still partly traceable, was on its W side; and is alleged to have been occupied by successively the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes, but cannot be fairly regarded as of earlier date than the early part of the 10th century. Edward the Elder took post here in 913 to impede the progress of the Danes while a fortification was in course of construction at Witham; and he, most probably, was the originator of the ancient entrenchment. He again took post here in 920; he is said by Marianns to have then fortified the town; and he sustained and resisted a siege here in the following year by the Danes. The Danes, under Unlaf, again attacked the town in 993, and captured it. A small Carmelite priory was founded here about 1291 by Richard de Gravesande, Bishop of London, and continued till the dissolution. A lepers hospital was founded, at some unrecorded period, by one of the kings of England, and was annexed in 1410 to Beeleigh Abbey, 1 mile to the W. The remains of this abbey, which was founded in 1180 for Premonstratensian canons by Robert de Mantel, comprise the Early English chapter-house, the nethercroft of the refectory, and a portion of the canon-house. In the refectory there is a fragment of a tomb-canopy, possibly that of Henry Bourchier, first Earl of Essex and Earl of Eu in Normandy, Lord Treasurer of England, and his wife Lady Isabel Neville, sister of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was buried here in 1483. Archdeacon Plummer, the founder of the Plummer professorship of astronomy at Cambridge, and John Rogers Herbert, R.A., were natives. The Earl of Essex takes from Maldon the title of Viscount.

The town is charmingly situated on a bill, rising abruptly from the river; commands an extensive prospect over the marshy grounds towards the sea; comprises several good streets, with excellent shops and dwellings; and includes portions called the Hythe, Fullbridge, and the Wants. It is well paved and lighted, and has an excellent supply of water. The Town or Moot Hall is a lofty brick structure of the time of Henry VI., and is sometimes called "the D'Arcy Tower," from Robert D'Arcy, Henry V.'s escheator for Essex, who married a rich widow of Maldon. It contains a court-room, where the quarter and petty sessions are held, a police station, and a panelled council chamber hung with portraits of royal and local celebrities. From its roof extensive views may be obtained of the surrounding country. The Public Hall, in High Street, near the town-hall, was built in 1860; is in the Italian style, of yellow brick, with stone dressings; and is let for concerts, lectures, and public meetings. The County Court, in the London Road, is a modern and handsome edifice. The railway station, at the east end of the town, is a structure of stone and of red and white brick in the Tudor style, and presents a picturesque appearance. The station at the west end of the town is a plain building of brick. The workhouse, erected in 1875 at a cost of £20,000, is a building of red brick in a modernized form of Gothic, and has accommodation for 450 persons. The town contains three parishes—All Saints', St Peter's, and St Mary's, the first two being united for ecclesiastical purposes. The living of All Saints and St Peter's is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £215 with residence. The church of All Saints, which stands in the highest part of the town, is a building of flint and stone in the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; has a W triangular tower, with hexagonal spire, of singular appearance, the only one so shaped in the kingdom; was partly restored in 1800, and again in 1867 and 1877; and contains sedilia, a double piscina, a fine old Purbeck marble font, monuments of the D'Arcys, and several incised stones which formerly had brasses. St Peter's Church, excepting the tower, fell into ruin about 1665, and is now represented by the massive embattled tower, with NW octagonal turret, and by a brick building of 1704, containing a library of about 6000 volumes, principally theological, many being rare and valuable works, which were bequeathed to the town with an endowment by

Dr Plume, then Archdeacon of Rochester. St Mary's Church, a spacious building of flint in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, was originally built about 1056 by Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman; was restored in 1628, and again restored and enlarged in 1856, and contains a font of the 12th century. It consists of chancel, nave, vestry, N porch, and a massive western tower with spire. The lower portion of the tower is Norman, with Roman tiles. The living of St Mary is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £245, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. There are two Baptist chapels, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, a place of worship for the Christadelphians, and a gospel hall. The Grammar School, which was founded in 1608 by Ralph Bruder, and was further endowed by Dr Plume, has an income of £76, and is managed by a body of nine governors. In earlier times the boys of the grammar school had a distinctive dress of green baize, and they were locally known as "grass-hoppers."

The town is governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, who also act as the urban district council and have jurisdiction over the borough and seawards to a distance of 25 miles eastwards of Knowle Sands. It sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward III. till 1867, when the number was reduced to one, and it continued to send one until the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, when the representation of the borough was merged in that of the county. It is the head of a union and county court district, and has a commission of the peace and a separate court of quarter sessions. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and fairs on the first Thursday in May and on 13 and 14 Sept. for cattle. The industries include engineering and agricultural implement works, brewing, malting, ironfounding, flour-milling, rope-making, boatbuilding, lime-burning, and salt-making. Much commerce is carried on in timber, corn, hay, straw, oilcake, manures, coal, lime, and chalk. Immense quantities of green peas are also grown in the district around Maldon for the London and other markets, the total despatched by the G.E.R. during one season being over 8000 tons. There is also an extensive fishery on the river Blackwater. The town was formerly a head port, having Burnham, Bradwell, Leigh, and Roehford for sub-ports, but in 1882 the port of Maldon was reduced to a creek of the port of Colchester. There is a head post office and two banks, a savings bank, a police station, a fire-engine station, and several good hotels. Area of the borough, 3035 acres; population, 5397. Area of the civil parish of All Saints, 57 acres; population, 1061; of St Mary's, 1409 acres; population, 1326; of St Peter's, 1569 acres; population, 3010. The population of the combined ecclesiastical parishes of All Saints with St Peter is 4077; of the ecclesiastical parish of St Mary, 1320. The suburb of Heybridge is noticed separately.

Maldon Parliamentary Division, or Eastern Essex, was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 54,572. The division includes the following:—Witham—Bradwell, Braxted (Great), Braxted (Little), Coggeshall (Great), Coggeshall (Little), Cressing, Fairstead, Fankbourne, Feering, Goldhauger, Hatfield Fernal, Inworth, Kelvedon, Langford, Marks Hall, Messing, Notley (White), Pattiswick, Rivenhall, Terling, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt d'Arcy, Tolleshunt Knights, Tolleshunt Major, Totham (Great), Totham (Little), Ullington, Wickham Bishops, Witham; South Hincford (Braintree Bench)—Bocking, Braintree, Felsted, Gosfield, Black Notley, Panfield, Rayne, Great Saling, Shalford, Stisted, Wethersfield; South Hincford (Halstead Bench, part of)—Earl's Colne, Halstead; Winstree and Lexted (part of)—Great Tey, Little Tey, Marks Tey, East Thorpe, Aldham, Pontisbright; Maldon, municipal borough.

Malew. See KIRK MALEW, Isle of Man.

Malford Christian. See CHRISTIAN MALFORD, Wiltshire.

Malham, a village and a township in Kirkby-in-Malham parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Aire, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles E of Settle, and 5 from Bell Busk station on the M.R., is a picturesque place, and has a post office under Leeds; money order and telegraph office, Bell Busk. It has two inns, a Wesleyan chapel, and fairs on 30 June and 15

Oct. The township comprises 4282 acres; population, 163. Tarn Hall is a chief residence. Jeannot's Cave, a short distance from the village, is an interesting cavern, and a beautiful little cascade is near it. Goredale Scar, in the same direction, and about a mile from the village, is a gorge through cliffs about 300 feet high, and has been regarded by many visitors as a pre-eminently grand piece of rock scenery. Malham Cove, a little further on, is a mountain amphitheatre, with limestone cliffs rising almost vertically to a height of 285 feet, and commands from the summit of the cliffs a very gorgeous view. Limestone abounds, lead ore has been worked, and calamine is found.

Malham Moor, a township in Kirkby-in-Malham parish, W. R. Yorkshire, at the head of the river Aire, 5 miles NE of Settle, and 5 from Bell Busk station on the M.R. Post town, Malham; money order and telegraph office, Bell Busk. Acreage, 10,820 of land and 156 of water; population, 118. The manor belonged formerly to Fountains Abbey. The surface is mountainous, and includes some grand scenery. Malham Tarn, situated on high ground, is a lonely but beautiful lake about a mile in diameter, well stocked with trout and perch, and was long but erroneously regarded as the source of the river Aire.

Malin Bridge, a hamlet partly in Nether Hallam township, and a suburb of Sheffield, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Sheffield. It has a post office under Sheffield; money order and telegraph office, Hillsborough.

Malin's Lee or Dawley Nova, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Dawley Magna parish, Salop, 4 miles W of Shifnal, and $\frac{4}{5}$ N of Coalport, with a station on the Coalport branch of the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Dawley (R.S.O.) The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1843. Population, 2949. Most of the inhabitants are employed in collieries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £237. Patron, the Vicar of Dawley Magna. The church is modern. There are remains of an ancient chapel.

Mallams, a hamlet in Portland parish, Dorsetshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Weymouth.

Malldraeth Marsh, a wide and desolate expanse of marshy ground in the SW of Anglesey. It has been to some extent drained by the embankment of the river Cefni, which opens on to the Malldraeth Sands at Malldraeth Bay. It is crossed by a viaduct of the Chester and Holyhead branch of the L. & N.W.R.

Mallerstang, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Kirkby Stephen parish, Westmorland, on the river Eden, under Wild Boar Fell, 3 miles SSE of Kirkby Stephen railway station. The township comprises the hamlets of Castlethwaite, Sonthwaite, Hanging Land, Shoregill, and Outgill. The latter has a post office under Kirkby Stephen; money order and telegraph office, Kirkby Stephen. Acreage, 8347 of land and 33 of water; population, 232. Much of the surface is upland. Wild Boar Fell rises on the southern extremity, and commands a very fine view. A bridge, built in 1661 by the Countess of Pembroke, crosses the Eden. Pendragon Castle, situated on the Eden, sprang from a fortalice of Uther Pendragon in the time of Vortigern; was burnt by the Scots in 1541; underwent complete repair in 1601; was taken and dismantled by the Earl of Thanet in 1681; and is now represented by a ruined square tower, with walls 12 feet thick. Castlewaite, opposite Pendragon Castle, has a small ancient entrenchment, with ditch and vallum. The river Eden rises here, and the sources of the rivers Swale and Ure are near here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £128 with residence. Patron, Lord Hothfield, who is lord of the manor. The church is at Outgill, was rebuilt in 1663 by the Countess of Pembroke, and partly restored in 1879 by Lord Hothfield. There is also a Wesleyan chapel at Outgill, erected in 1878.

Malling Abbey. See MALLING, WEST.

Malling, East, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands 1 mile from Malling station on the L.C. & D.R., and 4 miles WNW of Maidstone. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Maidstone. The parish contains the hamlets of Larkfield and New Hythe. Acreage, 2798; population, 2378. The parish council, under the Local Government Act (1894), consists of eleven members. Clare House and Bradbourne House are chief residences. Hops are grown, and there are two paper mills. The living is a vicarage

in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £370 with residence. The church has portions from Saxon to Late Perpendicular; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; includes a Decorated English chapel at the E end of the N aisle; contains brasses of 1479 and 1522; and was given by Archbishop Anselm to the monastery of West Malling, but has long been in private patronage. The building was restored in 1871 and again in 1885. The nave walls are entirely covered with excellent frescoes. The chapel of New Hythe stands between New Hythe and Larkfield, and is a small building. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Malling, South, a parish in Sussex, on the river Onse, partly within Lewes borough, on the N side of Lewes, and half a mile from Lewes station on the L.B. & S.C.R. Post town, Lewes. Acreage, 2545; population, 748. A collegiate establishment for a dean, a chancellor, a precentor, a penitentiary, a sacristan, and a clerk, all prebendaries, anciently stood here, was given at the dissolution to Sir Thomas Palmer, and came to be represented by a mansion called the Deanery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £230 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1628, succeeded one of the 7th century founded by Ceadwalla, king of the West Saxons, was repaired in 1874, and contains an altar-tomb to Sir W. Kemp.

Malling, West, a town and a parish in Kent. The town stands adjacent to Malling station on the L.C. & D.R., 5½ miles NW by W of Maidstone. It occupies the site of the Saxon mark of the Mallingas, and was itself anciently called Mealingetes or Little Malling, East Malling being Mealinges; but when the fairs and markets were given to the abbey it received the name of Great or Town Malling. It is a seat of petty sessions, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Maidstone, several inns, and a fair on 17 Nov. Acreage of parish, 1379; population, 2254. The parish council, under the Local Government Act (1894), consists of eleven members. A ville called Malling was given to the Church of Christ by Egbert in 827, but the manor was granted by Edmund between 941 and 946 to the bishops of Rochester. It was seized by Odo, Bishop of Baienx, who had to restore it at Penenden Heath to Bishop Gundulph, who then built Malling Abbey and endowed it with the manor. Malling House, St Leonard's House, Broughton House, and Brook House are chief residences. A Benedictine nunnery, known as Malling Abbey, was founded here in 1090 by Bishop Gundulph, went at the dissolution to Archbishop Cramer, passed to the Honeywoods and the Akeres, and is now represented by interesting remains, of dates from Norman to Late Perpendicular. The great gateway has a facing of Later English, evidently over older work; a chapel attached to the gateway has Decorated English windows and Later English S door, and has been restored; the W front of the church is Norman, with ornamented pilasters and slender turrets similar to those of the W front of Rochester Cathedral; and the cloisters, now included in a modern mansion, are late Early English, with very fine broad trefoiled arches. A cell of the abbey, with a chapel, stood at St Leonard's, but has disappeared. A large, square, ancient tower stands there, and is one of the earliest Norman keeps in existence. A belt of woods and heaths, called Malling Woods, conjoined with others called Mereworth and Great Camp Woods, lies along the S of both West Malling and East Malling parishes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £280 with residence. The church has a modern nave, a chancel containing both Norman and Early English work, and a Norman tower; was extensively restored in 1866. There are brasses of 1497 and 1532, also one of Henry VIII's reign, partly remaining, to Elizabeth Pierrepont, daughter of Sir Anthony Babington, with a coat of arms; also a stately altar-tomb to Sir R. and Lady Brett. The body of the church fell down, and was rebuilt in 1779 to 1781; hence a local saying—

Proud Town Malling, poor people,
They built a church to their steeples.

There are a Baptist chapel, a private lunatic asylum, and the Malling district workhouse, where a handsome chapel was built in 1872. The Kent Nursing Institution has two establishments in the neighbourhood.

Mallowdale Pike, an eminence in the N of Lancashire, 8 miles E of Lancaster.

Mallow Green, a hamlet in the NW of Essex, 4½ miles N of Bishop Stortford.

Mallywd, a village in Merionethshire, and a parish mainly in Merionethshire, but partly in Montgomeryshire. The village stands on the river Dyfi, amid highly picturesque environs, 2 miles SSE of Dinas Mawddwy; is a favourite resort of anglers, and has been termed the paradise of artists. Evans describes it as "placed between the salient angles of three abrupt mountains, which form a grand natural amphitheatre, Camlan rising with rude majesty immediately opposite, and the conical Aran lifting up its head, with its different crags, and reflected with varying tint and shade in the waters of the Dyfi." Post town, Dinas Mawddwy (R.S.O.) The Merionethshire section of the parish contains also Dinas Mawddwy and Aberangell. Acreage, 14,174; population, 957. The Montgomeryshire section consists of the township of Caereinion-fechan. Acreage, 2128; population, 121. A remarkably picturesque waterfall is on the Dyfi at Pont Fallwyd, a short distance from the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor; gross value, £252 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is substantial, and the churchyard contains some venerable yews, one of which has a girth of 23 feet. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Malmesbury, a town, a municipal borough, and a parish in Wiltshire. The town stands on a fine eminence, peninsulated by two headstreams of the river Avon, 2½ miles ESE of Akeman Street and of the boundary with Gloucestershire, with a station on the G.W.R., 95 from London, and 10 N by E of Chippenham. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 5333; population of the municipal borough, 2964; of the civil parish of Malmesbury Abbey, 119; of St Paul, 2144; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1811. It was anciently called Meademesbury or Mældulfsbury, and it is supposed to have got that name from a Scottish hermit called Mældulf, who had a cell on its site before 675. Roman coins and triangular bricks have been found in its vicinity, and a road near it has been known from time immemorial as King Athelstan's Way. The charters of Athelstan and Eadwud make mention of it, and the Danes are recorded to have burnt it in 878. A castle was built at it in the time of Henry I. by Bishop Roger; walls were built around it about the same period or later; and the town, in virtue of these fortifications, of the steep descent from them to the streams, and of the relative course of the streams' channels, possessed great military strength, and seems to have been regarded as almost inaccessible. The forces of King Stephen and those of the Empress Maud took post in battle array against each other on the opposite banks of the united stream about a mile S, to dispute possession of the town; but those of Stephen eventually withdrew without striking a blow. Prince Henry, afterwards Henry II., stormed the castle in 1152. Henry VIII. was entertained by Stumpe, a rich clothier, in a building which had been a hospice of St John of Jerusalem, and which is now the corporation almshouse; and Charles I. was feasted by the corporation in the same building. The Royalists held the town at the commencement of the Civil Wars of Charles I.; they were driven from it in March, 1643, by Sir W. Waller; they recovered possession of it, and held it till 1645; and they were finally expelled by Col. Massie. An ancient abbey long gave much more importance to the town than accrued to it from the castle. The abbey was founded in 675 by Eleutherius, Bishop of Winchester; had for its first abbot Alghelm, the learned Saxon and Latin author, afterwards Bishop of Sherborne; was enlarged by King Athelstan, and made his burial-place; was rebuilt in 974 by King Edgar; had at Domesday the privilege of coining; was mainly restored or rebuilt in 1107-42 by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, who had a palace in the town; was raised to the status of a mitred abbey by Edward III.; occupied a site of 45 acres; had an income, at the dissolution, estimated at £804; was given then to Stumpe, the rich clothier, who erected his looms within its walls; and passed with the manor to the Whartons and the Rusharts. The White Lion Inn, destroyed some years ago, was a hospitium of the abbey, and retained to the end some pieces of ancient stone and woodwork. Two nunnery or friary chapels were at Burnivale and Burton, and the former still stands, and is Norman. Remains of another ancient ecclesiastical edifice, dedicated to St Helen, are at a house in

MALMESEURY ABBEY

Milk Street. Aldhelm, the first Abbot of Malmesbury; William of Malmesbury the historian; Oliver of Malmesbury, who made the first attempt to be an aeronaut; Thomas Hobbes the philosopher; Mrs Chandler the poetess; and Samuel Chandler the theologian, were natives. The family of Harris takes from the town the titles of Baron and Earl.

The town consists chiefly of three streets, two of them, High Street and Silver Street, running parallel to each other from N to S; the third, Oxford Street, crossing these at their northern extremities. Many of the houses are old. Several bridges cross the streams. Considerable remains of the ancient walls exist on the E, and the latest standing one of the gates, that on the N, was taken down in 1778. The corporation almshouse, the building in which Henry VIII. and Charles I. were entertained, stands in the SE, and includes a walled-up Pointed arch. A fine market-cross stands in the market-place; was built in the time of Henry VII.; underwent repair in 1800 at the expense of the Earl of Suffolk; and is an octagonal structure, with central column and eight open arches, surmounted by a pinnacle bearing sculptures. The town-hall occupies the site of an hospital of St John of Jerusalem, originally a preceptory of the Knights Templars, and retains some portions of the ancient building. The parish church is part of the church of the ancient abbey. The original edifice comprised a nave 140 feet long, 68 wide, and 66 high; a transept 70 feet long; a choir 87 feet long; a Lady chapel 60 feet long and 23 wide; a central tower and a W tower; and a cloister 105 feet each way. The W tower and the cloister were destroyed in the civil wars; the central tower was shaken, and a lofty spire which surmounted it fell down at the close of the 15th century; and other portions went into decay and ruin at other periods; but the great S porch, part of the nave and its aisles, a wall of the S transept, and two arches of the central tower still stand, and they show characters of transition from Norman to Early English. The N tower arch is now excluded from the building, and has been injuriously altered to suit the adjacent masonry; and the two arches of the central tower now stand detached. The S porch is very fine Norman work, of eight concentric arches, with knots, foliage, and medallion bas-reliefs in the mouldings; the W front also is very fine Norman work, but mutilated; and the space to the S of the altar contains a tomb with crowned effigies, said to be that of Athelstan, but manifestly of much later date than his age. The living is a vicarage, with the vicarage of St Mary Westport annexed, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £500 with residence. The abbey was Benedictine, and the church was dedicated to St Mary. St Paul's Church stands on the S side, is dilapidated, and has a tower and lofty spire. There are Baptist, Moravian, Calvinistic Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan chapels, three endowed schools, and almshouses.

The town has two banks and two chief inns, and is a seat of petty sessions. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and a cattle market is held on the third Wednesday in every month. A clothing trade was formerly extensive, but has become extinct; brewing and tanning are carried on. The town was chartered by Athelstan; sent two members to Parliament occasionally from the time of Edward I., and always from that of Mary till the Act of 1832; after 1832 it returned one member until its representation was merged in that of the county in 1885. The town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Cole Park is a seat of Viscount Trafalgar. Burton Hill, Milbourn, Whitechurch, Hyam, Crab Mill, Cowbridge, and Thorn Hill are all hamlets included in Malmesbury.

Malmesbury Abbey, an extra-parochial place in the town of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, around the site of the ancient Benedictine abbey.

Malpas, a small town and a township in Cheshire, and a parish partly also in Flintshire. The town stands on an eminence 2 miles N of the boundary with Flintshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ E of the river Dee, $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Whitechurch, and 15 SSE of Chester; commands views over an extensive surrounding country, backed by the boldly picturesque mountains of Wales; took its name from two words which signify "a bad pass"; was anciently called Depebach, which also signifies "a bad pass"; had anciently a castle of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, remains of the keep of which adjoin the churchyard; is irregularly built, and consists of four streets diverging from a com-

MALTEY

mon centre; is a seat of petty sessions, and has a head post office, and a station $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the town on the Chester and Shrewsbury section of the L. & N.W.R. It gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The public hall was erected in 1887 on the site of the old subscription library and reading-room, and includes a library and reading and billiard rooms. The church is partly Decorated but chiefly Perpendicular, comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, includes two highly decorated chapels of the Cholmondeley and the Egerton families enclosed by carved oak screens, has a beautiful E window which was filled with stained glass in 1890 in memorial of Bishop Heber, and has also a massive handsome tower. It was restored in 1841 and again in 1890, and contains stalls, memorial windows, and alabaster tombs, with life-size recumbent figures. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a cemetery with two mortuary chapels. In the centre of the town is a cross of red sandstone erected in 1877 on the site of an ancient market cross. There are almshouses, an endowed grammar and an endowed national school. A weekly market used to be held on Wednesday, but has been discontinued, and the fairs formerly held on 5 April, 26 July, and 8 Dec., have also been discontinued. The township comprises 1988 acres; population, 1164. The manor was given by Hugh Lupus to Robert Fitzhugh, and passed through the Suttons, the St Pierres, and others, to the Drakes, Cholmondeleys, Egertons, and others. The Hall was the seat of the Drerontons, and was destroyed by fire in 1760. The parish contains the townships of Agden, Bickerton, Bickley, Bradley, Broxton, Bulkeley, Childow, Cholmondeley, Chorlton, Cuddington, Duckington, Edge, Egerton, Hampton, Larkton, Macefen, Malpas, Newton by Malpas, Oldcastle, Overton, Stockton, Tushingham-with-Grindley, Wigland, and Wychebough in Cheshire, and the township of Iscoyd in Flintshire. Acreage, 27,529; population, 5458. It includes the ecclesiastical parishes of Malpas, St Oswald (population, 2422); Bickerton, Holy Trinity (1274); and Tushingham, St Chad (729) in Cheshire; Whitewell, St Mary (420) in Flintshire; Bickley, St Wenefrede (613), is an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1894. The living of Malpas is a rectory in the diocese of Chester, and was formerly divided into two mediets, but the lower mediety was in 1885 divided among the other ecclesiastical parishes. The net value now is £666 with residence. Bishop Dudley, Sharpe the chaplain of a son of James I., Professor Townson, and Bishop Heber's father were rectors; Bishop Heber himself was a native, and Matthew Henry was born in the vicinity.

Malpas, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the Brecon Canal, adjacent to the river Usk, 1 mile NNW of Newport. It has a post office under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Newport. Acreage, 984; population, 430. Malpas Court, Bryn Glas, The Firs, Woodlands, and the Vicarage are the chief residences. A Cluniac priory, a cell to Montacute Abbey in Somerset, was founded here in the time of Henry I. by William de Balun, and was given at the dissolution to the Herberts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £124 with residence. The church belonged to the priory, was rebuilt in 1850, and consists of chancel, nave, and a bell-turret.

Malpas (popularly *Mopus*), a village in the S of Cornwall, 2 miles SE of Truro. It has a post office under Truro.

Malshanger, a seat in the N of Hants, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Basingstoke. It belonged anciently to the Warhams, was the birthplace of Archbishop Warham, passed to the Penningtons, and belongs now to the Portals.

Malswick, a tithing in Newent parish, Gloucestershire, near Newent.

Maltby, a hamlet in Raithby-cum-Maltby parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles SSW of Louth. It anciently had a preceptory of Knights Templars.

Maltby, a township in Stainton parish, N. R. Yorkshire, near the river Tees, about 4 miles ENE of Yarm, and 4 from Stockton-on-Tees station on the N.E.R. Post town, Stockton-on-Tees. Acreage, 1116; population, 138. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Maltby, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the upper part of the river

Ryton, 6 miles E of Rotherham town and railway station, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Rotherham, and an ancient stone cross. The township includes the greater portion of the parish. Acreage, 4069 of land and 27 of water; population, 709. The parish contains likewise the township of Hooton Levett. Population, 766. The manor, with Sandbeck Hall, belongs to the Earl of Scarborough. The Hall is a large stone edifice, was built about the middle of the 18th century, and stands in a finely wooded park of 350 acres, and has a private chapel attached to it. Roche Abbey, at the W extremity of the park, was founded about 1147 by Richard de Boulli and Richard Fitz-Turgis, was given at the dissolution to William Ranesden and Thomas Vavasour, belonged to Cistercians, and has left beautiful, but not extensive remains, consisting chiefly of the entrance gate, the church transept, and the piers of the church tower. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £192 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Scarborough. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1859, is in plain Decorated English style, and comprises nave, N and S aisles, transept, and chancel, with a vestry. A new organ and screen were presented in 1888. There are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school rebuilt in 1878.

Malby-le-Marsh, a parish, with a village, in Lincolnshire, 8 miles SW from Mablethorpe station on the G.N.R., and 4 NNE of Alford. Post town, Alford; money order and telegraph office, Mablethorpe. Acreage, 1409; population, 251. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £273 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower, and contains an effigy supposed to be of one of the Earls killed in a duel at Earl's Bridge, which connects this parish with Mablethorpe. It has also a very ancient and interesting carved stone font. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and an endowed school.

Malton, New, a market and union town and a parish in the N.R. Yorkshire. The town stands on a gentle declivity, adjacent to the river Derwent, at the intersection of the York and Scarborough and the Driffield and Thirsk railways, 21½ miles NE by N of York. It was called New Malton on account of a reconstruction of it in the 12th century; but, in common with Old Malton to the NE, and with Norton on the other side of the Derwent, it probably occupies the site of ancient British villages, and certainly occupies the site of a Roman camp and town. No fewer than six ancient ways diverge from it; most or all of them perhaps originally trackways of the Brigantes; and all of them undoubtedly roads used, and at least improved, if not made, by the Romans. The tract around it appears, from very numerous traces of dwellings, burial-mounds, and other artificial objects, to have been more thickly peopled by the ancient Britons than any other part of Yorkshire; and it probably attracted the Romans to make a great central settlement at Malton, by the special facilities which it offered them in its cleared lands and its formed ways. A double Roman camp is still distinctly traceable on both sides of the Derwent; the larger and more distinct section of it is on the Norton side; the site of a Roman village, suburban to the Roman camp or town, is on the same side; and traces of Roman streets, several feet below the surface, have been found in the course of drainage and other works along the lines of a number of the modern streets. Some early antiquaries, quite against evidence, supposed the Roman town here to have been Camalodunnus; some later ones, with considerable show of evidence, contend that it was Derwentio; and others are undecided as to its identity. Very numerous Roman relics, in great variety, have at different times been found in New Malton, in Old Malton, and in Norton; a fine cinerary urn was found at Norton in 1862; and the contents of a Roman cemetery, including human remains and very many curious objects of art, were discovered there near the end of 1866. Malton continued to be a place of some note in both the Saxon and the Norman times. The manor of it belonged to Colebrand the Dane, and was given by William the Conqueror to the family of De Vesci. A villa of King Edwin is thought by some writers to have stood here, and at least stood somewhere on the Derwent. A castle was built here by the De Vescis; was taken in 1135 by the Scots; and was besieged in the same year, but probably not retaken, by Archbishop

Thurston of York. The town was then burnt by the Archbishop, but soon afterwards was rebuilt by Eustace Fitz-John, and it then took the name of New Malton. The manor was inherited by Fitz-John, through his mother, from the De Vescis; passed in subsequent centuries through various hands; and belongs now to Earl Fitzwilliam. Fitz-John, about the time of rebuilding the town, also founded a priory at Old Malton; and a grandson of his in 1213 received a visit from King John. A new castellated mansion, on the ruins or site of the castle of the De Vescis, was built in the time of James I. by Lord Evers, and in consequence of a dispute respecting it by its founder's two granddaughters, it was taken down in 1674; but the lodge and the gateways of it still stand. The names of E. Burke, H. Gratton, and other distinguished senators are associated with the town as having represented it in Parliament.

The town is about a mile long, well built, and clean, and contains many good modern houses. The market-place is very large, and is divided into two parts by the town-hall and St Michael's Church. The surrounding country is rich in interesting scenes and objects, and the elevated ground to the N and to the W commands views of the Wolds, with their romantic vales and heathy fells, backed by the bold ridge of the Hambleton Hills. The chief public buildings are the town-hall, a courthouse, a corn exchange, assembly rooms, a masonic hall, a theatre, a three-arched bridge over the Derwent connecting the town with Norton, mechanics' and literary institutions, with library and news-rooms, a cattle market, two churches, several dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a workhouse. The cattle market occupies about 3 acres. There are training stables for racehorses near the town. St Michael's Church is a large ancient building in the Later Norman style; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, vestry, and a Perpendicular western tower; contains a fine old font, and several memorial windows, and was restored in 1885. It was originally a chantry chapel to Old Malton Priory, and afterwards a chapel of ease. St Leonard's Church is ancient and weatherworn; chiefly Norman in style; underwent repair in 1866, when three Norman arches in the N wall of the chancel were opened out; has a battlemented tower, with slated wooden spire, surmounted by an iron cross, and restored in 1868; contains two piscinæ and a Norman font; and also was originally a chantry chapel to Old Malton Priory, and afterwards a chapel of ease. The dissenting chapels are Baptist, Congregational, Quaker, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Unitarian. The lodge of the ancient castle stands on the E side of the town; presents interesting architectural features; is approached through three ancient gateways, two of them partially built up; and lends the way to the site of the ancient castle, and to numerous traces of the ancient Roman town. A hall connected with the lodge contains a fine collection of Roman and ancient British relics found in the neighbourhood, and has a series of beautiful oak carvings of subjects in the history of Joseph. A public cemetery was formed in 1860, contains two chapels, and is under the control of a burial board. Waterworks, formed in 1866-67, are supplied by pumping from the Lady Spring, near the town, and have a reservoir on the Castle Howard Road.

The town has a head post office, a railway station called Malton on the N.E.R., three banks, and some good hotels, is a seat of petty sessions, quarter sessions, and county courts, and a polling-place, and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and on Tuesdays for cattle; fairs are held throughout the week before Palm Sunday, on the Saturday before Whitsunday, the Saturday before 12 July, 11 Oct., and the Saturday before 23 Nov.; and industry is carried on in corn mills, breweries, malting establishments, tanneries, agricultural machine-works, and iron and brass foundries. The quarrying of limestone and whinstone, and the making of bricks, tiles, and drain-pipes are carried on in the neighbourhood. A considerable commerce formerly existed in the export of produce down the Derwent toward Hull, but was diminished almost to extinction by the opening of the railways. The town was a borough by prescription, sent two members to Parliament in the time of Edward I., and from 1640 till 1867, but was then reduced to sending one, and under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, it ceased to be a borough, and was absorbed in the parliamentary division of Thirsk and Malton. It is governed

MALTON, OLD

by an urban district council. The area of the parish is 49 acres; population, 3066. The two New Malton ecclesiastical parishes are St Michael and St Leonard; they were separated from Old Malton in 1855. Population of St Leonard's, 2173; of St Michael's, 1822. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of York; net value, £174; gross value, £210, both with residence. Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam.

Malton, Old, a village and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Derwent, 1 mile NE of New Malton, and 1 from Malton station on the N.E.R., is mentioned in Domesday book, took the name of Old Malton at the time when the neighbouring town took that of New Malton, has always—from the earliest period—shared in that town's history and interests, participates with it in certain rights of commonage, consists chiefly of one long street occupied mostly by farmers and labourers, and has remains of a Gilbertine priory, a church, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Plymouth Brethren chapels, and a grammar school. The priory was founded in 1150 by Eustace Fitz-John, became the burial-place of St Gilbert himself and the head one of all his monasteries, was very richly endowed, suffered great decay in its buildings immediately after the Reformation, and is now represented mainly by the nave of its church, which is used as the parish church. The church in its original form comprised nave, aisles, transepts, and chapels, and had a large central tower and two fine W towers. In 1636 the high central tower was taken down, and a fire at the time seems to have destroyed the south aisle. In 1732 the parishioners took down the remaining aisle and clerestory and removed the choir. In 1877 the W tower was underpinned and repaired at a cost of £3000. The restoration of the church itself took place in 1889, when the floor was lowered to its original level, and the old roof replaced by a new one of oak in the 15th century style. The priory must have been a magnificent pile. Nave, 142 feet in length, with aisles of 8 bays; transepts, with two square eastern chapels; an aisled choir, beyond which was the sanctuary. Sir Gilbert Scott said—"This church is a magnificent remain of one of the noblest periods of mediæval art." Originally, and until some fifty years ago, Old Malton was the mother church, being the parish church of Old and New Malton. A picturesque residence called the Abbey stands adjacent, and was built out of the church's ruins, and it has a cellar which was anciently a crypt. The churchyard contains a number of curious monumental inscriptions, and a building adjoins it which was originally the grammar school and is still used as a school-house. Three hospitals were connected with the priory; one at what is now the Cross Keys Inn, in Wheelgate; another at Broughton, about a mile to the N; the third on an island in the Derwent, or on the Norton side of the river. A crypt of the first of these hospitals still exists, is nearly square, and has a strongly groined Norman roof, resting on massive cylindrical columns with sculptured capitals, and having grotesque bosses at the inter-sections of the ribs. A cemetery of half an acre was formed in 1883, and is under the control of a burial board. The grammar school was founded in 1546 by Archbishop Holgate. It has an endowment, and is still used for teaching. Post town and money order and telegraph office, New Malton. The parish contains also the hamlet of Wykeham, and comprises 3381 acres of land and 31 of water; population of the civil parish, 1844; of the ecclesiastical, 915. The manor belongs to Earl Fitzwilliam. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £210. Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam.

Malvern, Great, a town, the head of a petty sessional division and county court district, and a parish in Worcestershire. The town stands on an eastern slope of the Malvern Hills, at the junction of the Worcester and Hereford section of the G.W.R. with the Ashchurch, Tewkesbury, and Malvern section of the M.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the boundary with Herefordshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Worcester, and $129\frac{1}{2}$ distant by rail from London. It was till recently a mere village, yet it dates from ancient times. A hermitage was founded here in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was converted by Aldwin—with the aid of Bishop Wulstan of Worcester—into a Benedictine priory. The priory was subject to the jurisdiction of Westminster; enjoyed for a long period much ecclesiastical influence; and at the dissolution of monasteries the church was purchased by the inhabitants

MALVERN, GREAT

to be used as a parish church. A song composed in the time of James I. says—

"Great Malvern, on a rock thou dwellest surely,
Do not thyself forget, living securely;
Thou hast a famous church, and rarely builded;
No country town hath such, most men have yielded,
For pillars stout and strong, and windows large and long;
Remember, in thy song, to praise the Lord."

The town is well built; contains numerous terrace lines of good houses; makes an imposing display of hotels, boarding houses, and public buildings; and has in its centre promenade gardens. Its environs are highly picturesque; its climate is highly salubrious; and its bathing and medicinal waters, aided by hydropathic establishments, have eminent repute. The town owes its modern growth mainly to the resort of invalids. The assembly rooms and pleasure gardens, erected in 1884, cover an area of 6 acres, and comprise concert hall, promenade, arcade with shops, &c., and well laid-out grounds. The Lyttelton Rooms, rebuilt in 1887, contain class and lecture rooms, &c., the church institute, and the grammar school, and have a clock tower. The hydropathic establishment is a handsome building 500 feet above sea-level, and provides accommodation for patients and visitors. A handsome drinking-fountain was erected in the town in 1877 as a memorial to Dr James Wilson, who introduced the hydropathic treatment into England. A very large hotel stands adjacent to the railway station, erected in 1862 by a public company; it presents a highly ornate appearance, and has a conspicuous tower. Other hotels and boarding houses are numerous. The Malvern Club is a handsome building in the Palladian style. Malvern College stands on a beautiful spot commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Severn, and was built in 1865. It is in the Decorated style, on a ground plan in the form of an E; measures 210 feet along the W front; has there a central towered tower 100 feet high, a two-storeyed centre extending from the tower, the ends of two wings in the form of two church-like gables with seven-light windows, and a detached ornate chapel with slender spire; comprises a classical school and a modern school in two large wing-buildings whose W ends form the gables of the W front; includes an open quadrangle in the rear, between these two buildings; has two principal schoolrooms, each 97 feet long, 35 wide, and 57 high; affords accommodation for 600 boys; and conducts its course of instruction on the system of the great public schools. An excellent museum is connected with the college, and contains a valuable collection of fossils found in the district. There are a working men's institute, a rural hospital, and a dispensary. The parish church, the church of the quondam priory, is partly Early Norman but chiefly Perpendicular. It is a large and handsome cruciform structure, with a fine central tower 124 feet high, resembling that of Gloucester Cathedral. It comprises presbytery with an ambulatory of three bays and aisles, N transept, Jesus chapel, nave of six bays with aisles, and N porch with parvise. Of the original Norman church only the arcades of the nave remain; they are low and very plain, and are surmounted by a lofty Perpendicular clerestory. There was formerly a Decorated Lady chapel, which has disappeared. The church was carefully restored in 1860-64 by Sir Gilbert Scott. It contains a quantity of ancient beautiful glass, quaintly carved tiles (encaustic), which were manufactured by the monks in a kiln near the church. The monuments include an effigy of a knight (a Corbet) in chain armour, an alabaster tomb with recumbent figures of John Knottesford (1589) and his wife, a beautiful modern monument by Hollings, and a memorial of Sir H. Lambert, Bart., by Scott. The gateway of the ancient priory still stands, and is a beautiful specimen of Perpendicular architecture. Christ Church is a modern edifice in the Decorated style, and was erected in 1875 as a memorial to the late Rev. G. Fisk, rector of Malvern. The Chance Memorial Chapel, on Malvern Common, is a licensed building. There is also a school chapel at the Wyche. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Reformed Episcopal chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. The Wesleyan chapel was built in 1866; is in the Early English style; comprises nave, transept, and apse, with a pinnacled tower 104 feet high. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1863. The public cemetery occupies a space of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and was opened in 1861 and enlarged in

1871. A suite of almshouses, in result of a munificent bequest of £60,000 by the Earl of Beauchamp, was founded in 1862. The town has a head post office and two hanks, and publishes two weekly newspapers.

The waters of Malvern, which greatly attract invalids, are remarkably limpid, and owe their reputed virtues probably quite as much to extreme purity as to any positive medicinal qualities; they are used for bathing as well as for drinking, and prove eminently suitable to the hydropathic establishments. Two springs are mainly in request, the one, called St Anne's, in the E part of the town, near the parish church, the other called Holywell at Malvern Wells. The water of St Anne's contains, per gallon, 3.45 grains of carbonate of soda, 1.48 of sulphate of soda, .955 of muriate of soda, .352 of carbonate of lime, .928 of carbonate of iron, and .47 of residuum; and that of the Holywell contains 5.33 of carbonate of soda, 2.896 of sulphate of soda, 1.553 of muriate of soda, 1.6 of carbonate of lime, .625 of carbonate of iron, and 1.687 of residuum. St Anne's Well is very picturesquely situated, and every desirable accommodation exists for drinking the waters and for hot and cold bathing.

The civil parish contains also the ecclesiastical parishes of North Malvern, Christchurch, and Guarford. Acreage, 4560; population, 8450. Malvern Chase, once a forest, originally contained over 8000 acres; a portion of it was alienated in the time of Charles I., and numerous enclosures and encroachments having been made an Act of Parliament, known as the Malvern Hills Act, was passed in 1884 placing the hills and commons under the protection of the Board of Conservators. The Worcestershire and Herefordshire Beacons are the highest summits of the Malvern Hills. (See following article.) Population of the ecclesiastical parish of Great Malvern, 3228; of Christchurch (constituted in 1872), 2571. The livings of St Mary's and Christchurch are vicarages in the diocese of Worcester; gross value of St Mary's, £300 with residence; net value of Christchurch, £300 with residence.

Malvern Hills, a chain of hills along the mutual border of Worcestershire and Herefordshire. It extends from N to S, is nearly 9 miles long and from 1 to 2 broad, and has about twenty distinct summits. Its name may have been originally either *Moel Wren*, signifying "an alder mountain" or "mountain with alders," or *Moel-y-Yarn*, signifying "the high court" or "seat of judgment," and that name was easily corrupted into Malvern. The greater portion of the hills, together with Hanley Castle, was given by Edward I. to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, on his marriage with Joan Daeres, the king's daughter, and the npland portion of his manor, over the greater part of the hills, was thence called Malvern Chase. A portion of the hills beyond the Earl of Gloucester's property belonged to the Bishop of Hereford, and either to prevent a dispute respecting the boundary or to terminate a dispute which had already arisen, a trench, still visible, and called the Duke of Gloucester's ditch, was made on the ridge as the boundary line. The most conspicuous of the summits are North Hill and Worcestershire Beacon in the N, Herefordshire Beacon near the centre, and Gloucestershire Beacon and Midsommer Hill toward the S. The Worcestershire Beacon has an altitude of 1444 feet above sea-level, and is the summit most frequented by excursionists and tourists. The Herefordshire Beacon has an altitude of 1370 feet, overlooks an important pass across the ridge, and is crowned by a very strong ancient fort, probably of British origin, 3300 feet long and 8010 in circumference. The several summits command very extensive and very magnificent views over portions of ten or twelve counties; on the E over much of the great splendid valley of the Severn, on the S and SW down that valley to the Bristol Channel, on the W over the valleys of the Frome, the Lag, the Leddon, and the Wye, and including a large aggregate of orchards and hop grounds, and the cathedrals of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford.

Malvern Link, an ecclesiastical parish in Leigh parish, Worcestershire, 1 mile NE of Great Malvern. It was constituted in 1846, and forms an important suburb of Great Malvern. It has a station on the Worcester and Hereford section of the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Great Malvern. Population, 3305. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £252 with residence. Patron, Earl Beauchamp. The church was built in 1846, was greatly enlarged in 1881, and is in the

Early English style. There is a mission chapel, and also a chapel for the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.

Malvern, Little, a parish in Worcestershire, under the Malvern Hills, 1 mile S of Malvern Wells station on the Worcester and Hereford section of the G.W.R., and 4½ miles ENE of Ledbury. Post town, Malvern Wells, under Malvern. Acreage, 732; population, 104. The manor, with Little Malvern Court, belongs to the Berington family. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Worcester Abbey, was founded in 1171 by two brothers, Joceline and Edred, who were the first and the second priors, and at the dissolution it had a prior and seven monks. An ancient camp is in the S. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £44 with residence. Patron, Earl Somers. The church consists of the chancel and the tower of the ancient priory church, rebuilt in 1482; it contains the remains of the rood loft and some ancient stained glass. The other parts of the old priory buildings are in ruin. A Roman Catholic chapel, in lieu of a previous one, was built in 1862. It is a handsome stone edifice in the Gothic style, and has schools attached to it.

Malvern, North, an ecclesiastical parish in Great Malvern parish, Worcestershire. It has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Great Malvern; telegraph office, Great Malvern. It was constituted in 1872. Population, 2077. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £210 with residence. The church of Holy Trinity, a modern edifice in the Decorated style, was enlarged in 1872.

Malvern Wells, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Worcestershire, under the Malvern Hills, 2 miles S of Great Malvern, sharing with Great Malvern the character of a watering-place, and having stations on the Worcester and Hereford section of the G.W.R., and the Ashchurch, Tewkesbury, and Malvern section of the M.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Great Malvern. Population, 1154. The "Holy Well," on the hillside above the village, is a famous spring remarkable for the purity of its water, which is used medicinally, and for the manufacture of soda and other mineral waters. The Midland Counties Fish Culture Establishment carry on the incubation of fish to stock the rivers of the district. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £270 with residence. The church is a modern stone edifice in the Early English style, erected in 1836. Malvern Wells is a ward in the parish of Cranley Castle, returning seven members to the parish council.

Malvern, West, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Mathon, Colwall, and Cranley parishes, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, 2 miles W of Great Malvern, with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Malvern. The village consists chiefly of detached villas. The surface has a western aspect, and commands an extensive view over a hilly country. The water is of similar purity to that of Great Malvern. The Royal Well stands 1150 feet above the level of the sea. The Royal Well Hall is a handsome building in the Classic style; the hall is 150 feet long, and is surrounded by extensive grounds. A clergy home of rest and an orphanage for boys stand adjacent, and have a chapel attached. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1844. Population, 1343. That part of the ecclesiastical parish which lies in Worcestershire, and is in the civil parish of Mathon, forms part of the district of Malvern Link Local Board, and also part of that of the district council. The other two parts of the parish join, in their respective parishes of Cranley and Colwall, in electing a parish council. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £218. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, which was built originally in 1841, was taken down in 1871, and the present building erected. The materials of the old church were used in building the new. It is in the Early English style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Malwood, an ancient royal hunting castle in New Forest, Hants, near Stoncy Cross, 11 miles W of Southampton. It has all disappeared excepting some indistinct traces, but it still gives name to the forest walk in which it stood, and to the seat of Sir W. Harcourt.

Mamble, a village and a parish in Worcestershire, adjacent to the boundary with Salop, 2 miles NE of Neen Sollars station on the Tenbury and Bewdley branch of the G.W.R., and 4 SE of Cleobury Mortimer. Post town, Cleobury Mortimer

(S.O.) Acreage, 2285; population, 228. Sodington, the ancient seat of the Blounts, was burnt in the Civil Wars of Charles I.; was taken down in 1807, and was then found to stand over several curious Roman relics. There had previously been discovered in the neighbourhood an entire Roman brick kiln, and parts of a considerable aqueduct and a pavement. Coals are found, and the Tenbury Canal comes near. The living is a rectory, united with Bayton, in the diocese of Hereford; joint net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Early English, and was restored in 1880; it has two mortuary chapels belonging to the Blount and Wicksted families. A district council is held for the parishes of Mamble, Bayton, and Rock.

Mamhead, a parish in Devonshire, nader Great Haldon Hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Starcross station on the G.W.R., and 4 E by N of Chudleigh. Post town, Exeter; money order and telegraph office, Dawlish. Acreage, 1182; population, 158. Mamhead House belonged once to the Balles; was the seat of Sir Robert Newman, who fell at the Battle of Inkerman; is still the seat of his family; is an edifice in the Tudor style; and stands on a charming spot commanding a fine sea view. An obelisk of Portland stone, 100 feet high, erected in 1743 by Mr T. Balle, crowns the summit of a wooded height on the Mamhead grounds. Many spots in the parish are richly picturesque. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £95 with residence. The church is good, contains some monuments, and has a tower.

Mambild, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the Brecon Canal, 3 miles NE of Pontypool. It has a post office under Pontypool; money order and telegraph office, Pontypool. Acreage, 2031; population, 322. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £113 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is ancient.

Man Tor or the *Shivering Mountain*, an eminence in the N of Derbyshire, at the eastern end of Hope Dale, 2 miles WNW of Castleton. It rises to an altitude of about 1700 feet; has a very singular appearance; consists of alternate layers of shale and grit, constantly undergoing disintegration and shivering away; is crowned by a double-ditched ancient camp of 16 acres; and commands a fine view of the beautiful vale of Edale.

Man, Isle of, an island, with adjacent islet of Calf of Man and several skerries, in the Irish Sea, between England, Scotland, and Ireland, and nearly equidistant from Liverpool, Greenock, and Belfast. Its centre is in lat. $54^{\circ} 15' N$, and long. $4^{\circ} 30' W$; its N extremity, at Point of Ayre, is 16 miles SSW of Barrow Head, in Scotland; its NE extremity, at Maughold Head, is 30 miles W of St Bees Head, in Cumberland; its SW extremity, at Calf of Man, is 31 miles SE of Ardglass in Ireland, and 45 NNE of Holyhead in Anglesey; and the central point of its W coast, at Peel, is 27 miles SE by E of Lough Strangford, in Ireland. Population of Man in 1726, 14,066; in 1757, 19,144; in 1784, 24,924; in 1821, 40,081; in 1841, 47,986; in 1861, 52,469; in 1881, 53,558; and in 1891, 55,608. Its outline is proximately oblong, with angular projection at each extremity, and extending from NE by N to SW by S. Its length, from the Point of Ayre to the SW of the Calf, is 35 miles; its greatest breadth from Ballanayre, N of Peel, to Banks Howe, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its circumference is about 80 miles; and its area, inclusive of the Calf, is about 130,800 acres. Its aggregate form may be described, in the words of an old writer, as "a park in the sea, impaled with rocks." The coast, except in the N, and at the bays of Douglas, Castletown, and Poolvash, consists of rugged and lofty precipices. The interior is divided into two regions by a chain of mountains extending through it from NE to SW. The chain begins at Maughold Head with a height of 373 feet, and runs by the watershed of North Barrule, Snaefell, Beinn-y-Phott, Garraghban, Greeba, Sliann Whullian, South Barrule, and Cronk-ny-Arrey-Lhaan to the W coast N of Fleshwick Bay, with a maximum altitude of 2034 feet at Snaefell. Side mountains or spurs flank considerable portions of the watershed line; a chain of hills, in continuation of the watershed line, runs to the SW extremity of the W coast; heights of considerable altitude beetle over many points of the E and the SE coast, all the way from Maughold Head to the vicinity of Castletown Bay; and a summit, 472 feet high, rises on the Calf.

The Calf is separated by a sound only about 500 yards wide, and comprises about 800 acres.

About three-fourths of the island S of a line drawn westward from Ramsey to Sulby, and thence south-westward to near the middle of the W coast, consist of Lower Silurian rocks, comprising all the Cambrian series below the Upper Silurian. Considerable tracts within that region, particularly at Foxdale on the E side of South Barrule, and at the Dhoon N of Laxey, consist of granites and trappean rocks, which have burst through the schists, and greatly contorted their strata. Two tracts at Peel and in the vicinity of Castletown consist of old red sandstone and conglomerate, resting unconformably on the upturned edges of the clay schist. A considerable tract, in the S around Castletown and Port St Mary, consists of carboniferous rocks, chiefly lower carboniferous limestone and shale, but including a remarkable black schistose formation, locally called Poolvash Black Marble. The northern fourth of the island consists mainly of alluvium, overlying a stratified bed of drift gravel, and might all be regarded as, in some sense, an extensive raised beach. The aggregate rocks, though belonging to so few formations, possess much interest in their coast-sections, in their lithological character, and in rich stores of carboniferous and pleistocene fossils. Copper ore is worked at Langness, iron ore at Foxdale, lead ore, employing over 800 men and boys, at Foxdale, Great Laxey, North Laxey, Rusheen, and Snaefell, from which about 130,000 ounces of silver are annually obtained. Ochre, amber, and rottenstone is obtained at Baldroma and Kirk Malew, and zinc ore is worked at Great Laxey, Rusheen, and Snaefell. At Poolvash there is a quarry for working the celebrated "black marble," and the great slabs which form the steps of St Paul's Cathedral were quarried here.

The soils correspond in character with the rocks, and do not present much variety. The total amount of acreage under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass in 1894 were 96,973 acres. The general surface looks, on a first approach, to be bare and bleak; yet, from the very edge of the coast-cliffs to a considerable distance up the mountain sides, it is all disposed in corn fields and pastures. Agriculture was long in a very low condition, but has gradually improved since 1765. The produce formerly was so scanty as barely to suffice for the population, but now is so plentiful as to admit of large exportation. Wheat and beans grow well on the heaviest lands; barley and oats grow well on the sandy portions of the N quarter, and on some portions of the hills; and potatoes are eminently suited to most parts of the N quarter, to the central valley from Douglas to Peel, and to the limestone tract around Castletown.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1895.

Crops.	Acres.	Live Stock.	No.
Corn Crops,	22,696	Horses—Used solely for	
Green Crops,	11,589	" Agriculture, . . .	2602
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 89,282		" Unbroken, . . .	1906
Permanent Pasture, . . . 22,162		" Mares kept for	
Bare Fallow, 238		Breeding, . . .	140
Orchards, 79		Cows and Heifers in Milk	
Market Gardens, 208		or Calf,	7399
Small Fruit, 161		Other Cattle,	13,737
Nursery Grounds, 30		Sheep,	67,644
Woods and Plantations, 1466		Pigs,	3892

There are about 1280 farmers in the island. Poultry, butter, eggs, cattle, horses, and pigs are exported, and all kinds of produce find ready markets at Liverpool and Whitehaven. Sea-weed is largely used for manure, and calcined lime, from the limestone tract around Castletown, is largely employed. According to the statistical abstract for 1893, there were 1934 men and 282 boys employed in the fisheries. Lobsters are obtained in such quantity, chiefly on the rocky shores around the Calf, as to be an article of export. Manufactures, mainly in consequence of the want of coal, are not extensive; yet woollen and linen goods, and sailcloth, ropes, nets, and leather are manufactured.

The island is divided politically into ten sections—viz., the towns of Douglas, Ramsey, Castletown, and Peel, and the districts or sheadings of Glanfabla, Michael, Ayre, Garff, Middle, and Rushee. Ramsey, Peel, and Castletown send each one member to the House of Keys, Douglas sending five, while the six districts send three each, with the exception

of Michael and Garff, which send only two each. The island is independent of the imperial parliament; has its own laws, courts of law, and law officers; and is not affected by any writ of chancery or other English court, unless the writ obtain the sanction of its own courts. No act of the Imperial Parliament extends to the island unless it is specially mentioned in it. The supreme court consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council, and the Keys; bears the name of the Tynwald Court; may be convoked by the Lieutenant-Governor at any time of need for legislative business; and forms acts which, when sanctioned by the Queen in council, and proclaimed in Manx and English on Tynwald Hill in the centre of the island, have the force of law. The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by the Crown, represents the sovereign, sits as chancellor in his court, is President of the High Court of Justice and captain-general of the military forces of the island. The Council also (with the exception of the vicar-general) is appointed by the Crown, and consists of the lord-bishop, the archdeacon, the clerk of the rolls, the attorney-general, the receiver-general, and the vicar-general; and, in consequence of their always taking part in the business of the legislature, practically includes likewise the two deemsters. The clerk of the rolls has the custody of the records, is judge of the chancery division of the High Court of Justice, and enters all pleas; the attorney-general sits in all courts for the Crown, and is public prosecutor; the receiver-general's office is practically a sinecure, the charge of the revenue being in the hands of the treasurer of the isle, through whom the official salaries are paid; the vicar-general is the bishop's official; the deemsters are the judges of the common law and testamentary divisions of the High Court of Justice, and are regarded as having derived their office from the ancient Druids. The Keys is the lower house of the legislature, and consists of twenty-four natives. They formerly held office for life, and were appointed, on a vacancy, by the Lieutenant-Governor, from a list of two presented by the remaining twenty-three. This was, however, altered by the House of Keys Act, 1866, and the members of the house are now elected by the popular vote of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor, the Council, and the House of Keys constitute the Court of Tynwald, by which all the public laws of the island are enacted and promulgated. The House of Keys is supposed to derive its name of Keys from three Manx words signifying "four-and-twenty." The revenue is derived from import duties. It amounts to somewhat more than £72,000 a year. The expenditure comprises about £11,000 on education, £8000 on the civil establishment, about £3900 in the customs department, and £2300 for public works; and the balance, after paying £10,000 a year to the Imperial Government for protection, goes to the insular general revenue. Prior to 1888 there were no poor-rates levied in the island, the poor being relieved only by charitable agencies supported by collections in the parish churches every Sunday morning. In that year, however, the Poor Relief Act came into force, and an Asylum Board was appointed to levy rates for the support of the poor. Three of the towns and one of the parishes have availed themselves of the Act; in the others the old system still obtains. A general Poor Asylum was provided for the island.

The Local Government Amendment Act (1894) provided commissioners for each parish, with duties and powers similar to those of the parish councils in England. The first election took place in October, 1894.

The postal department is independent of the local revenue arrangements, and is very efficient. Regular communication by steam vessels is enjoyed with Liverpool, Fleetwood, Whitehaven, Silloth, Barrow, Glasgow, Belfast, and Dublin. From Douglas a line of railway runs southward through Castletown to Port Erin; another runs westward from Douglas through St John's Junction to Peel on the W coast. From St John's Junction a line runs northwards along the coast, *via* Kirk Michael to Ballagun, whence it crosses the island eastwards to Ramsey. There is also a short line from St John's Junction to Foxdale, chiefly used for mineral traffic. A telegraphic cable connects Point Cranstal, 4 miles N of Ramsey, with St Bees in Cumberland; and wires go from it to Ramsey and Douglas, and from Douglas to Castletown, Peel, Port St Mary, and Port Erin. A line of tramways runs from Douglas Pier to Derby Castle, by horse haulage, and

from the latter place to Laxey, a distance of about 7 miles, by electric power. Many English families, attracted by the amenities of the island, have settled in it as permanent residents; and great numbers resort to it in summer for excursions through it, and for sea-bathing, &c. The currency was in 1840 assimilated to that of England, yet copper coinage is still to be seen stamped with the Manx arms. Notes of £1 secured by guarantees on land, are issued by local banks. Curious ancient manners and customs continued to prevail till the era of steam communication, but have now, in main degree, disappeared; yet many superstitious observances and notions, some of them supposed to date from the times of Druidism, still survive. The Manx language, a dialect of the Celtic very closely allied to the Gaelic and the Erse, is still spoken by the natives; but, as a spoken language, is not unlikely soon to become extinct. It was used in most of the parish churches, so late as about 1835, on three Sundays out of every four, but is now entirely out of use in public worship. A curious Manx literature, chiefly of ballads on sacred subjects, exists in manuscript, and may be found in rural cottages and farmhouses; a scanty Manx literature, chiefly of a few poems, exists in print; a Manx prayer-book was printed in 1765, and a Manx Bible in 1772; a Manx grammar, which had become very scarce, was republished in 1859; and both a dictionary of Manx and English and a triglot dictionary of Manx, Gaelic, and Erse, were written by the author of the grammar, the former appearing in 1864.

The island possesses many educational advantages. King William's College, founded by Bishop Borrow in 1668, may be put on a level with the English public schools. It has several exhibitions to the universities, where many of its pupils have obtained high distinctions. There are also endowed grammar schools in each of the four towns. Under the Education Act school boards were made compulsory, and attendance at school strictly enforced in every district. There are about twenty-five places of worship, either chapels or school-houses used as chapels, besides the parish churches, belonging to the Establishment; upwards of sixty other places of worship are Wesleyan or Primitive Methodist; several in the towns of Douglas and Ramsey are Congregational or Scotch Presbyterian; and there are Roman Catholic chapels at Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, and Castletown. The ecclesiastical matters of the Established Church are all comprised in the diocese of Sodor and Man, and will be noticed in an article under that title. The only towns are Douglas, Ramsey, Castletown, and Peel; and two of the chief villages are Port St Mary and Port Erin.

Man, in common with Anglesey, is the Mona of many ancient writers. It was called Mona by Cæsar and Tacitus; it was called Monaidia, Monabia, Menavia, and Eubonia by other Roman authors; and it was called Mann, Manan, Mannin, and Menow by the ancient Norsemen and the ancient Britons. It was early inhabited by a Scots-Irish people, and was a great theatre of Druidism. It comes into view at the beginning of the 6th century as sharing in the troubles of neighbouring Celtic populations. It was the scene of a war in 503, and after the termination of that war, it lay under the dominion of Maelgwyn, King of North Wales. It continued to be subject to Maelgwyn's son, but after a battle in 581 it passed under the dominion of Aodan *al*-Gahiran, King of the Scots, and it was ruled till the beginning of the next century by two sons of Aodan in succession as viceroys. Edwin, King of Northumbria, wrested it from the Scots about 625, but held it with such uncertain grasp that it reverted to them at his death in 633. It continued with the Scots through three more reigns, became the subject of disputed succession in 755, seems thence for years to have been a scene of troubles, and reverted in 825 to the dominion of North Wales. A partition of the Welsh kingdom among three sons of the king took place in 877, and Man was then made a separate kingdom and assigned to Anarand. But that prince became feudatory to Alfred the Great, and was the last of the Welsh princes who reigned in Man. The Norsemen, or Danes and Norwegians, were then making descents on the islands and coasts of Britain, and they seem to have driven Anarand to seek protection from Alfred the Great. Harold Haarfager, King of Norway, and subjugator of the Hebrides and the Orkneys, invaded Man in 888, and drove Anarand from the throne. Jarl Ketil

Bjornson was appointed viceroy under the new regime, claimed the sovereignty for himself and became independent in 890, and was succeeded on the throne by first his son and then his grandson. The natives rebelled against his grandson and expelled him, and they appear to have been thence for a time without any settled government. Orrey or Orry, a Danish marander who had overrun the Hebrides and the Orkneys, arrived with a strong fleet in some early year of the 10th century on the shores of Man, and was readily accepted by the people as their king. His son and successor, Godred I., came to the throne in 947, is said to have been the founder of Rushen Castle, and died in 954. Reginald, Olave I., Olain, Allan, Fingal I., and Godred II. followed in succession. Macon, son of the King of Dublin and high-admiral of King Edgar of England, in 973 swept the British seas with a powerful fleet, took possession of the sovereignty of Man, and assumed as the Royal Manx coat of arms a ship in full sail—a coat of arms which was afterwards adopted by the Lords of the Isles, and may be seen on many monuments in Iona.

Godred III., the brother of Macon, succeeded him on the throne, and appears to have defended it in 986 in a battle against invaders. Reginald II., of the line of Orrey, succeeded in 996; Suiboe succeeded in 1004, and was slain in defending his throne against Jarl Torfin of Orkney in 1034; Harold I., the son of Suiboe, was the next successor, and reigned till 1040; Godred IV., son of the Danish king of Dublin, was the next successor; and Fingal II., the son of Godred IV., succeeded in 1076. Godred V., or Godred Crovan, the son of Harold the Black of Iceland, invaded Man in 1077, slew Fingal II. in battle at Sky Hill, and took possession of the throne; and he afterwards seized Dublin and great part of Leinster, and made overawing demonstrations against the Scots. Magnus Nndipes, the piratical king of Norway, in 1093, after having overrun the Hebrides and part of Scotland, invaded Man, and drove Godred V. from the throne. A viceroy was appointed by him to govern Man, but an opposition viceroy was soon set up by a portion of the inhabitants, and a great battle, fatal to both, was fought in 1098 at Stantway in Jurby. Magnus Nndipes returned a few days after the battle, found the island in a state of devastation from the effects of the civil war, restored it to a condition of order, sailed from it to the subjugation of Anglesey and Galloway, turned his arms then against Ireland, and was surprised and slain near Downpatrick in 1103. Harold Gillie, the youngest son of Magnus, made claim to the throne of Man, but was rejected by the people. Lagman, the eldest son of Godred V., was accepted by them in 1104, but he soon provoked their disobedience by acts of tyranny, and under cover of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land he abdicated in 1111. Olave II., the youngest son of Godred V., was then called to the throne, and he had the advantage of having been trained in the courts of William Rufus and Henry I. of England; but, although he ruled well for a time, he did things which produced subsequent complications and disasters. Godred VI., the son of Olave II., succeeded at the latter's death in 1154; he had been educated at the court of Norway; he became competitor for the crown of Dublin in 1155, and obtained it; he encountered battle by hostile fleets at Ramsey Bay in 1156, 1158, and 1164; he lost the crown of Dublin by the first battle, lost the crown of Man by the second, and regained that crown by the third; and he died at Peel Castle in 1187, and was carried for burial to Iona.

Reginald III., a natural son of Godred VI., usurped the throne to the prejudice of a legitimate son; was refused recognition by the court of Norway; rendered fealty to John of England; created a precedent for all his successors being treated as feudatories of the English crown; constituted himself also a vassal of the see of Rome; provoked his subjects eventually to depose him, in 1226, in favour of his legitimate brother, Olave III.; fled to the protection of the throne of Galloway; made two descents on Man, in 1228 and 1229, with design to recover possession; and was defeated and slain in the latter year at Tynwald Hill. Olave III. did homage first to Henry III. of England, next to Haco Hageneson of Norway, and died in 1237. Harold II. succeeded him, married a daughter of Haco of Norway in 1248, and perished at sea on his way back to Man. Reginald

IV., the second son of Olave III., succeeded to the throne, but was soon murdered by the brother of Reginald III. Magnus, a surviving son of Olave III., was then heir to the throne, but did not obtain possession till 1252; he rose to it over a course of usurpation and confusion; he took recognition of his rights from the reigning kings of Norway and England; he assisted Haco of Norway in 1263 in his expedition against Alexander III. of Scotland; he afterwards, on the failure of that expedition, did homage to Alexander, and made himself a feudatory of the Scottish crown; and he died without issue or direct heir in 1265. Alexander of Scotland, then, in virtue of accession by Magnus of Norway, who had the nearest claim to the throne, took possession of Man as an appanage of the Scottish crown. The Manx resisted him and set up a remote relative of their late king, but were beaten in a battle at Ronaldsway in 1270 and compelled to submit. Alexander suppressed Man's old armorial device of a ship in full sail, which had continued to be used by all its kings from the time of Macon, and he gave instead of it the device which it still retains of three legs of a man in armour with the motto "*Quocunque jeceris statuit*." The island was ruled by lieutenants of Alexander till his death in 1285; it suffered severely from the oppressive conduct of one of these lieutenants in 1274; it passed into confusion and misery amid the rival claims to the Scottish throne, consequent on Alexander's death; it was transferred to Edward I. of England by the Scottish Commissioners in 1289; and it formally acknowledged Edward's rule and renounced all fealty to any representatives of its old quondam kings in 1290. Edward I. in 1292 gave it back to John Balliol of Scotland, to be held by him, like his other dominions, of the crown of England; Edward II. revoked it from Scotland, and in one year bestowed it successively on three of his favourites. Robert Bruce made a descent on it at Ramsey in 1313, proceeded to Douglas and Castletown, laid siege to Rushen Castle and got possession at the end of somewhat more than three months, and on acquiring mastery of the entire island gave it to Randolph, Earl of Moray, as a fief of the Scottish crown. A body of Irish marauders in 1316 invaded the island at Ronaldsway, defeated the inhabitants in an engagement at Wardfell, roamed over the island for a month in a course of plunder, and then, laden with booty, returned to their ships.

Robert Bruce and Edward III. in 1327 made a treaty that, in the event of Man rising against Scotland or Ireland against England, neither king should give assistance against the other. But a female descendant of the last Manx king having revived her claim to the sovereignty of the island, and made an appeal for protection to Edward III., that monarch in 1333 sustained the validity of her title, gave her in marriage to Sir William de Montacute, granted to Sir William a limited right to the crown of Man, and afterwards, in 1337, created him Earl of Salisbury. The Scots for a time resisted Montacute and retained possession of Man. Montacute, nevertheless, was regarded very favourably by the natives as a sort of legitimate representative of their own proper kings, and he eventually succeeded in expelling the Scots; yet in his efforts against them he so far outran his means as to be obliged to mortgage the island for seven years to Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, and the bishop obtained from Richard II. a grant of it for life. It reverted to the bishop's death to William, second Earl of Salisbury, was sold by him in 1393 to Sir William Scroop, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire; was given at that nobleman's attainer to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; passed from him also by attainer in only four years; and then, in 1406, was given to Sir John Stanley, whose descendant in 1486 was created Earl of Derby. The island remained with the Stanleys, though with some contests as to succession, and with some partial alienations, till the forfeiture and execution of the seventh Earl of Derby in 1651. It was seized by the Parliamentary forces soon after that nobleman's death; was given in charge by Parliament to Lord Fairfax; reverted at the Restoration to the Derby family; remained with them till the death of the tenth Earl, without issue, in 1735; and then went to James Murray, second Duke of Athole, as descendant of a daughter of the seventh Earl of Derby. The British Government made overtures to that nobleman for the purchase of the island, but were not successful. He died in 1764, and

was succeeded by his nephew. The British Government made overtures again to the new possessor, and in 1765 obtained from him a surrender of the island's revenues, exclusive of the manorial rights, for £70,000 and an annuity of £2000. The third Duke of Athole succeeded in 1774; petitioned Parliament in 1781, 1790, and 1805 for restoration of part of the revenues; obtained in the last of these years restored rights to a fourth part of them, afterwards commuted to £5000 a year; and finally, in 1825, surrendered all his remaining interest in the island, including the manorial rights and the patronage of the bishopric and fourteen advowsons, to the British Crown for £416,114. The last honorary service of presenting two falcons to the King was rendered on 19 July, 1821, by the Duke of Athole in person at the coronation of George IV.

The antiquities of Mao are very numerous and various. Stone circles abound in every parish, and some of them appear to have been Druidical temples, others to have been places of Druidical sepulture. Cists, or low stone graves, are often turned up by the plough. Tall unincised stones, such as the heathen Norsemen erected to the memory of heroes, occur in various places, and two of them, near Mount Gavne and above Port St. Mary, are called Giants' Quoining Stones. Barrows are very numerous, and five of them, at Fairy Hill, Cronk-ny-Marroo, Cronk-ny-Vowlan, Cronk-Aust, and Cronk-ny-Dooney, are especially remarkable. Cairns also occur, and two, called Cloven Stones and Orrey's Grave, continue in their pristine state. Ancient crosses, either runic or otherwise inscribed, are very plentiful; and so many as forty appear to be Scandinavian, while nine are probably later than the Scandinavian times. Two stone weapons and a considerable number of iron ones, including a battle-axe, a large gauntlet, and different kinds of swords, have been found. Numerous coins, chiefly Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and English, have been found, but no Norse or Danish ones have been discovered. Ancient earthen forts are at Ballacherry, Ballalough, Poolvash, Castleward, Ferk, Balla-Nicholas, Corvally, and Hango-Brough; old stone fortifications are on South Barule, on Hango Hill, at Derly Fort, and at Rushen Castle; remains or vestiges of Treen chapels or oratories are numerous; remains of monastic buildings are at Rushen Abbey, at Bimaken Friary, and near Douglas; and ruins of a cathedral, an ancient church, a fine ancient round tower, and other ecclesiastical buildings, together with a large tumulus and remains of ancient civil buildings, are at Peel.

Manaccan, a village and parish in Cornwall. The village stands near the coast, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Falmouth station on the G.W.R., and has a post and telegraph office under Helston; money order office, St. Keverne. Acreage of parish, 1746 of land and 120 of water; population, 379. The metal titanium was first found here in the stream of Tregonwell Mill by the Rev W. Gregor, and the mineral containing it is a titaniferous iron, and has been called manaccanite or gregosite. An ancient double-entrenched camp is at Resmorden, and Roman coins have been found near it. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Truro. The church is ancient, was enlarged in 1824, and restored in 1888. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Vestiges of an ancient chapel are at Tregonwell. The Rev R. Polewhele, author of a history of Cornwall, was vicar.

Manacles, a group of rocks off the SE coast of Cornwall, near the shore of St. Keverne parish, and 10 miles SSE of Falmouth. They rise but slightly above water, have sunk rocks near them, and are dangerous during an E wind and ebb tide. The emigrant ship *John* was wrecked on these rocks in 1855, and 191 of the total persons on board were drowned.

Manachlogddu. See **MONACHLOGDDU**.

Manafon, a parish in Montgomeryshire, on the river Rhiw, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Llanfair Caereinion, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Welshpool. It contains the townships of Manafon Llan, Manafon Gwynog, Manafon Elys, and Dwyryw, and the last of these includes the hamlet of Dolgwyniely. Post town, Llanfair Caereinion, under Welshpool. Acreage, 4330; population of the civil parish, 486; of the ecclesiastical, 564. The surface is variously undulating, hilly, and moorland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph; net value, £293 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is ancient, and has been restored.

Manaton, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on an eminence on the E side of Dartmoor, amid wild and beautiful scenery, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Moreton Hampstead station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Newton Abbot; money order and telegraph office, Lustleigh. Acreage of parish, 6422; population, 327. The surface is studded with rocks and tors, includes some singularly shaped hills, and abounds in romantic scenery. Many spots are attractive to tourists; some present features of rich beauty; and a little rivulet, called the Becky Fall, exhibits much variety, diving for a time underground, running afterwards through a wooded d-ll, and then forming a fine cataract over a precipice of about 70 feet. An enclosure of loose stones is at Grimspond; includes several minor enclosures, and is thought by some writers to have been a work of the Druids, but is more likely to have been a stannary court. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £200 with residence. The church is Later English, in good condition, and has a good screen; it was restored in 1874. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The Earl of Devon is lord of the manor.

Manby, a parish, with a village, in Lincolnshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Louth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Loughborough station, and 1 mile S of Grimoldby station, both on the G.N.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Louth. Acreage, 1281; population, 162. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £400 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Late Perpendicular style, erected about the close of the 14th century. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Manby, a hamlet in Broughton parish, Lincolnshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Granford Brigg.

Man, Cal' of. See **MAN** and **CALF OF MAN**.

Mancetter or **Mancaster**, a village, a township, and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands adjacent to Watling Street, the river Anker, the boundary with Leicestershire, and the Coventry Canal, 1 mile SE of Atherstone; occupies part of the site of the Roman station Mandescedum; and, together with the neighbourhood, has furnished a considerable number and variety of Roman relics. Post town, Atherstone. Acreage of the township, 1582; population, 463. The parish contains also the townships of Atherstone and Hartshill, and the hamlet of Oldbury. Acreage, 3702; population, 7021. Atherstone and Hartshill form separate ecclesiastical parishes. The ecclesiastical parish of Mancetter includes Oldbury; population, 545. The Manor House, Oldbury Hall, Oldbury Chase, Mancetter House, and Mancetter Lodge are the chief residences. At Oldbury are granite quarries. Robert Glover, who lived in the manor house, and Mrs Lewis, who was also a resident in the parish, were martyred during the persecutions in the 16th century. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £200 with residence. Patrons, the Church Patronage Society. The church stands on an eminence, within the limits of the ancient Roman station; dates from the middle of the 13th century; consists of nave, N and S aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains monuments to Robert Glover and Mrs Lewis. It was restored in 1876. There are eleven almshouses, from a bequest of £2000. See **ATHERSTONE** and **HARTSHILL**.

Manchester and Salford.—Manchester, an episcopal and university city, a parliamentary and county borough in the south east of Lancashire, a seaport, market-town, parish, and poor-law union, is situated on the east bank of the Irwell. Salford, on the opposite bank, is a separate parliamentary and county borough, market-town, chapelry, and poor-law union. The two boroughs really form one community, their interests and history being inseparable.

Area.—The city, as extended in 1885 and 1890, includes the townships of Ardwick, Beswick, Blackley, Bradford, Cheetham, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Clayton, Crumpsall, Harpurhey, Holme, Manchester, Moston, Newton, Openshaw, Rusholme, and West Gorton, and its total area is 12,911 acres. The parliamentary borough comprises only 7945 acres, and does not include the townships of Blackley, Clayton, Crumpsall, Moston, nor Openshaw, while it takes in Moss Side, which is not in the city. Salford has an area of 5170 acres, comprising the townships of Salford, Broughton, and Pendleton.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

Population.—The population of the boroughs since the beginning of the century is as follows:—

	Manchester.	Salford.	Total.
1801	75,275	14,477	89,752
1821	136,031	26,552	162,583
1841	235,507	53,506	289,013
1861	338,722	102,449	441,171
1881	341,414	178,235	519,649
1891	509,268	198,139	707,407

The figures for Manchester for 1891 refer to the area of the city as extended by the local Acts of 1885 and 1890. The population of the parliamentary borough of Manchester in 1891 was 454,509. The rateable value in 1841 amounted to £830,582; in 1895 it had increased to £2,875,289.

Historical Notes.—The flooding of British remains in the neighbourhood shows that Manchester was inhabited before the Romans came and built a station here and called it *Mancunium*. The convergence of Roman roads prove it to have been an important site. Until the Norman Conquest there is little but tradition to indicate the condition of the town; but at least we know from a carved stone found in 1871 that there was a Saxoo church in existence. It is said that Queen Ethelburga and her husband sojourned here in 689, and that about 920 the town was destroyed by the Northmen, and lay waste till its repair in 932 by Edward the Elder. In the Domesday survey (1086) two churches—St Mary's and St Michael's—are mentioned, but the site of the second is purely a matter of conjecture. For the next 400 years the manor or lordship was held by the Gresleys, the La Warres, and the Wests. Robert Gresley was one of the barons who at Runnymede demanded Magna Charta from King John (1215). Salford was a separate manor, and received its charter from Randle de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, in 1231. Manchester's first charter is dated 1301, the grantor being Thomas Gresley. This charter governed the town without change until far into the 19th century. Thomas La Warre, the last of his name who held the lordship of Manchester, became a priest, and as rector of the parish he obtained a charter in 1421 for collegiate of the parish church, and he afterwards founded a house (now Chetham's College) as a residence for the warden and other clergy of the church. Henry VII. visited the town in 1495, and about forty years afterwards Leland the antiquary came and left on record his impressions of the place, which he said was "the fairest, best buildid, quickest and most populous townne of all Lancashire." In 1540 the right of sanctuary was conferred on Manchester. The right was transferred to Chester in the following year, the privilege having become detrimental to the good order of the town. The Act authorising the change is of the greatest interest as showing the considerable commercial position which Manchester had attained. The first court leet or court baron, of which record has been preserved, is that of 1552. The records of this court down to the year 1846 have recently been printed in full, in twelve volumes, by the corporation. In 1579 the manor was sold to John Lacy of London, who, seventeen years later, re-sold it to Sir Nicholas Mosley, in whose family it remained until the town bought it in 1845 for £200,000. When Camden visited Manchester in the reign of Elizabeth (1586) he found it to surpass "the neighbouring towns in elegance and populousness." From this time Manchester was a chief seat in the county of the leaders in religious movements. Under Elizabeth it was the headquarters in Lancashire for the commission for establishing the reformed religion, and later on the Puritan party became very strong here. James I. visited the town in 1617 during his progress through Lancashire.

The origin of the trade of Manchester is lost in obscurity. Its prosperity at an early period has already been alluded to, and we find mention of linen and woollen manufacture. From the Sanctuary Act of 1541 we learn that trading with Ireland and other parts of the realm had already been established. Manchester cotton is mentioned at an early date, but the fabric so called was really a kind of woollen cloth or frieze. In 1641 Lewis Roberts, in his "Treasury of Traffic," said:—*"The town of Manchester buys the linen yarn of the Irish in*

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

great quantity, and weaving it, returns the same to Ireland to sell. Neither doth her industry rest here, for they buy cotton wool in London, that comes from Cyprus and Smyrna, and work the same into fustians, vermilions, dimities, and other new stuffs, which they return to London, where they are sold; and thence not seldom are sent into foreign parts which have means, on far easier terms, to provide themselves with the first material." With increasing trade, it was found desirable to improve the means of communication, and in 1720 an Act of Parliament was procured to improve or canalise the rivers Irwell and Mersey, and so establish water carriage with Liverpool. In 1729 the first exchange was built, and in 1731 the first posthouse was erected.

In the civil wars Manchester took sides with the Parliament. The townsmen, under the leadership of Richard Heyrick, the warden of the Collegiate Church, made an effort to avert the conflict between the king and Parliament by presenting a petition in favour of peace to King Charles at York, but his reply was evasive and decided the petitioners upon their course. The town was besieged by the Royalist forces under Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby, who was repulsed by the townsmen under the command of Colonel Rosworm, a German officer of engineers who was hired to preside over the fortifications. Before the actual siege began, Lord Strange came into the town to demand the delivery of the magazine, and an affray ensued in the course of which a man was slain. This was on 15 July, 1642, and is said to have been the first blow that was struck in the Parliament's cause. In Cromwell's first Parliament Manchester was represented by Charles Worsley, and in the second by Richard Radcliffe. The local feeling subsequently turned against the rule of the Parliament and the Independents, and the restoration of Charles II. was welcomed with great rejoicing. After the revolution, Manchester became a stronghold of the Jacobites, and in 1694 was the scene of the trial of those concerned in the so-called Lancashire plot, which ended in the acquittal of the accused. In the rising of 1715, the clergy and many others ranged themselves on the side of the Stuarts, and five men were hanged at Manchester on 11 Feb., 1716, for participation in the rebellion. The later rising of 1745 affected Manchester even more seriously. Prince Charles Edward found no difficulty in "taking possession" of the town. He was hospitably received, and some 300 recruits joined his army. The Manchester regiment was placed under the command of Colonel F. Townley, and in the fatal retreat of the Pretender's forces, was left to garrison Carlisle, where they surrendered to the Duke of Cumberland. The officers were sent off to London and executed on Kennington Common. The first Bridgewater Canal was opened in 1761, and extended from the Duke of Bridgewater's collieries at Worsley to Manchester. The greater canal, extending to Runcorn, was not finally completed until 1795. The Rochdale Canal was opened in 1804.

During the early years of the 19th century, when distress caused by war and taxation was prevalent, there were many local disturbances. Some of these were directed against the introduction of machinery. In May, 1808, a riotous meeting of weavers was held to petition Parliament to fix the minimum rate of wages. In 1817 open-air meetings were held to protest against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and some thousands of those present at the meetings set out to walk to London with a petition to the regent. Each man was provided with a blanket, and hence the movement was called the March of the Blanketers. But the most important affair was that of 16 August, 1819, since called "Peterloo." An immense crowd gathered in St Peter's Fields to petition Parliament for a redress of their grievances. The authorities, assisted by the police, special constables, a body of Manchester yeomanry, and some troops of infantry and cavalry, determined to disperse the crowd. Through some blunder, the Riot Act was not properly read or heard, and without giving the people time to disperse the Hussars were ordered to charge. The Yeomanry are said to have wantonly pursued and sabred the flying people, and several persons were killed and many more injured.

The year 1830 witnessed the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railway. The Reform Act of 1832 enfranchised Manchester and Salford, the former getting two members and the latter one. Manchester was incorporated in 1838, and Salford in 1844. The agitation for the repeal of the Corn

Laws had its headquarters in Manchester, where the Anti-Corn-Law League was established in 1839. Manchester and Salford took the lead, among provincial towns, in obtaining (1845) public parks and playgrounds. By means of a public subscription, three estates (two for Manchester and one for Salford) were bought, laid out, and handed over to the care of the corporations. In 1847 the bishopric of Manchester was created, and the Collegiate Church became a cathedral.

The Queen paid her first visit to Manchester in 1851; the charter conferring the title of city was granted two years later. In 1857 the Art Treasures Exhibition was held. It was the first exhibition of its kind, and was not only eminently successful but has never been equaled since. The Lancashire cotton famine (1862-65), caused by the American war, occasioned great distress in and about Manchester. A national cotton relief fund, which eventually reached a total of considerably over a million, was raised and expended. On 23 Nov., 1867, three Fenians—Allen, Larkin, and Gould—since called by their compatriots the "Manchester Martyrs," were executed at Salford Prison for the murder of Police Sergeant Brett. A most successful fine art and industrial exhibition was held here in 1887—the Jubilee year—the profits of which, amounting to £43,000, were handed over to the Technical School and the Whitworth Institute. In 1893 the title of lord mayor was conferred on the chief magistrate of the city.

Communications.—Manchester is 188 miles NNW of London, 31 E of Liverpool, and 68 NW of York, and has communication with all the principal English and Scottish railways. There is also water communication with many parts of the kingdom by the river Irwell, and by the Bridgewater, Rochdale, Ashton and Oldham, Bury and Bolton and other canals. The Manchester Ship Canal, connecting the city with the estuary of the Mersey, was informally opened for traffic on 1 Jan., 1894, but the formal opening by Her Majesty the Queen took place on 21 May of that year. The original committee which undertook the formation of this great work was constituted on 27 June, 1882, with the late Mr Daniel Adamson as chairman. An Act authorising the construction was passed in Aug., 1885, and the first sod was turned at Eastham in Nov., 1887. The total length of the canal is 35½ miles, its average width at water level is 172 feet, and the depth throughout 26 feet. The area of water space in the docks is 114 acres, and the area of quay space 152 acres. The length of quays is 5½ miles. There are five large locks—at Eastham, Latchford, Irlam, Barton, and Mode Wheel, in addition to subsidiary locks. The total cost up to the day of opening exceeded £14,000,000.

Parliamentary Representation.—The two boroughs were enfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832, Manchester getting two members and Salford one. These were increased to three and two by the Reform Act of 1867. Under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, Manchester was allotted six members and Salford three. The numbers of electors are respectively 85,000 and 32,000.

Municipal Government.—Since 1838 the city has been governed under the Municipal Corporation Act and a large number of local statutes, which are at present being codified by order of the corporation. Salford is governed similarly, the incorporation of the borough dating from 1844. Besides acting as the urban district councils, the corporations have undertaken many important and some gigantic works. The old waterworks were purchased from a company in 1847, and immediately afterwards the Longdendale Waterworks were formed, which, with some subsidiary reservoirs, have involved a capital expenditure of £2,614,332. In 1879 Parliamentary powers were granted to obtain a further supply of water from Lake Thirlmere. The works were begun in 1885 and completed in 1894, and are now among the greatest works of the kind in the world. The catchment area of Thirlmere is about 11,000 acres, the whole of which is under the sole control of the corporation, and the works are capable of supplying 50,000,000 gallons of water a day for 150 days. The cost has been about five and a half millions of money. Salford and other local authorities are dependent upon the supply provided by the Manchester Waterworks. Both corporations have their own gasworks, which are necessarily very extensive. In 1890 powers were obtained by the Manchester corporation to supply the electric light within the

city, and the works are now in operation. The five wire system is in use. The corporation have also erected a station for the supply of hydraulic power. The old police station at Salford was the first public building in that town lighted with gas, and there is a mill still standing in the same district where that luminant was first used for industrial purposes. A great sewage scheme has been completed for Manchester at a cost of half a million of money. There is an admirable system of tramways worked by a company, the lines being the property of the corporation, from whom they are leased by the company. The Manchester town-hall is elsewhere mentioned. Both corporations possess large town or public halls in different parts of their districts, and they have control of efficient fire brigades, markets, public baths, &c. Manchester is divided into twenty-five wards, and the council consists of 104 members, 26 of whom are aldermen. Salford has sixteen wards and 64 members of the council.

Police and Justice.—A court of record for the trial of civil actions within the city was established in 1838, reconstituted in 1858, and amalgamated in 1868 with the court of record of the Hundred of Salford. Since 1839 there have been separate quarter sessions in Manchester, and since 1889 in Salford; also separate commissions of the peace for each borough from their incorporation. There is a stipendiary magistrate in each borough. New Bailey Prison, Salford, opened in 1790, was demolished in 1872, and the Manchester City Prison, erected in 1848, was disused about 1885. The County Jail in Strangeways, within the city, now serves for the whole district. The Assize Courts in Strangeways, designed by Mr A. Waterhouse, and opened in 1864, are among the finest in the country. The City Police Courts are situated in Minsholl Street, and admirably serve for the police court, sessions court, and coroner's court. Sitings are also held in Manchester of the following courts—Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancashire, County Courts (separately for Manchester and Salford), Bankruptcy Receiver, High Court of Justice (Manchester Registry), Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and Salford Hundred Quarter Sessions.

Churches and Chapels.—It was formerly thought that no portion of the existing cathedral church dated further back than 1422, and that previous to that date the fabric of the church, excepting the tower, was constructed of timber; but during the restoration of the nave and its aisles by Mr J. S. Crowther, numerous fragments of churches anterior to the existing building were found embedded in the walls, which afforded strong presumptive evidence that a church constructed of stone had existed on the present site from the latter part of the 6th century. When the parish church was collegiate in 1422, it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, St Deys, and St George. Lord de la Warre, besides endowing it with ample revenues, set aside £3000 for the rebuilding or rather alteration of the church. The present building dates from 1422 to about 1620, and forms a fine example of Perpendicular architecture, both early and developed. The church is of unusual width (116 feet), having double aisles on each side of the nave. The nave is about 85 feet long and the choir 82. The extreme length of the church from the west door to the outer wall of Lady Chapel is 220 feet. There were formerly many chapels or chantries divided off by open wooden screens. Some of these remain—e.g., the Lady Chapel (1518), the Derby Chapel (74 feet by 24), the Ely Chapel (1515), and the Jesus Chapel present vestry and library (1506). The Fraser Chapel is a new erection (1885), built to accommodate a beautiful recumbent monument of the late Bishop Fraser. Some of the features of the building worth notice are—the general effect of the cathedral, the characteristic details of its mouldings, the beauty of the general proportions, the excellence of the old woodwork in the screen and choir stalls, the quaintness of the misereres, the roofs of nave and choir, the curious rebus of Warden Huntington, the entrance to the chapter-house, the monuments to Humphrey Chetham and others, the old panelling and arch under the tower, and Father Smith's organ dated 1680. Much restoration and rebuilding have been effected during the last fifty years, and mention may be made of the new north or Craven porch, the new south or Jardine porch, and the baptistery—all well designed—and the organ, the new pulpit, and the reredos. The

parish includes twenty-nine townships, and formerly the spiritual needs of outlying districts were provided for by chapels at Newton, Denton, Didsbury, and elsewhere. The ancient parish was divided into several parishes by Act of Parliament in 1850. The chapel (now church) of Sacred Trinity in Salford was built in 1684 and rebuilt in 1751; St Ann's (St Ann's Square) in 1709. This church contains three beautiful windows designed by Mr F. J. Shields. St Mary's Church, Deansgate, was built in 1753 and was taken down in 1892, the site of the church and graveyard now being laid out as a town garden. Very few more churches were built until the nineteenth century—among those dating from the eighteenth being St Thomas's, Pendleton; St Paul's, Turner Street (removed in 1880 to New Cross); St John's, Deansgate (associated with the Byrom family and with John Clowes); St James's, George Street; St Peter's, Mosley Street. Among other churches of the establishment may be named All Saints, Oxford Road (1819); St George's, Hulme; St Andrew's, Ancoats; St Matthew's, Campfield (built by Sir C. Barry); St Philip's, Salford; Holy Trinity, Hulme; Christ Church, Salford, the scene of Hugh Stowell's labours; St Mary's, Crumpsall, destroyed by lightning and fire in 1872, and since rebuilt; St Luke's, Cheetham Hill; St Mary's, Hulme, designed by J. S. Crowthier, and one of the most beautiful churches in the neighbourhood. Salford Cathedral is the seat of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, and is a fine building. There are thirty-four other churches in Manchester and Salford belonging to the Roman Catholic body. Among the finest are St Chad's, Cheetham, and the Holy Name, Oxford Street. This beautiful building, still lacking the upper part of the tower, is a Jesuit church, and one of its adjuncts is a fine hall for the use of societies connected with the congregation. The earliest Wesleyan chapel, Oldham Street, was built in 1780, and was pulled down a few years ago to make way for the Central Hall, the headquarters of mission and local Connexion work. There are important chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, the New Connexion, the Methodist Free Church, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Unitarians (the earliest dissenting chapel is in the possession of this body), the Society of Friends, the Swedenborgians, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the Bible Christians. There are also German Protestant, Armenian, and Greek churches, besides five Jewish synagogues. In all there are nearly 350 places of worship in Manchester and Salford.

Education.—The oldest educational institution in Manchester is the Grammar School, founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, a native of Manchester or its neighbourhood. This great school was conducted under the original plan of the founder as a "free grammar school" until 1868, when a new scheme was sanctioned and a limited number of scholars were admitted on payment of £12 12s. a year. A further alteration was made in 1877, and the present number of scholars is about 900, of whom 160 are foundation scholars. The school made a remarkable advance in efficiency and repute during the mastership of Mr F. W. Walker (1859-76), since master of St Paul's School, London. The next school in order of date is Chetham's Hospital, founded by the will of Humphrey Chetham who died in 1653. He left provision for the education, boarding, and apprenticing of forty poor boys. This number is now increased to about 100. The hospital is situated in a fine and delightfully picturesque old building which was originally the manorial hall of Manchester, and subsequently (from about 1426 to the time of Edward VI.) the residence of the clergy of the Collegiate Church. In this building is the public library, also founded by Chetham, of which mention is made elsewhere. Owens College was founded by John Owens, a Manchester merchant, who died in 1846 and left close upon £100,000 for the foundation of a college in Manchester, which was opened in March, 1851, in Quay Street. The first stone of the new building in Oxford Street was laid in Sept., 1870, the architect being Mr Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., the designer of the town-hall and the assize courts. Upwards of £200,000 have been raised by public subscription for the buildings, &c., and large sums of money have been received for the endowment of special chairs and departments. Among the benefactions may be mentioned that of £100,000 from

Mr Charles Beyer and one of £25,000 from the Whitworth Legatees. The Manchester Museum, the nucleus of which was transferred to the college by the late Manchester Natural History Society, is placed in a wing of the college buildings, and is considered a model museum as regards its contents and arrangement. The most recent addition to the college has been the extensive buildings for the medical department, opened in Oct., 1894. The next will be new buildings for the library, to be erected at the cost of Mr R. C. Christie. The present number of students is about 1000, in addition to over 400 evening students. A women's department (elementary classes) of the college is situated in Brunswick Street, and women are admitted also to the ordinary advanced college classes. In 1880 the charter of the Victoria University was granted, and Owens College became the first college in the university. In 1885 University College, Liverpool, became the second, and in 1888 the Yorkshire College at Leeds became the third. Other important institutions are the Girls' High School in Dover Street, with branches at Pendleton and Higher Broughton; the Hulme Grammar School, Alexandra Park, founded by the Hulme Trustees, and opened in 1887; St Bede's (Roman Catholic) College, founded by Cardinal Vaughan in 1876; the Lancashire Independent College, opened in 1843; the Baptist College, Rusholme; the Wesleyan College, Didsbury; the United Methodist Free Churches Institute; the Primitive Methodist College; the Unitarian Home Missionary College, Memorial Hall, Albert Square; the Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan Schools, established in 1855; the Nicholls Hospital, founded by the late Alderman Nicholls, for the maintenance and education of the sons of poor persons. The Manchester College, now at Oxford, may be claimed as a Manchester institution, as it was founded there more than a century ago, and its chief officers are yet stationed there. The Municipal Technical School is an institution of the utmost importance in such a community as Manchester. It is now conducted by the corporation, but was originally under other management, having been evolved from the old Mechanics' Institution in 1882. In connection with the Technical School is the fine School of Art in Cavendish Street. This art school was originated in 1838 at the instigation of Benjamin Robert Haydon, and for many years its operations were conducted at the Royal Institution. The corporation have arranged for the erection, at a cost of £90,000, of a splendid central technical school in Whitworth Street. There are successful branches in Openshaw and Newton Heath. The Salford corporation have almost completed a spacious technical school near Peel Park. A recent accession to the local institutions is the Royal Manchester College of Music, founded in 1893, with Sir W. H. Houldsworth as president and Sir Charles Hallé as principal. Many schools have been erected by the school boards of the two boroughs. In Manchester the board schools number sixty-one, and there are ninety-nine voluntary schools. In Salford there are twenty-two board schools and fifty-one voluntary schools.

Libraries.—Manchester is exceedingly rich in public and semi-public libraries. The Chetham Library has about 80,000 volumes, collected during the two centuries of its existence. The library of the Literary and Philosophical Society is remarkably full in series of scientific journals and transactions of learned societies. The Portico Library, opened in 1806, contains 40,000 volumes. The Royal Exchange Library, King Street West, dates from 1792, and also has 40,000 volumes. The Public Libraries Act was adopted in 1852, and the Campfield Library was opened on 6 Oct. of that year. The original building was purchased, adapted, and stocked with books by means of a public subscription of about £12,000. Five years later two branch libraries were opened. These have been followed by other branch libraries and reading-rooms, until now the number of libraries under the corporation is sixteen. The last opened (namely, in July, 1894) was that at Openshaw, which has been built partly at the cost of the legatees of Sir Joseph Whitworth. This branch, in addition to the library and spacious reading-rooms for adults and for children, includes billiard and chess rooms, which have been provided in accordance with the desire of the Whitworth Legatees. The Campfield Library was closed in 1877, and the books were removed to the old town-hall, which was opened as the Free Reference Library in Feb., 1878. The number of volumes in that library is

102,000, while the branches contain some 150,000 more volumes. The number of books consulted in all departments of the free library during the year 1893-94 was 1,914,500. The Salford Free Library at Peel Park was established under the Museums Act about 1850, and now has six branches in various parts of the borough. The library of the Owens College is large and rapidly growing in importance. It includes the entire library (rich in art and archaeology) of Bishop Prince Lee and the historical library of the late Professor E. A. Freeman. New library buildings are being provided by Mr R. C. Christie. The extensive library (80,000 volumes) of the Medical Society is also lodged in special rooms at the college, and there is also a natural history library in connection with the museum. The list of Manchester libraries includes also that at the Lancashire Independent College, the Law Library, the Foreign Library, the Athenæum, and the collections belonging to various clubs and societies; but in a short time the most important will undoubtedly be the John Rylands Library, founded by Mrs Rylands as a memorial of her late husband, a former well-known Manchester merchant. This will embrace the famous Althorp Library, purchased from Earl Spencer, and a large collection of costly books gathered from many sources, and will find its home in a magnificent building in Deansgate, erected at great cost by Mrs Rylands, and now approaching completion.

Literature, Science, and Art.—Manchester, the birthplace of De Quincey, is the home of the Chetham Society, whose publications extend to nearly 150 volumes; the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. It was for some years the headquarters of the English Dialect Society, also of the Spenser Society, whose labours have just been concluded after issuing fifty-three beautifully printed volumes of old English poetical literature. The Literary and Philosophical Society, founded in 1781, has long been a purely scientific society, whose publications are known the world over. Among its presidents have been such men as Dr Percival, Thomas Henry, John Dalton, Eaton Hodgkinson, Sir W. Fairbairn, J. P. Joule, Dr Angus Smith, and Sir H. E. Roscoe. The Manchester Literary Club, founded in 1862, has issued some twenty volumes of papers. The *Manchester Quarterly* is made up of communications read at the club meetings. The Manchester Statistical Society was originated in 1833, and boasts of prior foundation to the London Statistical Society. It has issued a long series of valuable transactions. The Geological Society is another body which can point to a long and useful career. The Geographical Society is a younger but very vigorous organisation, as evidenced by its interesting journal. Of the other local societies mention may be made of the Field Naturalists', Architects', Astronomical, Chemical, Clinical, Conchological, Cryptogamic, Engineers', Goethe, Medical (1834), Microscopical, Odontological, Pathological, Philatelic, and Photographic Societies. Music has long claimed a large share of attention here. Some of the existing societies devoted to this art have been in existence from the early years of the century. The Gentlemen's Concert Hall, built in 1831, has been the scene of many musical triumphs. Sir Charles Hallé's orchestra and choir were formed in 1857, and every winter since then his famous concerts have been given in the great Free Trade Hall. The Botanical and Horticultural Society began in 1827. Its extensive gardens at Old Trafford were opened in 1831, and it has rendered great service in the spread of horticulture and floriculture. The Royal Manchester Institution, "for the promotion of literature, science, and the arts," originated in 1823, and its beautiful Doric building, designed by Barry, was completed in 1830. It held annual picture exhibitions from 1827 to 1882, when the building was transferred to the corporation, by whom the exhibitions have been continued. The Manchester Academy of Fine Arts also holds annual exhibitions in the same building. The School of Art is mentioned under the head of *Education*. Ancoats Hall is occupied by an admirably arranged collection of objects of art, formed by the Art Museums Committee. The Museum and Art Gallery of the Whitworth Institute in Whitworth Park contains a valuable collection of pictures. The Salford Corporation Art Gallery and Museum are in Peel Park. In the same park is the Salford Technical School, which was opened in 1896 by the Duke and Duchess of York. A somewhat smaller museum and collection of pictures

is placed in Queen's Park under the Corporation of Manchester. The Athenæum, established in 1835, opened in its present building in 1841. Its library is extensive, and its reading-room contains more papers and periodicals than any other institution in Manchester. There are many important societies and various classes connected with it. It is one of the most flourishing institutions in the city, the number of members on its roll being about 3000. The Young Men's Christian Association, Peter Street, is a centre of social and intellectual activity of many kinds. Among the many literary and scientific worthies associated with Manchester, by birth or long residence, are the following:—John Byron, poet; Thomas de Quincey, Samuel Bamford, Charles Swaio, poet; Harrison Ainsworth, Mrs Gaskell, Jessie Fothergill, Mrs Burnett, and Mrs Linnaeus Banks, novelists; Geraldine and Maria Jewsbury, W. Hepworth Dixon, Edwin Waugh and Ben. Brierley, dialect writers; W. R. Greg, Dr George Ormerod, historian of Cheshire; Dr S. Hibbert Ware, Dr A. W. Ward and Sir Edwin Chadwick, W. Crabtree, astronomer (1610-44); Dr John Dalton, Dr J. P. Joole, Sir Joseph Whitworth and Richard Roberts, mechanicians; John Blackwell, authority on spiders, Dr Angus Smith, William Sturgeon, electrician, Sir W. Fairbairn, and Sir H. E. Roscoe. The printing press was established in Manchester in 1720, and a few years afterwards the first local newspaper was published. There are at present four daily newspapers issued—two morning and two evening. The morning papers are the *Manchester Guardian* (Liberal), which began in 1821, and the *Manchester Courier* (Conservative), started in 1826. The *City News* and the *Weekly Times* are issued weekly. Salford supports two weekly newspapers, and there are also two or three weekly journals published in the suburbs. There are, in addition, numerous magazines—weekly, monthly, and quarterly—some of them of high merit and influence. A recently defunct journal was the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, which began under another name early in the century.

Statues.—The following are the statues in public places:—Wellington, Peel, Watt, and Dalton, on the Infirmary Esplanade; the Albert Memorial (statue and canopy), Bishop Fraser, John Bright, and Oliver Heywood, in Albert Square; Cobden, in St Ann's Square; Cromwell, in Victoria Street; the Queen, Prince Consort, Joseph Brotherton, Peel, and Cobden, in Peel Park, Salford. In the Town Hall there are statues of C. P. Villiers, Sir W. Fairbairn, John Bright, W. E. Gladstone, John Dalton (by Chantrey), and J. P. Joole (by Gilbert), besides many busts. Several other busts are shown in the entrance-hall of the Free Reference Library.

Parks and Cemeteries.—In addition to the Queen's and Philip's Parks, the area of which is 80 and 31 acres respectively, the Manchester Corporation have Alexandra Park, 60 acres, and Birch Fields, 32 acres in extent, besides numerous open spaces and recreation grounds, covering altogether some 220 acres, irrespective of Boggart Hole Clough at Blackley, recently purchased by the corporation, and a large plot of land adjoining given to the public by the trustees of the late David Lewis. In Salford there are four parks and seventeen recreation grounds, among which is the breezy, open space of Kersal Moor, Broughton. The beautiful Whitworth Park in Oxford Road, Manchester, is maintained by the trustees of the Whitworth Institute. The Manchester cemeteries are the Southern (97 acres) and Philip's Park Cemetery (40 acres). The Salford Borough Cemetery is situated at Weaste. There are other cemeteries under independent control at Harpurhey, Ardwick, Rusholme Road, Cheetham Hill (Wesleyan), Newton Heath (Roman Catholic), in addition to several belonging to the Jewish community. There is a crematorium at Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

Public Buildings.—The only remaining ancient secular building of importance is the Chetham Hospital, already mentioned. Of the buildings in the classical style erected during the past century it is sufficient to name the Free Reference Library, formerly the Town Hall, the Royal Institution (1825), now the City Art Gallery, the Concert Hall, the Athenæum, the Royal Infirmary, and the Portico. The Royal Exchange, in the Italian style (built 1864-74), has one of the largest halls in the country. The Free Trade Hall (1856) has accommodation for 5000 people. The three great modern Gothic buildings of recent years are the Town Hall, Owens College, and the Assize Courts. The first was opened in

1877, and occupies an area of 8648 square yards. The plot is triangular in form, and the building itself possesses many features of singular beauty. The clock tower, 286 feet high, contains a peal of twenty-one bells. The large room is 100 by 50 feet, and is adorned by twelve mural paintings by Ford Madox Brown, illustrating scenes in the history of Manchester. The great organ, by Cavallé-Coll of Paris, is also placed in this hall. The City Police Courts, the Post Office, the new Corn Exchange, are noteworthy examples of street architecture, as are also the numerous banks and insurance offices, many of which are remarkably fine buildings. Of the club-houses the most striking are the Reform and Conservative Clubs. Many of the warehouses and other business premises in Albert Square, Peter Street, Mosley Street, Portland Street, and elsewhere, are structures of immense size, and are often of very considerable architectural merit. New offices for the Inland Revenue and Excise are now being built in Deansgate, and promise to be important additions to the architectural adornment of the city.

Charities.—The Royal Infirmary, founded in 1752, occupies one of the most commanding positions in the city. It contains 300 beds, and deals with 32,000 patients annually. The needs of a vast number of suffering humanity are attended to also by the Clinical Hospital, the Children's Hospital, Royal Eye Hospital, Lock Hospital, Salford Hospital, Ancoats Hospital, Skin Diseases Hospital, Consumption Hospital, Cancer Pavilion and Home, Hospital for Incurables, Dental Hospital, and many district and special dispensaries. St Mary's Hospital and the Southern Hospital are about to be provided with new buildings, in aid of which the Lewis Trust have undertaken to contribute £70,000. Henshaw's Blind Asylum and the Schools for the Deaf and Dumb are situated at Old Trafford. The Lord Mayor has the control of about £3000 per annum, derived from ancient charities, the distribution of which is made partly in goods and partly in cash to poor people and to institutions. A number of other charities are in the hands of the churchwardens and various trustees. In Salford the trustees of Booth's charities distribute over £12,000 a year, in sums varying from 5s. to 10s. weekly to poor people. Perhaps no town is better provided with benevolent, reformatory, and religious societies. The Hospital Sunday movement was originated in Manchester in 1870 and Hospital Saturday in 1872, and the amount collected for the local medical charities up to 1894 was £186,000. Lifeboat Saturday was started in 1891 as a means of raising money for the National Lifeboat Institution, and the results have been eminently satisfactory.

Amusements.—Abundant facilities, both indoor and outdoor, exist for the amusement of Mancunians. The ordinary theatres are large and well-appointed; they are—the Theatre Royal, Prince's, Queen's, Comedy, and St James's theatres. The principal music-hall—the Palace Theatre of Varieties—is arranged after the model of the large music-halls of London. The People's Concert Hall, in Lower Mosley Street, is a music-hall patronized entirely by the working classes. Musical entertainments are given throughout the winter at the Free Trade Hall, St James's Hall, the Association Hall, and other places. The Belle Vue Gardens, at Gorton, are renowned for their extensive zoological collection (second only in this country to the collection at the Zoological Gardens in London), and for their great spectacular pictures and fireworks which have been exhibited annually since 1852. The Botanical Gardens, at Old Trafford, provide admirable flower shows, promenade concerts, &c. The Lancashire and Manchester Cricket Club have their ground at Old Trafford. The chief scene of football, cycling, and other outdoor sports is Fallowfield. There are numerous golf and tennis clubs. The Manchester Races have been established since about 1720. The present racecourse is situated in Trafford Road, Salford.

Sanitary.—The death-rate of Manchester and Salford, or rather of certain congested districts within the boroughs, has for a long time been unsatisfactory, but there are signs of improvement consequent on the action of the corporations in closing dilapidated or insanitary dwellings, especially in Ancoats, Hulme, and Greengate. The Manchester Corporation have erected two extensive blocks of workmen's dwellings in Ancoats in order to provide for the people displaced by the demolition of worn-out and unhealthy houses. In some of

the densely populated districts rows of houses have been cleared away and playgrounds provided. Under the new sewage scheme the water-borne sewage of the city is diverted from the rivers and taken to Davyhulme for treatment. The solid refuse is partly dealt with on the land at Carrington Moss, about 6 miles from the city, and partly at depôts placed at different centres.

Trade and Industry.—Manchester is the metropolis of the cotton trade. It is less than formerly the seat of its manufacture, the enhanced value of land in the more central parts of the city having led to the removal of mills and workshops to the outskirts or to neighbouring towns and villages. While the number of textile factories is decreasing, the warehouses and the various agencies of distribution are increasing. There are still, however, many extensive cotton mills, print-works, dyeing and bleaching concerns, linen, wool, and silk mills, smallware manufactories, and other industries connected with textiles. Next in magnitude to these "staple" industries come the various engineering and machinery works, for which the district is famous. This includes the making of locomotives and all kinds of railway plant, steam boilers, guns, cotton and general mill machinery, gas engines, steam hammers, girders, pumps, and machinery and machine tools of an infinite variety. Within recent years there have sprung up a considerable number of manufactories of electric appliances. There are many important chemical and india-rubber works; and, among other characteristic industries, are carpets, paper, and glass. Altogether there are some 700 different industries in the district. The numerous exchanges and markets in Manchester exemplify its metropolitan character. The Royal Exchange has over 7000 subscribers, about 3000 of whom attend from places outside Manchester. The Grocery Exchange has an average attendance every Tuesday of 2000 representatives of the grocery business. Then there are the Stock, Corn, Provision, Coal, and Cotton-waste exchanges. The immense cattle market in Salford, one of the largest in the world, is supplemented by the wholesale carcase, pig, and hide and skin markets. The wholesale fish-market in Manchester is second only to Billingsgate in London. The vegetable and fruit market is the largest in the kingdom. There are several subsidiary corporation markets, including one for horses. There are seventeen banks in Manchester, each of which, with one or two exceptions, has many branches. The Manchester Bankers' Clearing House returns show that the money which passed through the banks during the year 1894 amounted to over £161,500,000. The proximity to Manchester of the rich coal-fields of South Lancashire has had a marked influence on the prosperity of the district. Two great beds of coal almost encircle the city, and probably extend under it. These have been worked with great energy and success. The business of the Manchester Post Office exceeds in magnitude that of any similar establishment in the country, excepting the General Post office in London.

Manchester and Milford Railway, a railway in Wales, from a junction with the Cambrian line at Aberystwyth south-westward to a junction with the G.W.R. at Pencader. It was authorized in 1860, for a length of 51½ miles, to be formed on a capital of £550,000 in shares, and £185,000 in loans, to construct a line from Llanidloes to Pencader. It is now in the hands of an official receiver.

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, a canal in Lancashire, from Manchester north-westward to Bolton, with a branch from it at Little Lever north-eastward to Bury. It was formed in 1791; it rises 185½ feet, with seventeen locks; it became united in interest with the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury railway, and is now in the hands of the L. & Y.R.

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, a railway running eastwards from Manchester, and traversing Derbyshire, South Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire as far as Grimsby. Westwards of Manchester the line traverses part of Lancashire, and there is a detached portion in Cheshire. A chief portion of it, 41½ miles long, originally the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester, was authorized in 1837 and opened in 1845; goes by Mottram, Glossop, and Penistone, to Sheffield; and traverses some of the finest mountain scenery in the N of England. The entire system was constituted in 1846-47, by the amalgamation of the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester, the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction, the Sheffield and Lincoln-

shire, the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Extension, the Manchester and Lincoln Union, and the Great Grimsby Dock. In 1849 the whole was incorporated as one company under the present title, since which time it has been greatly extended by the construction of new lines and the absorption of others.

Starting from Manchester, the main line of the M.S. & L.R. runs eastwards to Penistone, whence one branch inclines southwards to Sheffield and thence goes on to Retford and Lincoln, while another important branch runs from Penistone through Barnsley and Doncaster to Great Grimsby and to New Holland on the Humber, opposite Hull. There are also many branches and cross-country lines in the districts traversed by the company. For many years the M.S. & L.R. was under a great disadvantage from the fact that it largely served as a collector of traffic and feeder for other lines, and the directors felt that if they had an independent route to London they could retain much of the traffic which they handed over to other lines. Their first attempt to acquire such a through route was in 1873, when they, in conjunction with the M.R., promoted a bill for a series of joint lines, but it was rejected. In 1888 the company returned to the attack by seeking powers to construct a line southwards from Sheffield to Chesterfield. This was rejected, but in 1889 they obtained powers to construct a line from Sheffield to Staveley, Chesterfield, and Annesley; and in 1893 they obtained powers to extend this line through Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester, Lutterworth, and Rugby to Quainton Road, and the means to run over the Metropolitan railway to London, where the M.S. & L.R. Company is to have a separate passenger station on the Marylebone Road, and a mineral station near the Edgware Road, a special line being constructed from Willesden Green to give access to them. The whole of the contracts were given out in 1894, and the first sod cut in November of that year.

In common with the M.R. and G.N.R. Companies, the M.S. & L.R. owns the Cheshire Lines system, which comprises a through route from Manchester *via* Warrington to Liverpool, and another from Manchester *via* Chester to Wrexham; also from Manchester to Wigan and from Liverpool and Manchester to Southampton. The company owns 348 miles of line, and is joint-owner of 207 additional miles. It also owns 169 miles of canals and extensive docks at Grimsby. The head offices are at London Road station, Manchester.

Manchester Ship Canal, a canal from Manchester to the estuary of the Mersey at Eastham, undoubtedly the most important British undertaking of its kind. The idea is a comparatively old one, an application having been made in 1825 for parliamentary powers to cut a canal, but refused on the ground that plans had not been deposited. Since 1825 the question was repeatedly raised in a desultory sort of way, but in 1881-82 the project took a strong hold on the public mind, and in June 1882 a provisional committee was formed, surveys completed, and a bill for powers of construction presented to Parliament. The opposition on the part of the railway companies and the port of Liverpool was most determined, and the bill, although passed by the Commons, was rejected by the Lords. A second bill had a similar fate, being passed by the Lords but rejected by the Commons. The promoters, however, were indisposed to relinquish their design, and instructed their engineers to draw up fresh plans, omitting the items which had excited the strongest opposition. In the amended scheme the design of carrying a deep water channel protected by training walls through the estuary of the Mersey was given up, and the outlet of the canal was placed at a point near Eastham Ferry. The site of the docks at Manchester was also changed, and it was proposed to make the additional jetties and basins on the site of the Pomona Gardens, the river Irwell being enlarged and deepened for this purpose. The amended scheme received the sanction of Parliament in 1885, and the authorized share capital of the canal was fixed at £8,000,000, with borrowing powers to the extent of £1,812,000, or a total of £9,812,000. The Messrs Rothschild invited subscriptions for the canal, but did not receive sufficient to justify the commencement of the undertaking. The promoters, however, were determined not to be defeated, and a further appeal to local patriotism (coupled with permission to pay interest out of capital during the construction of the canal) led to the capital being raised. The first sod was cut

by Lord Egerton on 18 Nov. 1887. As the works proceeded it became evident that the capital was insufficient, and in 1891, and again in 1892, the corporation of Manchester came to the assistance of the undertaking by obtaining parliamentary powers to advance £3,000,000 in the first instance, and an additional £2,000,000 in the second. The capital expenditure exceeded £13,000,000, including £1,782,172 for the purchase of the Bridgewater Canal, £1,161,347 for land purchase, &c., £8,861,761 for construction, and over £1,000,000 for interest in share and loan capital. The capital of the company amounts to £15,412,000. The canal was completed and filled with water from end to end by November 1893, and was opened for traffic in January 1894, and the formal opening by Her Majesty took place on 21 May of that year.

The canal leaves the Mersey tideway at Eastham, 6 miles above Liverpool. The locks at Eastham admit vessels at almost any state of the tide, their lower sills being 3 feet deeper than the entrance channel. These locks are three in number of various sizes—viz., 600 feet long by 80 wide, 350 feet long by 50 wide, and 150 feet long by 30 wide; and in addition there are two sluices, each 20 feet wide, for assisting in filling the canal, the water level of which is 14 feet 2 inches above the Old Dock Sill at Liverpool, which is about the level of mean high water. At all tides above the ordinary level of the canal all the lock gates will be open for a considerable period before high water. The tidal portion of the canal extends to the next group of locks at Latchford, a distance of 21 miles. From Latchford to Manchester (a distance of 14½ miles) the canal, being designed to take the place of the rivers Irwell and Mersey, thus becomes a canalized river, large sluices being provided at each set of locks to deal with land floods and surplus water.

At Latchford the locks are two in number, the larger being 600 feet long by 65 wide, and the smaller 350 feet long by 45 wide. At Irlam, 7½ miles above Latchford, there are similar locks, as well as at Barton, 2 miles above Irlam, and at Mode Wheel, 8½ miles from Barton. These last-named locks form the entrance to the Manchester Docks, which extend 1½ mile above Mode Wheel.

The total rise from the ordinary water level of the canal at Eastham to the docks at Manchester is 60 feet 6 inches. This rise divided between the four sets of locks gives an average rise of about 15 feet 1½ inch.

The river Weaver embankment pens the water up that river to Frodsham, a distance of 3 miles from the canal, thus forming a large sheet of water. This is joined to the Weaver Navigation by a lock 229 feet long by 42 wide, admitting the salt trade of Cheshire to the Ship Canal. Large locks at Weston Point and Runcorn allow coasters and barges to enter and leave the canal at those points. To let off flood and other spare water, sluices are provided similar to the sluices erected at the mouth of the river Weaver, four by the side of the locks at Mode Wheel and Barton, and five at Irlam. At Latchford only three are required.

Near Warrington, where the railway lines of the L. & N.W.R. and G.W.R. cross the canal, they are raised by high level deviation railways so as to allow of shipping passing under the railway bridges. The railways between Warrington and Stockport and the Cheshire Lines railways near Irlam required similar deviations. The railway viaducts over the canal are in most cases considerably on the skew, and the clear spans of the openings vary from 266 to 137 feet—these large spans being necessary to enable the full navigable width of 120 feet being maintained for the canal under the bridges. There are two high level road bridges and six swing road bridges between Runcorn and Barton; the span of these bridges is in all cases not less than 120 feet. The minimum headway under the high level railway and road bridges is 75 feet. Vessels' masts should not exceed 70 feet from the water level.

At Barton there is a movable aqueduct carrying the Bridgewater Canal across the Ship Canal. This work has two openings of 90 feet each, which are crossed by a long iron caisson or trough resting on a central pier. The caisson is filled with water to the same depth as the Bridgewater Canal, and boats can pass along it over the Ship Canal. When vessels have masts too high to pass under the caisson it can be opened like a swing bridge, the water being re-

tained in the caisson by lifting gates at either end. Similar gates are used at either end of the aqueduct leading to the movable caisson to maintain the water in the Bridgewater Canal.

The docks at Manchester have an area of water space of 114 acres, the area of quay space being 152 acres. The length of quay is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The plans include a dock of 23 acres at Warrington. At Partington the canal is widened out to allow steamers to lie on either side. With the use of the electric light steamers can navigate by night as well as by day, and the whole length of the canal should be traversed in about ten hours. The total length of the canal is 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, minimum depth 26 feet, average width at water level 172 feet, minimum width at bottom 120 feet. Between Barton and Manchester the width is—at water level 230 feet, at bottom 170.

Besides the Ship Canal the company owns and works the Bridgewater Canal, the Runcorn and Weston Canal, the portions of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation which have not been absorbed by the Ship Canal, a short section in the town of Manchester of the Manchester and Salford Junction Canal, the Runcorn Docks in Cheshire, and the Duke's Dock in Liverpool.

The Bridgewater Canal runs from a junction with the Rochdale Canal at Manchester *via* Stretford, Altrincham, and Preston Brook, to Runcorn on the Mersey. From Stretford there is a branch to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Leigh, and from Preston Brook there is a branch to the Trent and Mersey Canal.

The Runcorn and Weston Canal runs from the Bridgewater Canal near its Runcorn end to a junction near Weston Point with the River Weaver Navigation Weston Canal.

Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham Railway, a railway in Lancashire and Cheshire, from Manchester south-westward to Altrincham and Bowdon. It consists of two parts—first, the South Junction line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, connecting the lines at London Road, Manchester, with the North-Western at Ordals Lane, Salford; second, the Altrincham branch, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, from the South Junction line to Bowdon. It is vested in the M.S. & L.R. and the L. & N.W.R., who work it as partners, each subscribing half the total authorized capital of £1,000,000.

Mancroft St Peter. See NORWICH.

Mancunium. See MANCHESTER.

Mandon Hill. See BEECHBURN.

Manudessum. See MANCETTER.

Manea or Maney, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Coventry parish, Cambridgeshire. The village stands near the Old Bedford river, and in the middle of the Fens of the Isle of Ely, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of March, and has a station on the G.E.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under March. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 1277. The manor belongs to the Porter family. An incipient strong building stood on a hillock or small mound, designated Charlemont, and was the nucleus of an intended palace, founded by Charles I., but was relinquished at an early stage in consequence of his public troubles. The hillock is still to be seen in the centre of the village. Ancient urns containing burnt bones have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. The church, erected in 1875 partly on the site of an earlier building, is a structure of stone in the Early Decorated style. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. Conyers Middleton was incumbent.

Manerbier. See MANORBIER.

Manerdello. See MANORDELO.

Manesty, a locality at the foot of Borrowdale, in Cumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Keswick. It has a medicinal spring, and commands a fine view of Borrowdale.

Maney, a village in Sinton Coldfield parish, Warwickshire, 1 mile S of Sutton Coldfield. It has a chapel of ease to Sutton Coldfield parish church, and a post and money order office under Birmingham; telegraph office, Sutton Coldfield.

Maney, Cambridgeshire. See MANEA.

Manfield, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Tees at the boundary with Durham, 2 miles SSE of Piercebridge railway station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Darlington, and has a

post office under Darlington; money order and telegraph office, Piercebridge. Acreage, 2918; population, 237. The parish contains also the township of Cliffe, and comprises 3625 acres; population, 292. The manor belongs to the Wilson family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £307 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church is an ancient building, was restored at somewhat considerable cost in 1855, and has nave, aisles, and tower, a rich E window, a carved white stone font, a pulpit, and an organ. There is an endowed church school with about £30 a year.

Mangotsfield, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village is 5 miles NE of Bristol, and has a station on the M.R. and a post and money order office; telegraph office, at the railway station. There is another station and also a telegraph post office at Staple Hill. The parish contains also the ecclesiastical parish of Downend and part of that of Kingswood. Acreage, 2606; population of the civil parish, 7247; of the ecclesiastical, 1555. It is divided into three wards for the purposes of the parish council, which is composed of fifteen members. There are numerous good residences. Pennant stone is worked in the W, and the coal tract of Kingswood adjoins the S. There was anciently a nunnery, the remains of which existed in the time of Leland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £200 with residence. The church, which is ancient, was repaired in 1850, is in the Pointed style, and consists of nave, N aisle, chantry, and chancel, with tower and spire. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Mangrove Green, a hamlet in Lilley parish, Herts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Lilley village.

Manifold, The, a river of the NE of Staffordshire. It rises near Flash, not far from the meeting-point with Cheshire and Derbyshire, and near the source of the river Dove, under the S side of Axe Edge, and runs about 16 miles south-south-eastward, past Longnor, Warslow, Wetton, and Ilam, to the Dove at Thorpe. It traverses richly picturesque scenery, runs some distance underground, and is joined subterraneously at Wetton by the Hamps.

Manley, a township in Frodsham parish, Cheshire, near Delamere Forest, 2 miles NE of Mouldsworth station on the Cheshire Lines railway, and 4 SW of Frodsham. It has a goods station on the railway and a post office under Warrington; money order and telegraph office, Helsby. Acreage, 1337; population, 296. Manley Hall is the seat of the Heron family.

Mannaehead, a village in Compton Gifford parish, Devonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Plymouth.

Manningford Abbots, a parish in Wiltshire, on the river Avon, 2 miles SW of Pewsey station on the G.W.R. Post town, Pewsey, under Marlborough. Acreage, 931; population, 121. The manor belonged to Llanthony Abbey, and was given at the dissolution to Protector Somerset. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £275. The church was rebuilt in 1872, and is a stone building in the Early English style.

Manningford Bohun, a tithing in Wilsford parish, Wiltshire, on the river Avon, 3 miles SW of Pewsey station on the G.W.R.

Manningford Bruce, a parish in Wiltshire, on the river Avon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Pewsey station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Marlborough; money order and telegraph office, Upavon. Acreage, 1113; population, 250. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £190 with residence. The church is Norman, has a circular E end, and contains a monument to Mary Lane, who assisted in the escape of Charles II. at Worcester; the building was thoroughly restored in 1882.

Manningham, a township within the municipal and parliamentary borough of Bradford, W. R. Yorkshire. It comprises the NW suburb of Bradford, extends 2 miles NW of the town, has a station on the M.R., a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Bradford, and contains three hamlets. Acreage, 1319; population, 45,051. Manningham also forms one of the wards of Bradford, with a population of 22,469. It is the chief residential quarter of the merchants and manufacturers of Bradford, and is well-built and healthy. Lister Park, for many years the property of the

Listers, was purchased at one-half its value by the corporation of Bradford in 1870 for the use of the public, and forms a favourite resort during the summer. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk, worsted, and woollen manufactures. Near Lister Park are the colossal mills erected by Lister & Co. for the manufacture of silk and velvet. The buildings, which cost about £500,000, cover an area of 14 acres, and are among the most extensive in the kingdom. The Bradford Children's Hospital, and the Bradford Tradesmen's Home, are situated in this township. There are five ecclesiastical parishes—viz., St Luke, St Jude, St Mark, St Mary Magdalene, and St Paul. St Luke's Church was built in 1880, and with vicarage and schools cost £13,000. It is in the Perpendicular Gothic style. St Jude's, built in 1843, is Norman. St Mark's, built in 1875, is a fine Gothic church, costing with schools and vicarage £17,000. St Mary Magdalene, built in 1878, is Gothic; and St Paul's, built in 1848, is Early English. The livings are all vicarages in the diocese of Ripon; values respectively, £500 (gross) with residence, £400 (gross) with residence, £400 (gross) with residence, £200, and £350 (net) with residence. Populations, 7567, 6078, 6839, 4191, and 10,997. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Congregational chapel was erected in 1876, and is a fine building in the Italian style; the Wesleyan chapel, opened in 1873, is a handsome building in the Gothic style, and cost, including the site, schools, and other buildings, over £13,000.

Mannington, a hamlet in Gussage All Saints parish, Dorsetshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Cranborne.

Mannington, a parish in Norfolk, near the river Bure, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Aylsham, and 2 NE from Corpesty station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway. Post town, Norwich; money order office, Saxthorpe; telegraph office, Corpesty railway station. Acreage, 561; population, 10. The property, with Mannington Hall, an ancient building of stone and black flint surrounded by a moat, belongs to the Earl of Orford. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Ifteringham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is in ruins.

Manningtree, a small town and a parish in Essex. The town stands on the southern bank of the navigable river Stour, at the boundary with Suffolk, adjacent to the junction of the two lines of the G.E.R. toward Ipswich and Harwich, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Colchester, 10 S from Ipswich, and $59\frac{1}{2}$ from London; extends partly into the parishes of Mistley and Lawford, and was known at Domesday as Seiddinchon. It has a station on the G.E.R., and a head post office; is irregularly built, yet contains some good houses; carries on a considerable trade in brewing, malting, and the sale of corn and timber; had formerly a considerable shipping trade, which declined in consequence of greater facility of transit afforded by railway. There is a weekly market and a fair on Whit Tuesday. It is still a considerable centre for country traffic, and has two banks, some good inns, and a public hall, originally erected for a corn exchange in 1865, but which was purchased in 1889 by a private company, and is now used for public meetings and entertainments. The church, a building of brick chiefly in the Late Perpendicular style, was built in 1616, and enlarged in 1839; it contains a monument to Thomas Osmond, who suffered martyrdom in the town in 1515, and a memorial of Thomas Tusser of 1580. The reading-room, built in 1849, is in the Tudor style, and has a library of above 1000 volumes. Shakespeare speaks of a "roasted Manningtree ox with a pudding in its pouch;" and the author of "Hudibras" alludes to a witch-finder, M. Hopkins, who lived in Manningtree. Acreage of parish, 22; population, 904. The manor belonged to Adeliza, the half-sister of William the Conqueror, was afterwards given to Canon Leigh Nunery, passed to the Rainsworths, and belongs now to the trustees of the late T. G. Kensit, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £158 with residence. There are also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The parish council has seven members.

Manod, a railway station in Merionethshire, on the Bala and Festiniog branch of the G.W.R., between Festiniog and Elnan Festiniog stations.

Manor and Rake, a township in Hawarden parish, Flintshire, near the river Dee, 1 mile E of Hawarden.

Manorbier (formerly written *Manerbeyr* or *Manorbere*), a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on the coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Tenby, and 5 ESE of Pembroke, and has a station on the Pembroke and Tenby railway, and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office at the railway station. The parish contains also the hamlets of Jameston and Newton, and part of Lydstep. Acreage, 3623; population, 587. Manorbier Castle was built in the time of Henry I. by William de Barri, ancestor of Geraldus Cambrensis; appears to have been constructed in the manner more of a convenient mansion than of a feudal fortress; is now an extensive ruin, little altered from its original condition, except by the erosions of time; includes moat, entrance gateway, parts of surrounding ramparts, and a lofty loop-holed embattled wall; and stands on a commanding site, overlooking a reach of coast. A portion of the castle has been restored, and is now used as a private residence. Geraldus Cambrensis was born here, and has left in his "Itinerary" a glowing description of the fish-ponds, the vineyards, the hazel-groves, and other attractions of his native place, all now nearly or quite extinct. The coast, however, is picturesque, and shows among other features a cromlech on cliffs, and two or three curious fissures about 100 feet deep, in old red sandstone rock. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £198 with residence. Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is a peculiarly irregular ancient structure; has a N tower in the angle of transept and chancel; comprises remarkably formed S aisle, transept, and nave-vaults; shows very curious interior arches, rising from square piers without capital or impost; contains a monument of the De Barri; and has been restored.

Manordilo, Lower and Upper, two hamlets in Llandilofawr parish, Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy, near Llandilo. There is a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llangadock.

Manordivy, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Cardiganshire, 4 miles SE by E of Cardigan. Post town, Boncath. Acreage, 4443; population, 691. The parish council has nine members. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £249. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. There are a church and a chapel of ease.

Manorfabon, a hamlet in Llandilofawr parish, Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy, 2 miles NE of Llandilo.

Manorowen, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Fishguard, and 13 miles NW of Clarbont Road station on the G.W.R. Post town, Fishguard (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1278; population, 150. Manorowen House is the chief residence, and stands near the old seat of Lewis the antiquary. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £66. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church was rebuilt in 1871. There is a Baptist chapel.

Manors, a railway station in Northumberland, on the Newcastle and Tyne-mouth railway, between Newcastle and Heaton.

Mansefield, a hamlet in Nicholaston parish, Glamorgan, near Oswich Bay, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Loughor.

Manseff Gamage, a parish in Herefordshire, 2 miles SSE of Moorhampton station on the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon section of the M.R., and 5 S of Weobly. Post town, Hereford; money order and telegraph office, Staunton-on-Wye. Acreage, 1376; population, 125. Offa's Dyke passes through the parish. Garnons, a fine castellated mansion, is the seat of the haronet family of Coterrell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £80. The church is chiefly Decorated, and was restored and enlarged in 1877. It contains a sculptured sepulchral slab of the 13th century, and tablets to the Coterrell family.

Manseff Lacy, a parish in Herefordshire, on an affluent of the river Wye, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Credenhill station on the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon section of the M.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Weobly, and 7 NW of Hereford. It has a post office under Hereford; money order and telegraph office, Staunton-on-Wye. Acreage, 1816; population, 195. It includes the hamlet of Westmoor. The living is a vicarage, united with Yazor, in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £165. The church, dedicated to St Michael, is ancient, and was restored in 1860.

MANSERGH

Mansergh, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Kirkby Lonsdale parish, Westmorland, on the river Lune, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Kirkby Lonsdale station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Kirkby Lonsdale. Acreage, 2668; population, 239. Mansergh Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £189 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale. The church is ancient and good.

Mansfield, a market-town, a municipal borough, and a parish in Notts. The town stands on the river Mann, at the terminus of the Nottingham and Mansfield railway, near Sherwood Forest and the "Dunkeries," $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the boundary with Derbyshire, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Nottingham. A Roman station probably was here, and many Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found. An ancient British settlement is supposed by some antiquaries to have preceded the Roman station. The manor was a hunting-seat of the Mercian and the Norman kings; went to the Earls of Chester; and passed, through the Hastings and others, to the Dukes of Newcastle, and from them to the Duke of Portland. "The Miller of Mansfield" is familiar to most readers acquainted with the exploits of Robin Hood in Sherwood Forest, and he is said, in Percy's "Reliques," to have given entertainment to Henry II. A mill still standing is believed to occupy the site of the ancient miller's mill. W. Mansfield, a learned friar, Ridley the physician, Dodsley the author of the "Toy Shop" and "Economy of Human Life," Bishop Chappell, and Archbishop Sterne were natives; Roberts, the first worker of double-point net lace in frames, and Murray, the inventor of the circular saw, were residents; and the family of Murray take from Mansfield the title of Earl.

The town consists chiefly of five principal streets, radiating from a central market-place; is built of a dark-coloured stone, quarried in the neighbourhood, and has undergone considerable improvement. A handsome monument to Lord George Bentinck stands in the centre of the market-place; it was erected in 1850 at a cost of £1000, has the form of a market-cross in the Early English style, and is 24 feet square and 50 high. The town-hall stands on the S side of the market-place; was built in 1836 by a company of shareholders; has a handsome illuminated clock; contains a subscription library and news-room, and a spacious assembly-room, and is a place of petty sessions. A county police station and court is in Commercial Street. Public baths were erected in 1853 at a cost of about £1500. There are also a mechanics' institute, with library, reading, lecture, and billiard rooms (science and art classes are held here); a Conservative club opened in 1887, an accident hospital opened in 1881 and rebuilt in 1890, several almshouses, and a workhouse. The parish church or Church of St Peter shows traces of Norman and Early English, was partly burned in 1304, is chiefly Later English with tower and spire, was thoroughly restored in 1870-71, and reset in 1884. St John's Church was built in 1855 at a cost of about £7000, and is a handsome stone edifice in the Early Decorated style. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, United Free Methodist, and Unitarian chapels, a Roman Catholic church, and meeting-rooms for Friends and Plymouth Brethren. The Wesleyan chapel was rebuilt in 1865 at a cost of £2500, and is in the Italian Corinthian style. The public cemetery occupies a pleasant spot on the Nottingham Road, about a mile from the town; comprises about 10 acres; is entered through a tower gateway, surmounted by a neat octagonal spire; and has, at the sides of the gateway, two very handsome chapels, similar in design. The grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and improved by Archbishop Sterne, is governed by trustees, and has about £1200 a year from endowment, and several scholarships. The present building was erected in 1875, when the school was reconstituted. There is also a grammar school for girls, founded in 1885 under the above scheme and under the same management, with the addition of three ladies. A fine building was erected for the purpose in 1891-92. Clarkson's Boys' Charity School was founded in 1731, rebuilt in 1849, and enlarged in 1879. Thompson's Charity School was founded in 1786, and endowed with £600. Brunt's charity consists of houses and lands in Nottingham and other

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places; yields about £2000 a year, which is distributed yearly among upwards of 400 persons. Mrs Heath's almshouses were founded in 1693, were originally twelve, but were recently increased to eighteen, and have an endowed income of about £400. There are several other charities.

The town has a head post office, a station on the M.R., three banks, and several good inns, and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets for corn and provisions are held on Thursdays and Saturdays. A market for stock is held every Monday. Fairs for cattle are held on 10 July and first Friday in November, and a hiring fair is held on the first Friday of November. Stocking-frame knitting was formerly carried on extensively, and still employs a number of the inhabitants, but has been gradually superseded by the use of power looms. Lace-thread mills, both in the town and in the neighbourhood, shoe factories, engine and machine factories, and iron foundries now afford the chief employment. Excellent limestone and sandstone, and a very superior kind of moulding sand, are largely worked in the vicinity, and the last contributes much to the success and increase of the iron foundries. A double-tram railway from Bull's Head Lane to Pinxton on the Cromford Canal, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the SW, with a branch to Codnor Park Ironworks, was long of great advantage to the local trade, but this is now superseded by a locomotive line, partly identical with the terminal portion of the Nottingham and Mansfield railway and partly a branch thence going into junction with the Erewash Valley and Chesterfield railway. The town received a charter of incorporation in 1891, and is divided into three wards—East, North, and South. The population is 15,925.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Plesley Hill, Radmantwaite, Moorhaigh, Penniment Houses, Dalestorth, Bleak Hills, and Oakham. Acreage, 7252; population, 15,925. The ecclesiastical parish of St Peter's has a population of 5695. A section of the parish, forming the chapelry of St John, was constituted a separate charge in 1857, and has a population of 6410; the ecclesiastical parish of St Mark's has a population of 3820. The living of St Peter's is a vicarage, and that of St John's, united with the chapelry of Plesley Hill, is a perpetual curacy, and that of St Mark's a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value of St Peter's and St John's, £218 and £298—with residences; net value of St Mark's, £160. Patron of all, the Bishop.

Mansfield Parliamentary Division of Nottinghamshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 65,736. The division includes the following:—Mansfield (part of)—Blidworth, Fulwood, Heywood Oaks, Hucknall-under-Hutthwaite, Kirkby, Lyndhurst, Mansfield, Mansfield Woodhouse, Selston, Skegby, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Teversall; Nottingham (part of)—Annesley, Eastwood, Felley, Greasley.

Mansfield Woodhouse, a village and a parish in Notts. The village stands three-quarters of a mile W of the river Mann, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N of Mansfield, was burnt in 1304, is a large place with some old houses, and has a station on the M.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Mansfield. The parish includes part of Sherwood Forest and the private chapelry of Stuffynwood, and comprises 4834 acres; population, 2619. The manor and much of the land belong to the Duke of Portland. Debdale Hall is a chief residence. There are some limestone quarries. A small double-ditched Roman camp is at Winny Hill, and there was formerly the remains of a Roman villa in the North Fields, but these have disappeared. Many Roman coins, pavements, urns, and other Roman relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £300 with residence. The church is Early English, is in good condition, and has a beautiful octagonal spire 104 feet high. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, a meeting-house for Plymouth Brethren, an endowed school, and a village hospital.

Manson, Great and Little, two hamlets in the NE of Nonmouthshire, 2 miles NNE of Monmouth.

Mansriggs, a small township in Ulverston parish, Lancashire, on an affluent of the river Leven, 1 mile N of Ulverston. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Ulverston. Acreage, 569; population, 67.

MANSTON

Manston, a parish in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour, 2 miles ENE of Sturminster Newton station on the Somerset and Dorsetshire Joint railway. It has a post office under Blandford; money order and telegraph office, Sturminster Newton. Acreage, 1873; population, 193. Manston House is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £330. The church is ancient, with a tower, and was restored and beautified in 1885. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Manston, a hamlet in St Lawrence parish, Kent, 2 miles W of Ramsgate. Manston Court was the seat of the Manstons, who settled here in the time of King John, and it is now a farmhouse. A chapel was connected with it, and considerable remains of the chapel still exist.

Manston, an ecclesiastical parish, formed from the Whitekirk and Barwick-in-Elmet parishes, in the W. R. Yorkshire, near the Leeds and Selby railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Leeds. It was constituted in 1848, and includes the hamlets of Old Manston, Stanks, part of Whimoor, and Crossgates; the latter has a station on the N.E.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. Population, 1176. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Barwick-in-Elmet. The church was built in 1847, and is a small building in the Early English style.

Manswood, a hamlet in Critchell parish, Dorsetshire, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles NNW of Wimborne Minster.

Manthorpe, a village and an ecclesiastical district in the parish of Manthorpe-cum-Little Gonerby, Lincolnshire. The village lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Grantham station on the G.N.R., is included in the Grantham parliamentary borough, and has a post office under Grantham; money order and telegraph office, Grantham. Acreage of the parish, 1804; population, 8467; of the ecclesiastical district, with Loundthorpe, 380. The ecclesiastical district comprises but a small part of the parish, and was constituted in 1849. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor and sole proprietor. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Loundthorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £198 with residence. Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church was built in 1848, is a building of stone in the Early Decorated English style, and comprises nave, S porch, chancel, and vestry, with tower and spire.

Manthorpe, a hamlet and a township in Witham-on-the-Hill parish, Lincolnshire, 3 miles SW by S of Bourne, and 1 mile W from Thurlby station on the G.N.R. Acreage, 978; population, 93. Bowthorpe Park is now a farm, and has a very old oak tree, 45 feet in girth, with a hollow in the trunk capable of holding fifteen persons. There are strong mineral springs. A Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1875.

Manton, a village, a township, and a parish in Lincolnshire. The township lies near Ermine Street, 2 miles N of Kirton-in-Lindsey station on the M.S. & L.R., and 6 SW of Gleanford Brigg. It has a post office under Kirton-in-Lindsey (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Kirton-in-Lindsey. Acreage, 2176; population, 76. The parish contains also the townships of Cleatham and Twigmore, and comprises 4514 acres; population, 237. The manor of Manton belongs to the Dalison family, and that of Cleatham, with Cleatham Hall, to the Maw family. Traces of an ancient camp, where spears, coins, and other relics have been found, are between Manton and Scawby. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £159 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1861, and is a building chiefly of blue lias limestone in the Early Decorated style.

Manton, a hamlet in Workshop parish, Notts, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Workshop.

Manton, a village and a parish in Rutland. The village stands on an eminence adjacent to the Syston and Peterborough and Nottingham and Kettering branches of the M.R., on which it has a station, near the river Gwash, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Oakham. It has a post office under Oakham; money order office, Wing; telegraph office at railway station. Acreage of the civil parish, 1181; population, 321; of the ecclesiastical, with Martinthorpe, 327. The manor belonged to Clugny Abbey and the Beauchamps, and now belongs to the Bradley family. A tunnel, nearly a mile long, takes the railway through Manton Hill. The living is a vicarage, which was united in 1882 to the sinecure rectory of Martinthorpe, in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value,

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£85. The church stands on a height in the centre of the village, is an old building of stone in the Early Norman style, with bell-turret, and was restored in 1887. A chantry was founded in the time of Edward III. by W. Wade, but has disappeared.

Manton, a tithing in Presbute parish, Wilts, on the river Kennet, 1 mile SW of Marlborough.

Manuden or Manewden, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on the river Stort, 2 miles E of the boundary with Herts, 2 NW from Stanstead on the G.E.R., and 4 N of Bishop Stortford, and has a pleasure fair on Easter Monday, and a post office under Bishop Stortford; money order and telegraph office, Stanstead. The parish comprises 2531 acres; population, 683. The two manors of Manuden Hall and Battles Hall belong to the Gosling family. Manuden House, a large modern mansion, stands in the centre of the village, and belongs to the Thomas family. Manuden Hall is a chief residence, and belongs to the Goslings. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £104 with residence. The church, a building of flint and stone in the Early Gothic style, consists of nave, S aisle, N transept, and chancel, with tower and spire, and, excepting the transept, was fully restored in 1864. There is a Congregational chapel. Mallow Green is a hamlet about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the W of the village.

Manuton. See MESURTON.

Maperton, a parish in Somerset, 4 miles from Temple Combe Junction on the L. & S.W.R., and 5 N of Milborne Port. It contains the hamlet of Clapton, and its post town is Wincanton, under Bath. Acreage, 1152; population of the civil parish, 176; of the ecclesiastical, 201. Good freestone is quarried and bricks are made. Maperton House is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £285 with residence. Patron, Wadham College, Oxford. The church is Early English, and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower.

Mapesbury, a hamlet near Willenden, in Middlesex. It gives its name to a prebendal stall in St Paul's Cathedral.

Maplebeck, a village and a parish in Notts, on an affluent of the river Trent, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Southwell station. Post town and money order office, Newark; telegraph office, Southwell. Acreage, 1196; population, 114. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £47. The church is old and consists of nave and chancel, with tower and low spire.

Mapleborough, a village in Stadley parish, Warwickshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Alcester. It has a chapel of ease, erected in 1888 as a memorial of Mrs Jaffray, a Wesleyan chapel, and a public hall, erected in 1889.

Maple Cross, a hamlet in Rickmansworth parish, Herts, 2 miles SW of Rickmansworth.

Mapledurham, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands on the river Thames at the boundary with Berks, under a sheltering ridge of hills, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles E of Pangbourne station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ NW by W of Reading. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Reading. There is also a money order and telegraph office at Pangbourne. The parish includes the tithings of Chawsey and Gorney. Acreage, 3068; population, 445. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of five members. Mapledurham House is a Tudor mansion, the seat of the Blount family, was built in 1523 by Sir Michael Blount, was fortified for Charles I. in the time of the Civil War by Sir Charles Blount, has a fine oak staircase with carved vases of flowers on the landings; contains many interesting pictures, chiefly family portraits; and is sung by Pope as the place to which his "Zephralinda" retired from London when

"She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old-fashioned halls, dull aunts, and croaking rooks."

A beautiful elm-tree avenue nearly a mile long leads from the front of the mansion, and a row of shady pines stands along nearly all the road from the village to Caversham. Mapledurham lock, on the Thames navigation, has a fall of 5 feet. There is excellent fishing in the river for perch and pike, and for trout in the weir pool. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £450 with residence. Patron, Eton College. The church stands embowered in trees near the river, is an ancient edifice of flint and stone in the Late Per-

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pendicular style, was restored in 1863; comprises nave, S aisle and chancel, with new stone porch, and with a tower, raised, in 1863, 24 feet above its previous height; has in the tower a clock presented by King William IV., and bearing the royal initials, and contains a handsome monument to Sir Richard Blount, and a fine brass. There is a domestic Roman Catholic chapel attached to Mapledurham House, which the public are permitted to attend, and an almshouse for six aged men and women.

Mapledurwell, a parish in Hants, on the Basingstoke Canal, 3 miles E by S of Basingstoke station on the G.W.R. and the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Basingstoke. Acreage, 829; population of the civil parish, 205; of the ecclesiastical, with Newnham, 624. The manor belongs to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Newnham, in the diocese of Winchester; joint net value, £270. Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church is ancient.

Maplescombe, a hamlet in Kingsdown parish, Kent, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Farningham. It was formerly a parish, and it still ranks as a chapelry, and as a living is annexed to the rectory of Kingsdown, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is in ruins.

Maplestead, Great, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on high ground, 1 mile NE of the Colne river, 2 miles E from Castle Hedingham station, and 2 NNW from Halstead station on the Colne Valley railway; took its name from maple trees which anciently flourished on or around its site, and has the repute of being a very healthy place. It has a post office under Halstead; money order and telegraph office, Castle Hedingham. The parish slopes from the village to the river, and comprises 1824 acres; population of the civil parish, 406; of the ecclesiastical, 425. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of five members. The manor belonged at Domesday to the Gernons, passed to the Deanes, and, with Dynes Hall, belongs now to the Sperling family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £100 with residence. The church, a building of stone and brick, is partly of Early Norman date, has a semicircular apse of early 12th century date and exceptionally beautiful, and contains two elaborate monuments to Sir John and Lady Dean (1610) and their eight children. The chancel is about 100 years more recent than the apse. The church was enlarged and improved in 1861. A Diocesan House of Mercy for women was built in 1868 at a cost of £10,000, and endowed with £250 a year, is a quadrangle in the First Pointed style, and includes an infirmary and chapel. There is a chapel for the Plymouth Brethren.

Maplestead, Little, a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Halstead station on the Colne Valley railway. It has a post office under Halstead; money order and telegraph office, Halstead. Acreage, 1212; population of civil parish, 236; of ecclesiastical, 217. The church belonged to a preceptory, had the privilege of sanctuary, is the latest and smallest of the four extant round churches of England, was restored or rebuilt in 1857, retains its ancient form and features, is in fine Decorated English style, has a circular nave 30 feet in diameter, surrounded by a peristyle of six clustered columns, and an eastern apse or semicircular chancel, measures 62 feet in length, and contains a restored Primitive Norman font. There is a Congregational chapel. "In the reign of Henry I. the place belonged to Robert Dosnel, whose daughter Juliana married William son of Andelin or Fitz Adhelin de Burgo, one of the great officers attached to the court of Henry II. This lady in 1185 gave the whole of the parish, including the church, to the Knights Hospitallers, and this gift was subsequently confirmed by her husband and also by King John. As soon as the Hospitallers had obtained possession of the place they proceeded to erect a commandery, which was subject to the priory of St John at Clerkenwell. In 1705 Mr Joseph Davis, a Sabbatarian (i.e. Seventh Day Baptist), purchased the manor of Little Maplestead, and by will left, with other property, the tithes of the parish, two farms of about 200 acres each, and advowson of the living for the benefit of the Seventh Day Baptists, subject to the payment, under which the purchase was made, of £10 a year to the incumbent." The trustees to the Sabbatarians were formerly city men, not themselves Sabbatarians, as males

MAPPLEWELL

could not be found in the sect to make trustees; but now, although the Sabbatarians separated from the General Baptists on the question of the observance of the seventh day, the General Baptists are allowed to become trustees and to share in the funds of the Sabbatarians; consequently they now have the appointment to the living.

Mapleton, a village and a parish in Derbyshire. The village stands on the river Dove, at the boundary with Staffordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ashborne station on the North Staffordshire railway, and is a pleasant place. It has a post office under Ashborne; money order and telegraph office, Ashborne. There is a bridge over the Dove, and a good inn, and it is a resort of anglers. The parish comprises 809 acres; population, 225. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Ashborne, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £460. Patron, the Bishop. The church is good, and has a dome surmounted by an urn. There are almshouses for two widows of clergymen.

Maplin Sands, a shoal or foreshore on the Essex side of the estuary of the Thames, extending from Southend 7 miles eastward to Shoeburyness. A lighthouse is on its SE side, was erected in 1841, and shows a fixed light visible at the distance of 10 miles. The sand of which the shoal or foreshore consists was alleged, some years ago—by the promoters of a metropolitan sewage scheme—to be well suited, with aid of sewage irrigation, to produce luxuriant crops of grass, and an experiment was made in 1866 to test its properties, by removing 3000 tons of it in barges to the vicinity of the outfall reservoir at Barking Creek, spreading it there over an acre of land and fertilizing it exclusively with sewage, and the experiment proved eminently successful. Up to the present, however, nothing further has resulted from the experiment. The sands were purchased by the Government in 1893 for artillery practice.

Mapperley, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Kirk Hallam parish, Derbyshire, on the Nutbrook Canal, 2 miles from Shipley Gate station on the G.N.R. and M.R. and 7 NE by N of Derby. It has a post office under Derby; money order office, Smalley; telegraph office, West Hallam. Acreage, 982; population, 531. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £129 with residence. The church is a small building in the Gothic style, erected in 1851. A chancel was added in 1893. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries.

Mapperley, formerly a hamlet in Basford parish, Notts, now forms part of Nottingham. It has a post office of the name of Mapperley Plains, under Nottingham. There is a chapel of ease.

Mapperton, a parish in Dorsetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Beaminster, and 5 from Bridport station on the G.W.R. Post town, Beaminster. Acreage, 821; population, 87. The manor, with Mapperton House, belongs to the Compton family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £260. The church was rebuilt in 1704.

Mapperton, a hamlet in Almer parish, Dorsetshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Blandford Forum.

Mapperton, Somerset. See MAPERTON.

Mapleton and Rowilton, two hamlets, a township, and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet of Mapleton lies on the coast, 3 miles SSE of Hornsea station on the N.E.R. Acreage of township, 1912; population, 179; of the ecclesiastical parish, 371. The parish contains also the hamlets of Rowilton and Great Cowden, and part of the township of Great Hatfield, and it has a post office under Hull; money order and telegraph office, Hornsea. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £215 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of the East Riding. The church is an edifice in the Early English and Decorated styles, with tower and spire, restored in 1855-56, and contains in a N chantry a white marble altar-tomb to Mr Brough, Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, who presided at the trial of Admiral Byng. The sea is encroaching on the land, and threatens eventually to swallow up the church. There is a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1890.

Mapleton, Derbyshire. See MAPLETON.

Mapplewell, a village in Darton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles NNW of Barnsley, and 1 mile from Darton station on the L. & Y.R. It has a post and money

order office under Barnsley; telegraph office, Barnsley. It stands on an acclivity, is scattered and populous, and shares in the employment of extensive collieries, and in iron nail-making. There are a mission church, and Wesleyan, New Connexion, and Free Methodist chapels.

Mapplewell Longdale, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish, in Barrow-upon-Soar union, Leicestershire, 2 miles S of Loughborough. It was united in 1844 with part of the township of Woodhouse to form the ecclesiastical parish of Woodhouse Eaves.

Mappowder, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 miles NE by E of Cerne Abbas, and 6 SW of Sturminster Newton station on the Somerset and Dorset Joint railway. It has a post office under Blandford; money order and telegraph office, Haselbury Bryan. Acreage, 1901; population, 195. Stone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £280 with residence. The church is a fine edifice with a tower, has been restored, and contains a Norman font, an effigy of a crusader, and monuments of the Cokers. John Coker, author of the "Survey of Dorset," was a native.

Marazion or Market Jew, a township and a chapelry in Cornwall. The township stands on Mounts Bay, under a hill, with a station on the G.W.R. called Marazion Road, 320 miles from London and 3 from Penzance. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 716; population, 1342. It was formerly called Marghasjew and Marghasion; is called by Leland Marhasdethon or Forum Jovis, and by the editors of the old *Mag. Brit.* Market Jupiter, Market Jew, or Market Ju; is supposed by some writers to have been settled or inhabited by Jews, for collecting and selling tin, and to have been named by them Mara Zion, signifying "Bitter Zion;" appears to have been once a place of considerable consequence, both as a seat of trade, and as the headquarters of pilgrims to St Michael's Mount; was pillaged by the French in the time of Henry VIII., and by the Cornish rebels in that of Edward V.; obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth, vesting its government in a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses; but by the Municipal Corporations Act in 1883 the corporation was dissolved. It lost much of its importance by the suppression of the neighbouring priory and the growing prosperity of Penzance. It is irregularly aligned and indifferently built; is connected with St Michael's Mount by a causeway 1200 feet long, but above water during only four hours of every twelve of the tide; carries on rope-making, an import trade in coal, iron, and timber, and a little business in connection with neighbouring mines. It has three inns, a church, four dissenting chapels, and a market-hall erected in 1871. The church stands at some distance, and has been rebuilt. There are chapels for Congregationalists, Friends, Wesleyans, and United Free Methodists. The chapelry includes the town, and is in the parish of St Hilary. Large quantities of flowers, brocoli, and potatoes are grown. Asbestos, actinolite, iron-ore, and other rare and useful minerals are found. About 1000 Roman coins have been discovered. Marazion is a favourite resort of invalids, on account of the mildness of its atmosphere. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £145 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of St Hilary.

Marble Hill, a hamlet in Twickenham parish, Middlesex, adjacent on the E to Twickenham. Marble Hill House was built by George II. for Lady Suffolk, after designs by the Earl of Pembroke, passed to the Peels, and was for some time the residence of the Marquis of Wexley. The gardens connected with it were laid out by Pope.

Marbury, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire, on the Trent and Mersey Canal, near the river Weaver, 1½ mile N of Northwich. Post town, Northwich. Acreage, 384; population, 56. The manor belonged in the time of Henry III. to the Marburys, passed in 1768 to Earl Rivers, went by marriage to the Earl of Barrymore, passed to the Barrys, and with Marbury Hall belongs now to the Smith-Barry family. The hall is a large brick mansion with stone facings, contains a fine selection of paintings and antique sculptures, and stands in beautiful grounds overlooking Budworth Mere, a lake of 80 acres.

Marbury, a village, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. The village stands adjacent to the Ellesmere Canal, 1½ mile N of the boundary with Salep, 3 miles NW of Wrenbury station on the L. & N.W.R., and 3½ NNE of Whitechurch;

occupies a charming site, engirt with lakelets, covering 32 acres; presents a pleasing appearance of quaint, clean, white buildings, picked out with black; commands picturesque views in all directions; and is noted for its salubrity. It has a post office under Whitechurch; money order and telegraph office, Whitechurch. The township bears the name of Marbury-with-Quaisley, and comprises 2166 acres; population, 340. The parish contains also the township of Norbury, and comprises 3719 acres; population, 686. There are two parish councils—one for each township. Marbury Manor belonged to the Breretons, passed to the Tattons and others, and with Marbury Hall belongs now to the Poole family. Norbury Manor belongs to the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £114 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Whitechurch. The church is Perpendicular, with a chancel of 1824; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a fine tower; has a memorial E window to Captain W. Poole, who fell in the attack on the Redan at Sebastopol; and was restored in 1892-93 at a cost of £2462. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels at Norbury.

March, a market-town, a parish, and the head of a petty sessional division and county court district in Cambridgeshire. The town stands on the banks of the navigable Nene, 9 miles S from Wisbech, 14 NW from Ely, 14½ E from Peterborough, and 86 from London by rail, at an important junction of the G.E.R. and G.N.R., on which it has a station. It is situated for the most part on the southern bank of the Nene, over which there is a handsome bridge of one arch, rebuilt in 1850; comprises a spacious market-place and several well-built streets; has during recent years undergone great improvements, and is a busy, thriving place. It is governed by an urban district council of sixteen members, and is supplied with water by the Wisbech Waterworks Co., the water being brought through mains from Wisbech, a distance of about 10 miles. The public buildings include a guildhall, temperance hall, corn exchange, police station, post office, and grammar school. The guildhall, which stands in the High Street, is a plain building of brick. The temperance hall has a coffee house and hotel attached, and was erected in 1885 at a cost of upwards of £1000. The corn exchange is used for a weekly market, which is held on Wednesday, for corn and seeds. A public hall at the end of Broad Street was erected in 1895. The police station stands at the back of the county court, High Street; and the post office, which was erected in 1887, stands in the High Street, close to the bridge over the Nene. The grammar school, founded in 1696 and endowed with lands in White's Fen, was rebuilt in 1876, and has accommodation for eighty boys. The land of the parish is flat and naturally marshy, but has been greatly improved and is kept in good condition by steam drainage. It is divided into six districts, for the purpose of effecting the drainage, and it yields heavy crops of good wheat, oats, and potatoes. The industries of the town and neighbourhood include numerous mills, driven by steam and wind, for grinding corn, engineering works, manure works, and the manufacture of agricultural implements. There are two banks, a head post office, and three chief inns. Fairs are held on the first Monday before Whit-Sunday, and the third Tuesday in Oct. For ecclesiastical purposes the town is divided into the four ecclesiastical parishes of St Wendreda, St Mary, St John, and St Peter. The church of St Wendreda, which stands about a mile from the town on the London Road, was erected in 1843, and is a building in the Gothic style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and an embattled western tower and spire. It is celebrated for its splendidly-carved oak roof of fine Perpendicular open work, which is one of the richest of its class in England. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £550 with residence. The church of St Mary, which stands at Westry, about 2 miles N of the town, is a modern building of stone in the Decorated style. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £463 with residence. The church of St John, which stands on the Station Road, is a modern building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £648 with residence. The church of St Peter is a fine building of stone, with a lofty tower and spire. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £530. A chapel of ease to St Mary was erected in 1891 at West Fen,

and is a small building of stone in the Decorated style, and there are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels. There is a cemetery of about 3½ acres, on the Station Road, with a mortuary chapel. Area of the parish, 19,669 acres of land and 108 of water; population of the civil parish, 6988; of the ecclesiastical parish of St Wendreda, 972; of St Mary, 634; of St John, 3685; and of St Peter, 1697. Three urns and some Roman coins were found in 1730 at Robin Goodfellow's Lane, near the town, and an altar, coins, and other relics were found at Elm.

Marchalad and Branar, a township in Llangerniew parish, Denbighshire, 7½ miles NE of Llanrwst.

Marcham or Marsham, a village and a parish in Berks. The village stands near the river Ock, 1½ mile NW of the Berks and Wilts Canal, and 2½ miles W of Abingdon station on the G.W.R. It has a post and money order office under Abingdon; telegraph office, Abingdon. The parish contains also the township of Frilford and the chapelry of Garford. Acreage, 2424; population of the civil parish, 707; of the ecclesiastical, with Garford, 874. The manor, with Marcham Park—a mansion of stone standing in a well-timbered park of 40 acres—belongs to the Dunfield family. Sheepstead House and Oakley House are chief residences. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Garford, in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £243 with residence. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1837; is a large building of stone in the Perpendicular style; and comprises nave and chancel, with a western Early English tower. The chapelry of Garford is about 2 miles W by S of Marcham. Acreage, 1058; population, 167. It has a small chapel, dedicated to St Luke, which is a building of stone in the Early English style. The township of Frilford is 1 mile NW. Area, 1238 acres; population, 150. There is a Baptist chapel at Marcham and a Wesleyan chapel at Frilford. Some Roman remains were discovered at Frilford in 1883.

Marchamley, a village and a township in Hodnet parish, Salop, 5½ miles E of Wem.

Marchant, Le, a small one of the Channel Islands, adjacent to Guernsey. It is uninhabited.

Marchington, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Hanbury parish, Staffordshire. The village stands adjacent to the river Dove and the boundary with Derbyshire, 3½ miles ESE of Uttoxeter, and has a station on the North Staffordshire railway and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Uttoxeter. The township comprises 2493 acres; population, 526. The living is a vicarage, with Marchington Woodlands, in the diocese of Lichfield; joint net value, £301 with residence. The church is an ancient brick edifice with a low tower, and contains a monument of 1592 to Sir Walter Vernon. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and three almshouses.

Marchington Woodlands, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Hanbury parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles SSW of Marchington station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 3½ SE of Uttoxeter. Post town, Uttoxeter (S.O.) Acreage, 2525; population, 319. Brook House and Smallwood Manor House are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Marchington, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church was built in 1860; stands on an eminence, among richly-wooded scenery; is in the Geometric Decorated style; comprises nave and chancel, and has a NW tower, with lofty broach spire.

Marchwiell, a township and a parish in Denbighshire. The township lies on the river Clywedog, near the river Dee and Wat's Dyke, 2 miles SE of Wrexham. It has a post office under Wrexham; money order and telegraph office, Wrexham. The parish contains also the township of Sontley. Acreage, 3397; population, 648. Marchwiell Hall was a seat of the Broughtons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £444 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church was restored in 1788, and contains a monument to Miss Yorke of Erddig.

Marchwood, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands on Southampton Water, 4 miles from Totton station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Southampton. It is an agricultural village and a coastguard station, and has extensive powder magazines, an hospital, and barracks. Under the Local Government Act (1894) Marchwood has a parish council

of six members. The parish was constituted an ecclesiastical one in 1848 and a civil one in 1894. Population of ecclesiastical parish, 695. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £150 with residence. The church is a modern edifice of white brick and stone. There is a Congregational chapel.

Marcle, Little, a parish in Herefordshire, on an affluent of the river Leaden, adjacent to Gloucestershire, 3 miles SW of Ledbury. It has a post office under Ledbury; money order and telegraph office, Ledbury. Acreage, 1249; population, 152. Little Marcle Court, formerly a seat of the Hanbury family, is now occupied by cottagers. The surface is hilly undulating. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £150 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. A new church on a fresh site was built in 1869, and is in the Decorated style, with a bell-turret.

Marcle, Much, a township and a parish in Herefordshire. The township lies adjacent to Gloucestershire, 5 miles SW of Ledbury, and 7½ NE by N of Ross, and has a post and money order office under Gloucester; telegraph office, Dymock. Acreage, 4595; population, 756. The parish contains also the township of Yatton, and comprises 6047 acres; population of the civil parish, 923; of the ecclesiastical, 930. The manor is now divided into Marcle Andleys and Marcle Mortimers. The Mortimers had a castle, and tradition speaks of an Ellingham Castle, but the site has not been identified. Homme House, originally Elizabethan, and Hellens, built in the time of Henry VII., are chief residences. A remarkable landslide occurred on 17 Feb., 1575, at a place now called the Wonder. Marcle Hill there, on the evening of the 17th, began to move "with a horrible roaring noise;" it kept moving till the 19th, carrying along with it trees, hedges, and cattle, and overthrowing in its progress the chapel of Kinnaston; and it eventually settled in its present position, with an elevation greater than it originally had. A chasm, 40 feet deep and about 80 long, remained where the hill originally stood. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Yatton, in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £600 with residence. The church stands on a rising-ground, is chiefly Norman, was restored in 1878, has a castellated tower, and contains monuments of the De Helions and the Mortimers. A small chapel adjoining the chancel was erected in 1628 by Sir John Kyrle; it contains an alabaster tomb of himself and his wife. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Marcross, a parish in Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, near Nash Point, 6 miles SW of Cowbridge, and 7 S of Bridgend. Post town, Bridgend; money order office, Wick; telegraph office, Llantwit Major. Acreage, 920 of land, with 114 of adjacent foreshore; population, 89. There are remains of an ancient castle, remains of a monastic grange, a cromlech called "Old Church," and a mineral spring. A landslide occurred on 24 July, 1833, precipitating about 200,000 tons of limestone rock from a lofty cliff to the beach. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £169 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is Norman, and was restored in 1893.

Mardale, a hamlet, a mountain-vale, and a chapelry in Westmorland. The hamlet bears the name of Mardale Green, lies in the vale, 1 mile S of the head of Hawes Water and 6½ miles SW by W of Shap railway station, and has a small inn. The vale descends 2½ miles north-north-eastward to the head of Hawes Water, takes thither a streamlet of its own name, and is overhung at the head by Harter Fell, on the E by Branstreet, on the N and W by High Raise Whelter, High Street, and Kidsty Pike. The chapelry is partly in Shap parish and partly in Bampton parish, but has not well-defined limits. Post town, Penrith; money order office, Bampton; telegraph office, Shap. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £136 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Shap. The church stands in the hamlet among yews and sycamores, and is a small building with a low square tower.

Mardsfield, South. See MAREFIELD.

Marden, a village, a township, and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands on the river Lngg, 1½ mile N of Moreton station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford (G.W. & L. & N.W. Joint) railway, and 5 miles N by E of Hereford. It has a post office under Hereford; money order and tele-

graph office, Bodenham. The parish includes the township of Amberley and the village of Wistaston. Acreage, 3995; population of the civil parish, 784; of the ecclesiastical, 813. Marden Court and Wistaston Court are chief residences. Sutton Walls was the site of the camp of Caractacus and afterwards of the palace of King Offa, and commands an extensive and beautiful view. Grove Hill is noted for commanding a still more extensive view, comprising portions of seven counties. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £193 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is ancient, was partially restored in 1860 and again in 1878, consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and S porch, with pinnacled tower and spire, and contains a fine brass to Lady Chute. A chapel, now disused, is at Wistaston. Another chapel is at Amberley, was long in ruin, and was restored in 1865. The living of Amberley is a chaplaincy; gross value, £25. Population, 30. A well, formerly held in superstitious repute, is within the parish church, adjacent to the spot where the body of King Ethelbert was buried, and is fabled to have sprung up on the removal of the body to Hereford Cathedral.

Marden, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands near an affluent of the river Medway, with a station on the S.E.R., 40 miles from London, and 3 WNW of Staplehurst. It is a picturesque place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish contains also the hamlet of Chainhurst. Acreage, 7750; population, 2350. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of eleven members. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; net value, £530 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a very curious font of 1662. The building was restored in 1888. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels. Amburst, the author of the "Craftsman," was a native.

Marden or Merton, a village and a parish in Wiltshire. The village stands on the river Avon, 2 miles SW of Woodborough station on the G.W.R., and 6 ESE of Devizes, and has a post office, of the name of Marden, under Devizes; money order and telegraph office, Woodborough. The parish comprises 1286 acres; population, 188. Two remarkable tumuli formerly were in the neighbourhood, 240 feet in circuit and 40 high, and are supposed by some writers to mark the scene of Etheldreda's defeat by the Danes in 871; but whether they were sepulchral barrows or the earthwork of an ancient British temple is an open question. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £120. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is ancient, has two Norman arches and an embattled tower, and is finely ornate both without and within; the tower was rebuilt in 1885 and the nave restored in 1894. There is a Baptist chapel.

Marden, East, a parish in Sussex, 4 miles from Singleton station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 12 SW of Midhurst. It has a post office under Chichester; money order office, Harting; telegraph office, Walderton. Acreage, 938; population of the civil parish, 74; of the ecclesiastical, 103. The manor is one of four Meredens mentioned in Domesday book, was given after the Conquest to Roger, Earl Montgomery, and was annexed in the time of Henry I. to the prebend of East Marden, then founded in Chichester Cathedral. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £110 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is Early English, and was well restored in 1875.

Marden Hill. See TEWEN.

Marden, North, a parish in Sussex, 4 miles from Rogate station on the L. & S.W.R., and 10 SW by W of Midhurst. Post town, Chichester; money order and telegraph office, Harting. Acreage, 697; population, 39. The manor is one of the four Meredens mentioned in Domesday book; was given after the Conquest to Roger, Earl Montgomery; belonged in 1475 to Sir George Browne; went at his attainder in 1484 to the Crown; was given by Queen Elizabeth to William Grenfield; passed to the Jenmans, the Peckhams, and the Phippes; and belongs now to the Hornby family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; value, £80. The church is pure Norman, with circular E end, and has been restored.

Marden Park, a seat in Godstone parish, Surrey, in a valley near Godstone village. A pillar in the garden was erected by Sir Robert Clayton in memory of Thomas Firman the philanthropist, who died in 1697; and a flagstaff tower, called the Castle, on an eminence within the grounds, commands a very fine and extensive view. A "bourn," or temporary rivulet, bursts out at times of rain at an edge of the grounds, runs to the Wandle at Croydon, and was formerly regarded at an outburst as prognosticating some great public disaster.

Marden Up or Upmarden, a parish in Sussex, 5½ miles from Rowlands Castle station on the L. & S.W.R. It includes the hamlet of West Marden, with a post office at West Marden; money order and telegraph office, Walderton. Acreage, 2913; population of the civil parish, 310; of the ecclesiastical, 537. The manor is one of the four Meredens mentioned in Domesday book, has always been united with Compton Manor, and belongs now to the Hornby family. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Compton, in the diocese of Chichester; tithe rent charge, £355. The church is ancient, but has been partly restored. There is also a church at Compton.

Marden, West, a tithing in Upmarden parish, Sussex. It formerly was a chapelry, but its place of worship has disappeared. It has a post office under Emsworth.

Mardock, a station in Herts, on the G.E.R., 23 miles from London, between St Margaret's and Widford.

Mardy or Maerdy, a hamlet in Ystradyfodwg parish, Glamorgan, 2 miles NW of Ferndale, and 11 NNW of Pontypridd. It has a station on the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ferndale (R.S.O.) Collieries are here. It forms part of the ecclesiastical parish of Tylor's Town. The church was built in 1886. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Marefield or South Mardefield, a township in Tilton parish, Leicestershire, 7½ miles SSW of Melton Mowbray. Acreage, 520; population, 25. The manor belongs to the Hinks family.

Mareham-le-Fen, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands 6 miles NE by N of Tattershall station on the Lincoln and Boston branch of the G.N.R., and 5½ S of Horncastle, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Boston. The parish comprises 2286 acres; population of the civil parish, 803; of the ecclesiastical, 775. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of nine members. The manor belongs to the Stanhope family. There is a navigable drain from the Witham to New Bolingbroke and Boston. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church, restored in 1873, is a building of oolite in the Early English and Decorated styles, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Mareham-on-the-Hill, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 miles SE of Horncastle station on the G.N.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Horncastle. Acreage, 1298; population of the civil parish, 126; of the ecclesiastical, with High Toynot, 250. The manor belonged to the Turnor family. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of High Toynot, in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £407 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church, which is a plain building of local green sandstone, consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret; was repaired in 1804, when coins of Edward IV. and Henry VII. were found in its walls. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Maresfield, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands 2 miles N of Uckfield station on the L.B. & S.C.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Uckfield. The parish includes the chapelry of Ntley, and comprises 8132 acres; population, 2116. The manor belongs to Viscount Gage. Maresfield Park, a modern brick mansion within extensive grounds, is the seat of the Shelleys. Much of the land is under wood. There are large nursery and flower gardens, brickworks, and corn mills. The living is a rectory, united with Ashdown Forest, in the diocese of Chichester; net value, £400 with residence. The church is principally of the Perpendicular period and style, grafted upon a building of much earlier date; there is an Early English window and

MARE VERGIVUM

also an Early Norman one. It comprises nave, transepts, and chancel, with a handsome tower. The whole building was beautifully restored in 1879. Christ Church, Ashdown Forest, is a stone building in the Early English style, and was built in 1881. The vicarage of Nutley is a separate benefice. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Mare Vergivum, the ancient Roman name for St George's Channel.

Marfleet, a civil and an ecclesiastical parish in Hull municipal borough, in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the Humber, 2½ miles E of Hull. It has a station on the N.E.R., and a post office under Hull; money order and telegraph office, Hull. Acreage, 1283 of land, 805 of tidal water, and 349 of foreshore; population, 235. Sir F. A. Talbot Clifford-Constable, Bart., is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £45. Patrons, Simeon's Trustees. The church is a plain building, rebuilt in 1883 on the site of the former one. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a coastguard station.

Marford, a hamlet in Wheathampstead parish, Herts, on the river Lea, 5½ miles NW of Hatfield.

Marford and Hoseley, a township in Gresford parish, Flintshire, 4½ miles NE of Wrexham. Acreage, 650; population, 264.

Margam, a hamlet and a parish in Glamorgan. The hamlet lies on the Julian Way, under Margam Hill, near the coast, 3 miles E of Port Talbot station on the G.W.R., and 6 SSE of Neath. It was formerly called Pen-dâr, signifying "oak top," with allusion to Margam Hill. The parish includes the village of Taihach, and the hamlets of Bronhil and Bryn, and is partly within the parliamentary borough of Aberavon. Taihach has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Port Talbot. Acreage of the parish, 18,064 of land and 283 of water, with 1088 of adjacent tidal water and foreshore; population, 6274. It is governed by a local board of fifteen members. Margam Abbey is the seat of the Talbot family; takes its name from a Cistercian abbey founded in 1147 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester; stands on a rising-ground backed by Margam Hill; is a modern mansion in the Tudor style, after designs by Hopper; shows two fine façades and a tower, with details of much originality and beauty; and contains some ancient furniture, several antique statues, and a fine collection of paintings by the old masters. The grounds around it are highly picturesque, and abound in interesting features. Margam Hill rises to the height of about 800 feet; is all covered, from base to summit, with noble oak-wood; and looks from a distance as if dressed like a hedge. Orange trees, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, arbutuses, camellias, myrtles, and other exotics, grow luxuriantly and flower in the grounds and gardens. A bay tree stands 80 feet high, and spreads nearly 50 feet in diameter. An orangery, 327 feet by 81, contains fine trees, many of them 20 feet high, and is said to have originated in a cargo of plants sent from Holland for Mary, the queen of William III., and landed on the adjacent coast by shipwreck of the vessel. Architectural relics, chiefly of the old abbey, also adorn the grounds. The abbey gave entertainment to King John on his way to Ireland, and was sold for £640 at the dissolution to Sir Rice Mansel, an ancestor of the present proprietor. The chapter-house was one of the most graceful buildings of its class; had externally the form of a dodecagon, and internally that of a perfect circle; was covered with a beautiful groined roof; lost its roof, so as to become a mere shell, in 1799; and is now represented chiefly by a clustered column and some minor fragments. Crosses, effigies, and gravestones, with sculptures and inscriptions, formerly stood against the walls of the chapter-house and those of the adjoining cloister. Most of these have now been placed within the church for preservation against the weather. A very ancient wheel-cross, which formerly stood in the village, and presents very curious features, also is there. Bases of finely-clustered pillars, the steps of the altars, and portions of tiled pavement, remain as traces of the church, and blend singularly with flowering shrubs of the shaven lawn; and the W end of the church still stands, has an interesting Norman door, and forms part of the present parish church. Several Roman stones, and some vestiges of periods prior to the Roman, are on the adjacent hills. A nunnery was at Eglwys Nunyd, about a mile from the abbey. The general surface of the parish is

MARGARET-AT-CLIFFE, ST

hilly, and, notwithstanding the presence of much smoke from Taihach and Aberavon, is finely picturesque. Coal and limestone abound, and much commerce, chiefly in the outlet of mineral produce from copper, tin, and ironworks in the valley of the Avon, is at Port Talbot. There are extensive copper works at Taihach. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £106 with residence. The church was restored in 1873, and contains monuments of the Bussy, Mansel, and Talbot families. There are chapels of ease at Taihach, Oakwood, and Bryn, and Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. A new church was erected at Taihach in 1895.

Margaret Marsh, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 miles NE of Sturminster Newton station on the Somerset and Dorset railway, and 4 SW of Shaftesbury. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Shaftesbury. Acreage, 562; population of the civil parish, 60; of the ecclesiastical, 226. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of East Orchard, in the diocese of Salisbury; joint net value, £210. Patron, the Vicar of Iwerne Minster. The church is a small building, and was rebuilt in 1873.

Margaret Roothing or Roding, a village and a parish in Essex, 7 miles NE from Ongar station on the G.E.R., and 8 SW from Dunmow. There is a post office under Dunmow; money order office, White Roothing; telegraph office, Roxwell. Acreage, 1285; population of the civil parish, 237; of the ecclesiastical, 216. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £190 with residence. The church is an ancient building of rubble in the Early Norman style. There are an endowed school and some small charities. A farmhouse in this parish, called Marks Hall, seems at one period to have been an independent chapelry, and now pays tithes to the rectory of Standon Massey.

Margaret, St, a parish in Herefordshire, near the river Dore, 2 miles S of Vowchurch station on the Golden Valley railway, and 4 NW by N of Abbeystead. Post town, Hereford; money order office, Peterchurch; telegraph office, Pontillas. Acreage, 2609; population, 237. The surface is hilly and well wooded, and the higher grounds commands extensive views. Stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Michaelchurch Escley, in the diocese of Hereford; joint gross value, £210. The church is ancient, and was partially restored in 1866.

Margaret, St, a village within the borough of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, on the river Kennet, opposite Marlborough. A Gilbertine priory was founded here before the time of King John, and was given at the dissolution to the Stringers.

Margaret, St, or Street, a hamlet in Ivinghoe parish, Bucks, on Icknield Street, 1 mile NW of Great Gaddesden, and 6½ miles SE of Ivinghoe. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in 1160 by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester.

Margaret-at-Cliffe, St, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands half a mile from the coast, 1½ from Martin Mill station on the Deal and Dover Joint railway, and 4½ miles NE of Dover; takes the suffix of its name from chalk cliffs overlooking the English Channel, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Dover. The parish contains also the hamlet of St Margaret's Bay, and comprises 1866 acres; population of the civil parish, 828; of the ecclesiastical, 972. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members. The manor has always belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury. The cliffs curve round and shelve down like an amphitheatre, command a fine view of the English Channel and the French coast, and are traversed down their broken sides by a winding road from the village to St Margaret's Bay. St Margaret's Bay is noted for lobsters, said to be the finest flavoured ones in England, and for prawns of a large size, and is the commencing point of the sub-marine telegraph across the Channel. The South Foreland, with its lights, is on the W side of the bay. The living is a vicarage, with West Cliffe annexed, in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £240 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is fine Norman, of Caen stone; was found, on removal of a thick coating of plaster and whitewash, to have excellent specimens of stone carving; comprises a nave of four bays and a very long chancel; possesses highly interesting features, and has been restored.

Margaret's, St., a railway station in Stanstead St Margaret parish, Herts, on the G.E.R., 20 miles from London.

Margaret's, St., a district chiefly in the parish of Isleworth, but partly also in the parish of Twickenham, Middlesex, on the river Thames, opposite Richmond, 11 miles from London. It has a station on the L. & S.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Twickenham. St Margaret's Lodge is a fine modern mansion, and there are also many good villa residences. There are a chapel of ease to Isleworth parish church, a Baptist chapel, and a school for the daughters of deceased naval officers.

Margaret's Bay, St. See MARGARET-AT-CLIFFE, ST.

Margaret's Island, St., an extra-parochial island in Pembrokeshire, 2 miles S of Tenby. Acreage, with Caldy Island, 449; population, 76. It is connected with Caldy Island at low water, has fine cliffs and several large caverns, and contains fragments of a monastic building.

Margaret, St., with St John the Evangelist, a parish in Westminster, Middlesex. The parish forms a compact and prominent part of the metropolis; lies on the Thames above and below Westminster Bridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of St Paul's; adjoins Victoria station on the L.C. & D.R.; is traversed by the underground Metropolitan District railway; is in the SW Postal District; contains Whitehall, Old Palace Yard, Downing Street, Parliament Street, and Victoria Street; includes a detached portion comprising Kensington Palace and Gardens and part of Knightsbridge, includes another detached portion at Wright's Lane, Kensington, forming the site of Westminster District Workhouse; and contains Westminster Abbey, the New Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, Westminster Guildhall, Wellington Barracks, Hyde Park Barracks, and many other conspicuous buildings. Acreage, with St John the Evangelist, 613; population, 55,539. See also LONDON.

Margarett, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on the river Wid, adjacent to the G.E.R., 2 miles NE of Ingatstone station, and 4 SW by S of Chelmsford, and has a post office under Ingatstone; money order and telegraph office, Ingatstone. The parish comprises 2284 acres; population, 511. The manors of Margarett Hall and of Coptfold Hall belong to the Petre family. Coptfold Hall, Peacocks, and Eweland Hall are chief residences. Killigrews was a moated seat, visited by Henry VIII., and became a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £191 with residence. The church is a beautiful example of the Early Perpendicular style of the period of Henry VI., stands near Ingatstone, and consists of nave, chancel, and aisle, with wooden belfry. It has an ancient octagonal font, four bells, all ancient, and one of which is thought to date from about 1400, and in the chancel a fine and perfect window of stained glass of the 15th century.

Margate, a market-town, a municipal borough, a member of the Cinque Port of Dover, and a parish in Kent. The town stands on the N shore of the Isle of Thanet, and has stations on the L.C. & D.R. and the S.E.R. It also has steamboat communication with London, Gravesend, Thames Haven, Boulogne, &c. It is 3 miles WNW of the North Foreland, 5 NNW of Ramsgate, and 72 E by S of London. It was originally a small village called Mer-gate or Mer-gate, signifying "an opening or gate into the sea"; it includes the site of another and later small village, called St John or Lucas Dane; and it long continued, even after the junction of the two villages, to be only a small fishing-town and small seaport. It had a wooden pier long before the time of Henry VIII., and it was often an embarking point from England to Holland. The Elector-Palatine and his wife, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., embarked at it; William III. more than once sailed from it and landed at it; George I. and George II. landed at it; the Duke of Marlborough selected it as his place of embarkation and of landing to and from his several campaigns; and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, on her way to be married to the Prince of Wales, anchored off it in 1863 in order to receive the first municipal congratulations of her adopted country. Margate is recorded to have been in repute "for fishery and coasting trade;" but in the time of Henry VIII., when Leland wrote, it was "sore decayed." Its houses, even at a later date, like those of Flemish and Scotch fishing towns, were

generally mere cottages. Several farmhouses and private dwellings of the time of Edward III., it is said, still remain of antique form. But it began toward the middle of the 18th century to be frequented as a bathing-place; it gradually attracted an increase of visitors by the purity of its air and its firm and smooth bathing-beach; it acquired about 1790, by invention of one of its own inhabitants, the first bathing machines ever used in England; and it has continued to become increasingly attractive till, for many years past, it has been annually frequented by a temporary population of at least 100,000. The influx to it from the metropolis, both by steamers and by railway, is very great, inasmuch as to render it practically a suburb of London. It is less aristocratic than some other great bathing resorts, and on that very account has great multitudes both of temporary residents and of flying visitors. There is a grotto, with shell-work in floreated patterns lining its whole extent, and ending in a groined room, in which it is said a Roman altar was found when the cave was accidentally discovered several years ago, which seems most probably to be of Roman origin. No other explanation seems possible of the character of the cement in which the shellwork is embodied. Another object of interest is of ecclesiastical origin, namely, Salmstone Grange, or, as it was once called, "Rectory." These buildings and ruins are situated outside Margate, and consist of the ancient hall, chapel, and dormitories and kitchens of the abbots of St Augustine, Canterbury, who were owners of the rectorial tithes of the parish of St John, and who lived here part of the year whilst collecting them. The ruins are in a good state of preservation, especially the chapel, which dates from 1230, but which succeeded one on the same site that had become decayed.

The town stands on the declivities of two hills and along low ground at their base. It is well laid out, has good streets, and is thoroughly well drained. A sea-wall about a mile in length extends along the coast to defend the town from the sea. The Marine Terrace lies along the shore contiguous to the sea-wall; was originally 1500 feet long; has been extended in front of the Royal Crescent, and forms a favourite walk for residents and visitors. The Esplanade or Marine Drive was opened in 1880, and leads from the Marine Terrace to the Parade. This fine road has been constructed on a site reclaimed from the sea, and is lined with good buildings and shops. The Parade is continued for some distance from this drive. The Fort is a fine promenade on the cliffs eastward of the town, having in the centre a green on which a bandstand has been erected. This part of Margate is now known as Cliftonville, and contains some fine residences. A pier of Whitty stone, 901 feet long, 60 wide, and 20 high, was built in 1810-15 by Rennie at a cost of more than £100,000; forms a grand promenade; and has at the extremity a lighthouse in the form of a Doric pillar, open to the public, and commanding fine sea-views. The jetty is a platform supported by iron pillars, and extending several hundred feet from the shore, was constructed in 1854 for enabling steamers to land their passengers at any time of tide; and this also is used as a public promenade; it was considerably enlarged in 1876; in the centre is a large structure containing a pavilion, bandstand, and several kiosks. The Market was erected in 1820, and is enclosed by Tuscan porticoes and iron railings. The Town-hall, near the market, is a plain building, and contains some portraits. The Droit-office, at the end of the pier, is a handsome structure with a portico, and has an illuminated clock. The Assembly Rooms, rebuilt after a fire in 1882, are handsomely fitted up, and include billiard-rooms and coffee-rooms. The theatre is a convenient and well-built structure. The Hall-by-the-Sea has a large and handsome ball-room, beautiful gardens, which are well laid out, and a menagerie. The Clock Tower, at the junction of the Marine Terrace and Esplanade, was erected in 1889, and is a very ornamental building in the French Renaissance style. The Church Institute in Hawley Square maintains lectures on scientific subjects during winter, and contains a library and a well-supplied reading-room. The Clifton Baths are excavated out of solid chalk rock, comprise a series of subterranean passages, and include a library, a newsroom, a billiard-table, and an organ. There are also baths on the Lower Marine Terrace. St John's Church dates from 1050,

retains some Norman portions, is constructed of rough flint, consists of nave and aisles, with a tower, contains numerous brasses, and was restored in 1875. Trinity Church was built in 1825, is in the Pointed style, of brick with Bath stone dressings, comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, and has a tower 135 feet high, which was not erected, as is so generally supposed, partly at the expense of the Trinity House, and serves as a landmark. St Paul's Church, Cliftonville, was erected in 1873, and is a fine building of Kentish ragstone in the Decorated style. A Congregational chapel is in Union Crescent, a chapel of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion in Addington Square, a Baptist chapel near Cross Street, a Wesleyan chapel in Hawley Square, and a Roman Catholic chapel in Victoria Road. The Royal National Hospital for Scrofula stands at Westbrook, is a neat building, has accommodation for 250 patients, and is supported by legacies and donations. The Alexandra Almshouses, in memorial of the Princess Alexandra's marriage in 1863, were built by public subscription in 1866, and have an elevation somewhat in the Italian style. There are a cottage hospital, deaf and dumb asylum, an infirmary for children, and some convalescent homes.

The town has a head post office, several hanks, and is a seat of petty sessions, county courts, and quarter sessions. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and have a good supply of meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables. Fishing for skate, haddock, soles, flat fish, and shrimps is carried on, and a coasting trade is conducted in corn, timber, and coal. All the amusements common to a watering-place abound. Many interesting places, with features either of beauty or of antiquity, are in the near neighbourhood or within easy distance, and contribute much to variety of recreation. The town was made a municipal borough in 1857, and is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. It is divided into four wards.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Garlinge and Woodchurch, and comprises 3919 acres of land and 618 of water; population of the civil parish, 21,367; of the ecclesiastical, 19,017. Under the Local Government Act of 1894 the hamlets of Garlinge and Northdown became rural parishes. Dendelion or Dandelson, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town, was an ancient manor house belonging to a family of its own name, retains a fine castellated gateway of about the time of Henry IV., and was long used as a tea-garden. Hartsdown House is a farm edifice commanding a fine sea-view. The living of St John and that of Trinity are vicarages, in the diocese of Canterbury; net value of the former £410, of the latter £500. Patron of the former, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The net value of the living of St Paul, Cliftonville, is £300. There are also the churches of Garlinge, All Saints', Westbrook, and St Mary, Northdown, and a mission church of St Barnabas, the two latter being connected with St John's.

Margidunum. See BRIDGFORD, EAST.

Marham, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the river Nar, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Narborough station on the Lynn and Dereham section of the G.E.R., and 7 W by N of Swaffham, is a long and pleasant place, and has a post and money order office under Downham; telegraph office, Narborough. The parish comprises 3981 acres; population, 583. Marham House and Marham Hall are chief residences. The manor of New Hall and Shouldham belongs to the Hare family, and that of Old Hall and Westacre to the Grentworths. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here in 1251 by Isabella de Albini, was given at the dissolution to the Hares, and has left some remains at a farmhouse a little W of the church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £354 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church, which is a large building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style, consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a lofty tower, and is good. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a fuel allotment of 200 acres.

Marhamchurch, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands near the Bude Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast, 2 miles SSW of Stratton, and 8 from Holsworthy station on the L. & S.W.R.; was known at Domesday as Maromecerch, and has a post office under Stratton; money order and telegraph office, Stratton. The parish extends

to the coast, and comprises 2716 acres; population, 484. The manor belonged at Domesday to the Earl of Mortaigne, passed to the Pyne, the Rolle, and the Trefusis families, and now belongs to Lord Churston. An inclined plane of the Bude Canal, worked by a waterwheel, is in the parish, and there is an iron foundry. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; net value, £303 with residence. The church is ancient but good, has a tower, contains some old monuments, and was restored and enlarged in 1879. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels.

Marholm, a parish in Northamptonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Waltoe station on the M.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Peterborough. Post town, Peterborough; money order and telegraph office, Glinton. Acreage, 1412; population, 157. The whole of the laod, with the manor, belongs to the Fitzwilliam family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £188 with residence, in the gift of the Fitzwilliam family. The church is partly Norman, partly Early English, partly Later English, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower, and contains some interesting monuments of the Fitzwilliams. There are endowed almshouses for four poor persons.

Mariansleigh or Mary Ansligh, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on an eminence near the river Mole, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of South Molton station on the G.W.R., and 7 ENE of South Molton Road station on the L. & S.W.R. The parish contains also the hamlets of Alsweir and Little Silver, and its post town and telegraph office is South Molton. Acreage, 2030; population, 201. A sawing and turning mill is at Little Silver. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; value, £180 with residence. The church is ancient, and consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower containing five bells. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Alsweir.

Marishes, a village and a chapelry in Pickering parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Derwent, 4 miles S of Pickering. There is a chapel of ease, also a Wesleyan chapel.

Marishes Road, a station in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the Whitby and Pickering branch of the N.E.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Pickering.

Maristowe. See MARYSTOWE.

Mark, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands near the source of the river Brue, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles ENE of Bascoo Bridge station on the Somerset and Dorset railway, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of Axbridge, and has a post office under Bridgwater; money order office, Mark Caneway; telegraph office, Highbridge. The parish contains also the hamlets of Northwick, Southwick, Perry, Yarrow, Vole, Pilbrow, Kings Road, Harp Road, Dutch Road, Yard Wall, and River Bridge, and is cut into two sections, E and W. Acreage, 4944; population of the civil parish, 1039; of the ecclesiastical, 1024. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £300 with residence. The church is of the 14th century, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. Some fine pieces of oak carving, formerly in the Bruges Cathedral, were presented to the church in 1879. A Wesleyan chapel, in lieu of an old one, was built in 1870. There is a Baptist chapel.

Mark Beech, a chapelry in Cowden and Haver parishes, Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the meeting-point with Surrey and Sussex, and half a mile from Cowden station on the L.B. & S.C.R. It was constituted in 1852. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Cowden. Population of the ecclesiastical district, 244. The higher grounds command extensive views. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £54 with residence. The church was built in 1852, consists of nave and chancel, with small tower and shingle spire, and has some painted windows.

Markby, a parish in Lincolnshire, near the coast, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE by E of Alford station on the East Lincolnshire section of the G.N.R. It has a post office under Alford; money order and telegraph office, Alford. Acreage, 648; population of the civil parish, 100; of the ecclesiastical, with Hannah and Hagnaby, 185. The manor belongs to the Massingberd family. A priory for Black Canons was founded here before the time of King John by Ralph Fitz-Gilbert, but has left no vestiges. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Hannah-cum-Hagaby, in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £133 with residence. The church is an

MARK CROSS

ancient building of brick and stone with a thatched roof, very much out of repair, and is not now used. An iron church was erected in 1855. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Mark Cross, a hamlet in Rotherfield parish, Sussex, 2 miles NE of Rotherfield station on the L.B. & S.C.R., with a post and money order office under Tunbridge Wells; telegraph office, Rotherfield. It is a seat of petty sessions, and has a police station. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £209 with residence. The church is a small structure of red brick.

Markeaton, a township in Mackworth parish, Derbyshire, on an affluent of the river Derwent, 1½ mile NW of Derby station on the G.N.R., L. & N.W.R., and M.R. Post town and money order office, Mackworth; telegraph office, Derby. Acreage, 1867; population, 217. The manor belonged to the Earls of Chester, passed to the Touchets, and, with Markeaton Hall, belongs now to the Mundy family. The Hall was built in 1755, and stands in a park of 100 acres.

Markengfield. See MARKINGFIELD.

Mark Bosworth, a market-town, a township, a parish, and the head of a union and county court district in Leicestershire. The town stands on an eminence, three-quarters of a mile E from the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, 9½ miles N from Nuneaton, 13 W from Leicester, and 113 from London. It has a station on the Ashby and Nuneaton Junction of the M.R. and L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Nuneaton. Acreage of the township, 2716; population, 836. The parish also includes the townships and chapels of Barlestone, Shenton, and Osbaston, and has an area of 7774 acres; population, 2348. The town is an agricultural centre, and brickmaking is carried on. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and fairs for cattle are held on 8 May and 10 July. There is also a fortnightly sale for fat stock which is well attended. The manor from 1223 to 1554 was in the Harcourt family, when in the latter year it fell to the king, who gave it to the Hastings family, and in 1567 it was bought by the Dixie family, and is now the property of the Scotts. Bosworth Field, now a meadow, adjacent to the canal, 2 miles S of the town, was the scene of the defeat of Richard III. in 1485 by the Earl of Richmond, who mounted the throne as Henry VII.; a spring of water on it, at which the king is said to have drunk during the battle, and called King Dick's Well, is carefully preserved. This field was also the scene of a skirmish in 1644 between the Parliamentary and Royal forces. The town has a bank, a county court office, an endowed grammar school on a very ancient foundation, and a workhouse, erected in 1856, with accommodation for 200 inmates. A police station was erected in 1892 at a cost of £3000. The living is a rectory, with the chapels of Barlestone and Shenton annexed, in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £857 with residence. The church, dedicated to St Peter, is a building of stone in the Late Gothic style of the 14th century, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and an embattled tower with a lofty spire; it was restored in 1893, and contains a fine font and monuments of the Dixies. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels. Bosworth Hall is a fine mansion of red brick with stone dressings in the Queen Anne style, standing in a well-stocked deer park of about 400 acres. It was in this park that Richard III. raised his standard prior to the battle of Bosworth Field, and the spot is said to be marked by a clump of trees called Dick's Clump. Thomas Simpson, F.R.S., the mathematician, was a native of Market Bosworth, and Dr Johnson was for a short period an usher in the grammar school.

Market Deeping, a small town and a parish in Lincolnshire, situated on the river Welland, 3 miles E from Tallington station on the G.N.R. main line, 7 S from Bourne, and 9 N from Peterborough. The town is an ancient place, and according to an old chronicle, was embarked after the Conquest "out of the very pits and bogs, thereby making a garden of pleasure." It has a head post office, a town-hall (now disused), a brewery, a corn mill, and an essential oil distillery. The market has long been obsolete. Annual fairs used to be held on 10 Oct., the second Wednesday after old May-day, and the last Wednesday in July. These have also fallen into disuse, but statute fairs are still held occasionally in May. The church, dedicated to St Guthlac, is an ancient building of stone in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. It

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has an Early English porch with a Transition doorway having 13th-century ironwork on the door and an Early English arcade, the remainder of the building being chiefly Perpendicular. The rectory is an interesting house, a portion of which undoubtedly belongs to the 14th century. It contains a magnificent oak roof, which is supported on corbels of a bold and quaint design. Two square-headed windows filled with exquisite tracery still remain. Tradition affirms that the house was formerly connected with the abbey at Crowland, but of this fact there is no proof. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £440 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. There are also almshouses for six poor women, an endowed school, and some small charities. Area of the parish, 1548 acres; population, 1079. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of nine members.

Market Downham. See DOWNHAM, MARKET.

Market Drayton (formerly *Drayton-in-Hales*) a market-town, the head of a poor-law union and county court district in Drayton-in-Hales parish, Salop, near the river Tern, the Shropshire Union Canal, and the boundary with Staffordshire, 14 miles NW of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 16 N of Wellington, and 180 by railway from London. It has a station on the main line of the G.W.R. from London to Manchester, and upon the Stoke-upon-Trent, Newcastle, and Market Drayton branch of the North Staffordshire railway. Population of Market Drayton, 2125; and including Little Drayton, 4303. It is an old-fashioned town with broad streets and black and white houses with carved fronts. It occupies the site of a Roman station and is mentioned in Domesday book as *Draitune*. There are a meat market, a cattle market, two banks, a head post office, a constitutional club, and a workhouse. A weekly newspaper is published. Markets are held on Wednesdays, and a meat market on Saturday. Fairs are held on 19 Sept. and 24 Oct. A large business is done in corn, cattle, and horses; brewing is carried on; and agricultural implements are manufactured. The town is supplied with water from Burnt Woods, Ashley, Staffordshire. The parish church is ancient, and was restored in 1884; it has a fine Norman doorway. Emmanuel Church was erected in 1882. There are Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational chapels and a cemetery. The grammar school was founded in 1558 by Sir Rowland Hill, Lord Mayor of London, and was restored in 1877. Lord Clive was educated at this school. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £200 with residence. See DRAYTON-IN-HALES and DRAYTON, PARVA.

Market End. See BICESTER.

Market Harborough, a town and parish, and head of a poor-law union in Leicestershire, 83 miles from London, 17 from Northampton, and 15 from Leicester, with stations on the M.R. and the L. & N.W.R., and a head post office. Area of Market Harborough, 60 acres; population, 2131; of the Market Harborough and Great and Little Bowden local board district, 4987 acres; population in 1891, 5876. The town has a good water supply (certified 170,000 gallons per day), a new system of sewerage, broad streets and good roads, and it is planted with lime trees along the footpaths. The manor, once a royal manor, is in possession of Lord Barnard, whose father—the late Sir Henry Morgan Vane, Kt.—obtained it by purchase from the trustees of the late Earl of Harborough. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; value, £266 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church (c. 1225) dedicated to St Dionysius, has a graceful broached spire, built of that grey stone not uncommon in the Midlands, which is as durable as it is beautiful. It was restored in 1887. There are churches, with their own special interest, at Great Bowden and Little Bowden. The old cemetery church of St Mary in Arden (c. 1066) is the mother church of Market Harborough, but, being half a mile distant, is not now used for any service. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist chapels. The town also has a Y.M.F.S. Institute, a corn exchange, and an Oddfellows' hall. The new grammar school, with house and grounds, continues under new conditions the grammar school founded in 1612 by Robert Smyth, citizen of London. New national schools

MARKET JEW

were erected in 1844 at a cost of nearly £3000. The houses of the town are superior to many old towns. In the Close Rolls (1216-72) an entry, 4to Henr. III., A.D. 1219, refers to the market of Haverbergh as held, and accustomed to be held, on Monday. In 1221 the king allowed Harborough market to be changed from Monday to Tuesday (see *Market Harborough Records*, by Stocks and Bragg). The market is still held on Tuesday. The trade of the town has undergone a change within the last fifty years. The carpet factory of that date is now a corset factory, and has been much extended; a flour mill has been turned to the production of elastic webbing; a sealskin tannery and a hosiery factory are new developments. A large malt-house, a pateot brick and tile kiln, and a brewery do extensive business. Naseby is 7 miles distant. Cromwell dated from Harborough his letter addressed to Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons (1645), with an account of the engagement. It was about this time that Harborough became known as Market Harborough.

Market Jew. See MARAZION.

Market Lavington. See LAVINGTON, EAST.

Market Overton, a village and a parish in Rutland, on the borders of Leicestershire, 3 miles NE from Ashwell station on the M.R., and 5½ NE from Oakham. The Oakham Canal, now disused, formerly passed to the W of the parish. There is a post and telegraph office under Oakham; money order office, Cottesmore. Acreage, 1806; population, 351. Market Overton has a parish council of seven members. The manor, with most of the land, belongs to the Wingfield family. Many Roman remains have been found here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £400, in the gift of the Wingfields. The church, which stands within a Roman camp, is an ancient building of stone in the Early English style; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and an embattled western tower; and has a curious ancient font, and a sundial said to have been constructed by Sir Isaac Newton, who spent his early days here with his grandmother Mrs Ayrcough, and often revisited the place in after years.

Market Rasen, a market-town and a parish in Lincolnshire, 15 miles NE from Lincoln, 15 W from Louth, and 145 from London, with a station on the Hull and Lincoln branch of the M.S. & L.R., and a head post office. Acreage, 976; population, 2497. The town, which derives its name from the small river Rase, a feeder of the Ancholme, consists chiefly of one long street intersected with several smaller ones; is governed by an urban district council of nine members; has two hanks, a corn exchange, market-hall, temperance hall, and county police station; and is the head of a county court district and a petty sessional division. The market for corn, cattle, and provisions is held every Tuesday, and there are fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses on the fourth Tuesday in Lent and on 25 Sept. There are a horse and dog show on the first Wednesday after 25 Sept., and a steeplechase meeting which is held early in the spring of each year. Brewing is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £387 with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The church, a building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles, has been almost rebuilt, but has an embattled western tower with rather peculiar belfry lights, a Norman S door, and a stained E window. A curious carving in stone representing the Fall of Man, formerly inserted in the tower, is now built into the W end of the S aisle. There is a Roman Catholic church, which was erected in 1824 and enlarged in 1869, and there are Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. There is a cemetery of 1½ acre in extent on the E side of the town, with a mortuary chapel, and there are an endowed grammar school founded in 1501, two groups of endowed almshouses, a dispensary, a cottage hospital, and several small charities.

Market Stainton, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 miles SE from Donington station on the Lincoln and Louth section of the G.N.R., and 8 N by W from Horncastle. It was once a market-town, and had a yearly fair, but the market long ago became obsolete, and the fair was sold and removed to Horncastle in 1768. Post town and money order office, Lincoln; telegraph office, Donington station. Acreage, 1204; population, 123. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of

MARKINGFIELD HALL

Lincoln; gross value, £77. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Decorated style.

Market Street or Markgate Street. See MARKYATE. **Market Weighton and Arras,** a market-town and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, 10 miles W of Beverley and 18 from Hull, with a junction station on the N.E.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) Acreage, 5882; population, 1867. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of thirteen members. A market for provisions is held every Wednesday, and one for cattle, sheep, and pigs on alternate Tuesdays, and fairs are held on 14 May and 25 Sept. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £247 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop. The church is a building in the Transition Norman style, and was restored in 1871. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, a cemetery under the control of a burial board of nine members, a police station, and a temperance hall. The Earl of Londesborough is lord of the manor. There are a large brewery and steam corn mills and several charities. The Market Weighton Canal, 10 miles in length, connects Market Weighton with the Humber.

Markfield, a village and a parish in Leicestershire. The village stands 3 miles SE of Bardon Hill station on the Leicester and Burton branch of the M.R., and 7½ NW of Leicester, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leicester. The parish comprises 2303 acres; population of the civil parish, 1439; of the ecclesiastical, 1373. The manor belongs to the Countess of Stamford and Warrington. Granite is quarried on an extensive scale. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £295 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles, with tower and spire and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1865. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, a cemetery, opened in 1887, with a chapel, and some small charities. A church mission room was built in 1892 for the hamlet of Shaw Lane.

Markham Church. See MARHAM CHURCH.

Markham, East, a village and a parish in Notts. The village stands adjacent to the G.N.R., 2 miles NNW of Tuxford station, is a pretty place, and has a post office under Newark; money order and telegraph office, Tuxford. The parish includes also the hamlets of Markham Moor and Sipthorpe Place, and comprises 2755 acres; population of the civil parish, 693; of the ecclesiastical, 768. The manor belongs to the Kirke family. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of West Drayton, in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £313 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The church is ancient, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with lofty embattled tower, and contains some old monuments and armorial paintings and a tomb of Judge Markham who died in 1409. There are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and various charities.

Markham Moor, a hamlet in East Markham parish, Notts, 2 miles WNW of Tuxford station on the G.N.R.

Markham, West, or Markham Clinton, a township and a parish in Notts. The township stands 2 miles NNW of Tuxford station on the G.N.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Tuxford. The parish contains also the hamlet of Milton, and comprises 1067 acres; population of the civil parish, 160; of the ecclesiastical, 200. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Bevercotes, in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £196 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The old church is a small building seldom used. The new church was built in 1833 after designs by Smirke, is in the Doric style, with portico and octagonal tower, and includes the family burying-vault of the Duke of Newcastle. Sir John Markham, Lord Chief Justice in the time of Edward IV., and whose tomb is in the church of East Markham, was a native.

Markheaton. See MARKEATON.

Markingfield Hall, formerly an extra-parochial tract, is now a township in the W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles S of Ripon. Acreage, 616; population, 13. The Hall, once the seat of Lord Grantley, is now a farm; dates from the time of Edward II.; includes a great hall, a private chapel, and a solar; and is surrounded by a deep moat. Lord Grantley is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

Markington, a village and a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1 mile W of Wormald Green station on the N.E.R., and 5 miles SSW of Ripon, and has a post and telegraph office under Leeds; money order office, Ripley. The township comprises 3179 acres; population, 463; of the ecclesiastical parish, 518. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of five members. The manor, with Markington Hall, belongs to the Wilberforce family. There are lime-kilns. The ecclesiastical parish consists of the two townships of Markington-with-Wallerthwaite and Ingerthorpe, and was constituted in 1845. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £257 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church was built in 1844, is in the Pointed style, consists of nave and chancel, with porch and belfry, and has seven stained windows and sedilia. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Marksbury, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Keynsham station on the G.W.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Bath, and has a post office under Salford (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Timsbury. The parish contains also the hamlet of Honndstreet. Acreage, 1293; population, 234. Honndstreet Manor House is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £195 with residence. The church is ancient but good, and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower, and a peal of six bells. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Markshall, a parish in Essex, 2 miles N by W of Coggeshall, and 5 N from Kelvedon station on the G.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Coggeshall, under Kelvedon. Acreage, 813; population, 59. The manor was held at the Conquest by Nigel under the Montforts; then by the De Merses or Merksalls from the time of Henry II. till Queen Elizabeth's time; passed to the Coles, the Deramths, and in 1605 was purchased by the Honywoods, to whom, with Marks Hall, it still belongs. The hall is a large edifice in the Tudor style, standing in a well-timbered deer park, and has a portrait of General Honywood on horseback by Gainsborough. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Albans; net value, £150 with residence. The church, which adjoins the hall, was rebuilt in 1876 by Mrs Honywood as a memorial of her husband.

Markshall or Mattishall Heath, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Tas, adjacent to the G.E.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Norwich. Post town, Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Trowse Newton. Acreage, 552; population of the civil parish, 47; of the ecclesiastical, with Caistor St Edmund, 184. The living is a sinecure rectory, annexed to the rectory of Caistor, in the diocese of Norwich. The church was relinquished in 1695, and has left some remains.

Marks Tey, a parish in Essex, on the G.E.R., at the junction of the line forking to Sudbury and to Halstead, 5 miles W of Colchester, and 4 E from Coggeshall. It has a station at the railway junction, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Colchester. Acreage, 1180; population of the civil parish, 431; of the ecclesiastical, 485. Marks Tey Hall was an ancient moated mansion, and part of the moat still remains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Albans; net value, £365 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint and rubble, consisting of chancel, nave, S porch, and wooden bell-tower.

Markyate or Markyate Street, a village and an ecclesiastical parish on the Roman road about 4 miles SE from Dunstable. The parish is partly in Bedfordshire and partly in Herts, and was formed out of the parishes of Stnham, Caddington, and Flametead in 1877. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office, of the name of Markyate Street, under Dunstable. Population, 1302. A good deal of straw plait is manufactured. A Benedictine nunnery was founded in 1145 by Geoffrey, abbot of St. Albans, was given at the dissolution to G. Ferrers, and has bequeathed to its site the name of Markyate Cell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Albans; net value, £320 with residence. The church is a small and plain building, situated in the Cell Park. A chancel was added to the church in 1892. There are Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels; also an endowed school.

Marland Peters, a parish in Devonshire, 6 miles S by

W of Torrington station on the L. & S.W.R., and 10 S by E of Bideford. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Torrington. Acreage, 2539; population, 291. The manor belongs to the Oldham family. Winscott is the seat of the Moore-Stevens family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £70 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1865, and is a stone building in the Early English style. There is a Bible Christian chapel.

Marlborough, a hamlet in Anbourn parish, Lincolnshire, on the river Witham, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Lincoln.

Marlborough, a market-town, a municipal borough, and two parishes in Wilts. The town stands on the river Kennet, at the terminus of a branch railway, in a valley of the chalk range between Marlborough Downs and Severnake Forest, near the site of the Roman station Cunetio, 17 miles E by S of Chippenham, and 26 N by E of Salisbury. It has stations on the G.W.R. and the Midland and South-Western Junction railway, 76 miles from London. The branch railway defects to it from the Berks and Hants Extension at Savernake station, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, was authorized in 1861 and opened in 1864, and was formed on a capital of £45,000 in shares and £15,000 in loan. The name Marlborough was anciently written Marleberg, Marlbridge, Mearlesberg, and Mearlesbeorg, and is derived from three words—*Mær*, "boundary;" *leah*, or *lea*, "cattle-run;" *beorh* or *beorg*, "a hill or barrow,"—"the cattle-run on the boundary by the mound." The site of the Roman Cunetio is at Folly Farm, and has yielded considerable Roman relics, but cannot be soberly imagined to have had any connection with the origin or early history of the town. Neither any record nor any vestige of antiquity exists to show that any town was here in even the Saxon times. The manor at Domesday belonged to the Crown, and had a church. A strong castle was built here in the time of Henry I. by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, made a stand for the Empress Matilda against King Stephen, passed to Stephen only after his arms were everywhere else victorious, was seized by John during the time of Richard I.'s imprisonment in Germany, was retaken for Richard by Archbishop Hubert, was possessed alternately by the king and by his opponents in the barons' wars, became a royal residence in the time of Henry III., was the meeting-place in 1267 of the parliament which enacted the laws known as the "statutes of Marlbridge," was visited in 1358 by Edward III. and his queen, and went to ruin at some unrecorded period prior to the time of Henry VIII. Only a few fragments of its walls remained when Camden wrote his "Britannia," and a mound (the *beorg* or *berg*, the last syllable of the name of the borough) in the garden of Marlborough College, long regarded as a sepulchral barrow, is now known to mark the site of its keep, and forms its only existing vestige. The town was a place of assize from the passing of the "statutes of Marlbridge" till the time of Charles I. The manor was given by Henry VIII. to the Duke of Somerset, and descended by intermarriage to the Marquis of Ailesbury. A large mansion was built on the site of the castle by Sir Francis Seymour, grandson of the Duke of Somerset, and afterwards created Lord Seymour; and was held in 1643 for the Parliament by Sir Neville Poole, giving accommodation in the following year to Charles I. and his staff. It was visited after the restoration by Charles II. and his queen, and became in the early part of the 18th century the residence of the Earl and Countess of Hereford, being then an hospitable resort of Thomson, Pope, and Dr Watts, and other literary notabilities; was changed in later years into a great inn, called the Castle Inn, long famous as a stage on the road from London to Bath, and, with additions and appendages of modern erection, is now Marlborough College.

Some curious antiquities, particularly a cromlech called the Devil's Den, a great artificial mound called Silbury Hill, a Celtic camp on Martensell Hill, traces of the Wans dyke on the Downs between Walker's Hill and Heddington, and remains of the great serpent temple of Avebury, are in the neighbourhood. Henry of Marlborough, the historian, who flourished during the early part of the 15th century; John Hughes, author of the "Siege of Damascus," and one of the writers in the *Spectator*; Dr Henry Sacheverell, Walter Hart, the poet, friend of Pope and biographer of Gustavus Adolphus; Sir Michael Foster, the lawyer; and Fowler and two Sedgewicks, the theologians, were natives of Marlborough.

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Thomson the poet wrote in it his "Spring;" Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer to James I., died in it; Chief-Justice Ley took from it the title of Earl; and the family of Churchill take from it the title of Duke.

The town consists chiefly of one long street, called High Street, extending from E to W, terminating on the E by the town-hall and St Mary's Church—on the W by Marlborough College and St Peter's Church; and several lateral streets, diverging from High Street and carried across the Kennet by a bridge. It is irregularly built, which increases the picturesque character of the town. It suffered much injury in old times from fires, and an act of parliament passed in the reign of William and Mary forbade the existence in it of any thatched buildings. Most of its houses are of brick, and some are ancient and have picturesque gables, carved timbers, and scaly coats of tile-work. High Street forms an airy thoroughfare, and has a piazza, called "the pent house," extending along much of its more elevated side. The town-hall was erected in 1790 on the site of a previous edifice, is disposed as a market-house in the basement, and includes a council-chamber, a court-room, and an assembly-room. The public reading-room in High Street was opened in 1854, and has attached to it a library belonging to a mutual improvement society. St Mary's Church has a Norman doorway, and was considerably damaged during the Civil War of Charles I. It is now mainly modern, the nave being rebuilt during the Commonwealth, and the chancel in 1874. St Peter's Church, which is the original church of the town and a rectory, has a lofty pinnacled tower and a remarkably good groined stone ceiling of Late Perpendicular work over the chancel. The S porch with its chamber is worthy of notice. The church has been restored. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Marlborough College was established in 1845 for liberally educating sons of clergymen on economical terms, underwent modification in 1849 by a second charter which allows one-half of the pupils to be sons of laymen, and has attached to it a more recent school for pupils not intended to go to the universities. As already stated, the original building was at one time a mansion of the Seymours, and afterwards converted into the Castle Inn, which became practically useless in consequence of the opening of the Great Western railway. No site could have been better chosen; the situation on the side of the Downs was eminently healthy, the old Queen Anne House formed an admirable nucleus for further buildings, and thus it came about that by the year 1848 an additional house had been erected, and also a chapel, the architect of which was Mr Blore. This chapel cost between £6000 and £7000, and was being continually improved at considerable cost until it was found to be too small for the size of the school. It was pulled down and the new chapel was opened in 1886. In 1883 a block of new buildings, containing among other things a natural history museum, was added to the school, so that since 1843 the old mansion of the Seymours has become but one block among several. It forms one end of what may be considered in a sense an irregular quadrangle, of which the gates and porter's lodge on the Bath Road form in a sense one side. Another noticeable feature has been the building of masters' houses at a distance in considerable numbers, so that quite a group of dwelling-houses in good taste and well planned is to be seen on what not many years ago was but the bleak edge of a great Wiltshire down.

The Free Grammar School was founded in 1550 by Edward VI., has £200 a year from endowment and exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford, and at St John's College, Cambridge, and had for pupils Walter Harte and Sir Michael Foster. There were in old times a Gilbertine priory founded in the reign of King John, and given at the dissolution to the Stringers; a house of White Friars founded in 1316 by merchants of the town; a Trinitarian Friary, founded in the time of Henry III.; an hospital of St John, founded in the time of Henry II., and appropriated by Edward VI. to the endowing of the grammar school; and an hospital of St Thomas, founded in the time of Henry III., and annexed in that of Richard II. to the Gilbertine Friary—but all have completely disappeared. The Savernake Hospital was established in 1866, and opened in 1872, the site being given by the Marquis of Ailesbury. The workhouse is situated about a mile from the town in Preslote parish.

MARLESFORD

The town has a head post office and two banks, is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and publishes a weekly newspaper. Fairs are held on 22 Aug. and 23 Nov.; malt-ing, brewing, tanning, rope-making, sack-making, and wool-stapling are carried on; a large trade exists in country produce; considerable business has arisen in connection with Marlborough College; much stir arises from the town's being a central point for sporting over the surrounding downs, and for angling in the Kennet. The town is a borough by prescription; it is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, and sent two members to Parliament till 1867, when it was reduced to one, and by the Redistribution of Seats Act in 1885 its representation was merged in that of the county. The municipal borough comprises the two parishes of Marlborough. Population, 3012.

One of the Marlborough parishes is St Mary, and the other is St Peter and St Paul. Acreage of St Mary, 116; of St Peter and St Paul, 81; population of St Mary, 1695; of St Peter and St Paul, 1317; of the ecclesiastical parish of St Mary, 2149; of St Peter and St Paul, 1317. The surface is much diversified, includes heights with maximum elevation of about 500 feet, and both contains and commands pleasant views. The living of St Mary is a vicarage, and that of St Peter is a rectory, in the diocese of Salisbury; value of St Mary, £170; of St Peter, £230. Patron of both, the Bishop of Salisbury.

Marlborough Downs, a large tract of hill country in Wiltshire, on both sides of the river Kennet, chiefly northward from Marlborough to the vicinity of Swindon, but also southward to the Vale of Pewsey, and divided by that vale from Salisbury Plain. Its length from N to S is about 15 miles, and its breadth is about 6 miles. It comprises much tableland and many hills, with intervening vales and hollows; includes a large aggregate of unenclosed ground; abounds in relics of the ancient British, the Roman, and the Saxon times; and is notable for connsing. Its greatest heights are Martensell Hill and St Anne's Hill, both in the S, and each about 1000 feet in altitude; and they command a very extensive view, including Savernake Forest and Salisbury Plain. See WILTSHIRE.

Marl Brook, a rivulet of Salop, falling into the Severn near Bridgnorth.

Marcliff, a hamlet in Bidford parish, Warwickshire, on the river Avon, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Alcester.

Marldon, a parish in Devonshire, near Torbay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Torquay station on the G.W.R., and 5 ENE of Totnes. It contains the hamlets of Compton and Westerland. Post town, Paignton. Acreage, 2547; population of the civil parish, 528; of the ecclesiastical, with Paignton, 5961. The manor belonged in the time of Edward the Confessor to Osolf; was held at Domesday by Stephen, and then bore the name of Countine; passed in the time of Henry II. to Maurice de Pole, ancestor of Sir William Pole the antiquary; took from the Poles the name of Compton Pole; passed from them to the Comptons; belonged in the time of Edward II. to the family of Sir Humphrey Gilbert the navigator; went from them to the family of Bishop; passed about 1830 to the Garratts; and belongs now to the Bewes family. The manorial mansion is called Compton Castle; has a very ancient gateway and a N embattled tower; and includes a chapel with beautiful windows. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Paignton, in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £450 with residence. The church is old but good, has been restored, and contains monuments of the De Poles, the Bishops, and others. There are Congregational and Baptist chapels.

Marlesford, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands on the river Ore, adjacent to the G.E.R., 2 miles NE of Wickham Market, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SE by S of Framlingham, and has a station on the railway. It has a post office under Wickham Market; money order and telegraph office, Wickham Market. The parish comprises 1301 acres; population, 375. The manor belongs to the Schreiber family. Marlesford Hall is the seat of the Shuldham family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £300 with residence. The church is a low Saxon building of flint; consists of nave and aisle, with strongly-battressed flint tower; and contains a monument of 1641 to the Alston family, and a monument to L. Shuldham who fell at Waterloo. There are some small charities.

MARLINGFORD

Marlingford, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 5 miles N from Hethersett station on the Thetford and Norwich section of the G.E.R., and 6 W by S from Norwich. There is a post office under Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Honingham. Acreage, 717; population, 233. The manor, with Marlingford Hall, belongs to the Fletcher family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £123 with residence. The church is a building of flint and rubble in the Early English and Decorated styles. It has a Norman doorway, a Norman font, and some ancient memorials. There are some small charities.

Marloes, a parish in Pembrokeshire, in the peninsula between Milford Haven and St Bride's Bay, 8 miles W by N of Old Milford, and 10 SW of Haverfordwest. It has a post office under Milford Haven; money order office, Dale; telegraph office, St Ann's Head. Acreage, 2577, with 187 of adjacent foreshore; population, 406. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £124. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Marlow, a township in Leintwardine parish, Herefordshire, on the river Clun, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Ludlow.

Marlow, Great, a town and a parish in Bucks. The town stands on the left bank of the river Thames, at the boundary with Berks, amid beautiful and picturesque scenery, a striking feature in the landscape being Quarry Wood, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Paddington, London, 5 N from Maidenhead, $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSW from High Wycombe, and 7 E from Henley. It has a station on the Wycombe and Oxford branch of the G.W.R., and a head post office, designated Marlow. It was known at Domesday as Merelaw, and appears, from its earliest history, to have been connected with royalty. It consists chiefly of two streets, called High Street and West Street, crossing each other at the market-place; was formerly a quaint and curious old place, but is now made up almost entirely of modern houses. It has a good water supply, derived from a deep well sunk into the chalk, and has of late years undergone considerable improvement. The old town-hall, which stands at the top of the High Street, and which was erected in 1801 after designs by Wyatt, is a neat stone edifice with a clock turret; it now forms part of the Crown Hotel, and is used as a billiard room. The old deanery contains an ancient kitchen, and has two fine pointed windows with flamboyant tracery. There is a lock on the Thames navigation which has a fall of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and which is $56\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London and $54\frac{1}{2}$ from Oxford. The suspension bridge, which here unites the counties of Berks and Bucks, was constructed in 1835 in room of an old wooden one, and has a span of 225 feet. A "chaff" query, current among boating men—"Who ate the puppy pie under Marlow bridge?" is said to have originated in a trick of a local innkeeper, who having notified that some bargemen intended to plunder his larder, prepared for them a pie of young puppies, which they ate, supposing it to be made of young rabbits. This query is popularly supposed to be a crushing rejoinder to any bargee impertinence. There is a literary and scientific institute which was established in 1853, and which now occupies a fine building of brick in the modern style, erected in 1889-90, and there are also a music room, used for entertainments and public meetings, a cottage hospital, and a police court and station. A weekly market used to be held on Saturday, but has become obsolete. A fair for horses and cattle is held on 29 Oct., and is well attended. Paper-making and brewing are largely carried on; there is a chair factory; the working of embroidery, satin-stitch, and baby-linen is considerable; and skewers are made for the London and other markets. The town is also a great holiday resort, and from its beautiful surroundings it is attractive alike to the artist, angler, oarsman, and tourist. Good fishing for trout, pike, barbel, roach, chub, perch, and gudgeon can be obtained in the river, between Bourne End and New Lock. The reaches from Medmenham to Marlow, and from Marlow to Cookham, include some favourite spots for camping-out parties, while the tourist will find the walks and excursions from Marlow numerous, varied, and interesting. The town sent two members to Parliament in the time of Edward I. and Edward II., and from the time of James I. until the act of 1867, when the number was reduced to one, and by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, the representation was merged in that of the county. The parish church, or church of

MARNHAM

All Saints, was built in 1835; superseded a beautiful ancient Gothic edifice; is a steeple structure, with a lofty steeple; cost so much as £16,000; and has, in the vestibule, a picture of an extraordinary *lusus nature*, called "the spotted boy." It is a very plain structure, but has been much improved by the removal of the gallery, the substitution of chairs for the old-fashioned pews, and a magnificent altar screen and stalls for choir. Trinity Church, a modern stone structure erected in 1852, serves as a chapel of ease. The Roman Catholic chapel is a rich and beautiful edifice, after designs by Pugin. There is a very excellent Grammar School, founded by Sir William Borlase in 1624 for twenty-four boys. An entirely new scheme has, however, been recently arranged by the Charity Commissioners, under which the system of education has been raised, and the school now occupies a very high position, and pupils attend it from all parts of the kingdom. The Military College was established at Great Marlow several years prior to its removal, in 1813, to Sandhurst. Shelley resided here in 1817, and he wrote his "Revolt of Islam" while strolling or boating in the neighbourhood. Seymour Court, on an adjacent hill, is believed by the natives to have been the residence of Jane Seymour, and it commands a fine view over the town and the valley. There are clubs for cricket and football, and there is an annual town regatta. The manor belonged at the Conquest to Earl Algar; was given by the Conqueror to his queen Matilda; passed to the Clares, the Despensers, the Beauchamps, and the Nevilles; went, through Lady Anne, to the Crown; was part of Queen Mary's maintenance prior to her coming to the throne; was given by her to Lord Paget, and passed from the Pagets to the Claytons. There are numerous mansions in the neighbourhood of Marlow, among which may be mentioned Harleyford House, a building of red brick in the Queen Anne style, and the seat of the Claytons; Kemnanz, a house nearly opposite that occupied by Shelley, and formerly the military college; and Gylde's Croft, an ancient building to the W of the town. Highfield, Spinfeld, and Thames Bank are also chief residences. The living is a vicarage, united to the chapelry of Trinity, in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £196 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. Area of the parish, 6647 acres of land and 54 of water; population of the civil parish, 5283; of the ecclesiastical, 4778.

Marlow, Little, a parish in Bucks, adjacent to the Thames, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Great Marlow market-place, about half a mile from Great Marlow railway station, and 4 miles S by E of High Wycombe. It has a post office under Marlow; money order and telegraph office, Marlow. Acreage, 3328; population, 929. The manor belonged to Edith, the queen of the Confessor; passed to the Bishop of Balens, the Marshalls, the Clares, and the Borlases; and, with the manor house, belongs now to the Ellames family. Westhorpe House is occupied by the Jackson family. A Benedictine nunnery was founded in the time of Henry II. at what is now a farm. Chalk is manufactured into lime, and there are many beech trees in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £41 with residence. The church is a plain edifice of stone in the Norman and Early English styles, and contains the tomb of the builder of its chancel, Nicholas de Ledwick (1430), and tablets to the Nugent, Chase, and Warren families; it was restored in 1866. There are some small charities.

Marlston-cum-Lache, a township in St Mary-on-the-Hill (Chester) parish, Cheshire, adjacent to the boundary with Flintshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Chester. Acreage, 998; population, 105. It forms part of the ecclesiastical parish of Lache-with-Saltney.

Marlstone, a tithing in Bucklebury parish, Berks, 2 miles W from Bucklebury village. Marlstone House is the seat of the Palmers. There is a chapel of ease, and the tithing ranks as a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Bucklebury, in the diocese of Oxford.

Marnham, a township and a parish in Notts. The township lies on the river Trent, 3 miles N by E of Crow Park railway station, and 5 ESE of Tuxford, and has a fair for horses, cattle, and merchandise, on 12 Sept. The township includes High and Low Marnham and Skegby. Acreage, 2306 of land and 32 of tidal water; population, 173. The parish contains also the township of Grassthorpe, and its post town is Newark; money order office, Sutton-on-Trent; telegraph office, Crow

MARNHULL

Park (R.S.) Acreage, 3017; population, 239. The manor of Marnhull belongs to the Cust family, and that of Grass-thorpe to the Decison family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £300 with residence. The church belonged to the Knights Templars, is Early English, was restored in 1848, and has a tower.

Marnhull, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands 1 mile E of the river Stour, 1½ SE of the boundary with Somerset, and 3 miles N of Sturminster Newton station on the Somerset Dorset Joint railway. It is large and irregularly built, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Blandford. The parish contains also the hamlets of Moorside, Hayes, Lambress, and Thorley. Acreage, 3838; population, 1415. Nash Court is the chief residence; it was the birthplace of Giles Hussey, the ingenious painter who drew by the musical scale; and contains some choice paintings of the old masters. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £580 with residence. The church is large and good, and has a tower; it was rebuilt in 1882. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels, and a Roman Catholic church. Brewing and malting are carried on.

Marown. See KIRK MAROWN, Isle of Man.

Marple, a village, a township, and three ecclesiastical parishes in Stockport parish, Cheshire. The village stands on the Peak Forest and Macclesfield Canal, near the river Goyt at the boundary with Derbyshire, 4 miles ESE of Stockport, and has two stations—one on the M.R. and M.S. & L.R. and another on the Macclesfield branch of the Cheshire lines—and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stockport. The township includes Barns Fold, Hawk Green, Middlewood, and Windlehurst, and comprises 3053 acres; population, 4844. It is governed by a local board of nine members. The manufacture of cotton is carried on. There are a library and reading-room, Conservative and Liberal clubs, a bank, and five almshouses. Marple Hall and much of the land belong to the Isherwood family. The mansion is one of the most beautiful Elizabethan houses in the county, and contains the bed of Bradshaw the regicide, old tapestry, and armour. The ecclesiastical parish of All Saints, Marple, was constituted in 1876; population, 2576. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Stockport. The church was erected in 1880, the previous edifice being used now as a mortuary chapel. The ecclesiastical parish of St Martin, Low Marple, was constituted in 1870; population, 1266. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £99. The church was erected in 1870. The ecclesiastical parish of High Lane is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Stockport. Population, 1226. The church, dedicated to St Thomas, was built in 1860. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive, and Free Methodist chapels.

Marr, a village and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 4 miles WNW of Doncaster railway station, and has a post office under Doncaster; money order office, Barnborough; telegraph office, Doncaster. The parish comprises 1821 acres; population, 165. The manor belongs to the Thellusson family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £178 with residence. The church is Early English, and was thoroughly restored in 1890-91; it consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and porch, with tower and small spire; and contains an ancient font, chests, and monuments of the Lewises.

Marrick, a village and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Swale, 6½ miles WSW of Richmond railway station, and has a post office under Richmond; money order and telegraph office, Reeth. The parish contains also the hamlet of Hurst. Acreage, 6206; population, 246. The lead mines at Hurst, which are supposed to be the oldest in the country, are no longer worked. The manor belongs to the Morley family. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in 1165 by Roger de Aske; had seventeen nuns at the dissolution; and has left the nave of its church and several detached portions of other buildings, with architectural features of considerable interest. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £120 with residence. The church is the nave of the old nunnery church, has a tower, and is in good condition. There is a chapel of

MARSDEN, GREAT

ease in connection with the parish church of St Andrew. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Marridge Hill, an eminence in the NE of Wiltshire, 7 miles ENE of Marlborough.

Marrington, a township in Chirbury parish, Salop, on the river Camlad, 5½ miles NW of Bishops Castle. Marrington Hall is a chief residence; was built about 1600, and is a striking example of the black and white timbered houses of that period.

Marrishes. See MARISHES.

Marron, The, a rivulet of Cumberland, rising on Blake Fell, and running 9 miles northward, past Ullock, Branthwaite, and Little Clifton, to the Derwent, 3½ miles above Workington.

Marron Junction, a railway station in Cumberland, on the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont railway, at the junction of a line going southward along the course of the Marron river.

Marros, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on Carmarthen Bay, 4 miles E of Kilgetty station on the Pembroke and Tenby railway, and 6 WSW of Laugharne. Post town, Pendine, under St Clears. Acreage, 2344, with 400 of adjacent foreshore; population, 125. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £78. Patron, the Vicar of Laugharne. The church was thoroughly restored in 1894-95.

Marsden, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Almondsbury and Huddersfield parishes, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Colne, adjacent to the Manchester and Huddersfield Canal and to the Manchester and Leeds railway, under the backbone of England, 4½ miles E of the boundary with Lancashire, and 7½ SW by S of Huddersfield; is a large place, and has a station on the railway, a post, money order, and telegraph office under Huddersfield, and fairs on 25 April, 10 July, and 25 Sept. The ecclesiastical parish comprises the townships of Marsden-in-Almondsbury, with an area of 5133 acres, and Marsden-in-Huddersfield, with an area of 3512 acres; population, 3010 and 845 respectively. A great part of the land is uncultivated moor and mountain. A railway tunnel, no less than 3 miles 61 yards long, begins a little W of the village; and a tunnel for the canal adjoins it. A third tunnel, with a double line of rails, has recently been constructed. There are a cotton factory, a silk factory, several woollen mills, an extensive iron foundry, and a large corn mill. The townships adopted the Local Government Act in 1860 and 1862, and in 1884 the boards were consolidated, and the district is now governed by one board of twelve members. A mechanics' hall, connected with a mechanics' institution dating from 1841, was erected in 1861 at a cost of £2500, is in the Italian style, and will hold 1000 persons. Mr W. Horsfall of Marsden, in consequence of having introduced improved machinery, was shot in 1812 by the Luddites. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £187 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Almondsbury. The old church is a plain, ancient, stone building; comprises aisles and chancel, with a belfry. A new church was built in 1867, and is in the Geometric Middle Pointed style. Another church was built in 1894-95. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, a Liberal Club erected in 1874, two banks, national schools, and a town school. The Congregational chapel was rebuilt about 1860, and is in the Pointed style.

Marsden, Great and Little, a township and two chapels in Whalley parish, Lancashire. The township consists of the two chapels called Little Marsden and Great Marsden; lies on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and on the L. & Y.R., 2½ and 4 miles NE of Burnley; has two stations on the railway, at Brierfield for Little Marsden, and at Nelson for Great Marsden; and has a post office, of the name of Nelson, under Burnley. Acreage, 4689; population, 31,339. The cotton manufacture is carried on, and coal and stone abound. The livings of Little Marsden and Great Marsden are vicarages in the diocese of Manchester; gross value of Little Marsden, £374 with residence; of Great Marsden, £306 with residence. Patrons of the former, Hulme's Trustees; of the latter, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church of Little Marsden is a plain stone building; and that of Great Marsden was erected in 1848, and is in the Pointed style. There are three Wesleyan and

MARSDON BAY

two Primitive Methodist chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, and a mechanics' institution.

Marsdon Bay, a small bay on the coast of Durham, 2½ miles SE of the mouth of the river Tyne. Marsdon Rocks here are a wild assemblage of freestone masses. These rocks, says Grant, "shattered by storms, have parted from age to age with vast fragments that stand in every variety of grotesque form and combination, pillars and tombs and towers, ramparts and huge bridges, and triumphal arches, through the black green hollow of which the billows roar and dash." One of them, called by pre-eminence the Marsdon Rock, and lying 270 feet from the shore, is pierced with a lofty arch, under which boats can pass. A public-house, called "The Grotto," with large quaint rooms excavated out of the rock at the foot of the cliffs, is approached by a narrow flight of steps, and is a favourite resort of picnic parties.

Marsett, a hamlet in Bainbridge township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire, near Askrigg.

Marsh, a hamlet in Great Kimble parish, Bucks, 1½ mile NW from Great Kimble.

Marsh, a tithing in Beaminster parish, Dorsetshire, near Beaminster.

Marsh, a township in Westhury parish, Salop, 11 miles W of Shrewsbury.

Marshall's Cross, a place in Prescott parish, Lancashire, 2 miles from St Helen's station on the L. & N.W.R. It is a seat of earthenware works, and has a post and money order office under St Helen's; telegraph office, Sutton Oak.

Marsham, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands near the river Bure, 2 miles S of Aylsham station on the East Norfolk branch of the G.E.R., and 10 N of Norwich, and has a post office under Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Aylsham. It gives the title of Viscount to Earl Romney. The parish comprises 1831 acres; population, 561. Dolwick Hall and Marsham Hall are chief residences. The ancestors of Earl Romney resided in the parish in the 12th century. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £294 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Lichfield. The church, a building of stone in the Perpendicular style, consists of nave and chancel, aisles, S porch, and a western tower; and contains an ancient screen, a carved font, and monuments of the Norrises and others. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Buxton Reformatory School, in this parish, is a building of red brick, with upwards of 50 acres of land attached, and has accommodation for about sixty boys, who are trained in shoemaking, tailoring, and farming.

Marsham, Berkshire. See MARCHAM.

Marsh Baldon. See BALDON MARSH.

Marsh Benham. See BENHAM MARSH.

Marshbrook, a village in Chresh Stretton parish, Salop, 3½ miles S by W of Church Stretton. It has a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and a post office under Church Stretton (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Church Stretton.

Marsh Chapel, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands 1½ mile E of the Louth Navigation, 2½ miles from the coast, 5 ENE of Ludborough station on the East Lincolnshire branch of the G.N.R., and 10 NNE of Louth, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Grimsby. The parish extends to the coast; comprises 3169 acres of land, 6 of water, and 973 of tidal water and foreshore; and includes 304 acres of salt marsh, reclaimed and embanked in 1858; population, 564. The manor belongs to the Stanhope family. The land is fertile reclaimed marsh. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £140 with residence. The church, one of the finest in the district, is an edifice of stone in the Late Perpendicular style; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and chantry-chapel, with pinnacled tower; was restored in the chancel in 1848, in the nave in 1864; and contains a fine oak screen, a carved oak pulpit, a handsome octagonal font, and a monument of 1617 to W. Harpham, his wife, and daughter. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and United Free Methodist chapels. Eskham or East Holme, West End, and Fire Beacon are adjacent hamlets.

Marshfield, a small market-town and a parish in Gloucestershire. The town stands on a spur of the Cotswolds, 1 mile E of the boundary with Wiltshire, 2 N of the boundary

MARSHWOOD

with Somerset, 5 N by W of Box station on the G.W.R., and 8 NNE of Bath; consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile in length; is governed by a parish council; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Chippenham, a police station, an endowed school, and almshouses. The church is of the 15th century; comprises nave, two aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains several tablets and monuments. The chancel retains some stone seats, erected by the Abbot of Tewkesbury in the reign of Edward IV. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Fairs are held on 24 May and 24 Oct., and malting and brewing are carried on. The parish contains also what once were the villages of Beeks and Weston Town, and the hamlets of Oakford and Ayford. Acreage, 5907; population, 1350. The manor belongs to the Horlock family. Ashwick House was the ancient seat of the Webb family, passed to the Horlocks, and was rebuilt in 1857. Rocks House, or the Rocks, is a fine mansion on an eminence with extensive view, 3 miles SE of the town. Some Druidical stones are near Beeks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £534 with residence. Patron, New College, Oxford.

Marshfield, a place in Angerton parish, Lancashire, near Broughton-in-Furness.

Marshfield, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands near the rivers Usk, Ebbw, and Rhymney, 5 miles SW of Newport, and has a station on the South Wales branch of the G.W.R., and a post office under Cardiff; money order and telegraph office, Castleton. The parish includes Blacktown and Castleton, and comprises 1273 acres; population, 664. Castleton, Craig-Yr-Haul, Bryn Ivor Hall, and Llwynarth are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £260. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is partly Norman and Early English, and has been restored. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Marsh Gibbon, a village and a parish in Buckinghamshire. The village stands near the Oxford and Bletchley branch of the L. & N.W.R., 1 mile S from Marsh Gibbon and Penndon station, 1 E of the boundary with Oxfordshire, 2½ miles N of Akeman Street, and 4½ E by N of Bicester, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bicester. The parish comprises 2818 acres; population, 696. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members. The manor and much of the land belong to the trustees of the Ewelme Almshouses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £440 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English and later styles, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, transept, S porch, and an embattled western tower. There are a Congregational chapel and some small charities.

Marsh Green, a hamlet in Edenbridge parish, Kent, 1½ mile SW of Edenbridge.

Marsh Green, a village in Rockbeare parish, Devonshire, 2 miles from Rockbeare church.

Marshland. See BEDFORD LEVEL and FREEBRIDGE MARSHLAND.

Marsh Lane, a hamlet in Eckington parish, Derbyshire, 2 miles from Eckington station on the M.R., with a post office under Chesterfield; money order and telegraph office, Eckington. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Marsh Mills, a station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R., in Devonshire, 238 miles from London, and 3 NE of Plymouth.

Marshside, a hamlet in Kirkby Ireleth parish, Lancashire, 8½ miles NNW of Ormskirk. It has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Southport; telegraph office, Southport. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Marsh-with-Paddock, a hamlet in Huddersfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire.

Marshwood, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands on the river Char, 5 miles SW of Beaminster, and 5 from Chard Road station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Charmouth. Acreage of parish, 3530; population, 348. The Char's valley here bears the name of the Vale of Marshwood, and is a very rough country with cold stiff clay of the lias formation, but is noted for its large-sized oaks. There are two ancient camps. The living is a perpetual

MARSKÉ

curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Whitechurch Canonicoorum, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church was rebuilt in 1884.

Marske, a village and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the rivulet Marske, a little above its influx to the Swale, $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}$ miles W of Richmond railway station, and has a post office under Richmond; money order and telegraph office, Richmond. The parish contains also the hamlet of Feldon Skelton, and comprises 6759 acres; population, 222. The property belongs to the Hutton family. Marske Hall is near the village, and the grounds contain an obelisk 60 feet high to the memory of Captain M. Hutton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £298 with residence. The church, dedicated to St Edmund, is ancient, dating from about 1150, has a Norman doorway, and contains an old font. The charities include an endowed school, and amount to about £108 a year. Dr M. Hutton, Archbishop of York, purchased the Marske property in 1595.

Marske, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the coast, and on the Middlesbrough and Saltburn railway, $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}$ miles NNE of Guisbrough, is frequented as a watering-place, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Marske-by-the-Sea (R.S.O.). The township has an area of 2116 acres of land, and 429 of foreshore; population, 4894. The increase of population, which has more than trebled since 1861, is due to the opening of iron-stone mines. The parish contains also the hamlet of New Marske, built by Messrs Pense & Partners, Limited, for their workmen. The parish council, under the Local Government Act 1894, consists of ten members. There are a chapel of ease, erected and opened in 1875, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels at New Marske; also an institute built in 1875 by Messrs Pense for their workmen in the Upleatham mines. The manor, with Marsk Hall, belongs to the Marquis of Zetland. Cliff House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £192 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Zetland. The old church stands near the edge of a cliff at some distance from the village, was rebuilt (the original church was consecrated 800) in 1821, and is a neat small edifice with tower and spire, now used as a mortuary chapel. The new church of St Mark's stands on a site more convenient for the increasing population, was erected in 1866, with aid of a free site and at least £2000 from the late Earl of Zetland, and contains about 700 sittings. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 2653. Saltburn-by-the-Sea is a separate ecclesiastical parish constituted in 1873. Population, 2232. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a literary institute with library and a large hall for concerts, &c., and a cottage hospital. The father of Captain Cook, the circumnavigator, was interred in the old burying-ground.

Marske, The, a rivulet of N. R. Yorkshire, rising in Hope Moor, and running about 6 miles south-south-eastward to the Swale, 4 miles W of Richmond.

Marston, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Great Bndworth parish, Cheshire. The village stands on the Trent and Mersey Canal, 1 mile NNE of Northwich, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Northwich. The township comprises 841 acres; population, 961. Salt mines and extensive salt manufactories are here. Marston old mine has been worked since about 1777, has an excavated area of 35 acres, is 336 feet deep, forms a vast chamber supported by pillars of salt 60 feet square and 15 high, was visited by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1844, and then illuminated with upwards of 10,000 lights, and used for a banquet; and was visited by distinguished members of the British Association in 1854, when it was again splendidly illuminated, and when nearly 1000 persons descended into it in one day. The Marston Hall mine has an excavated area of 40 acres, and is the largest mine in the trade. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1874, and includes part of Wincham township; population, 1671. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester; net value, £202 with residence. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was erected in 1874.

Marston, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands on the river Witham, 1 mile SSW of Hougham station on the G.N.R. main line, and $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}$ miles NNW of

MARSTON, FLEET

Grantham, and has a post office under Grantham; money order office, Caythorpe; telegraph office, Hougham (R.S.). The parish comprises 2470 acres; population of the civil parish, 302; of the ecclesiastical, with Hougham, 589. The manor and most of the land belong to the Thorold family. Marston Hall was formerly the seat of the Thorolds, but is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Hougham, in the diocese of Lincoln; joint gross value, £378 with residence. The church is an ancient edifice of stone in the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles; consists of chancel with S chantry chapel, nave, aisles, S porch, and a western tower with a broach spire. It contains many monuments of the Thorolds, and was thoroughly restored in 1881-82. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, and several useful charities.

Marston, a parish in Oxfordshire, on the river Cherwell, near the Oxford and Blechley branch of the L. & N.W.R., $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}$ mile NNE of Oxford. It has a post office under Oxford; money order and telegraph office, Headington. Acreage, 1251; population, 720. A portion of this parish, consisting of only 1 acre, is in the administrative county borough of Oxford. The ancient seat of the Crokes was the place where the Royalists made formal surrender of Oxford in the wars of Charles I. It was removed in 1843. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £123. The church is a building of stone in the Transition, Norman, and Perpendicular styles, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower. Until 1830 there was an ancient cross in the churchyard, and another in the village, but in that year the first was taken down and used to mend the church wall, and the other was broken up for road materials.

Marston, a hamlet in Church Eaton parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles S of Church Eaton.

Marston, a township and ancient chapelry in St Mary's parish, Staffordshire, 3 miles N of Stafford. Post town, Stafford. Acreage of the township, 1296; population, 623. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £119 with residence. Patron, the Rector of St Mary's, Stafford. The church is a 19th-century restoration, in a plain style, of an older church on the same site.

Marston, a hamlet in Lea Marston parish, Warwickshire, $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}$ miles N of Colehill.

Marston, a hamlet in Wolston parish, Warwickshire, on the river Avon, $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}$ miles W of Rugby.

Marston, a tithing in Potterne parish, Wilts, $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}$ miles SW of Devizes. There is a Methodist chapel.

Marston, a chapelry in Yardley parish, Worcestershire, around Hall Green, adjacent to the boundary with Warwickshire, $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}$ miles SE by S of Birmingham. The chapelry has no defined limits. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £160 with residence. The church was built by Job Marston in the time of Queen Anne, and was restored in 1866.

Marston, Beds. See MARSTON MORETAIN.

Marston Bay. See MARSDON BAY.

Marston Bigot, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}$ miles SW of Frome station on the G.W.R., and gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Cork. The parish contains also the hamlet of Gaer Hill, and its post town is Frome. Acreage, 2077; population of the civil parish, 264; of the ecclesiastical, with St Michael Gaer Hill, 440. The manor, with Marston House, belongs to the Earl of Cork, and came into the possession of his ancestors about 1630. A spot called Marston Moat was the site of a more ancient manor house. A field called Conqueror's Mead near that spot is said to have been the scene of a great battle in ancient times, and it has a barrow supposed to have been formed by interment of the slain. A hasted freestone abounds, and is used for mortar and for manure. Bricks and tiles are made. The living is a rectory, with St Michael Gaer Hill annexed, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; joint net value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Cork. The church was rebuilt in 1789, is in the Norman style, consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower, and has beautiful stained glass windows. There is a chapel of ease at Gaer Hill.

Marston, Butler's. See BUTLER'S MARSTON.

Marston, Fleet, or Fleet Marston, a parish in Bucks, 3 miles NW of Aylesbury station on the L. & N.W.R. Post

MARSTON GATE

town and money order and telegraph office, Aylesbury. Acreage, 934; population, 51, according to the census of 1891, but this is believed to exceed the present population. The parish consists of three farms and a few cottages. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £140. The church, a small edifice of stone chiefly in the Early Decorated style, was restored in 1868-69.

Marston Gate, a railway station in the W wing of Herts, on the L. & N.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Cheddington.

Marston Green, a village in Bickenhill parish, Warwickshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Coleshill. It has a station on the Birmingham and Rugby section of the L. & N.W.R., and a post office under Birmingham; money order and telegraph office, Coleshill. There is a private chapel, the property of the Wingfield Digby family.

Marston Jabbett, a hamlet in Bulkington parish, Warwickshire, on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, 2 miles S by E of Nuneaton.

Marston, Lea. See LEA MARSTON.

Marston, Long, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the York, Knaresborough, and Harrogate railway, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of York, and has a station on the N.E.R., and a post office under York, both of the name of Marston; money order office, Tockwith; telegraph office, Askham Richard. The township comprises 2846 acres; population, 289; of the ecclesiastical parish, 422. The parish contains also the townships of Angram and Hutton Waudesley. The manor of Marston belongs to the Montagu family. Hutton Waudesley Hall is the seat of the York family. Marston Moor, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the village, is famous as the battlefield where Fairfax and Cromwell in 1644 defeated the Royalists under Prince Rupert.

"On Marston Heath
Met, front to front, the ranks of death;
Flourished the trumpets fierce, and now
Fired was each eye and flushed each brow;
On either side loud clamours ring,
'God and the Cause!'—'God and the King!'
Right English all, they rushed to blows,
With naught to win, and all to lose."

Upwards of 4000 bodies were buried on the field, and the graves are still observable, while interesting relics of the battle are occasionally turned up by the plough. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; value, £960 with residence. The church has Norman arches in combination with more recent architecture, is in good condition, consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower, and contains monuments of the Thwaites, the Thompsons, the Roundells, the Nicklethwaites, and the Smiths, and was restored in 1869. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Marston, Long, an ecclesiastical parish, which was formed in 1867 out of the civil parish of Tring, Herts, and Marsworth parish, Bucks, 1 mile SE by S of Marston Gate station on the L. & N.W.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Tring. It has a post office under Tring; money order office, Tring; telegraph office, Cheddington. Population, 440. The limits include Long Marston and Gubblecote hamlets, with Betlow lordship. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £185 with residence, in the gift of Christchurch College, Oxford. The church, erected in 1883, is a building of stone in the Gothic style, containing some portions of the old church, which was taken down, with the exception of the tower, in 1882. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Marston, Long, Gloucestershire. See MARSTON SICCA.

Marston Magna, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands on an affluent of the river Yeo, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the boundary with Dorsetshire, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Yeovil, and has a station, of the name of Marston, on the G.W.R., 128 from London. It has a post office under Sherborne; money order office, Queen Camel; telegraph office, Rilmington. Acreage of parish, 1392; population, 272. Remains exist of an ancient building called Court Garden, with a moat and fish-ponds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £280. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church dates from the time of King Stephen; has a Lady chapel of some later period; comprises nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower; contains a

MARSTON ST LAWRENCE

Norman font, and is in good condition. There are a Wesleyan chapel and three almshouses.

Marston Meysey, a parish in Wiltshire, adjacent to the Thames and Severn Canal, and nearly surrounded by Gloucestershire, 3 miles NE by N of Cricklade, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Purton station on the G.W.R. Post town, Fairford. Acreage, 1334; population, 188. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £70. Patron, the Rector of Meysey Hampton. The church is good, and there are two endowed charities.

Marston Montgomery, a village and a parish in Derbyshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the river Dove at the boundary with Staffordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Rocester, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Uttoxeter station on the North Stafford railway; is a scattered place, and has a post office under Derby; money order and telegraph office, Rocester. The parish comprises 2475 acres; population, 322. The living is a rectory, annexed to Cubley, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £140. The church stands on an eminence, is partly Norman and Early English, and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. It was thoroughly restored in 1876, and a new organ was erected in 1885. There are a Wesleyan chapel and some small charities.

Marston Moor. See MARSTON, LONG, Yorkshire.

Marston Moretaine, a village and a parish in Beds. The village stands near the river Ouse, 1 mile W of the Bedford and Blethley branch of the L. & N.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ampthill; was once a market-town, and has a station called Millbrook on the railway, and a post office under Ampthill; money order office, Lidlington; telegraph office, Cranfield. The parish comprises 4290 acres; population, 1047. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of thirteen members. The principal manor belongs to the Duke of Bedford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £620 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church, a large and ancient building, comprises Later English nave and aisles, Early English chancel, and a massive detached tower; contains two brasses of the 15th century, and a fine marble monument in the south aisle chancel chapel to Sergeant Snagge, Speaker of the House of Commons in the time of Elizabeth; and was repaired in 1865. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Marston, North, or Northmarston, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands 4 miles S of Winslow station on the Oxford and Blethley section of the L. & N.W.R., and 7 N of Aylesbury, and has a post and money order office under Winslow; telegraph office, Whitechurch. The parish comprises 1983 acres; population of the civil parish, 680; of the ecclesiastical, 658. A perenial spring, called Sir John Shorne's Well, is at the foot of the village; is fabled to have started into being by miraculous act of a sainted incumbent in the 13th century; and was, together with a costly shrine of the same person in the church, frequented for ages by so many pilgrims that the place became populous and flourishing. A recent analysis showed that the water contained much free carbonic acid and some mineral salts in minute quantities. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £240 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church stands on an eminence; is a building of stone, partly Decorated English and partly Later, with a tower; has a handsome E window and reredos, erected by Queen Victoria (who also restored the chancel at a cost of £8000) in memory of Mr J. C. Neild, who bequeathed to her his fortune of about £250,000, and died in 1852; and contains fine oak stalls, a piscina, three brasses of 1499, 1602, and 1613, also one (1852) in memory of Neild with inscription and coat of arms, and a curious memorial of Mr John Virgin. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and 26 acres of poor's and church lands. Schorne College, a high school for 100 boys, was founded in 1876 by the Rev S. B. James, D.D., vicar of the parish.

Marston Potters. See POTTERS MARSTON.

Marston Priors. See PRIORS MARSTON.

Marston St Lawrence, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Farthinghoe station on the Banbury and Northampton section of the L. & N.W.R., and 5 miles NE of Banbury, and has a

MARSTON SICCA

postal wall-box under Banbury; money order office, Culworth; telegraph office, Banbury. The parish contains also the hamlet of Westhorpe, and comprises 1702 acres; population of the civil parish, 344; of the ecclesiastical, with Warkworth, 530. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members. The manor, with Marston House, belongs to the Blencowe family, who have been resident at Marston since the time of Henry VI. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Warkworth, in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £445 with residence. The church is ancient, of various dates; consists of nave, aisles, side chapel, and chancel, with embattled tower; and contains sedilia, a carved oak altar-piece, a piscina, and several monuments of the Blencowes. It was restored in 1877-78.

Marston Sica or Long Marston, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Avon, within 2 miles of the boundaries with Warwickshire and Worcestershire, and $\frac{5}{8}$ SW of Stratford-on-Avon; consists of two parts, called respectively Marston Sica and Long Marston; contains a house in which Charles II. lay concealed in the flight from Worcester; and has a station, called Long Marston, on the Stratford and Honeybourne branch of the G.W.R., and a post office of the same name under Stratford-on-Avon; money order office, Pebworth; telegraph office, Welford-on-Avon. The parish comprises 1580 acres; population, 346. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £142 with residence. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower, and contains an old Norman font. There is an endowed grammar school.

Marston, South, a chapelry in Highworth parish, Wiltshire, adjacent to the G.W.R. and to the river Cole at the boundary with Berks, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles W of Strivenham station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ S by W of Highworth. Post town, Swindon; money order and telegraph office, Stratton St Margaret. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £170. Patron, the Vicar of Highworth. The church is ancient. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Marston Stannett, a hamlet and a chapelry in Pencombe parish, Herefordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ford Bridge station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. & G.W.) railway, and $\frac{5}{8}$ W of Bromyard. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £78. Patron, the Rector of Pencombe. The church was rebuilt in 1868.

Marston Trussell, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands adjacent to the boundary with Leicestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Theddington station on the L. & N.W.R., and 3 miles W by S of Market Harborough. The parish includes also Thorpe Lubenham, which was formerly an extra-parochial tract. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Market Harborough. Area of parish, 1713 acres; population, 176. The manor, with Marston Trussell Hall, belongs to the Bennett family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £600 with residence. The church, a building of stone in the Early English style, is of the 14th century, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower.

Marston-upon-Dove, a township and a parish in Derbyshire. The township lies on the river Dove at the boundary with Staffordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Tuthury station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 5 miles NNW of Burton-upon-Trent. Post town, Derby; money order and telegraph office, Tuthury. Acreage of township, 1003; population, 104. The parish contains also the townships of Hoon, Hatton, Hilton, and Hargate Manor. Population of the civil parish, 1488; of the ecclesiastical, 1400. The manors of Marston and Hatton belong to the Duke of Devonshire. The Wakelyns is an ancient, gabled, curiously-ornamented, half-timber mansion. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £240 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is Early English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and lofty spire; and contains a fine Norman font. There are in Hilton Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and an endowed school founded in 1655, and now amalgamated with the board school. There is a mission church at Hatton, erected in 1887, and a bridge of five arches over the river Dove, which connects it with Tuthury.

MARTHAM

Marstow, a parish in Herefordshire, on an affluent of the river Wye, 2 miles W of Kerne Bridge station on the Ross and Monmouth branch of the G.W.R., and 5 SW of Ross. The parish includes the hamlets of Pencraig and Brelistone, and (for civil purposes) the township of Glewstone. Acreage, 2010; population of the civil parish, 395; of the ecclesiastical, with Pencoed, 310. There are post offices at Glewstone and Pencraig, under Ross; money order office, Goodrich; telegraph office, Kerne Bridge railway station. Fairfield House, Glewstone Court, and Pencraig Court are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Pencoed, in the diocese of Hereford; joint net value, £230. Patron, the Vicar of Sellack. The church was rebuilt in 1857.

Marsworth or Masworth, a village and a parish in Buckinghamshire. The village stands adjacent to the Grand Junction Canal, near the L. & N.W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Icknield Street, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles S of Cheddington Junction station, and $\frac{2}{3}$ N of Tring, and has a post office under Tring; money order and telegraph office, Tring. The parish comprises 1185 acres of land and 27 of water; population, 385. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of five members. Urns, ancient coins, and other relics of antiquity have been found. A large reservoir of the Grand Junction Canal is here, and is a resort of anglers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £136. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is Early English, with doorways and windows of the later styles. The chancel was built in 1856. There is a chantry and S aisle and tower. The church was much injured by partial restorations in the early part of the 19th century, and the last restoration in 1882 tried to undo this injury as far as possible, the vicar working at it with his own hands. In 1891 the chancel window, which had been designed by that gentleman, was filled with painted glass by subscriptions of members of Trinity College and others as a memorial of his work. There are in the church monuments to the family of West (16th to 18th centuries) and Seare (18th century), and a brass of the 14th century to John Seck and Cristine, his wife, which has no figures. Romano-British foundations at one time existed about a mile from the village. There is a Baptist chapel.

Martha, St, or St Martha-on-the-Hill. See CHILWORTH.

Marthall, a township in Rotherne parish, and an ecclesiastical parish partly also in Knutsford parish, Cheshire. The township lies 1 mile WNW of Chelford station on the L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE by E of Knutsford. Post town, Knutsford; money order and telegraph office, Chelford. Acreage, 1799; population, 223. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1840, and includes the township of Ollerton. Population, 492. Ollerton Hall, built in 1728, is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £183 with residence. Patron, Lord Egerton of Tatton. The church is a plain brick building, and was enlarged in 1887.

Martham, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on rising ground above marshes, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the coast, and 9 NW by N of Yarmouth, and has a station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway; is a large place, with several handsome houses and some good shops; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Yarmouth. It formerly had a fair on the last Tuesday of July and the following day. The parish comprises 2690 acres; population, 1177. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of eleven members. The manor belongs to the Wiseman family. Martham Hall, Martham House, and the Grange are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £250 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church, a fine building of flint, chiefly Early Perpendicular, comprises nave, aisles, S porch, and lofty fine tower; includes a chancel in florid Gothic, rebuilt in 1835 at a cost of nearly £8000, in memorial of the Rev J. Dawson, and containing an altar-tomb to him; has very fine stained glass windows by Hardman, and good specimens of old stained glass; and contains a richly-sculptured, octagonal, ancient font, and a brass of 1487. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels, an educational charity scheme superseding

MARTHA-ON-THE-HILL, ST

three former charities, and 76 acres of poor's lands. **Martham Broad** is in the N of the parish.

Martha-on-the-Hill, St. See **CHILWORTH**.

Martin, a hamlet in East Langdon parish, Kent, 4 miles N by E of Dover.

Martin, a township and an ecclesiastical parish formed out of Timberland parish, Lincolnshire, on Martin Drain, 4 miles SW of Kirkstead station on the Lincoln and Boston branch of the G.N.R., 4 SE of Metheringham station on the G.N. and G.E. Joint railway, and 6½ WNW of Tattershall. There is a post office under Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Metheringham. Acreage of township, 3777; population, 777. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members. The manor belongs to the trustees of the Rev J. W. King. **Martin Drain** runs to the river Witham, and gives navigation to the general canal system of the county and to the sea at Boston. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £183, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, erected in 1876, is a building of stone in the Gothic style. An iron church was erected in 1891 as a chapel of ease to the parish church. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Martin, a parish in Lincolnshire, on the Horncastle Canal, 2½ miles SW by S of Horncastle station on the G.N.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Horncastle. Acreage, 844; population of the civil parish, 117; of the ecclesiastical, with Thornton, 211. The manor belongs to the Gilliat family. The living is a rectory, consolidated with the vicarage of Thornton, in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £204 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and the Gilliat family alternately. The church is a slated edifice of stone in the Norman and Early English styles, consisting of nave and chancel. Scott the commentator began his ministry here.

Martin, a hamlet in Harworth parish, Notts, 1½ mile NW of Bawtry.

Martin, a parish in Wiltshire, adjacent to Hants and to Dorsetshire, 4 miles NNE of Cranborne, and 5½ from Fordisbridge station on the L. & S.W.R., with a post and money order office under Salisbury; telegraph office, Cranborne. It contains the tithings of East Martio, West Martio, and Tidpit. Acreage, with Toyd Farm and Allenford, 4566; population, 413. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £270 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Damerham. The church is very ancient, but underwent extensive repairs in 1894-95. It has a tower and spire. There are Primitive Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Martin, a tithing in Great Bedwin parish, Wiltshire, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, near the G.W.R., 6½ miles SE of Marlborough.

Martin, Cheshire and Yorkshire. See **MARTON**.

Martindale, a civil and an ecclesiastical parish in Westmorland, on the E side of Ulleswater, 8½ miles SW by S of Clifton, and 10 SSW of Penrith station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Penrith. Acreage, 8024, of which 540 are water; population, 141. Part of the land is common, and much is moor and mountain. The main portion is a fine valley, Martindale proper, traversed by a streamlet 4½ miles northward from Kidsty Pike to Ulleswater, at the W base of Hallin Fell; and this has a bare appearance, but contains a few scattered houses shaded by sycamores. Red deer are still to be found in Martindale Forest, and are occasionally shot by the lord of the manor. A summit-point on its W flank, reached by a green footpath, commands a fine view over the lower reaches of Ulleswater, past Penrith, away to the Cross Fell Mountains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £94 with residence. The old church is a low-roofed ancient edifice, with a bell-gable, was restored in 1833, and is now used for a cemetery. A new church was built in 1871; it is a fine building, and the woodwork is beautifully carved.

Martinhoe, a parish, with picturesque wooded valleys and bold cliffs, in Devonshire, on the coast, 4 miles W of Linton, and 16 NE of Barnstaple station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Paracombe, under Barnstaple. Acreage, 2583; population, 165. The manor was originally called Martin's Hoe or Martin's Height, took its name from the family of Martyn, who were

MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, ST

anciently its owners, went from them to Manger St Albyn, and remained with his descendants till 1422. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £100 with residence. The church is ancient but has been carefully restored, has a small tower, and contains several monumental tablets.

Martin Hussington, a small village and a parish in Worcestershire, 1 mile NE of Fernhill Heath station on the G.W.R., and 2½ miles SSW of Droitwich. Post town, Worcester; money order and telegraph office, Fernhill Heath. Acreage of parish, 922; population, 151. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £157 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is chiefly Perpendicular English, and was restored and enlarged in 1882.

Martin-in-Meneage, St, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands on the river Hel, 7 miles SE by E of Helston station on the G.W.R., and 9 S by W of Penryn. It has a post office under Helston; money order office, St Keverne; telegraph office, Helston. Acreage of the civil parish, 2371; population, 336; of the ecclesiastical, 1088. Tremayne was the seat of the Tremayne family and the residence of Capt. Wallis the circumnavigator. Treloarwen is a chief residence. The rocks include limestone and serpentine. An ancient camp, occupying 14 acres, and surrounded by a very deep fosse, is at Gear, and another ancient camp is at Carvallaek. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Mawgan, in the diocese of Truro; value, £500 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1830, but retains the tower of the previous edifice. There are Methodist and Bible Christian chapels.

Martin-in-the-Fields, St, a parish in Middlesex. It forms a compact portion of the metropolis, lies around Charing Cross, 1½ mile WSW of St Paul's, and adjoins the Thames above and below the Charing Cross railway bridge. It contains Charing Cross railway station, Charing Cross branch of the head post office of London W.C., and numerous receiving post offices and postal pillar-boxes under London W.C. and London S.W. Acreage, 286; population, 14,616. In 1851 the population was 24,640, but each succeeding census since has shown a gradual decrease. This arises partly from the demolition of houses for the making of new streets and partly from a change in the nature of the property. Some chief features are Buckingham Palace, St James' Palace, St James' Park, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross railway station, the National Gallery, several theatres, and numerous clubs, mansions, and public offices; but these, together with local historical events, &c., will be found noticed in the article London.

The original church of St Martin was built in 1222, when it stood literally "in the fields," and had till 1553 the status of a chapel of ease to St Margaret. It was then formed into a parish, which stretched from St Mary-le-Strand to Kensington, and from the river to Oxford Street, comprising all the parishes of St Paul (Covent Garden), St James (Piccadilly), St Anne (Soho), and St George (Hanover Square). The church served about the year 1680 for a population of about 40,000; and was then surrounded by narrow alleys, popularly called the Bermudas or Caribbee Islands, and densely inhabited by a lawless people whom Richard Baxter described as "living like Americans without hearing a sermon for many years." The present church was built in 1721-26, after designs by Gibbs at a cost of £36,892, measures 140 feet in length, 75 in width, and 45 in height; has a noble Corinthian portico 65 feet wide, modelled after that of the Pantheon at Rome; is surmounted by a well-proportioned but heavy steeple, restored in 1842 after having been struck by lightning; and has an interior so constructed as not easily to admit of any monument. Portraits of George I. and Gibbs are in the vestry, and the remains of the following persons were buried in the vaults either of the old church or of the present—Nell Gwynne, Secretary Coventry, Attorney-General Sir John Davies, the Hon. Robert Boyle, the miniature painter Hilliard, the painter Paul Vansomer, the painter and musician N. Lanier, the painter Dobson, the Greek scholar Stanley, Lord Mohun, the dramatist Farquhar, Jack Sheppard, the sculptor Ronelilue, "Atheolian" Stuart, and the great surgeon John Hunter; but the remains of Hunter were removed hence in 1859 to Westminster Abbey. Archbishops Tenison and Lamplugh, and bishops Z. Pearce and Lloyd, were amongst

the vicars. The Charing Cross Hospital dates from 1831, was built after designs by Burton in 1841, and at the census of 1891 had 210 inmates. The Ophthalmic Hospital in Chandos Street was founded in 1816 by Sir W. Waller, and at the census of 1891 had thirty-seven inmates. St George's Barracks is within the parish, and at the census of 1891 had 324 inmates. See also LONDON.

Martin-le-Grand, St. See LONDON and YORK.

Martin, St., a parish in Guernsey, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of St Peter's Port, and including St Martin Point and Jerbourg Point at the SE extremity of Guernsey. Post town, Guernsey. Acreage, 1799; population, 2659. The chief features are noticed in the articles on Guernsey and Jerbourg. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1199, but has been restored; it is in the Early English style, and has a nave, chancel, and N aisle, with tower and spire. One of the posts of the gateway of the churchyard consists of a very uncouth figure, said to have been an idol of the aboriginal inhabitants. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Martin, St., a parish in Jersey, on the E coast, 4 miles NE of St Helier. It contains part of the village of Gorey, and has a post office. Acreage, 2455; population, 2760. Gorey Harbour is all within this parish. Druidical remains are at Le Couperon and Anneville. Mont Orneuil Castle is famed for its historic associations. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £225 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church is a fine old building of 1116 date, and has been restored.

Martin, St., a village and a parish in Salop. The village lies on the river Mollas and the Shropshire Union Canal, adjacent to the river Ceirieg at the boundary with Wales, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Gobowen station on the G.W.R., 3 ESE of Chirk, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Oswestry. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Knabon. The parish comprises the townships of Ifton Rhya, Weston Rhyn, and Bronygarth. Acreage, 5485; population of the civil parish, 2882; of the ecclesiastical, 1235. There are coal mines. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £200 with residence. Patron, Lord Trevor. The church is ancient, and contains tablets to the Trevor family and others. The townships of Bronygarth and Weston Rhyn were formed in 1870 into an ecclesiastical parish, called The Lodge. Population, 1647. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan Association Methodist chapels and almshouses.

Martin, St., a small township and a parish in N. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile S of Richmond. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Richmond. Acreage, 270; population, 69. A Benedictine priory, a cell to York Abbey, was founded about 1100 by Wyomer of Aske. The cell contained nine or ten Benedictines, and its annual value at the dissolution was £47. A Norman doorway, now part of the surrounding farm buildings, is all that remains of the ruined chapel.

Martin, St., one of the Scilly Islands, in Cornwall, 3 miles N of St Mary's. Acreage, 650; population, 174. On the N of it is St Martin's Bay, connected by land at low-water with White Island which has a deep cavern or old tin mine; on the E is St Martin's Head, 160 feet high, crowned by the Day Mark, and commanding a very striking view among the islands; on the SE are the Higher Town and Crutcher's Hill, about 70 feet high; on the S and the W are St Martin's Flats, famous for shells; on the W is Tindler's Point, surmounted by a Druidical stone, and near the remains of two Druidical circles; and on the NW, accessible at low-water, are Pernagie Isle, Plunh Island, and the Lion Rock.

Martin, St., or **St-Martin-by-Looe**, a parish in Cornwall, on Looe Bay and the river Looe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Menheniot station on the G.W.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Liskeard. It contains the town of East Looe, and its post town is Looe, under Liskeard. Acreage, 3069, including a small portion of the village of Hensford; population, 304. The manor was known at Domesday as Lant Martin, and it took its name from St Martin du Tours. About 250 acres are under wood. The coast is noticed in the articles on East Looe and West Looe. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; value, £400 with residence. The church stands on high ground above East Looe, is ancient but good, and

was restored in 1882. The town of East Looe, jointly with that of West Looe, forms a separate benefice.

Martinscroft, a township conjoint with Woolston, in Warrington parish, Lancashire, 2 miles ENE of Warrington. See WOOLSTON.

Martinslow, a hamlet in Grindon parish, Staffordshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Leek.

Martinthorpe, a parish in Rutland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Manton station on the Lyston and Peterborough and Nottingham and Kettering branches of the M.R., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Oakham. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Oakham. Acreage, 539; population, 6. The property belongs to the De Capell Brooke family. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Peterborough, united with that of Manton; joint gross value, £85 with residence. The church is in ruins.

Martinstown, a village in the S of Dorsetshire, 3 miles WSW of Dorchester. It has a post office under Dorchester.

Martin Top, a hamlet in Rimington township, Gisburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Gisburn station on the L. & Y.R., and 13 miles S of Settle.

Martlesham, a parish in Suffolk, on the river Deben, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Woodbridge station on the G.E.R. It has a post office under Woodbridge; money order and telegraph office, Woodbridge. Acreage, 2631; population, 472. The manor belongs to the Petyman family. Beacon Hill House is a mansion of brick standing in about 20 acres of ground. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; commuted value, £420 with residence. The church is a building of rubble in the Late Decorated style, consists of nave and chancel, with a tower, and contains monuments to the Goodwins and the Doughtys.

Martletwy, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the E side of Milford Haven, 5 miles SW of Narberth, and 6 SE by E of Haverfordwest. It has a post office under Narberth; money order and telegraph office, Narberth. Acreage, 3331 of land, with 143 of adjacent tidal water and foreshore; population, 375. Anthracite coal is worked in the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £95 with residence.

Martley, a village, a parish, and the head of a poor-law union in Worcestershire. The village stands on a pretty spot, near the river Teme, 2 miles from the boundary with Herefordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ N of Knightwick station on the Worcester and Bromyard branch of the G.W.R., and 8 NW by W of Worcester, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Worcester. The parish contains also the hamlets of Hill Top, Horsham, Berrow Green, and Prickley Green. Acreage, 4421; population, 979. It has a parish council of seven members. The manor belongs to the Earl of Dudley. The Noak is the seat of the Nash family, in whose possession it has been since the reign of Charles II. On the summit of Berrow Hill, which commands extensive views, are the remains of an ancient entrenchment. The workhouse was erected in 1838. Hops and fruit are extensively grown. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £500 with residence. The church is partly Norman, partly Decorated and Perpendicular; the vestry was built in 1876, and the south porch in 1884; the chancel contains a recumbent alabaster effigy of Sir Hogn Mortimer of the time of Henry VI. There is an institute for young men.

Martock, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands near the river Parrett and near the Fosse Way, with a station on the G.W.R., 140 miles from London, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Yeovil. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It was once a market-town, and has a market-cross and a church. The market-cross consists of base and steps of old date, and a surmounting fluted column of newer date, bearing a sun-dial, a gilt ball, and a vase. The church, claiming to be the largest parish church in Somerset, has accommodation for 6000 worshippers; is in the Perpendicular English style; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a tower; and was thoroughly restored in 1883. The roof of the nave is of beautifully carved dark oak, and dates from about 1490. Pinnacled archways of the year 1627 give entrance to the churchyard. The chantry house, an edifice of the 14th century, now divided into separate tenements, but still in good preservation, stands opposite the churchyard, and the refectory of it has an open timber

MARTON

roof and some richly carved corbels. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. A cattle fair is held the first week in August, and a cattle auction sale fortnightly. The parish contains also the chapel of Long Load, and the hamlets of Ash, Bower Hinton-with-Hurst, Coat, Milton, Stapleton, and Witcombe. Acreage, 7226; population of the civil parish, 2848; of the ecclesiastical, 2155. Martock, with Ash and Load, under the Local Government Act of 1894, has twelve parish councillors. Ash and Load have, however, applied to be made separate parishes, and when this is effected the number of councillors for Martock will be eleven. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The vicarages of Ash and Long Load are separate benefices. Glove-making gives employment to a large number of the inhabitants. There are a public hall and police station.

Marton, a scattered village and a township in Whitegate parish, Cheshire, 3 miles SW of Hartford station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 SW by S of Northwich. Acreage of township, 2751; population, 606. Marton Hall, connected with the manor, was a very ancient moated building with a domestic chapel attached to it; it was taken down in 1848, and is still represented by its moat, enclosing about an acre of ground. The site is now occupied by a farmhouse.

Marton, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish formerly in Prestbury parish, Cheshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Congleton, and has a post office under Crewe; money order and telegraph office, Congleton. The township comprises 2194 acres; population, 290. The property belongs to the Bromley-Davenport family. Marton Hall was formerly the seat of the Davenport family, and is a black and white half-timbered building, now used as a farmhouse. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £93. The church was built about 1343, consists of nave, chancel, and a turret, with short wooden spire, and is a curious black and white half-timbered structure.

Marton, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Lancashire, on the coast, from 1 to 5 miles SE of Blackpool railway station. The township consists of the hamlets of Great and Little Marton. Post town, Blackpool, under Preston. Acreage, 5454, of which 758 are water and foreshore; population of township, 3044; of ecclesiastical parish, 2309. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £198 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Poulton-le-Fylde. The church was built in 1804; was enlarged and had a tower added about 1863, and is a plain brick structure. There is an endowed school with £100 a year.

Marton, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The parish lies on the river Trent at the boundary with Notts, on the Roman road from Lincoln past Littleborough, and on the Spalding and Doncaster section of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint railway, 5 miles S by E of Gainsborough, and has a station, called Stow Park, on the railway, and a post and money order office under Lincoln; telegraph office, Stow Park (R.S.). Acreage, 1277; population, 376. The manor belongs to the Amcott family. The rectory farm (134 acres), formerly belonging to the bishop of the diocese, now belongs to a private individual. This estate is subject to the maintenance and repair of the chancel. The church land is 3 acres, given by an unknown donor. The Trent here is navigable, and the village of Marton or Marton Port stands close to it. There is a ferry across the river to Littleborough. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £210 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, a building of stone in the Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles, was restored in 1868. The interior was thoroughly renovated and decorated in 1892. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Marton, an ecclesiastical parish in Chirbury parish, Salop, adjacent to the boundary with Montgomeryshire, 3 miles E of Offa's Dyke, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Forden station on the Cambrian railway, 6 of Minsterley station on the L. & N.W.R. and G.W.R., and 6 NE of Montgomery. It has a post office under Chirbury (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Chirbury. Marton Pool is a beautiful lake covering an area of over 30 acres. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1859. Population, 274. The living is a vicarage

MARTON, EAST

in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £90 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Chirbury. The church was erected in 1855. There is a Congregational chapel.

Marton, a village and a township in Middle parish, Salop, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wem. Marton Hall is the chief residence.

Marton, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands at the confluence of the rivers Itchen and Leam, three-quarters of a mile S of the Posse way, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Southam, and 7 ENE of Leamington, and has a station on the Rugby and Leamington branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Rugby. The parish comprises 1064 acres; population, 380. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £115 with residence. The church is Early English, and was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1871. There is a Congregational chapel.

Marton, a township, conjoint with Sewerby, in Bridlington parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, near the coast and the Danes' Dyke, 2 miles NE of Bridlington. Marton Hall is a chief residence, and commands a view of Flamborough Head and the neighbouring coast. See SEWERBY.

Marton, a village and a township in South Skirlaugh parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, 6 miles N of Hedon, and half a mile from Burton Constable station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order office, Skirlaugh; telegraph office, Burton Constable (R.S.). Acreage of township, 946; population, 70. The property belongs to the Constable family. There are an iron and brass foundry, an agricultural implement manufactory, and a Roman Catholic chapel. An ancient chapel of ease stood at Kirkgarth, but went to ruin.

Marton, a village and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1 mile W of Ormesby railway station, and 4 miles S by E of Middleborough, and has a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Normanby. The parish contains also the hamlets of Newham and Tollesby, and comprises 3519 acres, about half of which is in the borough of Middleborough; population, 1183. The Parish Council Act divides the part in the borough of Middleborough from the rural portion, the latter having five councillors. The manor belongs to the Bolekow family. Marton Hall is a chief residence, occupies a commanding site, and succeeded a previous old edifice which was burnt in 1892. Gunmergate Hall and Tollesby Hall are also chief residences. A spot called Cook's Garth was the site of the birthplace of the circumnavigator Cook, a two-roomed mud cabin, destroyed by a Major Rudd, and on a height in the neighbouring township of Easby stands a monument to Cook, an obelisk 51 feet high, erected in 1827. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is cruciform and Norman, and was restored in 1843. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a parochial library and reading-room.

Marton, a village and a township in Sinnington parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Seven, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Fickering, and about 1 mile from Sinnington station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order office, Sinnington; telegraph office, Kirby Moorside. Acreage of township, 718; population, 141. A schoolroom is used fortnightly as a chapel of ease, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Marton Brook, a rivulet in Derbyshire, rising near Intake chapel, and running about 9 miles south-eastward, past Migginton and Kedleston, to the Derwent at Derby.

Marton-cum-Grafton, a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles S by E of Aldborough, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Boroughbridge railway station. It has a post office at Grafton, under York; money order and telegraph office, Great Ouseburn. Acreage, 2165; population, 320. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of five members. Sir H. M. Meysey-Thompson, Bart., is lord of the manor. Wood Hills, on the border of Grafton, command an extensive and beautiful view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £241 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church was erected by subscription and consecrated in 1876 to take the place of the old church, which has fallen into a ruinous condition. It consists of chancel, nave, N porch, and a double bell-cot. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Marton, East. See MARTON-IN-CRAVES.

Marton, Great. See MARTON, Lancashire.

Marton Hill. See HILLMARTON.

Marton-in-Craven, a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles WNW of Elslack railway station, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Skipton. It contains the villages of East Marton and West Marton, about 1 mile apart, each with a post office under Skipton, and also the hamlet of Marton Scarr. There is a good supply of water obtained from springs. Acreage, 2895; population, 270. Gledstone House and Marton House are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £199 with residence. The tower of the church is ancient; the rest of the edifice was rebuilt in 1769. It consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, and contains several memorial windows of the Roundell family. There is a village club and institute, erected in 1884, containing reading and bagatelle rooms and a small library.

Marton-in-the-Forest or Marton-cum-Moxby (also known as *Marton Lordship*), a township and an ecclesiastical parish in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Foss, and within the old forest of Galtree, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Flaxton railway station, and 5 ESE of Easingwold. The township contains the hamlet of Moxby, and its post town and telegraph office is Easingwold; money order office, Stillington. Acreage, 2466; population of the township, 144; of the ecclesiastical parish, 320. The manor belongs to the Archbishop of York. An Augustinian priory was founded at Marton in the time of King Stephen by Bertram of Bulmer, and a nunnery was founded at Moxby by Henry II. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with that of Farlington, in the diocese of York; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church contains the original arch of the ancient church, but in its present form dates from about 1450; it was repaired and restored in 1890.

Marton-le-Moor, a village and a township in Topcliffe parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles NNW of Boroughbridge railway station. There is a post office under Ripon; money order office, Dishforth; telegraph office, Ripon. Acreage of township, 1678; population, 192. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of York; net value, £104. Patron, the Vicar of Topcliffe. The church is good and was restored in 1889.

Marton, Little. See MARTON, Lancashire.

Marton, Long, a village and a parish in Westmorland. The village lies on the Trout Beck, an affluent of the river Eden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Appleby, and has a station on the M.R., and a post and money order office under Appleby; telegraph office, at the railway station. The parish includes also Brampton and Knock. Acreage, 6947; population, 620. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £707 with residence. Patron, Lord Hothfield. The church dates from the beginning of the 12th century, and possesses curious evidences of its antiquity in the carved stones which fill the pediments both of the S door and also of the W door—once an outer door, but now within the tower. It was admirably restored in 1880, and while every ancient mark of interest was carefully preserved a great deal of beautiful oak carving was introduced. There are several memorial windows. A parish institute, with reading, recreation, and assembly rooms, was erected in the village in 1893. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Marton, New, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop, 4 miles W of Ellesmere.

Marton, Old, a township in Whittington parish, Salop, near the river Perry and the Ellesmere Canal, 3 miles NE of Oswestry. The old hall, a good half-timbered building, is now a farmhouse.

Marton Pool. See MARTON.

Marton, West. See MARTON-IN-CRAVEN.

Martyr Worthy, a parish in Hants, 3 miles NE by N of Winchester station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It contains the tithing of Chiland, and its post town is Winchester. Acreage, 2016; population, 285. Worthy Park is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church has good Norman doorways and a wooden tower, and is in good condition. The churchyard contains a rich coped tomb.

Marwell or Marvel, a hamlet in Carisbrooke parish, Isle of Wight, on the Medina river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Newport. A

college of secular priests was founded here by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester.

Marwell Hall, a seat in Owslebury parish, Hants, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Winchester. The house is modern, but it succeeded a previous one which claims to have been the scene of the "lost bride," and it contains a chest in which the unhappy lady is alleged to have hid herself. An ancient residence of the bishops of Winchester stood at Marwell Manor Farm, and is now represented by some plain doorways of the 14th and 15th centuries, and by a moat.

Marwood, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Barnstaple station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R., was known at Domesday as Mere-wood, and has a post office under Barnstaple; money order and telegraph office, Pilton. The parish contains also the hamlets of Middle Marwood, Guineford, Milltown, and Mudford. Acreage, 5375; population, 787. The soil shows signs of iron ore in large quantities, and there is a quarry of red sandstone. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £400 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church stands in a central position, has a good chancel of the 13th century, and a fine tower of later date, and contains a beautiful font, some carved open seats, and a handsome screen of the time of Henry VIII. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Plymouth Brethren chapels.

Marwood, formerly a township in Gainford parish, Durham, but in 1884 it was amalgamated with Barnard Castle. Vestiges of an ancient town of Marwood, once a place of considerable importance, are on an eminence adjoining Barnard Castle. Remains exist of an old chapel. The chase or park of Marwood, which extends along the N bank of the river Tees, was purchased from the grantees of the Crown by Sir Henry Vane, and is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland and others.

Marwood Goadby. See GOADBY MARWOOD.

Marwood, Middle. See MARWOOD, Devonshire.

Mary Anleigh. See MARIANSLEIGH.

Mary Bourne, St. See BOURNE ST MARY.

Mary Bulverhithes, St. See HASTINGS.

Marychurch, St., a town and a large parish in Devonshire. The town overlooks Babbacombe Bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Torquay station on the G.W.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Torquay. From a village in 1850 it has grown to a small town governed by a rural district council, with a town-hall, and has a number of well-built villas and well-paved streets. The civil parish includes Babbacombe, part of St Matthias district, Torquay; Shipway, Edginswoll, Hele, and Barton. Acreage, 2656; population of the civil parish, 6849; of the ecclesiastical, 5143. There are marble quarries in the neighbourhood affording occupation to many workmen. Watcombe Glen, Codicombe, Babbacombe, Anstis Cove, and the Downs, are places of interest in the parish. The sea coast is very fine and varied, the red conglomerate and the limestone cliffs, making a delightful variety of scenery. The living is a vicarage, with the ancient chapelry and parish of Coffinswell attached, in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £300 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church of St Mary is a very fine lofty building with clerestory. It has been rebuilt at a cost of £10,000. The first church is said to have been Saxon, appears in the Domesday Survey, and is said to have been the earliest in Devonshire; if so, there must have been at least three churches on the present site. The vicarage of Babbacombe is a separate benefice. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Marychurch, St., a parish in Glamorgan, near the river Ddau, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Cowbridge. Post town, Cowbridge. Acreage, 786; population, 80. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Llandough, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1862.

Mary College, St. See WINCHESTER.

Mary Cray, St. See CRAY, ST MARY.

Mary Extra, St., a parish in Hants, on the river Itchen, adjacent to Southampton, and containing the ecclesiastical districts of Pear Tree, Woolston, and Weston. It has a post office under Southampton; money order and telegraph office, Woolston. Acreage, 1480 of land and 770 of water; population of the civil parish, 5886; of the ecclesiastical, 1575.

The parish council under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of twelve members. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £200. The oldest church is at Pear Tree and is called Jesus Chapel, and there are churches also at Weston and Woolston. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches.

Maryhill, St., a parish in Glamorgan, on the river Ewenny, 4 miles E of Bridgend. It contains the hamlets of Ruthyn and Gelligarn, and its post town is Bridgend. Acreage, 1449; population, 177. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £85. The church is ancient, and was repaired in 1886. A horse and cattle fair is held on 26 Aug.

Mary Hoo, St. See HOO ST MARY.

Mary-in-the-Castle, St. See HASTINGS.

Mary-in-the-Marsh, St. See NORWICH.

Mary Kalender, St. See WINCHESTER.

Marylebone, a parish and a parliamentary borough in Middlesex. The parish forms a compact portion of the metropolis; lies on the Regent's Canal, the L. & N.W.R., and the M.R., 3 miles NW by W of St Paul's; is bounded on the N by Primrose Hill and Queen's Road, on the E by Cleveland Street and part of Regent's Park, on the S by Oxford Street, on the W by Edgware Road; includes the suburbs of St John's Wood and Portland Town; and has several stations on the railways, and numerous post offices under London W and London NW. The ancient nucleus of it was a village called variously Eyeburn, Aeybourn, and Tybna, names denoting an insular position on a rivulet, and alluding to a small stream which once supplied water through reservoirs to London City, and now flows underground into the Thames near Vauxhall bridge. A church or chapel, dedicated to St Mary, stood at or near the village, and took the name of St Mary-at-Aeybourn or St Mary-a-le-burn, and that name has become corrupted into Marylebone or popularly Marrybon. The tract around the village continued long to be open country, became eventually a haunt of footpads, and was a hunting-place of Queen Elizabeth. The manor belonged to the Hobsons; passed to the Crown in the time of Henry VIII.; went, in that of James I., to E. Foster; passed to the Anstons, to Holles Duke of Newcastle, and to the Harleys; went in 1734 to the Duke of Portland; and reverted in 1813 to the Crown. The extension of the metropolis from about the time of Elizabeth, but especially since the middle of the 18th century, as narrated in the historical section of our article London, gradually transmuted the entire area from a rural to an urban character. The parish, as a whole, is now one of the most splendid portions of the metropolis. It contains Portman Square, Cavendish Square, Manchester Square, Bryanstone Square, Montague Square, Park Square, Dorset Square, Harewood Square, Blandford Square, Cumberland Square, Park Crescent, York Terrace, Sussex Terrace, Portland Place, Baker Street, the upper part of Regent Street, and many other fine streets and places; it enjoys the amenities of Regent's Park; it underwent great improvements, by renovation and modernising of buildings, throughout the portions of it on the Duke of Portland's and the Marquis of Westminster's estates, in 1864-67; and, though it includes some inferior localities and has suffered disparagement by comparison with newer portions of the metropolis further to the W, it still maintains a rivalry with even Kensington and Tyburnia.

Portman Square was built chiefly in 1790-1800; has, at its NW corner, a detached house in which Mrs Montague held her blue-stocking parties. Cavendish Square was built in 1730-60; contains an equestrian statue of the Duke of Cumberland, who quelled the rebellion of 1745, set up in 1770; has, on its W side, the residence of the Duke of Portland, and was to have had all its N side occupied by the entrance to the mansion of the Duke of Chandos. Park Crescent has a statue to the Duke of Kent. Regent's Park lies mainly within the parish; extends from York Gate in the New Road to Primrose Hill; comprises 472 acres; is nearly surrounded with very handsome edificed terraces; was planned in 1812 by Nash, and progressively formed and ornamented till the latter years of William IV.; took its name from the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.; was designed to have a residence of the prince on its NE side, and to communicate through Regent Street with Carlton House and St James's Palace; is traversed northward, on a line with Portland Place, by a broad avenue with rows of trees; has

ramifications of footpath thence in all directions, with interspersions of ornamental plantations; contains the Botanic Gardens, the Zoological Gardens, and the garden of the Toxophilite Society; has an inner circular drive around the botanic gardens, commanding a view of some of its finest features, and an outer drive of about 2 miles, passing St Dunstan's villa, built for the Marquis of Hertford who died in 1842, and containing in its grounds the automaton clock-strikers from St Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street; and is adorned with beautiful isleted sheets of water. The Botanic Gardens comprise a circular area of about 18 acres, together with an extensive winter garden; and are the scene of three public flower-shows in the summer months. The Zoological Gardens, which occupy a large portion of the N end of the park, are noticed under London. The Crown estate within the parish comprises Regent Park, the upper part of Portland Place, Park Square and Park Crescent, Albany Street, Osnaburgh Street, and the adjoining cross streets, York Square, Cumberland Square, Regent Park Basin, Augustus Street, E and W Park villages, and the outer road.

A banqueting-house of the lord mayor of London stood on Conduit Mead, now Stafford Place. Marylebone House stood on a spot now occupied by Devonshire Mews; was, with its gardens, converted into a place of public resort, and continued to be such till 1777; and was taken down in 1791. An ancient house, called the Rose of Normandy, stood close to Marylebone House. Boswell, the biographer of Dr Johnson, lived in Great Portland Street; Sheridan wrote his "Rivals" in Orchard Street; Gibbon wrote part of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" in Bentinck Street; Grattan and Mrs Siddons died in Baker Street; Von Weber died in Great Portland Street; Opie, Fusell, and Sir W. Chambers lived in Berners Street; Lady M. W. Montague, Dr Baillie, Romney the painter, and Shee the painter lived in Cavendish Square; Constable and R. Wilson, the painters, lived in Charlotte Street; Sir F. Bourgeois lived in Portland Road; Lord G. Gordon and the miser Elwes lived in Welbeck Street; and Burnett the botanist was a native. Executions took place till 1783 at Tyburn, at the end of Oxford Street; Lord Ferrers and Dr Dodd were among the persons executed there; and Thistlewood and his associates were taken in 1820 in Cato Street, now Horace Street.

The parish comprises 1506 acres; population, 142,404. The parliamentary borough is divided into the east and west divisions, each of which returns a member. Population of the east division, 66,690; of the west division, 75,714.

The old parish church stands in High Street; is now the chapel of ease, called Parish Chapel; was built in 1741, on the site of a previous edifice, which figures in Hogarth's "Rake's Progress;" and contains monuments to the architect Gibbs, the Italian scholar Baretti, and other distinguished persons. The churchyard contains the graves of the astronomer Ferguson, the sculptor Rysbrack, Charles Wesley, Hoyle, Abbadie, Cramer, the painter A. Ramsey, the painter D. Serres, the painter Stubbs, and one of the Dukes of Portland. The new parish church stands in New Road, directly opposite York Gate, Regent's Park; was built in 1813-17, after designs by Hardwicke, at a cost of £60,000; is in the Grecian style, with a noble Corinthian portico, surmounted by a tower and cupola; has West's picture of the Holy Family over the communion table; and contains monuments to the painters Cosway and Northcote. All Souls' Church stands in Langham Place, Oxford Street; was built in 1822-24, after designs by Nash, at a cost of £16,000; has a circular portico and an angular or "extinguisher" spire; and contains Westall's picture of "Christ crowned with Thorns." Trinity Church stands in Portland Road, was built in 1825, after designs by Soane, at a cost of £21,800, and is in the Classical style, on a variety of models. See also LONDON.

Mary-le-More, St. See WALLINGFORD.

Mary-le-Wigford, St. See LINCOLN.

Mary Northgate, St. See CANTERBURY.

Maryport, a seaport-town and an ecclesiastical parish in Cumberland. The town stands at the influx of the river Ellen to the Irish Sea, and at the junction of the Maryport and Carlisle railway with the railway southward to Whitehaven and Lancashire, 5 miles NNE of Workington, 28 SW by W of Carlisle, and 315 from London. It took its name from Mary, the wife of the lord of the manor about 1750.

The name (Maryport) was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1756. It long bore the name of Ellen Foot, and till about 1750 it was a small fishing village. It is now a well-built town with spacious streets, well lighted and well drained, and it occupies a pleasant site on both sides of the river, partly along the shore, and partly on an eminence. It was a sub-port of Whitehaven till 1842, but it then became a head-port, and is now the head of a district with Carlisle, Whitehaven, and Workington as sub-ports. It has a head post-office, a railway station, three banks, several inns, a market-house enlarged in 1880, a court-house, a custom-house, two churches, six dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, an Athenaeum, a county police station, a co-operative hall, Conservative and Liberal clubs formed in 1885 and 1889, and several schools; also a large and commodious town-hall built in 1892. The town is governed by an urban district council, enjoys an excellent supply of water from works formed in 1868, is a seat of petty sessions, and publishes two weekly newspapers. The parish church of St Mary was built in 1760; it was restored and enlarged in 1837 and rebuilt in 1892, with the exception of the tower, which was built in 1847. It is a stone structure in the Early Gothic style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and embattled western tower. All the windows are of stained glass, recording various incidents in the life of Christ, &c. Christchurch, built in 1871, is a chapel of ease to the parish church. The dissenting chapels are Congregational, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist, also a Friends' meeting-house. A public cemetery is about a mile to the N. The Athenaeum was built in 1856 at a cost of £2500, and includes a large public room, a mechanics' institution, library, and reading-room. A dwelling-house, called an observatory, was built in 1858 on an eminence 140 feet above sea-level. A market is held on Fridays, and fairs on Whit-Friday and on the Friday before 1 Nov. Ship-building is carried on, and there are iron-smelting works, an iron and brass foundry, steam sawmills, a tannery, flour mills, and a brewery. The adjacent beaches are favourable for sea-bathing, and draw some summer visitors. A large coasting commerce is carried on, particularly in coal, and a good import trade exists in iron ore, timber, and general merchandise from the Baltic. The harbour enjoys easy access, has an average depth of 25 feet at springs and 19 at neaps, and includes two spacious docks and good piers and quays. The chief pier is 800 feet long, and has a lighthouse on the S end with a fixed light 51 feet high, visible at a distance of 12 miles. The National Lifeboat Institution has a station here, and Maryport is the headquarters of the Royal Naval Reserve on the Cumberland coast. The Elizabeth Dock, opened in 1857, has an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres; the Senhouse Dock, opened in 1884, has an area of 6 acres, and is capable of accommodating vessels of 25 feet draught, and is approached through a basin 8 acres in extent. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1895 was 35 (20,000 tons). The entries and clearances each average 2600 (350,000 tons) per annum. Herring fishing is carried on, and extensive coal mines and limestone and red freestone quarries are in the neighbourhood. In 1894 the town was extended so as to include Netherthorn and Ellenborough. The population included in the town so extended is now 12,500. In the immediate vicinity of Maryport is Netherhall, the seat of Mr H. P. Senhouse, lord of the manor, and also Ewanring Hall, which was the ancient seat of the Christian family, but is, however, fast falling into decay. The Roman station at Maryport was a very important one, probably founded by Agricola or Hadrian—certainly held by M. M. Agrippa, the friend of Hadrian, and "Admiral of the Roman Fleet." Many names have been given to the station, but *Glanorenta* seems best to fit in with all the requirements. The importance of the station is shown by the great quantity of antiquities that have been discovered. Some forty altars—the large majority in excellent preservation—along with a large number of coins, sepulchral slabs, &c., found in or near the camp, are kept at Netherhall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £278 with residence.

Maryport and Carlisle Railway, a railway in Cumberland, going SW from Carlisle *via* Dalton to Aikbank Junction, where the line divides, part going by Brayton and part by High Blithwaite to Aspatira, where these lines re-join and continue to Bull Gill, where the line divides, one

branch going SW to Maryport and the other S to Brigham Junction of the L. & N.W.R. The Maryport and Carlisle railway gives the iron mines and furnaces of Cumberland a valuable connection both with Scotland and with Newcastle. It was authorized as a single line in 1837, and was made double and otherwise improved under an Act of 1855. The company obtained power in 1862 to construct branches $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long to Bolton and Wigton, and in 1865 to construct the important Derwent branch of 6 miles from Bull Gill to Brigham Junction. The offices of the company are at Maryport, and the company have at present 41 miles of line.

Mary, St., a rock at the entrance of Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man. The steamer *St George* was wrecked on it in 1830.

Mary, St., an island and a parish in the Scilly Islands, Cornwall. The island is the chief one of the Scilly Islands; measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and about 1600 acres in area; and contains the village of Hagh Tow, which is noticed in its own alphabetical place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Penzance. The surface rises in some parts into considerable elevations, and is in general rocky and barren, but includes fertile vales and hollows. The rocks are granite, and contain a large aggregate of valuable minerals. Buzza Hill commands a very fine view, and has a barrow. Peuinis Head is a splendid group of rocks, and adjoins a large rock basin, called the Kettle and Pans. Monk's Cowl is a granitic mass 100 feet high, over a natural amphitheatre. The Pulpit Rock exhibits disintegrated granite in horizontal joints, and has "a sounding board" 47 feet long and 12 broad. The Tower is an abrupt rock on a high base, rises 140 feet above sea-level, and was used as a station in the trigonometrical survey. Blue Carn, at the S extremity of the island, is a broken and intricate tabular mass of rocks, indented with basins. Giant's Castle is a carn, and was anciently used as a cliff fortalice. A logan stone, computed to be 45 tons in weight, and several barrows, are near Blue Carn. Porth Hellick Bay was the place in which Sir Clondesley Shovel's body came ashore after the wreck of three men of war in 1707, and the scene of a very remarkable escape from shipwreck in 1840. Sallakee Hill, to the S of this bay, has two ancient crosses, now placed in a stone fence. Inisiden Point, at the NE extremity of the island, shows interesting rock features, and is crowned by a stone-covered barrow. The telegraph is near Inisiden Point; rises to a height of 204 feet above sea-level; and commands a panoramic view. The beach of Permellin Bay consists chiefly of very fine quartzose sand, once in much request for sprinkling on manuscripts; and a bill above that bay has remains of a fortification called Harry's Walls, begun in the time of Henry VIII., but never completed. Other features are noticed in the article Hagh Town. The parish comprises all the Scilly Islands, and will be noticed in the article Scilly. Population of the civil parish, 1201; of the ecclesiastical, 1911. The living is a perpetual curacy, united with the chapels of St Martin, St Agnes, and Trescoe and Bryher, in the diocese of Truro; net value, £160 with residence. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels, and a pilots' fund charity.

Mary, St., a station on the Holme and Ramsey railway, Hunts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ramsey.

Mary's, St (commonly called *St-Mary's-in-Marsh*, or *St Mary the Virgin*, formerly *St Mary Church*), a parish in Kent, on the coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of New Romney station on the S.E.R. Post town, New Romney, under Folkestone. Acreage, 1882; population, 200. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop. The church is good. There is a coastguard station.

Mary Steps, St. See EXETER.

Mary Stoke, St. See IPSWICH.

Marystow or Stow St Mary, a parish in Devonshire. The church stands near the river Lyd, and near Coryton station on the G.W.R., $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Tavistock. The parish contains the hamlet of Dipperton, and part of the village of Lew Down, which has a post office; telegraph office, Coryton. Acreage, 2927; population of the civil parish, 350; of the ecclesiastical, 746. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members. It also sends one member to district council. Sydenham House was erected

in the early part of the 17th century by Sir Thomas Wise, was garrisoned for Charles I. and taken in 1645 by Colonel Holbourne, and belongs now to the Tremayne family. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Thrusshelton, in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £215 with residence. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisle, chancel, and side chapel; and contains two stone stalls, an old stone font, a beautiful carved screen, and a monument to Sir Thomas Wyse of Sydenham.

Marytavy or Tavy St Mary, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the river Tavy, on the W side of Dartmoor, amid romantic environs, 4 miles NNE of Tavistock, and has a station on the G.W.R., 264 miles from London, and a post and telegraph office under Tavistock; money order office, Tavistock. The parish contains also the hamlets of Horndon and Black Down. Acreage, 4268; population of the civil parish, 733; of the ecclesiastical, 634. About 2000 acres are open moorland. A remarkable chasm called Tavy Cleave, 4 miles long, and overhang by the heights of Dartmoor, is in the neighbourhood. Marytavy Rock is a curious insulated crag, covered with lichen and ivy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £170 with residence. The church is ancient, and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Mashborough, an ecclesiastical parish and one of the wards of the municipal borough of Rotherham, W. R. Yorkshire. It is separated from Rotherham by the river Don; stands on the W side of that river, and on the North Midland railway at the junction of the branch to Sheffield; has a station with telegraph at the railway junction, and also on the M.S. & L.R.; and communicates with Rotherham by an ancient bridge of five pointed arches, and two modern ones. It has risen rapidly from the condition of a hamlet to that of a town, and it presents a street appearance of similar character to that of Rotherham. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Rotherham. St John's Church was built in 1864; is in the Early Decorated English style; was left off with tower and spire unfinished; and contains 800 sittings. There are also Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Particular Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels, a mission church, a cemetery with two mortuary chapels, a recreation ground 10 acres in extent, opened on Jubilee Day in 1887. Extensive ironworks in Mashborough were founded in 1746 by Samuel Walker of Clifton, produced vast quantities of ordnance during the French War, and have turned out a number of notable iron bridges, including the Southwark one at London. Extensive steel-works were erected in 1842 at a cost of £20,000. There are also large foundries, manufactories of stove-grates, glass-works, chemical works, and other industrial establishments. Ebenezer Elliott, the corn-law rhymist, was a native. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1865. Population, 10,451. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £250 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York.

Masbury Castle (popularly known as *Masbury Ring*), an ancient camp in the NE of Somerset, near the Fosse Way, 3 miles N of Shepton Mallet.

Masckall's Pound. See MASKALL'S POUND.

Masham, a small market-town, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Yore (derivation of *Yore-shire*), 6 miles SW by W of Bedale, and 10 from Ripon; is a well-built and picturesque place, amid beautiful environs; has a station on the N.E.R., a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and three good inns; and gave the title of Baron to the family of Scrope, one of whom, the friend and councillor of Henry V., was executed for treason in 1415, and has been immortalized by Shakespeare. The title became extinct in 1517, but was revived in 1891 in favour of Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, Esq., who was created Baron Masham in that year. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and a fair for live-stock is held on 17 and 18 Sept., and there are malt-houses and breweries. The township comprises 1680 acres; population, 1053. The manor belonged to the Mowbrays and Scropes, passed to the Danhys, and belongs now to Lord Masham. The parish contains the townships of Ilton-with-Pott, Fearby, Ellingstring, Ellington, Healey-with-Sutton, Swinton-with-Warthermarske, and Burton-upon-Yore, and is sometimes called Mashamshire. The parish is governed by an

urban district council. Masham Moor has an area of 8550 acres. Fine salmon and trout fishings are in the Yore, and some beautiful walks are along the river's banks. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Kirkby Malzeard (W. R.), in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £243 with residence. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church has a Norman W doorway, is chiefly of the 14th or 15th century, has a lofty tower and spire figuring conspicuously in the landscape, and contains a brass of 1689, a monument to Sir Marmaduke Wyrville, Bart., and several other monuments. The churchyard contains a curious sculptured cylindrical stone, which may have been the base of an ancient cross. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 2384. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, an endowed grammar school with £50 a year, an endowed free school for girls, a mechanics' institute, and almshouses. There is an artesian well, 435 feet deep, and permeating strata (chiefly shales, sandstones, and millstone grit) whereof specimens are deposited in the museum at York.

Mashbury, a village and a parish in Essex, 5½ miles NW of Chelmsford station on the G.E.R. Post town, Chelmsford; money order office, High Easter; telegraph office, Great Waltham. Acreage, 898; population of the civil parish, 154; of the ecclesiastical, with Chignall, 357. Mashbury Hall and Mashbury House are farmhouses. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Chignall, in the diocese of St Albans; joint gross value, £430. The church is a small but ancient building of rubble of the Norman period. The belfry, injured by lightning in 1872, was rebuilt in 1890.

Maskall's Pound, a hamlet in Brencley parish, Kent, 4½ miles ESE of Tunbridge.

Mason, a township in Dinwiddie parish, Northumberland, 6½ miles NNW of Newcastle. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Newcastle. Acreage, 1246; population, 965. There is a colliery in this township, and Primitive and Free Methodist chapels.

Masongill, a hamlet in Thornton-in-Lonsdale township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, at the head of the river Greta, 10 miles NW of Settle.

Masons Bridge, a place in the S of Suffolk, on the river Bret, 1 mile SSW of Hadleigh.

Masons Bridge, a place in the SE of Surrey, on the river Mole, 3¼ miles SE of Reigate.

Massingham, Great, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands near the Peddar Way, 1½ mile S from Massingham station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway, 9 N from Swaffham station on the Lynn and Dereham section of the G.E.R., and 12 E by N of Lynn; was formerly a market-town, and has a post and money order office under Swaffham; telegraph office, Rougham. Fairs were formerly held on Monday-Thursday and 8 Nov. The parish comprises 4242 acres; population, 827. One manor belongs to the Marquess of Cholmondeley, and two others to the Earl of Leicester. An Augustinian priory was founded here before 1260 by Nicholas le Syre, became a cell to the priory of Westacre, and at the dissolution was given to Sir T. Gresham. About 1000 acres are heath and sheep-walk. Traces of ancient British dwellings exist. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £323 with residence. Patron, the Marquess of Cholmondeley. The church is a building of stone in the Perpendicular style, was restored in 1862 and again in 1890, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Massingham, Little, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands near the Peddar Way, 10 miles N from Swaffham, and 12 NE from Lynn, and has a station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway. It has a post office under Swaffham; money order office, Great Massingham; telegraph office, Houghton. The parish comprises 2289 acres; population, 180. The manor and most of the land belong to the Brocklehurst family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £452 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower, and contains a monument of 1648 to Sir C. Mordaunt.

Massington, a place 2 miles from Wantage, in Berks, with a post office under Wantage.

Masters Close, a hamlet in Prudhoe Castle township, Mickley parish, Northumberland, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Hexham, and 1 mile from Wylam station on the N.E.R.

Masworth. See **MARSWORTH**.

Matching, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Harlow station on the G.E.R., and 8 NE of Epping. The parish contains also the hamlets of Howsham Tye, Matching Tye, Newmans End, and Matching Green, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, of the name of Matching Green, under Harlow. Acreage, 2416; population, 540. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members. The manor belongs to the Selwin-Ibbetson family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £180 with residence. Patrons, the trustees of Felsted School, on the nomination of the Bishop of St Albans. The church is a building of flint and stone in mixed styles, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower, and was almost wholly rebuilt in 1875. There is a Congregational chapel at Matching Tye and at Matching Green.

Matfen, a village, two townships, and an ecclesiastical parish in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland. The village stands 2 miles N of the Roman wall, $\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Corbridge railway station, and 9 NE of Hexham, and has a post and money order office under Corbridge (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Stamfordham. The townships are East and West Matfen. Acreage, 2101 and 2004; population, 122 and 286. The manor belonged to the Feltons; passed to the Lawsons, the Fenwicks, and the Docketts; went by marriage in the 18th century to the Blacketts; and, with Matfen Hall, belongs now to the Blackett family. The hall was built in 1832-35, is a very imposing edifice in the Gothic style, has a grand entrance-hall rising to the entire height of the edifice and surrounded by open arcaded galleries, contains some valuable pictures and some curious relics, and stands in an extensive park. Fine ancient carved stone pillars are at the W lodge, and were brought from Hailton Castle. An ancient standing-stone, probably Druidical, is on a green before a house called the Standing Stone Farm. Kistvaens were found in a barrow near the house. The ecclesiastical parish is larger than the two townships, and was constituted in 1842. Population, 830. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £258 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church was erected in 1842, and is an edifice in the Early English style with a graceful spire. There is a Wesleyan chapel, an excellent temperance hotel, and a reading-room with picturesque piazza.

Matfield Green, a hamlet in Brencley parish, Kent, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Tunbridge. It contains a neat Baptist chapel and several genteel residences.

Methallam, an ancient seat, now a farmhouse, in the S of Merionethshire, on the river Dyfi, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Machynlleth. It was the residence of Dafydd Llywy, a famous bard of the 15th century, and it gave lodging for a night to the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., on his way from Milford to Bosworth.

Mathebrwyd, a township in Llanrwst parish, Denbighshire, near Llanrwst.

Mather, a parish in Monmouthshire, on the Meurig Brook, and at the confluence of the Wye and the Severn, 2 miles SSW of Chepstow. It has a post and money order office under Chepstow; telegraph office, Chepstow. In 1886 this parish was amalgamated for civil purposes with that of St Pierre and Runstone. Acreage of Mather and St Pierre, 5482, with 499 of adjacent tidal water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 582; of the ecclesiastical, 535. Mather includes the hamlet of Pwllmeiric. The name Mather is a corruption of Merthyr, and the parish was formerly called Merthyr Tewdric. Tewdric was king of Gwent and Morgannwg in the 6th century, and is reputed to have become a hermit and a martyr. Moignes Court, which was formerly the seat of the De Moignes, was rebuilt in 1609 by Bishop Godwin of Llandaff, and passed subsequently to Colonel Hughes, governor of Chepstow during the civil war. It has a fine gateway flanked by slender towers. A quadrangular building, the palace of the Bishops of Llandaff till 1706, is now a farmhouse. The ecclesiastical parish includes the hamlet of Runstone. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £240 with residence.

Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church, with the exception of one column, which is supposed to have existed in the year 600, is Early English, with Perpendicular additions, and was restored in 1884 at a cost of over £3500. It contains a tablet to St Tewdric, whose stone coffin was discovered by Bishop Godwin while repairing the church; the coffin was uncovered during the restoration in 1883 beneath the tablet, and was carefully re-interred in the same spot. There are also monuments to Colonel Hughes and others. St Pierre is annexed for ecclesiastical purposes to Portskewett. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Mathon, a parish in Worcestershire, under the Malvern Hills, adjacent to Herefordshire, 3 miles W of Great Malvern. It contains part of the ecclesiastical parish of West Malvern, and has a post office under Great Malvern; money order and telegraph office, West Malvern. Acreage, 3441; population of the civil parish, 1203; of the ecclesiastical, 379. The manor belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Mathon Court is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £210 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is Norman, with 15th-century additions, comprises nave and chancel with a tower, and contains a fine old carved pulpit, a new octagonal stone font, and monuments of several ancient families.

Mathrafal or **Mathyrafal**, a township in Llangyniew parish, Montgomeryshire, on the river Yrnyrw, 3 miles NE of Llanfair Caereinion. The Roman station *Mediolanum* is supposed to have been here, and a castle of the princes of Powys and of the Viponts stood on what is thought to have been the Roman station. The castle was refortified by one of the Viponts about the beginning of the 13th century. Llewelyn ap Iorwerth laid siege to it in 1212, and King John, coming with a force from England, compelled Llewelyn to retire and burnt the castle to the ground. Vestiges of a rampart and a deep fosse still exist, and enclose a quadrangular area of about 2 acres. Three sides were defended by the fosse, the fourth side was defended by a steep eminence overhanging the Yrnyrw, and the NE angle, on that side, has a lofty mound on which may have stood an outwork commanding a full view up and down the vale.

Mathry, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands near the coast, 6 miles SW of Fishguard, and 12 NNW of Haverfordwest; suffered devastation by the Danes, was once a market-town, and has a post office under Letterston (R.S.O.); money order office, Croesgoch; telegraph office, Letterston. A fair is held on 10 and 11 Oct. The parish contains also the villages of Abercastle and Castell Morris. Acreage, 7283; population, 704. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, consists of eleven members and one district councillor. A small harbour is at Abercastle. Slate is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £269 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's.

Matlask, a parish in Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Holt, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNE from Corpusty station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway. Post town, Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Aldborough. Acreage, 476; population of the civil parish, 163; of the ecclesiastical, with Plumstead, 340. Matlask Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £184. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is a plain building of flint in the Perpendicular style, and has a round tower with octagonal top.

Matley, a township in Mottram parish, Cheshire, 2 miles S of Hyde. Post town, Hyde. Acreage, 705; population, 174. Paving-stone is quarried.

Matlock, a town and extensive parish in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, half a mile SE of Matlock Bridge railway station, and 15 miles N by W of Derby. The town existed at the time of the Norman conquest, and then formed part of the manor of Mesteford; was given to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby; went to the Crown on the rebellion of that nobleman's son; was given by Edward I. to the Earl of Lancaster; passed in the time of Charles I. to "Ditchfield and others;" was afterwards sold to several persons; retained till recently an ancient custom akin to that of the rush-bearing which still exists in some old villages in the N of England; was formerly a market-town, and still has a market for cattle on

alternate Thursdays, and fairs for cattle and sheep on 25 Feb., 2 April, 9 May, and 24 Oct. The parish contains the districts of Matlock Bank, Matlock Bath, Matlock Bridge, Matlock Town, Matlock Dale, Matlock Cliff, and Matlock Green, and the hamlets of Ribter, Scarthin Nick, and Starkholmes; is traversed northward by the M.R., on which there are stations at Matlock Bath and Matlock Bridge. There are post, money order, and telegraph offices at Matlock Bank, Matlock Bath, Matlock Bridge, and Matlock Green. The parish abounds in highly picturesque scenery, particularly in the gorge and on the flanks of Matlock Dale along the Derwent; is frequently visited in the summer months by excursionists; enjoys much celebrity as a resort of tourists and a retreat of invalids; possesses mineral springs of high note at Matlock Bath, and hydropathic establishments at Matlock Bank; has a number of excellent hotels, and many good lodging-houses; carries on industry in corn mills, bleach-works, and a paper mill, and in the manufacture of cotton and mineral waters, and contains lead mines which formerly were worked to a great extent, but are now almost closed. The town is governed by an urban district council. Acreage, 4540; population of the civil parish, 7131; of the ecclesiastical parishes of Matlock, Matlock Bank, and Matlock Bath, 2319, 2743, and 1583 respectively. Willersley Castle was built by Sir Richard Arkwright. Ribter Castle is an imposing building on a hill, 860 feet above the sea-level, and commands extensive views. Some of the many features of interest are the Lovers' Walks, with winding paths through woods, and with richly diversified views of Matlock Dale; the Heights of Abraham, about 650 feet high, ascended by a zigzag wooded walk, and commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country; Masson Hill, nearly 800 feet high, also ascended by a zigzag, and commanding views of portions of five counties; High Tor, nearly 400 feet high, rising sheer up from the Derwent, clothed with shrubs and trees in its lower part, but a naked mass of rock for more than 150 feet of its upper part; High Tor Grotto, at the base of the High Tor Cliff, and covered over sides and roof with splendid agglomerations of crystallized spar and other minerals; New Speedwell Mine, at Upper Wood, near what are called the Romantic Rocks, penetrable about 430 feet by visitors, and exhibiting beautiful assemblages of stalagmites, stalactites, and floor spars; the Devonshire Cavern, discovered in 1824, about 200 feet long and 40 wide, and roofed with magnesian limestone, dipping at an angle of 45 degrees; the Cumberland Cavern, about 300 feet long, 20 wide, and 18 high, and rich in pectens, coralloids, and entrochites; and the Rutland Cavern, on the Heights of Abraham, a place of great subterranean chambers, naturally groined arches, and lofty dome-like roof—abounding in brilliant spars, zinc ores, and various fossils—worked as a mine in the time of the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes—and still retaining traces of Roman work. The surface, on the whole, is popularly and justly regarded as the paradise of the Peak, not surpassed in brilliancy by any equal extent of landscape in Britain; and the rocks, in their forms and characters and relations, are scientifically and truly regarded as a grand record of geognostic changes. Darwin says—

"Proud Masson rises rude and bleak,
And with misshapen turrets crests the Peak;
Old Matlock gapes with marble jaws beneath,
And o'er scar'd Derwent bends her flinty teeth;
Deep in wide caves below the dangerous soil
Blue sulphurs flame, imprison'd waters boil.
Impetuous steams in spiral columns rise
Through rifted rocks, impatient for the skies;
Or o'er bright seas of bubbling lavas blow,
As heave and toss the billowy fires below;
Condensed on high, in wandering rills they glide
From Masson's dome, and burst his sparry side;
Round his grey towers, and down his fringed walls,
From cliff to cliff the liquid treasure falls;
In beds of stalactite, bright ores among,
O'er corals, shells, and crystals, winds along;
Crusts the green mosses and the tangled wood,
And, sparkling, plunges to its native flood."

The living of St Giles, the parish church, is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £326 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church stands on a high and thickly planted rock, near traces of Druidical stones and an ancient camp; is in the Decorated style, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, and pinnacled, embattled tower; the chancel was re-

stored in 1859, and the nave and aisles were rebuilt in 1871. There are Congregational chapels at Matlock Bank and Matlock Bath, Wesleyan chapels at Matlock Bank and Scarthin Nick, and Primitive Methodist chapels at Matlock Bank, Scarthin Nick, and Starkholmes. In 1893 a steep-grade cable tramway was constructed, which connects Matlock Bridge with Matlock Bank, and by means of which the very steep hill which divides them is avoided.

Matlock Bank, an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1886 from Matlock parish, Derbyshire, near Matlock Bridge. It has large hydropathic establishments, delightfully situated, and containing excellent accommodation. Population, 2743. The living of All Saints is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £103. Patron, the Bishop. The church, built in 1884, is in the Early Gothic style. There are also Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends.

Matlock Bath, a fashionable inland watering-place and ecclesiastical parish in Matlock civil parish, Derbyshire. It stands on the river Derwent, and has a station on the M.R., under High Tor and the Heights of Abraham, amid highly romantic scenery, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Matlock town, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Derby; sprang into existence subsequent to 1698, in connection with medicinal springs; presents a beautiful, picturesque, and attractive appearance; includes a fine terrace, commanding a view of the best features of Matlock Dale; contains four principal hotels, numerous lodging-houses, and hydropathic establishments; has a weekly newspaper, a post, money order, and telegraph office, and two banks. It is governed by an urban district council, and has a police station. The Matlock Bath Pavilion and Gardens were established in 1883, on a site of about 15 acres. The grounds are on the side of a hill, and have been converted into three terraces commanding picturesque views. A promenade along the river Derwent, through Matlock Dale, was laid out in 1887, and connected by an iron bridge with the Lovers' Walk on the opposite side of the river. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £260 with residence. The church was built in 1843, and is in the Decorated English style, cruciform, with handsome tower and crocketed spire 129 feet high. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, also a mission church. The mineral springs are three; were visited in 1842 by Queen Victoria; are provided with modern bathing establishments, fitted with baths of various descriptions; and have much repute for dyspeptic and nephritic affections. Their water is limpid and tasteless, has a temperature of 68° and a specific gravity of 1.003, and contains minute quantities of lime, soda, and magnesia. The season begins in April and ends in Nov. The ecclesiastical parish includes also the hamlet of Scarthin Nick, and was constituted in 1843. Population, 1583. There are cotton and paper mills, also colour works and stone quarries, affording employment to many of the inhabitants.

Matlock Bridge is the chief business part of Matlock parish, Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, and has a station on the M.R., a post, money order, and telegraph office under Matlock Bath, three banks, and a Free Methodist chapel. A market-hall and assembly-room was erected by a company in 1867, but these buildings have since become private property, and are used for various meetings, including county courts in alternate months, and entertainments. A cable tramway connects this place with Matlock Bank. A market is held every Saturday.

Matravers, a hamlet in the W of Dorsetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Bridport.

Matson, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 miles S of Gloucester. Post town, Gloucester. Acreage, 655; population of the civil parish, 120; of the ecclesiastical, including part of Upton St Leonard, 845. Before the dissolution there were two manors, one belonging to Gloucester Abbey and the other to Llanthony. The former was given to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and was purchased by the first Lord Sydney about 1799. The latter was granted to the mayor and corporation of Gloucester, and was bought by Jasper Selwyn about 1596. Both manors are now vested in Mr Marsham-Townshend as heir of Lord Sydney and of Albinia Selwyn, who married the Hon. Thomas Townshend in 1780. Matson House, the residence of the Selwyns for

200 years, was built or largely added to in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was occupied by Charles I. during the siege of Gloucester in 1643, and was visited by George III., Queen Augusta, and the Princesses in 1788. Robinswood Hill, formerly called Mattesdon, which has for many centuries given to Gloucester its water supply, is in this parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £140 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The first church existed in the 12th century, was taken down in 1739, and rebuilt in the Georgian or Churchwarden style. It has been most beautifully restored to what is believed to be its original character. It contains monuments to the Selwyns and the Robinses.

Matsons, a hamlet in the W of Westmorland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Windermere station.

Matterass Green, a hamlet in the S of Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Cranbrook.

Matterdale, a township and ecclesiastical parish in Grey-stoke parish, Cumberland, containing a wild mountain vale of its own name, 3 miles S by E of Troutbeck station on the Cocker-mouth, Keswick, and Penrith railway, and $\frac{3}{4}$ E of Keswick. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Penrith. Acreage of the township, 7225; population, 322; of the ecclesiastical parish, 290. The parish council consists of eight members. The vale has interesting features, is drained toward Ulleswater, and adjoins some highly picturesque scenery, but is flanked by tame and barren moor and mountain. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £132 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Greystoke. The church is good, and there is also an endowed school.

Mattersey or Mattersea, a village and a parish in Notts. The village stands on the river Idle, 2 miles E of Ranskill station on the G.N.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Bawtry; was once a market-town, and has a post office under Bawtry; money order office, Everton; telegraph office, Ranskill (R.S.) The parish contains also the hamlet of Thorpe or Mattersey Thorpe, 1 mile NW of the village. Acreage, 2459; population, 322. The manor belonged anciently to the Maresays, was given before 1192 to a Gilbertine priory then founded on it, passed to the Nevilles, the Hickmaas, and others, and belongs now to the Duke of Portland. Remains of the priory still stand about a mile from the village. Blaco Hill, about a mile SE of the village, is 118 feet high. There are sand pits. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church has an embattled tower, and contains two curious carvings found in 1804, and supposed to have belonged to the priory. There are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school.

Mattingley, a hamlet and a parish in Hants. The hamlet lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hook station on the L. & S.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N of Odiham. The parish includes the tithing and hamlet of Hazely Heath, and its post town is Winchfield. Acreage, 2631; population, 481. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £167. Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is old and quaint.

Mattishall, a large village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands 3 miles E of Yaxham Junction station on the Wymondham and Dereham branch of the G.E.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of East Dereham. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Dereham. The parish comprises 2316 acres; population of the civil parish, 836; of the ecclesiastical, 849. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Pattesley, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £336 with residence. Patron, Cains College, Cambridge. The church is a large edifice of flint in the Perpendicular style, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with N and S porches, and with embattled tower, and was restored in 1890-92. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, and a fuel allotment of 60 acres.

Mattishall Burgh, a parish in Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Yaxham Junction station on the Wymondham and Dereham branch of the G.E.R., and 6 E by S of East Dereham. Post town, Dereham; money order and telegraph office, Mattishall. Acreage, 623; population of the civil parish, 153; of the ecclesiastical, with Hockering, 512. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Hockering, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net value, £195 with residence. The church is a small building of flint in the Gothic style.

Mattishall Heath. See MARKSHALL, Norfolk.

Maudling, a hamlet in Westhampeatt parish, Sussex, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Chichester.

Mauds Bridge, a station on the M.S. & L.R., on the E border of the W. R. Yorkshire.

Maugersbury, a hamlet and a township in Stow-on-the-Wold parish, Gloucestershire, half a mile SE of Stow-on-the-Wold. Acreage of township, 1875; population, 563. Mangersbury House was once a meeting-lodge of the abbots of Evesham, and has been the seat of the Chamberlayne family since 1563. Stow-on-the-Wold Workhouse is situated here.

Maughans, St. a parish in Monmouthshire, near the river Monnow at the boundary with Herefordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Monmouth. Post town, Monmouth. Acreage, 1328; population, 166. Hilston Park is the chief residence. The manor belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llangattock-Vihon-Avel, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is ancient and was restored in 1866.

Maughold. See KIRK MAUGHOLD.

Maulden, a village and a parish in Beds. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Ampthill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ampthill station on the M.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Ampthill station on the L. & S.W.R., is a considerable place, and carries on some manufacture in straw plait and lace. It has a post office under Ampthill; money order and telegraph office, Ampthill. The parish comprises 2605 acres; population, 1243. The manor belonged once to the poet Pomfret, and belongs now to the Duke of Bedford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £318 with residence. Patron, the Marquess of Ailesbury. The church was rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1859, is in the Decorated English style, retains the old tower in well-restored condition, and comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with S porch. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a town estate worth £30 a year.

Maulds Meaburn, a village in Crosby Ravensworth parish, Westmorland, on the river Lyvennet, 3 miles S of Appleby. It has a post office under Kendal; money order and telegraph office, Crosby Ravensworth. Maulds Meaburn Hall is a chief residence, and was once the seat of the Viterpotts.

Maumbury. See DORCHESTER, Dorsetshire.

Maun, The, a river in Notts, rising near Sotton-in-Ashfield, and running about 12 miles north-eastward, past Mansfield and Edwinstowe, to a confluence with Rainworth Water at Ollerston, but sometimes regarded as also the joint stream from Ollerston, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward to the forming of the Idle by confluence with the Meden and the Poulter in the vicinity of Elksley.

Maunby, a township in Kirkby Wiske parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Swale, 5 miles SW of Northallerton, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Newby Wiske station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Kirkby Wiske, under Thirsk. Acreage, 1546; population, 164. Maunby Hall is a chief residence. There are a chapel of ease and a Wesleyan chapel.

Maurice, St. See WINCHESTER and YORK.

Mauby, a parish in Norfolk, near the navigable river Bure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Yarmouth station on the G.E.R., and 3 W from Caister station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway. Post town, Yarmouth; money order office, Filby; telegraph office, Caister. Acreage, 1935; population, 112. The manor and all the land belong to the Fellowes family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £525 with residence. The church is a small building of flint in the Early English style, has a tower, partly circular, partly octangular, and contains some old monuments to the Maubyhs, formerly lords of the manor.

Mavesyn Ridware, a village and a parish in Staffordshire, on the river Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Armitage station on the Trent Valley section of the L. & N.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Rugeley. The parish contains the villages of Blithbury and Hill Ridware. There is a post office at Hill Ridware, under Rugeley; money order office, Armitage; telegraph office, Rugeley. Acreage, 2486; population, 391. The manor belonged anciently to the Malvoisins. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £321 with residence. The church is a modern building with an old tower, and an aisle adjoins it containing

monuments of the Malveisins and the Chadwicks. At Blith-bury was a small Benedictine monastery founded by Hugo Malveisin in the reign of Henry I.

Mavis Enderby. See ENDERBY, MAVIS.

Maw or Mawddach, The, a river of Merionethshire. It rises under Carn Twrog, runs about 10 miles southward to the vicinity of Dolgelly, begins there to widen slowly into an estuary, and goes thence about 9 miles south-westward to the sea at Barmouth. It traverses very fine scenery, and it makes three picturesque falls—one of 60 feet in Dolmelyn-llyn Park, another of 60 feet called the Mawddach Fall, the third of 150 feet called the Pistyll-y-Cain.

Mawdesley, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Croston parish, Lancashire. The township lies on a branch of the river Douglas, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Rufford station on the L. & Y. R., and 7 miles WSW of Chorley. It has a post office under Ormskirck; money order and telegraph office, Rufford. Acreage, 2959; population, 956. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of six members. The manor belongs to the Hesketth and De Trafford families. Mawdesley Hall is an ancient mansion on a sandstone rock, was formerly the seat of the Mawdesley family, and is now a farmhouse. The ecclesiastical parish consists of the townships of Mawdesley and Bispham, and was constituted in 1843. Population, 1215. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Croston. The church was built in 1840, is in the Early English style, and consists of chancel and nave, with tower and small spire. There are Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1830, is a handsome edifice, and has attached to it a large burying-ground.

Mawes, St, a small town in St Just-in-Roseland parish, Cornwall, on St Maves Harbour, an offshoot of Falmouth Bay, opposite Pendennis Castle, 3 miles by water E of Falmouth town station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) It may have derived its name from St Mawe or St Machutus, an early hermit of Wales, but much more probably by corruption from St Mary. It belonged to Plympton Abbey, which was dedicated to St Mary, and it went at the dissolution to the Vyvyans, and passed through various hands to the Duke of Buckingham. A castle was erected at it in 1542 by Henry VIII. to protect Falmouth Harbour against the French, and this stands on a solid rock at an elevation of 117 feet above high water-mark; was bombarded and captured in 1646 by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and remounted in 1855. The town stands along the shore at the foot of a precipitous hill, consists chiefly of one irregularly-built street, was governed by a portreeve chosen annually at a court leet, sent two members to Parliament from 1562 till disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832, and has a coastguard station, a chapel of ease, and Congregational, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels. A small weekly market is held on Friday. A pilchard fishery was formerly important, but has completely declined. A pier was erected in 1854, was destroyed by a storm in 1872, and rebuilt in the following year. A sea-wall has been built along the centre front of the town. There is a regular line of steamers from Falmouth. The manor belongs to the Pier and Harbor Company.

Mawgan-in-Meneage, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands on Helford river, under Goonhilly Downs, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Helston station on the G.W.R., and has a post office, of the name of Mawgan, under Helston; money order and telegraph office, Helston. The parish contains also part of the seaport village of Gweek. Acreage, 5453; population, 752. The manor and much of the land belong to the Vyvyan family. Trelowarren is the seat of the Vyvyan family, stands about a mile S of the village, was built early in the 17th century, is a castellated structure with a chapel attached, and contains pictures by Vandike and Knel-ler. A spot on the banks of the Loe Pool was formerly occupied by a seat of the Carminows, who claimed descent from King Arthur. An ancient circular camp of about 14 acres is at Gear, half a mile N of Trelowarren, commands the river, and is in a line with two smaller camps. The downs in the neighbourhood command a fine view over the circumjacent country. Urns, coins, and other relics have been found in barrows. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of

St Martin-in-Meneage, in the diocese of Truro; value, £500 with residence. The church is perhaps the most interesting from an architectural point of view of any in this part of the county, and has the finest tower in the neighborhood. It was most carefully restored in 1894, and contains effigies of the Carminows, a monument to Sir R. Vyvyan of 1696, and the sword which he wielded in the cause of Charles II. There are Wesleyan and United Free Methodist chapels. Near the church, on the side of the road leading to Helston, stands Mawgan Cross, which Borlase thinks belongs to the 6th or 7th century. In a field called "Golegillas," near Trelowarren, there was discovered in the lifetime of the late Sir R. Vyvyan (1820-79) a curious cave or vault, the walls of which are made of rough unbewn stones, the layers each slightly overlapping the other, and the roof being finally closed by a flat slab; the passage, as far as it is now open, roughly assumes the form of a T, and the entrance to the side passages is by a doorway only 2 feet square, the stones of which are worn smooth by constant traffic. The passage varies in height from 3 to 6 feet, and is supposed to have been intended as a means of egress from the British camp or fort, which can still be traced, and which it for the most part follows. Owing principally to the extensive woods of Trelowarren, the seat of Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Mawgan is probably the most beautiful inland parish in West Cornwall.

Mawgan-in-Pyder, St, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands in a valley on a considerable stream, 2 miles from the coast, $\frac{3}{4}$ NW by W of St Columb Major, and $\frac{5}{8}$ from St Columb Road station on the G.W.R., and has a post and money order office, of the name of Mawgan, under St Columb; telegraph office, St Columb. The parish extends to the coast, and comprises 5325 acres; population, 708. The ancient manor house, now a nunnery, is noticed in the article LANHERNE. A cove called Mawgan Porth is at the mouth of the stream which waters Mawgan village, and a romantic little bay called Bodrothan Steps is about a mile to the N. Traces of ancient earthworks are near the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £467 with residence. The church is ancient, has been beautifully restored, and contains an old screen and several brasses and monuments to the Arundells. The churchyard contains a very interesting sculptured cross. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic chapels.

Mawkins Hazels, a hamlet in St Briavels parish, Gloucestershire, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles N of Chepstow.

Mawnan, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands 4 miles SSW of Falmouth town and station on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Falmouth; money order and telegraph office, Falmouth. The parish comprises 2116 acres, of which 160 are water and foreshore; population, 479. The rocks include slate, granite, porphyry, and iron and copper ores. An ancient circular camp is at Carlidock. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; value, £240 with residence. The church is ancient, in good condition, and has a tower which serves as a landmark to mariners. The whole building was thoroughly restored in 1880. A chapel of ease was erected in 1874 at Mawnan Smith. There are Bryanite and Wesleyan chapels.

Mawr, a township in Llanguick parish, Glamorgan, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNW of Neath. Acreage, 9217; population, 1226.

Mawsey, a quondam extra-parochial tract, now a parish, in Northamptonshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Rothwell. Area 442 acres; population, 10. The parish contains two cottages only.

Mawthorpe, a hamlet in Willongby parish, Lincolnshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Willongby village.

Maxey, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands near the river Welland at the boundary with Lincolnshire, and near Ermine Street, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Helpston station on the M.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Market Deeping, and is a straggling place. The parish contains also the hamlet of Deeping Gate. It has a post office under Market Deeping; money order and telegraph office, Market Deeping. Area of Maxey, 1483 acres; population, 313. Area of Deeping Gate, 691 acres; population, 191. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 504. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of five members. The manor and most of the land belong to the Fitzwilliams. A small outlying tract is called Nnnton. A moated castle, the seat of the

Conntess of Richmond, stood at Castle Eod, and is now represented by only part of the moat. Lolham Bridges, consisting of eleven arches, are supposed to have been built by the Romans, and took Ermine Street over low grounds contiguous to the Welland. At Lolham House resided Mrs Claypole, daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Two handsome bridges give communication across the Welland to Deeping St James and Market Deeping. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Deeping Gate, in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £248 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church is an ancient and interesting building of Barnack stone partly Norman, partly of later dates. It has an embattled western tower, and was restored in 1864. There are a Congregational chapel and a church estate worth about £60 a year.

Maxima Cæsariensis, a quadram Roman province, bounded on the N by Hadrian's Wall, on the S by the Humber and the Mersey.

Maxstoke, a village and a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Blythe, 3 miles SE of Colehill. Post town, Colehill, under Birmingham. Acreage, 2852; population, 224. Maxstoke Castle was built in the time of Edward III., has a quadrangular form with a hexagonal embattled tower at each angle, is surrounded by a moat; the present dwelling-house, rebuilt in the 17th century, occupies one side of the quadrangle; belonged to successively the Staffords, the Comptons, and the Egertons; and since the time of Elizabeth has been in the possession of the Dilke family. An Augustinian priory was founded near the churchyard about the same time as the castle, by William, Earl of Huntingdon. Considerable ruins still remain, and what was probably the prior's lodging has, since the dissolution, been turned into a farmhouse. Lord Leigh is the lord of the priory manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £199 with residence. Patron, Lord Leigh. The church is ancient.

Maxworthy, a hamlet in North Petherwin parish, Devonshire, 7 miles NW of Looe.

Mayborough, an ancient British monument on the S border of Cumberland, on the river Eamont, 1½ mile S of Penrith. It is situated on a wooded eminence; comprises a circular area about 300 feet in diameter, surrounded by a mound of pebbles 16 feet high; has in the centre an unheaped block of stone 25 feet in girth and 11 high; had formerly near that stone three other blocks of similar character; and is entered through the mound by a cut 36 feet wide. Some antiquaries suppose it to be Druidical, while others disagree widely with one another in opinion respecting it. Sir Walter Scott speaks of it as—

"Mayborough's mound and stones of power,
By Druids raised in magic hour."

Maybury, a place near Woking in Surrey. A retreat for certain old and pensioned-off actors was erected here in 1862, with the support of the late Prince Consort and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, bearing the name of the Royal Dramatic College. It comprised, as originally erected, twenty sets of residences, included a central hall built in 1866, and was designed to be enlarged by the addition of wings. It was purchased in 1884 by Dr Leitner with the view of its becoming a centre of Oriental learning and literature in England. He has largely added to the main building, and has also erected a model Oriental house in the charming grounds of the institute. It possesses a museum of Oriental archaeology, a mosque for Mohammedans, and free residences for certain Oriental nominees of good family or high caste. The institute publishes a journal in Sanscrit, as also numerous Oriental works, and *The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review*. The great International Oriental Congress of 1891 was held under its auspices.

A church, dedicated to St Paul, was built at Maybury in 1895. It is of 13th century style, of red brick with grey stone pillars. The Shahjehan Mosque is very beautiful, being richly decorated with carving and mosaic.

Mayfair, the name given to that portion of London which lies between Park Lane and Bond Street. It was originally a piece of waste land, at one time covered with dunghills and a repository for rubbish and filth. James II. granted permission for a fair to be held here to begin on 1 May and to last fifteen days. In course of time the fair

became an intolerable nuisance, and it was suppressed in 1708. Revived a few years later, it was finally suppressed towards the close of the 18th century. The land afterwards became the site of some of the most fashionable houses in the metropolis, and it now forms a select quarter for people of wealth and good society.

Mayfield, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands 7½ miles S of Tunbridge Wells, and has a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 42 miles from London. It is situated on an eminence, commanding extensive views of the circumjacent country; was anciently known as Magaveleda; is a polling-place for East Sussex; was formerly a market-town; has a post, money order, and telegraph office, and fairs on 30 May and 13 Nov.; and forms a good centre to tourists for exploring a considerable extent of picturesque scenery. Acreage of the civil parish, 13,668; population, 3217; of the ecclesiastical, 2238. The palace belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury; was surrendered to the Crown in 1545 by Archbishop Crammer; was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Henry North; and passed to Sir Thomas Gresham, the Bakers, and the Kirbys. It was erected at the village in the 10th century by St Dunstan; was the deathplace of Archbishops Mepham, Stratford, and Islip; was also the meeting-place of ecclesiastical councils in 1352 and 1362; gave entertainment in the time of Sir Thomas Gresham to Queen Elizabeth; exists now as a convent; includes a magnificent banqueting-hall, 70 feet long and 39 wide, which is used as a Roman Catholic chapel. St Dunstan's Well, walked round, adjoins the kitchen apartments. The scene of St Dunstan's fabled contest with the devil likewise is in the near vicinity. The palace was purchased in 1858 by F. Cordery, Esq., who sold it a few years later to the Duchess of Leeds, by whom it was transferred to the Brothers of the order of St Francis Xavier. It has been restored and enlarged. Isenhurst, Sunny Bank, and Woodleigh are handsome residences in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £450 with residence. The church is Later English; has memorial windows to two successive vicars, father and son, the Revs John Kirby, and contains numerous monuments to the Baker family, and tablets to the Aynscombe and the Sands families. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels. A girls' orphanage, a large block of building in the Collegiate style, after designs by Pugin, was erected in 1866 at the expense of the Duchess of Leeds at Bletchingly, near Mayfield, and has accommodation for 120 girls and for a community of superintending religious ladies.

Mayfield, a township and a parish on the E border of Staffordshire. The township lies on the river Dove, at the boundary with Derbyshire, 2 miles SW of Ashborne; includes the hamlets of Church Mayfield, Middle Mayfield, and Upper Mayfield; has a post, money order, and telegraph office, of the name of Mayfield, under Ashborne; and communicates across the Dove by Hanging Bridge, an ancient stone structure of five arches. Acreage, 1841; population of township, 1247; of ecclesiastical parish, 1317. The parish contains also the townships of Woodhouses, Butterson, and part of that of Calton. Mayfield Hall, Birdsgrove House, and Sunnyside are the chief residences. The poet Moore lived at Mayfield and wrote here "Lalla Rookh." Ancient coins, urns, traces of a Roman road, and other relics have been discovered, and there are two barrows. There is a cotton mill and a working-men's club with reading-room. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £170 with residence. The church is partly Norman, and was restored in 1856. The vicarages of Butterson and Calton are separate benefices. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends.

Mayford, a tithing in Woking parish, Surrey, on a branch of the river Wey, 4½ miles N of Guildford.

Mayland, a parish in Essex, midway between the rivers Blackwater and Crouch, 8½ miles SE of Maldon, 4 NW from Burnham, and 2 W from Southminster station on the G.E.R. Post town, Maldon; money order and telegraph office, Southminster. Acreage, 1877; population of the civil parish, 203; of the ecclesiastical, 212. The manor belongs to St Bartholomew's Hospital, London. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £126. Patron, St Bartholomew's Hospital, London. The church was rebuilt in 1867, and is a building of Kentish ragstone in the Early English

style. Bishop Gauden, the author or editor of part of "Eikon Basilike," was a native.

Mayne, Little, a hamlet in West Knighton parish, Dorsetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Dorchester.

Maypole, a hamlet in Bold township, Prescot parish, Lancashire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Prescot.

Mayshill, a hamlet in Westerleigh parish, Gloucestershire, 2 miles SW of Chipping Sodbury.

May Stack, until within a few years a fine natural arch on the coast of Durham, on a reef of low rocks near the mouth of the Dene, 3 miles ENE of Castle Eden. The top of it fell in a few years ago, and only two solitary pillars now remain.

Maze Hill. See BLACKHEATH, Kent.

Meaburn, Kings. See KINGS MEABURN.

Meaburn, Maulds. See MAULDS MEABURN.

Meadelmesbyrig. See MALMESBURY.

Meadfoot, a suburb of Torquay, in Devonshire. It lies around what was once a secluded cove, is an entirely modern place, and comprises crescents, terraces, wide streets, and lines of villas, continuous with Torquay. A pretty boom ascends from Meadfoot Sands to Ilsham.

Mead Hole, a small bay on the N coast of the Isle of Wight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Cowes. It and the neighbouring inlet of King's Quay were the principal anchorage in the N of the island, prior to the rise of Cowes in the time of Charles I.

Meadle, a hamlet in Monks Risborough parish, Bucks, 2 miles N of Princes Risborough.

Mead, Middle, a hamlet in Little Baddow parish, Essex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Chelmsford.

Meadow Hall, a station on the M.S. & L.R., in the W. R. Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Sheffield.

Meadowtown, a township in Worthen parish, Salop, 3 miles SSW of Worthen. It has a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Meads, a hamlet or village on the coast of Sussex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Eastbourne, and 2 miles NNE of Beachy Head. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Eastbourne.

Meaford, a village and a township in Stone parish, Staffordshire, near the river Trent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Stone. Meaford Hall was the ancient seat of the Jervis family, and was the birthplace of Earl St Vincent, who was raised to the peerage in 1757 in recognition of his victory over the Spaniards at Cape St Vincent.

Meal Bank, a small village 2 miles from Kendal, Westmorland. There are woollen and snuff manufactories.

Mealo, a township, conjoint with Hayton, in Aspatia parish, Cumberland, 2 miles from Bullgill station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, and 2 miles SE of Alloohey. Acreage, 1868; population, 317. See HAYTON and MEALO.

Mealrigg, a hamlet forming with Langrigg a township. in Cumberland, on Crummock Beck, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Alloohey, and 2 from Brayton station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway. See LANGRIGG and MEALRIGG.

Meals, a place in the SW of Cumberland, on the coast, 2 miles S of Ravenglass, and one-fourth of a mile from Eskmeals station on the Furness railway.

Meals, Berks. See SULHAMSTEAD BANNISTER.

Mealsgate, a hamlet, with a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, in Bromfield parish, Cumberland, 5 miles W by S of Wigton. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carlisle.

Mean, a place in the S of Hants, in the Meanvari of Bede, on Southampton Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Fareham.

Meantol. See CONSTANTINE.

Meanwood, an ecclesiastical parish in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Kirkstall station on the M.R., and 4 N by W of Leeds; is in the north municipal ward; contains some handsome residences; and has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Leeds; telegraph office, Headingley. The parish was constituted in 1848. Population, 1242. Meanwood Hall is a modern mansion. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £290 with residence. The church is a modern building in the Early English Lancet style, and consists of chancel, nave with five bays, S aisle, transepts, S porch, and a central tower. It was founded and endowed by the Misses Beckett of Meanwood Park in memory of their brother, who died in March, 1847. There are a Wesleyan chapel, erected in

1880, a convalescent home for children, and stone and gravel quarries.

Meare, a place in the NE of Cornwall, on Bode Bay, 2 miles NW of Stratton.

Meare, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands on a quondam island, near the river Brue, and has a station on the Somerset and Dorset railway, called Ashcott and Meare, 134 miles from London and $2\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Glastonbury. The village dates from ancient times, was long approachable only by water, could be approached so late as about 1808 only by a horsepath, and has a post and money order office under Glastonbury; telegraph office, Shapwick (R.S.O.) Acreage of civil parish, 8333; population, 1391; of the ecclesiastical, 1014. There are two manors—Meare and Westhay—and both were given by Kerelwach, king of the West Saxons, to Glastonbury Abbey. The manor of Meare went at the dissolution to the Duke of Somerset, passed afterwards through many hands, and now is much subdivided. The manor house was built in the middle of the 14th century by Adam de Sodbury; was a frequent residence of the abbots of Glastonbury; retains, particularly in its hall and its kitchen, very distinct marks of ancient grandeur; was surrounded by high walls, much of which still remain; and is now used as a farmhouse. The abbots came to it by water; they had a sort of wharf, at a spot now called Meare Pool, where their boats were moored; and they used what was long a lake of about 400 acres for abundant fishing. This lake has been drained, and is now a piece of valuable land. A cottage, traditionally known as the Fish House, stands a little E of the manor house; it was built in the time of Edward III., presents unique and interesting features, and is kept in repair by the Somerset Archaeological Society. The roof, of open timber work, was burnt in 1881. Much of the adjacent surface is marsh or turbarry, and stacks of peat, cut for fuel, dot it in all directions. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £230 with residence. The church is mainly of the time of Edward II., but partly of the times of Edward III. and Henry VI.; was much mutilated by tasteless alterations after the Reformation; has in recent times been much improved; and contains a richly-sculptured pulpit. There are Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Mearely, Great and Little, two hamlets forming a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire, under Pendle Hill, and within Clitheroe borough, 2 miles ESE of Clitheroe station on the L. & Y.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Clitheroe. Acreage, 1609; population, 36.

Meas Ashby, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Castle Ashby station on the L. & N.W.R., 4 W from Wellingborough, and 7 NE from Northampton. There is a post and money order office under Northampton; telegraph office, Earls Barton. Acreage of parish, 1670; population, 431. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members. Meas Ashby Hall is a fine ancient mansion of stone standing amidst pleasant grounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £124 with residence. The church is a building of stone, partly Early English, partly Perpendicular, and partly in the Transition and Decorated styles. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Measand, a hamlet in Bampton parish, Westmorland, on Torden Beck, at the W side of Hawes Water, and 6 miles from Shap station on the L. & N.W.R.

Mease, The, a river of Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Warwickshire. It rises a little E of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; runs about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, and about 9 westward, but eventually west-north-westward to the Trent in the neighbourhood of Croxall; and traces at intervals the county boundaries.

Measham, a village, a township, and a parish in Derbyshire. The village stands on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, near the river Mease and the boundary with Leicestershire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, has a station on the Ashby and Nuneaton Joint railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Atherstone. The township comprises 1749 acres; population, 1653. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members. Measham Hall is a chief residence. The manufacture of smallware, and brickfields and adjacent collieries,

employ most of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £87 with residence. Patron, Lord Donington, who is lord of the manor. The church is good, and was restored in 1843, and there are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels and a temperance hall.

Meathop and Ulpha, a township in Beetham parish, Westmorland, on Morecambe Bay, at the mouth of the river Kent, 4 miles ENE of Cartmel. There is a post office at Ulpha under Broughton-in-Furness; money order and telegraph office, Broughton-in-Furness. Acreage, 1991, besides 1164 of tidal water and foreshore; population, 100.

Meaux. See MEUX.

Meavy, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the river Meavy, half a mile from Yelverton station and 1 mile from Donsland station on the G.W.R., and 7½ miles SE by S of Tavistock. It is surrounded by romantic scenery, and has a postal receiving office under Yelverton; money order and telegraph office, Yelverton. The parish contains also the village of Loveton and the manors of Meavy, Calisham, Goodameavy, Gratton, and Lake Meavy. Acreage of parish, 3422; population, 266. Remains exist of an old mansion, which was the residence of Sir Francis Drake. Sheepstor, a great mass of granite, figures conspicuously in the landscape, and contrasts strikingly to neighbouring woods and verdure. An oak of very great antiquity stands on the village green, measures 27 feet in girth, and is so decayed and worn in the trunk as to form an archway nearly 6 feet high, through which a man could ride on horseback. A bridge spans the Meavy near the village, and others are at Marchant Green, Hoo Meavy, and Goodameavy; and a well-preserved ancient granite cross, about 14 feet high, is opposite the church gate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £150. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly Saxon, with three Early English windows, the remainder being Early Perpendicular. It was restored and enlarged in 1874, and was so badly done that it had to be again restored in 1879. It consists of nave, S aisle, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower and six bells. There is a Baptist chapel at Hoo Meavy.

Meavy or Mew, The, a river of Devonshire, rising in Dartmoor, and running about 13 miles south-south-eastward and south-westward, through Dartmoor, and past Sheepstor and Meavy to the Plym.

Mecklas, a township in Cilcen parish, Flintshire, 4½ miles WNW of Mold.

Medbourne, a village, a township, and a parish in Leicestershire. The village stands on a rivulet near its influx to the river Welland at the boundary with Northamptonshire, and under a hill near the site of a Roman station on the *Via Devana*, has a station on the Peterborough and Leicester branch of the Great Northern and London and North-Western Joint railway, and is 4½ miles W by N from Rockingham, and 6½ NE of Market Harborough. It has a post and money order office under Market Harborough; telegraph office, at railway station. The parish includes also the chapelry of Holt. Acreage, 3084; population, 469. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of five members. A Roman pavement, coins, pottery, and other relics have been found at Medenborough, the site of the Roman station. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Holt, in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £542 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient crnemiform building of stone in the Early English style, and consists of nave, S aisle, transepts, and chancel, with a tower. There are a mission hall, a recreation ground of 4 acres, and some small charities.

Medeley. See MEDLEY.

Meden, The, a river of Notts, rising on the borders of Derbyshire, near Hacknall-under-Hutlwaite; running about 18 miles north-eastward, partly along the boundary with Derbyshire, to a confluence with the Mann and the Poulter in the neighbourhood of Elkeby; and combining there, with these streams, to form the Idle.

Medge Hall, a station near the boundary between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire on the M.S. & L.R., 3½ miles E of Thorne.

Medham, a hamlet in the N of the Isle of Wight, on the left side of the Medina river, 3 miles N of Newport.

Medina, The, a river of the Isle of Wight. It rises on Kingston Down, about 1½ mile from the S coast; runs about 10 miles northward, past Gatcombe and Newport, to the Solent at Cowes; forms there a good harbour; and is noted for oysters and flat fish.

Mediolanum. See CHESTERTON, WARWICK, and MATH-RAFAL.

Medlam, a hamlet in Revesby parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles N of Bolingbroke. It was originally the dairy farm of the abbey which was founded at Revesby in 1142-43.

Medlar-with-Wesham, a township in Kirkham parish, Lancashire, 1 mile N of Kirkham. Kirkham station, on the Preston and Wyre Joint railway, is in this township, and there is a post, money order, and telegraph office at Wesham, under Preston. Acreage, 1966; population, 1568. The parish of Kirkham comprehends the two townships of Kirkham (under a local board) and Medlar-with-Wesham, in which there is a parish council. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton mills. Mowbrick Hall, a fine edifice of red brick, castellated with stone, is the chief residence. A chapel of ease to the parish church, called Christ Church, was erected in 1894. A large school, used as a lecture-hall, was built at Wesham in 1864. There is a Roman Catholic church.

Medley (anciently *Medeley*), a place in Oxfordshire, on the river Thames, 2 miles NNW of Oxford. It had a country seat of the priors of Osney. It was the place where Henry II. met Rosamond when a nun at Godstow.

Medlicott, a township in Wentnor parish, Salop, 4½ miles WNW of Church Stretton.

Medlock, The, a river of Lancashire, rising at Scholwer, and running about 11 miles south-westward to the Irwell, at Manchester.

Medmenham, a village and a parish in Buckinghamshire. The village stands near the river Thames, at the boundary with Berkshire, 3½ miles SW by W of Great Marlow, and 4½ WNW of Henley stations on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Great Marlow; money order office, Great Marlow; telegraph office, Greenlands. The village is a place of popular resort in the summer, and there is good fishing for roach in the adjoining reach of the river. The parish comprises 2404 acres of land and 38 of water; population, 320. The manor belongs to the Scott-Murray family. A Cistercian abbey, an offshoot of Woburn Abbey, was founded here in 1204 by Hugh de Bolibee; went gradually into decay, so as to be very poor at the dissolution; survives in remains, agglomerated with modern tower and cloister, adjacent to a little inn and a ferry-house, on a lovely and secluded spot contiguous to the Thames; became in the middle of the 18th century the abode of a mysterious community calling themselves Franciscans, from their founder Francis Dashwood, afterwards Lord le Despencer, but were better known as the "Hell Fire Club." The notorious John Wilkes was a prominent member of this club. Some of the doings of the so-called Franciscans are noticed in "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea;" and some pictures, representing their mysteries, are preserved at the Thatched House Tavern in London. Danesfield House is a chief residence, pleasantly situated and commanding beautiful views. Connected with the house by a cloister is a domestic Roman Catholic chapel, the latest work of Pugin, in the style of the 13th century. It contains a beautiful altar and a shrine, in which are some sacred relics. A large ancient entrenchment, supposed to be Danish, is near Danesfield House. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £152. The church is Early English, of flint, chalk, and stone; was restored at several periods up to 1864, at a cost of nearly £1200; and has a tower and a fine E window. The churchyard contains a handsome monument to Mrs Bransby Powys.

Medomsley, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Lanchester parish, Durham. The village stands three-quarters of a mile ENE of Watling Street, 1½ E of the river Derwent at the boundary with Northumberland, 1¼ from Ebchester station on the N.E.R., and 2½ miles NE of Shotley Bridge. It has a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Ebchester. The township comprises 3934 acres; population, 5306. By the Parish Councils Act the part of Medomsley township which was included in the Leadgate Local Board district was cut off from Medomsley

and added to the township of Iveston. Medomsley Hall was the birthplace of Dr Hunter the physician and antiquary. The Scots crossed the Derwent adjacent to Medomsley in 1644 by a "tree-bridge." The ecclesiastical parish is less extensive than the township. Population, 4950. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £419 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is an ancient building in the Early English style; has an E window of three lancet lights; contains below the altarpiece four curious sculptured heads of a king and a bishop. There are Wesleyan, Primitive and Free Methodist chapels. The inhabitants are employed in the collieries.

Medrose, a village in the N of Cornwall, 2½ miles W of Camelford. It originated in the working of Delabole Slate Quarry.

Medstead, a village and a parish in Hants, 4 miles WSW of Alton, with a station on the L. & S.W.R., 51 miles from London, and a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 2848; population, 451. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of nine members. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church has some Norman portions, and has been enlarged and restored. There is a Congregational chapel.

Medusa Channel, the inner passage to Harwich, in Essex, near the Naze Flats. It has from 3 to 5 fathoms water, and has, on the one side, the Stone Banks and Ridge, on the other side, the Ledge and the Sree Sand.

Medway, **The**, a river, partly of Surrey and Sussex, but chiefly of Kent. It was known to the ancient Britons as *Vaga*, to the Romans as *Madus*, and to the Saxons as *Mede-wæge*. It draws two head-streams from Sussex and one from Surrey; runs, from the confluence of these, north-eastward, past Penshurst, to Tunbridge; goes thence, east-north-eastward, to Yalding; proceeds thence windingly, north-eastward, past Wateringbury and Barming, to Maidstone; goes thence, chiefly northward, but with bends and windings, past Aylesford, Snodland, and Wouldham, to Rochester; begins, a little above that city, to be somewhat estuarial; proceeds, with increasing estuarial expansion, and with offshoots and branchings, chiefly east-north-eastward, past Chatham, Gillingham, Hoo, and an expanse of marshes, to the Thames at Sheerness; and embraces, in the reach between Chatham and Sheerness, a number of islands and small peninsulas. It is joined at Penshurst by the Eden, at Tunbridge by the Tun, at Yalding by the Beult, at Maidstone by the Len, and at Queenborough, 2 miles above Sheerness, by the Swale. It was made navigable to Tunbridge about the middle of the 18th century; it is much used for navigation up to Maidstone; it has a tidal rise of 20 feet at Rochester; it varies in width from less than a mile to upwards of 2 miles between Gillingham and Sheerness; it abounds with fish of various kinds, and was formerly noted for salmon and sturgeon; it includes, in its lower creeks, an oyster fishery; and it figures in various events of warlike history connected with the chief towns upon its banks.

Medway Parliamentary Division of Mid Kent was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 94,687. The division includes the following:—Rochester—Allhallows, Chalk, Chatham (part of), Cliffe, Cobham, Cooling, Cuxton, Denton, Frindsbury (part of), Gillingham, Grange (otherwise Greenwich), Halling, Halstow (High), Higham, Hoo, Ifield, St James (Grain), Lidsing, Luddesdown, St Mary (Hoo), St Margaret (Rochester, the part of the parish not within the borough of Rochester), Meopham, Northfleet, Nursted, Shorne, Stoke, Wouldham; Bearsted—Barming, Barming (West), Bearsted, Bicknor, Boughton Malherbe, Boughton Monchelsea, Boxley, Bredhurst, Broomfield, Chart-nex-Sutton Valence, Detling, Farleigh (East), Frimsted, Harrietsham, Headcorn, Hollingbourne, Hucking, Langley, Leeds, Lenham, Linton, Loose, Maidstone (part), Otham, Otterden, Stockbury, Sutton (East), Sutton Valence, Thornham, Ucombe, Wichling, Wormshill; Malling (part of)—Addington, Allington, Aylesford, Birling, Burham, Ditton, Farleigh (West), Ightham, Leybourne, Malling (East), Malling (West), Mereworth, Offham, Peckham (West), Ryars, Snodland, Stanstead, Teston, Trotterscliffe, Wateringbury, Wrotham; Grange, non-corporate member of Hastings;

Gravesend, municipal borough; Maidstone, municipal borough; Rochester, municipal borough.

Meething. See NEWHAVEN, Sussex.

Meer. See MERE.

Meerbeck, a hamlet in Settle parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 1½ mile from Settle station on the M.R.

Meerbrook, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Leek parish, Staffordshire, on the river Churnet, under the Roaches, 3½ miles N by E of Leek. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1859, and its post town is Leek, under Stoke-on-Trent. Population, 562. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members. The Churnet valley here, for a length of about 2 miles, is flanked by stupendous mural masses of rock and strewn with their fallen fragments. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £165 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Leek. The church was erected in 1873 on the site of a church built about 1562 by Sir Ralph Bagenal. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Meering, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish, in Notts, on the river Trent, 7½ miles N of Newark. Acreage, 485, including 22 of water; population, 2.

Meertown, a tithing in Forton parish, Staffordshire, near Aqualate Mere and Hall, adjacent to Salop, 1½ mile NE of Newport.

Mees, **The**, a river of Staffordshire and Salop. It rises near Blymhill in Staffordshire; runs about 6 miles north-north-westward, partly on the boundary with Salop, but chiefly within Staffordshire, to Aqualate Mere; traverses that lake; goes about 1½ mile thence, past Forton, into Salop; and proceeds about 9½ miles, north-westward, south-south-westward, and westward to the Tern, at Bolas Magna.

Meesden, a parish in Herts, adjacent to Essex, 6½ miles E by N of Buntingford station on the G.E.R. Post town, Buntingford; money order and telegraph office, Barkway. Acreage, 1009; population, 178. The manor belongs to Baron Dimsdale. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £200 with residence. The church is a small but ancient building of flint, consisting of chancel, nave, S porch, and western bell-turret.

Meese or Mose, **The**, a rivulet of Staffordshire, running about 9 miles south-eastward to the river Sow near Chelsey, 4½ miles NW of Stafford.

Meeson, a village and a township in Bolas Magna parish, Salop, on the river Mees, 6½ miles NNW of Newport. Meeson Hall is the chief residence.

Meeth, a parish in Okehampton parish, Devonshire, at the confluence of the rivers Okement and Torridge, 3 miles N by E of Hatherleigh, and 10 NNW of Okehampton station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Hatherleigh. Acreage, 2848; population, 451. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £290 with residence. The church is ancient, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower, and contains a monument to Lempriere the lexicographer, who was rector; the building was restored in 1890.

Mefenydd, a township in Llanrhystyd parish, Cardiganshire, 8½ miles NE of Aberystwyth.

Megstone, a rock among the Fern Islands, Northumberland, among some reefs, about a mile NW of the principal island.

Meifod or Myfod, a village and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The village stands on the river Vyrnwy, under Broniarth Hills, 5½ miles NE of Llanfair Caerinion, and 6 SW of Llanisafnffraid station on the Cambrian railway; contests with other places the claim of occupying the site of the Roman *Mediolanum*; was a place of considerable importance in the ecclesiastical affairs of Powisland; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Welshpool. The parish includes the townships of Bwlchyciban, Maen, Peniarth, Pont Robert, and Trefnanny. Acreage, 12,784 of land and 141 of water; population of the civil parish, 1471; of the ecclesiastical, 945. There are several pleasant seats. There are also an ancient circular camp and several barrows. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church was the burial-place of the princes of Powis, is large and interesting, with some Norman features, has a W embattled tower of the 15th century, includes in its wall near the font a coffin-lid of the 12th century, and

MELBECKS

contains some old monuments; it was restored in 1871. The churchyard is remarkably large, occupying an area of about 5 acres. Parts of the ecclesiastical parishes of Bwlchycibau, Pont Robert, and Penrhos are within the parish.

Melbecks, a township and an ecclesiastical parish, formerly in Grinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Swale, 5 miles E of Muker, and 15 from Richmond station on the N.E.R. It contains the hamlets of Blaides, Barfend, Feetham, Kearton, Lodge Green, Low Row, Wintering Garths, Smarber, Dyke Heads, and Gunderside, the last of which has a post and money order office under Richmond; telegraph office, Reeth. Acreage, 7974; population, 600. The ecclesiastical parish is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1841. Population, 830. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; value, £150 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Grinton. The church is modern, and was restored in 1886. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and lead and stone are found.

Melbourn, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands 1 mile S of Meldreth and Melbourn station on the Hitchin and Cambridge line of the G.N.E.R., 2½ miles N of Icknield Street and the boundaries with Herts and Essex, 3 NE of Royston, and 10 S by W of Cambridge; is a large place and a seat of petty sessions, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Royston and a police station. The parish comprises 4725 acres; population of the civil parish, 1649; of the ecclesiastical, 1507. The manors belong to the Hitch family and the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The Bury is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £225 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church is a building of flint in the Perpendicular and Decorated styles, comprises nave, aisles, S transept, chancel, S porch, and an embattled western tower, and has a memorial window to the Hitch family; it was restored in 1884 at a cost of £2200. There is a Congregational chapel which was built in 1865 at a cost of £2300, is in the Italian-Gothic style, of various coloured bricks, and has a front wheel window and two flanking towers. There is also a Baptist chapel.

Melbourne, a small town and a parish in Derbyshire. The town stands on an affluent of the river Trent, is 7 miles by railway SSE of Derby, and has a station on the M.R., a post, money order, and telegraph office under Derby, a market-place, a church, Baptist, Congregational, Swedenborgian, and Wesleyan chapels, a public cemetery, an Athenaeum, a public hall erected in 1889, a temperance institute and reading-rooms, and a county police station. The church is a cruciform building, chiefly Norman, with a tower of much later date, was restored internally in 1862 at a cost of £3000, and contains monuments of the 14th and 17th centuries to the Hardinge family, and several memorial windows. Six bells were erected in 1882, and two more in 1887. A General Baptist mission hall was erected in 1890 by the late Mr Thomas Cook, the famous excursion agent, who was a native. The Athenaeum was opened in 1884 by Lord Palmerston. A weekly market is held on Saturday evenings, and the manufacture of silk, thread, and lace goods, and boots and shoes, is carried on. The parish contains also the village of Kings Newton, and comprises 3506 acres; population, 3869. The manor belonged at Domesday to the Crown, passed to the Beauchamps and the Lancasters, then to the Marquis of Hastings. Lord Donington is now lord of the manor. A royal castle stood here, was several times visited by King John, was the prison for nineteen years of the Duke of Bourbon, taken at the Battle of Agincourt, was dismantled in 1460, and is now represented by only a small portion of the outer walls. A palace of the Bishops of Carlisle stood on the S bank of the pool, and was several times visited by King John. Melbourne Hall belongs to Earl Cowper, occupies the site of a palace of the Bishops of Carlisle, was built by Sir Thomas Coke in 1712, was the place where Baxter began to write his "Saints' Rest," and has gardens in the Dutch style, introduced by William III. Kings Newton Hall belonged to the Hardinge family, gave entertainment to Charles II., and was destroyed by fire in 1859. Market-gardening is extensively carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £396 with residence.

Melbourne or Melburn, a township in Thornton parish,

MELCHET PARK

E. R. Yorkshire, on the Pocklington Canal, 4½ miles SW of Pocklington, and 5 from Foggathorpe station on the N.E.R. It has a post office under York; money order office, Everingham; telegraph office, Pocklington. Acreage, 3148; population, 388. Melbourn House is the chief residence. There are a small iron church and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Melbury Abbas, a parish in Dorsetshire, adjacent to Wiltshire, 2½ miles SSE of Shaftesbury, and 5 S by E of Semley station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Shaftesbury; money order and telegraph office, Shaftesbury. Acreage, 2374; population, 288. The manor belongs to the Glyn family. Melbury Hill and Melbury Down are prominent features. Limestone is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £280 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1851, and has a turreted tower. Bishop Blandford was a native.

Melbury Bubb, a parish in Dorsetshire, under Bubb Down, 1½ mile N by E of Evershot station on the G.W.R., and 4½ miles NW of Cerne Abbas. It contains the tithing of Woodcombe. Post town, Dorchester. Acreage, 1243; population of the civil parish, 120; of the ecclesiastical, 624. Bubb Down is a conspicuous landmark, was formerly a beacon station, and commands a very extensive and beautiful view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury, with the rectory of Frome St Quintin and the chapel of Evershot annexed; joint value, £450 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. The church was rebuilt in 1854, and retains the tower of a previous edifice; there is a quantity of very beautiful glass work in the building.

Melbury Osmond, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands 2½ miles NNW of Evershot station on the G.W.R., and 6½ SW by S of Sherborne, and has a post and money order office under Dorchester; telegraph office, Evershot. Acreage of the civil parish, 1222; population, 338; of the ecclesiastical, 495. The manor belongs to the Earl of Ilchester. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Melbury Sampford and Stockwood, in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £340 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, and was restored in 1888.

Melbury Sampford, a parish in Dorsetshire, 1½ mile NW of Evershot station on the G.W.R., and 7½ miles SW of Sherborne. Post town, Dorchester; money order and telegraph office, Evershot. Acreage, 1041; population, 108. The property belongs to the Earl of Ilchester. Melbury House is the Earl's seat, stands on high ground commanding a fine prospect to the Mendips and the Quantock Hills, is an ancient edifice mainly rebuilt about the beginning of the 18th century, and has an E front of weather-beaten stone, ornamented with Corinthian pillars. It has been greatly enlarged, and a new wing with lofty tower added. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Melbury Osmond, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is ancient, has a pinnacled tower, and contains monuments of the Brownings and the Strangeways; it was restored in 1878.

Melchbourne, a village and a parish in Bedfordshire. The village stands 2 miles E of the boundary with Northamptonshire, 5 NNE of Sharnbrook station, and 6 ESE of Higham Ferrers station on the L. & N.W.R. and M.R., and was once a market-town. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Sharnbrook (S.O.). The parish comprises 2638 acres; population, 165. Melchbourne Park is Lord St John's seat, was built about the time of James I. or Charles I., has been modernized in the front, and stands in a fine park of about 400 acres. A preceptory of Knights Hospitallars was founded here in the time of Henry I. by Alice, Countess of Pembroke, was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Russells, and has left some remains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £55 with residence. The church is a stone building in the Classic style, restored in 1779 effacing an earlier Gothic building; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower containing in the belfry a Gothic arch. There is a brass of 1877 and two monuments to the St Johns.

Melchet Park, a parish in Wiltshire, 6 miles from Romsey station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Whiteparish. Acreage, 830; population, 53. It was formerly a royal forest; was purchased in

MELCOMBE HORSEY

1783 by Alexander Baring, afterwards Lord Ashburton; contains a mansion on an elevated site, commanding an extensive and charming view; and has on an eminence a Hindoo temple erected in 1800 after designs by Daniell to the memory of Warren Hastings.

Melcombe Horsey or Melcombe Bingham, a parish in Dorsetshire, 10 miles WSW of Blandford station on the L. & S.W.R., and 10 NE by N of Dorchester. It contains part of the hamlet of Hartsfoot Lane, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Melcombe Bingham under Dorchester. Acreage, 2157; population, 182. Melcombe Bingham belonged to the Turbervilles, from whom it passed to the Binghams. Sir Richard Bingham, who was at the siege of St Quintin, was born here. Nettlecombe Tont, a hill in the W of the parish, which commands a fine and extensive view, was formerly a British encampment. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £270 with residence. The church dates from the early part of the 13th century and has a low tower. Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, was one of the former rectors of the parish.

Melcombe Regis. See WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

Meldon, a hamlet in Okehampton parish, Devonshire, near Okehampton.

Meldon, a parish in Northumberland, on the Wansbeck river, 6 miles W by S of Morpeth. It has a station on the North British railway, and its post town is Morpeth; money order office, Whalton; telegraph office, Hartburn. Acreage, 1028; population, 149. The manor, with Meldon Park, belongs to the Cookson family. Meldon Tower existed in the time of Henry VI.; was the seat of the Fenwicks; is associated in curious local tradition with Meg o' Meldon, mother of Sir W. Fenwick, in the 17th century; and has completely disappeared. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church was restored by Dr Raine the antiquary in 1849, and in 1892 was very greatly improved and beautified by Mr J. B. Cookson of Meldon Hall.

Meldreth, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands on a branch of the river Rhee, near the Hitchin and Cambridge branch of the G.N.R., 4 miles NNE of Royston, and has a station on the railway, and a post office under Royston; money order and telegraph office, Melbourn. The parish comprises 2513 acres; population of the civil parish, 713; of the ecclesiastical, 642. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £200 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church, which is a building of stone and clunch in the Perpendicular style, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Andrew Marvell, father of the poet Marvell, was a native.

Melford, Long, a railway station in Suffolk, on the S border of the county, on the G.E.R., adjacent to Long Melford, 3 miles NNW of Sudbury.

Melford, Long, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands on an affluent of the river Stour, near its influx to the Stour at the boundary with Essex, and adjacent to Long Melford station on the G.E.R., 3 miles NNW of Sudbury; is nearly a mile long from N to S, whence its name, and surrounded by a beautiful and richly cultivated country; is a seat of petty sessions and of a court baron; was formerly a market-town, and in the 15th century the seat of a flourishing trade in clothing; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) A large cattle fair is held on Whit-Thursdays, and a pleasure and peddler fair on Whit-Friday. There are two or three good inns (one of which, having the sign of the "Bull," was established before 1580), a bank, an iron and brass foundry, manufactories for horsehair cloth and cocoa-nut fibre, and some minor industries. The Melford Literary Institute comprises a reading-room and a lecture hall. There is also a working-men's club, opened in 1881. The parish comprises 5315 acres; population, 3253. Melford Hall, on the east side of the village green, is a fine Tudor brick mansion, with four small round towers in front; belonged formerly to the Savages and the Cordells, and belongs now to the Parker family. Melford Place is an ancient mansion, belonged once to the Martyrs, passed to

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the Spaldings, and belongs now to the Westropp. Kentwell Hall, a picturesque Elizabethan mansion, standing in a park of 130 acres, belongs to the Bence family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £1000 with residence. The church, a large and beautiful building of striped flint and white stone, is chiefly in the Perpendicular style, and dates from 1450 to 1480, with the exception of the tower, which is of brick, and was erected in 1725; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, transept, S porch, and western tower; contains some ancient brasses, some interesting tombs and monuments, a very fine carved stone reredos erected in 1879, a stone memorial pulpit, and some beautiful stained windows. At the east end of the church, but quite distinct from it, is the Lady chapel, an elegant structure of flint and ashlar in chequers in the Perpendicular style, built by the Cleptons in 1496. On the south side of the churchyard stands the hospital formed in 1580 by Sir William Cordell for twelve poor men and two poor women, which enjoys an endowment of about £1000 a year. There are several other valuable charities, and there are a mission church erected in 1885, and Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. Abbot Reeve or John de Melford and Bishop Johnson were natives.

Meliden, a township and a parish in Flintshire. The township lies on the coast, 2 miles SW of Prestatyn station on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R., and 4½ N by E of St Asaph. It has a post office under Rhyl; money order and telegraph office, Prestatyn. The parish contains also the townships of Nant and Prestatyn. Acreage, 2068, with 509 of adjacent foreshore; population of the civil parish, 1035; of the ecclesiastical, 388. Nant was a seat of the Conways, and Prestatyn had formerly a castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £271 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is good. The vicarage of Prestatyn is a separate benefice. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Melin, a Celtic word signifying "a mill," and used in topographical nomenclature.

Melin Crythan, a suburb of Neath, Glamorgan, 1 mile E of Neath. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Neath, a chapel of ease, and Baptist and Congregational chapels.

Melin Cwrt, a place in the N of Glamorgan, on the river Cleddau, 5½ miles NE of Neath. A fall of 80 feet on the river is here.

Melin Dwr, a township in Llanbadarn-fawr parish, Cardiganshire, on the river Rheiddol, near Aberystwyth. Acreage, 8272; population, 678.

Melina, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the river Nevern, under Precelly Mountain, 5½ miles NW of Crymmych Arms station on the Whitland and Cardigan branch of the G.W.R., and 7 SW by S of Cardigan. Post town, Cardigan. Acreage, 4499; population, 306. An ancient camp is at Pennybenglog. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £105. The church was rebuilt in 1865; is in the Decorated English style, of local stone with Bath stone dressings; and consists of nave and apsidal chancel, with W bell-gable.

Melkinthorpe, a village in Lowther parish, Westmorland, on the river Leathe, 6½ miles N of Shap, and 1 mile from Clifton station on the L. & N.W.R. and N.E.R.

Melkridge, a township in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland, on the South Tyne river, 2 miles S of the Roman Wall, and 2 E of Haltwhistle station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Haltwhistle. Acreage, 4452; population, 319. The township includes the hamlet of Hightown. The manor belongs to Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., of Matten Hall. The Roman camp of Whitchester is here. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Melksham, a town and two parishes in Wiltshire. The town stands on the river Aren, and on the Wilts and Berks Canal, with a station on the G.W.R., 96 miles from London, and 9½ E by S of Bath. The town was anciently surrounded by a forest of its own name, a favourite hunting-ground of Edward I.; was an important place in the Norman times, and in those of Edward I. and John; declined so much at a later period as to have escaped the notice of

Leland in his description of its neighbourhood; rose again to importance as a seat of manufacture; underwent some decline after the introduction of railways; consists chiefly of one long street, irregularly aligned, but mostly well built; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, is governed by an urban district council, and has two banks, two chief inns, a town-hall and cheese-market, a four-arched bridge, a church, four dissenting chapels, and a literary institution. The town-hall and cheese-market was built in 1847, and is in the Italian style of white freestone. The new hall is a building of Bath stone, and is used for meetings and lectures. The church is a large structure originally cruciform, partly of the 12th century, has an embattled and pinnacled tower, originally in the centre of the church, but removed to the W end in 1846, and includes two side chapels. It has been restored and enlarged at various times, and a handsomely sculptured reredos was erected in 1894. The church contains monuments of the Awdrys, the Jenkinsons, and others. There are dissenting chapels for Congregationalists, Baptists, and Wesleyans, a Friends' meeting-house, and a cottage hospital. Two mineral springs, respectively saline and chalybeate, were discovered near the town in the 18th century; a new saline spring was found at a depth of 351 feet in 1816; and a bath and pump-room, with a crescent and promenade, was subsequently erected at considerable cost in expectation of making the town a watering-place, but it proved a failure. A cattle and cheese market is held every alternate Tuesday, and a cattle fair on 27 July. The manufacture of fancy-cloth and sacking is carried on, and there is an india-rubber factory, a dairy company, flour mills, foundries, and a leather refining factory. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The former parish of Melksham was divided by the Local Government Act, 1894, into two separate parishes—viz., Melksham Within, the urban portion comprised in the local board area; and Melksham Without, the rural portion. The latter was divided for parish council purposes into four wards—Shaw and Whitley, Beannere, Blackmore, and Woolmore. The parish council consists of fifteen members. Acreage of the united parish, 8406; population, 4284; of the ecclesiastical, 3638. The manor belonged anciently to King Harold. Beannere was the seat of the Sels, and Melksham House of the Longs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £191 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The vicarage of Shaw and Whitley is a separate benefice. The church of St Andrew is about a mile from the town, and is a handsome building in the Early English style. There is a mission church at Beannere.

Mellbreak, a mountain in Cumberland about 1675 feet high, near Crummock Water.

Mell Fell, a mountain in Cumberland about 1760 feet high, 7 miles ENE of Keswick.

Melling, a village, a township, and a parish in Lancashire. The village stands near the Furness and Midland railway, on which it has a station, 2 miles NNE of Hornby. It has a post and money order office under Carnforth; telegraph office at railway station. The township bears the name of Melling-with-Wrayton, and comprises 1062 acres; population, 186; of the ecclesiastical parish, 325. The parish contains also the townships of Hornby, Earleton, Roeburndale, Wennington, Wray-with-Botton, and Arkholme-with-Cawood. Much of the land, with Hornby Castle, belongs to the Foster family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £129 with residence. The church is Early Perpendicular English, includes a chantry at the E end of the S aisle, has some stained glass windows, and was repaired in 1855. The chapelry of Hornby, Arkholme, and Wray are separate benefices. There is a school with a small endowment.

Melling, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Halsall parish, Lancashire, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, adjacent to the river Ait, 1 mile from Kirby station on the L. & Y.R., and 7 miles NNE of Liverpool. There is a post office at Melling Mount; money order and telegraph office, Kirby. Acreage of township, 2118; population, 915. The chief landowners are the Earl of Latham, the Earl of Derby, and C. W. Blundell, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Liverpool; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Halsall. The church was rebuilt in 1834 and

enlarged in 1873, is in the Pointed style, and contains several handsome tablets. There are a national school with a small endowment and a Roman Catholic school.

Mellington, a township in Church Stoke parish, Montgomeryshire, 4 miles SE of Montgomery. Mellington Hall is a chief residence.

Mellion, St, a parish and a village in Cornwall. The village stands 2 miles W of the river Tamar at the boundary with Devonshire, 3 SSE of Callington, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Saltash station on the G.W.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 2984; population, 285. Newton House belonged to the Ferrers, and passed to the Corytons and the Hallyans. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; value, £228 with residence. The church is Later English, has been well restored, and contains some curious effigies and armours of the Corytons of the 15th century. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A cattle fair is held on the last Thursday in March.

Mellis, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands round a large green, traversed by the G.E.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the Roman road to Norwich, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Eye and has a station on the railway. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Soale. The parish comprises 1365 acres; population, 413. The manor of St John's belongs to the Wilson family, and that of Pountney Hall to Lord Henniker. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £235 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, an ancient flint building in mixed styles, dates from about the end of the 13th century, lost its tower about 1736, underwent internal restoration in 1859, but without re-erection of the tower, and contains a fine octagonal font and monuments of the Yaxleys and the Clarkes. There is a Methodist chapel.

Mellons, St, or Llaneurwg, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands near the river Rhymney at the boundary with Glamorgan, 2½ miles W by S of Marshfield station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{1}{4}$ NE by N of Cardiff, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cardiff. The parish comprises 2591 acres; population, 650. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of nine members. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llanedeyrn, in the diocese of Llandaff; joint gross value, £321 with residence. The church is an interesting 14th-century edifice, built on the ruins of a former Norman church, which is supposed to have been built in memory of St Mellons, the original church having been dedicated to St Lleurwg. The church was repaired in 1868.

Mellor, a village, a township, and an ancient chapelry in Glossop parish, Derbyshire. The village stands near the river Goyt at the boundary with Cheshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ESE of Marple station on the Midland and M.S. & L. Joint railway, and 2 miles S by E of Stockport, and has a post office under Stockport; money order and telegraph office, Marple Bridge. The township has an area of 2362 acres; population, 1096. The old chapelry is of loag standing, and formerly included portions of the new parishes of New Mills and Charlesworth. It now comprises the townships of Mellor and Lndworth. Population, 2900. There are cotton mills, bleaching works, and collieries, but the latter are not now worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £164. The church stands on a commanding site with extensive views, is a very plain building with an old tower, and contains a curiously-carved pulpit and a grotesque font, evidently very old. There are Primitive Methodist and United Free Methodist chapels.

Mellor, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Blackburn parish, Lancashire. The village stands 2½ miles NW of Blackburn station on the L. & Y.R. and the L. & N.W.R. The township contains also part of the hamlet of Mellor Brook, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Blackburn. Acreage, 1744; population, 1138. Mellor House is a chief residence. Mellor Moor has traces of a Roman camp, and commands a fine view to the Irish Sea. There are stone quarries and some mineral springs. There is a cotton mill at Mellor and also at Mellor Brook. The ecclesiastical parish includes also the township of Ramsgrave, and was constituted in 1841. Population, 1377. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of

Blackburn. The church was built in 1829 at a cost of over £5000, is in the Pointed style, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and lofty spire. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Mellor Brook, a hamlet in Mellor and Balderstone townships, Blackburn parish, Lancashire, 3 miles NW of Blackburn station on the L. & Y.R. and L. & N.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Blackburn, and a cotton mill.

Mells, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands in a valley 3½ miles WNW of Frome, and has a station called Mells and Bavington on the G.W.R., 112 miles from London, and a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish contains also the hamlet of Vobster. Acreage, 3629; population of the civil parish, 953; of the ecclesiastical, 670. The manor with Mells Park belongs to the Horner family. The rocks include coal, pipe-clay, fuller's earth, lead ore, and manganese. Stone quarrying, asphalt works, and lime-burning are carried on, and the manufacture of agricultural edge tools, long famous for their superior quality, is conducted in two factories. There are remains of several ancient camps. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £500 with residence. The church is Later English, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with pinnacled tower, and has fine painted windows of local work. Vobster is a separate ecclesiastical district with a church, dedicated to St Edmund, built in 1849.

Mells, a hamlet in Wenbush parish, Suffolk, on the river Blyth, 2 miles ESE of Halesworth. There are ruins of an ancient chapel.

Mells and Leigh, a liberty in Somerset comprising the parishes of Mells and Leigh-on-Mendip.

Melitte, The, a river of Brecknockshire and Glamorgan. It rises in two headstreams, called the Llia and the Dringarth, near Fan Llia and Fan Dringarth, under the Brecknock Beacons, runs about 10 miles southward, past Ystrad-y-felte, to a confluence with the Hestpe at Kilheste, and combines with that stream and with the Sychnyr to form the river Neath. It passes near Ystrad-y-felte through a very curious cavern called Porth-yr-Ogof, about 40 feet high, 20 wide, and 1800 long, and is rejoined at the middle of the cavern by a portion of its water which had disappeared near Ystrad-y-felte church, and flowed underground to the cavern. It also at Clynwyn makes a very beautiful fall amid precipitous rocks, so close as to prevent all approach from below, and it likewise makes two other falls further down than Clynwyn.

Mellwaters, a hamlet in Bowes township in the N. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles SW of Barnard Castle, and 1½ mile from Bowes station on the N.E.R.

Melmerby, a village and a parish in Cumberland. The village stands under the Crossfell range of mountains, 3½ miles NE of Langwathby, and 9 NE of Penrith station on the L. & N.W.R. It was formerly a market-town, and has a post office under Langwathby; money order and telegraph office, Langwathby. The parish comprises 5362 acres; population, 191. Melmerby Hall is an ancient and chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £250 with residence. The church is a red freestone edifice, with a tower, was restored in 1849, and contains several ancient monuments. There is an endowed school.

Melmerby, a small village and a township in Caverham parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, near the river Cover, 4½ miles SW of Leyburn station on the N.E.R. Acreage of township, 1212; population, 102.

Melmerby, a village and a township in Wath parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the N.E.R., at the junction of the branch to Northallerton, 3½ miles N by E of Ripon, with a station, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) Acreage of township, 1138; population, 252. There is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Melplash, an ecclesiastical parish in Dorsetshire. It lies 2½ miles SSE of Beaminster, and 2½ from Bridport station on the G.W.R. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office at Bridport. Population, 412. Melplash Court, which was once a manor, is now a farmhouse, and was the birthplace of Sir Thomas More, who suffered in the time of Henry VIII. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; net value, £270 with residence. The church, consecrated in

1846, replaced an ancient one built about the 14th century, which was long standing in ruins.

Melrose Hall, a seat in the N of Surrey, near Wimbledon, and 7 miles SW of London.

Melso. See MEUX.

Melsonby, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 5½ miles N by E of Richmond, 5½ NNW of Scorton, and 2 from Barton Hill station on the N.E.R., and has a post and money order office under Darlington; telegraph office, Aldbrough. Acreage of the township, 2743; population, 499; of the ecclesiastical parish, 531. The parish includes part of the township of East Layton. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in the time of Henry II., was destroyed before the Reformation, and has left some traces. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £615 with residence. Patron, University College, Oxford. The church was entirely rebuilt in 1850, and consists of chancel, nave, and aisles, and has an embattled western tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, and small charities.

Meltham, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in the parish of Almondbury, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands in an open valley under a moorland mountainous ridge, 5 miles SW by S of Huddersfield, has a station on the L. & Y.R., and is a pleasant place. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Huddersfield, and fairs on the first Saturday of April and the Saturday after 11 Oct. The township comprises 4692 acres; population, 4761; of the ecclesiastical parish, 3329. A large proportion of the land is moor. There are quarries of excellent building and flag stones. Industry is carried on in several woollen mills, a large cotton mill, and dyeworks. The ancient chapelry was co-extensive with the township. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £400 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. The church was built in 1651, in the time of the Commonwealth, when the See of York was vacant. It was consecrated by Henry Tilson, Bishop of Elphin, who was taking duty at the time at Cumberworth, Yorkshire. It was rebuilt in 1786; was enlarged, and had a tower added in 1835; was restored, reseated, and made a free church by Faculty in 1877, when a chancel was also added; and is a plain stone structure. All inhabitants of the township have a right of burial at their mother church of Meltham. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, Conservative and Liberal clubs, and a mechanics' institute.

Meltham Mills, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands half a mile E of Meltham station on the L. & Y.R. Post town, Huddersfield; money order and telegraph office, Meltham. The parish comprises parts of the townships of Meltham and Honley, and was formed in 1845. Population, 1047. There are extensive sewing-cotton mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £277 with residence. Patrons, Simeon's Trustees. The church was built in 1845, is a handsome cruciform edifice in the Pointed style, and has a tower and spire. A convalescent home for Huddersfield and neighbourhood, built and endowed by the late Mr C. Brook at a cost of £40,000, is situated near the village.

Melthwaite forms with Irton and Santon a township in Irton parish, Cumberland, near West Water, 5½ miles NNE of Ravenglass, and 3 from Irton Road station on the Ravenglass and Eskdale railway.

Melton, a large village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands on the river Deben, adjacent to the Ipswich and Lowestoft section of the G.E.R., 1¼ mile NE of Woodbridge; has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Woodbridge, a station on the railway, an iron-foundry and machine-works, and formerly had fairs on the second Tuesday of Sept. and the second Wednesday after Michaelmas. It carries on a fair trade in corn, coals, and other things on the river. The parish comprises 1417 acres; population of the civil parish, 1510; of the ecclesiastical, 1536. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Ely. There are several good mansions in this parish, among which are Melton Grange, Melton Hall, Melton Lodge, The Towers, Fern Hill, Foxborough Hall, Greylands, and the Hermitage. The county lunatic asylum stands about a mile N of the village; was originally a house of industry for the hundreds of Wilford and Loes; was purchased in 1827 for the reception of pauper

MELTON

lunatics; and was greatly enlarged and improved in 1886. There are clay and sand pits, and brickworks. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £221 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The new church stands in the centre of the village; was built in 1868; and is a fine building of Kentish ragstone in the Decorated English style, with tower and spire 100 feet high. The old church stands at a distance from the village, contains a triple-canopied brass of 1430, and has been converted into a cemetery chapel. There is a small Primitive Methodist chapel.

Melton, a township in Welton parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, near the Hull and Selby railway and the Humber, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Ferryby station on the N.E.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Hull. It has a post office under Brough; money order office, Welton; telegraph office, Ferryby North. Acreage, 797 of land, 432 of tidal water, and 664 of foreshore; population, 171. There are brick and tile works. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Welton, in the diocese of York.

Meltonby, a hamlet which forms with Yapham a joint township in Pocklington parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles NNW of Pocklington station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Pocklington, under York. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Pocklington, in the diocese of York. The church serves also for Yapham, and is a small building with a bell-turret. See YAPHAM.

Melton Constable, a parish in Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Holt, and 8 ENE from Fakenham. It has an important junction station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) Acreage, 1722; population of the civil parish, 393; of the ecclesiastical, with Burgh Parva and Briston, 1503. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to the Bishop of Thetford; was held under the bishop by Roger de Lyons; continued to be held by his descendants, who assumed the name of Mealton, with sometimes the affix of De Constable, in allusion to their office under the bishop; and passed several centuries ago to the Astleys, to whom it still belongs. Lord Hastings is sole landowner. Melton Hall is the seat of Lord Hastings; was built in 1680 by Sir J. Astley; is a handsome square edifice of brick and stone with four fronts, and with an elegant interior; and stands in a fine park about 4 miles in circuit, containing a tower which commands a charming view of the surrounding country to the sea. The repairing shops and permanent way depot of the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway, formerly the Eastern and Midlands railway, are in this parish. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Burgh Parva, in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £242. Patron, Lord Hastings. The church, a small but ancient building of Hunstanton stone, consists of nave, chancel, and two transeptal wings, with a central tower.

Melton, Great, a parish, with a village, in Norfolk, near the river Yare, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW from Hethersett station on the Norwich and Thetford section of the G.E.R., and 4 NE by N of Wymondham. Post town, Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Hethersett. Acreage, 2527; population, 322. The manor, Melton Hall, and most of the land belong to the Rev H. E. Lombe, who resides at Melton Hall, an ancient Tudor mansion erected in 1611. The present parish comprises two ancient parishes, Melton St Mary and Melton All Saints, consolidated in the time of Queen Anne. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £598 with residence. Patron, Cains College, Cambridge. The Church of St Mary was Later English, and consisted of nave and chancel, with S porch and small tower; but having become very much dilapidated, it was pulled down in 1883. The Church of All Saints, after being a ruin from 1710, has been rebuilt since 1883, and is now a building of flint and stone in the Decorated style.

Melton, High, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles N of Conisbrough station on the M.S. & L.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Doncaster. Post town, Doncaster; money order office, Barnborough; telegraph office, Mexborough. Acreage, 1525; population, 143. Melton Hall, the seat of the Montagus, who are lords of the manor and sole landowners, contains fine paintings of the Fountaines, the Wilsons, and the Montagus; commands an extensive prospect;

MELTON MOWBRAY

and is situated in a well-wooded park. The Cliff commands a very extensive and charming view, including Rotherham and Sheffield. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £220 with residence. The church is ancient and of different periods, from Norman downward; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower; was thoroughly restored and re-seated in 1886; and contains monuments of the Fountaines and the Wilsons.

Melton, Little, a rural parish in Norfolk, near the river Yare, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Hethersett station on the Norwich and Thetford section of the G.E.R., and 5 W by S of Norwich. Post town, Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Hethersett. Acreage, 681; population, 334. The manor and the land belong to the Franks and the Lombe families. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £70 with residence. Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is a building of flint in the Perpendicular style, and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower; it has an ancient Norman font and some ancient tombs and brasses. There is a Gospel mission-hall.

Melton Magna. See MELTON, GREAT.

Melton Mowbray, a market-town, a township, and a parish, the head of a union, petty sessional division, and county court district in Leicestershire. The town is pleasantly situated in a fine vale on the river Eye, 15 miles NE from Leicester, $18\frac{1}{2}$ E from Loughborough, 10 SW from Oakham, and 104 by rail and 105 by road from London, with a station on the M.R. and another on the Newark and Nottingham Joint line of the G.N.R. and L. & N.W.R. It was known at Domesday as Medeltune; it takes its present name from corruption of that word and from the Mowbray family who once held the manor; it sent members to Parliament in the time of Edward III.; it was the scene of an action in 1645, when the Parliamentarians under Col. Rossiter were beaten by the Royalists under Sir M. Langdale; and it numbers among eminent natives Bishop de Kirkby, Archbishop de Melton, and the orator Heuley. It is well built, and has of late years been much improved and enlarged. It is governed by a district council of twelve members, formed under the Local Government Act, 1894, has a good water supply by gravitation from springs about 3 miles distant, and possesses a town estate which produces about £1000 a year. The town is chiefly celebrated for its well-known subscription hunt, which commences on the first Monday in November and closes with the Croxton Park races about the end of March or the beginning of April. It is frequented by the leading sportsmen from all parts of the kingdom, for whose use extensive stables capable of holding 1000 horses have been erected. There are several large and high-class hotels, which are patronised during the season by hunting men. Melton Mowbray is also renowned for its pork pies, which are manufactured on an extensive scale, upwards of 20 tons a week being sent from the town to all parts of the United Kingdom. Much Stilton cheese is made in the district around the town, and it possesses a large cattle market. The market is held on Tuesday for corn, cattle, horses, and provisions. Fairs are held on the Monday and Tuesday after 17 Jan., Whit-Tuesday, and 21 Aug., chiefly for horses, cattle, and sheep, though the fair in Whitson-Week is also largely for pleasure. Fairs for cattle are also held on the second Tuesday in April, 29 Sept., 21 Oct., and the first Tuesday after 8 Dec. Fairs for the sale of cheese are held on the second Thursday in April, the fourth Thursday in Sept., and the first Thursday in Dec. Iron ore is found in the immediate neighbourhood, and in the parish of Asfordby there are some blast furnaces. The town has a head post office, four banks and a savings bank, a county police station, and a workhouse capable of accommodating 250 inmates. There is a corn exchange, erected in 1854, which contains a public reading-room and rooms used for the savings bank. The Court House, erected in 1878, stands in Norman Street, and is the place where the sittings of the petty sessions and county court are held. The Colles Memorial Church Institute, a fine building of stone, was erected in 1890. The church is a grand cruciform building of stone, 185 feet in length by 117 in width, in the Early English, Geometrical, and Late Perpendicular styles, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, transepts, a very peculiar western porch with an elegant doorway surmounted by a magnificent five-light window,

MELTON PARVA

and a handsome central Early English tower. The church has several fine stained windows, some ancient and interesting tombs and monuments, and a number of chained books. Since 1850 the church has been restored and repaired at a cost of over £10,000. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapels of Burton Lazars, Freeby, Kettleby, Sysonby, and Welby, in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £400 with residence. There are also Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan chapels. The town enjoys the benefit of several useful charities, which include a Bede-house, founded in 1688, and now occupied by six poor men and six poor women, almshouses with an endowment of £158 a year, an estate of £10,606 bequeathed chiefly for the use of the church in 1872 by Thomas Ward, and several smaller amounts which have been given at various times for the use of the poor. Two public schools, Church and British, are maintained out of the revenue of the town estate, and are both open to the children, of both sexes, of the parish free of all charge. Among the chief residences in the parish are Mowbray Lodge, Craven Lodge, and Egerton Lodge. Area of the township, 5479 acres; population, 6449. The parish also includes the chapels of Burton Lazars, Freeby, Sysonby, and Welby. Area of Burton Lazars, 1580 acres; population, 311; of Freeby, 1395 acres; population, 131; of Sysonby, 1240 acres; population, 147; and of Welby, 749 acres; population, 51. There are chapels of ease in Burton, Sysonby, Welby, and Freeby, places noticed separately, and a Congregational chapel in Freeby.

Melton Parliamentary Division of Eastern Leicestershire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 59,860. The division includes the following:—Belvoir—Barkeston, Belvoir, Bottesford, Branstow, Croxton Kerrial, Harston, Knipston, Muston, Plingar, Redmile; Melton Mowbray—Ab Kettleby, Asfordby, Ashby Folville, Barsby, Becaby, Buntingby and Wyfordby, Broughton (Netter), Brooksby, Buckminster, Burton Lazars, Burrough Clawson, Claxton (Long), Cold Overton, Coston, Dalby Parva, Dalby Magna, Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Eastwell, Eaton, Edmondthorpe, Freeby, Frisby-on-the-Wreak, Gaddesby, Garthorpe, Goadby Marwood, Grimston, Harby, Hoby, Holwell, Hesse, Kirby Bellars, Knossington, Melton Mowbray, Owston, Pickwell and Lees-thorpe, Ragdale, Rotherby, Saltby, Saxby, Saxelby, Sealford, Sewstern, Shoby, Somerby, Sproxton, Stapleford, Strathern, Stonesby, Sysonby, Thorpe Arnold, Thorpe Satchville, Thrusington, Twyford, Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Wartnaby, Welby, Wycomb and Cauldwell, Wymondham; East Norton (part of)—Alexton, Billiesdon, Cold Newton, East Norton, Frisby, Galby, Goadby, Halstead, Ilston, Launde Abbey, Loddington, Lowesby, Marefield, Nosely, Norton-by-Galley—or King's Norton, Rolleston, Skeffington, Stockerton, Tilton, Tugby, Whatborough, Witheote; Leicester (part)—Barkby, Barkby Thorpe, Beeby, Belgrave, Bushby, Evington, Houghton-on-the-Hill, Hungarton, Humberston, Keyham, Queeniborough, Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreak, Rearsby, Scraptoft, South Croxton, Stoughton, Stretton (Great), Stretton (Little), Syston, Thurmarston (North), Thurmarston (South), Thornby, Wanlip; Loughborough (part of)—Cossington, Seagrave, Sileby.

Melton Parva. See MELTON, LITTLE.

Melton Ross, a parish in Lincolnshire, adjacent to Barnetby-le-Wold station on the main line of the M.S. & L.R., 5 miles NE by E of Brigg. It has a post office under Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Barnetby. Acreage, 1812; population of the civil parish, 191; of the ecclesiastical, 296. The manor belonged formerly to the Ross family, and belongs now, with all the land, to the Earl of Yarborough. There are extensive lime and whiting works. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of New Barnetby, in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £204 with residence. Patron, Earl Mansvers. The church is a modern building of stone.

Melton, West, a village in Brampton Bierlow township, Wath-upon-Deane parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Rotherham, and half a mile from Wath station on the M.S. & L.R. and M.R. It is a large and pleasant place, and has a post and money order office under Rotherham; telegraph office, Wath-upon-Deane.

Melverley, a village and a parish in Salop, on the river Vyrray, at its influx to the Severn at the boundary with

MENAI STRAIT

Montgomeryshire, 3 miles S of Kinnerley station on the Shropshire railway, 10 S by E of Oswestry, and 12 W by N of Shrewsbury. Post town, Llanynnech, under Oswestry. Acreage of parish, 1444; population, 181. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £85 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is an ancient structure of wood and plaster, with bell-turret. It was rebuilt in 1718, when Edward Garland, Thomas Williams, and Edward Owen were churchwardens. It was restored in 1878 at a cost of £800. The date on the bell is 1670. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Melwood, a hamlet in Owston parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles SE of Epworth.

Membland, a hamlet in Holbeton parish, Devonshire, near Bigbury Bay, 6 miles SW by W of Modbury. Membland House belonged to the Hillersdons, the Champenownes, and others.

Membury, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands near the river Yarty, and near the boundary with Dorsetshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Axminster station on the L. & S.W.R., with a post office under Axminster; money order and telegraph office, Axminster. Acreage of the civil parish, 4394; population, 645; of the ecclesiastical, 3759. The manor belonged to the Courtenays, passed to the Drakes, and now belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Yarty, now a farmhouse, was the seat of the Yarty family; Waterhouse, anciently called Waters, was the seat of the De la Water family. Membury Castle is a well-preserved ancient British camp of about 2 acres on a hill. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarages of Axminster and Kilminster, in the diocese of Exeter; joint value, £600 with residence. The church is partly Early English, partly Decorated, has been restored, comprises nave, transept, and chancel, and contains a fine monument to Sir S. Calmady.

Membury, a place in the NE of Wiltshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Ramsbury.

Menacuddle Hill. See AUSTELL, ST.

Menai Bridge, a great suspension bridge over the Menai Strait, between Carnarvonshire and Anglesey, 1 mile NE of the Britannia Bridge on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{1}{4}$ W of Bangor. It is on the line of the great Holyhead road formed by Telford, was contemplated in 1810 and following years on designs which proved unsatisfactory, and was constructed in 1818-26 on a design by Telford at a cost of over £200,000. It stands on a spot called Ynys-y-moeh, where bold rocky shores on both sides give opportunity for a lofty roadway. Four arches on one side and three on the other, each $52\frac{1}{2}$ feet in span, and springing from a height of 65 feet, carry the road to the suspending piers. The piers are 153 feet high, stand 555 feet apart, and are formed of hard limestone masonry. The supporting chains are sixteen in number, and each 17½ feet long; they are fastened at each end into 60 feet of rock; they pass over the top of the piers in cast-iron saddles on rollers; they have a length of 579 feet between the piers, with a hanging fall of 45 feet; and they support a permanent weight of 489 tons, and are capable of supporting an additional weight of 1520 tons. The roadway is double, 28 feet broad, and 102 feet above high-water level; it consists of timber, and it rests on iron joists, suspended by rods from the chains, and protected at the sides by high iron trellis-work. A perceptible vibration is caused by the passage of a vehicle, or even of a man on horseback, and the roadway was so shattered by a storm in Jan., 1839, as to require much repair and strengthening, but the chains have hitherto resisted all injury from any cause. The total weight of the ironwork amounts to 2186 tons. There is a station on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R. near the bridge, and also a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.).

Menai Strait, a belt of sea separating Carnarvonshire from Anglesey. It was known to the Romans as Menevium Fretum, to the Saxons as Maenige and Maunie, and its name signifies "narrow waters." It extends from the head of the Lavan Sands in the neighbourhood of Benumaris, 14 miles south-westward, to Carnarvon Bay at Abermenai; and it varies in width from 200 yards to 2 miles. It is supposed to have been once two bays or inlets, separated by an isthmus

around the spot now overhung by Menai Bridge. It is swept by two tides, entering from its two ends, running sometimes from 4 to 8 miles per hour, and rising about 20 feet, and it has a light at Trwyn-du Point. The navigation of it is comparatively dangerous, both from the clashing of the opposite tides, and from the existence of various rocks; yet it possesses importance from the fact that vessels can float quietly through at periods when the wind entirely prevents them from sailing round by Holyhead; and it is further important on account of comprising all the local commerce of Carnarvon Harbour, together with that of some small sub-ports. Ferries were the only means of crossing the strait prior to the erection of the Menai and the Britannia bridges, and they were so dangerous in stormy weather that no fewer than 180 passengers by them were drowned between the years 1664 and 1842. Some of them are still in use, and in ordinary weather are safe, while in stormy weather they can be avoided by a circuit to the bridges. Well-kept roads run along the greater part of both banks; and villas, mansions, and villages are so numerous as, together with the town of Carnarvon, to give a large proportion of the banks a highly-peopled aspect. The scenery also is softly and richly beautiful, and much of it is embellished with wood, feathering down to the water's edge. The strait is notable for the passage across it of Agricola, when the reign of the druids in Anglesey was brought to an end, and for a defeat sustained by the English in 1282.

Mendham, a village and a parish in Suffolk, and an ecclesiastical parish partly also in Norfolk. The village stands on the river Waveney, which is crossed by an iron bridge erected in 1874, at the boundary with Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Harleston station on the Waveney Valley section of the G.E.R., and has a post office under Harleston; money order and telegraph office, Harleston. The parish comprises 2905 acres; population of the civil parish, 590; of the ecclesiastical, 711. There are four manors—Walsham Hall, Mendham, King's Hall, and Priory—the first two belong to the Holmes family, and the second two to the Adair family. The Priory is a chief residence. A Cluniac priory, a cell to Castle Acre in Norfolk, was founded here in the time of Stephen by William, son of Roger de Huntingfield; was given at the dissolution to the Bradons; and has left some remains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £111 with residence. The church is a building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with square, western, embattled tower; and contains three good brasses of the Freston family, and several mural monuments.

Mendip Hills, a range of hills in Somerset, commencing near the coast in the vicinity of Weston-super-Mare, and extending about 20 miles in the direction of SE by E to the northern neighbourhood of Shepton Mallet. It is well developed over a distance of only about 12 miles, and there it has a breadth of from 3 to 6 miles, and lifts several summits to an altitude of upwards of 1000 feet above sea-level. It consists chiefly of mountain limestone and old red sandstone; and, in consequence of the prevalence and the positions of the former rock, it presents similar phenomena to those of the Derby hills, particularly caverns, subterranean streams, and veins of lead ore. Its sides, to a considerable extent, are steep and ragged, and at intervals are scored by rocky hollows or torn by romantic chasms. Its surface was long a royal forest, frequented by the Saxon and the Norman kings for hunting, but is now in large degree enclosed and cultivated. Lead mines were formerly worked. A Roman road from Old Sarum to the Bristol Channel went along its summit, and many barrows are still upon its heights. Mendip Lodge, a seat on one of its slopes, 7 miles NE by N of Axbridge, was frequently visited by Mrs Siddons, stands beautifully embosomed in woods, and has grounds containing terrace walks with delightful views, and no fewer than fifty-two grottoes.

Mendlesham, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands on clay soil, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Finningham station on the Norwich and Ipswich section of the G.E.R., and 5 NW by W of Debenham. It consists of two streets—one called The Street and the other Back Street—indifferently built; was once a market-town, and has a police station, and a post and money order office under Stonham; telegraph office, Finningham. The parish contains also the hamlet of Mendlesham Green, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village. Acre-

age, 3960; population, 1138. The manor belongs to the trustees of the late Lieut.-Colonel Tyrell. A silver crown weighing 60 ounces, and supposed to have belonged to a king of East Anglia, was exhumed about the end of the 17th century. A runic gold ring also was found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £461 with residence. The church was one of the twenty-one churches in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk which in the year 1095 were given by William Rufus to Battle Abbey; is a fine building of stone in the Perpendicular style; includes some Norman arches; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with lofty, western, embattled tower; and was restored in 1864-65. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels, a Foresters' hall erected in 1889, an endowed school founded in 1491, and some useful charities believed to be only a small portion of those originally possessed by the parish, the others having been appropriated by private persons.

Meneage, the portion of the S of Cornwall from the Lizard northward to Helford river and Looe Pool.

Menegwins, a hamlet in Gorran parish, Cornwall, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles SE of Tregony.

Menethorpe, a township in Westow parish, E. R. Yorkshire, on the river Derwent and the Scarborough railway, 3 miles SSW of New Malton, and about 1 mile from Huttons Ambo station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 582; population, 64.

Mengham, a place in Hayling Island, Hants, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles S of Havant.

Menheniot or Menhynnet, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Liskeard, has a station on the G.W.R., 256 miles from London, and a post and money order office under Liskeard; telegraph office at railway station. Acreage of parish, 7002; population, 1191. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of eleven members. The manor belonged anciently to the Carninows, and passed to the Trelewneys. A seat of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, was at Tencreek. There once was a lepers' hospital. The rocks include schist, serpentine, and lead and tin ores. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Truro; net value, £500 with residence. Patron, Exeter College, Oxford. The church is Later English, has a tower and spire, and has been restored and enlarged. William of Wykeham, Holwell Carr, who gave his pictures to the National Gallery, and Dr Kennicott, the great Oriental scholar, were vicars.

Mensthorpe, a hamlet in North Elmsall township, South Kirkby parish, W. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to North Elmsall village, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from South Elmsall station on the West Riding and Grimsby Joint railway.

Menston, a township, with a village, and an ecclesiastical parish in Otley parish, W. R. Yorkshire, under Rumbalds Moor, 3 miles SW of Otley. It has a station on a branch of the M.R., 206 miles from London, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. Acreage, 1126; population, 1742, including 840 inmates of the North Riding Lunatic Asylum, situated at the foot of Rumbalds Moor. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1876. Population, 1936. The manor belongs to the Fawkes family. There are stone quarries and bleach works. The living is a vicarage, with Woodhead annexed, in the diocese of Ripon; value, about £150 with residence. The church is in the Early Pointed style, was erected about 1870 and enlarged in 1885. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Mensthorpe Gate, a station in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the Selby and Market Weighton railway, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles ENE of Selby and 179 from London.

Mensthorpe-with-Bowthorpe, a township in Hemingbrough parish, E. R. Yorkshire, on the river Derwent, near Mensthorpe Gate railway station, 5 miles ENE of Selby. Post town, Howden; money order office, Eubwith; telegraph office, Thorganby. Acreage, 1088; population, 63.

Mentmore, a village and a parish in Buckinghamshire. The village stands near the L. & N.W.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of the boundary with Herts, $1\frac{3}{4}$ SW of the boundary with Beds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Cheddington Junction station, and 4 miles SSW of Leighton Buzzard. It has a post office under Leighton Buzzard; money order and telegraph office, Leighton Buzzard. The parish contains also the hamlet of Ledburn, and comprises 1575 acres; population, 307. Mentmore Towers, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, stands to the W of the village, com-

MENUPTON

manding an extensive view of the Vale of Aylesbury; is a splendid mansion in the Italian style, of Ancaster stone, after designs by Sir Joseph Paxton and G. H. Stokes; and contains a fine collection of works of art, including—among other treasures—some beautiful paintings of the French and Italian schools, some choice marbles and tapestries, and a very fine collection of Limoges enamels. Lord Rosebery is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £216 with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Rosebery. The church is a stuccoed building of chalk rubble in the Early Decorated and Perpendicular styles. There is a Baptist chapel at Ledburn.

Menupton, a township in Clun parish, Salop, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles S of Bishops Castle.

Menwith-with-Darley, a village and a parish of Thornthwaite in W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Nidd, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Pateley Bridge. It was made a separate parish in 1866. There is a station at Darley on the N.E.R., and also a post office under Leeds; money order and telegraph office, Summer Bridge. Acreage, 2859; population, 463. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The church is a chapel of ease to Thornthwaite, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels and a Friends' meeting-house.

Meole Brace. See BRACE MEOLE.

Meolese, Great, a township in West Kirby parish, Cheshire, on the coast, $\frac{6}{4}$ miles W by N of Birkenhead. It has a station on the Wirral railway. Post town, Hoylake (S.O.) Acreage, 695, with 68 of adjacent foreshore and 1528 of tidal water; population, 456.

Meolese, Little, a township in West Kirby parish, Cheshire, on the coast, $\frac{8}{4}$ miles W of Birkenhead. It includes Hoylake and Hilbre Island. Acreage, 711, with 845 of adjacent foreshore and 3048 of tidal water; population, 1962.

Meols, North, a township and a parish in Lancashire. The township contains the town of Southport and the hamlets of Marshside, Crossens (now incorporated in the borough of Southport), and Banks. Acreage, 17,421, of which 8954 are foreshore; population, 43,026. North Meols Hall, standing in a park of 30 acres, is the property of the Heskest family. The parish contains also the township of Birkdale, and comprises 10,682 acres of land and 10,552 of foreshore; population, 55,413. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Liverpool; gross value, £550 with residence. The parish church stands at Churchtown; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains monuments to the Hesketts and the Fleetwoods. The original church was built in the time of William the Conqueror. See SOUTHPORT.

Meon, East, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands in a long valley, among chalk hills, 5 miles WSW of Petersfield station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post and money order office under Petersfield; telegraph office, West Meon. The parish also includes the tithings of Combe, Oxenbourne, Westbury, and part of Boredean. Acreage, 11,377; population of civil parish, 1465; of ecclesiastical, 956. The tithings of Langrish, Ramsden, and part of Boredean have been formed into the civil parish of Langrish. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of nine members. The manor was known at Domesday as Mene, belonged then to Bishop de Blois, and belongs now to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Westbury House is a chief residence. About 1277 acres are downs, and about 1350 are woodland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £100 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient and cruciform, with a central tower and spire; is supposed to have been built by Bishop Walkelyn, the founder of the Norman portion of Winchester Cathedral; retains the Norman character, unaltered, in the doorways, the tower, and three of the windows; is Early English in the S aisle of nave and chancel; has a later spire upon the tower; and contains a modern stone pulpit, and a very curious ancient, carved, blue lias font. The Lady chapel on the S side of the chancel is Perpendicular. The building has been well preserved. There are five almshouses in the village. A very interesting old building, called the "Court House," is now used as a farmhouse, and is supposed to have belonged to King John. The large hall is much mutilated, but what is supposed to have been the original roof is nearly perfect.

Meon Hill, an eminence in the NE of Gloucestershire, at the end of the Cotswolds 4 miles NNE of Chipping

MEPPERSHALL

Campden. It has a double-ditched Saxon camp, and it commands a fine view.

Meon Stoke, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands on a rivulet 5 miles NE by E of Bishops Waltham station on the L. & S.W.R., and is a pretty place. There is a post and money order office under Bishops Waltham; telegraph office, Droxford. Acreage of the civil parish, 2055; population, 431; of the ecclesiastical, 1050. The manor belongs to Winchester College. A Roman camp is on the NE boundary, and a Roman lamp and Roman pottery were found there in 1834. There are also several barrows. The rivulet on which the village stands runs about 14 miles south-westward to Southampton Water. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Soberton, in the diocese of Winchester; value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church includes a portion ascribed to William of Wykeham; has his "rose" at the intersections of canopied niches on both sides of the E window; is chiefly Decorated English, with some later portions; has a tower; and contains a late Norman font and two ancient Purbeck marble coffins. The building has been well restored. A curious petrified deposit exists in the churchyard, about 3 feet beneath the surface. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Meon, West, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands 8 miles NE of Bishops Waltham station on the L. & S.W.R., and 8 W of Petersfield. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Petersfield. The parish contains also the hamlet of Woodlands. Acreage, 3774; population, 824. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of nine members. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £425 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was built in 1844-46 at a cost of £12,000, is in the Early English style, and has painted windows and an embattled tower. There is a Congregational chapel.

Meopham (pronounced *Mep-ham*), a village and a parish in Kent. The village has a station on the L.C. & D.R., 26 miles from London and 5 S of Gravesend; was known to the Saxons as Meapham; is a pleasant place with a fine green; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Gravesend. The parish contains also the hamlet of Culverstone and other small hamlets. Acreage, 4713; population, 1170. The manor belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Meopham Court and Camer are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is partly Early English and Decorated, with Perpendicular aisles; was probably commenced by the family of Simon de Meopham, and completed by Archbishop Courtenay; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and two porches, with tower; and has been well preserved. There was an earlier church, probably Saxon, mentioned in the Domesday book. There is a Baptist chapel.

Mepal, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands on the navigable New Bedford or Hundred Foot river, 4 miles SE of Chatteris, 7 W by N of Ely, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N from Sutton station on the Ely, Sutton, and St Ives branch of the G.E.R., and has a post office under Ely; money order and telegraph office, Sutton. The parish comprises 1714 acres; population of the civil parish, 390; of the ecclesiastical, 862. Fortney Hall, formerly an ancient country mansion, is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £280 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church is a building of flint and stone in the Early English style. There is a Union chapel.

Meppershall or Mepshall, a parish, with a village, in Beds, near the Hitchin branch of the M.R., 2 miles W from Henlow station, 2 N of the boundary with Herts, and 2 S by W of Bedford. Post town, Bedford, under Biggleswade; money order and telegraph office, Bedford. Acreage, 1965; population, 650. The manor belongs to the trustees of Mrs Kane and Mrs Woodburn. Remains of an old fortification, called the Hills, are near the church. A ruin, now used as a barn, but once a chapel supposed to have belonged to Chicksands Priory, and retaining a very fine Norman door, is on Chapel Farm. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £291 with residence. Patron, St John's

MERCASTON

College, Cambridge. The church is a small cruciform building of stone, partly of Norman date, with Early English and Perpendicular additions; consists of chancel, transepts, nave, aisles, and a central tower. It contains some very ancient effigies, and it was restored and partly rebuilt in 1875-76.

Mercaston, a township in Magginton parish, Derbyshire, 6 miles NW of Derby. Post town, Derby; money order and telegraph office, Bursford. Acreage, 1158; population, 97.

Mercia, one of the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy. It occupied the central parts of England; was the country of the Middle Angles; absorbed large portions of the adjacent kingdoms; and survived all the other six, except Wessex. It was of various extent at various periods, but in a general and large view it comprised all the territory S of the Humber, E of the Severn, N of the upper and middle reaches of the Thames, and W of a line drawn through Herts, Beds, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Lincolnshire. The parts of it comprising Notts, Derbyshire, and Cheshire, with the portions of Flintshire as far as to Offa's Dyke, were called North Mercia; the parts comprising Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and a portion of Warwickshire were called Hwiccas, and were for some time independent; and the whole was designated by the Saxons themselves Myrcen-ric or Mercen-land. Cridda or Creoda founded the kingdom about 585, but was subject to Northumbria. Witba succeeded in 595, and, together with subsequent successors, continued to own the supremacy of Northumbria. Peada succeeded in 626, became independent, took London and part of Wessex, and had his seat at Tamworth. Peada succeeded in 656, Wulfhere or Wulfere in 659, Ethelred in 675, and Ceolred in 709. Ethelwald or Ethelbald succeeded in 716, was designated the Prond, and alternately gained and lost large extents of territory. Offa the Terrible succeeded in 757, subdued parts of Kent and Sussex, wrested from Wessex all her territories on the left of the Thames, drove the Welsh beyond the Wye; constructed the rampart known as Offa's Dyke from the Severn near Bristol to the mouth of the Dee, as a defence along the W boundary of his kingdom; pursued a course of conquest and victory through ten years, built a palace which was the wonder of the age, struck coins and medals of a kind superior to any of that period, and completed his ambitious and warlike career by inflicting defeat on a body of Danes. Egfrid or Ecgfrith, Offa's son, succeeded in 785, Cenolf or Cynewulf in 795, Kenelme in 819, Barnwlf or Beornwulf in 821, and Viglaf in 825. Egbert of Wessex made war against the last two of these kings; defeated Barnwulf in one battle in 823, and slew him in another in 825; achieved success also against Viglaf; and annexed all Mercia to Wessex in 828. Mercia never again figured as a kingdom, but it ranked at the Norman conquest as an earldom.

Merdon. See HURSLEY.

Mere, a township, with a village, in Rostherne parish, Cheshire, 2½ miles NW of Knutsford. It has a post and telegraph office under Knutsford; money order office, High Legh. Acreage, 2454 of land and 65 of water; population, 401. The township includes Hoo Green and Hulse Heath. Mere Hall is a fine edifice in the Tudor style, and stands amid richly ornate grounds. A lake of about 50 acres is in front of the mansion, and gave origin to the name Mere.

Mere, a town and a parish in Wiltshire. The town stands 1½ mile N of the boundary of Dorsetshire, 2½ E of the boundary with Somerset, 4 miles N of Gillingham station on the L. & S.W.R., and 21 S by E of Bath. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 7650; population, 2749; of the ecclesiastical, 2279. The name is probably taken from the Saxon word *mera*, signifying "limits," alluding to its position near the meeting-point of three counties. The family of Mere takes its name from here. The town was once a place of considerable importance; had a castle of the Earls of Cornwall, now only the hill on which it stood remains; sent members to Parliament in the time of Edward I, but lost its franchise on the ground of poverty; is irregularly built; and has two chief inns, a church, several dissenting chapels, a public cemetery, a literary institute, and a workhouse. The church, dedicated to St Michael, dates from the 13th century; has a beautifully carved oak screen and tower-roof; includes two chapels; has an embattled tower, with lofty pinnacles; and contains

MEREWORTH

a fine brass of John Bettisthorpe of 1398. The public cemetery was opened in 1856, and an ancient earthen vessel was found at the forming of it, containing about 300 Roman coins. Castle Hill was presented to the town by the Prince of Wales in 1887 as a public recreation ground. The mission church of St Matthew was opened in 1882. The old market-house was taken down in 1866, and a clock tower, with illuminated dials, was erected on its site.

The parish contains the tithings of Chaddenwick, Woodlands, and Zeals. The manor belongs to the duchy of Cornwall. Mere Park was anciently a royal residence. Mere Woodlands was a manorial seat of the Dodingtons. Ashfield Water, a tributary of the Stour, rises at the foot of a chalk hill and turns several mills. A British camp, called White Sheet, is on a hill to the NW of the town. Pen Pits, several thousand rudely circular holes, are in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The rectory of Zeals Green is a separate benefice.

Mere or Meer, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 miles E from Potter Hanworth station on the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint line, and 4½ SSE from Lincoln. Post town, Lincoln; money order and telegraph office, Braunston. Acreage, 1395; population, 72. Mere Hall is a chief residence, partly modern and partly dating from 1621. A preceptory of Knights Templars was established here in 1200, and round this a considerable village grew up, the ruins of which can still be traced. Mere Hospital was founded before 1246 as a leper house, and its valuable property, after many generations of scandalous misappropriation and shameless robbery, is now administered under a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery, chiefly among the schools of Lincoln. There is a mission chapel, which is served by the students of the Bishop's Hostel in Lincoln.

Mere Brow, a village in Tarleton parish, Lancashire, 10½ miles SW of Preston, and 3½ from Rufford station on the L. & Y.R. Post town, Preston; money order office, Croston; telegraph office, Hesket Bank. It has a Primitive Methodist chapel and a chapel of ease.

Mere Green, a hamlet in Sutton Coldfield parish, Warwickshire, near Icknield Street and the boundary with Staffordshire, 1½ mile NNW of Sutton Coldfield. It has a post and money order office under Birmingham; telegraph office, Sutton Coldfield.

Merehay or Meerhay, a place in the NW of Dorsetshire, 1½ mile NE of Beaminster.

Merehouse, a township in Baschurch parish, Salop, 7½ miles NW of Shrewsbury. It has a mere with an area of 6 acres and the remains of an ancient British fortification.

Mersea. See MERSEA.

Merevale, a parish in Warwickshire and Leicestershire, on Watling Street, the Coventry Canal, and the river Anker, and 1 mile W by S of Atherstone. Post town, Atherstone. Acreage of the Warwickshire portion, 890; population, 103; of the whole parish, 193. Merevale Hall stands on an eminence about 400 feet above sea-level, commanding a fine view, and is surrounded by a beautiful park. A Cistercian abbey was founded in 1148 by Robert, Earl of Ferrers, and is now represented by some interesting fragments and foundations of its buildings. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £26. The church, it is supposed from the style of the architecture, must have been built after the Reformation; contains three stone coffins, several ancient brasses, a fine alabaster tomb of Lord Ferrers, and monuments of the Stratfords and the Dngdales.

Merewood. See MARWOOD, Devonshire.

Mereworth, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands 2½ miles WNW of Watlingbury station on the S.E.R., and 7 W by S of Maidstone. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Maidstone. Acreage of parish, 2556; population, 755. The manor belonged to John de Mereworth, the crusader, passed to the Fitzalans, the Beauchamps, the Nevilles, the Fanes, the Stapletons, and the Boscawens. Mereworth Castle, the seat of the Barons le Despencer, which barony is now held by Viscount Falmouth, was built about the middle of the 18th century after the model of Palladio's Villa Capri, has at its sides detached kitchens and offices in a style similar to itself, and stands amid very beautiful scenery. Yotes Court is the seat of Viscount Torrington.

Hops and fruit are extensively grown. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £520 with residence. The church was built in 1746, in lieu of a previous one which stood on part of the site of Mereworth Castle, is in the Classical style, with a portico and a lofty steeple, and contains some old monuments of the Nevilles and the Fanes, removed to it from the former church. Walpole describes its steeple as "so tall that the poor church cursties under it like Mary Rich in a vast high-crowned hat."

Meriadog, a township in St Asaph parish, Denbighshire, on the river Clwyd, 1 mile S of St Asaph. Numerous limestone caves are here, from 30 to 40 feet high, and the rocks abound in fossils, and have veins of barytes.

Meriden, a village, a parish, and the head of a poor-law union in Warwickshire. The village stands in a valley near the seat and park of the Earl of Aylesford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Hampton Junction station on the L. & N.W.R. and M.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Coventry; was formerly called Alspath, figures in Dugdale's description as "having some good inns for the accommodation of travellers, and grown of late times to the credit of a village, utterly eclipsing its former name"; presents a very agreeable appearance; retains on a green remains of an ancient cross, which once was regarded as marking the centre of England; and has a workhouse, a police station, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Coventry. The parish comprises 3099 acres; population, including workhouse, 789. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of six members. The manor belongs to the Earl of Aylesford. Meriden Hall belongs to the Digby family. Meriden House is another chief residence. Forest Hall is used by a society of archers, and contains a barn said to have been used by Robin Hood, and many other curiosities. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £175 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Aylesford. The church stands on an eminence, a short distance from the village, is ancient and was restored in 1883, and consists of nave, two aisles, and chancel, with a tower.

Merioneth or Merionethshire, a maritime county of North Wales, bounded on the NW by Carnarvonshire, on the N by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the NE by Denbighshire, on the SE by Montgomeryshire, on the S by Cardiganshire, and on the W by Cardigan Bay or the Irish Sea. It is separated from part of Carnarvonshire by the ravine of the Glaslyn river, from parts of Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire by the watershed of the Berwyn Mountains, and from part of Montgomeryshire and from Cardiganshire by the river Dovey. Its outline is somewhat triangular, with the sides facing the N, the SE, and the W. Its greatest length, south-westward, from the NE angle $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Gwyddelwyn to the SW angle at Aberdovey, is 46 miles; its greatest breadth in the opposite direction is 29 miles; its mean breadth is about 15½ miles; its circuit is about 140 miles, 30 of which are coast; and its area is 427,810 acres. The surface is very mountainous. The county, proportionately to its extent, contains a larger aggregate of lofty upland than any other county of Wales. One irregular range in the NW connects with the great Snowdonian range in Carnarvonshire, and culminates in the summits of Moelwyn and Cyneght at altitudes of 2529 and 2370 feet. A vast triangular group, with much tableland, commences immediately E of the preceding group, is separated from it partly by a narrow glen, partly by a wild peat morass, extends eastward to the vicinity of Bala, and culminates in Arenig at an altitude of 2800 feet. A lofty oblong range is separated from the first group by the vale of Festiniog, lies W of the second group, extends southward to the estuary of the Mawddach, measures nearly 15 miles in length and about 7 in breadth, and culminates in Craig-dwrwg and Rhinog-fawr at altitudes of 2100 and 2390 feet. A comparatively small but very magnificent group rises immediately S of the estuary of the Mawddach, consists chiefly of Cader-Idris with its spurs and offshoots, and culminates in Pen-y-Gader and Mynydd-Moel at altitudes of 2949 and 2835 feet. A great chain commences near the SW extremity, in the vicinity of Aberdovey, extends in a well-defined wavy line north-eastward to the vicinity of Corwen, forms a grand barrier along the SE frontier of nearly the entire length of the county; commences in Arran-y-Gessel, with a culminating altitude of 2224 feet, splits near

Dinas Mawddwy into two lines slightly diverging from each other, the one going north-north-eastward, the other continuing north-eastward; rises in the north-north-easterly line to a culminating altitude of 2972 feet in the summit of Aran Mawddwy, forms throughout the north-easterly line the Berwyn Mountains, whose watershed divides the county from Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire, and culminates in these mountains on the summit of Cader Ferwyn or Berwyn at an altitude of 2716 feet. The general surface presents to a dull eye a bleak and dreary appearance, but presents to a quick one a vast amount of picturesque and romance. It has not the stependous craggy wildness of Carnarvonshire, but is equal to it in calm sublimity, and superior in richness, variety, and beauty. The mountains, if not so high, display more varied and beautiful colouring, as well as a more correct and elegant outline. Some of the finest, too, have the advantage of rising from low levels around magnificent glens in such a manner that their height, as seen from good standpoints, often appears to the eye to be greater than it really is. Both the glens and the mountain sides also are much better wooded than those of Carnarvonshire, and they derive from that circumstance, in combination with their own features, a richness of scenery which, in many parts, assimilates them to some of the most admired portions of Switzerland. The streams, likewise, abound in cascades; the estuaries of the Mawddach, the Traeth Bach, and the Dovey strike grandly inward from the sea, and the coast exhibits a constant succession of striking and varied views.

The chief rivers are the Dee, draining all the NE region through the lake of Bala, along the exquisite vale of Edeyrnion, and past Corwen to the vicinity of Llangollen; the Dovey or Dyfi, running along much of the SE boundary under Arran-y-Gessel to the sea at Aberdovey; the Dysynni, descending from Cader Idris to the sea in the vicinity of Towyn; the Maw or Mawddach, making two grand falls, expanding into estuary in the vicinity of Dolgelly, and going thence to the sea at Barmouth; the Glyn, with a fall of 200 feet; the Cynfael, with a fall of 40 feet; the Dwyryd, the Glaslyn, the Eden, and others. The principal lake is that of Bala; others are Tallylyn, Elidir, Trewern, Y-cwm-bychan, Bodlyn, Cwm Howel, Glyn, Arenig, and Y-cae; and there are about fifty more, mostly pools or tarns, in the cwm or hollows of the mountains. The rocks are chiefly Cambrian and Silurian, of similar character to those of Snowdonia. Slates prevail through a great portion; a bluish grey limestone abounds in the NE; and igneous rocks are largely protruded around the estuary of the Maw, particularly on its S side, and thence toward the NNE. Slate is extensively quarried; limestone is much used for manure; copper ores occur in the vicinity of Towyn, Dolgelly, Barmouth, and Aberdovey; lead ores are found near Towyn, Llanaber, Dolgelly, Tremadoc, Llanellydd, and Dinas Mawddwy; and small quantities of silver and gold have been found near Dolgelly. Grouse is plentiful in some of the mountains; partridges are numerous in the low tracts; and fish of various kinds abound in the principal streams and lakes.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1896.

CROPS.	Acres.	LIVE STOCK.	No.
Corn Crops,	15,188	Horses—Used solely for	
Green Crops,	3746	Agriculture, . . .	2,923
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 13,921		Unbroken,	1,967
Permanent Pasture, . . .	112,243	Mares kept for	
Bare Fallow,	134	Breeding,	474
Orchards,	26	Cows and Heifers in Milk	
Market Gardens,	12	or Calf,	13,699
Small Fruit,	20	Other Cattle,	24,085
Nursery Grounds,	—	Sheep,	405,791
Woods and Plantations, 13,750		Pigs,	9564

The soils are various. The vales and the sheltered portions of the coast contain some fertile fields, but even the best tracts elsewhere are comparatively sterile. About one-half of the entire area is waste or common. The inhabitants depend chiefly for support on sheep and cattle, on wool and the produce of the dairy. The dwellings of the peasantry in general are extremely rude; the farm buildings themselves for the most part are very poor; the fences are of stone or sods; and the chief fuel is peat. Upland farms are measured not by acres, but by the number of cattle or sheep they are considered able to maintain. The cattle on the hills are

small, but those in some of the low tracts are an old, large, black Welsh breed. The sheep are whitefaced and coarse-woolled, from 9 to 12 lb. per quarter. Goats till a comparatively recent period were reared in great numbers, but they were less compensating than sheep—they injured the bark of trees, and they went generally into disuse. A hardy breed of ponies, called merlins, are bred on the Berwyns and on some of the other mountains. The chief articles of manufacture, but these to no great extent, and principally around Bala, Corwen, and Dolgelly, are flannel webs and knit stockings. The Cambrian railway coming in from Carnarvonshire goes along the coast past Harlech, Barmouth, Towyn, and Aberdovey to Glendovey Junction. The G.W.R. enters the NE corner of the county near Corwen, and goes south-westward past Bala and Dolgelly, whence a branch of the Cambrian railway goes on to Barmouth. From Bala a branch of the G.W.R. traverses the N. of the county to Festiniog, where it meets the Festiniog line coming from Portmadoc, and the L. & N.W. line, which enters the county here from the north. There are also three short lines in the extreme south of the county.

The administrative county of Merioneth is co-extensive with the ancient or geographical county. It is not divided for parliamentary purposes, and contains no parliamentary borough. It has one court of quarter sessions, and is divided into six petty sessional divisions. It has no municipal borough. It contains thirty-four civil parishes and parts of two others, and thirty-seven ecclesiastical parishes and districts and parts of four others. It is included partly in the diocese of Bangor and partly in that of St Asaph. Acreage, 427,810; population, 49,212. The market-towns are Corwen, Bala, Dolgelly, Dinas Mawddwy, Harlech, Barmouth, and Towyn; and there are upwards of 120 villages and hamlets. The chief seats are Glanglyn, Maes Newadd, Nanan, Hengwrt, Cors-y-Gedol, Bronhaugol, Caerynwch, Peniarth, Glyn, Rhivlas, Rüg, Aberhirnant, Crogen, Talgarth, Tanybwch, and Ynysmaengwyn. The county is governed by a lord lieutenant and a county council, consisting of 14 aldermen and 42 councillors. It is in the north-western military district, the North Wales judicial circuit, and sends one member to Parliament. The Lent assizes are held at Bala, and the summer ones at Dolgelly.

According to the census returns issued in 1893, the chief occupations of the people of the county were:—Professional, 1191 males and 513 females; domestic, 135 males and 4715 females; commercial, 1469 males and 20 females; agricultural, 6881 males and 605 females; fishing, 12 males and 1 female; industrial, 10,635 males and 1936 females; and "unoccupied," including retired business men, pensioners, those living on their own means, and others not specified, 3983 males and 17,708 females; or a total in the county of 24,306 males and 25,498 females. The number of men employed in the leading industries was as follows:—Slate quarriers, 3959; agricultural labourers, 2872; farmers, 2433; and general labourers, 1056. The chief occupations of women were—domestic service, with a total of 4248; millinery and dressmaking, 931. There were also in the county 69 blind persons, 20 deaf, 34 deaf and dumb, and 96 mentally deranged. There were 45,856 persons able to speak only the Welsh language, and 12,023 who could speak both Welsh and English.

Merioneth was known to the Romans as Mervina, and to the ancient Welsh as Meirionydd; and it is said to have derived its name from Meirion, son of Tiliawon, and grandson of Canedda, a noble native chieftain who, in the 5th century, drove the Irish from the territory, and obtained in guerdon of his services extensive local possessions. It was inhabited by the Ordovices; was included by the Romans in their *Britannia Prima*; was divided by Roderick Mawr between the kingdoms of Aberffraw and Powys; and was constituted a county by Henry VIII. It made no figure in history in either the Saxon or the Norman times; yet it was the scene of many of those unnatural conflicts between tribe and tribe which disgrace the annals of Wales; and it afterwards, particularly about Harlech, played an important part in the movements of Owen Glendower and in the Wars of the Roses. Druidical remains are at Moel-y-Godog, Cors-y-Gedol, Llwyngrwl, and Trawsfynydd. Pillar stones or cairns are at Trwyn, Llech Idris, Beddau-Gwyr-Ardudwy,

and near Corwen. Ancient British camps or forts are at Tommen-y-Bala, Castell Prysor, Castell-ddinas-Gortin, Craig-y-ddinas, Moel Orthwrin, and Caer Drevyn. The Sarn Helen Way went through the county northward by Roman camps at Pennal, Cefn Caer, Castell Prysor, Maentwrog, and Rhyd-ar-Helen, to Tommen-y-Mur, anciently called Herri Mons; and the Sarn Hir Way or Southern Watling Street went thence by Caer Gai near Bala and through the Bwlch-y-Buarth Pass into Montgomeryshire. An interesting mediæval castle is at Harlech; and remains of four others are at Castell Prysor, Castell-y-Beri, Carnadoch, and Murcaston. Curious old mansions are at Llys Brodwen, Towyn, Sychnant, and some other places. An old abbey is at Cymmer, and was the only edifice of its class in the county at the Reformation.

Merkjow. See MARAZION.

Merlin's Hill. See ABERGWILLY.

Merridge, a hamlet in Spaxton parish, Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Bridgwater.

Merrifield, a place in the E of Cornwall, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Liskeard.

Merrifield, a place in Antony parish, Cornwall, near Tor Point, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Davenport. A church was erected here in 1866 at a cost of about £3000, and is a handsome edifice in the Pointed style.

Merril Grange, a place in the NW of Leicestershire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Castle Donington.

Merrington or Kirk Merrington, a village, a township, and a parish in Durham. The village stands on an eminence, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Spennymoor station on the N.E.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Bishop Auckland; adjoins the ground on which the English forces escaped before the battle of Neville's Cross; commands a very extensive view along the valley of the Wear and to the hills of Yorkshire; is a large place; and has a post and money order office of the name of Kirk Merrington under Ferryhill; telegraph office, Mount Pleasant. The township, including part of Low Spennymoor, comprises 1961 acres; population, 2128; of the ecclesiastical parish of Kirk Merrington, 2638. The parish contains also the township of Middlestone. The Local Government Act, 1894, for parish council purposes, divided the township of Kirk Merrington into two separate parishes, one called Merrington and the other Merrington Lane. Coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £270 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who are lords of the manor. The old church was Norman and of interesting character, and was the scene in 1144 of a furious fray between W. Comyn, who invaded the bishopric of Durham, and three barons of the bishopric-palatinate. The present church was built in 1854 on the site of the old one and in imitation of it; is of oblong form with a massive central tower 72 feet high; and retains the chancel-screen of the old church. The churchyard contains an incised coffin-shaped stone said to mark the grave of Hodge of Ferry who slew the famous Brawn. The vicarage of Ferryhill is a separate benefice. There is a Wesleyan chapel here and also at Low Spennymoor.

Merrington, a hamlet in Preston Gubbals parish, Salop, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNW of Shrewsbury.

Merritt, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands 3 miles N of Crewkerne station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Crewkerne. Acreage of parish, 1750; population, 1349. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members, and the village sends two representatives to the district council. Canvas works adjoin the parish and employ about 200 workpeople. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £240 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is in the Perpendicular style of architecture, was restored and enlarged in 1851, and consists of nave, aisles, porch, and tower, and a triple chancel in the Early English style. An oak lych-gate was erected in 1888. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Plymouth Brethren chapels; also a working-men's institute with library and reading-rooms, and a church mission room.

Merrow, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands under downs of its own name, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles ENE of Guildford station on the L. & S.W.R., with a post, money

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order, and telegraph office under Guildford. Acreage of parish, 1629; population, 1293. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of nine members. Part of the land was once royal demesne, and most belongs now to Earl Onslow. A large portion is open down. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £196 with residence. Patron, Earl Onslow. The church was rebuilt in 1842, and restored and enlarged in 1881; consists of nave, N and S aisles, transept, and chancel, with tower and spire. The S transept, formerly used by the Onslow family as a burying-place, has been restored by the present Earl for the use of the congregation, and a large vault in the churcharnd is now used as the family burying-place. There is a Congregational chapel.

Merryhill Green, a place in the E of Berks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wokingham.

Merry Lees, a place in the W of Leicestershire, on the M.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Market Bosworth.

Merry Maidena, a Druidical circle in St Buryan parish, Cornwall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Penzance. It once had nineteen stones; it still has sixteen in upright position; and it has twelve of these in the form of a ring 82 feet in diameter.

Merryry, St, a parish in Cornwall, on the coast, 2 miles WSW of Padstow, and 8 from Wadebridge station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Padstow; money order and telegraph office, Padstow. Acreage, 3946; population, 489. Harlyn, formerly the seat of the Peter family, commands a splendid sea view. The surface is exceedingly diversified, and the coast is lined by high rugged cliffs. The rocks are crystalline and schistose, and include veins of lead and antimony. Roofing slate is quarried, and a dark-coloured trap almost equal to marble is worked. A small quay, constructed in 1794, is under Catacluse Cliff. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; value, £240 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Truro. The church is ancient and pretty good, was partly rebuilt of Catacluse stone, and contains a curiously carved trap-rock font. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A church formerly stood near Harlyn, and has left some remains. A lighthouse stands on Trevoze Head in this parish.

Mersea (or the Marsh Isle), an island in Essex, on the right side of the mouth of the river Colne, averaging $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Brightlingsea station on the Tendring Hundred branch of the G.E.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Colchester. It has an oval form, 5 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad; is bounded along the S side by the sea between the mouth of the Colne and the mouth of the Blackwater; and is separated from the mainland along the N side by Pyefleet Creek, famous for oysters, crossed by a causeway, and dry at low water. The island is prevaillingly flat, but fertile and wooded, and is divided into the two parishes of East Mersea and West Mersea. It was known to the Saxons as Meresige; it seems to have been occupied by the Romans, probably as a good station for defending the neighbouring rivers and coasts; and it was for a brief period in 994 held by the Danes. Traces of several barrows are on it; a large mosaic pavement, ascertained to extend under West Mersea church, was discovered in 1730; and some other antiquities have been found. A strong dyke or sea-wall defends the entire island. Some good descriptions of this portion of Essex and its people will be found in the novel "Mehalah," written by the Rev S. Baring Gould, who was rector for some years.

Mersea, East, a parish in Essex, 1 mile WSW of Brightlingsea station on the Tendring Hundred branch of the G.E.R. by ferry, and 10 miles S by E of Colchester. It comprises the eastern part of Mersea Island, and has a post office under Colchester; money order and telegraph office, West Mersea. Acreage, 1989; population, 247. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £297 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church, which is an ancient building, partly of the Perpendicular and partly of the Decorated styles, dates from the 14th century, stands on a declivity near the E end of the island, has a commanding view of the sea, and consists of nave, N aisle, chancel, and N chapel, with an embattled tower. The tower serves as a landmark, and was formerly surmounted by a beacon.

Mersea, West, a parish in Essex, 6 miles S from Wivenhoe station on the Tendring Hundred branch of the G.E.R., and 10 S by W of Colchester. It comprises the western part of

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Mersea Island, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Colchester and a coastguard station. Acreage, 3193; population, 1171. A Benedictine priory was here, a cell to St Andouin's in Rouen, and passed to the D'Arcies of St Osyth. Two islets, one of them called Cobmarsh, lie adjacent in Salcott Creek. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £188 with residence. The church, a building of stone and flint showing traces of Norman work, consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower, and is good. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Mersey, The, a river of Cheshire and Lancashire. It is formed by the confluence of the Goyt and the Etherow, at the boundary between Cheshire and Derbyshire, in the neighbourhood of Compstall; it runs in a winding course westward to Stockport, and is there joined by the Tame; it thence runs windingly along the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire, past Northenden, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Carrington, Warburton, and Warrington to Runcorn; it is joined by the Irwell on the right bank below Carrington, and by the Bollin on the left bank below Warburton; it begins to expand slowly and slightly into estuary below Warrington; it becomes decidedly estuarial, with a breadth of fully 2 miles, about 2 miles below Runcorn, and there is joined on the left bank by the Weaver; it thence makes a demi-semicircular bend to the sea a little below Liverpool. In this bend, at Eastham, are the docks at the entrance to the Manchester Ship Canal, which was opened for traffic in 1894. It forms in its lowest reach the most largely frequented harbour in the world. Its characters as an estuary, and its capacities and adjuncts as a harbour, are noticed in the article Liverpool. Its entire course from the confluence of the Goyt and the Etherow to the decided expansion into estuary below Runcorn, measured in straight lines, without including its windings, is about 32 miles.

Mersey Heaton. See HEATON MERSEY.

Mersey Road, a station on the S border of Lancashire, on the Cheshire Lines Committee railway, between Garston and Otterspool.

Mersham, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Smeth station on the S.E.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ashford. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Ashford. Acreage of parish, 2680; population, 704. Mersham Hatch is a seat of the Knatchbulls, has belonged to that family since the time of Henry VIII., and is a red brick mansion, rebuilt in the 18th century. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £648 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is ancient but excellently restored, comprises nave, aisle, and chancel, and contains many memorials to, with the private chapel of, the Knatchbull family.

Merstham, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village has a station on the S.E.R., 19 miles from London, and 3 NE of Reigate. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Red Hill. Acreage of parish, 2599; population, 937. The manor was given in 1018 by Ethelstan, son of Ethelred II., to Christchurch, Canterbury, and remained with it till the dissolution. Merstham House is the seat of Lord Hylton. A peculiar kind of stone has been quarried in the parish from a very early period; was once esteemed of so much importance as to be kept under the control of the Crown; was used in the erection of Henry VIII.'s chapel at Westminster, and of some parts of Windsor Castle; is a greyish green arenaceous limestone, lying under a grey calcareous marl; is soft at removal from the quarry, but acquires hardness by exposure; resists heat so remarkably as to be characterized as fire-stone; and is now used chiefly for hearths and furnaces. Chalk rock abounds, is calcined to be used as lime, and was formerly worked on a large scale. A tunnel of the London and Brighton railway, 1820 yards long, occurs immediately N of the village. The parish was traversed by the ancient Pilgrim's road to Canterbury. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; net value, £330 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church stands on a knoll among fine old trees at the E end of the village, includes some Early English portions but is mainly Later English, shows the palm leaf, the mark of the early crusade, among the decorations of its chancel-arch, and contains a curious double piscina of Decorated character, a square Nor-

MERSTON

man font, some excellent stained glass, notably the E end window, four brasses from 1472, and some handsome monuments to the Jolliffe family. There is a Baptist chapel. A spring breaks out in wet seasons in a pool at the foot of the church-knoll, and very deep wells, one of them 210 feet deep, occur in various parts, the water of which is excellent.

Merston, a hamlet in Shore parish, Kent, 2 miles NW of Strood. It consists only of a few labourers' cottages, and it formerly was politically, and is still ecclesiastically, a parish. There is no church. Bishop Hildesley was a native.

Merston, Somerset. See MARSTON MAGNA.

Merston, a parish in Sussex, half a mile S of Drayton station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and 2½ miles SE of Chichester. Post town, Chichester. Acreage, 718; population, 108. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; value, £175. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly Early English, and consists of nave and chancel.

Merthea, a place in the SW of Cornwall, 4½ miles E of Helston.

Merther, a parish in Cornwall, on St Clement's Creek, a tributary of the Fal river, 6 miles E by S of Truro station on the G.W.R. Post town, Probus. Acreage, 1804; population, 225. The manor and most of the land belong to Viscount Falmouth. Tresawnan, now a farmhouse, was formerly the seat of the Hals family, and was inhabited by William Hals, author of the "Parochial History of Cornwall." Tresilian Bridge spans St Clement's Creek near the boundary with Probus parish, and a commerce up to that point is carried on in coal, lime, and timber. The entrance lodge of Tregothnan, the seat of Viscount Falmouth, adjoins the bridge, though the mansion is 4 miles distant. Here was the place where the royal army surrendered to Fairfax in 1646. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; value, £50. Patron, the Vicar of Probus. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower surmounted by a wooden bell-turret. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a mission church.

Merthyr, a Welsh word signifying "a martyr," and used in topographical nomenclature.

Merthyr, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Cowin, 4 miles W of Carmarthen. Post town, Carmarthen. Acreage, 3076; population of the civil parish, 287; of the ecclesiastical, 219. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £237 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. Madame Bevan, of the Welsh Circulating Schools, was born at Derlyps Court in this parish, and was baptized and married in the parish church. There is in the church a perfect copy of the second edition of the Welsh Bible by Bishop Parry, printed in black-letter type in 1620.

Merthyr Cynog, a parish in Brecknockshire, on the river Honddu, 8 miles NNW of Brecon, and comprising the hamlets of Lower Dyffryn Honddu, Upper Dyffryn Honddu, and Yscirfechan. Post town, Brecon. Acreage, 17,762; population, 659. The surface is mountainous. An ancient camp is at Alltarnog, and two pillar crosses are at Mynachty. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £100. There are Congregational and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Merthyr Dovan, a parish in Glamorgan, on the coast of the Bristol Channel, 1½ mile W of Cardigan station on the Taff Vale and Warray railways, 3 miles N of Barry, and 7 SW of Cardiff. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Cadoxton (T.S.O.), under Cardiff. Acreage, 1340; population (1881) 102, (1891) 4279. The increase in the population is due to the construction of the Barry Docks and Barry railway. This parish forms part of the district governed by the Barry and Cadoxton district council, and includes Holton and part of Barry Dock. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £143. The church is small, and was restored in 1887. St Paul's Church, at East Barry, was erected in 1893. There are Baptist and other dissenting chapels.

Merthyr Mawr, a parish in Glamorgan, on the river Ogmore, near its influx to the Bristol Channel, 2 miles SW of Bridgend railway station. It has a post office under Bridgend; money order and telegraph office, Bridgend. Acreage, 2248 of land and 14 of water, with 19 of adjacent tidal water and 422 of foreshore; population, 121. The manor belonged formerly to the Swards and the Stradlings.

MERTHYR TYDFIL

Merthyr Mawr House is the seat of the Nicholl family, and its grounds contain two fine sculptured crosses. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £91. The church was built in 1852.

Merthyr Tydfil or **Merthyr Tydvil**, a market-town, a parliamentary borough, the head of a poor-law union and county court district, and a parish in Glamorgan. The town stands on the river Taff, on the Glamorgan Canal, and at a convergence of railways, 1½ mile SE of the boundary with Brecknockshire, 4 miles W of the boundary with Monmouthshire, 23 NNW of Cardiff, and 184 by railway from London. It takes its name from a noble lady called Tydfyl, daughter of a Celtic prince, and said to have been martyred by Pagan Saxons in the 6th century. It adjoins tracts which abound in traditions, and where the ancient Britons and the Saxons were long in conflict; and it is supposed to have been known to the Romans for purposes of mining in lead and iron ores. Yet it never was more than a mere village till the end of the 18th century. It owed its origin as a town, and has acquired immense increase of population and great prosperity, entirely to great wealth of minerals around it, together with the establishment and extension of ironworks. It began to emerge from obscurity about 1765, when Mr Anthony Bacon established the ironworks of Cyfarthfa, which supplied the government with cannon till 1782, and which came to have seven furnaces, besides vast puddling and rolling mills, and passed through several hands into the ownership of Messrs Crawshaw and Hill; and it acquired additional importance by the establishment of the ironworks of Dowlais, Pen-y-darwen, and Plymouth, and by the working and export of mineral produce and of manufactured iron, till it became the greatest seat of the iron trade in Great Britain. It stands on ground about 500 feet above sea-level, with declivities sufficient for very free drainage, and with exposures abundant for the freest ventilation, and is surrounded by lofty mountains. Both its site and its environs were naturally bleak and wild, but have been transformed by the working of the mines and ironworks.

The town grew in a very irregular manner, rather in detached groups of offices and of labourers' cottages around the several ironworks, than as a compact or continuous town; it lay scattered about the valley and on the hills. In recent years great improvements have been made in its general appearance. Waterworks have been constructed, and an ample supply of pure water obtained; and sewerage works were constructed at a large outlay to provide an efficient system of drainage. The public buildings do not present any special features of interest. The parish church is a plain structure, rebuilt in 1807 and restored in 1895. In the outer wall is an inscribed slab, supposed to refer to a brother of St Tudfyl. St David's Church was built in 1846 as a chapel of ease to the parish church. There are other churches in the parish, and numerous chapels for Roman Catholics and the principal dissenting denominations. There are a large market-hall, a temperance and lecture hall, a drill hall for the volunteers, a library and reading-room, an hospital, and a workhouse. The town has a head post office, three banks, and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts. The railway station serves for the G.W.R., L. & N.W.R., Taff Vale railway, Rhymney railway, and the Brecon and Merthyr railway, by which lines Merthyr is placed in communication with all parts of the kingdom. On a tramway running from the Pen-y-darwen ironworks to the Glamorgan Canal basin, 8 miles from Merthyr, the first locomotive engine ever run was started in 1805. The Glamorgan Canal is likewise of value to the town, and was long a highly important medium of conveyance. The ironworks have now for the most part been converted into steel works, and the Dowlais, Cyfarthfa, and Plymouth works and collieries give employment to a large population. Brewing and flannel weaving are also carried on to some extent. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and fairs are held on 18 March, 18 July, and 18 Nov. The town was made a parliamentary borough by the Reform Act of 1832; it was given one representative then, and another by the Act of 1867; and, as a borough, it comprises most of Merthyr Tydfil parish, all Aberdare parish, and chief part of Vaynor parish—the last in Brecknockshire. Population, 104,021.

The parish includes the hamlets of Dowlais Forest, Gellideg, Heolwermod, Pentrebach, Treharrie, and Cyfarthfa.

Acreage, 17,140 of land and 260 of water; population of the civil parish, 58,080; of the ecclesiastical, 19,532. Dowlais, Cyfarthfa, Penydarren, and Pentrebach form separate ecclesiastical parishes. Cyfarthfa Castle belongs to the Crawshay family, stands above Cyfarthfa Ironworks, in a good position, backed by wooded hills; is a modern edifice in the castellated style, with a very fine round tower, and has good grounds. Morlais Castle is traditionally said to have been built by Ivor Bach, a famous chieftain of the 12th century; was the scene of a singular legal dispute between the Crown and the Lords of the Welsh Marches in the time of Edward I.; stands on a lofty limestone cliff overhanging the Lesser Taff, near the boundary with Brecknockshire; is now a shattered ruin; and only includes a chamber, cleared out in 1846, and about 90 feet in circumference, with a groined roof supported by a central pillar. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of St David, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £675 with residence. The first dissenting congregation in Wales was formed in this parish in 1620.

Merthyr Vale, a hamlet in Merthyr Tydfil parish, Glamorgan, about 4 miles S of Merthyr Tydfil. It has a station on the Taff Vale railway, and another on the Rhymney railway, called Aberfan, with a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) There is a place of ease to Merthyr Tydfil parish church; also Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Merton, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the river Meer, an affluent of the Torridge, 5 miles NNW of Hatherleigh, and 7 from Great Torrington station on the L. & S.W.R., is a pleasant place with picturesque environs, and has a post and money order office under Bedford; telegraph office, Hatherleigh. The parish contains also the hamlets of Potheridge and Smithacott. Acreage, 4089; population, 568. The manor of Merton belonged to a family of its own name from the time of Henry II. till that of Edward III., and belongs now to Lord Clinton. The manor of Potheridge belongs to the Rolle family. Potheridge House was long the seat of the Le Moignes, became the birthplace and the property of General Monk, was rebuilt by him after he became Duke of Albemarle, was taken down in the 18th century, and is now represented chiefly by its stables. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £300 with residence. Patron, Lord Clinton. The church is a handsome building, with a tower, and has been restored. There are a Bible Christian chapel and an industrial home for girls.

Merton, a parish in Norfolk, on the Bury St Edmunds, Thetford, and Swaffham section of the G.E.R., and 2 miles S of Watton station, and 10 NNE of Thetford. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Watton, under Thetford. Acreage, 1394; population, 180. The property and the manor, with Merton Hall, belong to Lord Walsingham. The hall has been long the seat of the De Greys, was almost rebuilt in 1613, is a red brick edifice in the Tudor style, and stands in a finely-timbered park about 2 miles in length, and formerly contained an ancient oak which measured fully 23½ feet in girth at 6 feet from the ground. This noble tree fell in November, 1891, when the trunk was found to be quite hollow. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £145 with residence. Patron, Lord Walsingham. The church stands in the park about 300 yards NE of the hall, is a cruciform building of flint chiefly in the Decorated style, with very beautiful windows, comprises nave, S aisle, and chancel, with early Norman circular tower, and contains a font with lofty carved oak canopy, a carved oak reredos, and some ancient memorials.

Merton, a parish, with a village, in Oxfordshire, on the river Ray, 4½ miles SSW of Bicester station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Bicester. Acreage, 1932; population, 195. The manor belonged formerly to the Harringtons, and belongs now to the Turner trustees. The manor house was built in the time of Queen Elizabeth, gave a few days' concealment to Prince Charles Edward in the time of Sir James Harrington, and is now a modernised farmhouse. A branch line of Roman road, now almost obliterated, intersects the parish, and a causeway, nearly 2 miles long, constructed at great cost by Sir G. P. Turner, connects the village of Merton with that of Ambrosden. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £146 with residence. Patron, Exeter College, Oxford.

The church is an ancient building of stone, chiefly in the Decorated style, and consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower. It has a Jacobean pulpit and some ancient and interesting tombs and monuments.

Merton, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village is bounded on the E by the river Wandle, 5 miles E of Kingston, 5½ NW of Croydon, and 8 from London, and has stations on the L. & S.W.R. and L.B. & S.C.R., called Merton Park and Merton Abbey. It was known to the Saxons as Merendon or Meretan, is a scattered place on low ground, carries on silk printing-works, art painting on glass, and tapestry carpet-making. It has two post and money order offices; telegraph offices, Merton Abbey station and Wimbledon. It gives the title of Viscount to Earl Nelson. The parish comprises 1765 acres; population, 3360. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of twelve members. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings, was probably the deathplace of Cynewulf of Wessex, murdered in 784 by Ætheling Cyneheard, and was the place where Ætheling himself and eighty-four of his followers were slain. Merton Place was the residence of Lord Nelson from 1801 till 1803, was bequeathed by him to Lady Hamilton, was sold by her in 1808, and has disappeared. The grounds around it were laid out by Lady Hamilton, were traversed by a streamlet in artificial windings called the Nile, and are now covered with small buildings. Lord Nelson used to angle in the Wandle, which is described by Isaac Walton as having "fishful qualities," but has almost wholly lost them through the effects of mills and factories; the former is commemorated by Nelson Place and Nelson Grove in the village. An Augustinian abbey was founded at Merton in 1115 by Gilbert le Norman, "Vicomtes" of Surrey; obtained a grant of the manor of Merton from Henry I.; educated Thomas a Becket and Walter de Merton, the founder of Merton College, Oxford; gave sanctuary to Habert de Burgh in 1232 from the displeasure of Henry III.; was menaced by about 20,000 of the citizens of London brought down to take De Burgh by force, but eventually restrained by the king; was the meeting-place in 1236 of the parliament which passed the statutes of Merton and replied to the ecclesiastics who wished to introduce the canon law—"We will not change the laws of England;" had revenues at the dissolution amounting to £1039, appears to have been occupied in the Civil Wars of Charles I. as a garrison, was advertised to be let in 1680, became a factory for calico printing, and is now represented by only a portion of the outer walls. Walter de Merton was a native, and on resolving to found a college he designed to place it at Malden, in the vicinity of Kingston, but ultimately placed it at Oxford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £180 with residence. The church is partly Norman but mainly Early English, comprises a narrow nave and chancel, with a low W spire, was enlarged with addition of N and S aisles, and generally repaired in 1866, and contains a painting by Luca Giordano, and some old dilapidated tombs. The churchyard contains the tomb of Francois Nixon, who introduced calico printing into the neighbourhood. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The Ratish School of Sciences was built in 1895 for the benefit of Merton and the adjoining parish of Wimbledon.

Merton, Wilts. See MARDEN.

Messhaw, a parish, with a village, in Devonshire, 5 miles SE by S of South Molton, and 9 NE of Eggesford station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post and money order office under South Molton; telegraph office, Whitridge. Acreage, 2095; population of the civil parish, 169; of the ecclesiastical, 158. The manor is divided. Messhaw House, or Barton, was anciently the seat of the Courtenays, and is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £220 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1838, retains the tower of a previous edifice of 1691, consists of nave and chancel, and contains a memorial window to T. H. Karslake, who fell at Sebastopol, and a monument of the Courtenays. There is a Bible Christian chapel.

Messing, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands 2 miles E of Blackwater river, 2½ ENE of Kelvedon station on the G.E.R., and 6 SE of Coggeshall, is supposed to have got its name from Saxon words signifying "the field of trampling," in allusion to a battle between Queen Boadicea

and the Romans, and has a fair on the first Tuesday of July, and a post office under Kelvedon; money order and telegraph office, Tiptree Heath. The parish comprises 2615 acres; population of the civil parish, 723; of the ecclesiastical, 626. The manor belonged formerly to the Luckyns, and belongs now to the Earl of Verulam. An ancient camp was on Harborough Hall farm, and Roman pottery has been found. Hill House is a chief residence standing in a park of 70 acres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £234. Patron, the Earl of Verulam. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone in mixed styles, founded by Sir William de Messing, has been modernised and considerably enlarged, includes two new transepts, and a red brick and compo tower, and contains oak-panelling of the time of James I., some ancient stained glass, a finely-carved font, a piscina, and two brasses.

Messingham, a village, a township, and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the river Trent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Kirtton-in-Lindsey station on the M.S. & L.R. main line, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Gleanford Brigg, is large and well built, and has a fair on Trinity Monday, and a post and money order office under Brigg; telegraph office, Kirtton Lindsey. The township comprises 5817 acres; population, 1060. The parish contains also the larger portion of East Butterwick township, which is noticed separately. Acreage, with the rest of East Butterwick, 6851; population, 1334. The manor belongs to the Smith family. About 1000 acres were formerly a low, sandy, barren tract upon the Trent, but have been highly improved by warping. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of East Butterwick, in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £285 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is a neat building of stone, originally Early English, with a tower, and was partly rebuilt in 1818 at a cost of nearly £2000. The chancel was restored in 1890. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a reading-room and library, and a Temperance Hall, which was erected in 1891.

Metfield, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the river Waveney, at the boundary with Suffolk, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE by E of Harleston railway station, and has a post and money order office under Harleston; telegraph office, Fressingfield. The parish comprises 2338 acres; population of the civil parish, 524; of the ecclesiastical, 500. The manor, with Metfield Hall—which is now a farmhouse—belongs to the Taylor family. The living is a donative in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £80 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone in the Norman style, and consists of nave and chancel with a tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, an endowed national school, and some small charities.

Metham, a township in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire, on the Humber, near Ermine Street, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Howden railway station. Post town, Howden; money order and telegraph office, Blacktoft. Acreage, 895 of land and 72 of foreshore and tidal water; population, 55. Roman urns and pottery have been found.

Metheringham, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands 6 miles WSW of Stixwold, and 9 SE of Lincoln, and has a station, called Blankney and Metheringham, on the Great Eastern and Great Northern Joint line from Spalding to Doncaster. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lincoln. The parish contains also the hamlet of Tanvats. Acreage, 5899; population, 1614. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of eleven members. The manor belongs to the Chaplin family. Metheringham drain goes hence to the river Witham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £391 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Bristol. The church is a large and ancient building of stone in the Norman and Gothic styles of the 13th and 16th centuries; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and an embattled western tower of the 12th century, and contains some ancient mural tablets and a vault of the Skipwith family. There is a mission room on the Heath and another at Tanvats. There are Primitive Methodist, Reformed Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and there is also a Wesleyan chapel at Tanvats.

Methers Gate, a place in the SE of Suffolk, on the river Deben, 2 miles SSE of Woodbridge.

Methley, a village and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near a station of its own name on the Leeds and Normanton line of the M.R., between the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Wakefield, 7 from Leeds, and 198 from London. It dates from some period before Domesday; is a large, well-built, pleasant place, amid rich and finely-wooded environs; and has a post and money order office under Leeds; telegraph office, Oulton. The parish, which includes Mickleton, comprises 3492 acres; population, 4357. The manor and most of the land belong to the Earl of Mexborough. Methley Hall, a stately mansion, is the seat of the Earl. Coal of excellent quality is largely mined, and malting is also carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £912 with residence. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is partly Decorated English, partly Perpendicular; consists of nave, aisles, transept, chancel, and porch, with tower and spire; has, over the S entrance, a mutilated statue of King Oswald; and has a chantry divided from the aisle by a rich oak screen which contains some ancient and beautiful monuments of the Watertons and Saviles. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and United Free Methodist chapels, and almshouses.

Methley Junction, a station in the W. R. Yorkshire, at a junction of lines of the M.R. and L. & Y.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Methley village.

Methwold, a small town and a parish in Norfolk. The town stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the river Wissey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of the Devil's Dyke, 4 SW from Stoke Ferry station on the G.E.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Brandon. It was once a market-town; has still a cattle market on Mondays and a cattle and pleasure fair on the day of the patron saint, 23 April; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stoke Ferry (S.O.). The parish contains also the hamlet of Otteringham, commonly called Methwold Hythe, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of the village, and also the hamlet of Popplot or Powplot, vulgarly known as Poppyplot, in the SW portion of the fen. Acreage, 13,370; population, 1362. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of eleven members. The town has a bank, and a reading and news room. An extensive tract was formerly heath, famous for rabbits, known as Muel or Methwold rabbits, and is now all under cultivation. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries out of the manor, and from tolls at markets and fairs. A part of the village is still known by its earlier Saxon name of Buntings. A small priory, a cell to Castle Acre, was once at Slevesholm, and has left some traces. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £194 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St George, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with pinnacled tower and octagonal lantern and spire; and is a large and beautiful building of flint, clunch, and freestone. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, besides a Wesleyan chapel at Methwold Hythe.

Metropolitan Railway. See LONDON.

Metropolitan District Railway. See LONDON.

Mettingham, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands near the river Waveney, at the boundary with Norfolk, 2 miles E of Bungay station on the Waveney Valley section of the G.E.R. It is a scattered place, and has a post office under Bungay; money order and telegraph office, Bungay. The parish comprises 1392 acres; population, 325. The manor belonged from the time of Edward I. till that of Edward III. to the family of De Norwich, and passed afterwards to the Ufford family. A castle was built here in the time of Edward III. by Sir John de Norwich; appears to have been a large and strong structure, and is now an ivy-clad ruin. A red brick mansion in the Early English style, built in 1880, now stands pleasantly within the ruin. A college, for a master and thirteen chaplains or fellows, was founded about the same time as the castle; was endowed with the manor of Mettingham and with other manors; educated and maintained a number of boys at an annual charge of £28; and had revenues at the dissolution valued at £202. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. The church stands on an eminence commanding fine views of the Waveney's valley, and is a small but ancient building in the Norman style, with a round tower. There is a town estate yielding upwards of £50 a year.

Metton, a parish in Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Cromer stations on the G.E.R. and Midland and Great Northern Joint railways, and 9 NW from North Walsham. Post town, Roughton, under Norwich; money order office, Cromer; telegraph office, Aldborough. Acreage, 671; population of the civil parish, 94; of the ecclesiastical, with Felbrigg, 248. The manor belongs to the Ketton family. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Felbrigg, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net value, £268 with residence. The church, a small building of stone in the Early English and Tudor styles, has a brass of 1495 and a modern memorial window.

Meux, a township in Wavne parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Beverley station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 1409; population, 76. The name was taken from Meaux in Normandy by Norman settlers. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1140 by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle; was colonized from Fountains Abbey; and is now represented by part of a wall and traces of the moats. Several interesting relics, including monumental stones, a tessellated pavement, a key, a knife, and a ring, have been found in the ruins. There is a chapel of ease erected in 1872.

Mevagissey, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village, which took its name from two saints, St Mevan and St Issey, stands on a beautiful bay of its own name, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of St Austell station on the G.W.R. A pier was constructed in 1890 at a cost of £22,000, but was destroyed by a severe storm in 1891. It was rebuilt in 1895 at a cost of £30,000, making the harbour accessible at all tides. It is a sub-port to Fowey. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the pilchard fishing, and there are in the village a sardine factory and curing places for pilchards and other kinds of fish; and it also carries on an import trade in coal, timber, salt, and other things. It was so fearfully scourged by cholera in 1849 that its inhabitants moved into tents till it was cleansed. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a good inn, a coastguard station, a lifeboat station, a market on Saturdays, and a fair on St Peter's day. The parish contains also the hamlets of Penwarne, Tregriskey, and Trevelan. Acreage, 1381; population, 2200. The surface is hilly. The bay measures 3 miles across the entrance, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile thence to the head; is bounded on the N by Black Head, 153 feet high, on the S by Chapel Point, commanding a fine view of the coast eastward to the entrance of Plymouth Sound; and has a depth of 18 feet within the pier at high water of spring tides. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £142 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Truro. The church is ancient, and has lost its tower; it was restored in 1888. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, United Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels; also Liberal and Conservative clubs.

Mew, The. See MEAVY, THE.

Mewan, St. a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW by W of St Austell and half a mile from Burngullov station on the G.W.R., and is a considerable but primitive place. Post town, St Austell. The parish contains also the hamlet of Trewoon. Acreage, 2653; population, 1092. St Mewan's Beacon is a hill of greenstone rock, rising 385 feet above sea-level. Copper and tin are found, and there are traces of silver and gold. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; value, £230 with residence. The church has lost the uppermost stage of its tower. There are a Methodist chapel and a reading-room.

Mewstone, a shaggy sandstone sea rock off the SW coast of Devonshire, near Wembury Point, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Plymouth Breakwater. It forms a terminal feature in the scenery of the E side of Plymouth Sound.

Mewstone, Great and Little, two slaty sea-rocks off the S coast of Devonshire, at the mouth of Salcombe Harbour.

Mexborough, a market-town, a township, and an extensive parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the Dearne and Dove Canal, near the river Don, and the junction of the Doncaster and Sheffield and the Sheffield and Keadby railways, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Rotherham; sprang suddenly into note about the beginning of the 19th century; is a large and rapidly-increasing place; has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Rotherham, a station at the railway junction, a large hotel, and several good inns; and gives the title of Earl to the family of Savile. It has

a large and beautiful cemetery. A theatre was erected in 1898. The township comprises 1293 acres; population, 7734. The parish contains also the township of Denaby, and comprises 2351 acres; population, 9442. The manor of Mexborough belongs to the Montague family, and that of Denaby to the Fallertons. Mexborough Common has been enclosed, and commands very fine views. There are ironworks, bottle and glass works, a large sanitary-pipe manufactory, an extensive brewery, hostbuilding establishments, several stone quarries, and some fine beds of coal. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £420 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of York. The church is ancient; was restored and enlarged in 1891; consists of nave, aisles, chancel and porch, with tower and spire; and contains monuments of the Saviles. There are Wesleyan, Reformed Wesleyan, Primitive and United Free Methodist, and Congregational chapels, a cottage hospital, and almshouses.

Meyarth, a township in Gwyddelwern parish, Merionethshire, 2 miles N of Corwen.

Meylternyn or Mylternyn, a parish in Carnarvonshire, in the Llyn peninsula, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Pwllheli. Post town, Pwllheli. Acreage, 1545; population of the civil parish, 288; of the ecclesiastical, with Bottwnog, 450. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Bottwnog, in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £133 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St Peter and Vincula, and is ancient.

Meynell Langley. See KIRK LANGLEY.

Meysey Hampton. See MAISEY HAMPTON.

Michael, St. a place in the N of Cornwall, on the river Alan, 2 miles E of Padstow.

Michael, St. Cornwall. See MITCHELL.

Michael Carhayes, St. a parish in Cornwall, on Verran Bay, 3 miles SE by E of Gregory, and 8 S by E of Gram-pound Road station on the G.W.R. Post town, St Austell. Acreage, 861; population, 143. The mansion of the Trevanions once stood here, and a castellated Gothic building, by the architect of Buckingham Palace, now occupies its site, and has in the wall of its entrance gallery a stone sculptured with the royal arms, supposed to be of the time of one of the Edwards. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; value, £110 with residence. The church has a castellated tower, contains old helmets, swords, and gauntlets of the Trevanion family, including a sword wielded by Sir Hugh Trevanion at Bosworth Field, and was restored in 1888.

Michaelchurch, a hamlet in Tretire parish, Herefordshire, on the Garra Brook, 5 miles NW of Ross. It was once a parish. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the rectory of Tretire, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is a plain ancient edifice.

Michaelchurch, Isle of Man. See KIRK MICHAEL.

Michaelchurch, Somerset. See MICHAELCHURCH, ST.

Michaelchurch Eskley, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Eskley, an affluent of the river Monnow, under the Black Mountains, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the boundary with Brecknockshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ W of Vowchurch station on the Golden Valley railway, and 8 SE of Hay. There is a post office under Hereford; money order office, Peterchurch; telegraph office, Hay. Acreage, 4586; population, 283. Michaelchurch Court is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of St Margaret's, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is Early English, with a tower, and was restored in 1872. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Michaelchurch-on-Arrow, a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Arrow, near the boundary with Herefordshire, 3 miles NW of Whitney station on the M.R., and 6 SW by W of Kington. Post town, Whitney (R.S.O.). Acreage, 2158; population, 123. A castle was built in the Norman times, and has left some ruins. The living is a rectory, annexed to Brilley, in the diocese of Hereford. The church was restored in 1869.

Michaelchurch, St. a parish in Somerset, on the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal, 5 miles S of Bridgwater station on the G.W.R. Post town, Bridgwater. Acreage, 46; population, 26. The property belongs to the Slade family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £60. The church consists of nave, with a low tower, and contains monuments of the Slades.

MICHAEL-ON-WYRE, ST

Michael-on-Wyre, St, a village and a parish in Lancashire. The village stands on the river Wyre, 3 miles W by N of Brock railway station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Garstang; is in the township of Upper Rawcliffe-with-Tarncliffe, and has a neat stone bridge over the river. It has a post and money order office, called St Michael's, under Garstang; telegraph office, Great Eccleston. The ancient parish contains the townships of Great Eccleston, Elswick, Inskip-with-Sowerby, Ont Rawcliffe, Upper Rawcliffe-with-Tarncliffe, and Wood Plumpton. The ecclesiastical parish contains the township of Upper Rawcliffe-with-Tarncliffe and part of Sowerby. Population, 641. The parish council, under the Local Government Act 1894, consists of six members. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £491 with residence. The church is of the time of Henry VIII.; succeeded an ancient one, supposed to have been built about 640; comprises nave and aisles, with battlemented tower; and includes a N oratory, formerly the mortuary chapel of the Butler family.

Michael Penkevill, St, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands 1 mile from Malpas Ferry on St Clement's Creek, and 5 miles SE of Truro station on the G.W.R., and has a post office under Probus; money order and telegraph office, Truro. The parish comprises 1213 acres; population, 142. The manor belonged to the Penkevills; passed to the Courtenays, the Carminows, and the Boscauwens; and belongs now to Viscount Falmouth. Tregothan is a magnificent seat belonging to Viscount Falmouth. The rocks are slaty, and have traces of copper. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; value, £150 with residence. Patron, Viscount Falmouth. The church was originally a fine structure of the 13th and the 14th centuries; was partly restored, partly rebuilt in 1862-66; has a buttressed tower, including a curious oratory with a stone altar; and contains a metal tablet of 1515 to the Rev John Trembrass, and a monument by Rysbrach to Admiral Boscawen.

Michael's Mount, St, a parish in Cornwall, in Mounts Bay, three-quarters of a mile S of Marazion, and 1 from Marazion Road station on the G.W.R. It is an island about 1 mile in circumference and 250 feet high, and is connected with the mainland by a natural causeway 400 yards long, flooded eight hours in every twelve by the tide. It probably formed part of an ancient forest, continuous with the mainland, and extending some distance into what is now called Mounts Bay, and it was called by the ancient British Carreg-Ludh-en-Loos—and by the ancient Cornish men Caraclosem-Cowse—names which signify "the Hoar Rock in the Wood." A charter of Edward the Confessor speaks of it as "nigh the sea," and a statement of William of Worcester says that it was "originally enclosed within a very thick wood, distant from the ocean 6 miles, affording the finest shelter to wild beasts." The catastrophe which insulated it is thought to have been a sudden subsidence of land; may possibly have happened so late as the year 1099, when a remarkable inundation is recorded by the Saxon Chronicle to have occurred at the place; and appears to be verified by great abundance of vegetable remains, including leaves, nuts, branches, trunks, and roots of large trees, in a deposit of black mould over the bed of the bay to the limits of ebb tide. The contour of the island is somewhat pyramidal, the outlines are picturesque, and the ascents exhibit much romantic rock scenery. The surface is partly rabbit-warren, partly sparse pasturage, and partly naked crag, and it includes, at the N base of the ascent, the site of a fishing village with a pier. Some planted firs diversify the surface, and a number of rare plants are found. The rocks are chiefly greenstone and granite, resting on clay slate; they include quartz, wolfram, oxide of tin, topazes, apatite, schorl, tin pyrites, and other minerals; and they have been the subject of more geological controversy than any other equal mass of rocks in the world.

St Michael's Mount is the Ocrium of Ptolemy; it is believed to have been also the Ictis of Diodorus Siculus, to which the merchants of ancient Greece traded for tin; and it is thought to have had a temple to Apollo, erected on it by the Phœnicians. A poet says respecting it—

"Mountain, the curious muse might love to gaze
On the dim record of thy early days;
Of fancying that she heard, like the low blast,
The sounds of mighty generations past.

MICHAELSTON-LE-PIT

Here the Phœnician, as remote he sailed
Along the unknown coast, exulting hail'd;
And when he saw thy rocky point aspire,
Thought on his native shores of Aradus or Tyre.

Thou only, aged mountain, dost remain!
Stern monument amidst the deluged plain,
And fruitless the big waves thy bulwarks beat;
The big waves slow retire and murmur at thy feet."

Some heathen worship, in emulation or in substitution of Phœnician worship of Apollo, may possibly have been established here by the ancient Britons, and some sort of Christian worship very probably followed immediately or very soon after the introduction of Christianity. Monkish record narrates that St Keyns, a virgin of the British blood-royal, came hither on pilgrimage in the 5th century; an old legend says that an apparition of St Michael appeared on one of its crags to some hermits, giving rise to the name St Michael's Mount; and tradition points to a large rock on the W side, long called St Michael's Chair, as the spot where the apparition was seen. Milton in his "Lycidas" alludes as follows to the alleged vision:—

"Or whether thou, to our moist vows deny'd,
Sleep'st by the fable of Bellicus old,
Where the great vision of the guided monarch,
Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold,
Look homeward, angel, now, and melt with ruth,
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth."

A Benedictine priory was founded on the mount by Edward the Confessor; passed at the Conquest to Robert, Earl of Mortaigne; was annexed by him to the abbey of St Maria de Pericla in Normandy; had afterwards connected with it a small nunnery; fell to the Crown at the confiscation of alien monasteries in the time of Henry V.; was given by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge, and transferred by Edward IV. to Sion Abbey; went at the dissolution to the Arundells; passed to the Miltons, the Harries, the Ceilis, and the Bassets; and was sold in 1657 to the St Aubins, in whose family it still remains. A garrison was placed in it by Henry de la Pomeroy in the time of Richard I. in the service of Prince John, and surrendered on the return of Richard from Palestine. The Earl of Oxford and some companions in the time of Edward IV., after the battle of Barnet, approached it in the disguise of pilgrims, took military possession of it, repelled several attacks by the sheriff of the county, and made such a display of heroism as induced the king to grant them a pardon. Lady Catherine Gordon, the wife of Perkin Warbeck, took refuge in it in the time of Henry VII., and was removed from it and delivered to the king by Lord Daubeny. The Cornish rebels in the time of Edward VI. seized it, were driven from it, seized it again, and were a second time expelled. A party of Royalists in the wars of Charles I. held it for the king, made a stout defence of it against the Parliamentarians under Col. Hammond, and eventually capitulated on permission to retire to the Scilly Islands. A visit was made to it in 1846 by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and is commemorated by a metal tablet in the wall of the pier.

Some remains of the priory, together with military works and with modern alterations and erections, all aggregately in castellated form, are on the summit of the mount. The ascent is by a rocky path. The hall, the chapel, the dwelling-rooms, and the tower of the castle all possess interest. The tower is reached by a staircase from the castle, commands a magnificent prospect, and has on its SW angle a small projecting stone lantern, now popularly bearing the name originally given to the rock of the alleged apparition of St Michael—St Michael's Chair. Sir Humphrey Davy celebrates St Michael's Mount as follows in his poem of Mount's Bay:—

"Majestic Michael rises; he whose brow
Is crowned with castles, and whose rocky sides
Are clad with dusky ivy; he whose base,
Beaten by the storms of ages, stands unmoved
Amidst the wreck of things—the change of time.
That base, encircled by the azure waves,
Was once with verdure clad; the towering oaks
Here waved their branches green; the sacred oaks,
Whose awful shades among the Druids strayed,
To cut the hallowed mistletoe, and hold
High converse with their gods."

Michaelston-le-Pit or **Llanfihangel**, a parish in Glamorgan, near the coast, 3 miles W of Penarth station on the

MICHAELSTONE, LOWER

Taff Vale railway, and 4 SW of Cardiff. Post town, Cardiff. Acreage, 800; population, 102. Limestone abounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £85. The church is ancient.

Michaelstone, Lower. See MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-AVON.

Michaelstone-super-Avon, a village and a parish in Glamorgan. The village stands on the river Avon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Aberavon, and 2 miles NE of Port Talbot station on the G.W.R., and is a considerable but much scattered place. The parish consists of the townships of Lower Michaelstone and Upper Michaelstone. Lower Michaelstone includes the village of Cwmavon, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Port Talbot. Acreage, 1019; population, 5280. Upper Michaelstone includes the hamlet of Pontrhydyfen, which has a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Cwmavon. Acreage, 4088; population, 829. The surface is hilly, and the rocks include coal, iron ore, and fire-clay. There are extensive iron, steel, tinplate, and copper works at Cwmavon. The living is a vicarage, united with a chapelry of All Saints, in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £300 with residence. The church of St Michael is ancient, and has been enlarged and restored. All Saints is a chapel of ease, erected in 1855. There are Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels.

Michaelstone-super-Ely, a parish in Glamorgan, on the river Ely, half a mile S of St Fagans station on the G.W.R., and 4 miles W of Cardiff. Post town, Cardiff; money order and telegraph office, St Fagans. Acreage, 492; population, 52. Traces exist of a Norman castle. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of St Bride-super-Ely, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1863.

Michaelstone, Upper. See MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-AVON.

Michaelstone-y-Vedw, a hamlet and a parish in Monmouthshire. The hamlet lies on the river Rhymney, at the boundary with Glamorgan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Marshfield station on the G.W.R., and 5 SW of Newport. It has a post and telegraph office under Cardiff; money order office, Castleton. Acreage of parish, 1093; population, 198. The ecclesiastical parish contains also the hamlet of Llanvedw in Glamorgan. Population, 275. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £302 with residence. The church is ancient, partly of the 13th century, and contains an old font. There is an endowed school with £64 a year.

Michaelstow, a parish in Cornwall, on the river Camel, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Camelford, and 10 N by W of Bodmin Road station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It contains the hamlet of Treveighan, and its post town is Camelford. Acreage, 1635; population, 255. An ancient quadrangular entrenchment is on Michaelstow Beacon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; value, £190 with residence. Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is a stone structure with a tower, has been restored, and contains monuments of the Lowers. There are Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and United Free Methodist chapels.

Michael Troy. See MITCHEL TROY.

Micheldean. See MITCHELDEAN.

Micheldever, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Micheldever station on the L. & S.W.R., 58 from London, and 7 NNE of Winchester. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish contains the tithings of North Brook, South Brook, West Stratton, and Weston Colley. Acreage, 7820; population of the civil parish, 1049; of the ecclesiastical, 1355. The parish has a council of ten members under the Local Government Act, 1894, and returns three members to the district council. The property is all in one estate, belonged anciently to Hyde Abbey at Winchester, went at the dissolution to the Earl of Southampton, passed by marriage to William Lord Russell, and now belongs to the Earl of Northbrook. An embankment about 100 feet high, formed across an expanse of meadows, carries the railway in the neighbourhood of Micheldever station. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacy of East Stratton, in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £290 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Northbrook. The church succeeded an old one destroyed by fire in 1806, was

MICKLEHAM

built at a cost of £10,000—defrayed by Sir Francis Baring; retains the tower of the previous church, and contains monuments by Flaxman to the Baring family. There are almshouses for fifteen poor people, and a Methodist chapel.

Michelham, a place in the SE of Sussex, on the river Cuckmere, 2 miles W of Hailsham. An Augustinian canonry was founded here in the time of Henry III. by Gilbert de Aquila, and went after the dissolution to the Sackvilles. The buildings formed a spacious quadrangle; have been converted into a farmhouse; are surrounded by a wide moat, tenanted by water lilies and frequented by the otter; are entered through a square, three-storey, gateway tower; include a crypt, now used as a dairy, with an interesting ancient apartment above it; and shows features of Early English architecture.

Micell. See MITCHELL.

Mickfield, a parish, with a village, in Suffolk, 3 miles WSW of Debenham, and 8 NE from Stowmarket station on the Ipswich and Norwich section of the G.E.R. It has a post office under Stonham; money order and telegraph office, Stonham. Acreage, 1274; population, 224. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £320 with residence. The church is an ancient Gothic building of flint and stone, and has a tower faced with flints.

Micklebring, a hamlet in Braithwell township and parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Rotherham.

Mickleby, a township in Lythe parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Whitchy. Acreage, 1398; population, 176.

Mickle Fell, a mountain at the NW extremity of the N. R. Yorkshire, contiguous to Westmorland, 9 miles W of Middleton-in-Teesdale. It has an altitude of 2600 feet above sea-level, and commands a very extensive view.

Micklefield, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the Leeds and Selby railway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Leeds. There is a station on the railway, and a post and money order office under South Milford; telegraph office, Garforth. Acreage of township, 1778; population, 1023. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1886. There are collieries and limestone quarries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £205. The church was built in 1861, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret. It is internally one of the most beautiful in England, and has very fine stained glass windows. The old church stood on the same site as the modern one. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a working men's institute, comprising billiard and reading rooms, and a lecture hall.

Micklelegate, a ward in the city and county borough of York, in the W. R. Yorkshire.

Mickleham, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands on the river Mole, 1 mile from Box Hill station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 2 miles S by E of Leatherhead; was known at Domesday as Micleham; is a pleasant place, with charming environs, under Box Hill; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Dorking. The parish contains also the hamlet of West Humble, and includes part of the chapelry of Rammore. Acreage, 2846; population of the civil parish, 815; of the ecclesiastical, 783. The parish council, under the Local Government Act, 1894, consists of seven members. The manor belonged at Domesday to Bishop Odo. Norbury Park was held in the time of Edward II. by the family of Husse, under the Earls of Gloucester; passed to the Stedolphs, one of whom received Evelyn here "among his goodly walks and hills shaded with yew and box;" went afterwards to Mr Anthony Chapman; was sold by him in 1774 to Mr Lock, the friend of Madame D'Arblay; and belongs now to the Salomons family. The mansion stands on the summit of a lofty eminence, commanding rich views of hill and dale; includes portions built by Mr Lock, and adorned by the painters Barrett, Cipriani, Gilpin, and Pastorini; and was mainly rebuilt in 1849. There are several handsome residences in the neighbourhood. Box Hill rises to an altitude of 445 feet above the Mole's level; is steep and verdurous on the N side, and covered with box-trees on the W.; commands a splendid view to the Sussex Downs and to the N of London; and is much frequented in summer by pic-nic parties. Several curious hollows, called Swallows, and evidently communicating with the Mole, are in the neighbourhood of the hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value,

MICKLEHURST

£420 with residence. The church is chiefly Transition Norman. It has a low massive square tower with spire, and a remarkable chancel-arch; includes a cross aisle and a "Norbury" or N chancel; contains a richly-carved oak pulpit, an altar-tomb of the time of Henry VIII., and some brasses. In 1872 the chancel was thoroughly restored by W. W. Mackworth-Praed, lord of the manor and patron of the living, an organ chamber being added. The tower and nave were restored in 1892, the N aisle widened, and some fine stained glass windows inserted. The church, as now restored, is very much admired. The almshouses were rebuilt in 1865, consist of a centre two storeys high and two wings, and contain accommodation for eight aged inmates.

Micklehurst, a village in Mottram parish, Cheshire, near the boundary with Lancashire and Yorkshire, 1 mile E of Mossley, and 5 miles NNE of Staleybridge. It has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post office under Manchester; money order and telegraph office, Mossley. It occupies a pleasant situation among the hills, is well built, has large cotton and woollen mills, and forms part of Mossley municipal borough. There are the remains of an ancient fortification, called Bucton Castle, on an acclivity overlooking the village.

Mickleover, a village, a township, and a parish in Derbyshire. The village stands near Rykfield Street, 3 miles SW of Derby, and 129 from London. It has a station on the G.N.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Derby. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Acreage, 2422; population, 1555. The Pastures, the Limes, the Manor House, the Lodge, and Mickleover House are the chief residences. The County Lunatic Asylum stands on an estate of about 100 acres, three-quarters of a mile SW of the village, was built in 1851 and extended in 1862 and 1895, has capacity for 560 patients, and is a splendid structure. A chapel was erected in 1869, and a water tower, with a capacity of about 20,000 gallons, in 1879. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £283 with residence. Patron, Lord Scarsdale. The church is Geometric Decorated English, and consists of nave, N and S aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Micklethwaite, a hamlet in Parton township, in Thorsby parish, Cumberland, 2 miles NE of Wigton.

Micklethwaite, a hamlet in Bingley parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile N of Bingley station on the M.R. Cotton and worsted manufactures are carried on.

Micklethwaite, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a township in Collingham parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile from Wetherby station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 668; population, 105.

Mickleton, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands 2 miles W of the boundary with Warwickshire, 5 miles N of Chipping Campden, 3 E of Honeybourne, and 3 S of Long Marston station on the G.W.R., and 7 WNW of Shipston-on-Stour, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Moreton-in-Marsh. The parish contains also the hamlets of Clopton and Hidcote Bartrim. Acreage, 2600; population of the civil parish, 600; of the ecclesiastical, 720. The manor belongs to the Graves family. Kiftgate Court was erected in 1879. The old manor house is still occupied. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £158 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly Early English, partly Decorated, and partly Pointed; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire, and contains monuments to the Fisher and the Graves families. It was restored in 1870. In the churchyard is a crucifix of the 12th century. Graves, the author of the "Spiritual Quixote," and Keek, a lord commissioner of the Great Seal in 1688, were natives.

Mickleton, a township in Romald Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the Tees river and Tees Valley railway, 7½ miles NW of Barnard Castle. It has a post and money order office under Darlington; telegraph office, Middleton Teesdale. There are also a station on the N.E.R., a chapel of ease, and chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Acreage, 4749; population, 665. Most of the surface is high moorland.

Mickle Trafford, a village and a township in Plemmonstall

MIDDLEHAM

parish, Cheshire, 3½ miles NE of Chester. There is a station on the L. & N.W. and Birkenhead railway, and another on the Cheshire Lines railway, and a post office under Chester; money order and telegraph office, Bishopscote. Acreage, 1163; population, 284. Trafford Lodge is the chief residence. The church of Plemmonstall is here, and a garrison for Charles I. was here during the siege of Chester.

Micklethorp, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Ovingham parish, Northumberland. The township lies near a side station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 9½ miles E by S of Hexham, and 2½ from Prudhoe station on the N.E.R., and contains the hamlets of Cherryburn and Mount Pleasant and the village of Micklethorp Square, which has a post and money order office under Stocksfield; telegraph office, Prudhoe. Acreage, 1431; population of the township, 1450; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2885. Coal-mining and coking are largely carried on by the Micklethorp Coal Company. The ecclesiastical parish contains also six other townships. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £209. The church was built in 1824, is in the Early English style, and consists of chancel, nave, transepts, and a belfry; it was restored and enlarged in 1886. There is a parish hall, and a workmen's club and reading-room, erected in 1894.

Micklethorp, a township in Prees parish, Salop, near the river Tern, 4½ miles WSW of Market Drayton.

Micklethorp, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Kirkby Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Ure, amid romantic environs, 5½ miles NW of Ripon station on the N.E.R., has a post office under Ripon; money order office, Kirkby Malzeard; telegraph office, West Tanfield. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1844. Population, 213. There is a large mill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £125 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Masham. The church is good, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Micklethorp Square. See MICKLEY, Northumberland.

Middle or Myddle, a township and a parish in Salop. The township lies 3½ miles E by N of Baschurch station on the G.W.R., and 8 N by W of Shrewsbury, and has a post and money order office under Shrewsbury; telegraph office, Baschurch. The parish contains also the townships of Balderton, Marton, and Newton. Acreage, 4691; population of the civil parish, 690; of the ecclesiastical, which includes Alderton and Shotton, 741. The parish council, under the Local Government Act 1894, consists of nine members. The manor belongs to Earl Brownlow. Ruins exist of a castle which belonged to the L'Estranges and to "Wild" Kynaston, who when outlawed took refuge in a cave in Nescliffe rock. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £580 with residence. Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church is ancient, was partially restored in 1855 and 1877, and has some stained windows and an old brass. There are Primitive and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Middle Aston. See ASTON, MIDDLE.

Middle Barton, a township in Barton Steeple parish, Oxfordshire, 4½ miles SSW of Deddington. It has a post office under Oxford.

Middlebere, a hamlet in Holy Trinity parish, Dorsetshire, near Wareham.

Middle Chincock. See CHINCOCK, MIDDLE.

Middle Claydon. See CLAYDON, MIDDLE.

Middlecott, a hamlet in Black Torrington parish, Devonshire, 2½ miles W of Black Torrington village.

Middle Drove, a railway station in the W of Norfolk, on the Wisbech and Magdalen Road branch of the G.E.R., 5½ miles E of Wisbech.

Middle Fell, a mountain in the SW of Cumberland, overhanging the middle of the NW side of West Water.

Middle Ground, a shoal at the mouth of the estuary of the Thames below the Nore. It measures about 2 miles in length, and about one-third of a mile in breadth, and is nearly dry at low water.

Middleham, a town, a township, and a parish in N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the slope of an eminence, half a mile S of the river Ure, and under Middleham Moor, 1½ mile SSE of Leyburn railway station; was once a market-town, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and fairs on 30 March, and for cattle, horses, and sheep, on

the 5, 6, and 7 Nov. It is connected with Leyburn by means of a bridge over the river Ure. The parish comprises 2119 acres of land and 35 of water; population, 732. The manor belonged to Kilpatrick the Dane; went, after the Conquest, to Robert Fitz-Ranulph, grandson to Rihald, who came over with the Conqueror; passed, in the 13th century, to the Nevilles, and belongs now to Lord Masham. A great castle was founded on a commanding site above the town by Robert Fitz-Ranulph; was much enlarged by Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, the betrayer of Archbishop Scroop, and a prominent character in Shakespeare's "King Henry IV.," made a great figure in the time of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the "king-maker;" gave frequent entertainment, eventually of a hostile kind, under the "king-maker," to Edward IV.; figures as the place of some of the finest scenes of Lord Lytton's "Last of the Barons;" passed, after the "king-maker's" death, to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.; was often inhabited by him, and was the birthplace of his only son; was dismantled by order of Parliament in 1646, and is now a desolate, extensive, imposing, and picturesque ruin. The central part of it, changed by repairs, is the original structure of Fitz-Ranulph, and an enclosing quadrangle, 210 feet by 175, with towers at the angles, was the work of the Nevilles. A moat surrounded the pile and is still partially traceable. The central keep has walls of great thickness and is a good specimen of the Norman architecture of the close of the 12th century. The great hall and the chapel within the original building have left interesting remains, and the arch over the staircase leading to the great hall is a striking object. A very fine gold ring, which may have belonged to one of the Plantagenets, was found not many years ago among the ruins. Horses are broken in and trained for racing on Middleham Moor, and the large horse fair in Nov. is held upon it. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church is of the latter part of the 15th century; was made collegiate by Richard III. for a dean, sub-dean, and six canons, but ceased to be so in 1856; has an embattled tower and an old stained glass E window representing the martyrdom of St Alkelda, and contains a curious ancient tombstone, probably brought from Jervaux Abbey. The building was restored and re-seated in 1878. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a reading-room.

Middleham Bishop. See BISHOP MIDDLEHAM.

Middle Handley, a hamlet in Staveley parish, Derbyshire, 4 miles ESE of Dronfield, and 2 from Staveley station on the M.R. It has a post office under Chesterfield; money order and telegraph office, New Whittington.

Middle Herrington. See HERRINGTON, EAST AND MIDDLE.

Middle Hill, a hamlet in Box parish, Wiltshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Corsham.

Middlehope, a township in Diddlebury parish, Salop, under Wenlock Edge, 4 miles SE of Church Stretton.

Middle Hope, a rocky headland on the coast of Somerset, 8 miles N of Weston-super-Mare.

Middle Hulton. See HULTON, MIDDLE.

Middle Littleton. See LITTLETON, MIDDLE.

Middlemarsh, a tithing in Miteren Magna parish, Dorsetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Cerne Abbas. A seat of the abbots of Cerne and of the Napiers was here.

Middle Mead, a hamlet in Dengie hundred and Little Baddow parish, Essex.

Middle Mill, a place on the W border of Dorsetshire, in acombe, 1 mile NNW of Lyne Regis. Old Colway House and Hay Farm—the headquarters of Prince Maurice when besieging Lyne—are in its neighbourhood.

Middle Patch, a shoal at the mouth of the Mersey, off the SW coast of Lancashire, near Victoria Channel, opposite Formby Point. It is dry at low water.

Middle Quarter. See HEXHAMSHIRE, KIRKANDREWS, KIRKBY IRELETH, and KIRK LINTON.

Middle Rasen. See RASEN, MIDDLE.

Middlesborough, a seaport town, a township, a parish, and a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough in the N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Tees, at the boundary with Durham, and on the Darlington and Stockton section of the N.E.R., at the junction of the line to Guis-

brough, immediately above the Tees' expansion into estuary, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Stockton, and 238 by rail from London. A Benedictine priory of St Hilda, a cell to Whitby Abbey, was founded here in the time of Henry I. by Robert de Bruce, and a portion of the cemetery connected with it continued to be used up to a recent period, but all important vestiges of the buildings have disappeared. Only one house—a house occupied by a tenant of Mr W. Chilton, the proprietor of the local estate—stood on the site of the town's streets in 1829. A number of shareholders of the Stockton and Darlington railway in that year purchased the estate from Mr Chilton; arranged to construct an extension of the railway to Middlesborough, on account of its commanding greater depth of water and better harbourage than Stockton to vessels for the shipment of coals; and formed a plan for creating a town on the estate, and for making it a great entrepôt of the coal trade and a considerable seat of commerce. Their plan was signally successful. The extension railway was opened at the close of 1830; the land of the estate, comprising about 600 acres, was divided and subdivided into plots suitable to purchasers in all departments of business; and a town sprang up and progressed with a rapidity similar to that of Birkenhead in Cheshire, and of some of the most remarkable of the great towns of America. The entire township had a population of only 40 in 1821, and only 154 at the census of 1831; but had so many as 5463 in 1841, and 18,714 in 1861. The discovery of the mineral treasures in the Cleveland Hills gave a great impetus to the trade and growth of the town, and during the next ten years the population was more than doubled, having increased in 1871 to 39,563; in 1881 it had risen to 55,288, while in 1891 it was 75,532. A recent discovery of salt has given a still further impetus to the development of trade. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1841 for paving, watching, lighting, and otherwise improving the town, and for establishing a market; another Act was passed in 1853 constituting it a municipal borough, under the government of a mayor; and the Reform Bill of 1867 constituted it a parliamentary borough, with one representative. In 1874 the boundaries were extended and the municipal borough was divided into five wards, governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, who also constitute the urban district council. It became a county borough under the Local Government Act of 1888. Nor did the town progress less visibly in its aspects as a port. A commodious dock, comprising a water-area of 9 acres, and entered by a channel rather more than a quarter of a mile in length from the middle channel of the Tees, was completed in 1842. It was extended in 1872, giving an area of 12 acres, all in one dock, capable of accommodating vessels of 3000 tons. There are extensive quays, provided with steam travelling cranes for loading and unloading. In 1888 further extensions and improvements were made, by which the area of the docks was increased by 4 acres and large additional quay accommodation provided, and the channel leading to the docks was widened and deepened so that large vessels could enter at all states of the tide. The Tees Conservancy Commissioners have done much to improve the navigation of the river by the construction of the South Gare Breakwater, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, which was completed in 1888, and have increased the depth of water over the bar at low water from 2 and 3 to 20 feet. The North Gare Breakwater was constructed in 1893-95. The navigable channel of the Tees has been increased to 500 feet, and the river dredged to a depth of 15 feet at low water of ordinary spring tides. The commissioners have also constructed a graving dock at Cargo Fleet, nearly 600 feet in length and 50 in breadth. The pontoon or ferry landing, constructed for the use of excursion boats and the ferry to Port Clarence, is the property of the corporation. Tramways have been laid to the outlying districts of Linthorpe and Newport. The commerce became important in even the early years of the town's progress, and it increased so rapidly as to occasion Middlesborough soon to be made a head port.

The town is built in a regular form, has a large square in the centre, consists chiefly of streets crossing one another at right angles, contains a large number of handsome houses, and, for a commercial town, presents a remarkably good appearance. The old town-hall stands in the central square, and is now used as a branch police station. The new muni-

cial buildings were opened in 1889 at a cost of about £130,000, are in the Gothic style, and have a fine tower 170 feet high. They contain a town-hall with accommodation for 3000 people, council chamber, free library, and various public offices. The Ironmasters' and General Exchange was erected in 1866-68; is in the Italian style, after designs by Mr Adams; has, at the W end, a tower 21 feet square and 130 high, with main entrance underneath; includes a hall 140 feet long, 60 wide, and 56 high; contains also a public reading-room and a public meeting-room, each 34 feet square; is disposed, in the ground floor of three different fronts, in fine shops and show-rooms; has, on four floors, about fifty offices and other rooms; and cost about £30,000. There are two theatres—the Theatre Royal (built in 1866, and reconstructed and redecorated in 1890) and the Prince of Wales'. A beautiful park about 72 acres in extent, called the Albert Park, was given to the town by Mr H. W. F. Bolekow, and opened in 1868. There are a Chamber of Commerce, Custom House, Government Buildings (formerly the Corporation Hall, but now used as offices for the Inland Revenue, Customs, Mercantile Marine, and County Courts), a post office, and a National Lifeboat station. There are also Liberal and Conservative clubs, Masonic, Oddfellows, and Temperance halls, public baths erected in 1884 by the corporation, and since enlarged, meat market, infirmary, fever hospital, and cemetery. A grammar school was founded in 1876 and enlarged in 1886, and is governed by a local committee. There is also a high school for boys and girls, the site of which, with adjacent grounds, was presented by Sir J. Pease and his partners. It is governed by trustees, was enlarged in 1889, and has various scholarships tenable for three years. The laboratory attached to it was much enlarged in 1892.

The town has a head post office, a railway station, and some good inns. The station of the North-Eastern Railway Company, one of the finest on their system, was rebuilt in 1877 at a cost of £100,000. Several daily and weekly newspapers are published, and there are four banks. Industry is carried on in iron and steel foundries, rolling-mills, brass-works, engine-works, shipbuilding yards, chemical works, salt refineries, earthenware and bottle works, wire-mills, a tannery, breweries, saw-mills, flour-mills, rope-walks, and other establishments. The quantity of iron, steel, and coals shipped at this port is very great. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1895 was 90 (39,000 tons). The entries and clearances each average 3500 (1,650,000 tons) per annum. The customs revenue amounts to £20,000 per annum. A salt bed 112 feet thick, at a depth of 1300 feet below the surface, was struck in 1863 at the sinking of a well for the supply of Messrs. Bolekow and Vaughan's immense ironworks, has proved a valuable addition to the resources of the district, and is now largely worked. The township has an area of 866 acres, including 116 of water; population, 49,611. The municipal and county boroughs comprise the township and parts of the townships or parishes of West Acklam, Louthorpe, Marton, Normanby, and Ormesby. Area, 2824 acres; population, 75,532.

The parish is divided for ecclesiastical purposes into five districts—viz., St Hilda (population, with the old parish district attached, 12,104), St John the Evangelist with Louthorpe (23,961), St Paul (25,878), St Peter (4350), and All Saints (11,661). The parish church of St Hilda was erected in 1839, in the Early English style, and consists of chancel, nave, and western tower with spire. St John's, built in 1864, is in the Decorated style, and has nave, aisles, and transept. St Paul's was erected in 1871, and is in the Decorated Gothic style. St Peter's was erected in 1872, and is in the Early English style. All Saints' was erected in 1879, and is also in the Early English style. The livings are all vicarages in the diocese of York; net value with residence of St Hilda, £300; of St John's, £320; of St Paul's, £211; of St Peter's, £225; gross value of All Saints', £265 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop. There is a Roman Catholic Cathedral, erected in 1854 and enlarged in 1866, the town being the head of a Catholic diocese. There are Congregational, Free Methodist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian, Presbyterian, and other dissenting chapels, a Jews' synagogue, a Friends' meeting-house, several mission-rooms and Gospel-halls, &c.

Middlesex and **Braithwaite**, a township in St Mary-Carlisle parish, Cumberland, on a branch of the river Caldew, 10 miles S of Carlisle. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office at Braithwaite, under Keswick. Acreage, 2092; population, 171. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Thorothwaite, in the diocese of Carlisle; net joint value, £118 with residence. Patrons, the Vicars of Crosthwaite and St John, Keswick. There are a church and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Middlesex, an inland county within the basin of the Thames, bounded on the N by Herts, on the E by Essex, on the SE by Kent, on the S and the SW by Surrey, and on the W by Bucks. Its outline is very irregular, but may be described as that of a parallelogram extending from E to W with two quadrilateral projections on the NE and SW. The boundary is traced along all the E by the river Lea, along all the SW, the S, and the SE by the river Thames, and along most of the W by the river Colne. The length from NE to NW is 28 miles, the greatest breadth 17½, the circuit is 104 (40 of which are along the course of the Thames), and the area is 181,301 acres, and its population 3,251,671. With the exception of Rutland it is the smallest county in England, but in its population it is only exceeded by one other county, viz., Lancashire. Part of the surface is low and level, most is undulating, without heights lofty enough to be called hills; the SE portion is all occupied by the main body and many outskirts of the metropolis, and the portion northward thence rises in elevation from about 200 to about 400 feet above sea-level. Few parts, except in some artificial sense, can be termed picturesque, but a large proportion abounds with ornature, and the chief eminences command extensive and very pleasing views. The principal streams besides those on the boundaries are the New river, the Old river, the Brent, and the Cran. The rocks or geognostic formations over almost the entire area are lower eoene, chiefly London clay; they are extensively overlaid or mixed with alluvial gravel, and have been found to contain great numbers of fossils.

The soil is variously clayey, sandy, and gravelly, and has in most parts been worked into a fertile leam by manuring and culture. Most farms average about 100 acres, but many comprise from 200 to 600 acres. Meadow lands form a large aggregate, and usually yield two crops of good hay. The chief crops on the ploughed lands are wheat, with good returns; barley, about 20 bushels per acre; green peas, 10 to 20 sacks; grey peas, 30 bushels; beans, 30 bushels; potatoes, turnips, and clover. About 9000 acres are disposed in market gardens, and about 4500 in orchards. Osiers and willows are grown in some parts for basketmakers. Short-horned, Holderness, Ayrshire, and Alderney cows are bred for the metropolitan dairies; draught and riding horses, of mixed breeds and superior strength and action, are reared for the market; and pigs, in connection with the refuse of distilleries and other establishments, are purchased for fattening. The rural economy as a whole differs widely from that of any average agricultural county, makes comparatively small produce of corn or flax, and figures most in the supply of vegetables, fruit, herbage, and milk to the metropolis.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1896.

Crops.	Acrea.	Live Stock.	No.
Corn Crops,	9,945	Horses—Used solely for	
Green Crops,	12,431	Agriculture,	4,600
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses,	2,133	" Unbroken,	1,673
Permanent Pasture,	76,987	" Mares kept for	
Bare Fallow,	1,246	Breeding,	353
Orchards,	4,830	Cows and Heifers in Milk	
Market Gardens,	9,460	or Calv,	8,722
Small Fruit,	3,870	Other Cattle,	7,866
Nursery Grounds,	694	Sheep,	22,603
Woods and Plantations,	3,636	Pigs,	15,058

Note.—The above figures are exclusive of the registration county of London.

The manufactures are chiefly within the metropolitan portions, and have substantially been noticed in our article LONDON. The canals are the Paddington, the Regent's, and about 17 miles of the Grand Junction; and the railways are the numerous ones radiating northward, westward, and south-westward from the metropolis, and noticed in our article on LONDON.

MIDDLESMOOR

According to the census returns issued in 1898, the chief occupations of the people of the county were:—Professional, 16,613 males and 10,562 females; domestic, 3826 males and 50,900 females; commercial, 35,058 males and 958 females; agricultural, 15,663 males and 996 females; fishing, 49 males; industrial, 83,016 males and 16,125 females; and “unoccupied,” including retired business men, pensioners, those living on their own means, and others not specified, 41,789 males and 155,603 females, or a total in the county of 196,014 males and 234,244 females. The number of men employed in the leading industries was as follows:—Agricultural labourers, 5802; general labourers, 12,647; gardeners and nurserymen, 8883; carpenters and joiners, 5242; and bricklayers, 3982. The chief occupations of women were—domestic service, with a total of 37,709; millinery and dressmaking, 7209. There were also in the county 367 blind persons, 400 deaf, 234 deaf and dumb, and 4847 mentally deranged. The above figures are exclusive of the registration county of London.

The ancient or geographical county of Middlesex includes metropolitan parishes north of the Thames (except North Woolwich), which now form part of the administrative county of London. The ancient county, exclusive of the metropolitan parishes, is divided for parliamentary purposes into the following seven divisions:—The Enfield Division (acreage, 28,467; population, 84,414), the Tottenham Division (4642, 97,174), the Hornsey Division (6423, 77,744), the Harrow Division (33,849, 96,727), the Ealing Division (9312, 70,748), the Brentford Division (13,945, 69,804), the Uxbridge Division (53,179, 67,789).

The administrative county has an area of 149,046 acres and a population of 560,012, and it contains fifty entire civil parishes and parts of two others. The ancient county contains, exclusive of those parishes now in the county of London, 122 ecclesiastical parishes or districts, and parts of eleven others, all of which, with the exception of part of Staunwell parish, which is in the diocese of Oxford, are in the diocese of London. The county of Middlesex does not contain a county borough. The administrative county of Middlesex does not contain a municipal borough. The petty sessional divisions are those of Brentford, Edmontow, Highgate, Gore, Willesden, South Mimms, Spelthorpe, Uxbridge, and the administrative county has one court of quarter sessions. With the exception of the City of London, which has a separate police force, the county of Middlesex is wholly within the Metropolitan Police District and the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court. The City of London forms a county of itself, with independent jurisdiction; the City of Westminster has independent jurisdiction, the Duchy of Lancaster has within it several domains, and the lieutenant of the Tower of London has a separate jurisdiction. The unions are those of Brentford, Edmontow, Hampstead, Hendon, Staines, and Uxbridge. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, and a county council consisting of 18 aldermen and 54 councillors. The council meets at the Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

The territory now forming Middlesex was inhabited by the ancient British Trinobantes, fell readily under the Roman power at the second invasion by Caesar, was included by the Romans in their Flavia Caesariensis, was traversed by their Watling Street, their Ermine Street, and their road to Staines; formed for about three centuries a part of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, and took its name of Middlesex (originally Middel Sexe), signifying “Middle Saxons,” from being surrounded by the territories of the East Saxons, the South Saxons, and the West Saxons. Its history and its antiquities, with slight exceptions, are entirely identical with those of London, so that any notice of them additional to what has been taken in our article of LONDON would be superfluous.

Middlemoor, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Kirkby Malzeard parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a hill near the river Nidd, 8½ miles NW of Pateley Bridge railway station, in the township of Upper Stonebeck, and has a post office under Leeds; money order and telegraph office, Pateley Bridge. The lamb and cattle fair is on 14 Sept. The ecclesiastical parish extends beyond the township. Population, 425. The manor of Upper Stonebeck belongs to the Yorke family. The land is partly hilly and is used chiefly for grazing. There are lead mines, many subterranean passages,

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and some stalactitic caverns. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £160 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Masham. The church is of the latter part of the 15th century, in good condition, consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower, and was restored in 1866. Eugene Aram was a native of Middlemoor. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Middlestone, a township in Morrington parish, Durham, 3½ miles ENE of Bishop Auckland, and 1½ mile from Condon station on the N.E.R. The township includes the hamlet of Leasingthorne, which has a post office under Bishop Auckland; money order and telegraph office, Condon. Acreage, 893; population, 1941. The Dean and Chapter of Durham are lords of the manor. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, and also a coal mine.

Middlestown, an important village and ecclesiastical parish in Shitlington township, Thornhill parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, near the river Calder, 3 miles SE by S of Dewsbury, and 1½ mile from Horbury station on the L. & Y.R. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Wakefield. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1878, and comprises also the villages of Over, Middle, and Nether Shitlington, and Midgley. Population, 2728. It has a parish council consisting of eleven members. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Thornhill. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, also a Liberal club and a parish reading-room and institute. There are collieries in the parish.

Middle Street, a place in the W of Essex, 4½ miles NW of Epping.

Middle Temple. See LONDON.

Middlethorpe, a hamlet in West Ashby parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles N of Horncastle.

Middlethorpe, a township in Bishopthorpe and St Mary-Bishopthorpe-Senior parishes, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, 3½ miles S of York. Post town and money order and telegraph office, York. Part of the township, containing no houses or population, is situated in the county borough of York. Acreage, 653; population, 128. Middlethorpe Manor, Middlethorpe Lodge, and Middlethorpe Hall are chief residences.

Middleton, a place in Stranton parish, Durham, 1 mile from West Hartlepool, of which it now forms a part. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under West Hartlepool. There are extensive ironworks, a shipbuilding yard, and other branches of shipbuilding are carried on. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. See WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Middleton, South Durham. See MIDDLETON ST GEORGE.

Middleton, West Durham. See MIDDLETON-IN-TRESDALE.

Middleton, a parish in Essex, on the river Stour, at the boundary with Suffolk, 2 miles S from Sudbury station on the G.E.R. Post town and telegraph office, Sudbury; money order office, Ballingdon. Acreage, 876; population, 142. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £329 with residence. The church is partly Norman and partly Saxon, with a wooden spire; was recently restored; and has fine stained glass windows, and a carved oak reredos. It contains a tomb of James Samison, formerly rector of Middleton, who died in 1849.

Middleton, a tithing in Long parish, Hants, on the river Anton, 4½ miles ESE of Andover.

Middleton, a hamlet in Little Hereford parish, Herefordshire, 5½ miles WNW of Tenbury. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Middleton, a tithing in Freshwater parish, Isle of Wight, 9 miles WSW of Newport.

Middleton, a township, a parish, and a municipal borough in Lancashire. The town stands in a fertile vale on the river Irk, with a station on the L. & Y.R., near the Rochdale Canal, 6 miles N by E of Manchester, and 189½ from London. It took its name from being situated in the centre of several circumjacent towns; was only a village of twenty houses in 1770; has risen since 1780 into a populous seat of manufacture; is now an important place, well supplied with water, thoroughly drained, and is so conjoined with Tonge in both proximity and trade as practically to include or absorb that town. There are extensive silk factories, numerous large

MIDDLETON

cotton factories, calico-printing, bleaching, and dyeing establishments, iron foundries, and machine, soap, and chemical works. The town is a seat of petty sessions, publishes two weekly newspapers, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester; has several good inns, a police station, a market-house, public baths, two churches, several dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Queen Elizabeth's grammar school, a public free library, and a church reading-room and library. St Leonard's Church is of the 15th century; but part of it existed in the 11th century, and there is a fine Norman arch of that date. It comprises nave, three aisles, and chancel, with a low square tower; and three chapels, called respectively the Rector's, Hopwood, and Assheton. It also has a very fine E window, with a representation of the Middleton archers who fought at Flodden in the banner and armour of their leader, Sir R. Assheton. It also contains a fine carved oak 15th century screen, a marble retables, an ancient font, and some brasses. Holy Trinity Church is in Parkfield, stands on an eminence, and is a good stone structure. The grammar school was founded in 1572 by Dean Nowell, is an old structure on a low site beside the Irk, and has scholarships at Brasenose College, Oxford. The dissenting chapels are Congregational, Baptist, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Unitarian, United Methodist, and Swedenborgian. A weekly market is held on Friday, and wakes are held on the last Saturday but one in August.

The municipal borough was incorporated in June, 1886, and extended by Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1891, and now has an area of 4749 acres; population, 22,162. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and has a separate commission of the peace. The civil parish, including Boarshaw, Bowlee, and Rhodes, has an acreage of 1930; population, 11,694. The manor belonged anciently to the Bartons, passed in the 15th century to the Asshetons, went afterwards to Lord Suffield, and was sold about 1848, and is now the property of the Butterworths. Parkfield House and Irkbank House are chief residences. Coal is very extensively worked, and, together with the produce of the factories, is readily conveyed to the chief markets of the kingdom by both railway and canal. The living of St Leonard is a rectory, and that of Holy Trinity a vicarage, in the diocese of Manchester; net value of the former, £900 with residence; of the latter, £234 with residence. Patron of Holy Trinity, the Rector.

Middleton Parliamentary Division of South-East Lancashire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 68,540. The division includes the following:—Middleton (except such parts of the parish of Spotland as are included in the Heywood Division or in the municipal borough of Bacup)—Blatchworth and Calderbrook, Butterworth, Castleton, Middleton, Spotland (part of), Tedmorden and Walsden, Thornham, Wardleworth, Wuerdell and Wardle; Oldham (part of)—Alkington, Tonge; Bury (part of)—Such part of the parish of Hopwood as is not included in the municipal borough of Heywood; Rochdale, municipal borough.

Middleton, a township in Lancaster parish, Lancashire, on Morecambe Bay, N of the river Lune, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles WSW of Lancaster. Post town and telegraph office, Morecambe; money order office, Glasson Dock. Acreage, 1200 of land and 2225 of foreshore; population, 124. Middleton Tower is the seat of the Fielden family. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Middleton, a hamlet in Winwick parish, Lancashire, 4 miles NE of Warrington. See HORROX.

Middleton, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the river Nar, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Kings Lynn, and has a station, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N from the village, on the Lynn and Dereham section of the G.E.R., and a post office under Lynn; money order and telegraph office, East Winch. The parish comprises 3045 acres; population, 882. Middleton Tower, Middleton Hall, and Valleyfield are chief residences. The tower was built in the time of Henry VI. by the Lords Scyles, was restored and enlarged in 1860, and has an old black turreted gateway 54 feet by 27. Black-borough Priory, in the vale of the Nar, was founded in the time of Henry II. for Benedictine nuns. Middleton Stop Drain runs to the Wash at Lynn. A lofty circular mound,

MIDDLETON

surrounded by a deep fosse, is near the church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £227 with residence. The church is an ancient building of carr stone and brick in the Early English style, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and some small charities. Fair Green, Black-borough, and Tower End are adjacent hamlets.

Middleton, a township in Cottingham parish, Northamptonshire, near the river Welland, 6 miles N by E of Rothwell. It has a post office under Leicester.

Middleton, a township in Belford parish, Northumberland, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Belford. Acreage, 1231; population, 160.

Middleton, a station in Northumberland, on the Wansbeck Valley railway, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Morpeth.

Middleton, a township-chapelry in Bitterley parish, Salop, on an affluent of the river Teme, 2 miles NE of Ludlow. It has a post office under Ludlow; money order and telegraph office, Ludlow. The manor belongs to the Boughton family. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Bitterley, in the diocese of Hereford. The chapel of ease has an ancient oak screen, and has been restored.

Middleton, a township in Chirbury parish, Salop, and an ecclesiastical parish partly also in Church Stoke parish, Montgomeryshire. The township lies under Stapley Hill, adjacent to Montgomeryshire, 6 miles E of Montgomery, and 7 NNW of Bishops Castle. The ecclesiastical parish includes also the townships of Priest Weston, Rorrington, and Wilmingdon, and was constituted in 1850. Post town, Chirbury (R.S.O.). Population, 541. Stapley Hill is crowned by an imperfect Druidical circle 120 feet in circuit, several of the stones of which are still standing. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £188 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Chirbury. The church is a good edifice, with a bell-turret.

Middleton, a township in Oswestry parish, Salop, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Oswestry.

Middleton, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands on the river Minmere, 3 miles SE of Darsham station on the Ipswich and Lowestoft section of the G.E.R., and 5 NE of Saxmundham, and has a post office under Saxmundham; money order and telegraph office, Darsham. The parish contains also the hamlet of Fordley, formerly a separate parish, and the parish is sometimes called Middletonum-Fordley. Acreage, 2041; population, 520. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Fordley, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £129 with residence, in the gift of the Church Patronage Society. The church is an old building of flint and stone in the Early English style, with a thatched roof; it was restored in 1864, and has a tower and spire. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Middleton, a parish in Sussex, on the coast, 3 miles E of Bognor station. It includes the hamlet of Elmer, and its post town is Bognor. Acreage, 370; population, 40. Much land has been removed by encroachment of the sea. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester; value, £120. The old church was swept away by the sea, and the present church was built in 1849.

Middleton, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands near the boundary with Staffordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal, 2 miles W of the river Tame, $2\frac{1}{2}$ S of Watling Street, 3 NW of Kingsbury station on the M.R., $\frac{4}{5}$ W of Sutton Coldfield, and $\frac{4}{5}$ SSW of Tamworth, and gives the title of Baron to the family of Willoughby. It has a post office under Tamworth; money order and telegraph office, Fazeley. The parish comprises 3914 acres; population, 415. The parish council consists of five members. The manor and most of the land belong to Lord Middleton. Middleton Hall, the property of Lord Middleton, is an ancient mansion standing in a well-wooded park. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; value, £100. Patron, Lord Middleton. The church is of various dates, from Norman downwards; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains several monuments to the Willoughbys and others.

Middleton, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Kirkby Lonsdale parish, Westmorland, on the river Lune, and on the logleton branch of the N.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the boundary with Yorkshire, and 5 N by E of Kirkby Lonsdale. There is a station on the railway, and a post office,

of the name of Middleton-in-Lonsdale, under Kirkby Lonsdale; money order and telegraph office, Barbon. Acreage, 7276, including 68 of water; population, 255. Middleton Hall belonged to the Askews, and became ruinous. Grimes Hill is a chief residence. Much of the land is moor and mountain. A battle is said to have been fought between the English and the Scots near the old bridge. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £163 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale. The church was built in 1634, and rebuilt in 1879. It is in the Gothic style, and consists of chancel and nave, with a central bell turret. There are an endowed school and other charities.

Middleton, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Pickering station on the N.E.R., and 9 miles from Malton. Acreage, 1720; population of township, 264; of the ecclesiastical parish, 1419. The parish contains also the townships of Aislaby, Wreiton, Cawthorn, Hartoft, Cropton, and Lockton. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Pickering. The manor belongs to the Mitchelson family. The living is a vicarage, with Cropton and Lockton annexed, in the diocese of York; net value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop. The church is ancient, has a tower, and was thoroughly restored in 1885. There are chapels of ease at Cropton and Lockton, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Middleton, a township in Ilkley parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Wharfe, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NW by W of Otley, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Ilkley station on the Otley and Ilkley Joint railway. Post town, Otley; money order and telegraph office, Ilkley. Acreage, 2658; population, 144. Middleton Lodge is the ancient seat of the Middleton family, and has attached to it a Roman Catholic chapel. Middleton Moor forms a large portion of the township, and extends beyond it.

Middleton, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Rothwell parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence, 4 miles S of Leeds and 2 from Ardsley station on the G.N.R., and commands extensive views. Post town, Leeds; money order and telegraph office, Hunslet. Acreage of township, 1815; population, 1236. There are several extensive collieries. Middleton Lodge is a chief residence. The ecclesiastical parish is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1849. Population, 3231. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £195 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Rothwell. The church was built in 1846, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, aisles, N transept, and chancel, with tower and spire. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Middleton, a hamlet in Cowling township, W. R. Yorkshire.

Middleton and Smerrill, a joint township in Youlgreave parish, Derbyshire, 5 miles SSW of Bakewell, $\frac{4}{5}$ from Rowsley station on the M.R., and 3 from Parsley Hay station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Youlgreave, under Bakewell. Acreage, 2956; population, 176. Middleton Hall is the seat of the Bateman family, and was the residence of the late Mr T. Bateman, who investigated the antiquities of the county and formed a large museum. Arborlowes Ring is a complete Druidical circle, and there are many barrows in which Celtic relics have been found. There are a chapel of ease and Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Middleton Birch. See BIRCH or BIRCH ST MARY.

Middleton-by-Wirksworth, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Derbyshire. The village stands 1 mile NW by N of Wirksworth station on the M.R., and 2 miles WSW of Cromford; is a considerable place; and has a post office under Derby; money order and telegraph office, Wirksworth. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Acreage, 991; population, 1007. Excellent marble is quarried, and lead ore is mined. The well-known "Hopton Wood Stone" is quarried in the parish and found nowhere else. The ecclesiastical parish includes also the townships of Ilble and Ivonbrook Grange, and was constituted in 1845. Population, 1173. The parish council consists of seven members. The parish also sends two members to the district council. Ivonbrook Grange belongs to Lord Scarsdale. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Wirksworth. The church was built in 1839,

and was restored and re-seated in 1884-85. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and also a Primitive Methodist chapel in Ilble township.

Middleton Cheney, a large village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands 2 miles E of the river Cherwell, at the boundary with Oxfordshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ E by N of Banbury station on the G.W.R. and L. & N.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW from Farthinghoe station on the L. & N.W.R. It is divided into two parts, called Lower and Upper; has a post and money order office under Banbury; telegraph office, Chacombe; also a police court and station, where the petty sessions for the Brackley division are held monthly. The parish comprises 2320 acres, and is sometimes called Middleton Chenduit; population of the civil parish, 1100; of the ecclesiastical, 969. The parish council consists of eleven members. The manor belongs to the Horton family. A battle was fought here in 1643, between the Royalists under the Earl of Northampton and the Parliamentarians. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £420 with residence. Patron, Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, which is one of the best in this part of Northamptonshire, is a spacious building of stone in the Decorated style, and has a Perpendicular western tower with a graceful spire rising to a height of 150 feet; comprises also nave, aisles, and chancel; has a porch of fine decorated stone work, with lofty ogee roof; was restored in 1865 at a cost of about £3000, under the direction of the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A.; and contains a well-preserved cinquefoil-headed piscina. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, nine almshouses built and endowed by Miss Horton in 1863-67, and some other charities.

Middleton Dale, a romantic glen in the N of Derbyshire, commencing at the village of Stoney Middleton, near the river Derwent, and ascending about 2 miles north-westward till it merges in the mountains toward Castleton. Naked masses of rock rise on both sides of it to a great height, and a grand and famous one of these bears the name of the Lover's Leap.

Middleton Green, a hamlet in Leigh parish, Staffordshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles W of Uttoxeter. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Middleton Hall, a seat in the E of Carmarthenshire, near the river Teifi, 2 miles SW of Llanaarthy, and $\frac{6}{7}$ E of Carmarthen. It was built by Cockerell for Sir W. Paxton, and it stands in extensive grounds containing the old mansion of the Middletons and a pillar to the memory of Nelson, commanding a very fine view.

Middleton Hall, a township in Illderton parish, Northumberland, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Wooler station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Wooler. Acreage, 1101; population, 57. The property belongs to Greenwich Hospital.

Middleton-in-Lonsdale. See MIDDLETON, Westmorland.

Middleton-in-Teesdale, a small town, a township, and a parish in Durham. The town stands on the river Tees, at the terminus of the Tees Valley railway, and at the boundary with Yorkshire, 9 miles NW of Barnard Castle; has a station on the N.E.R.; is irregularly built and singularly situated, on the sides of hills, around an extensive green at their base; is environed by lead mines, chiefly belonging to Lord Barnard. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Darlington, two good inns, a bank, a town-hall, a market-house, a church, three dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute with reading-room and library, a weekly market on Saturday, and fairs on the third Thursday of April, and the second Thursday of Sept. and Nov. The church was rebuilt in 1878, and presents the peculiarity of having a detached bell-tower. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The town is a good centre for visiting the romantic scenery of Upper Teesdale, including the famous cataracts of High Force and Caldron Snout. Baths and wash-houses for the workmen of neighbouring lead-mines, and for the public, were built in 1869. The township comprises 10,494 acres; population, 2008; of the ecclesiastical parish, 2484. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor. The parish contains also the townships of Egglestone, Newbiggin, and Forest and Frith. The surface on the S border, along the course of the Tees, is picturesque. Wynch Bridge,

MIDDLETON JUNCTION

about 2 miles above the town, spans the river across a rocky chasm 60 feet deep; is a slight and rocking structure on the suspension principle; and succeeded a still slighter one constructed about 1741, and supposed to be the earliest suspension bridge in Europe. The river, at the chasm, first goes wildly round reefs of basalt, and then rushes down a cataract in sheets of foam. The surface N of the town is wild and moorish, and includes a large tract called Middleton Common. The lead-mines are partly in Middleton township, but chiefly in Egglestone, and they are worked by levels or husbings. Large quantities of pig-lead are sent annually from Teesdale by rail from the depot at Romaldkirk. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham; net value, £365 with residence. Patron, the Crown.

Middleton Junction, a station in Lancashire, on the L. & Y.R., at the junction of the short branch to Middleton, 5½ miles NNE of Manchester.

Middleton Malzor. See MILTON, Northamptonshire.

Middleton, North, a township in Ilderton parish, Northumberland, 2 miles S by E of Wooler station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Wooler. Acreage, 2082; population, 104. The property belongs to the Earl of Tankerville.

Middleton, North, a village and a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland, near the river Wansbeck and the Wansbeck Valley railway, 1½ mile ENE of Middleton station on the N.E.R., and 9 miles W by N of Morpeth. There is a post office under Morpeth; money order and telegraph office, Hartburn. Acreage of township, 1146; population, 70. There is a Presbytery chapel.

Middleton-One-Row, a village in the township of Middleton St George, N.R. Yorkshire. It has a post and money order office under Middleton St George (R.S.O.), a Free Methodist chapel, a library, and a reading-room.

Middleton-on-the-Hill, a parish in Herefordshire, near the boundary with Salop, 3 miles W by S of Easton Court station, and 3½ E of Berrington and Eye station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, 5 SW of Teabury, and 5 NE by N of Leominster. Post town, Tenbury; money order office, Brimfield. Acreage, 2997; population, 308. There are quarries. Moor Abbey is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Kimbolton, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is ancient, and has a large tower.

Middleton-on-the-Wolds, a village and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the Wolds, 8½ miles NW of Beverley, and has a station on a branch of the N.E.R., and a post and money order office under Cherry Burton; telegraph office, at the railway station. The parish comprises 3664 acres; population, 678. Under the Local Government Act, 1894, it has a council consisting of eleven members, and returns two district councillors. The manor belongs to Lord Londesborough. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £877 with residence. The church has a tower, and was built in 1280. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Kiplingcotes Racecourse is in this parish.

Middleton Priors, a township in Priors Ditton parish, Salop, 6½ miles S of Much Wenlock. It has a Roman Catholic chapel. Middleton Lodge is the chief residence.

Middleton Quernhow, a village and a township in Wath parish, N. R. Yorkshire, ½ miles N by E of Ripon, and 1 mile from Melmerby station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Melmerby. Acreage of township, 764; population, 109.

Middleton St George, a village and a parish in Durham. The village stands on the river Tees, at the boundary with Yorkshire, near Dinsdale Spa, half a mile S of Dinsdale station on the Darlington and Stockton railway, and 4½ miles ESE of Darlington. It consists of a row of well-built houses, extending nearly half a mile, together with two good hotels; was erected chiefly for the accommodation of visitors to Dinsdale Spa; communicates by omnibuses with the railway station of Dinsdale; and has a post office (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Fighting Cocks. The parish contains the village of Middleton-One-Row, the hamlet of Oak Tree, and part of the hamlet of Fighting Cocks. Acreage, 2517; population of the civil parish, 870; of the ecclesiastical, 855. The manor belongs to the Cocks family. The

MIDDLEWICH

living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £74. The church stands near the village, is small and plain, and consists of nave, chancel, and a tower with pinnacles added in 1883; it was restored and renewed in 1889. A chapel of ease was erected in 1870-71 at a cost of about £2000, and is a building of stone in the Early English style. There is a Free Methodist chapel at Middleton-One-Row and a Wesleyan chapel at Fighting Cocks.

Middleton Scriven, a parish in Salop, 5½ miles SW of Bridgnorth. It has a post office under Bridgnorth; money order and telegraph office, Bridgnorth. Acreage, 802; population, 90. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £106. The church was almost entirely rebuilt between 1843 and 1848.

Middleton, South, a township in Ilderton parish, Northumberland, 3½ miles S by W of Wooler station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 1611; population, 62. The Earl of Tankerville is lord of the manor.

Middleton, South, a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland, on the river Wansbeck, 2 miles from Middleton station on the North British railway, and 10½ miles W of Morpeth. Post town and money order office, Hartburn; telegraph office, Cambo. Acreage, 639; population, 8.

Middleton Stoney, Derbyshire. See STONEY MIDDLETON.

Middleton Stoney, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands E by S of Heyford railway station, and 3½ miles W by N of Bicester station on the L. & N.W.R., is a very pretty place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bicester. The parish comprises 1853 acres; population, 328. The manor belonged anciently to W. Longsword, passed to the Lacey and others, and belongs now, with all the land, to the Earl of Jersey. Middleton Park is the Earl's seat, succeeded a previous mansion destroyed by fire in 1753, contains some interesting portraits, and stands in a beautiful park of 600 acres. A castle of the Norman times stood near the church, and the foundations of it can still be traced. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £420. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church stands in the park, is an ancient building of stone in mixed styles in good condition; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled western tower; has a good Early English arcade outside the tower, a grand Norman arch at S doorway, the famous font from the old King's chapel, Islip, and includes on the N side a mortuary chapel of the Earl of Jersey. There are some useful charities, bequests of the late Dowager Countess of Jersey.

Middleton Tyas, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 3 miles NNW of Scorton station on the N.E.R., and 5½ NE of Richmond, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Richmond. The township includes Kneeton, and comprises 3202 acres; population, 474. The parish contains also the township of Monilton. Population, 709. Middleton Lodge, Morris Grange, Gatherley Castle, Monilton Hall, West Hall, and East Hall, are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £570 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is very ancient, has a chancel, nave, and aisles, and a tower with spire, and was restored in 1867. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

Middleton-upon-Leven, a township-chapelry in Rudby-in-Cleveland parish, N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Leven, 4½ miles ESE of Yarm, and 4 from Potto station on the N.E.R. Post town, Yarm; money order and telegraph office, Hutton. Acreage of township, 1144; population, 73. The manor belongs to Viscount Falkland. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Rudby, in the diocese of York. The church, dedicated to St Cuthbert, is a small building, with a bell-turret.

Middletown, a township in Alberbury parish, Montgomeryshire, under Breidden Hill, adjacent to Salop, 5½ miles NE of Welshpool. It has a station on the Shrewsbury and Welshpool Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and a post office under Welshpool; money order office, Halfway House; telegraph office, Westbury railway station. Acreage, 737; population, 104.

Middlewich, a small market-town, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. The town stands on the Trent and Mersey

Canal, at the junction of the Middlewich branch, on the river Dane, at the influx of the Wheelock or Croco, 5 miles NW of Sandbach, 6 S of Northwich, and 21 E of Chester; took its name from being a middle one of the "wiches" or salt towns of Cheshire, and is built on a bed of Roman remains. It retains an antique appearance, but has recently undergone considerable improvement, is a seat of petty sessions, and has a head post office and a station on the L. & N.W.R. The town-hall is a modern edifice, the lower part used as a market-house, and partly also as a free public library, the upper part containing a public hall, the offices connected with the town, &c. The church is large and handsome. It consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of four bays, aisles, north and south chapels, and a tower. The chapels formerly belonged to the Venables, barons of Kinderton, and the north chapel contains monuments to this family, which is now represented by Lord Vernon of Kinderton. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and a police station. A cemetery, with two mortuary chapels, is in the suburb of Newton. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, fairs are held on the last Tuesday of Feb., April, and Oct.; business is done in salt-works and chemical works. The town is governed by a local board. Middlewich township now includes Middlewich, Byley, Sutton, Newton, and Kinderston. Acreage of the township, 4812; population, 4444; of the ecclesiastical parish, 5033. A party of Royalists under Aston was beaten at Middlewich in 1642 by a party of Parliamentarians under Sir W. Brereton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £262 with residence. T. Lindsey, the Unitarian writer, was a native; and also the Rev. J. Hulse, who left his estates in this parish to the University of Cambridge, to found the Hulsean lectureship, &c., and was buried here in 1790.

Middlewood, a hamlet in Dawlish parish, Devonshire, 6½ miles SE of Chudleigh.

Middlezoy, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands on a rising-ground about 2 miles from the river Parret, 4 N of Athelney station on the G.W.R., and 6 SE of Bridgwater, and has a post office under Bridgwater; money order office, Weston Zoyland; telegraph office, Bridgwater. The parish contains also the hamlets of Long Acre and Thorngrove. Acreage, 2541; population of the civil parish, 592; of the ecclesiastical, 564. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £270. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is chiefly Later English, in good condition, has a very fine tower, and comprises nave, 8 aisle, transept, porch, and chancel. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Midlop or Midhope, a township in Gisburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to Lancashire, 2 miles from Gisburn, and ¾ NW by N of Colne station on the L. & Y.R. and M.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Gisburn. Acreage, 1161; population, 50.

Middridge, a village and a township in Auckland St Andrew parish, Durham, 4 miles SE of Bishop Auckland, and 1½ mile from Shildon station on the N.E.R. There is a post office under Heighington (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Shildon. Acreage of township, 1132; population, 874. It has a parish council consisting of seven members, and sends one member to the district council. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Middridge Grange, a township chiefly in Auckland St Andrew parish, and partly in Heighington parish, Durham, 4 miles SE by S of Bishop Auckland, and about 1 mile from Shildon station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 977; population, 77. The Earl of Eldon is lord of the manor.

Midford, a village in the NE of Somerset, in a pretty valley, ¾ miles S of Bath, with a station on the Somerset and Dorset Joint railway, 136 miles from London. It has a post office under Bath. Midford Castle, on a terraced slope of an adjacent hill, is a seat of the Conelly family, has a picture gallery, and commands a fine view.

Midge Hall, a railway station, with telegraph office, in Lancashire, on the L. & Y.R., 5 miles SW by S of Preston.

Midgholme, formerly an extra-parochial tract but now a township, in Cumberland, 7 miles E of Brampton Junction station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 5081 of land and 74 of water; population, 567.

Midgham, formerly a chapelry attached ecclesiastically

to the parish of Thatcham, separated in 1857, and made into an independent parish, Berks, on the river Kennet, the Kennet and Avon Canal, and the G.W.R., with a station of the same name, 1½ mile N and 6 miles E of Newbury. Post town, Reading; money order and telegraph office, Woolhampton. Population, 287. The manor with Midgham House belong to the Greene family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £125 with residence. The church, erected in 1869, is a building of flint in the Decorated style.

Midgley, a village and a township in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a lofty eminence, 1½ mile NW of Luddenden Foot railway station, and 4½ miles W by N of Halifax. The township contains also parts of the villages of Luddenden, Luddenden Foot, and Mytholmroyd. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Luddenden. Acreage of township, 2629; population, 3055. Ewood Hall, Brearley Hall, Brearley House, Broadfold, Castle Carr, Oats Royd, Kershaw House, The Grange, Ellen Royd, Turn Lee, and Thorn Bank, are chief residences. The surface is chiefly a mountainous tract on the N side of the Vale of Calder. There are extensive woollen and worsted mills, a paper mill, Wesleyan and Congregational chapels, a working-men's club, and small charities.

Midgley, a village in Shitlington township, Thornhill parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 1½ mile from Craggilestone station on the L. & Y.R., and 7½ miles NW of Burnside. It has a small Methodist New Connexion chapel.

Midhope, a chapelry, containing the small villages of Midhope Stones and Upper Midhope, in Ecclesfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Little Don, 3 miles SW by S of Penistone railway station. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Penistone, under Sheffield. Population, 209. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of York; gross value, £70. The church is small and ancient.

Midhurst, a town and a parish in Sussex. The town stands on a gentle eminence, adjacent to the river Rother, with stations on the L.B. & S.C.R. and L. & S.W.R. 60 miles from London, and 12 N by E of Chichester. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 669; population, 1674. The town has picturesque and hilly environs; is supposed by some antiquaries to occupy the site of the Roman station Mida; appears to have been at Domesday part of the manor of Easebourne; became afterwards a lordship in possession of the Bohuns; had, on St Anne's Hill, an ancient castle of the Bohuns, the foundations of which can still be traced; was long a town of considerable importance; fell eventually into decadence, or at least did not keep pace with the progress of modern improvement; exhibits at present a well-built appearance, with clean streets; enjoys so fine an atmosphere that its inhabitants are remarkable for longevity; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and county police station; and has a bank, two hotels, a town-hall, a church, a Calvinistic chapel, public hall and assembly-rooms, a library and reading-room, a mechanics' institution with a good library, and a Roman Catholic church. The church is Later English, has been repaired and enlarged, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with low embattled tower, and had formerly a great tomb of the Montagues which is now at Easebourne. A grammar school was founded in 1672 by Gilbert Hannam "for teaching twelve poor men's sons in Midhurst," had an endowment of £33 a year, and boasts among its pupils Sir Charles Lyell the geologist; but, either from the inadequacy of the endowment or from some occult cause, sank for nearly twenty years into insignificance, but was reopened in 1880. A weekly newspaper is published. The town sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward IV. till the passing of the Act of 1832, afterwards only one, and by the Act of 1885 its representation was merged in that of the county. Dunford House, the seat of the Cobden family, and the ruins of Cowdray, belonging to the Earl of Egmont, are in the neighbourhood of the town, and both have been separately noticed. The manor went from the Bohuns by marriage to Sir David Owen, was sold by him in 1528 to Sir William Fitzwilliam, passed to Lord Montague and to W. S. Poyntz, Esq., and belongs now to the Earl of Egmont. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; gross value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Egmont.

MIDLAND RAILWAY

Midland Railway, a railway system passing from London, through the midland counties, to Carlisle in the north and also extending from Birmingham, through Cheltenham, to Bristol and Bath in the west, with an extension to Bournemouth by the L. & S.W.R. and M.R. Joint line. From London the main line runs northwards *via* Bedford, Kettering, Leicester, Trent, Chesterfield, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leeds, Keighley Skipton, and Settle to Carlisle. North of Kettering a loop-line strikes off through Melton and Nottingham, rejoining the main line N of Trent Junction. There are important branches from Bedford to Hitchin, from Kettering to Huntingdon, from Leicester *via* Saxby and Stamford to Peterborough, and thence over the M.R. and G.N.R. Joint line to Lynn; but the more direct route to Lynn from Saxby is by the line opened in 1893 to Bourn and thence by the joint line *via* Spalding. From Trent a line runs *via* Nottingham to Newark, Lincoln, and Mansfield. On the W side of the main line there are branches from Bedford to Northampton, from Leicester to Rugby, and an important branch runs from Trent to Derby and Manchester, with connections with Buxton and also with Stockport, thus giving access to the Lancashire towns and an alternative route to the north, rejoining the main line at Hellifield. From Settle there is a branch to Lancaster and Morecambe. From Derby a very important line runs *S via* Burton, Birmingham, Worcester, Cheltenham, and Gloucester to Bristol and Bath, whence the M.R. and L. & S.W.R. Joint line goes on to Bournemouth. In addition to the above lines there are minor branches and cross-country lines in many places; these are especially numerous in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire. There is a detached line in Herefordshire, and the company has a joint interest in the Cheshire lines. It was constituted in 1844 by amalgamation of the Birmingham and Derby, the Midland Counties, and the North Midland; it extended then only from Birmingham to Leeds, with a fork branch to the North-Western at Hampton, and had a total length of only 181½ miles. It afterwards acquired, by issue of guaranteed shares, the Bristol and Gloucester and the Birmingham and Gloucester, the Sheffield and Rotherham, the Leicester and Swannington, and the Leeds and Bradford; it likewise expanded by the extensions of the Syston and Peterborough, the Nottingham and Lincoln and Southwell, the branchings of the Leicester and Swannington, the Erewash Valley, the Nottingham and Mansfield, and the Mansfield and Pinxton; and in 1853-58 it was extended in a direct line toward London from Leicester to the Great Northern at Hitchin, with a branch to the Wellborough station of the North-Western. The company was authorized in 1859 to extend the Erewash Valley line to Clay Cross on the main line; in 1860 to construct a line from Rowsley to Buxton, and to construct a station in St Pancras parish, London; in 1861 to construct eight new lines or branches, including one from the Tame Valley at Shustoke to the South Leicestershire at Nuneaton, one from Ashchurch to Evesham on the West Midland, one from the Midland main line near Worcester to the Tewkesbury branch, one from the Erewash Valley at Blackwell to Feversham, and one from the Midland at Beighton to Aston on the Manchester and Sheffield, and to construct a line, in extension of the Leeds and Bradford to Otley and Ilkley; in 1862 to extend the Rowsley and Buxton into connection with the Marple and New Mills, giving access to Manchester; in 1863 to construct a line from Bedford to London, and to construct a connecting link with the Bristol and Exeter; in 1864 to construct a line from Mangotsfield to Bath and Thornbury, and to construct a line from Chesterfield to Sheffield; in 1865 to construct a line from Mansfield to Southwell and Worksoy; and in 1866 to construct a line from Settle to Carlisle. This great feat of modern railway engineering was completed in 1875 at a cost of £4,000,000, and provided a through main line for the Scotch expresses. The completion in 1879 of the M.R. and N.E.R. Joint line from Swinton to Knottingley provided through communication between the NE and SW of England over these companies' lines, and the Dore and Clnley line, opened in 1894 (cost £1,250,000), provided a new means of communication between Sheffield and Manchester. The company now owns upwards of 1400 miles of lines, and partly owns 500 additional miles. Its authorized capital exceeds £102,000,000, and its annual revenue is nearly £10,000,000. It owns upwards of 2200

MID WALES RAILWAY

locomotives, 117,000 carriages, vans, and waggons, and employs upwards of 53,000 persons. The head offices are at Derby, where the locomotive and carriage works are situated—an enormous establishment, covering 200 acres. The London terminus is at St Pancras, the magnificent span of whose single arch (960 feet × 243) covers four platforms and eleven lines of rails.

Mid Lavant. See LAVANT.

Midley, a parish in Kent, 3½ miles WSW of New Romney, and 1½ mile from Lydd station on the S.E.R. Post town, New Romney. Acreage, 2161; population, 56. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £115. There is no church.

Midloe, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish, in the union of St Neot's, Huntingdonshire, 1 mile W from Sonthoe, and 4 miles NNW from St Neot's. Post town and money order and telegraph office, St Neot's. Acreage, 881; population, 42.

Midney, a hamlet in Somerton parish, Somerset, near Somerton.

Midridge. See MIDDRIDGE.

Midsomer Norton, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands in a valley between two branches of the rivulet Somer, with a station on the Somerset and Dorset railway, 137 miles from London, and 10 SW of Bath, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It is a pleasant place, has a bank, a concert or drill hall capable of holding 1400 persons, a handsome market-hall and some good shops; carries on a trade in malting, brewing, and the manufacture of boots and shoes, and a considerable trade in coals. It has a cattle fair on 25 and a pleasure fair on 26 April. The parish contains also the hamlets of Clapton, Downside, Welton, and Cladown. Acreage, 3370; population of the civil parish, 5041; of the ecclesiastical, 3305. The manor of Midsomer Norton and Welton belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. Norton Hill and Norton House are chief residences. Coal is largely worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £290 with residence. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1830; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; has, in a niche of the tower, a statue of Charles II.; and contains a fine monument to Major Savage and several mural tablets. The building was restored in 1878. The vicarages of Downside and Cladown are separate benefices. There are Wesleyan chapels in Midsomer Norton village, Downside, Clapton, and Cladown; Primitive Methodist chapels at Midsomer Norton and Cladown; a Roman Catholic college, with attached chapel, in Downside; an endowed school and a reading-room and library in the Midsomer Norton village. The Midsomer Norton Wesleyan chapel was built in 1859, and is a handsome edifice in the Decorated English style. The Roman Catholic college was established in 1814, and has averagely about sixty students; the chapel attached to it is a fine structure in the Pointed style; and a large observatory belonging to it, on a neighbouring hill, was built in 1861. See DOWNSIDE.

Midville, a parochial township of the East Fen, Lincolnshire, formed in 1885 into the consolidated chapelry of Eastville-with-Midville, which up till 1894 included parts of the parishes of Benington, Boston, Butterwick, Leake, Leverton, Revesby, Spilsby, and West Keal, but these parts of parishes were at that date formed into one civil parish, called New Leake. It is 1½ mile W from Eastville station on the East Lincolnshire section of the G.N.R., and 7 miles S by W of Spilsby. Post town, Boston; money order office, New Leake; telegraph office, Eastville railway station. Acreage of the township, 2619; population, 198; of the ecclesiastical district 1197. The surface is part of the East Fen, was formerly swamp, and has been drained. The ecclesiastical district of Eastville-with-Midville includes the civil parishes of Eastville, Midville, and New Leake. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £287 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is a plain brick building with a bell-turret.

Mid Wales Railway, a railway in Wales, from a junction with the Cambrian line at Llanidloes, southward by Builth Road and Three Cocks to Talyllyn. Total mileage owned, 46½ miles. The original line was from Llanidloes to Newbridge, 52 miles long, and was authorized in Ang., 1859, and

opened in Sept., 1864. Under an agreement made in Feb., 1888, the line is now worked in perpetuity by the Cambrian railway.

Midway, a place in the W of Wiltshire, 2 miles W of Towbridge.

Milborne Port, a small town and a parish in Somerset. The town stands at the foot of a hill, on a small affluent of the river Yeo, three-quarters of a mile WNW of the boundary with Dorsetshire, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 114 miles from London, and 2½ NE by E of Sherborne, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. It took its name from its situation on a mill-stream, and from the Saxon word *port*, signifying a borough; was a place of some consequence prior to the Norman conquest; is a borough by prescription, having still nine capital hails; sent two members to Parliament in the time of Edward III., and from that of Charles I. till the passing of the Act of 1832, but then was disfranchised; was long a market-town, but has ceased to be so; possesses still the pediment and steps of an ancient market-cross; has also a curious old town-hall, half a cottage, with a Norman doorway; has likewise a ball-court, erected by Sir William Medleycott for the use of its inhabitants; was occupied for some time by a party of Cromwell's soldiers, who provoked the townspeople to rise against them, and drive them from the town; consists now chiefly of detached houses; and has a good inn, a church, and Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The church is Norman; was restored in 1869; consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with a large tower; and contains monuments of the Medleycotts. Fairs are held on 5 June and 28 Oct.; a manufacture of cloth, dowls, and stockings was formerly considerable; but glove-making, leather-dressing, and shoemaking are now the staple trades. The parish contains also the tithing of Kingsbury Regis and the hamlet of Milborne Wick. Acreage, 3381; population, 1951. Venn House, a red brick mansion of somewhat unique appearance, built by Inigo Jones, is the seat of the Medleycotts, who are lords of the manor. An ancient camp is at Milborne Wick. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £110 with residence.

Milborne St Andrew, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Puddle, near the Via Ionianna, 5½ miles N by E of Moreton station on the L. & S.W.R., and 8 SW of Blandford; was once a market-town, and has a reading-room and temperance hall built in 1863, and a fair on 30 Nov. It has a post and money order office under Blandford; telegraph office, Whitchurch. The parish contains also the tithing of Milborne Churchstone, and comprises 1747 acres; population of the civil parish, 286; of the ecclesiastical, 558. The manor was given by Athelstane to Milton Abbey, and passed to the Mortons, the Pleydells, and others. There is an oblong, double-entrenched, ancient camp of 7 acres. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Dewlish, in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £145 with residence. The church is ancient, has a Norman doorway, has been restored, and contains monuments of the Mortons, the Pleydells, and others. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was a native.

Milborne Stileham, a hamlet in Bere Regis parish, Dorsetshire, adjacent to Milborne St Andrew.

Milborne Wick. See MILBORNE PORT.

Milbourn, a tithing in Malmesbury parish, Wiltshire, 1 mile NE of Malmesbury.

Milburn and Milburn Grange, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Kirkby Thore parish, Westmorland, on the Maiden Way, adjacent to Cumberland, 3 miles N of Kirkby Thore railway station, and 6½ NNW of Appleby. Post town, Newbiggin (R.S.O.), under Carlisle. Acreage, 7957; population, 229. A large portion of the surface is moor-like mountain, called Milburn Fells or Milburn Forest, extending eastward along the boundary with Cumberland to the vicinity of the meeting-point with Durham. Traces of an ancient British camp are at Green Castle, and a Roman altar has been found. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £184. Patron, Lord Hothfield. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The church is of the early part of the 14th century, and is dedicated to St Cuthbert. It was restored in 1894, and a Norman doorway on the S side has been reopened.

Milburn and Milburn Grange, two townships in Ponteland parish, Northumberland, on the river Pont, 10½ miles NW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Ponteland. Acreage, 1242 and 618 respectively; population, 71 and 21. The manor was given by Simon de Divellston to Hexham Priory, went at the dissolution to the Horsleys, and with Milburn Hall belongs now to the Bates family. Limestone and coal are found. At Milburn there is a chapel of ease to Ponteland, erected in 1868.

Milby, a township in Aldborough and Kirby-on-the-Moor parishes, partly in the N.R. and partly in the W. R. Yorkshire, near the river Ure, half a mile N of Boroughbridge station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Boroughbridge. Acreage, 758; population, 91.

Milcombe, an ecclesiastical parish in Oxfordshire, near the river Swere, 1½ mile SW from Bloxham station on the G.W.R., 4 miles WNW of Deddington, and 5½ W of Aynho. Post town, Banbury; money order and telegraph office, Bloxham. Population, 219. The manor belongs to Christ Church, Oxford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £161 with residence. Patrons, Eton College three turns, and the Rector of Wigginton one turn. The church, a small building of stone, is chiefly of the 13th century, consists of chancel, nave, N aisle, N porch, and an embattled western tower. There are a Baptist chapel, town lands worth about £22 a year, and a full allotment worth about £29.

Milcote, a lordship in Weston-on-Avon parish, Warwickshire, on the river Avon at the boundary with Gloucestershire, 2 miles SW by S of Stratford-upon-Avon. It has a station on the G.W.R. Traces exist of an ancient seat of the Grevilles.

Milden, a parish in Suffolk, on the river Brett, 4 miles SE of Lavenham station on the Bury, Sudbury, and Colchester section of the G.E.R., and 5½ NW of Hadleigh. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Bildeston. Acreage, 1343; population, 160. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £248 with residence. The church is a building of flint in the Early English style, consisting of chancel and nave, with a small bell-turret; and contains an ancient monument to J. Allington.

Mildenhall, a small market and union town, and a parish in Suffolk. The town stands on the river Lark, 3 miles E of the boundary with Cambridgeshire, 4½ NW of Icknield Street, 9 N by E of Newmarket, and 9½ SW by S of Brandon, and has a terminal station on the G.E.R. It contains some good shops and inns; enjoys a good supply of excellent water; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.), two banks, a police station, an ultra-mural cemetery, a literary institute, a public hall erected in 1886, a cottage hospital, a workhouse, almshouses, and charities worth about £150 a year. The parish church is a large and interesting building of stone, chiefly in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. The roofs of the nave and aisles are richly and elaborately carved angels with outspread wings forming the hammer beams; and the church contains some ancient tombs and monuments. There are two small and modern churches at Beck Row and West Row, an iron church at Kenny Hill, two Baptist and one Wesleyan chapel in Mildenhall, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels at West Row, and a Wesleyan chapel at Beck Row. The cemetery is on the E side of the town, is about 2 acres in extent, and contains a neat small chapel. The workhouse is for the Mildenhall union, and is a building of brick with accommodation for 113 inmates. A weekly market is held on Friday, and there was formerly a fair for the sale of wool on 11 Oct. The market-cross is a good Perpendicular structure, built entirely of timber, hexagonal in form, and roofed with lead. There are extensive flour mills, and fruit and vegetables are largely grown for the London market. The parish contains also the hamlets of Beck Row, Holywell Row, West Row, Kenny Hill, Burnt Fen, Undley Common, Weston Ditch, and Wilde Street. Acreage, 16,767; population of the civil parish, 3732; of the ecclesiastical, with Mildenhall Fen, 3573. The manor was given in part by Edward the Confessor to the monks of Bury St Edmunds to afford them wheaten bread, and with the manor house belongs now to the Bunbury family. The manor house was built in the time of

Charles I. by Sir Henry North, Bart.; is a picturesque Tudor mansion with many quaint gables surmounted by balls, and stands amid pleasant grounds. A large tract in the W and the N bears the name of Mildenhall Fen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £702.

Mildenhall or **Minal**, a parish in Wiltshire, on the river Kennet, 2 miles ENE of Marlborough station on the G.W.R. It contains the tithings of Poulton and Stichecomb, and has a post office under Marlborough; money order and telegraph office, Marlborough. Acreage, 4177; population, 464. The surface is hilly, and consists partly of chalk downs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £580 with residence. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. There is an endowed free school.

Mile End, one of the seven divisions of the Metropolitan parliamentary borough of the Tower Hamlets, constituted by the Re-distribution of Seats Act, 1885. Population, 48,846.

Mile End, **Mile End St Michael**, or **Myland**, a parish in Essex, on the river Colne and on the G.E.R., chiefly N of Colchester railway station, within Colchester borough, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the centre of Colchester town. Post town, Colchester. Acreage, 2352; population of the civil parish, 1082; of the ecclesiastical, 1005. Abbots Hall manor belonged once to the abbots of St Oystin, and belongs now to Earl Cowper; and Mile End Common was given by Henry I. to the freemen of Colchester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £282 with residence. Patron, Earl Cowper. The church, a building of stone in the Early English style, consists of nave, N aisle, chancel, and porch, with tower and spire. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Mile End New Town, a quondam hamlet and a civil parish in Whitechapel union, Middlesex. The quondam hamlet is now a compact portion of the metropolis; lies N of Whitechapel Road, on the G.E.R., contiguous to Whitechapel, Spitalfields, and Bethnal Green parishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of St Paul's, and was once a part of the ancient parish of Stepney. It is in the Eastern Postal District. Acreage of parish, 42; population, 11,303. See also LONDON.

Mile End Old Town, a quondam hamlet and a civil parish in Stepney union, Middlesex. The quondam hamlet is now a suburb of the metropolis, lies on the G.E.R. and on the Regent's Canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of St Paul's, was once a part of the ancient parish of Stepney, but is now a separate parish for the relief of the poor. It is in the Eastern Postal District. Acreage of parish, 677; population, 107,592. The ancient hamlet had a lazar-house, adjoined the place of Jack Cade's encampment, made a popular demonstration in 1642 against the Royalists, and was held in 1645 by the Parliamentarian general Essex. The present suburb presents in many parts a disagreeable or inferior appearance, yet contains several handsome ranges of houses, many well-built streets, and Henry, Sidney, Arbour, Trafalgar, and Tredegar squares. It has extensive breweries, a large distillery, floorcloth manufactories, a tobacco pipe manufactory, and rope-walks; it shares in the traffic of the Regent's Canal, and has docks, timber wharfs, and corn wharfs for conducting it. See also LONDON.

Mile End St Michael. See MILE END, ESSEX.

Mileham, a parish in Norfolk, at the sources of the river Nar, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Litcham, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Franscham station on the Lynn and Dereham section of the G.E.R. It has a post office under Swaffham; money order and telegraph office, Litcham. Acreage, 2882; population, 462. The parish council consists of seven members. The manor of Mileham was given by William the Conqueror to Alan, son of Flaald, and belongs now to the Winter family. The manor of Burghwood belongs to the Earl of Leicester. Remains exist of an ancient castle, supposed to have been erected by Alan, son of Flaald. Mileham Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £406 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone in the Decorated style, consists of nave and chancel, with a tower, and contains a brass of 1526 and monuments to the Stranges, the Burnwells, and the Davys. Lord Chief Justice Coke was a native.

Milehouse, a suburb of Plymouth, in Devonshire, 1 mile from the centre of the town. It has a post office under Plymouth.

Miles Platting, two ecclesiastical parishes in Manchester parish, Lancashire, on the L. & Y.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Victoria station in Manchester. They comprise a suburb of Manchester city, have a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Manchester. The ecclesiastical parish of St John's was constituted in 1856. Population, 4843. The living of St John's is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £300 with residence. The church is in the Italian style. The ecclesiastical parish of St Luke's was formed in 1876. Population, 10,997. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £400 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. See MANCHESTER.

Milfield, a village and a township in Kirknewton parish, Northumberland. The village stands on the river Till, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wooler, and 3 from Akeld station on the N.E.R.; is the Maeldain of Bede, was a seat of the kings of Northumbria, and has a post and money order office under Wooler (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Crookham. The township comprises 1540 acres; population, 172. Milfield Hill is a chief residence. Milfield Plain was the scene of a discomfiture of the Scots by Bulmer before the battle of Flodden. Several Roman relics have been found. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Milford, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Duffield parish, and partly in the urban district of Belper, Derbyshire. The name is a corruption of Mule-ford. The village stands on the river Derwent, adjacent to the M.R., 1 mile N of Duffield station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ S of Belper; is a considerable place; carries on extensive business in a large cotton spinning factory, in bleaching and dyeing works, and in a large flour mill; and has a post and money order office under Derby; telegraph office, Belper. The ecclesiastical parish contains also the hamlet of Mackeney, and was constituted in 1846. Population, 1381. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £180 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1848 at a cost of £2000, on a site given by the Messrs. Strutt, and is a neat edifice in the Early English style, consisting of nave and chancel. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Reformed Methodist chapels. There are also large schools connected with the cotton factory.

Milford, a hamlet in Frithelstock parish, Devonshire, 2 miles W of Great Torrington.

Milford, a hamlet in Hartland parish, Devonshire, near the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Bideford. A rivulet runs through it to the beach, and makes a series of falls.

Milford, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands on the coast, opposite the Needles, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW by S of Lynnington, and 4 from Milton station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish comprises the tithings of Milford, Lymore, Eford, and Keyhaven. Acreage, 4696; population of the civil parish, 1982; of the ecclesiastical, 1074. There are several handsome residences in the neighbourhood. A rivulet from the New Forest traverses the parish, and is well stocked with fish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £190 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church has Norman portions, is chiefly Early English and Early Decorated, has a tower with grotesque heads in the string course, and with long double lancets above, surmounted by a spire, and contains a monument by Macdowell to Sir James Carnac, and one by Foley to Admiral Sir William Cornwallis. The vicarage of Pennington is a separate benefice. There is a Baptist chapel.

Milford, a town, a contributory parliamentary borough, and a chapelry in Steynton parish, Pembrokeshire. The town stands on the N side of Milford Haven, between two small creeks, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles ENE of the entrance to Milford Haven, and 7 SSW of Haverfordwest. It has a station, called Old Milford, at the terminus of a short branch of the South Wales section of the G.W.R. from Johnston Junction, and a head post office called Milford Haven. It originated with Sir William Hamilton, the British envoy at the court of Naples, who owned its site and obtained an Act of Parliament to construct quays, form docks, make streets, and establish a market, and it was commenced in 1790 by the Hon. C. F. Greville, who inherited Sir William's property. It was designed on a

regular plan, with streets running parallel to the harbour, and with other streets crossing these at right angles; it became a royal dockyard and a packet station to Ireland, and appeared for a time to be rapidly prospering; it suffered a severe check in 1814 by the removal of the dockyard establishment to Paterchurch, now called Pembroke Dock, on the opposite side of the haven; it had been pronounced by Lord Nelson one of the finest stations possible for a British fleet, with command of safe and spacious anchorage for the entire British navy, but had been found incapable of acquiring sufficient defences against hostile attacks; it stood for many years after 1814 in a half-deserted state; it eventually re-acquired repute as an eminently eligible entrepôt, became once more a place for trade, and was constituted a head port with jurisdiction over all the great sweep of coast from the neighbourhood of Laugharne in Carmarthenshire to St David's Head; and now, in connection with new docks and harbour works, and with a great chain of railway communication eastward into all central and southern England, and northward through all Wales to the great seats of manufacture in Lancashire and Yorkshire, it promises to rise into high commercial importance. An important fishing trade has sprung up in recent years.

The town comprises three parallel streets ranged along a hillside, and commanding fine views of the harbour. For civil purposes it is governed by an urban district council, and is separated by a bridge from a portion called Haken, which is in Hinnerston parish. It has a market-house, a masonic hall, used for concerts, &c., a mechanics' institute, a fishermen's and seamen's institute, reading-room, and a police station, and is the seat of petty sessions. The church stands at the E end of the town, was erected and endowed in 1808 by the Hon. C. F. Greville, the foundation-stone being laid by Lord Nelson, is a handsome edifice, and contains a vase of Egyptian red porphyry, brought to England by Dr Pococke, and inscribed to the memory of Nelson. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels at Milford, and Wesleyan and Calvinistic chapels at Hakin. The whale fishery was formerly carried on, but has entirely ceased. An oyster fishery has always been prominent. There are shipbuilding and engineering works. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1895 was 90 (7000 tons). The entries and clearances each average 1600 (360,000 tons) per annum. The town unites with Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Narberth, Fishguard, Tenby, and Wiston in sending a member to Parliament. Population, 3334. The chapelry has no specific limits, and bears the name of Old Milford. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £110. Patron, the Vicar of Steynton. See MILFORD HAVEN.

Milford, a township in Little Ness ecclesiastical parish, Salop, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Shrewsbury.

Milford, a village and a township in Baswich parish, Staffordshire, on the river Sowe and the Staffordshire Canal, 4 miles SE of Stafford, with a station. called Milford and Brocton, on the Trent Valley branch of the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stafford. Milford Hall is the chief residence. A convalescent hospital was erected in 1883.

Milford, a village and a chapelry in Witley parish, Surrey. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Godalming, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 36 miles from London, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Godalming. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Population, 1309. Milford House, Mousehill Manor House, and Milford Cottage are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £80 with residence. The church is good, and there is a Congregational chapel. There is a mission church in connection with the parish church.

Milford Haven, the estuary of the river Cleddau in Pembrokeshire. It begins in the southern vicinity of Haverfordwest, extends in a southerly direction with inconsiderable width to a distance of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, makes then a sudden bend to the west, and extends thence westward about 12 miles to the sea at St Ann's Head. Only the lower or westward reach of it is usually called Milford Haven, and this is from 1 to 2 miles wide, has five bays or considerable inlets, ten creeks or lesser inlets, and no fewer than thirteen roadssteads, affording anchorage to the largest ships. It forms

the finest harbour in the kingdom, large, safe, and deep enough to hold the entire British navy; it is well sheltered from storms by undulating hills around it, and admits such easy entrance that a vessel may safely run into it without anchor or cable; it has in most parts a depth of from 15 to 19 fathoms, and in less favourable parts a depth of from 6 to 12 fathoms; and it washes or leads up to the quays of Milford, New Milford, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest. The fleet of Henry II. started from it to conquer Ireland, the French invading army of 12,000 men in the time of Henry IV. landed at it to support Owen Glendower, and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., disembarked at it on his return from Brittany, was received at it by Rhys ab Thomas with a select body of Welsh troops, and marched hence to Bosworth Field. Shakespeare also, in "Cymbeline," brings Imogene hither to meet her husband. The surrounding seaboard is scant of trees, and not abundant in verdure, and it presents an aspect more desolate than picturesque. The N side, reckoned from the entrance upward, has St Ann's light, Dale Bay, Stack Rock, Sandy Haven, Man of War or Milford Road, and Neyland or New Milford Road; and the S side has Thorn, Rat and Sheep Islands, Angle Bay, and Pennamouth Creek, the last leading to Pembroke. Fortifications have been constructed by the Government at various points—Popton, South Hook, Blockhouse, Dale Point, Stack Rock, and Thorn Island. See MILFORD, Pembrokeshire.

Milford Junction, a railway junction in the W. R. Yorkshire, at the intersection of the railway from Leeds to Hull, with that from Wakefield to York, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Leeds.

Milford, New, or Neyland, a seaport village in Llanstadwell parish, Pembrokeshire, on a creek of Milford Haven, at the terminus of the South Wales branch of the G.W.R., opposite Pembroke Dock and Hobb's Point, 3 miles NW of Pembroke. It is mainly of recent growth, and took the name of New Milford in lieu of the old name of Neyland in rivalry of Milford, situated 4 miles to the WN, and it has a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Neyland (R.S.O.), a railway station of the name of New Milford, and a custom-house. Steamers to Waterford and Cork start from here, and there is a ferry to Pembroke Dock. The parish church of Llanstadwell is about half a mile distant. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels.

Milford, North, part of the township of Kirkby-cum-Milford, in the W. R. Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Tadcaster. See KIRKBY-CUM-MILFORD.

Milford, South, a village and a township in the civil parish of Sherburn-in-Elmet, and an ecclesiastical parish comprising also detached parts of Monk Fryston parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village lies 1 mile from Milford Junction station, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Tadcaster, and has a station on the N.E.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) The township comprises 2301 acres; population, 1064. Under the Local Government Act 1894 South Milford was for parish council purposes made into a parish, and has a parish council consisting of nine members. The manor belongs to the Gascoigne family. Milford House is the seat of the Crosland family. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1859. Population, 1309. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; net value, £282 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was built in 1846, and is in the Early English style. There are also a Wesleyan chapel, a bank, malhouscs, and gasworks.

Military Canal, Royal, a canal in the S of Kent and Sussex, commencing on the coast at Sandgate in the vicinity of Folkestone, going westward past Hythe, Hurst, and Ruckinge, and proceeding south-westward and south-south-westward past Appledore and Rye to Cliffe End. It was cut, in connection with the martello towers along the coast, during the great war with France; is 23 miles long, 90 feet wide, and 18 feet deep, and is defended by a parapet. The increased size of modern warships has rendered it practically useless.

Milkhouse Street, a hamlet in Cranbrook parish, Kent, 2 miles NE of Cranbrook. It contains the church of Sissinghurst chapelry, a Wesleyan chapel, and ruins of an ancient Church of England chapel.

Milland, a chapelry in Trotton parish, Sussex, 2 miles from Liphook station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post

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office under Liphook; money order and telegraph office, Liphook. In 1877 part of the parish of Rogate, including the hamlets of Rake and Langley, was ecclesiastically annexed to Milland. Population, 451. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £100 with residence. Patron, Bishop of Chichester. The church, erected in 1880, is a stone building in the Gothic style. There is a mission chapel at Rake. Milland House is the chief residence.

Milland, a small village within the city of Winchester, Hants.

Millar's Dale. See MILLER'S DALE.

Millatton, a seat in the W of Devon, in the western vicinity of Bridestow, 7 miles SW of Okehampton. It contains a fine collection of stuffed birds, including rare specimens obtained on Dartmoor.

Millbeck, a place in Great Langdale, Westmorland, near the Dungeon Ghyll Falls and the Langdale Pikes. There is a comfortable hotel here called the Dungeon Ghyll Hotel, which provides accommodation for tourists visiting the surrounding sublime scenery.

Mill Beck, a rivulet and a hamlet in Crosthwaite parish, Cumberland, under Skiddaw, and commanding a good view of Derwent Water.

Mill Bridge, a large village in Liversedge ecclesiastical parish, Birstal parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles NNW of Huddersfield, and a quarter of a mile from Liversedge station on the L. & Y.R. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cloth, carpet, blanket, and card manufactures.

Millbrook, a village and a parish in Beds. The village stands on an eminence, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Amptill, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S of Millbrook station on the L. & N.W.R., 1 W from Amptill station on the M.R., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W from Bedford, and commands a fine view of the vale of Bedford. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Amptill. Acreage of parish, 1784; population, 227. The manor belongs to the Duke of Bedford, who is sole landowner. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £226 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, which stands upon an eminence, is a building in the Perpendicular style. A Benedictine priory once was here.

Millbrook, an ecclesiastical parish in Mottram-in-Londendale parish, Cheshire, within the borough of Staleybridge and Mossley. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Staleybridge. It was constituted in 1863. Population, 4118. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £300 with residence. The church was erected in 1863, and a chapel of ease in 1894.

Millbrook, a village and an ecclesiastical parish separated from Maker parish, Cornwall. The village stands on an inlet of the Tamar, 2 miles across the Hamozze, S of Devonport station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. There are large brick factories in the village. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Devonport. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1869. Population, 2116. The parish council consists of fifteen members, eleven for Millbrook and four for Maker and Kingsand. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £210 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Mount Edgemont. The church is a handsome modern edifice built of limestone. A battery for the defence of Plymouth Sound has been erected on heights near the village.

Millbrook, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands at the mouth of the river Test or Anton, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 79 miles from London. It was known at Domesday as Melebroc, and had formerly, by means of the Andover Canal, a considerable trade in corn, malt, coal, and timber. It has a post and money order office under Southampton; telegraph office, Redbridge. The parish contains also the hamlets of Freemantle, Redbridge, and the chapelry of Shirley. Acreage, 3082; population of the civil parish, 17,777; of the ecclesiastical, 1879. The South Hants Waterworks are situated in this parish. Traces of an ancient five-arched bridge, and of a causeway, on the river Test, are at Redbridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church of St Nicholas, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1827. The churchyard contains a small granite obelisk to the memory of Pollok, author of the "Course of Time," who was buried

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here in 1829. The new parish church of Holy Trinity was erected in 1874, and is a handsome stone building in the Early English style. The rectory of Freemantle and the perpetual curacies of Shirley and St Mark, Fitzburgh, are separate benefices.

Millbrook, a place 2 miles from St Helier, in Jersey, with a post office under St Helier.

Mill Dale, a hamlet and a gorge or narrow pass on the NE border of Staffordshire, between Alstonfield and the river Dove, 7 miles N by W of Ashborne. The pass is flanked by limestone cliffs, about 150 feet high.

Mill End, an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1875 out of the civil parish of Rickmansworth, Herts. It is situated near the Colne, about 1 mile SW of Rickmansworth station on the L. & N.W. and Metropolitan railways, and has a post office under Watford; money order and telegraph office, Rickmansworth. Population, 809. The church, consecrated in 1875, is a building of flint and stone in the Late Decorated style. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £275 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Albans. There is a small chapel of ease at the adjacent hamlet of Herons Gate, and there is a Baptist chapel at Mill End.

Mill End, a hamlet in Rusden parish, Herts, 1 mile E of the village of Rusden.

Mill End, a hamlet in Sandon parish, Herts, 5 miles SW of Royston.

Millenheath, a township in Prees parish, Salop, on the river Tern, 4 miles SE of Whitechurch.

Miller Brow, an eminence in the W of Westmorland, on the E side of Windermere Lake, near Elleray, and a little N of Windermere. It commands a very fine view of the lake, with the backgrounds of the Langdale Pikes and other summits.

Miller's Dale, an upland vale in the NW of Derby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Bakewell. It is traversed by the river Wye, and by the Derby and Buxton branch of the M.R., and it has a station, with telegraph, on the railway, and a post office under Buxton; money order office, Taddington.

Millfield, a place near the meeting-point of Northampton, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, 1 mile from Peterborough. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Peterborough.

Millfield, Northumberland. See MILFIELD.

Millfield St Mark, a chapelry, with a railway station, in Bishop Wearmouth parish, Durham, 1 mile W of Sunderland. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Sunderland. It was constituted in 1868. Population, 13,657. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; gross value, £420 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church, consecrated in 1872, consists of chancel, nave, aisles, transepts, and bell-turret. See SUNDERLAND.

Millgill. See LANGDALE, GREAT.

Mill Green, a place 2 miles from Ingatstone, in Essex, with a post office under Ingatstone; money order and telegraph office, Ingatstone.

Mill Hill, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Hendon parish, Middlesex. The village stands near the boundary with Herts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Hendon, and has stations on the G.N.R. and M.R., and is in the NW Suburban Postal District. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1836. Population, 2065. Part of the surface is high and commands fine views. St Joseph's Roman Catholic College of the Sacred Heart for Foreign Missions occupies a fine building of brick situated upon an eminence, and includes a chapel with a lofty bell tower, 100 feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of St Joseph, 14 feet in height. There is also a Franciscan convent dedicated to St Mary. The Dissenters' Grammar School was originally established in 1806 at the house of Collinson the botanist, but now occupies a building of brick in the Italian style, erected at a cost of £25,000 in 1825. It is administered according to a scheme authorised by the Court of Chancery in 1869, and possesses some useful scholarships. The old seat of the Nicolls of Cophthall is at Mill Hill, as also the house of Collinson, the botanist, at which Linnaeus planted some trees. At the north-west end of the village is Highwood Hill, where Samuel Wilberforce and Sir Stamford Raffles once occupied contiguous houses. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of London; gross value, £200.

The church was built about 1832 by Mr W. Wilberforce, and is in the Early English style. There are also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Mill House, a hamlet in Darfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, near the river Dearne, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Barnsley.

Millhouse, a hamlet in Thurlstone township, Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire, half a mile W of Thurlstone village, and about 2 miles from Hazlehead Bridge station on the M.S. & L.R. It has a post office of the name of Mill House Green under Sheffield; money order office, Thurlstone; telegraph office, Penistone.

Mill Houses, a hamlet in Ecclesall Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, with a station on the M.R., and a post and money order office under Sheffield; telegraph office at the railway station.

Millchope, Lower, a township in Munslow parish, Salop, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Church Stretton. Millchope Park was formerly the seat of the More family; the present mansion is modern. There is an ancient house dating from the 13th century.

Millchope, Upper, a township in Eaton parish, Salop, under Wenlock Edge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Church Stretton.

Millington, a township in Rostherne parish, Cheshire, 4 miles SW of Altrincham. Acreage, 747; population, 273. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels.

Millington, a village and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the Wolds, near Ermine Street, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Pocklington railway station. The parish contains also the hamlet of Little Givendale, and its post town is Pocklington, under York. Acreage, 2511; population, 193. A place about half a mile NE of the village contests, with Lodesbrough and other places, the claim of having been the Delgovitia of the Romans, and it has yielded coins, tiles, tessellated pavements, foundations of a circular temple, and other relics of Roman date. Vast earthworks from 60 to 90 feet high, enclosing an area of over 4000 acres, are in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Great Givendale, in the diocese of York; net value, £202 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient but good, and has a small tower. There is a slightly endowed school.

Millmece, a township in Cotes Heath ecclesiastical and Ecclesall civil parish, Staffordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Standon.

Millo or Millow, a hamlet in Duntun parish, Beds, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Biggleswade.

Millom, a market town and a parish in Cumberland. The town stands on the W side of the Duddon estuary, near the Whitehaven and Furness railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea, 6 SSW of Broughton-in-Furness, and 30 SE of Whitehaven, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.). It owes its rise to the development of the iron industry. The parish comprises Haverigg, Holborn Hill, Kirksanton, The Green, and The Hill. Acreage, 12,817, and 6352 of tidal water and foreshore; population, 10,512. Under the Local Government Act of 1894 it is now governed by an urban district council. The manor belonged formerly to the Boyvills and the Huddlestons, and belongs now to the Earl of Lonsdale. Millom Castle was built in 1335 by Sir John Huddleston, became a farmhouse, and is now only represented by a tower. Part of the land is hilly, and much is picturesque. There are several saline springs. Hamatite iron ore, very rich in quality, is raised in large quantities by two companies who employ nearly 2000 hands. Two newspapers are published, one weekly and one twice a week. The chief buildings are the market-hall and local board offices, erected in 1879, a central hall, a county hall, co-operative buildings consisting of several shops and a large hall above, erected in 1888, and a drill-hall. The Free Public Library, Science, Art, and Technical School, originally built for a working-men's institute, was purchased in 1891 by the local board, and has since been enlarged. There are also county police and volunteer fire brigade stations. The parish has been divided for ecclesiastical purposes into the parishes of Holy Trinity and St George. The living of Holy Trinity is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £183 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church is an ancient building in the Early Norman and Decorated styles, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, and a bell-gable, and

contains a beautiful ancient alabaster tomb, and several brasses and monuments to the Huddlestons and others. The churchyard contains a well-preserved ancient cross. Population of ecclesiastical parish of Holy Trinity, 2865. The ecclesiastical parish of St George was constituted in 1879. Population, 7322. The living is a vicarage, with Haverigg annexed, in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £340 with residence. The church was erected in 1874-77, is in the Gothic style, and an embattled tower with spire. There are Baptist, Bible Christian, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels. The church at Haverigg was erected in 1801; there are also a Bible Christian chapel erected in 1873, and one for Primitive Methodists built in 1877.

Millshaw, a hamlet in Beeston township, Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles SSW of Leeds. It is a seat of woollen cloth manufacture.

Millshields, a village in Espershill township, Bywell St Peter parish, Northumberland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Hexham, and 5 from Consett station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Biding Mill (R.S.O.)

Millstone Green, a hamlet in Butterton township, Trent-ham parish, Staffordshire, 2 miles S of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Mill Street, a place in the SE of Surrey, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Reigate.

Millthorpe, a hamlet in Aslackby parish, Lincolnshire, 2 miles E of Aslackby village.

Milltir Gerrig, a mountain-pass on the mutual border of Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire, through the Berwyn mountains, 10 miles NW by N of Llanfyllin. It is traversed by Watling Street, and its name signifies "the rocky mile."

Milltown, a hamlet in Marwood parish, Devonshire, 3 miles NNW of Barnstaple.

Milltown, a hamlet in Ashover township, Derbyshire.

Millwich. See MILWICH.

Millrow, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Butterworth township, Rochdale parish, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Beal, near the Rochdale Canal and the Oldham and Rochdale branch of the L. & Y.R., 2 miles ESE of Rochdale; is a seat of extensive manufacture, doing large business in the woollen trade and cotton spinning; and has a station on the railway and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Rochdale. John Collier, better known as "Tim Bobbin," author of poems in the Lancashire dialect, was for fifty-seven years a schoolmaster in the village; and the Rev. Canon Raines, distinguished for antiquarian knowledge and research, has thrown lustre upon it. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 5074. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £415 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. The church was rebuilt in a handsome manner in 1869 on the site of an older structure. There are several dissenting chapels and schools, Conservative and Reform clubs, a working-men's club, and two banks.

Millnsbridge, a village and an ecclesiastical parish, formed from Almondurby parish, W. R. Yorkshire, with a station on the Huddersfield and Manchester branch of the L. & N.W.R., in the southern vicinity of Huddersfield. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Huddersfield. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1846. Population, 4875. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £260 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Almondurby. The church is in the Norman style, has a bell-turret, and was restored in 1890. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, Conservative and Liberal clubs, a Labour Union club, and three banks. The woollen manufacture is largely carried on. Stone is quarried, and there are chemical and dyeworks.

Millnthorpe, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Heversham parish, Westmorland. It forms with Heversham a township known as Heversham-with-Milnthorpe. The village stands at the mouth of the river Kent, near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the boundary with Lancashire, and 8 S of Kendal; consists chiefly of two well-built streets, with some handsome houses in the environs, and has undergone extensive modern improvements. It was formerly a small port carrying on commerce chiefly in a coasting trade, but vessels are now unable to get up the river. The

sands are extensive, and it is now frequented as a watering-place. It is also a seat of petty sessions, and has a head post office, a railway station, a church, and a Wesleyan chapel. The church was built in 1837, and is a handsome edifice in the Lancet style, consisting of chancel, nave, north porch, and an embattled western tower. It was restored in 1883. One of the workhouses of the Kendal union stands a short distance to the NE, and was built in 1813 at a cost of £5000. A weekly market is held on Friday; fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses are held on 12 May and 17 Oct. There are malt-houses and a comb manufactory. The ecclesiastical parish includes the village, and was constituted in 1888. Population, 1064. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £248 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Heversham. In 1881 the Kitching Memorial Institute, consisting of billiard, reading, and refreshment rooms and a large concert or lecture hall, and the Kitching Memorial Hospital, were erected.

Milnthorpe or **Milthorpe**, a hamlet in Sandal Magna township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles S of Wakefield. It has a post office under Wakefield; money order office, Newmillerdam; telegraph office, Sandal and Walton (R.S.)

Milshall Park. See MELCHET PARK.

Milson, a village and a parish in Salop, on a small affluent of the river Rea, at the boundary with Worcestershire, 2 miles W by N of Neen Sollars station on the G.W.R., and 4 SW of Cleobury Mortimer. Post town, Cleobury Mortimer (S.O.) Acreage, 1031; population, 124. Milson and Neen Sollars return between them one district councillor to the parish meeting. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Neen Sollars, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is pure Norman and the tower Early English. The E. window has been restored.

Milstead, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands 3½ miles S of Sittingbourne station on the L.C. & D.R., and has a post office under Sittingbourne; money order and telegraph office, Duddington. Acreage of parish, 1226; population, 264. The manor belongs to the Tylden family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £170 with residence. The church is mainly Early English, includes Transition Norman portions, and is in good condition; it was restored and enlarged in 1872, and again restored in 1890.

Milston, a village and a parish in Wiltshire. The village stands on the river Avon, 3 miles N by E of Amesbury, and 6½ N by W of Porton station on the L. & S.W.R., and consists of a small group of very pretty cottages, the parish church, and a gabled old parsonage, the birthplace of Joseph Addison, and now a farmhouse. The parish contains also the hamlet of Brimgerston, and its post town is Amesbury, under Salisbury. Acreage, 2265; population, 154. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Brimgerston, in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £280 with residence. The church is ancient and has been restored. Lancelot Addison, the father of Joseph Addison, was rector.

Milthorp, W. R. Yorkshire. See MILNTHORPE.

Milthorpe, a hamlet in Weedon Lois parish, Northamptonshire, 6½ miles W by S of Towcester.

Milton, a village and a parish in Berks. The village stands near a small affluent of the river Thames, 1 mile NE of Stevenston station on the main line of the G.W.R., and 4 miles S by W of Abingdon, and has a post office under Stevenston (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Stevenston. The parish comprises 1466 acres; population, 420. The parish council consists of five members. The manor, with Milton House, belongs to the Barrett family. Milton House is a Tudor edifice built by Inigo Jones, and has attached to it a Roman Catholic chapel with ancient stained glass windows. Milton Hill is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £359 with residence. The church is a small building of stone in the Decorated style, and consists of chancel, nave, N aisle, S porch, and an embattled western tower with five bells.

Milton, a village and a parish in Cambridgeshire. The village stands near the river Cam and the St Ives and Cambridge line of the G.E.R., 2½ miles E from Hilston station, and 3½ NNE of Cambridge, and has a post office under Cambridge; money order and telegraph office, Waterbeach. The parish comprises 1416 acres; population, 518. The

living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £414 with residence. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is a building of rubble and stone in mixed styles in good condition, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower, and contains a brass of Justice Coke of the year 1553 and several monuments to the Knight family, one of them by Flaxman, another by Chantry. There is a Baptist chapel. Cole the antiquary, who left 100 volumes of manuscript to the British Museum, was a resident.

Milton, a hamlet in Weaverham parish, Cheshire, on the river Weaver, 3 miles W of Northwich.

Milton, a hamlet in Farlam parish, Cumberland, 1 mile from Brampton Junction on the N.E.R.

Milton, a hamlet in Repton parish, Derbyshire, 6½ miles SSW of Derby, and 2½ from Willington station on the M.R.

Milton, a hamlet in the NW of Derbyshire, 1 mile N of Chapel-en-le-Frith station on the L. & N.W.R. and M.R.

Milton, a hamlet in Buckland Monachorum parish, Devonshire, 4 miles S by E of Tavistock.

Milton, a chapelry annexed to Gillingham vicarage, in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour, 5½ miles NW of Shaftesbury. The church was built in 1868.

Milton, a hamlet in Prittlewell parish, Essex, close to Southend. It was anciently a separate parish, but ceased to be so in consequence of part of it being swallowed up by the sea. It is said that the ruins of its church could be seen at low water about the close of the 18th century.

Milton, a parish in Hants, on Christchurch Bay, with a station on the L. & S.W.R., 97 miles from London, and 7 W by S of Lymington. It comprises the tithings of Ashley and Chewton, and has a post and telegraph office under Lymington; money order office, Hordle. Acreage, 6370; population of the civil parish, 1670; of the ecclesiastical, 1295. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £130 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Milford. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1831. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Milton, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Portsea Island, Hants. The village lies on Langston Harbour, 2 miles E of Portsmouth, and 1 mile from Fratton station on the L. & S.W.R., and has a post office under Portsmouth. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1844. Population, 8218. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £250 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Portsea. The adjoining town of Eastney was incorporated in the parish in 1884. The Royal Marine Artillery Barracks, the Isle of Portsea Union, Portsmouth Lunatic Asylum, and Portsmouth Jail are in the parish.

Milton, a small parish in Kent, near Canterbury, 1 mile from Chartham station on the S.E.R. Post town, Canterbury; money order and telegraph office, Chartham. Acreage, 404; population, 11. The living is a rectory, annexed to Thanington, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church is a small building of flint in the Early English style.

Milton, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands near the Northampton Canal, which connects the Grand Junction Canal with the Nene, 1½ mile NE of Blisworth Junction station on the L. & N.W.R. main line, and 3½ miles SSW of Northampton; is sometimes called Middleton Malzor or Milton Mazon, and has a post office, of the name of Milton, under Northampton; money order and telegraph office, Blisworth. The parish comprises 1479 acres; population, 650. The parish council consists of nine members. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £335 with residence. The church is a building of stone consisting of a chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and an embattled western tower; it was restored in 1880. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Milton, a hamlet in West Markham parish, Notts, on the river Idle, 2 miles NW of Tuxford station on the G.N.R. Post town, Newark; money order and telegraph office, Tuxford.

Milton, a township and a chapelry in Adderbury parish, Oxfordshire, on an affluent of the river Cherwell, 1 mile W from East Adderbury. (See ADDERBURY.) Post town, Banbury; money order and telegraph office, Adderbury. Acreage, 810; population of the civil parish, 136; of the ecclesiastical, with Adderbury, 1313. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Adderbury, in the diocese of Oxford. The church was built in 1856.

MILTON

Milton, a hamlet $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Pembroke, in Pembrokeshire, with a post and money order office under Pembroke; telegraph office, Pembroke.

Milton, a tithing in Wells parish, Somerset, 1 mile N of Wells.

Milton, a hamlet in Martock parish, Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Ilchester.

Milton, a hamlet in Weston-super-Mare parish, Somerset, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Axbridge.

Milton, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Norton-in-the-Moors and Burslem civil parishes, Staffordshire. The village stands on the Caldron Canal, 2 miles E of Burslem, and has a station on the Leek branch of the North Staffordshire railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.). The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1865. Population, 2282. There are electric and chemical works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £190 with residence. Patron, Lord Norton. The church was enlarged in 1865. A Wesleyan chapel, in memory of the Rev. S. Lee, a native of the village, and the first missionary to New Zealand, was built in the year 1865. There are also Baptist, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Milton, a hamlet in Preston Richard township, Haversham parish, Westmorland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Milnthorpe.

Milton, a tithing in East Knoyle parish, Wiltshire, 2 miles SW of Hindon.

Milton Abbas, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands along a steep road, between two wooded hills, adjacent to an affluent of the river Piddle, 6 miles SW by W of Blandford station on the Somerset and Dorset railway. It was originally called Middleton, and took the latter part of its name from a neighbouring Benedictine abbey. It was once a market-town; underwent reconstruction by the first Earl of Dorchester; consists of two rows of symmetrical cottages, with church, almshouse, and good inn; presents a tidy and pretty appearance; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Blandford. Acreage of the civil parish, 4880; population, 728; of the ecclesiastical, 787. A Benedictine abbey was founded here after 938 by King Athelstan; went at the dissolution to Sir John Tregonwell; and, with the exception of the hall and the church, was taken down in 1771 to give place to Milton Abbey, the present seat of the Hambro family. This seat was designed by Sir William Chambers; is a large quadrangular mansion with a central court; consists of white limestone, alternating in parts with layers of flint; presents principal fronts to the N and the W; includes the Abbot's hall, of date 1498; and stands on a natural terrace, at the convergence of three deep valleys, under an amphitheatre of wooded heights. The abbey church is of the time of Edward II.; succeeded a previous church, destroyed by lightning; consists of transept, aisled chancel, and tower; contains a rich altar-screen of 1492, finely carved stalls, three canopied sedilia, a unique specimen of an old English "spire" or sacrament house, two rude old paintings supposed to represent Athelstan and his mother, an "Easter Sepulchre" tomb to Sir John Tregonwell, a monument of 1775 by Carlini to Lord and Lady Milton, a Jesse window of 1849 by Pugin, and a marble font by Prof. Jerichan, pupil of Thorwaldsen. It underwent restoration in 1863, under the superintendence of Scott of London, at a cost of about £4500. An old chapel, dedicated to St Catherine, stands on a hill E of the abbey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £150 with residence. The village church was rebuilt by the first Earl of Dorchester, has a pinnacled tower, and was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1889. There are a Wesleyan chapel, almshouses, a reading-room with library, and a cottage hospital endowed by the late Baron Hambro.

Milton Abbot, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the river Tamar, at the boundary with Cornwall, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Tavistock station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R.; is a pleasant place; has a fair on the Wednesday after 18 July, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Tavistock. The parish contains also the hamlets of Chillaton, Edgecombe, Foghanger, and Quither. Acreage, 6748; population, 780. The manor belonged to Tavistock Abbey, went at the dissolution to Lord Russell, and belongs now to the Duke of Bed-

MILTON, GREAT

ford. Endsleigh is a villa-seat of the Duke of Bedford; stands amid romantic scenery on the river Tamar; was built in 1810 after designs by Sir G. Wyattville; presents an aspect of remarkable but picturesque irregularity; and has grounds with features of striking interest, including the Dairy Dell, the Alpine Garden with a Swiss cottage, and the Terrace commanding a very beautiful view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £540 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church is Perpendicular, and has a pinnacled tower. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels, and a working-men's institute with library.

Milton Bryant, a village and a parish in Beds. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Woburn, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Woburn Sands station on the Bedford and Bletchley branch of the L. & N.W.R., and has a post office under Woburn; money order and telegraph office, Woburn. The parish comprises 1552 acres; population, 226. Two manors belonged at Domesday to Hugh de Beauchamp and the Bishop of Bayeux, went to Sir Francis Bryan and Woburn Abbey, and passed to Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. The manor house is the seat of the Synnotts. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £225 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, a small building originally Norman but much modernized, consists of chancel, nave, transept, and a central embattled tower; it has a painted window, and contains a monument by Chantrey to Sir H. Inglis. There is a charity estate worth about £70 a year.

Milton Clevedon, a parish, with a village, in Somerset, 2 miles from Bruton station on the G.W.R., and 2 from Evercreech station on the Somerset and Dorset Joint railway. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Evercreech. Acreage, 1243; population, 169. The manor belongs to the Earl of Ilchester. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £260. Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. The church is Perpendicular in style; was restored and enlarged in 1865; and consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, with porch and tower.

Milton Court, an old red brick Tudor mansion in Dorking parish, Surrey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Dorking. It contains a fine old staircase, and was long the residence, till his death, of Jeremiah Markland, known for his labours on Enripides and Statius; and is said to have been visited by Porson out of respect for Markland. A tumulus, marked by a clump of fir, is on an adjacent heath; and a considerable part of Stane Street, here called Milton Street, is in the neighbourhood.

Milton Damerel, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the river Waldon, 5 miles NNE of Holsworthy station on the L. & S.W.R., and 12 SSW of Bideford; was anciently known as Middleton, and has a post office under Brandis Corner; money order and telegraph office, Holsworthy. The parish contains also the hamlets of Whitebeare, East Wonford, and West Wonford. Acreage, 4416; population of the civil parish, 464; of the ecclesiastical, with Cookbury, 618. The living is a rectory, with Cookbury annexed, in the diocese of Exeter; joint gross value, £420 with residence. The church is ancient, and consists of nave, aisles, and transept; the tower fell in 1879. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels.

Milton Ernest, a village and a parish in Bedfordshire. The village stands on the river Ouse, 2 miles N of Oakley station on the M.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Bedford, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bedford. The parish comprises 1581 acres of land and 18 of water; population, 413. Milton Ernest Hall is a fine modern mansion of stone in the Domestic Gothic style. The Oakley subscription bounds are kenneled here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £130 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone chiefly in the Early English and Perpendicular styles, with traces of older Norman work; was restored in 1865 at a cost of about £2000; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower containing five bells; and contains some ancient monuments to the Rolts and the Turnors. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and six endowed almshouses.

Milton Great, a village, a township, and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands on an eminence 1 mile E of the river Thame, 2 miles SW from Tiddington station on

MILTON HOUSE

the Wycombe, Thame, and Oxford section of the G.W.R., $5\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Thame, and 8 SE from Oxford; was known at Domesday as Midelton, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Tetsworth. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Area of the township, 1444 acres; population, 547. The parish contains also the ecclesiastical parish and township of Little Milton, and the townships of Ascot and Chilworth. Acreage, 5455; population of the civil parish, 1002; of the ecclesiastical, 633. The parish is represented by six parish councillors and one district councillor. Milton House is the seat of the Sheppard family. A house said to have belonged to the ancestors of the poet Milton stands opposite the village well, and has a gabled structure and mullioned windows. A priory, a cell to Ahingdon Abbey, stood in the parish, and was given at the dissolution to Richard de Louches. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church, which is a very fine example of 14th century architecture, is a building of stone in the Decorated style, with traces of an earlier structure, and consists of chancel, nave, N and S aisles, S porch with parvis over, and a well-proportioned tower at the W end of the nave. It was thoroughly restored in 1851 under the direction of the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A.; contains a very handsome marble monument of 1618 to the Dormer family, and an interesting tomb of Mrs Wilkinson of 1654; was till about 1852 a peculiar of the Bishop of Lincoln; and furnished two prebends, called Milton Ecclesia and Milton Manor, to Lincoln Cathedral. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Milton House, the seat of the Fitzwilliam family, in Caster parish, Northamptonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Peterborough. It was built in the time of Elizabeth, succeeded a mansion of the abbots of Medenhamstead, gives the title of Viscount Milton to Earl Fitzwilliam, has some stained glass brought from Fotheringhay Castle, contains portraits of Mary Queen of Scots and her son James I., given by her to Sir W. Fitzwilliam on the day of her execution, and stands in a well-wooded park of 600 acres, stocked with deer.

Milton Keynes, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands near the river Ouzel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the boundary with Beds, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N from Fenny Stratford station on the Bedford and Bletchley branch of the L. & N.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Newport Pagnell, and has a post office under Newport Pagnell; money order and telegraph office, Newport Pagnell. The parish comprises 1909 acres; population, 207. The manor belongs to the Finch family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £350 with residence. The church is a fine building of stone in the Decorated style, and consists of nave, chancel, and chapel, with porch and tower. It has a brass of 1427. Bishop Atterbury was a native, and that prelate's father and Dr Wotton, author of "Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning," were rectors.

Milton Lilborne, a parish in Wilts, on a head-stream of the river Avon and the Kennet and Avon Canal, 2 miles E of Pewsey station on the G.W.R. It contains the hamlet of Clinch, and has a post office under Pewsey; money order and telegraph office, Pewsey. Acreage, 3588; population, 590. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £90 with residence. The church is ancient, with a tower, and was restored in 1875. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Milton, Little, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Oxfordshire, on the river Thame, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Tetsworth, $\frac{1}{2}$ SW from Tiddington station on the Wycombe, Thame, and Oxford branch of the G.W.R., and 7 SW by W of Thame. There is a post and money order office under Tetsworth; telegraph office, Great Milton. Acreage of the township, 1348; population, 348; of the ecclesiastical parish, 368. The manor belongs to the Boulton family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £245 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. Ascot is a hamlet 2 miles SE of Little Milton, but is included within the limits of the ecclesiastical parish. The church was built in 1844, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower, and a fine peal of six bells.

Milton, Lower. See MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD.

Milton Mazor. See MILTON, Northamptonshire.

Milton-next-Gravesend, a parish in Kent, on the river Thames, and within Gravesend borough, 1 mile from Graves-

MILTON, SOUTH

end station on the L.C. & D.R. and the S.E.R. It adjoins Gravesend parish on the E, was incorporated with Gravesend borough in the time of Elizabeth, includes a larger and finer portion of Gravesend town than the portion within Gravesend parish, contains many of the best houses, the custom-house, the fort, the literary institution, the Royal Terrace Pier, and other objects of main interest; commands from its higher thoroughfares a rich view over the circumjacent portions of Kent, and a view of about 40 miles in reach along the N shore of the Thames, and as to all its principal features has already been noticed in our article GRAVESEND. Post town, Gravesend. Acreage, 692; population of the civil parish, 13,936; of the ecclesiastical, 14,437. The churches are noticed in the article GRAVESEND.

Milton-next-Sittingbourne, a town and a parish in Kent. The town stands on a hillside at the top of a creek of the river Swale, adjacent on the NW to the town and station of Sittingbourne on the L.C. & D.R., and adjacent on the NE to the junction of the North Kent railway with the branch to Sheerness, 10 miles ESE of Chatham. It was anciently known as Mideltun, is supposed to have had a palace of the Saxon kings, was a royal manor from the Saxon times till the time of Charles I., often held in dowry by the queens, and is said to have been the deathplace about 680 of Sexburga, the canonized prioress of Minster in Sheppey. It was attacked in 893 by Hastings the Dane with a fleet of eighty ships, suffered desolation from the fire raised by Earl Godwin in a quarrel with Edward the Confessor, is recorded to have had six mills and twenty-seven salt-pits at Domesday, and was a considerable maritime place in the time of Elizabeth. It has a court-leet said to have been established by King Alfred, and held annually for the appointment of two high-constables and other officers; consists of a number of small streets intersecting one another at right angles, and straggling into scattered outskirts; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, of the name of Milton, under Sittingbourne, a court-house, a market-house, shipping quays, a church, a workhouse, and a variety of institutions, some of them conjoint with Sittingbourne. The court-house stands in the centre of the town, is an ancient timbered structure, is used for the minor courts, and includes what was long used as a small town jail. The church stands to the N of the town, is partly Norman, partly Early English, and chiefly Decorated English; incorporates pieces of Roman brick scattered through its walls; has in the south chancel three paving-kiles with coloured pateros, seemingly either Venetian or Moorish, and contains a piscina, two sedilia, the brass of a knight of the time of Edward IV., two other brasses, and some monuments. There are Congregational and Methodist chapels. An extensive tanyard is at Chalkwell, and some oil and cement mills are at Crown Quay, while some extensive paper mills are also in the parish. Some export trade in corn, wool, bricks and paving stones for London is carried on from Crown Quay. The oyster fishery dates from at least the Roman times, and is believed to have furnished the Rutupian oysters celebrated by Juvenal; it was granted by King John to the abbots of Faversham, and continued in their hands till the dissolution; it has been worked from very early times by a company of fishermen under special hy-laws like those of Faversham, and it employs a large fleet of smacks and boys in conveying the produce to London. The oysters are known as "Milton natives," and bear the reputation of being among the best in the British market. The parish comprises 2558 acres; population, 5213. Part of the land is marsh. An earthwork of about 100 feet square, known as Castle Rough, with a broad fosse and a single valun, on Kemsley Downs, on the marshes, is believed to have been a fortress formed by Hastings the Dane at his attack in 893, and traces of a raised causeway lead from it to the mouth of the creek. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £270 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. St Paul's chapel of ease is a large brick building to which a well-proportioned chancel has been added.

Milton Podimore, Somerset. See PODIMORE MILTON.

Milton, South, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands near the coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingsbridge station on the G.W.R., and was anciently known as Middleton. Post town, Kingsbridge. The parish contains also the hamlets of Sutton and Upton. Acreage, 1550;

population, 335. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Exeter; net value, £170. The church is later English, and consists of nave, N aisle, S transept, and chancel, and was thoroughly restored in 1885. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Milton Street, a hamlet in Dorking parish, Surrey, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Dorking. It takes the latter part of its name from Stane Street, a portion of which is still traceable in the neighbourhood.

Milton-under-Wychwood, a village, a township, and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Shipton station on the Oxford and Worcester section of the G.W.R., 3 miles E of the boundary with Gloucestershire, 4 N by E of Burford, and 7 SW from Chipping Norton. It is a considerable place, and has a post and money order office under Chipping Norton; telegraph office, Shipton (R.S.). The township comprises 2080 acres; population, 878. Milton with Lyneham and Bruern has now been made a separate ecclesiastical parish, with a vicarage. There is a parish council consisting of eight members. There are large stone quarries here, and it is said that stone from them was used in the rebuilding of St Paul's Cathedral, London. The church, erected in 1854 from designs by the late G. E. Street, R.A., is in the Geometrical Decorated style, and there are Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. On account of its salubrity Milton has become a fashionable resort for summer visitors. BRUERN and LYNEHAM are noticed separately. See also SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD.

Milton-upon-Stour, a hamlet in Gillingham parish, Dorsetshire, on the river Stour, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW by N of Gillingham station on the L. & S.W.R. It once had a chapel.

Milton, West, a chapelry in Poorestock parish, Dorsetshire, on the river Asker, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Poorestock station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE by N of Bridport. Post town, Melplash (R.S.O.). Population, with Poorestock, 698. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Poorestock, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church was built in 1873.

Milverton, a small town (formerly a borough) and a parish in Somerset. The town stands in the beautiful, deep valley of Taunton Deane, overhung in the W by steep, high, cultivated hills, with a station on the Devon and Somerset branch of the G.W.R. 165 miles from London, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Bridgwater, and 7 W of Taunton. It is an ancient place, consists chiefly of three irregular streets, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 5117; population, 1562; of the ecclesiastical, 1600. The church of St Michael stands on an eminence overlooking the town, is Later English in style, of the time of Henry VII., and was restored in 1850; it consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower containing a clock and eight bells; and contains old seats with beautifully carved ends. In 1887 a spacious hall, with reading-room, called the Victoria Hall, was built by public subscription at a cost of £1100. A considerable tan trade was formerly carried on, but has entirely ceased. John de Milver, a friar who wrote furiously against Wycliffe, and Dr Thomas Young, who first deciphered Egyptian hieroglyphics, and established the undulatory theory of light, were natives. The parish contains also the hamlets of Preston Bowyer, Houndsmoor, and Screed-hay. The surface is diversified, and the higher grounds command extensive views. The Queen is lady of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £300 with residence, traditionally said to have been a country seat of Cardinal Wolsey. Patron, the Archdeacon of Taunton. There are also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Milverton, a parish in Warwickshire, on the river Avon, 2 miles NNE of Warwick. A portion of it, called New Milverton, was constituted an ecclesiastical parish in 1875, and incorporated in the borough of Leamington in 1890. Old Milverton still remains in the county. Population of New Milverton, 2743; of Old Milverton, 236. There is a station called Warwick (Milverton) on the Leamington, Coventry, and Birmingham branch of the L. & N.W.R., a goods station for Leamington and Warwick on the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Leamington Spa. The scenery within the parish and the views commanded from it are very fine. The living of New Milverton is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value,

£310 with residence. The church of St Mark is a massive edifice in the Gothic style. The living of Old Milverton is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £94 with residence. The church of St James (Old Milverton) was rebuilt in 1880. St Saviour's is a chapel of ease to St Mark's, New Milverton. See LEAMINGTON.

Milwich or Millwich, a village and a parish in Staffordshire. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Trent, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Sandon station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 5 SE by E of Stone. It has a post office under Stone; money order office, Sandon; telegraph office, Sandon railway station. The parish contains also the hamlets of Coton, Garshall Green, and part of Dayhills. Acreage, 3042; population, 515. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £136 with residence. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1792. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Garshall Green.

Mimms, North, a village and a parish in Herts, adjacent to the G.N.R. and to the boundary with Middlesex, 3 miles SSW of Hatfield station. The parish contains the hamlets of Bell Bar, Roestock, Waterend, Little Heath, Marsh Moor, and Welham Green, and it has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Hatfield. There is also a post, money order, and telegraph office at Bell Bar. Acreage, 4966; population, 1511. The manor belonged to the Magnavilles, passed to the Knolles, the Hydes, and the Osbornes, and now belongs to the Bruces. The manor of Brookmans belongs to the Gausson family. North Mimms Park is a fine mansion of brick which was erected about 1600 by Sir Ralph Coningsby; it stands in a park of 1600 acres. Brooklands is another fine mansion, very pleasantly situated on an eminence, surrounded by beautiful grounds and a park of about 500 acres. Pottrells is a chief residence standing in a park of 200 acres, and there are several other fine villas in the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £283 with residence. The church was built in the time of King Stephen by Sir Hugh Magnaville, is a building of flint and stone in the pure Decorated style, was recently restored, consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and N chapel, with tower and spire, and contains many interesting brasses and monuments. There are charities worth about £150 a year.

Mimms, South, a village and a parish partly in Herts and partly in Middlesex. The village stands near the boundary with Herts, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Potters Bar station on the G.N.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Barnet; was anciently called Mymes and Myymys, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Barnet, a police station, and a good inn. It had in early times a Wednesday weekly market, which was revived in 1851, and it is the head of a petty sessional division. The parish contains also Potters Bar, Bentley Heath, one side of Hadley, one side of High Street and Union Street, and Chipping Barnet. Acreage in Middlesex, 6301; population, 2966; in Herts, 85; population, 2819. The ecclesiastical parish of St Giles has a population of 910; of Christchurch, 3366; and of Potters Bar, 1509. The manor belonged to the Leuknors, passed to the Scropes and the Windsors, and belongs now to the Marquis of Salisbury. Wrotham Park is the seat of the Earl of Strafford, and is a fine mansion standing in a park of about 250 acres. Dyrham Park is a large mansion in the Classic style standing in a park of about 170 acres, and is a seat of the Trotter family. Bridge Foot House is a chief residence standing amidst extensive grounds. There is an obelisk commemorating the Battle of Barnet, but it is not thought to mark the actual site of the conflict. The surface of the parish is diversified, and the scenery is beautiful. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London; net value, £260 with residence. The church was built about the middle of the 14th century, is a building of red brick and flint in the Perpendicular style, consists of chancel, nave, N aisle, and massive embattled western tower overgrown with ivy; was restored in 1868 under the direction of the late G. E. Street, R.A., and contains some ancient monuments, a piscina, and two old brasses. The ecclesiastical parish of Christchurch was formed out of South Mimms in 1852. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of London; gross value, £260 with residence. The church is a modern building of flint and stone in the Early English style. The ecclesiastical

parish of Potters Bar is noticed under a separate heading. There are five endowed almshouses, and also groups of almshouses belonging to the Brewers and Leathersellers Company.

Mimran or Maran, The, a rivulet of Herts, rising near the boundary with Beds, in the vicinity of Kings Walden, and running about 11 miles, in the direction of SE by E, past Codicote, Welwyn, and Tewin, to the Lea at Hertford.

Mincarlo, a small one of the Scilly Islands, 4 miles W of St Mary's. Its area is about 12 acres.

Minchington, a tithing, conjoint with Gussage, in Handley parish, Dorsetshire, 6½ miles WNW of Cranborne.

Minchinhampton, a market-town and a parish in Gloucestershire. The town stands on a gentle declivity, near the Thames and Severn Canal, 1 mile S of Brimscombe station on the G.W.R., and 4 miles SE of Stroud. It was given by William the Conqueror to the nunnery of Caen; took thence the first part of its name, by corruption of Monachyn, signifying a nun; passed to the Windsor and the Sheppards; figured long as a place of considerable importance, but has latterly declined; consists chiefly of four streets at right angles to one another, but is irregularly built; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stroud, a police station, a church, a Baptist chapel, almshouses for eight aged women, and a dispensary. The church was built in the time of Henry III. by the nuns of Caen, while the beautiful and unique S transept, with stone roof and rose window, was built in 1382, was partially rebuilt in 1842, is Decorated English and cruciform, with central tower, surmounted by a truncated spire, and contains several curious brasses. Fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep are held on Trinity Monday and 27 Oct.; woollen cloth manufacture is carried on; and there are a few maltings in the neighbourhood and a brewery at Forwood. The civil parish includes the hamlets of Amberley, Box, Brimscombe, Burleigh, Hyde, Littleworth, and St Chloe-Longfords. Acreage, 4637; population of the civil parish, 3936; of the ecclesiastical, 1866. By order of Council in 1840 Amberley and Brimscombe were separated from Minchinhampton for ecclesiastical purposes. The manor belongs to the Ricardo family. Gatecombe Park, The Lammas, Box House, and The Coigne are the chief residences. A large common on the W side of the town was given to the inhabitants in the time of Henry VIII. by Dame Alice Hampton, and comprised originally about 1000 acres, but has been diminished by successive encroachments to little more than 500 acres. A remarkable entrenchment is on the common, extends nearly 3 miles from Littleworth to a valley on the opposite side of the town, called Woeful Lane Bottom, and is conjectured to have been the scene of a great overthrow of the Danes—possibly the much-disputed site of the battle of Ethandune in 879. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £222 with residence.

Mincingfield, a tithing in Dnrley parish, Hants, 3¼ miles W of Bishops Waltham.

Mindrum or Mindrim, a hamlet in Carham parish, Northumberland, 10 miles WNW of Wooler, with a station on the N.E.R. It has a post office, of the name of Mindrim Mill, under Cornhill (R.S.O.) Divine service is held in the schoolroom during the summer.

Mindtown or Myndtown, a parish in Salop, under the Long Mynd, 1½ mile E of Eaton station on the Bishops Castle railway, 3½ miles W of Marshbrook station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford (L. & N.W. and G.W. Joint) railway, and 5 E by N of Bishops Castle. Post town, Bishops Castle (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3256; population of the civil parish, 167; of the ecclesiastical, 30. An old seat of the Mynde family was here, and is now a farmhouse. Traces of copper ore exist. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Powis. The church is ancient and was restored in 1859.

Minehead, a small town and a parish in Somerset. The town stands on the coast, under Minehead Point, with a station on the G.W.R., 183 miles from London, 11 E of the boundary with Devonshire, and 26 W by N of Bridgwater. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of the parish, 4025; population, 2071. The town was known at Domesday as Maneheve, sent two members to Parliament from the time of Elizabeth till disfranchised in 1832, and carried on for some time a considerable export trade,

particularly in woollen goods and in herrings to the Mediterranean. For a time it went into decay, but is now one of the most popular seaside resorts in the West of England. It has its charms of sea and landscape, and in the autumn it is one of the best centres for stag-hunting. It combines at once all the health-giving features of a watering-place with the romance of antiquity and the allurements of lovely pastoral scenery. The town consists of three parts called Quay Town, Lower Town, and Upper Town. The Quay Town is the port, and consists of one long street running by the side of the harbour and the sea. The Lower Town connects with the Quay Town by an elm-shaded road called Blenheim Terrace. It includes the Parade and a row of houses called the Parks, and contains the principal shops and hotels, the market-house, a handsome building with a clock, and a large number of good lodging-houses. The Upper Town stands on the eastern declivity of a steep and rugged hill, and contains many new residences and some old ones. The church is a handsome structure, 116 feet by 40, consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with embattled tower, shows a figure of St Michael in a niche of the tower, and contains a curious old font and a monument supposed to be to the memory of Henry de Bracton, judge in the time of Henry III.; it was thoroughly restored in 1887. The churchyard contains an ancient stone cross on steps. St Andrew's Church was erected in 1880 at the sole expense of the wife of the vicar, and is a stone building in the Early English style. A statue of Queen Anne was re-erected in 1894 under a canopy in Wellington Square. The town has a handsome town-hall, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a large school, a free reading-room, almshouses, and charities. A weekly market is held on Wednesday. The harbour can readily be entered in rough weather, and has only from 9 to 17 feet of water, yet is the best and safest within a long reach of iron-bound coast. There are a lighthouse and a coastguard station. The attractions of the town as a watering-place are chiefly a very mild climate and a romantic circumjacent country. The best view-points and airing grounds are the quay, the brow of Minehead Point, and a hill above the Upper Town. The point rises 690 feet above sea-level, and is the eastern termination of a wild range of hills extending along the coast to Porlock. The parish includes the manor of Bratton and the hamlets of Periton, Vineford, and Woodcombe. The manor belonged anciently to the Mohuns, and belongs now to the Luttrell family. Bratton Court, about a mile W of the town, was the residence of the judge Henry de Bracton, and is an old quadrangular timber mansion, partly modernized, now used as a farmhouse. A murex, which gives a crimson mark to linen, occurs on the coast, and submarine trees are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £220 with residence. Dr. Brocklesby, the friend of Johnson, was a native.

Minera, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Wrexham parish, Denbighshire. The village stands on the river Clywedog, under Cym-y-Brain Mountain, 1½ mile S of the boundary with Flintshire, 1 mile W of Offa's Dyke, and 4 WNW of Wrexham, and has a post and money order office under Wrexham; telegraph office, Adwyrdelawdd. The township comprises 1393 acres; population, 1566. The rocks are very rich in iron, lead, and copper ores, and they adjoin the outcrop of the coal measures, adjacent to lime and slate quarries. The ecclesiastical parish is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1844. Population, 5763. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £297 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Wrexham. The church was rebuilt in 1867. A church was built in 1894 at Coodporth, a mission church at the Wern, and another at Pentrebbis. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Minstead. See MINSTEAD.

Minty or Minty, a village and a parish in Wiltshire. The village stands near the ancient forest of Bradon, 3¾ miles SW of the boundary with Gloucestershire, with a station on the G.W.R., 85 miles from London, and 5½ ENE of Malmesbury. It has a post and money order office under Malmesbury; telegraph office at railway station. Acreage of the parish, 3778; population, 757. Minty House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of

Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £195 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of Wilts. The church is Later English, with a tower, and contains a brass and monuments of the Powletts, the Pleydells, and others.

Minewithen, a small one of the Scilly Islands, a short distance NE of St Mary's. Its area is about 16 acres.

Mingise, a place in the SW of Cornwall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Redruth.

Miningsby, a parish, with a village, in Lincolnshire, 7 miles W by S from Spilsby station on the G.N.R., and 7 SE from Horncastle. Post town, Revesby, under Boston; money order and telegraph office, East Kirkby. Acreage, 1109; population, 101. The manor belongs to the Stanhope family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is an ancient building of green sandstone in the Early English style, and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret; it was restored and almost rebuilt in 1878. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and the parish shares in the free school of East Kirkby.

Minley, an ecclesiastical district in Howley parish, Hants, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Fleet station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Farnborough. Minley Manor is the chief residence. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Winchester; value, £80. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is a small edifice of flint and stone, erected in 1871.

Minnard, a place in the SE of Cornwall, 2 miles WSW of St Germans.

Minquiers, Les, a reef in the English Channel, averagely about 12 miles S of Jersey. It is about 12 miles long and 9 broad.

Minshull, Church, a village and a parish in Cheshire. The village stands on the river Weaver, near the Middlewich Canal, 2 miles SW of Minshull Vernon station on the L. & N.W.R. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Nantwich. It has a post office under Middlewich; money order office, Over; telegraph office, Worleston. The parish contains also the hamlets of Wades Green, Wood Green, and Lea Green. Acreage, 2345; population, 321. The manor belonged at Domesday to the Minshulls, went in the time of Edward III. to the Duttons, returned in the time of Henry VII. to a junior branch of the Minshulls, passed in the time of Elizabeth to the Cholmondeley family, and was afterwards sold to Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. Minshull Hall is now a farmhouse. Lea Green Hall was a mansion of the Vernons, passed to the Crewes, and is now a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £88 with residence. The present church was built in 1702, and has been restored; it contains monuments to the Minshulls, the Cholmondeleys, and the Wades.

Minshull Vernon, a village and a township in Middlewich parish, Cheshire. The village stands on the river Weaver, 4 miles S by W of Middlewich; is a scattered place, and has a station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Crewe. The township contains also the village of Bradfield Green, and comprises 2787 acres; population, 339. It has a parish council consisting of seven members. The manor belonged anciently to the Vernons; passed to the Odlintons, the Actons, the Earl of Bradford, the Pulteneys, and the Earl of Darlington; and belongs now to the Lloyd family. Hulgrave Hall was formerly the seat of the Hulgraves, and is now a farmhouse. The ecclesiastical parish of Leighton-cum-Minshull Vernon was constituted in 1849. Population, 503. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £175. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church stands at Bradfield Green; was built in 1854 at a cost of £1700; is in the Early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels at Bradfield Green and Cross Lanes.

Minskip, a village and a township in Aldborough parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Boroughbridge station on the N.E.R. Post town, York. Acreage of township, 1414; population, 214. The manor belongs to the Lawson family. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Minstead, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Lyndhurst, and 4 from Lyndhurst Road station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish includes the tithings of Minstead, London Minstead, Cadnam, Canterton,

and Fritham, and part of Emery Down; also the whole of Bolderwood Walk and the greater part of Castle Malwood Walk. Acreage, 10,246; population of the civil parish, 868; of the ecclesiastical, 2281. Minstead Manor is the chief residence. A triangular stone, near Stone Cross, marks the site of the tree from which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Lyndhurst, in the diocese of Winchester; value, £175 with residence. The church appears to be of the 13th century, but has been much mutilated.

Minster, a parish in Cornwall, near the coast, 5 miles N of Camelford, and 15 W by N of Lanneston station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It contains part of the village of Boscastle, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 3342; population, 368. The manor was anciently called Talcarn, belonged to the Norman family of De Botreaux, went in the time of Henry VI. to Lord Hungerford, passed to the Earls of Huntingdon and to the Marquis of Hastings, and belongs now to the Leschellas family. A castellated baronial mansion was built by William de Botreaux, and is now represented by a green mound. A Black priory, a cell to Tywardraeth, was founded also by W. de Botreaux; gave rise to the name Minster, by corruption of the word *monasterium*, and has left some vestiges. A battle between the Britons and the Saxons is said to have been fought in 525 at Slaughter Bridge, and a stone, supposed to be commemorative of it, and bearing somewhat sculptured characters, was brought thence to the grounds of Worthyvale. An ancient cross, embellished with sculpture and delicate markings, is on Waterpit Downs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £280. The church stands in a secluded nook among hills, 1 mile N of Boscastle; is ancient but good, has lost part of its tower, and contains an old circular font and monuments to the Henders and the Cottons. There is a Methodist chapel. Some remains exist of an ancient chapel.

Minster, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands in the Isle of Thanet, 1 mile N of the river Stour, and 4 miles W of Ramsgate; was once a market-town, and has a station on the S.E.R., 81 miles from London. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish contains also Brook and Wayborough, and comprises 5388 acres; population of the civil parish, 2339; of the ecclesiastical, 2156. A nunnery was founded here in 670 by Domneva, niece of Egbert, King of Kent; was placed under his daughter Mildred as abbess over seventy nuns; was repeatedly plundered and sacked by the Danes, particularly in 980 and 1011; ceased at the latter date to be occupied as a nunnery, and passed with its property to the monks of Canterbury. Minster Court or the Abbey occupies the site of the old manor house, in which the monks resided who had charge of the property; retains some portions of the old building, particularly one of the 12th century; and long had connected with it the spicarium or great barn, 352 feet by 47, which was destroyed by lightning in 1700. Most of the land is flat, and bears the name of Minster Level; but part is hilly, and commands very fine views, both landward and seaward. Fruit is extensively grown in the parish. Ebbs Fleet, in the SE, was the landing-place of Hengist and Horsa. Roman coins were found about 1640 at Mount Pleasant. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £640 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is large and interesting; comprises nave, transepts, and choir, with tower and spire; is Early Norman in the W end, Late Norman in the nave, and Early English in the transepts and the choir; has a triplet E window, with clustered shafts between the lights, and a Norman door with tympanum within the tower; and contains eighteen *miserere* stalls, a very ancient iron-bound chest, an arched tomb of Edile de Thorne, and traces of several brasses. A cross originally surmounted the spire, but was removed in 1647 by "Blind Dick," the noted Canterbury fanatic. There are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels. The workhouse for Thanet district also is in this parish. Lewis the historian of Thanet, Wharton the author of "Anglia Sacra," and the younger Cassanbon were vicars.

Minster Close Precincts, formerly an extra-parochial place, now a parish, in Peterborough union, Northamptonshire, within Peterborough city. Acreage, 47; population, 169.

Minster-in-Sheppey, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on the N coast of the Isle of Sheppey, opposite the Nure, 3 miles E by N of Queenborough station on the L.C. & D.R. It has a post and telegraph office under Sheerness; money order office, Queenborough. The parish is studded with hamlets. Acreage, 8002 of land and 2118 of water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 16,111; of the ecclesiastical, 1619. A nunnery was founded at Minster in 660 by Sexburga, widow of Ercombert, king of Kent; was endowed with lands for the maintenance of seventy-seven nuns; underwent desolation by the Danes; was restored for a colony of Benedictine nuns in 1130 by Archbishop Corbulo; had at the dissolution a prioress and ten nuns; went then to Sir Thomas Chayne; and is now represented only by the church and by the gatehouse, the latter of comparatively late architecture. The general surface is a rich expanse of corn and pasture land, with considerable aggregate of market-gardens; and the coast is bounded by high cliffs, has several coast-guard stations, and commands very fine views, both landward and over the estuary of the Thames. An oyster fishery extends in front along a bank called Cheyney Rock, and was at one time very productive and celebrated. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £320, in the gift of the Church Patronage Society. The church is duplicate—the N church is that of the ancient nunnery, the S is the parish church—and consists of nave and chancel, with a turreted tower to the N church; includes Saxon and Norman portions, and contains the tomb of a Knight Templar, said to be that of Sir Robert de Shurland, and several other tombs and brasses (the celebrated Northwoode brasses of 1350 date in the church). The building was restored in 1880-81. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels. The workhouse of Sheppey district is also in this parish.

Minsterley, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Wexbury parish, Salop. The village stands on the river Rea, under the Stiper Stones Hills, at the terminus of the Shrewsbury and Minsterley branch of the L. & N.W.R., 10½ miles SW of Shrewsbury; was once a considerable place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Shrewsbury, and a railway station. A stock fair is held on the second Monday in each month, and a cattle fair on the second Monday in Sept. The township comprises 2773 acres; population, 798. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Bath. Minsterley Hall, an old timbered mansion, is situated in prettily wooded grounds, and is now a farmhouse. The lead mine of Snailbeach is within the parish. It was formerly most productive, but the yield has greatly declined. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £127. Patron, the Marquis of Bath. The church is an old brick edifice, with a bell-turret. The church plate is of beaten silver, very massive, and dated 1691. The mission church of St Luke at Snailbeach is a stone edifice with a circular apse. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels at Minsterley, and Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels at Snailbeach.

Minster Lovell, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands on the river Windrush, between two hills, near Wychood Forest, 1½ miles SE of Akeman Street, and 2½ miles NW by W of Witney railway station on the G.W.R.; was called only Minster till the time of Henry II., and took then the additional name of Lovell from the owners of the manor. It has a post office under Witney; money order and telegraph office, Witney. Acreage of parish, 1951; population, 443. The parish contains one of Feagous O'Connor's allotment estates (1847), consisting of 250 acres divided into 79 allotments or small holdings of 2, 3, and 4 acres respectively, each with a house on it. These small holdings are all let and in a good state of cultivation, and there is a great demand for them, so that here the scheme has proved a success, though it is said to have failed in other places. The ruins of an ancient mansion of the Lovell family stand near the church, and an old tradition asserts that Francis Lord Lovell, who disappeared after the battle of Stoke in 1487, was starved to death in one of its secret rooms, his bones being found about the beginning of the 18th century. The manor belongs to the Dean family. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Ivy Abbey in Normandy, was founded here in the time of King John; went, at the suppression of alien monasteries to Eton College, and is now

represented by ruins of a hall, with a groined and deep-moulded porch and some other interesting details, in Later English architecture. The place is said to be the scene of Clara Reeve's story of the "Old English Baron." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £141 with residence. Patron, Eton College. The church is a fine building of stone in the Late Perpendicular style—cruciform, with a central tower, possessing many beautiful features; contains a fine effigy of Francis Lord Lovell, who figured conspicuously in the time of Richard III.; a splendid monument, encircled with military trophies, to the memory of Mr Henry Heylyn (ob. 1695), and some other interesting tombs and memorials; and stands adjacent to the ruins of the priory. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Minster, South. See **SOUTHMINSTER**.

Minsterworth, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands on the river Severn, 1 mile E of Oakle Street station on the G.W.R., and 4½ miles WSW of Gloucester; was anciently called Mortune, is a straggling place, and has a post and telegraph office under Gloucester; money order office, Lower Westgate Street. The parish comprises 1825 acres; population of the civil parish, 411; of the ecclesiastical, 429. The parish council consists of five members. Minsterworth Court, Hygrove, Severn Bank, and Duns House are the chief residences. There are fruit orchards and salmon fisheries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £240 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a low tower. It was rebuilt in 1871, and contains a curiously sculptured font and a good reredos. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Minster-Yard-with-Beddern, a parish in the city and county borough of York, in the E. of Yorkshire. Acreage, 21; population, 601. See **YORK**.

Mint, The, a rivulet of Westmorland, running about 7 miles south-westward to the Kent, in the northern vicinity of Kendal.

Mintern Magna, a parish in Dorsetshire, at the source of the river Cerne, 2½ miles N of Cerne Abbas, and 5 E by N of Evershot station on the G.W.R., with a post office under Cerne; money order and telegraph office, Cerne. It includes the hamlets of Hartley and Tiley, and the tithing of Middlemarsh. Acreage, 2206; population, 339. The parish cooall consists of seven members. Mintern House is the seat of Lord Digby. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £100 with residence. Patron, Lord Alington. The church of St Andrew has been restored, has a tower, and contains monuments to the Napiers and Churchills.

Minting, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Witham, 5 miles SE from Wragby station on the Lincoln and Louth branch of the G.N.R., 5½ NW by W of Horncastle, and 6 NE of Bardney station on the G.N. loop line. Post town, Horncastle; money order and telegraph office, Banbmer. The parish comprises 2598 acres; population, 336. The manor belongs to the Vyner family. An alien priory of Benedictines stood here, was given at the suppression of alien monasteries to the Carthusians at Mount Grace, went afterwards by exchange to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and passed to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, who sold their interest at Minting to their leaseholders. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £306 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church, which is a building of stone in the Early English style, consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with bell-turret, and is in good condition. There are two Wesleyan chapels.

Mintlyn, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ miles E by S of King's Lynn. Post town and money order office, Middleton; telegraph office, East Winch. Acreage, 1114; population, 33. The manor belongs to the Bagge family, who are sole landowners. The living is a donative, not in charge, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is in ruins.

Minton, a township in Church Stretton parish, Salop, 3½ miles SW of Church Stretton.

Minty. See **MINTERY**.

Mint Yard, a liberty in St Wilfred parish, E. R. Yorkshire, within York city. See **YORK**.

Minver, St., a parish in Cornwall, on the coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Wadebridge station on the G.W.R. and L. & S.W.R. It is cut into two divisions, Highlands and Lowlands, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, under Wadebridge. Acreage of the Highlands portion, 5335; of the Lowlands, 2286; population of the former, 515; of the latter, 352; of the ecclesiastical parish, 867. The manor was known at Domesday as Rosminver, and belonged to Bodmin Priory. St Minver House and Trewman are chief residences. A creek comes up the SE boundary, and has a quay. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; net value, £280 with residence. The church, dedicated to St Minefreda, stands in the Highland division, has a tower with a lofty spire, and contains some good monuments and brasses. Two chapels of ease, called St Michael's and St Eudoc's, are in the Lowland division. There are Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Methodist chapels.

Minwero, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the East Cleddau river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Narberth. Post town, Narberth. Acreage, 1956; population, 52. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Slebech, in the diocese of St David's. It is conjoint with the parishes of Slebech and Newton North for parish council purposes.

Minworth, a hamlet and a township in Curdworth parish, Warwickshire, on the Birmingham Canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Coleshill. There is a post and money order office under Birmingham; telegraph office, Water Orton. Acreage of the township, 1524; population, 466. There is a Congregational chapel.

Mincott, or **Murcott**, a hamlet in Childs Wickham parish, Gloucestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Evesham.

Mirfield, a small town and a parish in W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Calder, the Liverpool and Leeds Canal, and the L. & Y.R. and the N.W.R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dewsbury, and is governed by an urban district council of twelve members. It is partly situated on an eminence, consists largely of modern houses, carries on extensive manufacture of woollen cloths, cottons, carpets, and blankets; does considerable business also in malting, machine-making, and in the working of corn-mills and fulling and scribbling mills. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.), two railway stations, several inns, churches, seven dissenting chapels, and a grammar school with an endowment yielding about £180. There are also a town-hall, a masonic hall erected in 1887, Liberal, Conservative, and working-men's clubs, and a church institute. The parish church, which dates from the end of the 12th century, was rebuilt in 1826, and a new one, in the Gothic style, was erected in 1871, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, and a western tower with pinnacles. There are Baptist, Congregational, Moravian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, New Connexion Methodist, and United Free Methodist chapels. The parish contains also the villages of Hopton and Northorpe, and comprises 3765 acres, of which 61 are water; population, 16,841. There are several collieries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £285 with residence.

Mirmaud, a place in Upwell parish, Cambridgeshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Wisbeach. A small Gilbertine priory stood here, and was annexed in the time of Richard I. to Sempringham Abbey.

Mise or Miss, The, a rivulet of Bucks, rising in the vicinity of Great Missenden village, and running about 14 miles south-south-eastward, past Little Missenden, Amersham, and the Chalfonts, to the Colne, 1 mile above Uxbridge.

Misorden or Miserdine, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands 5 miles NNE of Brimscombe station on the G.W.R., $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE by E of Stroud, and 8 N by W of Cirencester, and has a post office under Cirencester; money order office, Bisley; telegraph office, Birdlip. The parish contains also the hamlets of Camp, Sudgrove, Down, and Wishanger. Acreage, 3218; population of the civil parish, 393; of the ecclesiastical, 369. The manor belonged to the Musards in the time of King John; passed to the Despencers, the Mortimers, and others. Misorden Park and Sudgrove House are chief residences. A castle was built by the Musards in the time of King John, and the site of it is still discernible. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £278 with residence. The church shows traces of Saxon work, and

comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a monumental chapel and a low embattled tower; the chancel and the chapel were rebuilt and the rest of the edifice was restored in 1866, and the church contains a Norman font, a fine alabaster monument of 1644 to Sir William Sandys, a monument of 1614 to W. Kingston, a figured tablet of 1625 to Anthony Partidge, and a curious old tombstone to some of the Warneford family. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Miskin, a village in Llantrisant parish, Glamorgan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Llantrisant. It has a post office under Pontyclun (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Pontyclun. There is a small church.

Miskin, a village in Mountain Ash ecclesiastical parish, Glamorgan, 4 miles SE of Aberdare. It has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Mountain Ash; telegraph office, Mountain Ash. There is a mission church.

Missenden or Minsden, a hamlet in Hitchin parish, Herts, near Hitchin.

Missenden, Great, a large village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands in a charming valley, near the source of the rivulet Mise or Miss, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Amersham, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Wycombe station on the Wycombe and Oxford section of the G.W.R., and 4 W from Chesham station on the Metropolitan railway; is a considerable place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and formerly had fairs on Easter Tuesday and the Monday after Old Michaelmas day. The parish comprises 5819 acres; population of the civil parish, 2385; of the ecclesiastical, 1954. The manor, with Missenden Abbey, belongs to the Carringtons. A cottage above the village was long the retreat of Mr Stephen, the brother-in-law of Wilberforce, and his coadjutor in the struggle against slavery. An abbey for Black Canons was founded within the parish in 1133 by the family of D'Oiley; was endowed about 1293 by Admiral Sir Thomas Missenden; became the property of the Oldhams in 1787; belongs now to the Carringtons, and is still represented by its cloisters and by some sparse remains of flint walls at the mansion of Missenden Abbey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £195 with residence. The church is an ancient cruciform building in the Early English style; was originally the church of the abbey; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, N and S porches, transepts, and a W embattled tower; and contains brasses of 1536 and 1596. There is a neat Baptist chapel in the Grecian style erected in 1778, another at Hyde Heath, and a Primitive Methodist chapel at Lee Common.

Missenden, Little, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands on the rivulet Mise or Miss, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Amersham, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Wycombe station on the Wycombe and Oxford section of the G.W.R., and 3 SW from Chesham station on the Metropolitan railway, and has a post office under Amersham; money order and telegraph office, Amersham. The parish comprises 3215 acres; population of the civil parish, 1136; of the ecclesiastical, 711. It has a parish council consisting of nine members. The manor belongs to Earl Howe. Missenden House and Little Missenden Abbey are the chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £145. Patron, Earl Howe. The church is a small plain building of stone in the Norman style, with lofty W tower, containing four bells, two of which are supposed to have been given by King John. It was repaired in 1853, and contains two brasses of the Stiles family. There are two Baptist chapels, a Wesleyan chapel, and several useful charities. There is a yew tree said to be 1100 years old. Beamond End, Brays Green, and Holmer Green are adjacent hamlets. Little Kingshill is partly in this parish and partly in the parish of Great Missenden.

Misson, a village and a parish in Notts. Until 1886 part of the parish was deemed to be situated in Lincolnshire, but in that year it was ordained by an order of the Local Government Board under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, to be for parliamentary purposes entirely in the Bassetlaw division of Notts. It is now held to be a parish in Notts for all purposes. The village stands on the river Idle, near the Misson Levels or Car, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the boundary with Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the boundary with Lincolnshire, and 3 ENE of Bawtry railway station, and has a post office under Bawtry; money order and telegraph

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office, Bawtry. The parish contains also the hamlets of Newington and Misson Springs. Acreage of the parish, 6173, of which 38 are water; population, 574. The manor belonged once to Mattersey priory, and belongs now to the Herts. Misson Levels or Car is part of a wide and entirely flat plain, extending into Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, once covered with water and now intersected by numerous drains or canals, and a base-line of the Trigonometrical Survey was measured on it. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £151 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a pinnacled tower, and was restored in 1882 and again in 1886. It was partly destroyed by fire in 1893, but thoroughly restored in 1894. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a cemetery, institute and reading-room, and an endowed parochial school.

Misterton, a village and a township in Notts. The village stands on the Chesterfield Canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the river Trent, and 5 miles NW by N of Gainsborough, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Gainsborough, and a station on the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint railway. The township includes the village and extends into the country. Acreage, 4813; population, 1411. There are brick and tile, and chemical and gas works. The living is a vicarage, with Stockwith annexed, in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £120 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church was partly rebuilt in 1848, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a temperance hall built in 1872, a church room, a cemetery opened in 1870, and charities yielding about £130.

Misterton, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands 1 mile N of the boundary with Dorset, and half a mile from Crewkerne station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post and money order office under Crewkerne; telegraph office, Crewkerne. Acreage of parish, 1361; population, 677. The manor belongs to the Earl of Ponleith. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £190 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is plain but good, and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret. There is a Baptist chapel.

Misterton or **Minsterton**, a parish in Leicestershire, on the river Swift, 1 mile E by S of Lutterworth, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Watling Street at the boundary with Warwick, and 4 SW of Ullesthorpe station on the M.R. It contains the village of Walcote and the hamlet of Pontney, the former of which has a post office under Lutterworth; money order and telegraph office, Lutterworth. Area, 3892 acres; population, 449. Misterton Hall is a fine mansion, standing in a well-timbered park of about 34 acres. Walcote House is a chief residence. The parish is a meet for the Pytchley bounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £440 with residence. The church is a very ancient building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and a tower with an octagonal broach spire; contains a carved marble reredos and some ancient tombs and monuments.

Mistley, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on the river Stour, and on the Harwich branch of the G.E.R., and at the N boundary of the county, three-quarters of a mile ESE of Manningtree; was formerly called Mistley Thorn; commands extensive and beautiful views along the Stour and into Suffolk; is a seat of petty sessions; carries on considerable commerce in corn, malt, and coals, from a good quay; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manningtree, and a railway station in the centre of the village. The parish comprises 2125 acres; population of the civil parish, 1689; of the ecclesiastical, with Bradfield, 2375. The manor belonged at Domesday to Henry de Ramis, and passed to the Rainforth's, the Baynings, and others. Mistley Hall belonged to the De Veres, passed to the Rigbys and to Lord Pitt Rivers, was sold with the estate around it in 1845. Mistley Lodge and Mistley Place are chief residences. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Bradfield, in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £708 with residence. The church, consecrated in 1871, is a building of Kentish ragstone in the Early Decorated style; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, vestry, organ chamber, S

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porch, and a western tower with spire 140 feet high. It has a stone pulpit, a fine modern font, and a beautifully decorated interior. There is a school chapel at Horsley Cross, and also a Primitive Methodist chapel. A portion of the town of Manningtree is in the parish of Mistley.

Mis Tor, Great and Little, two eminences in Dartmoor, Devonshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles ENE of Tavistock. Great Mis Tor is one of the grandest eminences in the county, has an altitude of 1760 feet, presents a striking contour, especially as seen from the N; shows breaks and protuberances of such a kind as might readily be mistaken for Druidical works, is crowned by turret-peaks resembling structures of Cyclopean masonry, has on the top of its highest summit a smooth circular rock-basin, called Mis Tor Pan, about 3 feet in diameter and 8 inches in depth; and is thought to have derived its name from the ancient British god Misor, or the moon. Little Mis Tor is a granitic mass immediately SW of Great Mis Tor, and near an ancient tin stream-work.

Mitcham, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands on the river Wandle, with stations on the L.B. & S.C.R., 9 miles from London, and $\frac{4}{5}$ NW by W of Croydon; it was known at Domesday as Michelham, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 2915; population of the civil parish, 12,127; of the ecclesiastical, 9325. It has a parish council consisting of fifteen members. A fair is held annually on 12, 13, and 14 Aug. There are numerous mansions and villas. Mitcham Grove Mansion belonged to Lord Clive, and was given by him to Lord Longborough as a thank-offering for his defence of Clive's policy. Mitcham Manor House belonged once to a descendant of Cranmer. A curious ancient house, including remains of a chapel, is in the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; value, £600 with residence. The church of St Peter and St Paul was rebuilt in 1821, is an edifice of brick and composit in the Later English style, and has an embattled tower. Christ Church is a building of white brick in the Gothic style. The living is a vicarage; gross value, £400. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and also almshouses for twelve aged females.

Mitcheldean, Micheldean, or Dean Magna, a small town and a parish in Gloucestershire. The town stands in Dean Forest, 1 mile E of the boundary with Herefordshire, 2 miles S of Mitcheldean Road station on the G.W.R., and 6 NNW of Newnham; an ancient place, it takes its name partly from the word *mickle*, or great, and partly from its situation in Dean Forest, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and a police station. The parish comprises 579 acres; population, 730. There is a brewery, and cement, brick, tile, and stone quarry works. Bradley Grove is the chief residence. The Wilderness, formerly the seat of the Colchester family, is now an asylum for lunatics in connection with Barnwood House, Gloucester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £95 with residence. The church is ancient, of various periods, consists of nave, S aisle, two N aisles, chancel, and porch, with tower and lofty spire, and contains an ancient font, some wall-paintings of the time of Edward IV., and several old tablets and brasses. It was restored in 1853 and again in 1893. There are Congregational and Bible Christian chapels.

Mitcheldean Road, a railway station near the mutual boundary with Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester branch of the G.W.R., 14 miles W by N of Gloucester.

Mitcheldever. See MICHELDEVER.

Mitchelgrove, a hamlet in Patching parish, Sussex, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles ENE of Arundel. A mansion here belonged to the Shelleys, passed to the Duke of Norfolk, and was rebuilt by him in the Pointed style at a cost of £150,000.

Mitchell, Michell, or St Michael, a village, partly in St Enoder parish, Cornwall, 5 miles from Grampond Road station on the G.W.R. Post town, St Austell. It is a decayed ancient borough; sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward VI. till disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832.

Mitchelmersh, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands 1 mile from Mottisfont station on the L. & S.W.R., and near the river Test or Anton, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Romsey, and has a post office under Romsey; money order

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and telegraph office, Romsey. The parish contains also the hamlets of Awbridge and Braishfield, and has a parish council. Acreage, 4178; population of the civil parish, 1114; of the ecclesiastical, 382. The scenery is beautiful. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value £340 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church stands on an eminence, is an ancient structure of flint and stone, has been restored, has a beautiful stained glass E window, and contains an early English font, an effigies of a knight in armour, and a tablet of 1538. The vicarages of Awbridge and Braishfield are separate benefices.

Mitchel Troy or **St Michael Troy**, a village and a parish in Monmouthshire. The village stands on the river Trothy, 2½ miles SW by S of Monmouth, takes the latter part of its name by corruption from the Trothy, and has a post office, called Mitchell Troy, under Monmouth; money order and telegraph office, Monmouth. The parish comprises 1970 acres; population of the civil parish, 265; of the ecclesiastical, with Cwmcarvan, 480. Troy House, formerly the seat of the Herberts, belongs to the Duke of Beaufort; stands by the side of the Trothy under the shelter of a hill, is said to have been built by Inigo Jones, contains some family portraits of the Herberts, the Somersets, and others, including one of Lord Herbert of Cherbury when a boy; contains also a good specimen of Tudor ceiling, a panelling of the time of James I., an old oak chimney-piece curiously carved with Scripture subjects, and a suite of armour said to have been worn by Henry V. at Agincourt, but apparently of more recent date. Lydart House is another residence. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Cwmcarvan, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £249 with residence. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1876; it contains some stained windows. The churchyard contains an ancient cross.

Mite, The, a rivulet of the SW of Cumberland, rising on the Seres Mountain, in the neighbourhood of Burnmoor Tarn, and running 8 miles west-south-westward along Miterdale, nearly parallel with the Irt and the Esk, to a common estuary with these rivers in the neighbourhood of Ravengland.

Miterdale, the vale of the rivulet Mite, in Cumberland. Its upper part is separated from Wastdale by Latterbarrow Fell, and from Eskdale by Blaeberly Tarn Fell; its central part, immediately below these fells, is crossed by the road from Santon Bridge to Boot and Ulpha, and the left-side of its lower part is separated from Eskdale by Muncaster Fell.

Mitford, a village, a township, and a parish in Northumberland. The village, which was once a market-town, stands at the confluence of the rivers Pont and Wansbeck, near the Wansbeck Valley railway, 2½ miles W by S of Morpeth. It has a post and money order office under Morpeth; telegraph office, Morpeth. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Acreage, 1898; population, 194. The parish contains also the townships of Molesden, Spital Hill, Edington, Beurdie, Newton Underwood, Newton Park, Throphill, Norriding, Pigdon, and High and Low Highlaws. Population, 570. The manor belonged before the Norman Conquest to the Mitfords, passed by marriage soon after the Conquest to Sir Roger Bertram, was ravished by the Flemish Rutars in consequence of Roger Bertram having joined the barons against King John, was forfeited in 1264 in consequence of Bert. de Mitford having rebelled against Henry III., passed to the Earls of Pembroke and Athole and to the Percys, went back to the Mitfords in the time of Charles II., and is associated with William Freeman Mitford (connected with John T. F. Mitford, late Baron Redesdale), author of the "History of Greece," and with Mary Russell Mitford, author of "Our Village." A castle was built in 1150-70 by John de Mitford, and is still represented by a ruined massive keep, with two posterns and two waggon-headed vaults. The old manor house was built in 1637 out of materials of the castle, and is still represented by a turreted porch and some offices. The present mansion, the seat of the Mitford family, is a modern edifice after designs by Dobson. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne; net value, £357 with residence. The church stands embosomed in trees, is an ancient cruciform structure with Norman nave, a good Norman door, and an Early English chancel, and contains effigies of a Bertram and a Beveley and several stained windows. It was allowed to fall into decay, and the nave was for a

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time roofless, but in 1873 it was thoroughly restored and enlarged.

Mithian, a chapelry in St Agnes, Kea, Kenwyn, and Peranzaboe parishes, Cornwall, near the coast, 1½ mile from Chacewater station on the G.W.R. It was constituted in 1846, and its post town is Scorrir. Population of the ecclesiastical district, 1248. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; value, £290 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1862, is in the Decorated English style, cruciform, with W tower and spire.

Mitton, a liberty in Penkridge parish, Staffordshire, on an affluent of the river Trent, 2½ miles WNW of Penkridge.

Mitton, a hamlet in Bredon parish, Worcestershire, 2 miles NE of Tewkesbury. There are remains of an ancient chapel.

Mitton, Great, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire, contiguous to Lancashire, from which it is separated by the river Ribble, 2½ miles from Clitheroe station on the L. & Y.R. There is a post office, called Mitton, under Blackburn; money order and telegraph office, Whalley (R.S.) Area of township, 1720 acres, including 46 of water; population, 144. The parish includes the township of Bashall Eaves. Acreage, 5526; population, 377. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £110 with residence. The church was built in the time of Edward III., consists of chancel, nave, S porch, and an embattled western tower; it was restored in 1845. There are monuments to the Sherburnes in a mortuary chapel on the N side of the chancel.

Mitton, Little, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire, at the confluence of the rivers Hodder and Ribble, contiguous to Great Mitton township, 2½ miles SW of Clitheroe station on the L. & Y.R. Post town, Blackburn; money order and telegraph office, Whalley. The township includes the hamlets of Henthorn and Colcoates. Acreage, 873; population, 95. The manor belongs to the Aspinall family. A cotton mill is at Henthorn. An inn adjoins the bridge which connects this place with Great Mitton, and is much frequented by anglers.

Mitton, Lower, a township in Kidderminster parish, Worcestershire, and an ecclesiastical parish partly also in Hartlebury parish. The township includes the town of Stourport, and comprises 981 acres; population, 3504. The ecclesiastical parish includes Upper Mitton and Wilden. Population, 6768. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £340 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Kidderminster. The church is a plain brick structure. A new church was erected in 1895, and there is a church at Wilden. There are Wesleyan, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels. See STOURPORT.

Mitton, Upper, a township in Hartlebury parish, Worcestershire, about a mile NE of Stourport. Acreage, 359; population, 1361. There is a Baptist chapel.

Mixbury, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands near the boundary with Northamptonshire, the river Ouse, and the Banbury line of the L. & N.W.R., 2½ miles SE of Brackley station, and 6 W by S of Buckingham, and has a post office under Brackley; money order and telegraph office, Brackley. The parish contains also the hamlet of Felwell, and formerly contained the township of Woolston, which now forms part of the parish of Hethe. Acreage, 2449; population of the civil parish, 230; of the ecclesiastical, 239. The manor belonged at one time to Sir Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. Traces exist of an old moated castle built by D'Oiley in the reign of William the Conqueror, probably on the site of an ancient Roman encampment. This castle of Beaumont formed one of a chain of forts running through the Midlands, of which Oxford remains. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is an ancient building of stone of the Decorated period, consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with an embattled western tower, and contains a good Norman doorway with some curious Runic crosses on the imposts. It was restored by the Rev. W. Jocelyn Palmer, for fifty years rector of Mixbury (from 1802 to 1852). Earl Selborne, his son, was born here. There is a monument to Sir John Wellesborne, a former lord of the manor, who was

succeeded by the Bathurst family, from whom it passed to the Batsons.

Mixenden, a village in Ovenden township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles NNW of Ovenden village and railway station. It has a post office under Halifax; money order and telegraph office, Ilkington. There are a Congregational chapel, worsted mills, and a reservoir belonging to the Halifax Waterworks.

Mixon, a shoal off the coast of Glamorgan, 1 mile S of Mumbles Head.

Mixon, a small shoal off the coast of Dorset, in the neighbourhood of Weymouth.

Moat, a hamlet in Ightham parish, Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Sevenoaks.

Moat Lane, a hamlet in Llanwnnog parish, Montgomeryshire, on the Cambrian railway, at the junction of the Llanidloes, Builth, and Brecon branch with the main line, near the river Severn and the Sarn Swn Roman Way, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Newtown. It has a railway station called Moat Lane Junction.

Moat, New. See NEWMOAT.

Moat Quarter, a village in Kirk Andrews-npon-Esk parish, Cumberland, on the river Esk, at the boundary with Scotland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Longtown station on the North British railway. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Longtown (R.S.O.) Liddel Strength, of which only some remains exist, was a strong tower surrounded by a double ditch, the scene of many a desperate combat during the Border feuds, was at one time taken by David, king of Scotland, when two sons of its governor, Sir Walter Selby, were strangled.

Mobberley, a village and a parish in Cheshire. The village stands on a branch of the river Bollin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Knutsford, and has a station on the Cheshire Lines railway and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Knutsford. The parish comprises 5206 acres; population of the civil parish, 1292; of the ecclesiastical, 1226. The manor belonged anciently to the Mobberleys. A Black priory was founded in 1206 by the Mobberleys, but was of short continuance. The manor house occupies the site of the priory. Mobberley Old Hall, Newton Hall, and Mobberley New Hall are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £655. The church was built in the 18th century, has a tower of 1633 erected by Sir John Talbot, comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and porch, and contains a carved oak screen, a piscina, sedilia, some ancient monuments, and a monumental tablet to Lieutenant Blakiston who fell at Sebastopol. It was thoroughly restored in 1893-94. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Moccas, a village and a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, 5 miles SW by W of Moorhampton station on the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon branch of the M.R., and 8 SSW of Weobly. Post town, Staunton-on-Wye, under Hereford. Acreage, 1190; population, 188. The manor, with Moccas Court and much of the land, belonged formerly to the Vaughans, and belongs now to the Cornwall family. Moccas Court stands on an easy ascent near the Wye, and has a finely wooded park containing the largest weeping oak in England. A large and peculiar cromlech, called King Arthur's Stone, is on an eminence adjoining the park; includes a main stone of elliptical form, 18 feet long, 9 broad, and 2 thick, now broken in the middle; and originally had eleven supporting stones, some of which have fallen. A small mound is near the cromlech. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £320 with residence. The church is ancient, supposed to be the oldest in the county; presents a curious and primitive appearance; has a circular apse and a small tower; and contains monuments and stained windows to the De Fresnes and tablets to the Cornwall and Hanbury families, and a Norman font.

Mochdre, a township in Llandrillo-yn-Rhos parish, Denbighshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Conway. It has a station (Mochdre and Pabo) on the L. & N.W.R. and a post office under Conway; money order and telegraph office, Colwyn Bay.

Mochdre or Moughtre, a parish in Montgomeryshire, near the river Severn, the Caer Swn Roman Way, and the boundary with Radnorshire, 3 miles SW of Newtown. Post town, Newtown. Acreage, 5107; population, 422. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value,

£182 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is ancient.

Mochras, a peninsula in Llandanwg parish, Merionethshire, at the mouth of the river Arthro, 2 miles E of Llanbedr, and 3 SSW of Harlech. It becomes an island at high tide, and is famous for rare and beautiful shells.

Mochros, a hamlet in Llanarth parish, Cardiganshire, on a small creek, 4 miles SW of Aberystro.

Mockbeggar Hall, a group of broken grit stone rocks resembling a castle in the N of Derbyshire, on Stanton Moor, near Darley. Robin Hood's Stride is on its top, and traces of a Droidical circle, called the Nine Ladies, are near it.

Mockbeggar Wharf, a coast-sand off the Wirral shore of Cheshire, on the S side of the Horse Channel of the Mersey.

Mockerkin, a hamlet in Lowes Water chapelry, Cumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Cockermouth, and half a mile from Ullock station on the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Joint railway.

Modbury, a small town and a parish in Devonshire. The town stands on steep declivities, descending to the bottom of a valley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the river Erme, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Ivy Bridge station on the G.W.R., and $11\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Plymouth, with a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 6874; population, 1406; of the ecclesiastical, 1474. The town has a parish council consisting of twelve members, and also returns three district councillors. It dates from remote times; was anciently called Mortberry and Motberia; belonged in the time of the Conqueror to Wado; was, with adjacent fields, the scene of a conflict between Royalist and Parliamentary forces. The town consists chiefly of four streets, three descending the hills from the cardinal points to a common centre at the bottom of the valley; contains many houses with slated fronts; presents a singularly picturesque aspect as seen from almost any neighbouring point of view; is well supplied with water from three old granite conduits; and has good inns, a church, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel, and a literary and scientific institution. The church, dedicated to St George, is ancient, and was originally cruciform; consists now of nave, aisles, and chancel, with projecting sacristy, S porch, and W steeple—the last rebuilt about 1621, renovated in 1884, and tapering from the ground to a height of 122 feet; has a curiously sculptured doorway in the N wall; underwent recent repair in the interior; and contains monuments of the Champenownes and the Swetes. The literary institution was founded and endowed in 1840 by Mr Richard King, a native of the town, who acquired wealth in America, and is a handsome edifice. A weekly market is held on Thursday, a cattle market on the second Monday of every month, and a large fair on 4 May. The manor went from Wado to the Valletorts, passed to the Okestones and the Champenownes, was held by the latter so early as the time of Edward II., and passed in the beginning of the 18th century to the Legassicks. Modbury Court, on a hill immediately W of the town, was the seat of the Champenownes, where they lived in great splendour; was fortified, besieged, and captured at the time of the Royalist and Parliamentary conflict in 1642; and has been displaced by a modern house. A Benedictine priory, a cell to St Peter-sur-Dive in Normandy, stood at Scotland Farm, was given by Henry VI. to Eton College, and has left some traces. Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice in the time of Henry VI., and Sir John Baker, president of the Royal College of Physicians in the 18th century, were natives. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Brownstone, in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £320 with residence. Patron, Eton College.

Moddershall, a village in Oulton ecclesiastical and Stone civil parish, Staffordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Stone. It has a post office under Stone; money order and telegraph office, Stone. Idle Rocks is the chief residence.

Modrydd, a township in Llandrillo-yn-Rhos parish, Brecknockshire, on the river Tarrell, under the Brecknock Beacons, 2 miles W of Brecon. Acreage, 5217; population, 118.

Moeddyn Castle, an ancient camp in the W of Cardiganshire, near the conical anciently-fortified eminence of Penygae.

Moel, a Welsh word signifying "bare" or "bald," used as a name for a smooth conical or round-topped hill, and employed as a prefix in topographical nomenclature.

Moel Aeliau or **Moel Eilio**, a mountain in Snowdonia, Carnarvonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Snowdon, and 5 SE of Carnarvon. It rises to an altitude of 2382 feet, overhangs Llyn Dwythweh, and contains iron pyrites.

Moel Arthur, a summit of the Clwydian Hills on the mutual boundary of Denbighshire and Flintshire, 6 miles E of Denbigh. It rises to an altitude of 1491 feet, and is crowned with an ancient British camp defended by two very deep ditches.

Moel Famman, a mountain on the mutual border of Flintshire and Denbighshire, 4 miles W by S of Mold. It has an altitude of 1828 feet, and was crowned with the Jubilee Tower, erected in 1810 by the gentlemen of Flintshire to commemorate the fiftieth year of George III.'s reign. Though partly destroyed by a storm in 1862, very ample remains of the tower, originally 150 feet high, still stand.

Moelfelliarth, a township in Llangadfan parish, Montgomeryshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llanfair.

Moelfre, a township in Llanallin parish, Denbighshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Chirk. It has a post and telegraph office; money order office, Llanallin.

Moelfre, a hill in the W of Merionethshire, 2 miles SE of Harlech. Numerous tumuli are on its skirts.

Moel Guidon, a mountain in the NW of Merionethshire, near Festiniog. It is named from the eagle, and it has an ancient, well-preserved, triple-walled British camp.

Moel Hebog, a mountain in the S of Carnarvonshire, 2 miles WSW of Beddgelert. It is named from the hawk; it rises to an altitude of 2578 feet, and is bold and abrupt in character.

Moel Morfid, a mountain in the S of Denbighshire, 4 miles NW of Llangollen. It has an altitude of 1804 feet.

Moel Orthwrn or **Moel Offwrn**, a mountain in the W of Merionethshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dolgelly, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Cader Idris. It rises to an altitude of 1328 feet, commands fine views, overhangs Nannau Park, and is strongly fortified with a stone rampart, enclosing traces of cyttian, and guarded by buildings at its two entrances.

Moel Siabod, a mountain in the E of Carnarvonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Capel Curig, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E of Snowdon. It rises to an altitude of 2865 feet; has easy gradients up most of the N and the W sides; breaks precipitously down on the E side, overhanging there the tarn of Llyn-y-fael; commands magnificent and extensive views; and forms a very grand feature in reaches of the scenery seen from the E.

Moelwyn, a mountain in the S of Carnarvonshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Festiniog. It has an altitude of 2529 feet, and has a rugged and very broken surface on the E and the N sides, with intermixtures of bold projection and deep cwm.

Moel-y-Dolwen, an ancient camp in Montgomeryshire, in the valley of the Eira, 8 miles W of Llanfair. It has an oblong form, and is about 300 feet in length.

Moel-y-Don, a ferry on the Menai Strait, near the Britannia Bridge. Part of Edward I's army crossed it by a bridge of boats in 1282, and suffered a severe defeat from the Welsh.

Moel-y-Gaer, a summit of the Halkin Mountains in Flintshire, 4 miles NNW of Mold. It has an altitude of 1050 feet, and is crowned by a well-preserved ancient British fortification, circular in form, 588 feet in diameter, and surrounded by a rampart.

Moel-y-Wyddfa, the highest peak of Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire. It is the highest ground in Wales, higher than any in England, has an altitude of 3571 feet, and bears on its top the mark of the ordnance survey. Its name signifies "the conspicuous summit." See SNOWDON.

Moggerhanger, Mugerhanger, or Morhanger, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Beds. The village stands 1 mile SSW of Blunham station on the L. & N.W.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ W of the river Ivel, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Biggleswade, and has a post office under Sandy; money order and telegraph office, Blunham. The ecclesiastical parish contains also the hamlet of Charlton, and was constituted in 1860. Acreage of the township, 1815; population, 430; of the ecclesiastical parish, 392. Morhanger Park is a fine mansion in the Classic style, beautifully situated in the middle of a well-wooded park. St John's is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £81

with residence. The church was built in 1861 by Mrs Dawkins as a memorial to her deceased husband; is a beautiful building in the Early Norman style, of Kempton stone and Silsco red sandstone, with pillars of Ancaster stone; consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and apsidal chancel, with a central tower, and contains a splendid brass monument to the Rev E. H. Dawkins, over his remains.

Moiria, a village in Ashby-de-la-Zouch parish, adjacent to the M.R. and to the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the boundary with Derbyshire, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It has a station on the railway, and many of its inhabitants are employed in coal mines.

Molash or **Moldash**, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands among hills, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Chilham station on the S.E.R., and 6 N by E of Ashford, is a small straggling place, and has a post office under Canterbury; money order and telegraph office, Chilham. Acreage of parish, 1461; population, 271. The great wood, called King's Wood and Challock Wood, lies to the S. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £130 with residence. The church consists of aisle and chancel, is good, and has an ancient Norman font. There is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Mold, a town and a parish in Flintshire. The town stands in a fertile hollow, on the river Alyn, in the centre of a rich mineral region, near the S end of the Halkin Mountains, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Wats dyke, 4 miles E by N of the Moel Famman summit of the Clwydian Hills, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Chester; consists chiefly of four long streets at right angles to one another, and has a head post office, and a railway station on the L. & N.W.R. and the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay railway. The court-house or shire hall is a good recent edifice. The assizes and quarter sessions are held here. There is a good market-hall, including a fine assembly-room on the upper floor. There are also library and reading-rooms, two banks, a cottage hospital, a Jesuit college, a police station, and a cemetery. The church is mainly of the latter part of the 15th century, has a S aisle and a tower of later date, was restored and altered in 1856 by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, has windows of very rich and varied stained glass (one erected in 1894 in memory of the late Right Hon. Cecil Raikes, M.P., postmaster-general), and contains monuments of Bishop Warton Davies of Llanerch and Dr Wynn of Tower, and the grave of Wilson the painter. There are Congregational, Baptist, Calvinistic and Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels. An ancient castle stood on Bailey Hill, at the top of the town; is said to have been built by Eustace de Cruer; was stormed and taken in 1144 by Owen Gwynedd, was destroyed by Owen Glendower; was soon afterwards rebuilt; was taken in 1267 by a Welsh force, and again in 1822 by Sir Griffith Llwyd; was again restored; became the property of the Monaltos, who took their name from *mons altus*, or "the high hill," on which the castle stood; and passed from them to the Stanleys. The Earl De Montalt takes his title from Mold. This old title has recently been revived in the person of Viscount Hawarden in Ireland. A spot about a mile to the W, called Maes-Garmen, was the scene of a battle in 448, when the Britons under Germanus gained the "Victoria Alleluiaica" against the united forces of the Saxons and Picts. A stone column was erected here in 1736 to commemorate that victory, and a gold corslet, 3 feet 7 inches long, was found in 1833. Rhual House, adjacent to that battlefield, is a gabled structure of the 17th century. A weekly market is held in the town on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs are held on the first Wednesday in the month. Woollen cloth was formerly manufactured, but the chief industry now is in connection with tin-plate works, collieries, and lead mines. Nullmaking and malting are carried on. The town is the seat of sessions and assizes, and in consequence of the removal to it of the assizes and county business it is now, for all practical purposes, the capital of Flintshire. It also unites with Flint, Holywell, Caergwrle, Caerwys, Overton, Rhuddlao, and St Asaph in sending a member to Parliament. Population, 4457.

The parish contains also the townships of Arddwyent, Argoed, Bistre, Bronceod, Gwernafeld, Gwysaney, Hartseath, Hendrebiffa, Leeswood, and Llwynegria. Acreage, 15,091 of land and 66 of water; population of the civil parish, 12,397; of the ecclesiastical, 5497. Tower, Nequis

Hall, Gwysaney, Hartsheath, Pentrehobin, and Plas Teg are old seats. Tower stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the town, belonged for a considerable time to the Wynnes, passed to the Eytons, is a tall machicolated and embattled tower of the early part of the 15th century, on one side of which is a dwelling-house of the time of Queen Anne. Nerquis Hall was built by one of the Wynnes in 1638. Many acres of land here, previously of small value, were planted with different kinds of trees by the late Dr Thackeray of Chester. There are numerous tumuli. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £217 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. Bistre, Gwernafeld, Nerquis, Trydydn, and Pont Bleiddyn form separate ecclesiastical parishes.

Moldash. See MOLASH.

Mold Green or Mould Green, a populous suburb and one of the wards of the county borough of Huddersfield, in the W. R. Yorkshire. It forms part of Dalton township, was constituted an ecclesiastical parish in 1864, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Huddersfield. There are gasworks and extensive chemical works, and cotton-spinning, doubling, and bleaching, and the manufacture of fancy woollens, dresses, and other fabrics are carried on. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 6478. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £281 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Kirkheaton. There are Congregational, United Free Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Mole, The, a rivulet of North Devonshire, rising under Span Head, near the boundary with Somerset, running about 10 miles southward, past North Molton and South Molton, into confluence with the Bray at Saterleigh, whence the united stream goes 4 miles southward to the Taw at Newnam Bridge.

Mole, The, a river partly of Sussex but chiefly of Surrey. It is formed by the union of several runnels, issuing from the forest of Tilgate, acquires appreciable volume within Horley parish, on the S border of Surrey; runs thence north-westward to the vicinity of Dorking, enters there one of the defiles of the great barrier downs which extend across Surrey; traverses a romantic reach through that defile, and past the foot of Boxhill, and proceeds northward, past Leatherhead, with circuitous detour round Cobham, and past the vicinity of Esher, to the Thames opposite Hampton Court. Its length of course is about 30 miles. Milton calls it the "Sullen Mole;" Thomson calls it the "Silent Mole;" and Spencer speaks of it as—

"Mole, that like a crouching mole doth make
His way still underground, till Thames he o'ertake."

Mole Cop. See Mow Cor.

Molehill Green, two places in Essex, respectively $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Braintree and $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Dunmow.

Molescroft or Moscroft, a village and a township in Beverley St John parish, in the E. R. Yorkshire, 1 mile NW of Beverley station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Beverley. Acreage of township, 1360; population, 196.

Molesdon, a township in Mitford parish, Northumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Morpeth station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Morpeth. Acreage, 827; population, 32.

Molesey or Moulsey, East, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands on the river Mole at its influx to the Thames, and at Hampton Court station on the L. & S.W.R., opposite Hampton Court Palace, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Kingston; it takes its name from a quondam "eye" or island in the Mole (Mole's Eye), is a rapidly-increasing place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of the civil parish, 781; population, 4666; of the ecclesiastical, 2458. Under the Local Government Act, 1894, it has an urban district council consisting of twenty-one members. Numerous villas and other genteel houses stand the outskirts of the village and the banks of the Thames. It is a very favourite resort of excursionists owing to its proximity to Hampton Court Palace, Bushey Park, and the river. The river abounds here in the beautiful willow-shaded "aits," and a level meadow along its side between East Molesey and West Molesey bears the name of Molesey Hurst, is famous in the annals of the prize ring, and contains the race-course for Hurst Park Club races. The press which printed

the celebrated Mar-prelate tracts about 1588, called by Fuller the "ragabond press," was first set up at Molesey. Large corn and saw mills are on the Mole. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; gross value, £150 with residence. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is Later English, comprises nave and chancel, and contains a curious brass of Stauden, engraver of Daruley. The building was enlarged in 1884. A section of the parish, called St Paul's, was constituted a separate charge in 1856, and the living of it is a vicarage of the value of £100. The Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home is in the parish. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Molesey or Moulsey, West, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands near the river Thames, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Hampton Court station on the L. & S.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Kingston, is a small but pleasant place, and has a post office under Kingston; money order and telegraph office, East Moulsey. Acreage of parish, 787; population, 730. The parish council consists of seven members. Molesey Grove was for many years the residence of the Right Hon. J. Wilson Croker. There are several other good residences and some market gardens. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £220 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1843 and enlarged in 1860, retains the tower of a previous edifice, comprises N aisle and chancel, and contains a Later English font. It was restored in 1878.

Molesworth, a parish, with a village, in Huntingdonshire, adjacent to Northamptonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Thrapston, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Kimbolton station on the Kettering and Cambridge branch of the M.R. It has a post office under Thrapston; money order and telegraph office, Catworth. Acreage, 1787; population, 173. The manor belongs to the Welstead family. A tract in the N is called Molesworth Wold. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £67 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church is an ancient building of stone chiefly in the Perpendicular style, and consists of nave and chancel (a fine specimen of Early English work), with a tower. The south porch was built in 1890. The church was restored in 1884-85.

Molfre, a hamlet in Llandefellog parish, Carmarthenshire, 4 miles N of Kidwelly.

Molland, a parish, with a scattered village, in Devonshire, near the boundary with Somerset, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of South Molton, with a station on the G.W.R. 188 miles from London. It has a post office under South Molton; money order office, North Molton; telegraph office, South Molton. Acreage, 6262; population of the civil parish, 532; of the ecclesiastical, 954. The manor belonged to the Botreaux family, and is sometimes called Molland Botreaux; it afterwards passed to the Hungerfords and the Courtenays, and belongs now to the Throckmorton family. West Molland, about a mile from the village, is a fine old mansion. About 1700 acres are moorland or common. An ancient camp is under Molland Down. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Knowstone, in the diocese of Exeter; value, £490 with residence. The church is Later English; comprises nave, N aisle, and chancel, and contains monuments of the Courtenays, and one of the Rev. D. Berry.

Mollington, a parish, formerly in Oxfordshire and Warwickshire, but for administrative purposes it is now wholly in Oxfordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Cropredy station on the Oxford and Birmingham section of the G.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Banbury. It has a post office under Banbury; money order and telegraph office, Farnborough. Acreage, 1441; population, 244. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £130 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles, consisting of chancel, nave, N aisle, S porch, and a western Perpendicular tower. It has a Transition Norman font and some ancient monuments.

Mollington Banastre. See MOLLINGTON, LITTLE.

Mollington, Great, or Mollington Tarrant, a township, with a straggling village, in Backford parish, Cheshire, on the Shropshire Union Canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Chester. It has a station, called Mollington, on the Birkenhead railway, and a post office under Chester; money order and telegraph office, Great Saughall. Acreage, 832; population, 224.

Mollington Hall is the chief residence, and stands in a beautiful park with a fine sheet of water.

Mollington, Little, or Mollington Banastre, a township in Chester St Mary-on-the-Hill parish, Cheshire, 1 mile SW of Mollington station on the Birkenhead railway and 2 NW of Chester. Post town, Chester. Acreage, 250; population, 53.

Mollington Tarrant. See MOLLINGTON, GREAT.

Molobusbury Hill, an eminence in the N of Beds, 2 miles NNE of Bedford.

Mols Croft or Moulds Croft, a place in the SW of Herts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Rickmansworth.

Molton or Moulton, a hamlet in Llancarvan parish, Glamorgan, 4 miles SE of Cowbridge.

Molton, North, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands partly on a hill slope, partly in a valley, on the river Mole, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of South Molton, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from South Molton station on the G.W.R.; takes its name from the Mole, by corruption of Mole Town, consists of close-built thatched houses and whitewashed cottages, with a few respectable dwellings; was once a market-town, and has a post and money order office under South Molton; telegraph office, South Molton; cattle fairs on the Wednesday after 12 May and the last Wednesday of Oct. The parish contains also the hamlets of Heasley, Ben Twitchen, Flitton, Higher Fyldon, Lower Fyldon, Upcott, and Walscott. Acreage, 15,046; population of the civil parish, 1307; of the ecclesiastical, 1501. The parish council consists of eleven members. Court House, an old ivied mansion, belonged formerly to the Earl of Morley, and belongs now to Lord Poltimore. The scenery throughout the parish, and around it, up to the skirts of Exmoor, is picturesque. The living is a vicarage, and is united with the vicarage of Twitchen, in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £240 with residence. Patron, Lord Poltimore. The church is ancient, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower nearly 100 feet high, was restored in 1885, and contains a finely-carved oak pulpit, an octagonal font, a richly decorated screen, and monuments of the Bamfylde and the Parkers. There are chapels for Wesleyans, an almshouse, and a social club.

Molton Road, South, a railway station in Devonshire, on the L. & S.W.R., 11 miles SE by S of Barnstaple and 137 miles from London.

Molton, South. See SOUTH MOLTON.

Molynieux Brow, a railway station in Lancashire, on the L. & Y.R., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Manchester.

Mona. See ANGLESEY.

Mona Castle, a quondam seat of the Duke of Atholl, now a hotel, in the Isle of Man, on Douglas Bay, three-quarters of a mile NNE of Douglas. It was erected in 1802.

Monachlogdhu, a parish in Pembrokeshire, under Precelly Mountain, at the head of East Cleddan river, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Clynderwen station on the G.W.R., and $9\frac{1}{2}$ N of Narberth. Post town, Haverfordwest. Acreage, 6089; population, 414. Much of the land is waste. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £238.

Mona Mine. See AMLWCH.

Monaugeth, a village in Bleddfa parish, Radnorshire, 5 miles SW of Knighton. It has a post office under Llangunllo (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Knighton.

Monckton, Devonshire, Durham, Kent, and Pembrokeshire. See MONKTON.

Monckton Bishop. See BISHOP MONKTON.

Monckton Combe, a parish in Somerset, on the Somerset Coal Canal, near the Posse Way, 1 mile from Limply Stoke station on the G.W.R., 1 from Milford station on the Somerset and Dorset railway, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Bath. Post town, Bath; money order office, Combe Down; telegraph office, Limply Stoke. Acreage, 686; population, 1760. For parish council purposes the parish is divided into two wards—Monckton Combe and Combe Down, the former returning three and the latter six members. Bath stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £75 with residence. The church is Early English, and was rebuilt in 1866. The vicarage of Combe Down is a separate benefice. There is a Congregational chapel.

Monckton Deverill. See DEVERILL MONKTON.

Monckton Farleigh, &c. See MONKTON FARLEIGH, &c.

Monckton-up-Wimborne. See CRANBORNE.

Monday-Dean-Bottom, a place in the S of Bucks, 2 miles NW of Great Marlow.

Monewden, a parish, with a village, in Suffolk, near the river Deben, 7 miles WNW of Wickham Market, and 5 SW from Framlingham station on the G.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Wickham Market. Acreage, 1011; population, 203. The manor belongs to the Austin family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £210 with residence. The church, which contains a peal of six bells and two ancient brasses to the Reve family, is a building of flint in the Gothic style.

Moneybury Hill, a place in Aldbury parish, Herts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Tring.

Mongeham, Great, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands 2 miles WSW of Deal, and 1 mile from Walmer station on the L.C. & D.R., takes its name by corruption from Monk-ham, signifying "Monks village;" was in the time of Henry III. a considerable market-town; retains in its centre a space called the Market-place, and has a post office under Deal; money order and telegraph office, Deal. Acreage of parish, 806; population, 701. The parish council consists of seven members—four for the western and three for the eastern division of Walmer. For ecclesiastical purposes the eastern division, with a population of over 300, was joined to Walmer by Order in Council dated 1894. The manor belonged anciently to St Augustine's, Canterbury. Some remains exist of an ancient mansion of the Crayfords. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £320 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, originally Norman, is mainly Early English, has a lofty tower of later date, about the time of Henry I., covered with ivy and commanding an extensive view, was well restored about 1851, and contains interesting sedilia and piscina. John Potter, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and Elias Syddall, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester, were at one time rectors.

Mongeham, Little, a parish in Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Deal, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Walmer station on the L.C. & D.R. Post town, Deal. Acreage, 1147; population of the civil parish, 176; of the ecclesiastical, 304. The manor was given in 760 by Aldric, king of Kent, to St Augustine's, Canterbury. The living is a rectory, united in 1868 with Sutton-by-Dover, in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £290 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mongewell, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire, on the river Thames, at the boundary with Berks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Wallingford station on the G.W.R., and 12 miles NW by N of Reading. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Wallingford. Acreage, 1654; population of the civil parish, 177; of the ecclesiastical, 118. The manor belonged at Domesday to Roger de Lacy. Mongewell House was formerly the seat of Dr Barrington, bishop of Durham. The present mansion is a modern building standing in 80 acres of grounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £225 with residence. The church is a neat building of flint and rubble in the Norman style, and contains a monument to a Sanders, and a tablet to the wife of Bishop Barrington.

Monington or Monnington, a hamlet in Vowchurch parish, Herefordshire, 10 miles WSW of Hereford.

Monington, a parish in Pembrokeshire, near the coast, 3 miles SW of Cardigan railway station. Post town, Cardigan. Acreage, 1028; population, 81. An ancient family of the same name as the parish long resided here. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of St Dogmaels, in the diocese of St David's. The church was erected in 1844.

Monington-upon-Wye. See MONNINGTON-UPON-WYE.

Monk Bretton. See BRETTON, MONK.

Monken Hadley. See HADLEY, Middlesex.

Monkey Island. See BRAY.

Monk Fryston, a village, a township, and a parish in W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the G.N.R., half a mile S of Milford Junction station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Pontefract. It has a post and money order office under South Milford (R.S.O.); telegraph office, South Milford. Area of township, 1759 acres; population, 500. The Earl of Lonsborough is lord of the manor. The parish contains

MONK HESLEDON

also the townships of Hillam and Burton Salmon. Monk Fryston Hall and The Park are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £274. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an old building in the Early English style, and has been thoroughly restored. There are also a Wesleyan chapel, which was enlarged in 1876, a cemetery opened in 1874, and a reading-room and institute, with lending library.

Monk Hesledon, a township and a parish in Durham. The township stands on the side of a deep wooded valley, 1½ mile from the sea, 1 from Castle Eden station on the N.E.R., and 5½ miles NW of Hartlepool. It includes Castle Eden Colliery, and comprises 2514 acres of land and 249 of water and foreshore; population, 3819. The parish contains also the townships of Hutton Henry and Sheraton-with-Hulam. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Castle Eden (R.S.O.) Acreege, 6884; population, 7143. Hardwicke Hall is a chief residence. The livings of St Mary and St John are vicarages in the diocese of Durham; net value of St Mary's, £350 with residence. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Gross value of St John's, £216. Patron, the Bishop. The parish church (St Mary's) is a small ancient building, and has a bell-turret. The church of St John, erected in 1882, is a building in the Early English style. Populations of the ecclesiastical parishes are 1008 and 3544 respectively. There are also Wesleyan, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodist chapels, a literary institute, a cemetery under the control of a burial board, and a police station.

Monkhill, formerly a separate township, but in 1892, under a Local Government Board Order, amalgamated with Pontefract parish, W. R. Yorkshire. It lies on the E side of Castle Hill, adjoining Pontefract, and has a station on the L. & Y.R. The Grange of St John's priory was formerly here.

Monk Hopton. See HORTON, MONK.

Monkland, a parish, with a village, in Herefordshire, on the river Arrow, 3 miles SW by W of Leominster. Post town, Leominster. Acreege, 1103; population, 207. The manor belongs to the Bengough family. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Conches Abbey in Normandy, was founded here in the time of William Rufus by Ralph Toni, and was given at the suppression of alien priories to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £163 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is Early English, and was rebuilt in 1866 by Street, when a reredos of alabaster and Purbeck marble was erected, a new altar and pulpit added, and the E window filled with stained glass.

Monkleigh, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on high ground above the river Torridge, 3 miles NW by W of Torrington, and 4½ S by E of Bideford station on the L. & S.W.R., belonged to Montacute monastery, and took thence the name of Monkleigh by corruption of Monk Leasne. It has a post office under Torrington; money order and telegraph office, Torrington. Acreege of parish, 2171; population, 429. The manor passed by purchase after the Reformation to the Coffins. Annery House, a fine mansion overlooking the picturesque village of Wear Gifford, belonged formerly to Chief Justice Sir W. Hankford. There is a large earthenware manufactory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; value, £150 with residence. The church is ancient, in fair condition, has a S aisle belonging to the Annery estate and rebuilt in 1829, and contains a screen, two brasses, a monument to Sir W. Hankford, and a tablet to Major A. S. Willet, who served and died in the Crimea. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Monknash, a parish in Glamorgan, near the Nash light on Bristol Channel, 5 miles SW of Cowbridge. Post town, Cowbridge; money order office, Wick; telegraph office, Llantwit Major. Acreege, 1425 of land and 154 of foreshore; population, 90. The manor was given by Richard de Greenville to Neath Abbey. There are ruins of a monastic barn and other buildings. Coombe House is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £72. The church is ancient, and was partially restored in 1891.

Monk Okehampton. See OKEHAMPTON, MONK.

Monkridge, a township in Elsdon parish, Northumberland, on the river Reed, 7 miles NE of Bellingham station

MONKS KIRBY

on the North British railway. Acreege, 5800; population, 56. An old mansion here was the seat of the De Lises, and is now a farmhouse.

Monks Bay, a cove on the SE coast of the Isle of Wight, 1½ mile E by N of Ventnor. It was the landing-place of one of the three detachments of the French invading force in 1545.

Monks Coppenhall, a township in Church Coppenhall parish, Cheshire, containing the greater part of the borough of Crewe. Acreege, 1336; population, 28,761. See CREWE.

Monkseaton, a township in Tynemouth parish, Northumberland, 2½ miles NNW of North Shields, with a station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Whitley. Acreege, 1110; population, 564. The manor belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. The stump of an ancient cross called the Monk's stone is here, and a gallows of the prior of Tynemouth formerly stood near it. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a large brewery.

Monks Eleigh, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands near the river Brett, 2 miles W of Bildeston, and 4½ SE from Lavenham station on the G.E.R., and has a post office under Bildeston (S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Bildeston. The parish comprises 2099 acres; population, 547. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a neat building of flint and stone in the Decorated style, with a fine embattled western tower. There is a Congregational chapel.

Monks Heath, a hamlet in Alderley parish, Cheshire, 5½ miles W of Macclesfield.

Monk Sherborne. See SHERBORNE, MONK.

Monks Horton. See HORTON, MONKS.

Monks House, a small township in Northumberland, on the German Ocean. Area, 1 acre; population, 3. It consists of an inn much frequented by bathers in the summer season.

Monksilver, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands 3 miles W of Williton station on the G.W.R., and 6½ N by W of Wiveliscombe, and has a post office under Taunton; money order and telegraph office, Stogumber. The parish comprises 783 acres; population of the civil parish, 188; of the ecclesiastical, 191. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £230 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church comprises aisles and chancel, with porch and tower; it was restored in 1874.

Monks Kirby, a township and a parish in Warwickshire. The township lies adjacent to the Fosse Way, 2 miles N by E of Brinklow station on the Trent Valley section of the L. & N.W.R., 3 SW of Watling Street at the boundary with Leicestershire, and 7 NNW of Rugby, and has a post and telegraph office under Lutterworth; money order office, Pailton. Acreege, 4563; population, 692. It has a parish council consisting of six members. The parish contains also the hamlets of Pailton, Stretton-under-Foss, Newbold Revel, and Copston Magna, and the township of Esenhall. Acreege, 8694; population of the civil parish, 1680; of the ecclesiastical, 1914. The manor was known at Domesday as Chirchbery; was given by William the Conqueror to Geoffrey de Wirc; was given by him to the monks of Angiers in Normandy, who then founded here a cell of their abbey; took thence the name of Monks Kirby; was given by Richard II. to Thomas Mowbray in exchange for Epworth Priory; passed in the time of Henry VIII. to the Duke of Suffolk; went by sale to Lord Feilding; and has descended to the Earl of Denbigh. Newnham Paddox, a handsome mansion, is the Earl of Denbigh's seat, and contains a choice collection of family portraits and works of art. A Roman Catholic chapel is attached to the house. Townthorn, Street Aston House, and Newbold Revel also are chief residences. A place called Clondcsey Bush, on the W side of the Fosse Way, takes its name from having a mound reputed to have been the burial-place of a Roman commander called Claudius, and numerous Roman relics, including bricks and substructions, have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Witleybroock and the chapelry of Copston Magna, in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £340. Patron,

MONK SOHAM

Trinity College, Cambridge. The church was built on the site of an older one by Geoffrey de Wirce, was rebuilt by the Duke of Suffolk of the time of Henry VIII.; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with pinnacled tower, contains several ancient monuments of the Feildings, and was restored in 1869. Another church is in Copston Magna, and is a modern edifice in the Early English style. There is also a church at Pailton. There are Congregational chapels at Easenhall and Stretton-under-Foss, and a Baptist chapel at Pailton.

Monk Soham, a village and a parish in Suffolk, 4 miles NE from Debenham, and 5 W from Framlingham station on the G.E.R. Post town, Wickham Market; money order office, Earl Soham; telegraph office, Debenham. Acreage of parish, 1619; population, 315. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. The manor belongs to the Deane family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £418 with residence. The church is a building of flint in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave, S porch, and an embattled western tower containing five bells.

Monkspath or Monks Riding, a hamlet in Tanworth parish, Warwickshire, half a mile NW of Tanworth village. Monkspath Priory is the chief residence.

Monks Risborough, a village and a parish in Bucks, 1½ mile NE from Princes Risborough station on the Wycombe, Thame, and Oxford branch of the G.W.R., 5 miles S from Wendover, and 7 S from Aylesborough. Post town, Tring; money order and telegraph office, Princes Risborough. Acreage, 2873; population, 810. The manor belongs to the Earl of Buckinghamshire. The church, which was restored in 1863-64 under the direction of the late G. E. Street, R.A., is a beautiful building of flint and stone in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. It has a good rood-screen of the 14th century, a Norman font, and brasses of 1431, 1460, and 1520. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £484 with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. Near the church are traces of a stone pigeon-house and some fishponds which formerly belonged to an ancient monastery. There are some small charities. Ashett, Cadsdean, Meadle, Owlswich, and Whiteleaf are adjacent hamlets. At Whiteleaf there is an ancient cross cut 2 or 3 feet deep in the side of a hill. The stem is about 100 feet long by 50 broad, the arms measure 70 feet in length by 12 in breadth, and the stem rises from a triangular base 340 feet wide. It is believed to commemorate a victory of Edward the Elder over the Danes in 910.

Monks Sherborne. See **SHERBORNE, MONK**.

Monksthorpe, a hamlet in Great Steeping parish, Lincolnshire, 3¼ miles SE of Spilsby.

Monkston. See **MONKSTON**.

Monk Street, a place in the NW of Essex, 1 mile S of Thaxted.

Monkswood, a parish in Monmouthshire, near the river Usk, 2½ miles NW of Usk. Post town, Pontypool; money order and telegraph office, Usk. Acreage, 1126; population, 119. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £60. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church was rebuilt in 1883.

Monkton, a parish in Devonshire, on the river Otter, 2 miles NE of Honiton station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Honiton. Acreage, 1441; population of the civil parish, 129; of the ecclesiastical, 109. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; value, £170. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church was rebuilt in 1863.

Monkton, a village forming part of Hedworth, Monkton, and Jarrow township, Jarrow parish, Durham, 1 mile SV of Jarrow station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Jarrow-on-Tyne. It disputes with Bede's Hill and with Sunderland the claim of being the birthplace of the Venerable Bede, and has a spring, called Bede's Well, which was long a superstitious resort for the benefit of diseased or infirm children. There are a chapel of ease, erected in 1881 as a memorial to the Venerable Bede, and a United Methodist chapel. See **HEDWORTH**.

Monkton, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands 1½ mile N of the river Stour, 2 WNW of Minster station on the S.E.R., and 6½ miles W of Ramsgate; was once a market-town, is a scattered place, and has a post office under Ramsgate; money order and telegraph office, Minster.

MONK WEARMOUTH

Acreage of parish, 2370; population, 413. The parish council consists of five members. The manor was given in 916 by Queen Edith to Christ Church, Canterbury, "to feed the monks." A fishery and a saltern were here at Domesday. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £256 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is ancient but good, with a tower; includes fragments of all architectural periods; appears, from exterior arches in the N wall, to have once been larger than now; and contains a very fine brass of a priest of 1450.

Monkton, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the Pembroke creek of Milford Haven, half a mile W of Pembroke. It is divided into Monkton Within and Monkton Without, and is partly within Pembrokeshire borough. Post town, Pembroke. It comprises 4324 acres of land and 27 of water, 27 of adjacent tidal water, and 375 of foreshore; population, 1720. Under the Local Government Act, 1894, part of the parish was incorporated with the borough of Pembroke, and a new parish, called Handleton, was created, which has a parish council consisting of nine members. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; commutation value, £175. The church is chiefly Norman, and formed part of a Benedictine priory. It was restored in 1883 and 1889.

Monkton Bishop. See **BISHOP MONKTON**.

Monkton Farleigh, a parish, with a village, in Wiltshire, adjacent to the river Avon and the boundary with Somerset, 2 miles from Box station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Bradford-on-Avon; money order and telegraph office, Bathaston. Acreage, 1860; population, 388. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. A Cluniac priory, a cell to Lewes Abbey, was founded here in 1125 by Humphrey de Bohun, was given at the dissolution to the Seymours, and has left some traces. Monkton Farleigh House was erected out of materials of the priory, occupies part of its site, belonged for a time to the family of Long, and is now the seat of the Hobhouse family. An exquisitely worked silver seal, supposed to have been that of the last prior, was found in the vicinity. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church comprises nave and chancel and an old tower. There are some extensive freestone quarries on Farleigh Down.

Monkton Fort, a stronghold on the coast of Hants, at the extremity of Stokes Bay, facing Spithead anchorage, 1 mile S of Gosport. It consists of a series of bomb-proof batteries, mounts forty-seven heavy guns, and forms one of several very strong defences of Portsmouth Harbour.

Monkton Moor. See **MOOR MONKTON**.

Monkton Tarrant. See **TARRANT MONKTON**.

Monkton, West, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands on a spur of the Quantock Hills, 2 or 2½ miles N of the Bridgwater Canal and the river Tone, 3½ NE by N of Taunton, and 2 from Durston station on the G.W.R. It has a post and telegraph office; money order office, Creech St Michael. The parish contains also the hamlets of Bathpool and Gorton. Acreage, 3196; population of the civil parish, 949; of the ecclesiastical, 964. Monkton House, Walford House, Court Place, Sidbrook House, Springfield House, and Creechbarrow, on the Tone, are all fine residences. Many spots command splendid views. There are several quarries. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £490 with residence. The church is Later English, simple but very symmetrical, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are some almshouses.

Monkton, Wyld, an ecclesiastical parish in Dorsetshire, 4 miles from Axminster station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Charmouth. Population, 220. For civil purposes it is considered as one parish with Wotton Fitzmaurice. It sends three members to Wotton parish council. Viscount Bridport is lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £184 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is a handsome building of flint in the Pointed style, with a very richly decorated interior; it was enlarged in 1887.

Monk Wearmouth, a township and a parish in Durham. The greater part of the township is in the county borough of Sunderland. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Sunderland, and a station on the N.E.R.

MONK WEARMOUTH SHORE

Area, 430 acres, besides 46 of tidal water and foreshore; total population, 9116, of which 8994 are in the county borough. The parish church of St Peter's originally belonged to the priory founded here in the 7th century, and was thoroughly restored in 1875. It consists of nave, transept, N aisle, chancel, and an embattled western tower. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £329 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of St Peter, 8479. There are also several dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic church, a workmen's hall, and a cemetery. The parish also comprises the townships of Hylton, Southwick, Monk Wearmouth Shore, and Fulwell. Population, 41,738. It is situated on the N bank of the river Wear, and is connected with Sunderland by a bridge over the river. See SUNDERLAND.

Monk Wearmouth Shore, a township in the parish of Monk Wearmouth, forming part of the county borough of Sunderland, in Durham. Area, 277 acres, besides 126 of water and foreshore; population, 20,077. See SUNDERLAND.

Monk Zeal. See ZEAL MONACHORUM.

Monmore Green, a station in Staffordshire, on the Dudley and Wolverhampton branch of the L. & N.W.R., 2 miles E of Wolverhampton. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Wolverhampton.

Monmouth, a market-town, a municipal and parliamentary borough, the head of a petty sessional division, poor-law union, and county court district, a parish, and the county town of Monmouthshire. The town stands at the confluence of the rivers Monnow and Wye, half a mile N of the mouth of the Trothy, 1½ W of the boundary with Gloucestershire, 2½ miles S of the boundary with Herefordshire, 13½ E of Abergavenny, and 145 by rail from London. It takes its name from its position at the mouth of the Monnow, but it was anciently called Abermynyw, Trefynawe, and Mongwy, with reference also to the Wye. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Blestium*, mentioned by Antonine, and a Roman way went from it to Usk, yet scarcely any Roman antiquities have been found on or near its site. It was a place of considerable importance in the time of the Saxons, and appears to have been fortified by them to maintain their acquired territory between the Severn and the Wye. It certainly had a castle at the Norman Conquest, and it figured in connection with that stronghold in great subsequent events. The manor in the Saxon times belonged to the Crown, was given at the Conquest to the Fitz-Baderons, remained in their possession for about two centuries, passed afterwards through various hands, including the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, and came to the Dukes of Beaufort. The castle surmounted an eminence overhanging the Monnow, in the northern outskirts of the town; was burnt in the time of Henry III. by Simon de Montfort; was soon afterwards rebuilt; went to Edward I. to his brother Edmund, to John of Gaunt, and to Henry IV.; appears to have been restored or rebuilt by John of Gaunt; was constructed of red gristone, with walls from 6 to 10 feet thick, filled up in the interstices with pebbles and cement, as directed by Vitruvius; was the birthplace of Henry V., "Harry of Monmouth," the hero of Agincourt; acquired, from that event, a celebrity competing with even imperial Windsor; has been allowed to pass into a state of fragmentary ruin; retains an interesting portion, with the birth-chamber of Henry V., which also is crumbling away; retains also a conspicuous portcullis, figuring in views over many miles distant; and incloses a seat of the Beauforts, built out of its materials in 1673. Henry V.'s birth-chamber was part of an upper storey, 58 feet long and 24 wide, and was decorated with ornamental pointed windows, only one of which now remains. The alleged cradle of Henry V. and the alleged armour which he wore at Agincourt are preserved in the neighbouring mansion of Mitchell Troy, but they bear evident marks of being of a considerably later period than Henry V.'s. The town was anciently fortified with walls and a moat, and it was taken and garrisoned by the Parliamentarian forces after the Battle of Marston Moor. The walls were entire but dilapidated in the time of Leland; the moat also was entire, and there were four gates called Monks Gate, Eastern Gate, Wye Gate, and Monnow Gate or Western Gate. Three of the gates and much of the moat have now completely disappeared.

A Benedictine priory was built adjacent to the site of the

MONMOUTH

parish church in the time of Henry I. by Wyhenoc, grandson of Fitz-Baderon and third lord of Monmouth, and was a cell to the monastery of St Florence, near Salmur in Anjou, and is supposed to have been the place where Geoffrey of Monmouth, author of a romantic history of England, was educated. Geoffrey was a native of the town, was sometimes called Galfridus Arthurus by Latinizing of his proper name Geoffrey-ap-Arthur, became bishop of St Asaph in 1152, and, in order to pursue his studies unmolested, resigned his bishopric and retired to the monastery of Abingdon, of which he was made abbot. His history of England is thought to have been a disguised and altered transcript of a history written in the 7th century by Tyssilio or Teilan, bishop of St Asaph; was long regarded as of much value on account of its antiquity; has been generally pronounced, since the time of Camden, little else than a collection of fables, or at best traditional tales; and is notable chiefly as the source of the history of King Lear in Spenser's "Fairy Queen," the materials of Shakespeare's tragedy of "King Lear," and the beautiful fiction of "Sabrina" in Milton's "Comus." A tower of the priory still stands, and contains an apartment with decorated oriel window, reputed to have been Geoffrey's study, but evidently of a later date. The town numbers also among its natives the bishop John of Monmouth, the monk Thomas of Monmouth, the theologian Hopkins, and the first Duke of Lancaster (Henry Plantagenet); and it gave the title of Duke to James, illegitimate son of Charles II., notable for his disastrous rebellion against James II., and known among his followers as King Monmouth.

The body of the town stands at a little distance from the site of the original seat of population, occupies a tongue of land at the confluence of the Monnow and the Wye; looks, as seen from the Monnow, to be perched on an eminence flanked by a high cliff; appears, as seen from the neighbouring high grounds, to be situated in the centre of a luxuriant vale surrounded by hills of various altitudes, of undulating contour, and much beautified with wood; and, as seen from most adjacent places, is distinguished by the finely tapering spire of St Mary's Church, soaring high above the other buildings. It consists chiefly of one main street, extending from the market-place, called Agincourt Square, north-eastward to the Monnow, and of several smaller streets diverging from the main one. The main street is long, spacious, and well-paved, and exhibits an irregularity in its house architecture which both pleases the eye and betokens antiquity. The streets leading toward the Wye contain some good blocks of houses, and suburban extensions have been made beyond the Monnow. The lofty hill Kynin, contiguous to the E side of the Wye, commands a magnificent view over parts of nine counties, and is crowned by a pavilion built in 1794 and by a naval temple built in 1801, designed to accommodate the numerous parties who visit the hill to enjoy the view. The pavilion is a clumsy structure, little worthy of its splendid site, and the naval temple measures about 13 feet by 12, is ornamented on the cornice with busts of distinguished naval officers, contains an old carved chair used by Nelson during a visit in 1802, and is falling into decay. A remarkable rocking-stone, called the Buckstone, stands on the edge of a lofty precipice about a mile from Kynin Hill, has an irregular form, somewhat resembling an inverted pyramid; measures about 2 feet square at the bottom, 17 on the N side, 12 on the S side, and 11½ in height; was thrown off its pedestal by a party of excursionists in 1886, but replaced.

Monnow Bridge, over the Monnow on the road to Raglan, is a venerable three-arched structure of 1272, and is surmounted by a gatehouse, called the Welsh Gate, a formidable defence of the town in old times, pierced with two side passages, and now presenting a very picturesque appearance. Another bridge, called Tibb's, crosses the Monnow; a stone one, on the road to Gloucester, crosses the Wye; and a third spans the Trothy. The town-hall stands in Agincourt Square, is a modern edifice with a statue of Henry V. over the portico, and is used for the meetings of the assizes, county courts, and the petty sessions. The market-house stands on the brow of the cliff overlooking the Monnow, and is a modern structure, erected at a cost of £8000. St Mary's Church occupies the site of the ancient priory church. The Early English church which succeeded the latter was pulled down in the 18th century, and an unsightly edifice erected in its

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Monmouthshire or Monmouth, a maritime county of England, bounded on the NW by Brecknockshire, on the N and the NE by Herefordshire, on the E by Gloucestershire, on the S by the mouth of the Severn and the Bristol Channel, and on the W by Glamorgan. Its outline is not far from being pentagonal, with the sides facing the NW, the NE, the E, the SE, and the W, but it projects a narrow tongue of about 7 miles from the NW side, and has an indentation of 9 miles by 5 at the SW corner. Its boundary along part of the N and along most of the NE is the river Monnow, along most of the E is the river Wye, and along all the W is the river Rhymney. Its greatest length, south-south-westward to the mouth of the Rhymney, is 32 miles; its greatest breadth is 29 miles, its circuit is about 124 miles, of which 24 are along the mouth of the Severn and the Bristol Channel, and its area is 341,688 acres. A tract along the coast called the Caldicott and the Wentlooge Levels is reclaimed marsh, embanked against the sea; nearly one-third of the entire area, inclusive of that tract, is rich champaign, either plain or slightly elevated ground; about one-third, northward thence, from the E boundary westward, is a charming diversity of hill and dale, abounding in landscape beauties both natural and artificial, and the rest is mainly a series of uplands, cloven with picturesque valleys and studded with romantic mountains. The chief heights in the E are Beacon Hill, overlooking the Wye, and rising to an altitude of about 1000 feet, and Kymyn Hill and Wynd Cliff, commanding splendid views; and the chief mountains in the N and the NW are part of the Black Mountains, 294

The mineral workings throughout the W, together with canals and railways for facilitating their operations, have completely changed the face of the country, and converted pastoral solitudes into seats of teeming population. The canals of the county are under the control of the Great Western railway. The Pontypool section of the Monmouthshire Canal runs northward from Newport past Malpas and Pont-

newydd to Pontymoyle, where it joins the Brecon Canal, which runs northward past Abergavenny. From Malpas a branch of the Monmouthshire Canal runs N, W, and N, past Risca to Crumlin. The county is very well supplied with railway lines. The G.W.R. monopolises the eastern portion, the main line from London entering by the Severn Tunnel, and running westwards by Newport and Cardiff. Another important G.W.R. line enters the county near Pandy, and passes southwards by Abergavenny and Pontypool to Newport. Another G.W.R. line enters at Chepstow, another at Monmouth, while the Wye Valley line connects these towns. In the Western part of the county the G.W.R. still owns the largest mileage, but the L. & N.W.R. has a line running westward from Abergavenny, and sending down branches southward into the valleys to compete for the heavy mineral traffic from the coal fields.

The county contains one county borough, Newport, and one municipal borough. As constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888, it is slightly larger than the ancient or geographical county, containing (with Newport), 347,011 acres, with a population of 258,054, as compared with an acreage of 341,688, and a population of 252,416. It contains 144 entire, and parts of four other civil parishes. It has one court of quarter sessions, and is divided into eleven petty sessional divisions. The boroughs of Newport and Monmouth have separate commissions of the peace, but no separate courts of quarter sessions. The ancient county contains 120 entire, and parts of other ecclesiastical parishes in the dioceses of Llandaff and Hereford. Two members were formerly returned to the House of Commons by the undivided county, but under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, Monmouthshire was divided into three divisions—Northern, Western, and Southern, each returning one member. One member is also returned by the Monmouth district of boroughs, consisting of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk. The county town is Monmouth; the market-towns are Moomouth, Newport, Usk, Abergavenny, Chepstow, Pontypool, Magor, and Blaenavon. The chief seats are Troy House, Llanvhael Court, Abercarn, Llanover, Llanwrn, Pontypool Hall, Tredegar House, Trostre, Wynaost, Bedwely, Bertholey, Clytha, Coldbrook, Digestow, Itton, Llanarth Court, Llanthony Abbey, Llanartnam, Newton House, Piercefield, and St Pierre. The county is governed by a county council, consisting of 16 aldermen and 48 councillors, and it is in the western military district and the Oxford judicial circuit. The county prison is at Usk, and the pauper lunatic asylum is at Abergavenny. Monmouth is the headquarters of the Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia.

The territory now forming Monmouthshire was part of the country of the Silures, and came to be part of the Welsh Deheubarth, Gwent, and Morgawg. The Romans included it in their Britannia Prima, and erected in it five important stations—Blestium, supposed to be at Monmouth, Burrium at Usk, Gohbanium at Abergavenny, Isca Silurum at Caerleon, and Venta Silurum at Caerwent. The Saxons overran the territory when it was part of Gwent, but do not seem to have ever completely conquered it. The Normans adopted a new method of getting possession; for, instead of endeavouring to seize it in mass for the Crown, they attached it, piece by piece, in feudal tenure, to great barons. The barons made incursions at their own expense, entrenched themselves in fortified castles, built up their power mainly from their own resources, and in course of time resisted the Crown and assumed independent sovereignty. Animositities and feuds in consequence arose, distracted the country, and produced effects nearly or quite as disastrous as would have resulted from anarchy. Henry VIII. abolished the petty governments both here and in the other parts of the old Gwent and Morgawg territories, divided what is now Wales into twelve counties, and decreed what is now Monmouthshire to be a county of England. Yet Monmouthshire, though then delivered from the thrall of local despots, and made strictly a county directly under the Crown, was considered a Welsh county till the time of Charles II. The county, particularly at Chepstow and Raglan castles, made considerable figure in the Civil War of Charles I.; Chepstow Castle surrendered to the Parliamentarians in 1645, and was surprised by the Royalists and retaken by the Parliamentarians in 1648; and Raglan Castle made a prolonged and heroic stand

for the king, was the last fortress of any distinction which held out for him, and eventually surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax. A Chartist insurrection of about 10,000 men occurred at Newport in 1839, came into collision with a small body of military and special constables, and resulted in the death of twenty of the insurgents, the wounding of many others, and the apprehension and transportation of the leaders.

Several Druidical circles exist on the hills. Ancient camps, some British and some Roman, are at Taliorum, Gaer, Campston Hill, Craig-y-Saeson, Craig-y-Gaerdy, Cwrt-y-Gaer, and Sudbrooke. The Roman Julian Maritime Way went from Caerwent by the coast toward Cardiff; the Roman Julian Mountain Way went from Caerleon by Usk and Abergavenny toward Brecon; and branches of that way went from Abergavenny to Monmouth, and from Usk. Old castles of note are or were at Caerleon, Usk, Skenfrith, Monmouth, Raglan, Llandilio, Llanfair, Langibby, Llanvaches, Cresseny, Abergavenny, Dinham, Castell Glas, Newport, Pencoe, Pencow, Castell Tregre, Caldicot, and Chepstow. Abbeys were at Tintern, Llanthony, Caerleon, Grace-Dieu, and Llanartnam; monastic houses were at Abergavenny, Monmouth, Chepstow, Newport, Usk, Goldcliff, and other places; and ancient churches, or portions of them, of Norman or Early English dates still exist in numerous parishes.

The following, according to the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, are the parliamentary divisions of Monmouthshire, which do not appear under any specific name, and return one member each to the House of Commons:—

The Northern Division (population, 62,674) includes the following:—Abergavenny—Abergavenny, Ewch Trewyn, Cwmvay (Lower), Cwmvay (Upper), Llanella, Llanfoist, Llangatock Lingoe, Llangatock-nigh-Usk, Llanover (such part as is not included in the Blaenavon District), Llan-saintfraed, Llanvapley, Llanvethrine, Llanvihangel Crucorney, Llanvihangel-nigh-Usk, Llanthwy Rytherch, Llanwernarth Citra, Llanwenarth Ultra, Llantilio Pertholey, Llanthwy Skirrid, Oldcastle; Pontypool—Glascoco, Goytre, Llanbilleth, Llanover (such part as forms the Blaenavon District), Llanvair Kilgedin, Llanvihangel Pont-y-Moile, Llanvreccha (Upper), Mamlad, Panteague, Trevelth; Skeofrith—Grosmoat, Llangatock Vion Avel, Llanagis, Llantilio Crossenny, Llanvihangel Ystern Lewern, St Maughans, Skenfrith.

The Western Division (population, 64,866) includes the following:—Bedwely (part of)—Aberstruth, Bedwely.

The Southern Division (population, 66,156) includes the following:—Bedwely (part of)—Bedwas, Mynddysyllwyn; Caerleon—Caerleon, Llandegveth, Llangatock-nigh-Caerleon, Langibby, Llanheunoek, Llanthwy Vach, Llanvihangel Llanartnam, Llanvreccha (Lower), Treduneck; Chepstow—Caerwent, Caldicot, Chapel Hill, Chepstow, Dinham, Howick, Itton, Kilgwrwg, Llanvair Discoe, Llanvihangel Roggiet, Mathern, Mownton, Newchurch (East), Newchurch (West), Penstrey, Portskewett, Roggiet, St Arvans, St Arvans Graze, St Kingsmark, St Pierre, Shire Newton, Tintern Parva; Christchurch—Bishton, Christchurch, Goldcliff, Kemeys Inferior, Llandevenny, Llangstone, Llanmartin, Llanvaches, Llanwrn, Magor Nash, Penhow, Redwick, St Bride's (Netherwent), Undy, Whitton, Wilkerick; Monmouth—Dixto, Mitchell Troy, Monmouth, Rockfield, Wonorston; Newport—Bettws, Coedkernw, Duffry, Graig, Henllis, Machen (Lower), Machen (Upper), Malpas, Marshfield, Michaelstone-y-Vedw, Newport, Peterstone, Risca, Rogerstone, Ramney, St Bride, St Mellon, St Woollos; Raglan—Bryngwyn, Clytha, Digestow, Llanarth, Llanedny, Penrose, Pen-y-Clawdd, Raglan, Tregare, Parc Grace Dieu, Treleek—Cwmervan, Llandogo, Llangoven, Llanisben, Llanvihangel Tor-y-Mynydd, Pennat, Treleek Grange, Treleek Parish, Treleek Town, Wolves Newton; Usk—Bettws Newydd, Gwchelg, Gwernesney, Kemeys Commander, Llanbaddock, Llangievil, Langwm Isha, Langwm Uche, Llanllowel, Llanosy, Llanrissent, Monkwood, Trostre, Usk; Monmouth, municipal borough; Newport, municipal borough.

Monmouthshire Canal, a canal made in 1792 in Monmouthshire. The Pontypool section, 8 miles long, runs from Newport to Pontypool, past Malpas and Pontnewydd, and joins the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal at Pontymoyle. The Crumlin section, 10 miles long, runs from Malpas by Risca, Cross Keys, and Newbridge, to Crumlin.

Monnington-upon-Wye, a parish in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, 3 miles SSW of Moorhampton station on the Hereford and Brecon branch of the M.R., and 6 SSW of Weobly. Post town, Hereford; money order and telegraph office, Portway. Acreage, 1023; population, 76. The manor belonged once to a son-in-law of Owen Glendower, and belongs now to the Cornewall family. Monnington Court is supposed to have been the death-place of Owen Glendower; it was formerly the seat of the Monnington family, and is now a farmhouse. There is a long avenue called Monnington Walk. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £162 with residence. The church is ancient, and was rebuilt in the reign of Charles II.

Monnow, The, a river of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire. It rises in Herefordshire among the Black Mountains, adjacent to the boundary with Brecknockshire, 2 miles W of Creswell Chapel, runs about 10 miles south-south-eastward, chiefly along a narrow valley, overhanging by the Black Mountain range, to the boundary with Monmouthshire, in the neighbourhood of Pandy railway station; runs thence 4½ miles north-eastward along the boundary between Herefordshire and Monmouthshire to a point three-quarters of a mile SSE of Pontilas railway station; receives there, on the left bank, a large tributary—the Dore; proceeds thence about 9 miles south-eastward, along the boundary between Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, past Kentchurch, Grosmont, Garway, Skenfrith, and Llaorothal, to a point 1 mile NE of Rockfield, and goes thence about 4 miles south-eastward, within Monmouthshire, to the Wye at Monmouth.

Monsal Dale, a beautiful dale in the NW of Derbyshire, through which flows the river Wye. It is traversed by a branch of the M.R., and has a railway station 3½ miles WNW of Bakewell.

Montacute, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands 4 miles W by N of Yeovil, and has a station on the G.W.R., 137 miles from London. It was known to the Saxons as Logaresburgh, takes its present name by corruption of the Latin *mons acutus* from one of two neighbouring wood-clad, pyramidal hills, and sent two members to a parliament of Edward I. It has a post and telegraph office (S.O.); money order office, Stoke-under-Ham. Acreage of parish, 1516; population, 853. The parish council consists of six members. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to the Earl of Mortaigne; and, with Montacute House, and nearly all the property belongs now to the Phelps family. Montacute House was built in 1580–1601 by Sir Edward Phelps, is an imposing structure, in the form of the letter E, 189 feet long and 92 feet high; presents an E front with 41 Tudor windows, and with statues in the spaces between the windows of second storey; presents a W front of equally handsome character; includes a magnificent screen brought from the old family mansion of Clifton Hall, near Sherborne; contains a stately hall, with singing gallery, screen, and a decoration of bas-reliefs representing the ancient punishment of “riding the skimmington;” contains also in the upper storey an apartment 189 feet long and 21 feet wide, furnished in the manner of the time of Elizabeth; has gardens in the Italian style, with terraces and fountains; and, in the time of the Civil War, was sacked by the Parliamentarians and occupied for a short time by Cromwell. A strong castle was built on a hill here by the Earl of Mortaigne, and its site is now occupied by a tower 60 feet high. A Cluniac priory also was founded here by the Earl of Mortaigne, and some interesting remains of it, including a battlemented gatehouse, flanked by towers and lighted on each side by an oriel window, all in Later English architecture, still exist. An ancient British camp, altered and occupied by the Romans, with a NW stone rampart enclosing about 20 acres, and with a ditch about two miles in circuit, is on Ham Hill; includes at the N angle an amphitheatre called “The Frying-Pan;” has yielded numerous coins, weapons, parts of chariots, and other relics of the Romans, and commands a fine panoramic view. Extensive quarries of a magnesian limestone much esteemed for ornamental building and little inferior to Bath oolite, are on the same hill, and have been worked to a depth of 100 feet. Gloves are manufactured in the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £120 with residence. The church is variously Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular; comprises nave, aisles, and

chancel, with porch and tower, and contains monuments of the Phelps, one of them of the year 1484. There are a Baptist chapel, a working-men's club, a Constitution hall, and a Liberal club.

Monte Video, a place in the S of Dorsetshire, 2 miles NW of Weymouth.

Montford, a village and a parish in Salop. The village stands on the river Severn, 3½ miles NNW of Hanwood station on the Shrewsbury and Welshpool Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway, and 5 W by N of Shrewsbury. Post town, Montford Bridge, under Shrewsbury. The parish contains also the townships of Ensdon and Fortoo, and comprises 3137 acres; population of the civil parish, 478; of the ecclesiastical, with Shrawardine, 644. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Shrawardine, in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £339 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Powis. The church is ancient and was restored in 1884.

Montford Bridge, a hamlet in St Alkmund Shrewsbury parish, Salop, 4 miles W of Shrewsbury. It has a bridge over the Severn, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Shrewsbury.

Montgomery, a market-town, a municipal and parliamentary borough, the head of a petty sessional division and poor-law union, a parish, and the county town of Montgomeryshire. The town stands on an acclivity commanded by a higher eminence, 1 mile W of Offa's Dyke and the boundary with Salop, 1½ SE of a bend of the river Severn, and 20 miles SW of Shrewsbury, and 188 distant by railway from London. It has a station on the Cambrian railway about 1½ mile NW of Newtown, and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) The neighbouring eminence on the W, separated from the site of the town by a deep hollow, is crowned by a stupendous ancient British post or fortified camp, and commands a rich and extensive view, finely bounded by the hills of Salop. The approach to the camp is guarded by four deep ditches, with two or three entrances toward the main work, where some fosses run across the hill, and a smaller fortification, having in one part an artificial mound, is at the bottom. A conjecture has been made, on the evidence of these military works, that probably a seat of population was here in times prior to the Roman invasion. A castle was built, either on that hill or on the site of the town, before the Norman Conquest, by Baldwin, a lieutenant of the marches, and the town took thence the name of Trefaldwyn, signifying “Baldwyn's town.” Roger de Montgomery, who derived his designation from a place in France, and was ancestor to the Earls of Eglinton, got possession of the town immediately after the Norman Conquest, built a new castle at it, and gave to it his own name. The castle stood strongly and proudly on a high projecting tongue of rock, with deeply-scarped sides; comprised an inner court and an outer court, defended by four deep fosses cut in the rock; was garrisoned by William Rufus; was taken and destroyed by the Welsh; was restored by the Earls of Shrewsbury; was twice taken and demolished by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, and twice restored by Henry II.; passed to Roger Mortimer and to the Herberts, and became the latter's principal residence; was garrisoned by Lord Herbert for the king in the Civil War of Charles I.; was taken by Sir Thomas Myddleton, retaken by Lord Byron, and taken again with great disaster to the Royalists, by Sir Thomas Myddleton; was then dismantled, and is now represented by only mouldering fragments, chiefly small part of a SW tower, and a few low and broken walls.

The town itself was once defended by a wall flanked with towers and pierced with four gates, called Kedewen Gate, Chirbury Gate, Arthur's Gate, and Kerry Gate, and in the time of Leland (who wrote in the 16th century) it still retained ruins of the wall, fragments of the towers, and remains of the gates. It is now a small and quiet place, one of the most unpretending and sequestered of county towns, neat and clean, healthy and inviting. The streets are steep, and the houses in general are built of brick. The site of Black Hall, the birthplace of the learned George Herbert, is in the NE. Lyngmore Park—a seat of the Earl of Powis—an interesting mansion of the 16th century, is about a mile to the SE, and stands in a park bounded on the E side by Offa's Dyke. The town-hall, used for county and borough petty sessions, stands in the upper part of the town. The parish church is cruciform, and partly Early English; has a tower added by Lord

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Clive in 1816; and contains a carved screen and ancient rood-loft brought from the priory of Chirbury, two effigies of the Mortimers about the time of Richard II., and a monument to the father of Lord Herbert of Chirbury. The town has Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, a market-hall, and a bank. It gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Eglington. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and fairs are held on the first Thursday in each month except December, and on the second Thursday in April, May, and December. Malting, tanning, and brick and tile making are carried on. The town received a charter from Henry III.; is governed under that charter by two bailiffs and twelve burgesses, and unites with Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool in sending a member to Parliament. Its borough limits are coterminous with those of the parish. Acreage, 3390; population, 1098. The parochial living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £325. Patron, the Earl of Powis.

Montgomeryshire or Montgomery, an inland county of Wales, bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, on the E by Salop, on the S by Radnorshire, on the SW by Cardiganshire, on the W by Cardiganshire and Merionethshire. Its outline is somewhat irregular, with variety of indentations and projections, but may be described as pentagonal, with the sides facing the N, the E, the ESE, the SW, and the WNW. Its boundary lines are mostly artificial. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 37 miles; its greatest breadth is 29 miles; its mean breadth is about 21 miles; its circuit is about 135 miles; and its area is 510,111 acres. The surface in most of the E, to the mean breadth of about 5 miles, is a mixture of rich vale and pleasant hill, luxuriant, warm, and low; but the surface all elsewhere is chiefly mountain and moorland, bleak and wild. The Berwyn Mountains range along the NW boundary, and have a culminating altitude of 2104 feet; the Breidden Hills, with Moel-y-Goffa particularly conspicuous, form a striking group in the E; the Llandinam Hills, with culminating altitude of 1898 feet, are in the S; a great tableau, with average altitude of about 1000 feet, is in the centre; and the magnificent Plinlimmon, with altitude of 2469 feet, is on the SW boundary. Many of the heights, though less picturesque than those of some other Welsh counties, are more valuable, not a few of them being clothed with verdure to the summits. Comparatively low grounds also hang on the skirts of many of them, while numerous vales intersect them in all directions; and these, taken with the rich tracts in the E, form a much larger proportion of fertile land than might be expected to exist in so prevalently upland a region.

A line of watershed, dividing the basin of the Dovey from the basins of the Severn and the Wye, runs from N to S, and separates about one-fifth of the county on the W from about four-fifths on the E. The streams in the W portion, therefore, are all affluents of the Dovey, while those of the E are chiefly the Severn and its W affluents on to the influx of the Vyrnwy. The Wye rises under Plinlimmon, near the SW border, and has a run of only about 10 miles within the county. The Severn rises very near the source of the Wye, a little to the N; courses around and along the S, the SE, and the E, seldom further than $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the boundary; and receives, from within the county, the tributaries of the Clywedog, the Taranon, the Elni, and the Vyrnwy; the last of which has the important affluents of the Banw, the Bechan, the Einion, the Brogan, the Cain, and the Tanat. Most of the streams are very fine, for at once their scenery, their water, and their fish. About a dozen small lakes, chiefly Beguelio, Glaslyn, Llyngwyddior, Llyn Hir, and Llyn-yr-Afafe, add to the variety. Mineral springs are at Llanfair and Meifod. Silurian rocks form, with slight exceptions, the entire county; the lower Silurian throughout the NE and SW thirds, and the upper Silurian throughout the central third. Slate and limestone are worked, and millstones are quarried. Lead, zinc, and copper are found.

About one-eighth of the area is arable land, about one-third is pasture, and about one-half is common or waste. The soils in the vales are chiefly argillaceous, becoming more and more loamy and rich in the course of their descent; and those in the uplands consist chiefly of the detritus of schistose rocks. Agriculture, considering the natural disadvantageousness of the region, is in a very advanced condition. Cattle, butter, and cheese are exported in considerable quantities;

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a little cider is made; and oak plantations, to supply an exportation of oak for shipbuilding, are maintained. Flannel and woollen cloth are the chief manufactures.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1896.

CROPS.	Acres.	LIVE STOCK.	No.
Corn Crops,	42,681	Horses—Used solely for Agriculture,	7,356
Green Crops,	10,519	" Unbroken,	7,095
Clover, Sainfoin, Grasses, 20,006		" Mares kept for Breeding,	1,649
Permanent Pasture,	185,640	Cows and Heifers in Milk or Calf,	22,580
Bare Fallow,	1,490	Other Cattle,	47,806
Orchards,	607	Sheep,	883,946
Market Gardens,	15	Pigs,	25,580
Small Fruit,	126		
Nursery Grounds,	43		
Woods and Plantations, 23,728			

According to the census returns issued in 1893, the chief occupations of the people of the county were:—Professional, 1032 males and 476 females; domestic, 172 males and 5025 females; commercial, 1241 males and 23 females; agricultural, 10,358 males and 608 females; fishing, 11 males; industrial, 8082 males and 2565 females; and "unoccupied," including retired business men, pensioners, those living on their own means, and others not specified, 4226 males and 18,146 females; or a total in the county of 25,122 males and 26,843 females. The number of men employed in the leading industries was as follows:—Agricultural labourers, 4234; farmers, 3331; general labourers, 1466. The chief occupations of women were—domestic service, with a total of 4435; millinery and dressmaking, 952. There were also in the county 58 blind persons, 21 deaf, 40 deaf and dumb, and 106 mentally deranged. There were 16,414 persons able to speak only the Welsh language, and 15,846 who could speak both Welsh and English.

The Cambrian railway, coming from Oswestry, enters the NE corner of the county, and passes S and SW by Buttington, Welshpool, and Abermle, to Moat Lane Junction, whence one line goes SW to Llanidloes, while another goes NW and W to Glandovey Junction. There are several branch lines in various parts, and from Buttington the Shrewsbury and Welshpool Joint (L. & N.W.R. and G.W.R.) line runs eastwards, giving important connections with other railways. The Montgomeryshire Canal is owned by the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal Company, and gives a communication of 24 miles along the valley of the Severn, with a branch of 3 miles to Guilsfield. From Newtown the canal runs by Garmyl, Berriew, and Welshpool to a junction with the Ellesmere Canal at Carregboba.

The county contains sixty-nine entire civil parishes and part of one other civil parish; and fifty-nine entire ecclesiastical parishes and parts of eleven others. It is included chiefly in the diocese of St Asaph, but partly also in the dioceses of Bangor and Hereford. It contains four municipal boroughs—Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Montgomery, and Welshpool. It has one court of quarter sessions, and is divided into fourteen petty sessional divisions; the borough of Welshpool has a separate commission of the peace, but no separate court of quarter sessions. It is governed under the Local Government Act of 1888 by a county council consisting of 14 aldermen and 42 councillors. One member is returned to the House of Commons by the county, and one by the Montgomery district of Boroughs, consisting of Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool. The market-towns are Welshpool, Newtown, Montgomery, Llanfair, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, and Machynlleth. The chief seats are Llynore Park, Nanterrib, Bodfach, Gregynog, Aberfechan, Aberiarth, Llwydiarth, Broadway, Bryngwyn, Delforwyn, Dolgrog, Garth, Garthmill, Glanhafren, Greenbill, Leighton, Mathavara, Mellington, Newtown House, Rhiwport, Trelydan, and Vaynor. The county is in the western military district and the North Wales judicial circuit.

The territory now forming Montgomeryshire was part of the country of the ancient Ordovices; was included by the Romans in their Britannia Secunda; became part of the Welsh kingdom of Powys or Mathral; was the scene of sanguinary struggles between the princes of that kingdom and the Saxon princes of Mercia; was overrun by the famous Saxon king Offa, who built the dyke of his name along its E border, and included the eastern belt in his kingdom of Mercia; took afterwards the name of Sir Tre Faldwyn, signifying Baldwin's

Townshire, from the same Baldwin, lord of the marches, who built a castle at Montgomery; was constituted a county directly under the English Crown by Henry VIII.; and made considerable figure in the Civil War of Charles I. Ancient British camps, cairns, and tumuli are numerous. The Sarn Hir Roman Way traversed the county by Meifod and Mathraful, and vicinal or diverging ways went from their Caer Sws station on the Sarn Hir Way near Newtown. Another Roman station was at Meifod, and Roman camps are at Cefa Caer, Castell Caerinion, and Moeldelwyn. Old castles or remains of them are at Montgomery, Dolforwyn, and Powys; and Owen Glendower's old parliament house is in Machynlleth. Several of the oldest existing churches are curious structures, with ancient wooden upper storeys to the towers, and with wood-covered spires.

Montgomeryshire Canal, a canal in the E of Montgomeryshire, owned by the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal Company, from Newtown 25½ miles north-north-eastward along the valley of the Severn, by Garthmyl, Berriew, and Welshpool, to Llanymynech. It was formed in 1795-1821; it descends 119 feet with 13 locks, and ascends 33 feet with 2 locks; it sends off a branch of 3 miles to Gullisfield; it crosses the Vyrnwy river, adjacent to Llanymynech, at the boundary with Salop, on an aqueduct of five arches, each 40 feet in span and 25 above the ordinary level of the river; and it is connected by a branch, north-eastward thence, with the Ellesmere Canal at Carreghofa.

Montreal, the seat of Earl Amherst, in Sevenoaks parish, Kent, 1 mile NW of Sevenoaks. It stands near the site of Brook's Place, which belonged to the Colepeppers; and it was built by the first Lord Amherst, who took Montreal in Canada in 1760.

Monxton or **Monkston**, a parish, with a small village, in Hants, 3½ miles WSW of Andover, and 2 from Weyhill station on the Midland and South-Western Junction railway. Post town, Andover. Acreage, 1156; population, 216. The property belongs to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £230 with residence. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church has a tower with slated spire, and is good.

Monyash, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Bakewell parish, Derbyshire. The village stands in a hollow at the head of the river Lathkill, 5 miles WSW of Bakewell railway station; was at Domesday a penal settlement for refractory monks, was afterwards a market-town, and is now a seat of half-yearly Barmoot courts for matters relating to lead mines in the hundred of High Peak. It has a post office under Bakewell; money order and telegraph office, Bakewell. The parish comprises 3146 acres; population, 402. The manor belongs to the Finney family. The land lies chiefly on limestone, and has a bleak appearance. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £211 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Bakewell. The church is old, was thoroughly restored in 1887, and consists of nave and aisles, with tower and octagonal spire. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, and an endowed school with £30 a year.

Moor, Cheshire. See MOORE.

Moor, a township in Hawarden parish, Flintshire, near Hawarden.

Moor, a township, coadjoint with Batchcott, in Richard's Castle parish, Salop, 2 miles SSW of Ludlow. Moor Park is a chief residence.

Moor, a village in Sotton Coldfield parish, Warwickshire, 1 mile NNE of Sotton Coldfield. Moor Hall is the chief residence.

Moor, a hamlet in Fladbury parish, Worcestershire, half a mile W of Fladbury village.

Moor Allerton or **Moortown**, an ecclesiastical parish, situated 4 miles from Leeds, formed in 1854 from the parishes of Harewood, Thorne, and St Peter, Leeds. Population, 1025. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £300 with residence. The church is in the Early English style, and was erected in 1852. It consists of chancel, nave, transepts, and a western tower. There is a United Free Methodist chapel.

Moorsby, a parish, with a small village, in Lincolnshire, 4 miles SE by S of Horncastle station on the G.N.R. Post town, Boston; money order and telegraph office, Mareham-

le-Fen. Acreage, 786; population of the civil parish, 75; of the ecclesiastical, with Wood Enderby, 222. The manor belongs to the Stanhope family. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Wood Enderby, in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £230 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church was rebuilt in 1866, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave and chancel, with vestry, porch, and NW spirelet. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Moor Critchell. See CRITCHELL MOORE.

Moordown, an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1874 out of Christchurch parish, in Hants, 2 miles from Bournemouth station on the L. & S.W.R. It has a post office under Bournemouth; money order and telegraph office, Winton. Population, 4535. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £250 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is a stone building in the Early English style. There is a Congregational chapel.

Moore or **Moor**, a village and a township in Runcorn parish, Cheshire. The village stands adjacent to the Bridgewater Canal, 1½ mile SE of the Mersey river, and 3 miles SW of Warrington. It has stations on the L. & N.W.R. and the Manchester and Chester branch of the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Warrington. The township comprises 916 acres; population, 526. It has a parish council consisting of eight members. The manor, with Moore Hall, belongs to the Heron family. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Moor End, a place in the N of Devonshire, 3½ miles NW of Chulmleigh.

Moor Ends, a hamlet in Thorne parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, near Thorne.

Mooresbarrow-with-Parme, a township in Middlewich parish, Cheshire, on a branch of the river Dane, 3 miles E by S of Middlewich. In 1892 it was united with Sproston for poor-law purposes.

Mooreside. See BACKWELL.

Moorfields, a chapelry in Sheffield parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, within Sheffield borough. It was constituted in 1846, and its post town is Sheffield. Population, 4783. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £300. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Archbishop. The Church of St Jude stands in Cupola Street, was erected by subscription in 1854-55, and is a neat structure in the Gothic style, with bell-turret.

Moorfields, Middlesex. See LONDON.

Moorgate, a hamlet in Clarbrough parish, Notts, on the Chesterfield Canal, suburban to East Retford, and half a mile from Retford station on the G.N.R. and M.S. & L.R. There is a chapel of ease to Clarbrough in the Gothic style.

Moorgate, a hamlet in Whiston parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles SE of Rotherham. It contains a number of villa residences, and forms part of Rotherham.

Moor, Great, a place in the NW of Bucks, 5½ miles SW of Winslow.

Moor Green, a hamlet in Ardeley parish, Herts, 3½ miles SW of Buntingford.

Moor Green, a hamlet in Greasley parish, Notts, 2½ miles E of Langley Mill railway station, and 7 NW of Nottingham. Post town, Nottingham; money order office, Newthorpe; telegraph office, Eastwood. It was formerly called Greasley-Moor Green.

Moor Green, North. See NORTHMOOR GREEN.

Moor Hall, a place in Harefield parish, Middlesex, half a mile S of Harefield village. An ancient priory, a cell to Clerkenwell Priory, was here, and some remains of it, including remains of the chapel, still exist.

Moorhampton, a station in Herefordshire, on the Hereford and Brecon branch of the M.R., 8½ miles WNW of Hereford.

Moor Head, a hamlet in Shipley township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles N of Bradford, and a quarter mile from Shipley station on the G.N.R. and M.R. It contains a number of villa residences.

Moor Hill, a place in the E of Essex, 8½ miles NE of Rochford.

Moorhouse, a village in Burgh-by-Sands parish, Cumberland, 1½ mile from Burgh station on the North British railway, and 4½ miles W by N of Carlisle. There is a Friends' meeting-house.

MOORHOUSE

Moorhouse, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, Durham, on the river Wear, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Durham, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from South Hetton station on the N.E.R. Acreage, 272; population, 90.

Moorhouse, a hamlet and a chapelry, partly in Lexington and partly in Laxton parish, Notts, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Tuxford, and 5 from Carlton-on-Trent station on the G.N.R. Post town, Laxton; money order and telegraph office, Tuxford. Population, 58. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor. The chapel is a beautiful building in the Gothic style, erected in 1861 by Viscount Ossington. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Moorhouse, a hamlet in Hooton Pagnell parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Doncaster.

Moorhouses, a hamlet in Revesby parish, Lincolnshire, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Horncastle, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S of Revesby village. It has a small church, erected in 1875 as a chapel of ease to the parish church of Revesby.

Moorland, a hamlet in North Petherton parish, Somerset, on the river Parret, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bridgwater.

Moor Lane, a hamlet in Gemersall township, Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Huddersfield.

Moorlinch, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Shapwick station on the Somerset and Dorset railway, and 7 E of Bridgwater, with a post office under Bridgwater; money order and telegraph office, Edington. Acreage of the civil parish, 1125; population, 249; of the ecclesiastical, 535. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of Stavell and Sutton Mallet, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £320 with residence. The church is partly Early English, and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. The perpetual curacies of Catcott, Burtle, and Edington-with-Chilton-upon-Polden are separate benefices. There are Congregational chapels at Moorlinch, Chilton-upon-Polden, and Stavell, a Wesleyan chapel in Catcott, and a Primitive Methodist chapel in Burtle.

Moor, Little, a hamlet in Broadway parish, Dorsetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Weymouth.

Moor, Low. See LOWMOOR.

Moor Monkton, a village, a township, and a parish in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Nidd, near Marston Moor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Marston railway station, and 8 miles NW by W of York. The township comprises 3066 acres; population, 232. The parish contains also the township of Hessay, and its post town is York. Acreage, 4321; population, 324. The manor, with Red House, belongs to the Slingsby family. Red House was built in the time of Charles I. by Sir Henry Slingsby, and commands an extensive view, including York city and minster. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York; gross value, £485 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient Norman structure with a tower; it was restored in 1879. There is also a Wesleyan chapel erected in 1886.

Moor, North. See NORTHMOOR.

Moor Row, a village in Egremont parish, Cumberland, with a station on the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Joint railway, 3 miles SSE of Whitehaven. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.) There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Moorsholme, a township in Skelton parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Guisbrough, and 4 from Danby station on the N.E.R. It has a post office at Great Moors-holme under Guisbrough; money order office, Lingdale Lane; telegraph office, Loftus. Acreage, including Gerrick, 4357; population, 427. There are a chapel of ease, erected in 1892, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Moorside, a hamlet in Backwell parish, Somerset, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bristol.

Moorside, an ecclesiastical parish in Oldham, Lancashire, formed out of the parishes of Waterhead and St James', all belonging originally to the old civil parish of Prestwick-cum-Oldham. It has a post and money order office under Oldham; telegraph office, Oldham. Population, 2453. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £275 with residence. The church of St Thomas is a building in the Gothic style, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, N and S porches, and a tower with a fine peal of eight bells and a four-faced clock.

MOORWINSTOW

Moorside, a station on the L. & Y.R., 192 miles from London. There is also a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester.

Moorside, a hamlet in Stainburn township, Kirkby Overblow parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Otley.

Moorsley, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, Durham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Durham, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Hetton station on the N.E.R. Post town, Fence Houses; telegraph office, Hetton-le-Hole. Acreage, 603; population, 1108. The Dean and Chapter of Durham are lords of the manor. Some of the inhabitants are employed in collieries, quarries, and firebrick works. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels and a mission chapel.

Moor Street, a place in the N of Kent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Chatham.

Moorswater, a village in the E of Cornwall, 4 miles W of Liskeard. It stands among orchards, in a wooded valley, at a nexus of canal and railway, communicating between the Caradon copper mines and the Cheesewring granite quarries on the one hand and the Port of Looe on the other, and it has paper mills. The valley is spanned by a very long railway viaduct 150 feet high, supported on tapering piers of stone, and extending from hill to hill.

Moor, The, a township in Bodenham parish, Herefordshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Hereford.

Moorthorpe, a hamlet in South Kirkby township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Pontefract. It has a station on the Swinton and Knottingley Joint railway.

Moorthwaite, a village in Cumwhitton parish, Cumberland, on the river Eden, 8 miles SE by E of Carlisle, and 3 from How Mill station on the N.E.R.

Moorton, a place in the SW of Devonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Tavistock.

Moorton or Moreton, a hamlet in Falfield and Moorton tithing, Thornbury parish, Gloucestershire, 1 mile NE of Thornbury. It forms part of Falfield ecclesiastical parish, and has a Baptist chapel.

Moorton, Lincolnshire. See MOORTOWN.

Moorton, a hamlet in Northmoor parish, Oxfordshire, 1 mile SW of Northmoor village.

Moor Top, a hamlet in Ackworth parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 4 miles SSW of Pontefract. Post town and money order, and telegraph office, Ackworth, under Pontefract. There are some large quarries. A church was erected in 1889 as a chapel of ease to the parish church, and there is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Moortown or Moorton, a hamlet in South Kelsey parish, Lincolnshire, on the Hall and Lincoln branch of the M.S. & L.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Caistor. It has a station on the railway and a Wesleyan chapel. Moortown House is a chief residence.

Moortown, a township, conjoint with Cotwall, in Ercall Magna parish, Salop, 5 miles NW of Wellington.

Moortown, a tithing in Fivehead parish, Somerset, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Langport.

Moortown, a township in Brandesburton parish, E. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles from Brandesburton, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Hornsea. Post town and money order office, Brandesburton; telegraph office, Leven. Acreage, 513; population, 19.

Moor, West. See WESTMOOR.

Moorestown or Morwenstow, a parish in Cornwall, on the coast, at the boundary with Devonshire, 6 miles NNW of Stratton, and 15 from Hulsworthy station on the L. & S.W.R. It contains the hamlets of Moorstown, Coombe, Crosstow, Eastcot, Gooseham, Woodford, and Woolley; has a post office under Stratton; money order and telegraph office, Kilkhampton. Acreage, 8139; population, 704. The coast abounds in high cliffs and magnificent scenery, and the interior is furrowed by deep and finely wooded hollows. A striking example of curved and contorted stratified rocks occurs at Stanbury Creek. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Truro. The church stands near a cliff at Moorstown hamlet; includes very interesting portions of Norman architecture, particularly the entrance doorway and the arcades; has a S aisle and a chancel of 1300, with subsequent additions and alterations; contains an elaborate screen and costly old monuments of the Kemphornes and Waddons; and was restored in 1884. The churchyard contains some affecting

memorials of wrecks on the adjacent shores. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. Sir W. Adams the distinguished oculist was a native. The Rev R. S. Hawker, author of "Echoes from Old Cornwall," was vicar for many years, and effected numerous improvements in the parish. Before he took the living there had not been a resident vicar for more than a hundred years.

Moortwood, a hamlet in Bradfield township, Ecclesfield parish, W. E. Yorkshire, under Bradfield Point, $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}$ miles NW of Sheffield.

Morants Court Hill, an eminence in the W of Kent, 3 miles NW of Sevenoaks. It commands a fine view.

Morborn, a parish in Huntingdonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Billing Brook, at the boundary with Northamptonshire, 2 miles NW of Stilton, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ SSW of Overton railway station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Peterborough; money order and telegraph office, Stilton. Acreage, 1205; population, 90. The manor, with all the land, belongs to the Fitzwilliam family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £119 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Norman and Early English styles, and consists of chancel, nave, S transept, aisles, N porch, and a western embattled tower of brick.

Morchard Bishop, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of a station on the L. & S.W.R. called Morchard Road, and $\frac{6}{10}$ NW of Crediton. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) A fair is held at it on the Monday after 9 Sept. The parish includes also several small hamlets. Acreage, 7015; population, 1102. The parish council consists of eleven members. The manor formerly belonged to the Bishops of Exeter, but now forms part of the endowment of the living. Barton House is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £700 with residence. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a fine tower, is a neat structure, was well restored in 1889, and contains several monuments. There are Congregational and Bible Christian chapels.

Morchard Cruwys. See CRUWYS MORCHARD.

Morcott, a pleasant village and a parish in Rutland. The village stands on an affluent of the river Chater and on the M.R. and L. & N.W.R., 2 miles SW of Lufefham station, and 4 E by N of Uppingham, and has a post and money order office under Uppingham; telegraph office, South Lufefham. The railway passes under part of it through a tunnel half a mile in length. The parish comprises 1363 acres; population, 450. The manor, with Morcott Hall, belongs to the Fydel-Rowley family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £330 with residence. The church is a building of stone of the Norman and Perpendicular periods, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and an embattled western tower, with short lead-covered spire, and contains an old monument of W. de Overton with an inscription in Norman-French. There are a Baptist chapel and an endowed hospital for six poor unmarried persons, each of whom receives £26 a year.

Morda, a hamlet in Oswestry borough and parish, Salop, 1 mile S of Oswestry. It has a post and money order office under Oswestry; telegraph office, Oswestry.

Morden, Cambridgeshire. See GULDEN MORDEN and STEEPLE MORDEN.

Morden, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bailey Gate station on the Somerset and Dorset Joint railway, and $\frac{5}{10}$ N by E of Wareham. It has a post office under Wareham; money order and telegraph office, Wareham. Acreage of the parish, 7512; population, 730. The parish council consists of seven members. The manor, with Charborough Park, belongs to the Erle-Drax family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £250. The church of St Mary was erected on the site of the old one in 1873, and contains monuments to the Erle family. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Morden, Durham and Surrey. See MORDON.

Morden College. See BLACKHEATH.

Mordiford, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands on the river Lugg, near its influx to the Wye, and under Backbury Hill, 2 miles NNE of Holme Lacy station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{4}{10}$ ESE of Hereford. It has a post office under Hereford; money order office, Fownhope; tele-

graph office, Holme Lacy railway station. There is a bridge of seven arches over the Lugg. The parish contains also the hamlets of Checkley, Froome, and Sufton. Acreage, 1515; population, 482. There is a parish council consisting of six members. The rocks are interesting to geologists, form outlying ridges of the great Silurian valley of elevation, and include much limestone very rich in fossils. Sufton Court, the seat of the Hereford family, was built in 1790. Old Sufton, now a farmhouse, is a good specimen of a 15th century timber house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; value, £230 with residence. The church has Norman portions; is chiefly Early English; has a transept rebuilt in 1852, and a tower rebuilt in 1814; was restored in 1869, when a N aisle was added; and contains a piscina, an ancient monument, an effigy with a very ancient inscription, some memorial windows, and a memorial of a very remarkable storm which passed over the village in 1811. In the churchyard is the shaft of an ancient stone cross, and an octagonal font of the 17th century. There is a mission church at Checkley.

Mordon or Morden, a township in Sedgefield parish, Durham, on the river Skerne, 8 miles NE of Darlington and $\frac{2}{10}$ from Sedgefield station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Ferry Hill. Acreage, 1570; population, 133. A small Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1826. Mordon Carr is a tract of bog land.

Mordon or Morden, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the river Wandle, and has a station on the L.B. & S.C.R., 12 miles from London, and $\frac{5}{10}$ WNW of Croydon. Post town, Mitcham. Acreage of parish, 1475; population, 763. The parish council consists of seven members. Mordon Hall and Mordon Park are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; value, £430. The church was rebuilt of brick in 1636, has stone decorated windows which belonged to the previous church, has also an embattled tower, and contains some brasses and monuments. A tradition runs thus:—After the church was plundered by Henry VIII. and his daughter Mary, Queen Elizabeth, riding past from Croydon to Non-such Park, saw the church roof going to ruin, asked how it came to pass, was told, then ordered all the churches in Surrey to make collections for the restoration of the ruined fabric. So it was done at the end of the 16th century, and George Garth restored the rectorial rights; hence on his tomb in the chancel he is called "Ecclesie Amicus."

More, a township and a parish in Salop. The township lies on the river Onny, near the boundary with Wales, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Lydham Heath station on the Bishops Castle railway, and $\frac{2}{10}$ miles NNE of Bishops Castle. The parish contains also the townships of Linley and Moreswood. Post town, Bishops Castle (R.S.O.) Acreage, 3512; population, 178. The manor, with Linley Hall, belongs to the More family. There are remains of a Roman villa and several ancient camps. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £181 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1845.

Morebath, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on a bold acclivity, near the boundary with Somerset, and near the confluence of the rivers Exe and Barle, with a station on the G.W.R. 176 miles from London, 2 N by W of Bampton, and 9 N by W of Tiverton. It was anciently called Murbath and Murbade, and has a post office under Tiverton; money order and telegraph office, Bampton. Acreage of parish, 3474; population, 449. The parish council consists of seven members. The manor belonged formerly to Barlinch Priory. Part of the surface rises into lofty hills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £175 with residence. The church is ancient, has remains of a window brought from Barlinch Priory in the 16th century, and was thoroughly restored in 1874.

Moreby. See STILLINGFLEET-WITH-MOREBY.

Morecambe or Poulton-le-Sands, a seaport town and bathing resort in the township of Poulton, Bare, and Torrisholme, Lancaster parish, Lancashire, on the southern extremity of Morecambe Bay, 4 miles WNW of Lancaster, with stations on the L. & N.W.R. and M.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) The township is governed by an urban district council consisting of fifteen members, and has an area of 1725 acres; population, 6476. The town is beautifully situated, and commands good views

of the Cumberland and the Westmorland hills. It has splendid sands for bathing, and is a very favourite watering-place. There is a regular service of steamers to Dublin, the Giant's Causeway, and Londonderry, and during the season there are frequent trips across the bay to Graze, Barrow, and Peel (for Furness Abbey), and occasional excursions to other places of interest. There is a fine promenade, 2 miles in length, protected by a strong sea-wall. A promenade pier, 1000 feet long, constructed in 1870 and since extended, has a platform at its head with landing-stages for steamers. The summer gardens—about 30 acres in extent, and beautifully laid out—contain a handsome pavilion, with accommodation for 10,000 persons, in which concerts and dramatic performances are given during the season. The People's Palace, erected in 1879, is a handsome building in the Italian style, and consists of a large hall, baths, and aquarium. The town is supplied with water by the Lancaster Corporation Works. There are several good hotels and lodging-houses, assembly rooms, sea-water baths, two small batteries, gaswork, an electric light station, and a cemetery opened in 1875 and under the control of a burial board. A dock, with stone pier and lighthouse, was constructed in 1848, and is capable of accommodating vessels of considerable size. Large quantities of fish, especially mussels and shrimps, are caught. The ecclesiastical parish is known as Poulton-le-Sands. The living of Holy Trinity, with St Lawrence annexed, is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £315 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. The parish church of Holy Trinity is a fine building in the Early English style, rebuilt in 1841; consists of chancel, nave, S aisle, a western tower, and has a beautiful stained E window. St Lawrence and St Barnabas are chapels of ease to the parish church. There are also Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, United Methodist Free Church, and Christian Brethren chapels, and several schools. There is a chapel of ease at Bare, and a Wesleyan chapel at Torrisholme.

Morecambe Bay, a sea-inlet on the coast of Lancashire and Westmorland, entering between Rossall Point, 2½ miles W of Fleetwood, and Haws Point, at the S extremity of Walney Island, belonging to Furness. It measures 10 miles across the entrance; it extends 19 miles north-eastward to the mouth of the river Kent; it expands, in the lower part of the SE side, into Lancaster Bay; it connects, at the middle of the NW side, with the estuary of the river Leven; and it has a mean breadth of about 10 miles. It presents a grand appearance when the tide is up, but is nearly all a waste of sands—with shifting pieces of soft and dangerous bottom—during a long period between tide and tide. The sands can be crossed on foot; and they formed, from remote times, the line of communication between central Lancashire and Furness; but they ought never, on any account, to be attempted by a stranger without a guide. The views from them include a great sweep of country, away to the Furness Mountains and to the backbone of England, and are very imposing. The southern and central portions are often called Lancaster Sands; and the north-western portions, toward the mouth of the Leven, are called Leven Sands. The bay is noticed by Ptolemy as Moricambe Estuary.

Morecambe Bay, Solway Frith. See **MORICAMBE BAY**.
More Critchell. See **CRITCHELL MOORE**.

Moreleigh or **Morley**, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands 2½ miles E of the river Aron, and 5½ SSW of Totnes station on the G.W.R.; was once a market-town; and gives the title of Earl to the family of Parker. Post town, Totnes. Acreage of the civil parish, 1186; population, 102; of the ecclesiastical, 113. Stanborough Fort, an ancient strength which gave name to the hundred of Stanborough, stood here. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; gross value, £145 with residence. The church is Early English, has a partially developed fresco on S wall, is of the time of Edward I., and was restored in 1877.

Moresbarrow. See **MOORES BARROW-WITH-PARME**.

Moresby, a village, a township, and a parish in Cumberland. The village stands on the coast, near Parton station on the L. & N.W.R., 2 miles NNE of Whitehaven; occupies the site of the Roman station *Arbeia*; and has yielded a number of Roman relics, including structures and inscriptions. It has a post office under Whitehaven; money order and telegraph office,

Parton. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. It has a station at Moresby Parks, on the Cleator and Workington Junction railway, but Parton is the nearest station for a large part of the parish. Acreage, 2141; population, 1144. The parish contains also the township of Parton, which has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Whitehaven. Acreage, 2193 of land, besides 67 of foreshore; population, 2596. The manor belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. Moresby Hall is a mansion supposed to be after a design by Inigo Jones. There is a colliery in Moresby, and ironworks and a brewery at Parton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £133. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church stands on an eminence, within an ancient camp 380 feet square, and is a modern edifice in the Italian style, with a tower. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Christian Brethren chapels in the parish. There are an endowed school at Parton, founded in 1818 and rebuilt in 1886, with £50 a year, and an industrial school for girls and infants, enlarged in 1893.

Morestead, a parish in Hants, 3 miles SE of West town, and 2 from Shawford station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Winchester; money order and telegraph office, Twyford. Acreage, 1701; population, 116. A tract of about 5 acres bears the name of No Man's Land, and is free from all rates and taxes except the county rate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £90 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church has a bell-turret.

Moreswood, a township in More parish, Salop, 2 miles NE of Bishops Cleeve.

Moreton or **Morton**, a Saxon topographical name, corrupted from *moor town*, and generally applied to places originally on or near a moor.

Moreton, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Bidstone parish, Cheshire. The township is 4½ miles WNW of Birkenhead, bears the name of Moreton-cum-Lingham, and has a station, of the name of Moreton, on the Wirral railway. Post town, Birkenhead. Acreage, 1202; population, 464. There is a lighthouse at Lingham. The ecclesiastical parish contains also the township of Saughall Massie, and was constituted in 1863. Population, 653. The manor belongs to the Vyner family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £128 with residence. The church was built in 1863, is in the Early English style, of local white stone, and has a spire 100 feet high.

Moreton, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands on the river Frome, 1½ mile N of a station of its own name on the L. & S.W.R., 129 miles from London and 7 E of Dorchester. It has a post and money order office under Dorchester; telegraph office, at the railway station. Acreage of parish, 2157; population, 356. The parish council consists of seven members. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury; gross value, £200 with residence. The church is good, and contains a brass and several monuments. Moreton House is a handsome mansion of Portland stone, belonging to the Frampton family.

Moreton, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands on an affluent of the river Roding, 1½ mile N from the road from Epping to Ongar, 3 miles N by W of Ongar station on the G.E.R., and 6½ NE of Epping. It has a post office under Chipping Ongar; money order and telegraph office, Chipping Ongar. The parish comprises 1475 acres; population, 428. There is a parish council consisting of five members. The manor belongs to the Alger family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £262 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church is a plain building of flint and brick, with brick tower and shingled spire. It has an ancient carved stone font and a monument of 1623. There are a Congregational chapel, a national school, endowed with £23 a year, and some small charities.

Moreton, a township, conjoint with Ashton, in Eye parish, Herefordshire, on the Leominster Canal, 3½ miles N of Leominster.

Moreton, a hamlet in Thame parish, Oxfordshire, 1 mile SW of Thame.

Moreton, a township in Colwich parish, Staffordshire, 3½ miles NNW of Rugeley.

Moreton, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in Gnosall parish, Staffordshire. The hamlet lies adjacent to the boundary

MORETON

with Salop, 3 miles SW of Gnosall, and 4 SE of Newport. It has a post office under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Gnosall. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1845. Population, 581. For parish council purposes it is a ward of Gnosall, and returns three members. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £220. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church was built in 1887.

Moreton, a hamlet in Draycott-in-the-Clay township, Hanbury parish, Staffordshire, 4 miles SE of Uttoxeter.

Moreton, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, &c. See **MORTON**.

Moreton or Morton, a township in Oswestry parish, and an ecclesiastical parish partly also in Llanyblodwell parish, Salop. The township lies on the Montgomery Canal, between Offa's Dyke and Watt's Dyke, near Llyncllys station on the Cambrian railway, 2 miles from the boundary with Wales, and $\frac{3}{4}$ S of Oswestry. It has a post office under Oswestry; money order office, Llyncllys; telegraph office, Llyncllys railway station. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1861, and includes also the township of Crickheath, and part of the township of Sweeney. Population, 821. For parish council purposes Moreton is in Oswestry rural parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £638 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1875. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Moreton or Morton Valence, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles WSW of Haresfield station on the M.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Stonehouse, with a post office under Stonehouse; money order office, Whitminster; telegraph office, Haresfield railway station. Acreage of the civil parish, 991; population, 260; of the ecclesiastical, 189. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £138. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is chiefly Later English, consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower, and was restored in 1880.

Moreton Corbet, a village and a parish in Salop. The village stands on the river Roden, 4 miles E of Yorton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 5 SE of Wem. The parish contains also part of the township of Preston Brockhnrst, which has a post office under Shrewsbury; money order office, Shrewsbury; telegraph office, Hadnall. Acreage, 2248; population of the civil parish, 258; of the ecclesiastical, 246. The manor belongs to the Corbet family. A fine Elizabethan addition was made to Moreton Corbet Castle in the 16th century. The whole was burnt in the Civil War of Charles I., and is now a picturesque ruin. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £267 with residence. The church is ancient, was restored in 1883, and consists of chancel, nave, south aisle or Corbet chapel, and a tower which was restored in 1779. It contains monuments to the Corbet family, a hagioscope, ambury, and piscina.

Moreton-cum-Alcumlow or Great Moreton, a township in Astbury parish, Cheshire, near the Macclesfield Canal, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SSW of Congleton. Acreage, 1095; population, 106. Moreton Hall is a handsome castellated mansion standing in a well-wooded park.

Moreton-cum-Lingham. See **MORETON**, Cheshire.

Moreton Hampstead, a small town and a parish in Devonshire. The town stands on a gentle eminence on the E verge of Dartmoor, with a station on the G.W.R., 222 miles from London, $\frac{2}{3}$ S of the river Teign, and 12 WSW of Exeter. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage of parish, 7910; population, 1543. The town was entered by Sir Thomas Fairfax with his army in 1646; is surrounded on all sides except the W by lofty hills; enjoys a remarkably salubrious climate, inasmuch that its inhabitants present a singularly healthful and robust appearance; has envious strewn with huge fragments of rocks, and presenting a bold contrast of cultivated land on the foreground to the barren heights of Dartmoor in the background; consists of one principal street and two or three smaller ones, with houses chiefly old and irregularly built; contains an old cross and an arcaded porchhouse of the 17th century; and has two chief inns, a market-house, a church, dissenting chapels, and an endowed school. The church is ancient, comprises nave, aisles, transeptal porch, and chancel, and contains a carved wooden screen. An elm tree is at the entrance of the churchyard, and the branches of it are said to have been trained to sup-

MORETON PINKNEY

port a stage for dancing. There are Calvinistic, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and a cattle market is held on the third Tuesday in each month. The woollen trade was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but began to decline about 1810, and is now defunct. George Bidder, the famous mental calculator, was a native. There is a convalescent home in connection with one at Torquay. The manor belongs to the Earl of Devon. Cranbrook Castle, overlooking the Teign valley, is an ancient entrenchment, with a double fosse on the N side. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; value, £400 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Devon.

Moreton-in-the-Marsh, a small market-town and a parish in Gloucestershire. The town stands on the Fosse Way, near the meeting-point of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, 7 miles SW by S of Shipston-on-Stour; consists chiefly of one wide street nearly half a mile long; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post office, a station on the G.W.R., two banks, a police station, a public hall, an institute, a cottage hospital, and two cemeteries. The church is ancient, was restored in 1861 and again in 1892, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and lofty spire. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The Redesdale Public Hall was erected in 1887; and the petty sessions are held here. The Mann Institute was erected in 1891, and comprises a large hall, a working men's club, and a library. The curfew-bell, which was regularly rung till 1860, hangs in a tower in the centre of the town. Charles I. slept, in 1644, in a room in the White Hart Inn. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and cattle fairs are held on the second Tuesday of every month. The parish comprises 1014 acres; population, 1446. The manor was given at the Norman Conquest to Westminster Abbey. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the rectory of Batsford, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Moreton Jeffreys or Morton Jefferies, a parish in Herefordshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SW of Bromyard. Post town, Bromyard, under Worcester. Acreage, 708; population, 43. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £58. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church has a small tower, and contains monuments of the Westwoods.

Moreton, Maids. See **MAIDS MORETON**.

Moreton Morrell, a parish in Warwickshire, on the Fosse Way, 4 miles NW of Kineton station on the East and West Junction railway, and 6 S by E of Warwick. It has a post office under Warwick; money order and telegraph office, Wellesbourne. Acreage, 1678; population, 252. Moreton Hall is the chief residence. Limestone abounds, and there is a petrifying spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £105 with residence. The church consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower, and was restored in 1886. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Moreton, North, a village and a parish in Berks. The village stands near the G.W.R., 8 miles ESE of Didcot Junction station, and 4 W of Wallingford. The parish comprises 1102 acres; population, 276. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Wallingford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £157 with residence. Patron, the Archdeacon of Berks. The church was built in 1290; it is a building of flint and stone in the later Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and a western tower. At the SE angle there is a chapel called "Stapleton's Chantry," and the church contains a curious ancient water-drain and some old monuments. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Moreton-on-Lugg, a village and a parish in Herefordshire. The village stands on the river Lugg, 4 miles N of Hereford, and has a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint (L. & N.W. and G.W.) railway. Post town, Hereford. Acreage of parish, 896; population, 76. Moreton Court is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £142. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1867, when a new tower was added. It contains sedilia and a reredos of alabaster and marble, and the chancel walls are covered with mosaics.

Moreton Pinkney, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village has a station on the East and West Junction railway, 9 miles N from Brackley, and 8 W by

N of Towcester, and a post and money order office under Byfield (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Hyfield. The parish comprises 2438 acres; population, 423. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. The manor belongs to the Duke of Grafton. The manor house is ancient, bears the shields of the families of Cope and Caudley, was restored and enlarged in 1860, and is approached through lodge-gates bearing the arms of the Sempills. A chalybeate spring is at the SW extremity of the village. Lace-making is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £220 with residence. Patron, Oriel College, Oxford. The church is an ancient edifice of stone in mixed styles; was restored and partly rebuilt in 1845; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porches and low tower. The tower and bells were restored in 1891 and again in 1893, after a destructive fire, and a fine clock to the memory of Bishop Ashton Oxenden was erected in 1893. There is a Baptist chapel.

Moreton Say, a township and a parish in Salop. The township lies on a small affluent of the river Tern, 2 miles SSW of the boundary with Cheshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of the boundary with Staffordshire, and 3 W of Market Drayton. The parish contains also the townships of Blechley, Longford, and Stychy, and its post town is Market Drayton. Acreage, 5999; population of the civil parish, 777; of the ecclesiastical, 670. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £515 with residence. The church is of the 14th century, was cased with brick in 1788, has a tower, and contains memorials of the distinguished Lord Clive, who was interred here, and monuments to the Clive family and to the Vernons. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Moreton, South, a village and a parish in Berks. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Thames, and has a station on the G.W.R., 3 miles SE from Didcot Junction station and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Wallingford, and a post and money order office under Wallingford; telegraph office, Cholsey. The parish, which is principally agricultural, contains also the tithing of Fulseto, and comprises 1350 acres; population, 356. It has a parish council consisting of five members. The manor house, now a farm, was formerly the residence of the Sandervilles, was afterwards the property of the Sadgrove family, and now belongs to the Hedges family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £135 with residence. Patron, Hertford College, Oxford. The church is in the Early English style, and consists of two aisles, the E end of one of them forming the chancel. There is a Baptist chapel. In 1863 Edward Sherman, a native of this parish, gave the sum of £1000 for the benefit of the poor.

Moretonton, a hamlet in Canford Magna parish, Dorsetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Wimborne.

Morfa, a township in Llangelny parish, Merionethshire, 4 miles NNW of Towyn.

Morfa Bychan, a place 2 miles from Portmadoc, in Carnarvonshire, with a post office under Portmadoc; money order office, Borth-y-gest; telegraph office, Portmadoc.

Morfa Nevin, a village in Nevin parish, Carnarvonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Nevin. It has a post and money order office under Pwllbeli; telegraph office, Nevin. There is a chapel of ease; also Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Morfe, a hilly tract in Qnatford parish, Salop, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bridgnorth. It was once a forest; it has five tumuli, a hermitage cave, and commands a good view.

Morganstown, a village in Radyr parish, Glamorgan, 1 mile N of Radyr station on the Taft Vale railway, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Cardiff. It has a post office under Cardiff; money order office, Tongwynlais; telegraph office at Radyr railway station. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Moricambe Bay, an inlet of the Solway Frith, on the NW coast of Cumberland, entering between Grune Point and a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Bowness. It measures 3 miles across the entrance, penetrates $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to the mouth of the river Waver, makes a considerable ramification on the E side up the course of the Wampool river, and is sometimes called the Wampool estuary.

Morice or **Morice Town**, a suburb of Devonport in Devonshire. The suburb lies on the NW of Devonport proper, beyond the lines with which the town and arsenal are surrounded; is included in Devonport borough; took its name

from the Morices, who held the manor of Stock Damarel from 1677 till 1749; has wharves on the Hamoaze, Keyham steam basin, large and substantial naval barracks and engineer students' college, a block-house, a powder magazine, factories, breweries, and a steamer ferry; and is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the docks, or connected with them. The chapelry bears the name of St James the Great, and was constituted in 1846. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; value, £300. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is noticed in the article Devonport. There are several dissenting chapels, and a mission chapel known as St Chads.

Moridunum. See BROADHEMBURY.

Morlais Castle. See MERTHYR TYDFIL.

Morland, a village, a township, and a parish in Westmorland. The village stands near the river Lyvennet, 2 miles SE of Clithraw railway station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Appleby, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Penrith. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Acreage, 1760; population, 335. The parish contains also the townships of Thrimby, Little Strickland, Great Strickland, Newby, Slesgill, and Kings Meaburn, and the chapelry of Bolton. Population of the civil parish, 1604; of the ecclesiastical, 844. There is a parish council consisting of six members. Thrimby, with Great and Little Strickland, were formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1870. The manor belonged anciently to Ivo de Talebois, was given in part by his grandson to St Mary's Abbey at York, and belongs now to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Bley Castle, now a ruin, was an episcopal residence. Several old mansions are now farmhouses. Some monastic buildings existed in connection with St Mary's at York, and have left some traces. There are corn and saw mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £292 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church includes portions as early as the time of Henry II., was materially altered in the 18th century, is large, cruciform, and good, has a tower with low spire, and contains a brass of 1562, and a tablet to Lieut.-General F. Markham. The livings of Thrimby and Bolton-in-Morland are separate benefices. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, a village library, and a school with an endowment of about £30.

Morlas, The, a river of Carmarthenshire, falling into the Taaf.

Morley, a hamlet in Wilmslow parish, Cheshire, 2 miles NW of Wilmslow. It is a scattered hamlet, and has Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels and a Friends' meeting-house. Hawthorn Hall and Pownall Hall are the chief residences.

Morley, a township and a parish in Derbyshire. The township lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Little Eaton railway station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Derby, and has a post office under Derby; money order and telegraph office, Smalley. Acreage, 1853; population, 298. The parish contains also the township of Smalley, and comprises 3571 acres; population, 1222. Stainsby House, Broomfield, the Hall, and Smalley Hall are chief residences. Traces exist of a Roman road called Ryknield Street. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £500 with residence. The church is partly in the Decorated English style, was completely restored in 1850; comprises nave, aisles, chancel (which was resented in 1884), and pinnacled tower; and contains some brasses and old monuments of the Stathams and the Sacheverells, and several stained windows. The township of Smalley was formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1877. There are a Wesleyan chapel and six endowed almshouses.

Morley, Devonshire. See MORELEIGH.

Morley, a hamlet in Etherley ecclesiastical parish, Durham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Bishop Auckland. There is a national school, in which divine service is held every Sunday.

Morley, a municipal borough and a township in the W. R. Yorkshire. The town has stations on branches of the G.N.R. and the L. & N.W.R., lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of the city of Leeds and 3 from Batley, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leeds. It was incorporated as a municipal borough in 1885, and its boundaries were extended in 1891 so as to include the urban sanitary district of Churwell and part of West Ardsley. It is governed by a mayor, seven aldermen, and twenty-one

councillors, is divided into four wards—North, South, Central, and Churwell—and has an area of 3381 acres; population, 21,068. The town is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water from works near Mytholmroyd, which were constructed at a cost of about £100,000 and opened in 1894. An extensive woollen cloth manufacture is carried on, also a large trade in coal-mining and stone quarrying. The township contains also the hamlets of Bruntcliffe Thorpe, Stump Cross, Four Lane Ends, and Howley Hall. Acreage, 2765; population, 18,725. The population has largely increased in consequence of the extension of the woollen trade and mining operations. The manor belongs to the Earl of Dartmouth. There are three ecclesiastical parishes, viz., St Peter's, with Churwell, formed in 1830 (population, 8358), St Paul's, Townend, constituted in 1878 (11,467), and St Andrew's, Bruntcliffe, constituted in 1890. The living of St Peter is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £293 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Batley. The church stands at Four Lane Ends, was built in 1830, is a stone structure in the Early English style, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and porch, with tower and spire. The church was renovated and a new chancel built in 1885. The living of St Paul is also a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £215 with residence. A church was erected in 1876, but proved to be much too small for the quickly increasing population, and a new one was erected in 1893-94. The materials of the previous building were used up as far as possible. The living of St Andrew is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield. Patrons of both, the Vicar of Morley and Batley alternately. There are also Baptist, Particular Baptist, Catholic Apostolic, Congregational, Primitive and United Methodist, Wesleyan, and other places of worship, a technical school, and several other schools. A cemetery of 8 acres was opened in 1884 at a cost, including mortuary chapel and other buildings, of nearly £6000, and is under the control of the town council. The town-hall was erected in 1892-95, and a public park of 5 acres, presented by the Earl of Dartmouth in commemoration of the Queen's jubilee, was opened in 1890. There are also three banks, a market-hall, an Oddfellows' hall built in 1870, a masonic hall, Liberal and Conservative Clubs, a police station, music hall, &c., and a weekly newspaper is published. A parochial church (St Mary's-in-the-Wood) belonged to Morley before the Norman Conquest, became dependent at a later period on the church of Batley, was conveyed in the time of Charles I. by the Earl of Sussex into the hands of trustees for the use of Presbyterians, was never restored to the Establishment, and became a Congregational chapel.

Morley Parliamentary Division of the W. R. Yorkshire was formed under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Population, 65,216. The division includes the following:—Dewsbury (part of)—Mirfield, Morley, Ossett-with-Gawthorpe, Southill, Thorohill, Whitley (Lower); Agbrigg (Lower, part of)—Ardsey (East), Ardsey (West), Loft-house-with-Carlton, Middleton, Thorpe; Batley, municipal borough; Dewsbury, municipal borough.

Morley St Botolph, a parish, with a village, in Norfolk, 3 miles WSW of Wymondham station, and 3½ N from Attleborough station on the Norwich and Thetford section of the G.E.R. It has a post office under Wymondham; money order and telegraph office, Wymondham. Acreage, 808; population of the civil parish, 229; of the ecclesiastical, with St Peter, 403. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Morley St Peter, in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £507 with residence. The church, an edifice of stone in the Perpendicular style, was partly rebuilt in 1880. There is a fuel allotment worth about £24 a year.

Morley St Peter, a parish in Norfolk, 2 miles NW from Spooner Row station on the Thetford and Norwich section of the G.E.R., and 3½ SW of Wymondham. It has a post office under Wymondham; money order and telegraph office, Wymondham. Acreage, 1067; population of the civil parish, 174; of the ecclesiastical, with Morley St Botolph, 403. Morley House and much of the land belong to the Graver-Browne family. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Morley St Botolph, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is a small building of rubble in the Early English style, and consists of nave and chancel, with a low tower.

Mornays. See ENDELLION.

Morning Thorpe, a village and a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles E of Fornett Junction station on the Ipswich and Norwich section of the G.E.R., and 7½ WNW of Bungay. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Long Stratton. Acreage, 1011; population, 136. The manor of Morning Thorpe belongs to the Holmes family. The manor house, which stands near the church, is a mansion of red brick in the Tudor style. The manor of Boyland, with Boyland Hall, belongs to the Irbys. Boyland Hall is a fine Tudor mansion of 1551, and stands in a large and well-wooded park of 150 acres, with an alcove containing over its entrance porch a bust of Queen Elizabeth, brought from Tilbury House. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £272 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, a small building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular and Early English styles, consists of nave and chancel, with a round tower, and has some fine memorial windows, an ancient altar-tomb, and several ancient tombs and memorials.

Morpeth, a market and union town, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and a parish in Northumberland. The town stands on the river Wansbeck, adjacent to the N.E.R., at the junction with it of the Wansbeck Valley railway and of the Blyth and Tyne railway, 15 miles N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The name was originally Moor Path, was afterwards written Morepath, and there is evidence that the town is situated on what was once a moorland road. The place was of small note, not more at best than a village, in the times of the Saxons and the Danes, but it rose to some consequence and became the seat of a barony immediately after the Norman Conquest. The barony belonged to the Merleys or De Merlais, passed to the Greystocks and the Dacres, went by marriage of the heiress of the Dacres to Lord William Howard, known as "Belted Will," and has descended from him to the Earl of Carlisle. A castle was built on what is now a tree-fringed mound, by William de Merlai in the twelfth century, was dismantled in 1215 by King John, underwent speedy restoration, remained a place of strength till the time of Charles I., was seized in 1664 by the Scots and held by them for twenty days against a siege by a body of the king's forces, and is now represented by a fine massive gatehouse, which has been restored, and a few broken walls. A Cistercian abbey was founded at Newminster, about half a mile to the W, in 1138, by Sir Ranulph de Merlai; gave entertainment to Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III.; was given at the dissolution to Henry Grey; and is now represented by only a ruined arch. Excavations of the site in 1870, and again in 1878, resulted in the discovery of some interesting portions of the original building and various stone coffins. The town drew prosperity from the castle and the abbey, and it was described in 1540 by Leland as "long and metely well-builled, with low houses," and as "a far fairer town than Alnwick." It suffered great devastation by accidental fire in 1689, but it speedily recovered from the disaster, and it has in recent times undergone much improvement. Horsley, the author of "Britannia Romana," and Lord Collingwood were residents; Turner the early writer on botany, Gibson the herbalist, and Morrison the Chinese scholar and missionary, were natives; and the Earl of Carlisle takes hence the title of Viscount.

The town lies embosomed in a green valley, has beautiful, diversified, and picturesque environs, and is seen to great advantage from a terrace or public promenade, tastefully formed along the bank of the river. It consists chiefly of two spacious and well-built streets, with a highly picturesque market-place, and it extends into the township of Bullers Green, which forms a northern suburb, and is incorporated with Morpeth. A handsome bridge, after designs by Telford and erected in 1831, crosses the Wansbeck on the S side of the town. A very picturesque old bridge stood near the site of that bridge, which belonged to a community of monks who levied toll at its N end, and was wantonly destroyed about 1835. The monks' toll-house still stands, has a picturesque belfry, has been successively a chapel, a chantry, and a free school, and belongs now to the corporation. The town-hall was built in 1869-70 at the cost of the Earl of Carlisle, and replaces the former one designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. It is a substantial building, and has on the ground floor a

butter, egg, and poultry market, and a corn exchange. The hall will hold 300 persons, and there are chambers for the meetings of the town council (who act as the urban council) and other public bodies, and a library and reading-room for the members of the mechanics' institute. The clock tower, containing a peal of bells, in Oldgate Street, was originally a jail, and is surmounted by two little figures in ancient costume. The tower was restored in 1887 and the bells rehung. Gates stood formerly at all the entrances of the town on the Scotch side, but they have been destroyed. The county jail stood on the N outskirts, was built in 1822-23, at a cost of more than £80,000; but with the exception of the fine gate tower, which is used as the chief constable's offices, has been pulled down and a new police station erected on its site. The county lunatic asylum stands on a slight eminence about half a mile to the NE, is a beautiful and spacious brick edifice, with tastefully disposed grounds, and commands an extensive view over the surrounding country. It was opened in 1859, extensive additions were made to it during 1885-89, and two wings were added to the infirmary in 1893. The workhouse, in lieu of a previous insufficient one, was built in 1866. The parish church, or St Mary's, stands on a ridge called Kirk Hill, about half a mile from the town, is chiefly Decorated English, has been well restored, comprises a nave of 5 bays, 60 feet by 46; a chancel, 41 feet by 19, and a W tower; has a fine Jesse window, with fragments of ancient stained glass fitted in by Wailes; and contains sedilia, a piscina, and a hagioscope. The churchyard is entered by a lych-gate, erected in 1862, and contains a restored old cross, and a lofty monumental cross to the Rev. J. Bolland. St James' Church stands in the centre of the town, was built in 1846 by Ferrey, is in the Lombardic style and cruciform, with a central tower and an apsidal choir, and contains a stone pulpit, good glazing by Wailes, and some rich carving. There are Presbyterian, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels. The free grammar school was founded in 1552 by Edward VI, was long held in the old chantry at the quondam old bridge, is now held in commodious buildings erected in 1859; a new school-room was built in 1889; has about £200 a year from endowment (applied towards maintaining scholarships at the school and three exhibitions), and numbers among its pupils the third Earl of Carlisle and the fourth Lord Widderington, who here contracted a friendship which resulted in the rescue of the latter from the scaffold after the rebellion of 1715. There are a borough school for girls and infants in Well Way, a mechanics' institute, established in 1825, possessing a library of about 4000 volumes, and a dispensary opened in 1817.

The town has a head post office, a railway station, four banks, two good hotels, and several inns; is a seat of petty sessions, head of a county court district, and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and was formerly one of the largest for cattle in England, but has suffered serious diminution in favour of Newcastle. Fairs are held on 25 March, 25 Oct., and on the first Wednesday in May and Nov. Races are held on Morpeth Common in April. The weaving of flannel, the manufacture of agricultural implements, brick and tile making, iron and brass founding, malting, brewing, and corn-grinding are carried on. The town is a borough by prescription; is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and sent two members to Parliament prior to the Reform Act of 1832, but now sends only one. The municipal boundaries, which were extended in 1889 under a Local Government Board Order, include the greater part of Morpeth township and part of Newminster Abbey township; and the parliamentary boundaries include the entire townships of Morpeth, Newminster Abbey, Hepscott, Morpeth Castle, Tranwell and High Church, Cowpen, and Newsham and South Blyth, and the parish of Bedlington. Population of the municipal borough, 5219. Acreage of the parliamentary borough, 17,119; population, 40,255.

The township comprises 653 acres; population, 5841; of the ecclesiastical parish, 6607. The parish contains also the townships of the parliamentary borough, as above-mentioned, except the last three. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne; gross value, £1040 with residence. Patron, the Earl of Carlisle.

Morpeth Castle, a township in Morpeth parish, Northumberland, within Morpeth parliamentary borough. It contains the site of Morpeth Castle and the hamlets of Catchburn, Parkhouse, and Stobhill. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Morpeth. Acreage, 1569 and 13 of water; population, 255. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor.

Morrage. See MORRIDGE.

Morrell Roothing, formerly a distinct parish in Essex, is now united to White Roothing, which see.

Morrey, a village in Yoxhall parish, Staffordshire, 5½ miles E of Rugeley.

Morrick. See MORWICK.

Morridge, a township in Ipstones parish, Staffordshire, 4 miles NNE of Cheadle.

Morris Green, a place in the N of Essex, 5½ miles NW of Halstead.

Morrison, a village and a chapelry in Llangafelach parish, Glamorgan, partly within Swansea municipal borough. The village stands on the river Taw, 2½ miles NNE of Swansea; takes its name from the family of Morris, who founded it; is a populous place; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), and stations on the M.R. and G.W.R. There are collieries, tin-plate works, and chemical works. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £84. The church is modern. Another church was erected in 1891 as a chapel of ease to the parish church of Llangafelach. There are Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels and a mission hall.

Morston, a parish in Norfolk, on the coast, 6 miles E of Wells station on the G.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Blakeney, under East Dereham. Acreage, 1694; population of the civil parish, 162; of the ecclesiastical, with Stiffkey, 612. The manor and much of the land belong to the Marquis of Townshend. In addition to the area given there is a large tract, chiefly low marsh, overflowed by spring tides, and intersected by Blakeney Harbour. There is a coastguard station. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Stiffkey, in the diocese of Norwich; joint gross value, £521 with residence. Patron, the Marquis of Townshend. The church is an edifice of rubble in the Early English style.

Morte Bay, a bay on the NW coast of Devon, between Barnstaple Bay and Ilfracombe. It is bounded on the S by Baggy Point, which separates it from Barnstaple Bay; is bounded on the N by Morte Point or Morte Stone, "the Rock of Death," on which no fewer than five vessels were wrecked in the winter of 1852; measures 3½ miles across the entrance, and 2 thence to the head; has an outline of approximately half-moon form; is swept by a dangerous tide-race; lies completely exposed to the W; and affords anchorage in 5 fathoms.

Morthen, a hamlet in Whiston parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 4½ miles SE of Rotherham.

Morthoe, a village and a parish in Devonshire. The village stands on the coast of Morte Bay, near Morte Point, 4½ miles WSW of Ilfracombe, with a station on the L. & S.W.R., 223 miles from London. It is picturesquely situated, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish contains also the hamlets of Eastcott, Horsborough, and Sheshborough. Acreage, 3799; population of the civil parish, 678; of the ecclesiastical, 625. The Woolacombe Sands extend about 2 miles, and form a pleasant promenade. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; value, £180. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is old, with a tower, has been restored, and contains an ornate tomb of Sir William de Tracy, who lived here in retirement after participating in the murder of Thomas à Becket. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Bull Point Lighthouse is situated about 1 mile from the village, and was built in 1879; it has a fixed red light to mark the position of Morte Stone, a dangerous rock off the point, and a powerful foghorn.

Mortimer, Berks. See STRATFIELD MORTIMER.

Mortimers Cross, a township in Aynestrey parish, Herefordshire, on the river Lugg, 5½ miles NW of Leominster. A severe battle, decisive in favour of the Yorkists, was fought here in Feb., 1461, between the Yorkists under Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the

Lancastrians under the Earl of Pembroke, and is commemorated by a pillar erected in 1739.

Mortimer Stratfield. See STRATFIELD MORTIMER.

Mortimer-West-End, a parish in Haunts, adjacent to Berks, 10 miles N of Basingstoke, and 3 from Mortimer station on the G.W.R. Post town, Reading; money order and telegraph office, Mortimer. Acreage, 2232; population of the civil parish, 398; of the ecclesiastical, 363. There is a parish council consisting of five members. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £189 with residence. The church is a small building of stone in the Gothic style. There is a Congregational chapel.

Mortlake, a village and a parish in Surrey. The village stands on the river Thames at the boundary with Middlesex, adjacent to the Windsor branch of the South-Western railway, 2 miles ENE of Richmond; contained a house, taken down in 1860, which belonged to Lord Henry Cromwell; and has a station on the L. & S.W.R. 8 miles from London. The parish contains also the hamlet of East Sheen, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 1883; population of the civil parish, 7714; of the ecclesiastical, 7070. The manor belonged from before the Norman Conquest to the see of Canterbury, and was resigned to the Crown by Cramer. The archbishops had a residence here, Anselm once kept Whitsuntide at it, and Simon de Meopham retired to it after having been excommunicated by the Pope. Many elegant seats are on the banks of the river. Cromwell House was the residence of Protector Cromwell. Dr John Dee, a famous philosopher and astrologer in the time of Elizabeth, lived in a house to the W of the church, and was frequently visited there by the queen. A manufactory of fine tapestry was established on the site of Dr Dee's laboratory in 1619 by Sir Francis Crane; was patronised by James I. and Charles I.; copied five of Raphael's cartoons, sent for the purpose by Charles I.; enjoyed assistance from Vandyck and Rubens; and was intended by Charles II. to be assisted also, in a large way, by Verrio, but soon after Verrio's arrival was discontinued. Malting and brewing are now largely carried on. A weir was on the river at Domesday. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of East Sheen, in the diocese of Rochester; value, £350. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The parochial church was rebuilt in 1543, enlarged in 1725, and again enlarged in 1840, has a tower, and contains a font of the time of Henry VI., given by Archbishop Bonner, a good altar-piece by Gerard Seghers, a tablet to Sir Philip Francis, the repented author of the "Letters of Junius," a white marble sarcophagus of the first Lord Sidmouth, a rich monument to the Hon. Charles Coventry, who died in 1699, and the graves of Dr Dee and Sir John Barraud. The churchyard contains the grave of John Partridge, the astrologer and almanac-maker, who became physician to Charles II., and the grave of John Barber, Lord Mayor of London, who erected the monument to Butler in Westminster Abbey. A church was built at East Sheen in 1864, and is a handsome edifice. There are Congregational and Roman Catholic chapels. An Isolation Hospital for infectious diseases was erected in 1889. Mortlake has been associated with the Oxford and Cambridge annual boat-race since 1845, and the winning post has been placed a short distance above the Ship Hotel since 1863.

Mortomley, a hamlet in Chapelton ecclesiastical parish, Ecclesfield parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 5½ miles N of Sheffield. It has a chapel of ease, and Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. The church is a building in the Early Norman style, and was erected by subscription in memory of a mining engineer who was killed at the Oaks Colliery in 1866 while engaged in the work of exploration after a terrible explosion.

Morton, a township in Ruabon parish, Denbighshire, 5 miles N of Chirk. Morton Hall is a chief residence. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and iron-works around.

Morton, a township and a parish in Derbyshire. The township lies half a mile WNW of Doehill railway station, 1 SE of Stretton railway station, and 2½ miles N of Alfreton. It has a post and money order office under Alfreton; telegraph office, Doehill. Acreage, 1125; population, 750. The parish contains also the township of Brackenfield. Acreage, 2676; population of the civil parish, 1096; of the

ecclesiastical, 980. Ogston Hall is the seat of the Turbutt family. Upwards of 1000 acres were leased by a company for the working of coal and other minerals, and a large colliery was opened in 1863. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £439 with residence. Patrons, alternately St John's College, Cambridge, and the Turbutt family. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1850; is a small building in the Decorated English style; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with pinnaced tower; and contains monuments to the Turbotts. The vicarage of Brackenfield is a separate benefice. A Free Methodist chapel is in Brackenfield.

Morton, formerly an extra-parochial tract in Lincolnshire, is now a parish situated near the Roman Fosse Way, 1 mile NE from Swinderby station on the M.R., and 8 miles SW from Lincoln. It consists of a single farm. Acreage, 498; population, 9.

Morton, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Gainsborough parish, Lincolnshire. The village stands on the river Trent, at the boundary with Notts, and near the M.S. & L.R., 1½ mile N by W of Gainsborough town and railway stations (Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint line and M.S. & L.R.); is a picturesque place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Gainsborough, also wharves, corn mills, rope and sack works, and maltings. The township comprises 848 acres; population, 1137. There is a parish council consisting of eleven members. The manor belongs to the Bacon family. Morton House is a mansion of stone standing in its own grounds. The chapelry is not far from conterminous with the township, and was constituted in 1846. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £287 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, erected in 1891, is a building of stone in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, with a chapel on the south side, nave, aisles, transepts, and embattled western tower. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Morton, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands near the Roman Car Dyke, 2½ miles N by E of Bonrn, and has a station on the Bonrn and Sleaford branch of the G.N.R., and a post and money order office under Bourne; telegraph office, Bonrn. The parish contains also the hamlet of Hanthorpe. Acreage, 4851; population of the civil parish, 899; of the ecclesiastical, with Haconby, 1262. There is a parish council of nine members. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Exeter. Hanthorpe House is a handsome mansion, and the seat of the Parker family. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Haconby, in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is an ancient cruciform building of stone in the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, transept, and an embattled tower. It has an ancient font and thirty-two windows, all of which are stained. There is a Baptist chapel.

Morton. See FISKERTON-CUM-MORTON.

Morton, a township in Ormesby parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 4 miles NE of Stokesley station on the N.E.R. Post town, Middlesbrough; money order and telegraph office, Normanby. Acreage, 1006; population, 56.

Morton, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 5½ miles NW of Helmsley station on the N.E.R. Post town, York; money order and telegraph office, Helmsley. Acreage, 1756; population, 32.

Morton, Berkshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Herefordshire, and Salop. See MORETON.

Morton Abbotts. See ABBOTTS MORTON.

Morton Baggot or Moreton Bagot, a parish in Warwickshire, at the boundary with Worcestershire, 3 miles WSW of Henley-in-Arden, and 5 E of Studley station on the M.R. Post town, Studley (R.S.O.). Acreage, 1144; population, 74. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £135 with residence. The church is a plain ancient building, and was restored in 1844 and 1876.

Morton Castle. See CASTLE MORTON.

Morton Corbet. See MORETON CORBET.

Morton, East and West, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Bingley parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, under Rumbles Moor,

MORTON FOLIOT

2 miles N of Bingley station on the M.R., and contains the village of Micklethwaite and the hamlets of East and West Morton. East Morton is a considerable place, occupies the sides and summit of a hill, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Bingley. West Morton is a cluster of houses on the N bank of the river Aire. The township is supplied with water from the Bradford Corporation Waterworks. Acreage, 3773, of which 36 are water; population, 2134. The manor belongs to the Greenwood family. There are several good residences, and worsted and paper mills. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1851. Population, 1677. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon; gross value, £200 with residence. Patrons, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is a modern plain building in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, baptistery, N and S porches, and a bell-turret. It was renovated in 1887, and a new organ was erected in 1892. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Morton Foliot. See CASTLE MORTON.

Morton Grange, a township in Haughton-le-Spring parish, Durham, with a station at Fence Houses on the N.E.R., $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNE of Durham. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office at Fence Houses. Acreage, including Fence Houses, 462; population, 209. The manor belongs to the Earl of Durham.

Morton Grange, Great Morton, and Little Morton, three hamlets in Babworth parish, Notts, 2 miles SW of East Retford.

Morton Hampstead. See MORETON HAMPSTEAD.

Morton Jeffreys. See MORETON JEFFREYS.

Morton, Little. See MORTON GRANGE, Notts.

Morton Morrell. See MORETON MORRELL.

Morton-on-Lugg. See MORETON-ON-LUGG.

Morton-on-the-Hill, a parish, with a village, in Norfolk, on the river Wensum, 1 mile S from Attlebridge station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SSE of Reepham station on the East Norfolk section of the G.E.R., and 8 NW of Norwich. It has a post office under Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Lenwade. Acreage, 1009; population, 117. The manor, with Morton Hall, belongs to the Berney family. The hall stands on a rising ground, and commands a beautiful view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £112. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Gothic style, comprises nave and chancel with S porch, and has a round tower with octagonal top.

Morton Palms, a township and part of Sadherge ecclesiastical parish, in Haughton-le-Skerne parish, Durham, near the Stockton railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Darlington. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Fighting Cocks, under Middleton St. George. Acreage, 1358; population, 101.

Morton Pinkney. See MORETON PINKNEY.

Morton Say. See MORETON SAY.

Morton Tintmouth, a township in Gainford parish, Durham, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Darlington, and $\frac{5}{8}$ from Piercebridge station on the N.E.R. Post town, Darlington; money order and telegraph office, Gainford. Acreage, 416; population, 35. Lord Barnard is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The property belonged anciently to Tyemouth Priory.

Morton-upon-Swale, a village and a township in Ainderby Steeple parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, a quarter of a mile from Ainderby station on the N.E.R., and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Northallerton. Acreage, 1540, of which 29 are water; population, 225. The Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor and principal landowner. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Morton Valence. See MORETON VALENCE.

Morvah, a parish, with a small village, in Cornwall, on the coast, 6 miles NW by W of Penzance station on the G.W.R. Post town, St Just (R.S.O.) Acreage, 1271; population, 172. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in dairy farming. Porthmear Cove and Portherras Cove are on the coast, and large blocks of granite are at Carn Galva. There is a prehistoric fort, called Castle Chun, and also remains of cave dwellings and many prehistoric remains in the neighborhood. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Madron, in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £687 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1828, and has a tower with three bells. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

MOSE

Morval, a parish, with a village, in Cornwall, on the Looe navigation, 2 miles N of East Looe, and 4 SSW of Menheniot station on the G.W.R. It has a post office under Liskeard; money order and telegraph office, Looe. Acreage, 3568; population, 622. There is a parish council consisting of eleven members. The manor belonged formerly to the Glynns, the Coades, and Sir Hugh de Morville, one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket; and, with Morval House, belongs now to the Tremayne family. Morval House is ancient, and was the birthplace of Judge Buller. Polgoover and Lydeott are ancient mansions converted into farmhouses. Tregarland Tor commands a fine view of the winding vale of Morval, backed in the distance by Bindon Hill, rising to an altitude of about 600 feet. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and contains monuments of the Mayows, the Coades, and others. There are an endowed school, almshouses, and a Wesleyan chapel.

Morvil, a parish in Pembrokeshire, under Pwllheli, on the coast of West Cleddau river, 4 miles S by W of Newport, and 9 N of Clabeston Road station on the G.W.R. Post town, Letterston. Acreage, 2603; population, 132. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St David's; net value, £127.

Morville, a village and a parish in Salop. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Severn, 3 miles W by N of Bridgnorth, and has a post office under Bridgnorth; money order and telegraph office, Bridgnorth. The parish contains also the township of Aston Eyre and the hamlets of Bridgwalton, Croft, Harpswood, Haughton, and Underton. Acreage, 5269; population, 464. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. Aston Eyre is separated from Morville for parish council purposes, and has its own parish meeting. Aldenham Park, the seat of Lord Acton, is a fine mansion built in 1697, stands in an extensive park, and is approached by a beautiful avenue. Morville Hall is another chief residence. A priory, a cell to Shrewsbury Abbey, was formerly here. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Aston Eyre, in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £195 with residence. Patron, Lord Acton. The church was built in 1118 on the site of a previous Saxon edifice, consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, and an embattled tower, and contains a Norman font. Aston Eyre has a Norman church. A Roman Catholic chapel is at Aldenham Hall.

Morwellham, a place, with an inn, on the W border of Devonshire, on the river Tamar, 4 miles SW of Tavistock. The Morwell Rocks, in the vicinity, are magnificent crags, rising to a great height, and crowned with shaggy pinnacles. Old Morwell House, near the S end of a tunnel of the Tavistock Canal, is an ancient quadrangular building in the Pointed style; was once a hunting-seat of the abbots of Tavistock; passed, with the abbey lands, at the dissolution, to the family of Russell; belongs now to the Duke of Bedford, has been restored, and is used as a farmhouse.

Morwell House. See preceding article.

Morwenstow. See MOORWINSTOW.

Morwick, a hamlet in Barwick-in-Elmet township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles ENE of Leeds.

Morwick or Morrick, a township in Warkworth parish, Northumberland, on the river Coquet, near the coast, 2 miles SW of Warkworth station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Acklington. Acreage, 765, of which 17 are water; population, 60. Morwick Hall was formerly a seat of the Greys. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

Mosbrough, a village in Eckington parish, Derbyshire, standing on high ground, near the river Rother, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Killamarsh railway station, 6 from Sheffield, and 7 NNE of Chesterfield. It occupies the site of a Roman settlement, commands extensive views, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Rotherham. The hamlet of Holbrook forms part of the district, where there is a large colliery. There is a church, consecrated in 1857, and dedicated to St Mark; also a chapel of ease, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and an endowed school with £30 a year, dating from the time of Charles II.

Mose or Mease, The, a river of Leicestershire and Derbyshire. It rises near Gossall Park, in the W of Leicester,

and runs about 12 miles westward to the Trent, at Croxal in Derbyshire.

Mosedale, a township in Mungrisdale ecclesiastical parish, Cumberland, under Cairn Fell, 5 miles from Troutbeck station on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith railway. Post town and money order office, Greystoke; telegraph office, Troutbeck (R.S.) Acreage, 2418; population, 59.

Mosedale, a glen in the SW of Cumberland, descending about 2 miles southward, from the E side of Ennerdale Pillar, to the vicinity of the head of West Water, and flanked on the E side by Kirk Fell, on the W side by Yewharrow.

Mosedale, a glen in the W of Cumberland, through which runs the Mosedale Beck, about 2 miles northward to the foot of Lowes Water.

Mosedale, a glen on the mutual border of Cumberland and Lancashire, forming the upper part of Seathwaite Valley along the river Duddon, descending south-south-westward from the W side of Wetherlam, and flanked on the right by Greyfriars Mountain, on the left by the Old Man of Conistoun.

Moseley, a hamlet in Busbury parish, Staffordshire, 4½ miles N of Bushbury Junction station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 N by E of Wolverhampton. Moseley Court is the chief residence. Moseley Hall, now a farmhouse, is a picturesque half-timbered mansion, in which Charles II. was concealed after the Battle of Worcester.

Moseley, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in King's Norton and Yardley parishes, Worcestershire. The village stands on the N verge of the county, 3 miles S of the centre of Birmingham, of which it is a suburb; is a pleasant and picturesque place, and has a station on the M.R. and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Birmingham. The ecclesiastical parish includes the village, and was constituted in 1853. Population, 5304. Moseley Hall, erected in place of the mansion destroyed by the rioters in 1791, is now a Children's Convalescent Home, having been presented in 1892 to the Mayor of Birmingham by Mr Cadbury. There are many good residences, among which is Highbury, the seat of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; net value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Bromsgrove. The church has a tower of the time of Henry VIII., and was enlarged in 1873. The church of St Agnes was erected in 1884 as a chapel of ease. A portion of the parish was separated in 1875 to form the ecclesiastical parish of St Anne. Population, 1906. The church of St Anne was erected in 1874. There are Baptist and Wesleyan churches.

Moseley Village, a hamlet in Wednesfield parish, Staffordshire, 1½ mile NE of Wolverhampton.

Moses Gate, part of Farnworth-with-Kearsley ecclesiastical parish, Lancashire, with a station on the Bolton and Manchester line of the L. & Y.R., in the southern vicinity of Bolton. There are a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Farnworth (R.S.O.), and a mission church.

Moss, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Campsall parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles E of Askrum and 8 S of Doncaster, with a station on the N.E.R. Post town, Askrum. Acreage, including part of Kirkhouse Green, 2497; population, 259. The greater part of the township is in the ecclesiastical parish of Fenwick-cum-Moss. The ecclesiastical parish of All Saints was constituted in 1875. Population, 155. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; gross value, £205 with residence. The church, consecrated in 1875, is a building in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, S porch, and western tower with spire, and has a fine stained E window.

Moss Bank, a hamlet in Prescot parish, Lancashire, with a station on a branch of the L. & N.W.R. 1½ mile N by W of St Helens. Post town, Doncaster; money order and telegraph office, Askrum.

Moss Bury, a place in the N of Herts, 2 miles E of Stevenage.

Mossdale, a hamlet in Hawes ecclesiastical parish, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire, in the valley of the river Ure, near Hawes.

Mosser, a township and an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1833, in Brigham parish, Cumberland, on the river Cocker, under Whinfield Fell, 4 miles S of Cockermouth railway station. Post town and money order and telegraph office,

Cockermouth. Acreage, 1490; population, 89. The manor belongs to Lord Leconfield. The ecclesiastical parish comprises also the townships of Blindholthel and Eaglesfield. Population, 437. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £60 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The old church is still used for divine service, but a new church in the Gothic style was erected in 1891 on a site given by the Earl of Lonsdale.

Mosshouses, a place in Angerton parish, Lancashire, near Broughton-in-Furness, and 1 mile from Kirkby station on the Furness railway.

Mossley, an ecclesiastical parish in Astbury parish, Cheshire, on the river Dane, adjacent to Staffordshire, 1½ mile E of Congleton. It was constituted in 1846. Post town, Congleton. Population, 975. For parish council purposes it is included in the burgh of Congleton. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester; net value, £152 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Astbury. The church was erected in 1844, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and bell-gable.

Mossley, a market-town and a municipal borough on the mutual border of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Tame, the Huddersfield Canal, and the Manchester and Leeds line of the North-Western railway, under Hartshead Pike, 3 miles NE of Ashton-under-Lyne, 10 from Manchester, and 188 from London. It was originally a hamlet of Ashton-under-Lyne parish, all within Lancashire; has risen since about 1840 into great manufacturing importance; was placed under the provisions of the Local Government Act, and then defined to include portions of Micklehurst and Tintwistle townships in Cheshire and the entire tract of Quickmere in Saddleworth township, W. R. Yorkshire. In 1885 the town was incorporated, and is now governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, who also form the urban district council. The borough has a separate commission of the peace, and is lighted with gas from works purchased by the corporation in 1885. It includes suburbs called Moseley Bottom, Mossley Brow, Roughton, and Micklehurst; has several woollen factories, and extensive cotton mills; is supplied with water from Ashton and Stalybridge Waterworks; and has two railway stations (Mossley and Micklehurst), and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester. There are in the borough the churches of St George, St John (Roughton), and All Saints (Micklehurst). There are also Roman Catholic, Congregational, New Connexion Methodist, Wesleyan, and Free Christian churches, two banks, a mechanics' institute, and a Gospel temperance hall. A large mansion in the borough has been converted into a handsome and commodious town-hall. A public park and recreation grounds of 8 acres have also been laid out. The parish church of St George, erected in 1879-80, to take the place of an older church consecrated in 1757, is in the Decorated style; consists of chancel, nave, aisles, W porch, and a tower added in 1887; and has several memorial windows and a carved marble reredos representing the Last Supper. The Congregational chapel stands at Mossley Brow, and is a large and handsome structure. The Wesleyan chapel stands in Stamford Road, was built in 1867, and is in the Lombardo-Venetian style. The mechanics' institute was built in 1868, and is a commodious and well-contrived stone structure with a large lecture-hall and a library. The cemetery was formed at Micklehurst in 1875, and has two mortuary chapels. The market day is Friday. Fairs are held on 21 June and the last Monday in Oct. The chief residences in the vicinity are Apsley House, Highfield House, Rock Bank, Westholme, Manor Lodge, and Valley Cottage. Area of the municipal borough, 3934 acres; population, 14,162. The Countess of Stamford and Warrington is lady of the manor. The ecclesiastical parish of St George was constituted in 1865, and is bounded from N to SW by the County Brook and the river Tame. Population, 7307. For parish council purposes part of the parish of St George outside the municipal borough was added to the parish of Hartshead. The living of St George's is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Ashton-under-Lyne. A handsome church (All Saints) was erected at Micklehurst in 1893. It consists of nave and chancel, and is in style a combination of Early English and Perpendicular.

MOSSLEY HILL

Mossley Hill, an ecclesiastical parish in the SW of Lancashire, with a station on the Warrington, Liverpool, and Manchester branch of the L. & N.W.R., 2 miles ESE of Liverpool. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Liverpool. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1875. Population, 1027. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Liverpool; gross value, £750.

Moss Side, a hamlet in Abbey Town or Holme Cultram parish, Cumberland, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NW of Wigton.

Moss Side, a hamlet in the NE of Cumberland, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles NE of Longtown.

Moss Side, a township and two ecclesiastical parishes in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The township lies 2 miles S by E of Manchester, is neatly built, and has an ornamental public park. It is partly within the county borough of Manchester, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Manchester. Area, 421 acres; population, 23,993. It is divided into the two ecclesiastical parishes of Christchurch (population, 8826), constituted in 1858, and St James (8078), constituted in 1882. The livings are rectories in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £400 and £500 respectively, with residence in the latter case. Patron of St James', the Bishop. There are Welsh Calvinistic Methodist and other dissenting chapels. Alexandra Park, Manchester, and St Bede's Roman Catholic College are here.

Moss Side, a hamlet in Kirkham parish, Lancashire, with a station on the Preston and Wyre Joint railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Lytham.

Moss, The, a place near the boundary between Denbighshire and Flintshire, 3 miles NW of Wrexham, with a station called Moss and Pentre on the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay railway. It has a post and money order office under Wrexham; telegraph office, Moss railway station.

Mosswood, a hamlet in Belton parish, Lincolnshire, near Epworth.

Mosterton, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands on the river Axe, 1 mile S of the boundary with Somerset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Crewkerne station on the L. & S.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Beaminster, and has a post office under Crewkerne; money order office, Mosterton; telegraph office, Crewkerne. Acreeage of the civil parish, 979; population, 263; of the ecclesiastical, 513. Mosterton House was the seat of the Hood family, stands directly opposite the church, and has been converted into an almshouse. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of South Perrot, in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £320 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1833, and has a tower. The old churchyard contains a tomb of the Hoods. There is a Plymouth Brethren chapel.

Moston, a township in the parish of Chester, St Mary-on-the-Hill, Cheshire, on the Shropshire Union Canal, 1 mile SE of Mollington station on the Birkenhead railway, and 3 miles NNW of Chester. Acreeage, 303; population, 49. Moston Hall and The Dale are the chief residences. There is an orphanage for ten children.

Moston, a township in Warrington parish, Cheshire, on the Trent and Mersey Canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Sandbach. Acreeage, 714; population, 183.

Moston, a township and an ecclesiastical parish in Manchester parish, Lancashire, on the Rochdale Canal, with a station on the L. & Y.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Manchester. The township is comprised within the county borough of Manchester. Post office, St Mary's Road. Acreeage, 1297; population, 5179. The manor belonged in the early part of the 14th century to the Grells, passed to the Delawars and the Radeliffes, and was divided in the latter part of the 16th century among several proprietors. Nuthurst Hall was the seat of the Chaddertons, and the birthplace of Bishop Chadderton, and retains a very ancient gable. The ecclesiastical parish of St Mary was constituted in 1870. Population, 2418. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester; gross value, £280 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Manchester. The Simpson Memorial Institute was founded in 1866 by Mrs Alice Fay, who bequeathed a sum of about £20,000 for the formation of a scheme of higher education and recreation for Moston and its neighbourhood.

Moston, a township in Stanton-upon-Hineheath parish, Salop, on the river Roden, 3 miles ESE of Wem.

Mostyn, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Whitford

MOTTINGHAM

parish, Flintshire. The village stands on the coast of the estuary of the Dee, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Holywell, has a station on the L. & N.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Holywell, and gives the title of Baron to the family of Mostyn. Coal is extensively worked, and there is an export quay. There are also lead and copper works. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1845. Population, 1669. There is a parish council consisting of fifteen members. Mostyn Hall is the seat of Lord Mostyn, was formerly called Tremostyn, dates partly from the time of Henry VI., is mainly Tudor, and has been much modernized; includes a good library, an ancient hall, hung with tapestry; contains many family portraits, including one of Sir Roger Mostyn and his lady by Mytens; contains also a curious pedigree-roll, and a very interesting ancient golden torque, and other Welsh antiquities; was the scene of a remarkable escape of Henry of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., from some troops of Richard III.; and is approached by a fine old gateway and an avenue of trees. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is good, and there are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

Motcombe, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village stands 1 mile S by E of Smiley station on the L. & S.W.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ W of the boundary with Wilts, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Shaftesbury, and is large and straggling. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreeage of parish, 5063; population, 1309. For parish council purposes Motcombe and Enmore Green has a parish council of eleven members. The manor, with Motcombe House, belongs to Lord Stalbridge. A new mansion in the Early Tudor style was erected in 1894-95 to take the place of Motcombe House. The parish includes Enmore Green. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £290 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church was rebuilt in 1846, and has a tower. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a Primitive Methodist chapel at Enmore Green. There is a large butter and dairy produce factory in the parish. Water was led into the whole of Motcombe proper by the late Marchioness of Westminster.

Mote Hills, two remarkable mounds on the east side of Elsdon Burn, in Elsdon parish, Northumberland, on Watling Street, near Elsdon church. They are supposed to have been large accumulations of drift due to diluvial action, and shaped into their present form by the old Celtic inhabitants. The Romans are believed to have made use of them as a post of observation and a place of sepulture, for many Roman remains have been found in them.

Mote, The. See MAIDSTONE.

Mothecombe, a hamlet in Holbeton parish, Devonshire, on the estuary of the Erme, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Modbury. It has a coastguard station.

Motherbank, The, a roadstead in the Solent, between Spithead and Cowes. It is about 2 miles long, has anchorage in from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms, is the usual position of weather-bound merchant ships, and had sometimes collected on it, during the great war with France, so many as 500 sail.

Motherby. See GREYSTOKE.

Mothvey. See MYDDFAI.

Mottenden, a place in Headcorn parish, Kent, 11 miles W by N of Ashford. A Trinitarian priory was founded here in 1224 by Sir Robert de Bekesby, was notable for being the first house of its kind in England, and for a miracle-play acted in its church on Trinity Sunday, and was given at the dissolution to Lord Cromwell, and after his attainder to Sir Anthony Aucher. No remains of it now exist.

Mottingham, an ecclesiastical parish in Kent, 1 mile from Eltham station on the S.E.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. There is a parish council consisting of nine members. Population, 1037. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; value, £220 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church of St Andrew, erected in 1879, is in the Gothic style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The Royal Naval School was removed in 1889 from New Cross to West Chislehurst Park in this parish. It is a fine mansion in the Italian style, and in it the sons of naval and marine officers are educated at the least possible expense.

Mottisfont, a village and a parish in Hants. The village stands adjacent to the river Test or Antou, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Romsey, and has a station on the L. & S.W.R., 78 miles from London. It has a post and telegraph office under Romsey; money order office, Romsey. Acreage of the civil parish, 2790; population, 579; of the ecclesiastical, 561. The manor belonged to an ancient local priory, was given by Henry VIII. to Lord Sandys in exchange for the manor of Chelsea, passed by marriage in the beginning of the 18th century to the family of Mill. The priory probably originated in the Saxon times, is usually said to have been founded by Ralph Flambord, Prior of Christ Church, and afterwards Bishop of Durham; was made Augustinian by William de Briwere in the time of King John; and received large benefactions from Eleanor, queen of Edward I. Mottisfont Abbey, the seat of the Mill family, is a large and ancient mansion, and contains some good pictures and curious relics of embroidery at one time worn by the monks. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; value, £360 with residence. The church is ancient, with wooden belfry, and was restored in 1889. There is a Baptist chapel.

Mottiston or **Motteston**, a village and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The village stands on the S skirt of Mottiston Down, 1 mile from the coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Brighton, and 5 miles SE of Yarmouth. The name in Domesday is Modrestan, and in the later Episcopal Registers Motterston. It now consists of a picturesque and scattered group of cottages. The parish contains also the hamlet of Fernfield and part of Chilton. Post town, Newport; money order and telegraph office, Brightstone. Acreage, 1100; population, 128. The property belonged formerly to the Lisles, the Chekes, and the Leighs, and belongs now to the Seely family. The manor house is a fine picturesque building of two blocks at right angles—the E part was built by the Cheke family in the first half of the 16th century, and the house was enlarged in 1567, the date being over the porch. Sir John Cheke, the tutor of Edward VI., was a member of this family, but there is no evidence that he ever lived here. Mottiston Down rises to an altitude of 698 feet, and has on its S side two Druidical stones—the one 13 feet high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 20 in girth, and little less than 30 tons in weight; the other recumbent, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 4 broad. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Shorwell, in the diocese of Winchester; value, £240 with residence. Patron, Hertford College, Oxford. The church is a quaint and beautiful little building of tower, nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chantry chapel connected by a pretty arcade of Late Perpendicular work. It is mostly of the 15th century, but with earlier traces on the pillars, and has an Early English font, a Jacobean pulpit, and an altar-tomb of Jane, Lady Dillington, 1674. In the lych-gate is an ancient stoup.

Mottram-in-Longdendale, a small town, a township, and a parish in Cheshire. The town stands on an eminence in Longdendale, half a mile W of the river Etherow, at the boundary with Derbyshire, 3 miles E of Hyde, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Ashton-under-Lyne; has environs of great picturesqueness and much grandeur, consists chiefly of one long well-paved street, and has a station, called Mottram and Broadbottom, on the M.S. & L.R., and a post and money order office, Mottram, under Manchester; telegraph office, Hollingworth. It has fairs on 27 April and 31 Oct. The township, which is divided into two wards—Mottram and Broadbottom—comprises 1084 acres; population, 3270. The manor belonged anciently to the Hollands, passed to the Lovells, the Stanleys, the Wülbhams, and the Tollemaches, and belongs now to Lord Tollemache. Hill End House and Harwood Lodge are the chief residences. The parish contains also the townships of Hattersley, Hollingworth, Tintwistle, Stayley, Matley, Godley, and Newton. Acreage, 20,501; population of the civil parish, 25,156; of the ecclesiastical, 4003. There are several manors held by several proprietors, and there are numerous good residences. The surface is very diversified and contains a large aggregate of beautiful and romantic scenery. Some portions are included in the towns of Mossley and Staleybridge, and both these and others are seats of manufacture. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; gross value, £283 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St Michael, is a fine old Perpendicular edifice, with a remarkably fine

marble pulpit, and comprises nave, aisles, chancel, two chapels, and a tower. The south chapel formerly belonged to the manor of Stayley, and is now the property of the Chapman family, by whom it has been restored; it contains an altar-tomb, with recumbent figures of Sir Ralph Staleigh and his wife, of the time of Henry IV. The north chapel originally belonged to Hollingworth Hall. It was purchased by Canon Miller, who conveyed it to the church for use as an organ chamber. In the chancel is an altar-tomb, with the recumbent figure of Reginald Bretland who died in 1703. The ecclesiastical parishes of Godley, Newton Moor, Flowery Field, Millbrook, Stayley, Tintwistle, and Woodhead, form separate benefices. There are Wesleyan, Congregational, and Unitarian chapels, and a cemetery.

Mottram St Andrew, a village and a township in Prestbury parish, Cheshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Prestbury. Post town, Macclesfield; money order and telegraph office, Prestbury. Acreage, 1792; population, 381. The manor belonged formerly to the Mottram family, passed to the Calveleys and Booths, and belongs now to the Wright family. Mottram Old Hall is an ancient mansion, and was formerly moated. Lee Hall is another chief residence.

Moughtre. See MOCHDRE.

Mouldsworth, a township in Tarvin parish, Cheshire, 3 miles N by E of Tarvin, near Delamere Forest, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Chester, with a station on the Cheshire Lines railway. Acreage, 886; population, 186. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Moulin Huet Bay, a beautiful bay in the SE of Guernsey. It faces the S, opens between Jerbourg Point and leart Point, measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the entrance, penetrates $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward, and peninsulates the tract terminating in Jerbourg Point and St Martin Point.

Moulsley. See MOLESLEY.

Moulsford, a village and a parish in Berks. The village stands amidst beautiful scenery, on the river Thames, on the London Road, 2 miles from Cholsey station on the G.W.R., $3\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Wallingford, and 11 NW of Reading, and has a post office under Wallingford; money order and telegraph office, Cholsey. The parish comprises 1430 acres of land and 11 of water; population, 150. The railway bridge of two brick arches, each 62 feet in span, here crosses the Thames. The village is a favourite resort of artists, anglers, and boating men, and the trial rights of the Oxford University are rowed on the stretch of water here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £54 with residence. The church, which stands immediately on the right bank of the river, is a building of stone and flint of the 14th century. It was restored under the direction of the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., in 1847.

Moulsham, a populous suburb of Chelmsford, forming part of the municipal borough, and an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1838 out of Chelmsford parish, Essex. There is a post and money order office under Chelmsford; telegraph office, Chelmsford. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 5403. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown, was given to Westminster Abbey, and went at the dissolution to the family of Midmay. Moulsham Hall was rebuilt for Earl Fitzwater by Leoni, but was entirely pulled down about 1816. A small Dominican priory stood on the spot still called the Friars. Some Roman relics were found in 1850. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; gross value, £350 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Chelmsford. The church is in the Early English style, was built in 1841 at a cost of about £2500, and was greatly enlarged by the building of a chancel and three transepts, the lengthening of the nave, and the erection of a tower.

Moulsoe, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands on a beautiful, high, and healthy situation, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the boundary with Beds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ E of the river Onzel, 3 miles SE of Newport Pagnell station on the Wolverton and Newport branch of the L. & N.W.R., and 6 NNE of Penny Stratford. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Newport Pagnell. The parish comprises 1654 acres; population, 214. The manor belongs to Lord Carrington. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £100 with residence. Patron, Lord Carrington. The church, an ancient building of stone in the Decorated style, has two ancient brasses of 1530 and a restored side chapel, with other features of restoration.

MOULTON

Moulton, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish, in Davenham parish, Cheshire, 3 miles S of Northwich. There is a post and money order office under Northwich; telegraph office, Davenham. Acreage of township, 475; population, 1143. There is a parish council consisting of eleven members. There are extensive salt works, and also a free library. Moulton Hall estate belonged formerly to the Bostock family. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1878. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £223 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Davenham. The church was built in 1877, and is in the Early English style. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Moulton, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands 5 miles E by N of Spalding, and 3 W from Holbeach, is a large and pretty place, and has a station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway, and a post and money order office under Spalding; telegraph office at the railway station. The parish contains also Moulton St James, which is noticed separately, and the hamlets of Austindye, Eangate, and Seased, and extends to the coast. Acreage, 11,840; population of the civil parish, 2088; of the ecclesiastical, 1418. The manor belongs to Lord Boston. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is a fine building of stone in the Transitional, Early English, Early and Late Decorated, and Perpendicular styles; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with beautiful tower and finely-proportioned octagonal spire, and contains a water-drain, an ambry, and a font of 1683, resembling that of St James', Westminster. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and an endowed grammar school. The grammar school was founded in 1560 by John Harrox, is managed by a board of governors under a scheme approved by the Endowed School Commissioners in 1877, and is divided into upper school and lower school, with residences for two masters. There are a poor's estate of 80 acres of land, with some houses and several minor charities.

Moulton, a parish in Norfolk, 2 miles NNE of Cantley station on the Norwich and Yarmouth section of the G.E.R., and 8½ W of Yarmouth. It has a post office under Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Acle. Acreage, 1039; population, 208. The manor belongs to Viscount Massarene and Ferrard. Moulton Hall is a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £141 with residence. Patron, Lady Massarene and Ferrard. The church is an ancient edifice of stone in the Early Norman style, consisting of chancel, nave, S porch, and a round W tower.

Moulton, a large village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands 3 miles E of Pitsford and Brampton station on the L. & N.W.R., and 4 NE by N of Northampton, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Northampton. The parish comprises 8140 acres; population, 1382. There is a parish council consisting of thirteen members, and two members are sent to the district council. Moulton Grange is occupied by the Jamesons. Holly Lodge is a fine mansion of stone, standing in grounds of about 40 acres. Thorplands is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £150 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Norman, Transitional, and later styles, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower and six bells. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and charities amounting, it is said, formerly to £120 a year, but now much diminished.

Moulton, a pleasant village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands on the river Kennett, a tributary of the Lark, near Icknild Street, 1½ mile NE of the boundary with Cambridgeshire, 2 miles S by W of Kennet station on the Bury St Edmunds and Cambridge branch of the G.E.R., and 3½ E by N of Newmarket; was once a market-town, and has a post and money order office under Newmarket; telegraph office, Kentford. The parish comprises 3169 acres; population, 509. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. Moulton Paddockes was at one time the seat of Lord Gerard. The manor belongs to the McCalmont family, the owners of the Cheveley estate, which they purchased from the Duke of Rutland. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; gross value, £633 with residence. Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church, a fine building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style,

MOUNTAIN ASH

was restored in 1851 at a cost of more than £2000, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and some valuable charities.

Moulton, a village and a township in Middleton Tyas parish, N. R. Yorkshire, with a station on the Richmond and Darlington branch of the N.E.R., 5 miles NE by E of Richmond. There is a post office under Richmond; money order and telegraph office, Middleton Tyas. The township contains the hamlets of High Gatherley and Low Gatherley. Acreage, 3042; population, 235. Gatherley Castle is the seat of Lady de Burgh-Lawson. Moulton Hall and Morris Grange are chief residences; the former is a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, and contains a carved oak staircase. There are a chapel of ease and a Wesleyan chapel.

Moulton, Great, or Moulton St Michael, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands adjacent to the G.E.R., 2 miles N from Tivetshall, 3 S from Fornett station, and 7 NW of Harleston, and has a post office, of the name of Moulton, under Long Stratton; money order and telegraph office, Long Stratton. The parish contains also the hamlet of Little Moulton, and comprises 1398 acres; population, 378. The manor belongs to the Betts family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £300 with residence. The church is a small building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style. It was restored in 1887. A tomb of the 14th century is in the churchyard. There is a town estate of 10 acres.

Moulton, Little, a hamlet in Great Moulton parish, Norfolk, near Great Moulton village. It was formerly a parish, and the living is still a rectory, united with that of Great Moulton, in the diocese of Norwich. The church was taken down in 1579, its site being still known as "The Sanctuary."

Moulton Park, formerly an extra-parochial tract, now a parish, in Northamptonshire. Acreage, 418; population, 41. It was once a royal park. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and the mansion is used as a convalescent asylum in connection with St Andrew's Lunatic Hospital, Northampton.

Moulton St James, an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1890 out of Moulton civil parish, Lincolnshire, 4½ miles SE of Spalding, and 1½ E from Cowbit station on the G.N. and G.E. Joint railway. It has a post office under Spalding; money order office, Spalding; telegraph office, Cowbit railway station. Population, 670. For parish council purposes Moulton St James forms the south ward of the parish of Moulton, and returns four members to the parish council. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £130. Patron, the Vicar of Moulton. The church was built in 1729, and is of octagon shape, but in 1886 a chancel was added which to a certain extent has destroyed its octagonal character. The present building was erected on the site of an older one destroyed in the civil wars of 1641-60. There are records in the books of the mother church at Moulton that William Millar was curate of the chapel of St James in 1622.

Mount, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the coast, 4 miles N by E of Cardigan. Post town, Cardigan. Acreage, 1172; population, 93. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £94. The church is ancient. In the parish there is a fine hard sandy beach called Treath-y-Mwnt or Mount Beach, one of the finest little coves on the Cardiganshire coast, and the air is delightfully pure and bracing. A large body of Flemings landed here between 1135 and 1155, an event celebrated in the Welsh annals. After a determined resistance the invaders were defeated and slain, and their bodies buried in a long tumulus called Beddau'r Fflemyn or Flemings' Graves, a little to the SE of Mount Church. This conflict was commemorated until within eighty years ago on the first Sunday after New Year's Day, and from that event was called Sul-Coch or the red or bloody Sunday.

Mountain, a hamlet in Llangathen parish, Carmarthenshire, 3½ miles W of Llandoilo.

Mountain Ash, a town and an ecclesiastical parish in Aberdare and Llanwuno parishes, in the NE of Glamorgan, 4 miles SE of Aberdare. The town has a head post office, and stations on the Aberdare branch of the Taft Vale railway, and on the Vale of Neath branch of the G.W.R. Extensive collieries are worked, producing large quantities of steam coal. The town-hall was erected in 1864, and is used for the local board meetings. The Church Institute, built in 1880, con-

MOUNT BAY

sists of assembly, billiard, and reading rooms. The workmen's institute at Penrhwiweiber, built in 1888, consists of reading and billiard rooms and a library. There is also a large hall used for public meetings. There are three banks in the town. The urban district council has taken the place of the former local board of health. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1863. Population, 13,449. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church was built in 1862, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, aisles, apsidal chancel, and a central turret. There are a chapel of ease at Penrhwiweiber, four mission churches, and Roman Catholic, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a cemetery.

Mount Bay, a small bay on the S coast of the Isle of Wight, under the central part of the Undercliff, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Ventnor. A mimic fort is on it, which was formerly mounted with French guns, traditionally said to have been cast from the church bells of Nantes, and to have been taken by an English privateer, but now mounted by modern ordnance.

Mount Bures. See BURES MOUNT.

Mount Caburn. See CABURN MOUNT.

Mount Edgecumbe. See MAKER.

Mount Ephraim, a hamlet in Framfield parish, Sussex, 2 miles SE of Uckfield.

Mount Felix, a seat in Walton-on-Thames parish, Surrey, adjacent to a bridge over the Thames, 5 miles W by S of Kingston. It is an Italian villa with a campanile, was built in 1839 after designs by Sir Charles Barry, and stands in very beautiful grounds. The part of the Thames opposite to it includes what is called Cowey Stakes, and is generally regarded as the ford over which Cæsar passed in his second invasion of England when pursuing Cassivelaunus.

Mountfield, a parish in Sussex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Robertsbridge station on the S.E.R., and 4 N by W of Battle. It has a post office under Hawkhurst; money order and telegraph office, Robertsbridge. Acreage, 3926; population, 576. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. Mountfield Court and Rushton Park are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; value, £150 with residence. Patron, Earl Delawarr. The church is a small and ancient building of stone in the Norman and Early English style. The works of the Sub-Weslean Gypsum Company are in this parish.

Mountfitchet Stanstead. See STANSTEAD MOUNTFITCHET.

Mount Grace (anciently called *Bordelby*), a place in East Harley parish, N. E. Yorkshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Northallerton. A Carthusian priory was founded here in 1396 by the Duke of Surrey, and has left considerable remains. The site is romantic and gloomily secluded, and is overhung on the SE by a lofty wooded hill. The church was cruciform, and considerable portions of it, with remains of a central square tower situated over the W end of the chancel, still exist. A portion of the domestic buildings also, but of Tudor date, still remains. A house was built by Thomas Lascelles in 1654 which evidently included part of the domestic buildings. Ruins of a chapel founded in 1515 are on a wooded height to the E, where the burial-place of the priory was.

Mount Hawke, an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1846 out of the parishes of St Agnes and Illogan, Cornwall, near the coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Scorrier Gate station on the G.W.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Redruth. It was constituted in 1846, and it has a post office under Scorrier; money order and telegraph office, Scorrier. Population, 1339. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Truro; value, £195 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church, built in 1878, is a stone building in the Perpendicular style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Mount Healey, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rothbury station on the North British railway. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Rothbury. Acreage, 364; population, 30. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

Mountjoy, an eminence in the eastern vicinity of Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight. It commands a charming view of the valley and estuary of the Medina river.

MOUNTS BAY

Mount Misery, a sterile eminence $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. It commands a magnificent and extensive view.

Mountnessing, a village and an ancient parish in Essex. The village stands on a branch of the river Wid, 2 miles S by W of Ingatstone station on the G.E.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Brentwood. The parish has a post and money order office under Brentwood; telegraph office, Hutton. Acreage, 4206; population, 912. Thoby Priory was founded in 1141 for Augustinian canons by Michael Capra Roisi, had at the dissolution an income estimated at £75, and has left some remains. A mansion, bearing the name of Thoby Priory, is a seat of the Arkwright family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £124 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Albans. The church, which was repaired and restored in 1890, is an ancient building of brick in the Early English style, having a curious bell-cot built up from the ground with a massive framework of oak timber. There is a small iron church, which was erected in 1873 as a chapel of ease to the parish church, and also a Congregational chapel.

Mountain, a parish in Monmouthshire, on Mountain Brook, 2 miles WSW of Chepstow. Post town, Chepstow. Acreage, 413; population, 48. The manor belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Llandaff; gross value, £160. The church is a small ancient edifice, and was restored in 1881.

Mountain, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 miles SW by S of Narberth. Post town, Narberth. Acreage, 332; population, 29. The living is a donative.

Mount Orgueil. See JERSEY.

Mount Pellon, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in the county borough of Halifax, in the W. R. Yorkshire. The village now forms a part of Halifax by its extension westwards, has a station, Pellon station, on the high level of the G.N.R., and a post office under Halifax; money order office, Pellon; telegraph office, High Road Well. The parish was constituted in 1854. Population, 5469. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church was built in 1854, is in the Decorated style, and consists of chancel, nave, aisle, and tower containing three bells. See HALIFAX.

Mount Pleasant, a village in Tudhoe parish, Durham, 1 mile W of Spennymoor railway station, and 4 miles WNW of Ferryhill. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (T.S.O.) under Spennymoor; and there are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Presbyterian chapels, a temperance hall, and three schools.

Mount Pleasant, a populous colliery village in Stanley ecclesiastical parish, Durham.

Mount Pleasant, a place in the W of Hants, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Romsey.

Mount Pleasant, a lofty earthen mound in the SW of Hants, near Lympington. It probably was the site of a watch-tower, or served as a beacon station, and signals made on it would be seen over a great extent of country.

Mount Pleasant, a hamlet in Lamberhurst parish, Kent, 2 miles NW of Lamberhurst village.

Mount Pleasant, a hamlet in Tottenham parish, Middlesex, amid a charming country with fine views, near Crouch End and the G.N.R., $\frac{5}{8}$ miles N of St Paul's, London.

Mount Pleasant, a hamlet in Mickley parish, Northumberland, three-quarters of a mile from Mickley station on the N.E.R.

Mount Radford. See EXETER.

Mount Royal, a place in New Forest, Hants, 1 mile NW of Lyndhurst.

Mounts, a place 11 miles from Totnes in Devonshire, with a post office, designated Mounts, Devonshire.

Mount St John, a seat in Feliskirk parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, near Sutton-under-Whitestone-Cliff. It stands on a hill on property which belonged to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem.

Mount St Michael. See MICHAEL'S MOUNT, ST.

Mounts Bay, a large bay in the S of Cornwall, indenting the coast between the Lizard on the E and Tol Pen Penwith on the W. It measures $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, penetrates $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward on the W side to

Marazion, makes a gentle semicircular sweep at the NW extremity round Penzance, and curves somewhat regularly, in crescental form, from Marazion to the Lizard. Its most noted feature is St Michael's Mount, at the head, in the vicinity of Marazion, and described in the article MICHAEL'S MOUNT, St; but its shores in general possess deep interest at once for highly picturesque scenery, for marked evidence of sea-encroachment, and for remarkable mildness of climate, while its waters are famous as a chief station of the pilchard fishery. Its shores include the towns of Penzance, Marazion, and Helston, and parts of the parishes of St Buryan, Madron, Gulval, St Hilary, Perranuthnoe, Gernoe, Brage, Gunwalloe, and Mullion, and are noticed in the articles on these places and in other articles. Many eminences on the shores command most delightful prospects over sea and land. The portion of the bay within a line drawn from Cuddan Point to Mousehole is traditionally said to have been dry land covered with wood; is thought to have been submerged by a great oceanic inundation, recorded to have happened in 1099; and retains in its bottom beneath a layer of sand, a deposit of black vegetable mould abounding with roots and trunks of trees, and with the detritus of branches, nuts, and leaves. A tract on the shore, forming part of what is called the Western Green, and now a bare sandy beach, was described in the time of Charles II. as rich pasturage; and the shore-tract, called the Eastern Green, between Penzance and Marazion, has been considerably diminished within the last fifty years.

Mountsorrel, a small market-town, a township, a civil parish, and two ecclesiastical parishes in Leicestershire. The town stands on rising ground, on the W side of the river Soar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Sileby station and $2\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Barrow station on the main line of the M.R., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Loughborough; is nearly overhung by a boldly precipitous height called Castle Hill, about 100 feet in altitude; takes its name thence, by corruption, of Mount Soar Hill; had anciently on the hill a strong castle of Robert le Bossu, which was occupied by the rebel barons against Henry III., and razed to the ground by that king's command; had formerly also, near its own centre, an old market-cross, which was removed by Sir John Danvers at the end of the 18th century to his grounds at Swithland, now the property of Lord Lanesborough, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner; and is built and paved with a remarkably hard and durable syenite, found in the neighbourhood. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Loughborough, two chief inns, an iron bridge over the Soar, a market-house, two churches, and General Baptist and three Methodist chapels. The market-house was built by Sir John Danvers on the site of the old cross, and is a small round structure with an octostyle portico and a cupola. The fair begins on 10 July and continues for nine days. St Peter's Church, or the church of Mountsorrel North End, is a building of granite in the Perpendicular style. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £314. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church of Mountsorrel South End was erected in 1844 at the sole cost of Miss Brinton, and is a small building of the local granite in the Gothic style. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £154 with residence. There are some endowed almshouses, and charities worth £200 a year. The General Baptist chapel was formerly occupied by Presbyterians, and is noted for occasional ministrations in it of the famous Dr Watts. A considerable trade is done in connection with the Mountsorrel quarries and granite works. The quarries are in the near neighbourhood; give employment to upwards of 600 men and boys; produce millstones, building-stones, paving stones, and road-metal; were connected by railway, in 1861, with the M.R. at the Barrow station; and send off vast quantities of material daily to many parts of the kingdom. Stocking-weaving and boot-making are carried on, but only to a small extent. Area, 552 acres; population of the civil parish, 2209; of the ecclesiastical parish of St Peter, 1157; of the ecclesiastical parish of Christ Church, 1014. There is a parish council consisting of nine members, and two members are sent to the district council.

Mount Tabor, a village in Orenden township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 4 miles NW of Halifax, and 2 from Orenden station on the Halifax and Orenden Joint railway.

It has a post office under Halifax; money order and telegraph office, Luddenden. There is a brewery and also a Wesleyan chapel.

Mouse Castle, an ancient camp on the W border of Herefordshire, on a considerable eminence, 1 mile ENE of Hay. It measures only 150 feet in diameter, but is defended by an embankment 12 feet high and by a deep fosse, and has ramifications of rampart and ditch down the steep sides of the eminence toward Hay.

Mousehill, a hamlet in Witley parish, Surrey, 2 miles SW of Godalming.

Mousehold or Mousewold Heath, a suburban place in Norfolk, 1 mile E of Norwich. It comprises elevated ground, formerly a heath; takes its name, according to some authorities, from numerous caves formed by digging out chalk clunch for builders, while others derive it from *much-holt* or great wood; commands a fine view of the city; was the headquarters of the rebel Ket till he was taken in Aug., 1549; retains vestiges of a chapel to St Leonard's priory, popularly called Ket's Castle; and has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Norwich. Part of what was formerly the heath is now a public park, and part is occupied by extensive barracks and a large prison, both erected in 1887.

Mousehole, a village in St Paul parish, Cornwall, on Mounts Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Penzance. It was formerly called Porth Enys, was once a market-town, was burned in 1595 by the Spaniards, is now a large fishing village, and has a coast-guard station and Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Penzance. The parish council consists of nine members. St Clement's Island lies opposite the village, near the shore, and had formerly a chapel. A charming terrace road, with very fine views, goes along the margin of the bay from Mousehole to Penzance. The famous Mouse-hole so much visited by tourists is close to the village. In 1871 a fine granite pier was erected, forming a good harbour for fishing craft.

Mousehole, a place in the S of Wiltshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wilton.

Mouse Isles, a series of skerries or rocky islets off the N coast of Anglesey. One is East Mouse, 1 mile NW of Am-llwch; another is Middle Mouse, 3 miles W of the preceding, and opposite Llanbadrig; and another is West Mouse, 5 miles further W, and near Carmel Head. The Coal Rock, with a beacon on it, is near the last; and the Great Skerries, with a lighthouse on them, are 2 miles NW of Carmel Head.

Mousen or Mowson, a township in Bambergh parish, Northumberland, 1 mile S of Belford. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Belford. Acreage, 792; population, 69. There is a Roman camp.

Mouse Sand, a shoal at the mouth of the estuary of the Thames, 8 miles E of Shoeburyness. A lighthouse in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms was placed on its W side in 1838, and shows a fixed light, 38 feet high, visible at the distance of 11 miles.

Mowbray. See MELTON MOWBRAY.

Mow Cop, a village in Wolstanton parish, and an ecclesiastical parish partly also in Biddulph parish, Staffordshire. The village stands under Mow Cop Hill, adjacent to the boundary with Cheshire, 2 miles NE of Kidsgrove, and 2 E of Mow Cop station on the North Staffordshire railway. It has a post and money order office under Stoke-upon-Trent; telegraph office, at the railway station. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1841, and includes also the villages of Dales Green and Rookery, and part of that of Harsieshead. Population, 1709. Mow Cop Hill rises to an altitude of 1091 feet. Many of the inhabitants are employed in iron and coal works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £175. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is modern. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Mowsley, a township and a chapelry in Knaptoft parish, Leicestershire, near the Grand Union Canal, 2 miles NNW of Theddington station on the Rugby and Market Harborough section of the L. & N.W.R., and 6 WNW of Market Harborough. There is a post office under Rugby; money order and telegraph office, Theddington. Acreage of the township, 1805; population, 168. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. The living is annexed to the rectory of Knaptoft, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is an ancient cruciform building of stone in the Early English

style, consisting of nave, transepts, and an open western turret containing one bell. It was repaired in 1882. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Mowson. See **MOUSEN**.

Mowthorpe, a hamlet in Terrington township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of New Malton. Post town and money order office, Terrington; telegraph office, Hovingham.

Moxby, a hamlet in Marton-in-the-Forest or Marton-cum-Moxby parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Yarm station on the N.E.R. A Benedictine nunnery was founded by Henry II., and was given at the dissolution to the Archbishop of York.

Moxhall, a hamlet in Wisbaw parish, Warwickshire, near the Fazeley Canal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Coleshill. Moxhall Hall is a handsome mansion in the Italian style, and stands in a well-wooded park.

Moxley, a village in Wednesbury parish, and an ecclesiastical parish partly also in Darlaston and Wolverhampton parishes, Staffordshire. The village stands 1 mile W of Wednesbury, 1 SE of Bilston, and 1 SW of Darlaston; is a modern place, sharing in the manufactories of the Black country; and has a station (Bradley and Moxley) on the G.W.R. It has a post and money order office (T.S.O.) under Wednesbury; telegraph office, Wednesbury. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1845. Population, 3912. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £275. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is modern. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Moyles Court, an old mansion, now a farmhouse, in Ellingham parish, Hants, among wooded hills, 3 miles N of Ringwood. It was the seat of the Lisles, one of whom—Colonel Lisle—was one of the judges on the trial of Charles I.; and it gave shelter to certain fugitives from the field of Sedgemoor at the hand of the colonel's widow, Lady Lisle, who for that act—though herself of undoubted loyalty—was condemned to death at Winchester by Judge Jeffreys. Her story is graphically told in Lord Macanley's "History of England," and is the subject of a fresco in the new palace of Westminster, where she is represented concealing the fugitives. A monument of her is in Ellingham churchyard.

Moylgrove or Trewyddel, a parish in Pembrokeshire, on the coast, 4 miles WSW of Cardigan. It has a post and money order office under Cardigan; telegraph office, St Dogmells. Acreage, 2489; population, 376. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £221. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Moze. See **BEAUMONT-CUM-MOZE**.

Mucleshell, a tithing in Holdenbursh parish, Hants, 2 miles NW of Christchurch.

Mucklestone. See **MUCKLESTONE**.

Much Birch. See **BIRCH, MUCH**.

Muchelney, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands on the river Parret, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Langport station on the G.W.R. The parish contains also the hamlets of Muchelney Ham and Thorney. Post town, Langport. Acreage, 1591; population, 240. A Benedictine abbey was founded here in 939 by King Athelstan, had at the dissolution an income estimated at £499, and has left some interesting remains which are used as farm buildings. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £170 with residence. The church is Later English, and consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with a tower.

Much Hadham. See **HADHAM, MUCH**.

Much Wenlock. See **WENLOCK, MUCH**.

Mucking (anciently written *Mokking*), a parish in Essex, adjacent to the Thames, and on the London, Tilbury, and South-end railway, three-quarters of a mile S by W of Stanford-le-Hope station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Orsett, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ E of Grays. It contains the hamlet of Mucking Ford, and its post town and money order and telegraph office is Stanford-le-Hope. Acreage, 2118; population, 251. The manor formerly belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's, but is now the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A nunnery, a cell to Barking Abbey, was formerly here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £277 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's. The church was largely and carefully rebuilt and restored in 1852, the work being completed in 1887, and is a fine building in

the Early English style, the ancient part dating from 1170. The parish is mentioned in the Domesday book as Mucings, and also in a still earlier chronicle. The name "Mucking" signifies "muck grass."

Muckleford, a hamlet in Bradford parish, Dorsetshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dorchester.

Mucklestone, a village and a township in Staffordshire, and a parish partly also in Salop. The village lies near the river Tern at the boundary with Salop, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Norton-in-Hales station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 4 NE of Market Drayton. The parish contains also the townships of Aston, Knighton, Oakley, and Winnington in Staffordshire, and the townships of Woore, Bearstone, Dorrington, and Gravenhanger in Salop. There is a post and money order office at Knighton, under Market Drayton; telegraph office, Norton-in-Hales. Acreage of the Staffordshire portion, 4252; population, 709. Acreage of the Salop portion, 4457; population, 830. Population of the ecclesiastical parish of Mucklestone, 669; of that of Woore, 870. The manor belonged anciently to the Morgans, and belongs now to Lord Crewe. Oakley Hall is the chief residence, and stands in an extensive park. Good building stone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £640. Patron, Lord Houghton. The church was rebuilt in 1883, but retains a previous tower, from which Margaret of Anjou in 1459 witnessed the defeat of the Royalists on Bloreheath. A memorial window to Queen Margaret adorns the tower. The vicarage of Woore is a separate benefice. There is a Wesleyan chapel near Aston.

Muckleton, a township in Shawbury parish, Salop, on the river Roden, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wellington.

Mucklewick, a township in Shelve parish, Salop, near Stiper Stones, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Bishops Cleeve.

Muckton, a small village and a parish in Lincolnshire, adjacent to the East Lincolnshire section of the G.N.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Anthorpe station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Louth. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Louth. Acreage, 1082; population of the civil parish, 98; of the ecclesiastical, 317. The manor, with all the land, belongs to the Hornsby family. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Barwell and Walmgate, in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £159 with residence. The church, rebuilt in 1878, is a building of sandstone lined with chalk in the Early English style.

Muddiford or Mudford, a village in Christchurch parish, Hants, at the mouth of Christchurch Harbour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Christchurch station on the L. & S.W.R., with a post office under Christchurch. It contains lodgings for summer visitors, and commands an excellent bathing beach. Gundi-moore, in its vicinity, was formerly the residence of the Rose family, and was visited in their time by Sir Walter Scott, who there wrote part of his "Marmion." A church was built in the village in 1871. Near the village the Stour and Avon flow into the sea in one channel known as "The Run." It is in this "Run" that the famed Christchurch salmon are caught. The fishing is very ancient, and about twenty boats are engaged, each manned by three men.

Mudford, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands on the river Yeo, 3 miles NNE of Yeovil, and 1 mile from Marston station on the G.W.R., with a post office under Ilchester; money order and telegraph office, Yeovil. The parish contains also the hamlets of Hinton and Stock. Acreage, 2263; population of the civil parish, 367; of the ecclesiastical, 355. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value, £156 with residence. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is Later English, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower.

Mudford, a hamlet in Marwood parish, Devonshire, 3 miles NNW of Barnstaple.

Muffets, a place in the S of Herts, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Hatfield.

Muggerhanger. See **MOGGERHANGER**.

Mugginton, a parish in Derbyshire, on an affluent of the river Derwent, 4 miles W by N of Duffield railway station, and 5 SW of Belper. It contains a pleasant village of its own name situated on an acclivity, and also the townships of Weston Underwood, Mercaston, and Ravensdale Park. Post town, Derby; the money order and telegraph office is Bailsford. It comprises 4970 acres; population of the civil parish, 528; of the ecclesiastical, 555. The manor of Mugginton

and the manors of Weston Underwood and Ravensdale Park belong to Lord Scarsdale. Mercaston Hall was the ancient seat of the Kniveton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £328 with residence. The church is in different styles, was restored in 1845, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with pinnaced tower, and contains the tomb of Sir R. Kniveton, who died in 1400. The interior of the chancel was restored in 1883.

Muggleswick, a village and a parish, Durham, on the river Derwent, at the boundary with Northumberland, 3 miles WNW of Rowley station on the N.E.R., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ N of Wolsingham. Post town, Blackhill (R.S.O.); money order office, Castleside; telegraph office, Blackhill. The parish includes the hamlet of Waskerley. Acreage, 12,432 of land and 38 of water; population, 362. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham. An ancient hunting-seat of the priors of Durham stood here in the valley of the Derwent, and a picturesque fragment of it still remains. A park 3 miles long and 2 wide was enclosed in the 13th century by Prior Hugh. An extensive upland tract in the S and the SW bears the name of Muggleswick Common. Lead ore containing some silver is plentiful. All the lead mines within 12 miles of Muggleswick Church were granted for 21 years by Charles I. to the Duke of Buckingham. The south-eastern border of the parish is traversed by branches of the N.E.R., and shares in the mining industry of the Consett region. The reservoirs of the Consett Water Company are in this parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; net value, £310 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church was rebuilt in 1869 on the site of the former one, and is a small building in the Early English style.

Muker, a small town and an ecclesiastical parish in the N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Swale, amid a tract of high uplands, 4 miles ENE of Great Shunner Fell, and 5 NNW of Askrigg railway station; forms a good centre for the exploration of the upper parts of Swaledale, and has a customary weekly market on Wednesday, and a fair on Wednesday before Old Christmas. It has a post office under Richmond; money order office, Gunnerside; telegraph office, Reeth. The ecclesiastical parish contains also the villages of Angram, Keld, and Thwaite, and the hamlets of Birkdale, Calvert House, Ivet, Thorns, Oxnop, Ravenseat, Sutron, East and West Stonedale, and part of Tanhill. Population, 615. The parish council consists of five members, and there are two district councillors. The decrease of population in late years is attributed to the closing of lead mines. The manor belongs to the Lyall family. Auld Gang Lead Mines, in the vicinity of the town, were worked long before the Roman invasion, and monnds of spa and rock, over miles to the N, are memorials of very ancient mining. Limestone is quarried and coal is worked. Great Shunner Fell, though inferior in height to three other mountains in Yorkshire, has an altitude of 2351 feet. Lovely Seat, 2 miles SE of Great Shunner Fell, and overhanging a wild and romantic mountain pass from Muker to Hawes, soars also to a great altitude, and commands a striking view. A wild and sequestered but beautiful mountain road leads west-north-westward from the town over the backbone of England to Kirkby Stephen. Kisdan waterforce and eatnact is in the parish. The living is an incumbency in the diocese of Ripon; net value, £150 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church, built in 1580, was restored and reseated in 1890, has a small tower, and contains monuments of the Knowles and the Calvert families. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, a literary institute, and an endowed school with £22 a year, rebuilt in 1849 and enlarged in 1870.

Mulbarton-with-Keningham, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Swainsthorpe station on the Ipswich and Norwich section of the G.E.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Norwich, was once a market-town, and has a post and money order office under Norwich; telegraph office, Eaton. The parish comprises 1364 acres; population, 536. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. The manor belonged anciently to the Bigods, and belongs now to the Steward family. Mulbarton Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Keningham, in the diocese of Norwich; joint gross value, £501 with residence. The church was built about 1280, is a fine flint structure in the Perpendicular style,

consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower, and contains a monument to Sir E. Rich and some ancient memorials. The church of Keningham has long since gone to decay. Chief Justice Richardson was a native, and his father was rector.

Mule, The, a rivulet of Montgomeryshire, rising near Llyngarw, and running about 10 miles eastward to the Severn at Abermule below Newtown.

Mulfra, a hamlet and a hill in the SW of Cornwall, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Penzance. The hill commands a fine distant view of Mounts Bay, and is crowned by a cromlech, called Mulfra Quoit, the table-stone of which has fallen from its proper position, and rests slanting against three of the supporting stones.

Mulgrave Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby in Hutton Mulgrave township, Lythe parish, N. R. Yorkshire, near the coast, 4 miles W of Whitby. It takes its name from an ancient neighbouring stronghold, is a handsome edifice in the castellated style, stands on an elevated site in a beautiful park combining the attractions of wooded scenery with those of a near view of the sea, and given the title of Earl to the Marquis of Normanby. The ancient stronghold is said to have been built by the Saxon Wada or Wade about 200 years before the Norman Conquest; passed, through the Fossards and others, to Peter de Mauley in the time of King John; was rebuilt by De Mauley, and called by him Mont Grace, but misnamed by his enemies Mont Grave; went successively to the Bigods, the Radcliffes, the Sheffields, and the Phippes; was dismantled in the time of Charles I. by order of the Parliament; and is now a picturesque ruin, comprising chiefly a central square keep, with towers at the corners, two circular towers on the flanks of the entrance, and a square tower at the SE angle of the outer wall.

Mulgrave Newton. See NEWTON MULGRAVE.

Mull Hills, a small hill-range in the SW of the Isle of Man, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Port St Mary. The highest point has an altitude of 537 feet.

Mullion, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands near the coast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of the Lizard, and 7 SSE of Helston station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Cury Cross Lanes (R.S.O.) Acreage of parish, 5015; population, 666. Pradannack belonged to the Serjeant and the De Vere families. Pradannack Cross is an ancient monument about 5 feet high. A valley descends from the village to the coast, and terminates in a rocky shore. Mullion Cove or Porthmellon, a very fine serpentine cavern, is accessible from the land at low water through a chink in the cliff. "It is a striking object, when seen externally; yet the view from within it is yet more so; impenetrable gloom above; brilliant light streaming in through the fissures, but revealing nothing behind; the smoothest of all possible sands; little pools of crystal water, so still that not even a snubbeam is seen to dance on them; richly dark rocks, so polished as to reflect the light with a splendour scarcely to be endured; the blue sea with its curled edging of snow-white lace; and, in the distance, St Michael's Mount, the fabled tower in the bay." Mullion Island lies in the vicinity, is separated from the mainland by a passage called the Gap, measures about a mile in circumference, and presents an outline resembling that of a huge animal crouching in the sea. A pinnacled group of rocks, on the cliffs opposite the island, is called the Cathedral, and commands a splendid view over Mounts Bay. Mullion Gull Rock, Pradannack Head, and Vellan Point also are interesting features. Gue Graze, or the Soap Rock, occurs in a ravine near the shore, and consists of serpentine traversed by large veins of steatite. A sheer cliff, 250 feet high, occurs immediately S of Gue Graze, and is pierced in the base by a cavern called Pigeon Hugo. Two features a little farther S are a narrow ridge slanting to the sea, and called the Horse, and a bold small headland, commanding a magnificent view over Mounts Bay, and called the Kill. Another most interesting feature, Kinance Cove, occurs further S, at the parochial boundary, and has been noticed in its own alphabetical place. There are coastguard and lifeboat stations. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Bishop. The church was built in 1500 upon the site of an older one, has a pinnacled tower, and contains a curiously inscribed monument of 1682 to a Flavell. The building has

been well restored, the chief feature, now almost unique, being the ancient seats and bench ends, preserved intact throughout. There are Wesleyan and United Free Methodist chapels. Viscount Falmouth and Lord Robartes are the chief land-owners.

Mulwith, a township, conjoint with Newby, in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles W of Boroughbridge. See NEWBY.

Mumbles, a village in Oystermouth parish, Glamorgan, on the coast, at the W side of the mouth of Swansea Bay, under a high escarpment of mountain-limestone cliffs, and at the terminus of the Swansea and Mumbles railway, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles S by W of Swansea. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Swansea, a railway station, and a coast-guard station; has long been engaged in the fishing trade; is now frequented as a watering-place; and has undergone considerable extension since the bathing-ground at Swansea was spoiled by the formation of the new docks. It is noted for fine oysters, and it has a good roadstead with $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water. The cliffs adjacent to it run a little eastward to a termination in two rocky islets, called Mumbles Head, and a lighthouse is on the further one of the islets, was erected in 1798, is 143 feet high, and shows a fixed white light visible at the distance of 15 miles. A shoal, called the Mixon, is near Mumbles Head.

Mumby, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Mumby Road station, on the Louth and East Coast branch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Willoughby Junction station on the East Lincolnshire branch of the G.N.R., and $\frac{4}{3}$ ESE of Alford. The parish contains also the village and chapelry of Chapel Mumby or Chapel St Leonards, the hamlets of Elsey or Helsey and Langham Row, and part of the hamlet of Anthorpe Row, and it has a post office under Alford; money order office, Hogsthorpe; telegraph office, Mumby Road station. Acreage, 3805; population of the civil parish, 576; of the ecclesiastical, 329; of the ecclesiastical parish of Mumby Chapel, 280. The manor belongs to Bethlehem Hospital. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £189 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is a large building of stone in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, sacristy, nave, aisles, S porch, and massive western tower. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The ecclesiastical parish of Chapel Mumby or St Leonard is a separate benefice, and the living of it is a perpetual curacy; net value, £179 with residence, in the gift of the Vicar of Mumby. The church is a small building of brick and stone, consisting of chancel, nave, and S porch, and was restored in 1891. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The village of Mumby Chapel, which is 3 miles SE from Mumby, has a post office, called Chapel, under Alford; money order office, Hogsthorpe; telegraph office, Skegness. A lifeboat, presented in 1888, is maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

Mumfords, a place in the SE of Bucks, 2 miles E of Beaconsfield.

Munceaster, a parish in Cheshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Ravensglass station on the Furness railway. It was anciently called Meol Cestre, includes the site of a Roman station, and gives the title of Baron to the family of Pennington. The parish also contains Birkby and the town of Ravensglass, the latter of which has a post, money order, and telegraph office (S.O.). Acreage, 7191 of land and 297 of water and foreshore; population of the civil parish, 571; of the ecclesiastical, 561. The manor belongs to Lord Munceaster, whose seat, Munceaster Castle, takes its name from an ancient castle, the original seat of the Penningtons; was restored in 1873; is a handsome edifice in the castellated style; contains a glass cup or bowl, called "the Luck of Munceaster," given by Henry VI. to Sir John Pennington after the battle of Hexham; stands amid beautiful grounds, with a charming view; and was repaired and enlarged in 1865. The park is about 500 acres in extent, and contains a heronry. Munceaster Fell is a range of mountain extending north-eastward between the rivers Esk and Mite. Barnscar is a quondam town on Birkby Fell, with traces of streets and houses, but so obscure in record as to be a puzzle to antiquaries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £225. Patron, Lord Munceaster. The church is ancient, chiefly in the Perpendicular style; consists of chancel, nave,

N transept, S porch, and a "Sanctus" bell-turret over chancel-arch in church, and contains two piscina, brasses, and numerous monumental tablets of the Penningtons, Barons Munceaster. The N transept was added when the church was restored in 1874. The site of the Roman camp was excavated by Lord Munceaster in 1886. There are also the remains of a Roman villa, the highest above ground in England, at Ravensglass.

Munden Frewell. See MUNDEN, LITTLE.

Munden Farnival or Nasty, a hamlet in Great Munden parish, Herts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Buntingford.

Munden, Great, a parish in Herts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Braughing station on the Buntingford branch of the G.E.R., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ N of Ware. It contains the hamlet of Munden Farnival and parts of the hamlets of Dane End and Hantwick, and its post town is Ware; money order and telegraph office, Puckeridge. Acreage, 3759; population of the civil parish, 476; of the ecclesiastical, 439. There is a parish council consisting of five members with a chairman. Rownea Nunnery was founded here in the time of Henry II. by the Duke of Brittany, but went to extinction before the time of Henry VI. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £400 with residence. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church, an ancient building of flint, is partly Norman but mainly Decorated English, with some interpolated windows of Later English; went into a ruinous condition; was restored, throughout the body, in 1866; and consists of chancel, nave, S aisle, and S porch, with an embattled western tower.

Munden, Little, or **Munden Frewell** or **Freville**, a village and a parish in Herts. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Stanston station on the Buntingford branch of the G.E.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Ware. The parish contains also the hamlets of Green End and Potters Green and parts of the hamlets of Dane End and Hantwick, and it has a post office at Dane End under Ware; money order and telegraph office, Watton. Acreage, 1774; population of the civil parish, 378; of the ecclesiastical, 415. There is a parish council consisting of five members. Dane End House, Library Hall, and Green End House are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £382 with residence. The church is a plain but ancient building of flint, dating from the 13th century, consisting of chancel with N chapel, nave, N aisle, N and S porches, and an embattled western tower with a spire. It has two very ancient altar tombs.

Mundesley. See MUNDSELY.

Mundford, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on the river Wissey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Brandon station on the Ely and Thetford section of the G.E.R., and 8 NW from Thetford; is a seat of petty sessions, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.), a good inn, and a bridge. The parish comprises 2056 acres; population, 298. The manor and most of the property belong to the Stephens family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £107 with residence. The church is a plain building of flint in the Early English style, and there is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Mundham, a parish, with a small village, in Norfolk, on an affluent of the river Yare, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Loddon, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N of Bungay station on the G.E.R. Post town, Brooke, under Norwich; money order and telegraph office, Loddon. Acreage, 1562; population of the civil parish, 282; of the ecclesiastical, with Seething, 640. The manor and much of the land belong to Viscount Canterbury. The living is a vicarage, united with that of Seething, in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £200 with residence. Patrons, the trustees of Norwich Hospital. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone in the Norman style, and consists of chancel, nave, N aisle, S porch, and a lofty embattled western tower, and is dedicated to St Peter. Ruins exist of another church which was dedicated to St Ethelbert.

Mundham, North, a village and a parish in Sussex. The village stands on the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal, 2 miles SE by S of Chichester station on the L.B. & S.C.R., and has a post office under Chichester; money order and telegraph office, Chichester. The parish contains also the hamlets of Fisher and Runckton. Acreage, 1892; population of the civil parish, 373; of the ecclesiastical, 560. Runckton House and North Mundham House are chief residences. The

MUNDHAM, SOUTH

living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Hunston, in the diocese of Chichester; gross value, £470 with residence. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower; it was restored and enlarged in 1883.

Mundham, South, a tithing in Pagham parish, Sussex, 3 miles SSE of Chichester.

Mundon, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands near a creek of the Blackwater estuary, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Maldon station on the G.E.R., and has a post office under Maldon; money order and telegraph office, Latchingdon. The parish comprises 3107 acres; population, 263. Mundon Hall is a seat of the Solly family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £86 with residence. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is partly a stone building in the Perpendicular style, with a brick chancel, and has at the W end a heavy hexagonal abutment surmounted by a wooden belfry.

Mundon, Herts. See **MUNDEN**.

Mundsley or Mundesley, a village, a seaside resort, and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on the coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E from Gunton station on the Norwich and Cromer branch of the G.E.R., 5 NNE of North Walsham, 8 SE of Cromer, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Norwich; is a pleasant place, with a fine sea view; ranks as a kind of sub-port where vessels load and unload on the beach; is much frequented as a watering-place; has a post, money order, and telegraph office under North Walsham, three good inns, good lodging-houses, bathing-machines, and a coastguard station, and carries on some fishing. The parish comprises 605 acres; population, 411. The manor belongs to Lord Suffield. The sea makes continual encroachments. A terrace built at the village, 90 feet above the beach, was broken down by the tide in Feb., 1836; was rebuilt in the same year; was again broken down in 1863, and has since been rebuilt. A deep ravine pierces lofty broken cliffs to the coast at the village, and is traversed by a rivulet called the Mnn, which gives name to the parish. Bones of elephants and other inter-tropical animals have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £118. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church stands on a cliff, was once a fine building, but is now almost a ruin, a portion of the nave being all that is available for divine service. There is a Baptist chapel.

Mungrisdale, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical district in Greystoke and Caldbec parishes, Cumberland, on the Glendramakin river, between Bowscale Fell and Eycott Hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Troutbeck railway station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ S of Hesketh Newmarket. Post town, Penrith; money order office, Greystoke; telegraph office, Troutbeck (R.S.) Acreage of township, 6576 of land and 17 of water; population, 173. The manor belongs to the Howard family. Part of the surface is mountain vale, and much is moor and high upland. The ecclesiastical district also comprises the townships of Murrah, Bowscale, Mosedale, Swinside, Gills-row, and Red Sike, and was constituted in 1862. Population, 324. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £140 with residence. Patron, the Rector of Greystoke. The church is old, and has a bell gable. There is a school with an endowment of £45 per annum.

Munlyn, a township in Forden parish, Montgomeryshire, 3 miles N of Montgomery.

Munsley, a parish in Herefordshire, 1 mile NE of Ashperton station on the G.W.R., and 4 miles NW of Ledbury Post town, Ledbury; money order office, The Trumpet; telegraph office, Ashperton railway station. Acreage, 1487; population of the civil parish, 211; of the ecclesiastical, with Canon Frome, 284. The living is a rectory, united with Canon Frome, in the diocese of Hereford; joint net value, £276 with residence. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1863.

Munslow, a village and a parish in Salop. The village stands near the river Corve, 3 miles S by E of Rushbury station on the G.W.R., 7 SE of Church Stretton, and 10 N by E of Ludlow; has a post and money order office under Craven Arms (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Craven Arms; and gave the title of Baron to Lord Keeper Littleton, who was a native. The parish contains the townships of Aston, Broadstone, Lower Millichope, and Thonglands, the villas of Holloway and Topley, part of the hamlet of Bachmill, and

MURTON

of the township of Hungerford. Acreage, 3101; population, 513. There is a parish council consisting of nine members. Millichope Park is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Broadstone, in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £617. The church is ancient, consists of nave, N aisle, chancel, and chantry chapel, a low tower with a Norman arch, contains an ancient font and several monuments and brasses. A chapel of ease is at Broadstone. There are Wesleyan chapels at Bachmill and Aston, and a Primitive Methodist chapel at Broadstone.

Muntham, a place in Itchingfield parish, Sussex, 1 mile SW of Itchingfield village. It was given by William the Conqueror to the Merlott family.

Murchington, a hamlet in Throleigh parish, Devonshire, 3 miles SE of Throleigh village.

Murcott, a hamlet in Long Buckley and Watford parishes, Northamptonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Daventry.

Murcott, a hamlet in Charlton-upon-Otmoor parish, Oxfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S oficester.

Murcott, a hamlet in Crudwell parish, Wiltshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Malmesbury.

Murrah, a hamlet in Greystoke parish, Cumberland, 1 mile NE of Mungrisdale. It forms a township with Berrier. See **BERRIER**.

Murrow, a hamlet in Leverington parish, Cambridgeshire, 7 miles WSW of Wisbeach. It has a station on the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint railway, and one on the M.R. A chapel was founded here in the reign of Richard II., but has long since disappeared. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Mursley, a village and a parish in Bucks. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Swanborough station on the Blethley and Oxford branch of the L. & N.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Winslow; was once a market-town, and has a post office under Winslow; money order and telegraph office, Winslow. The parish contains also the hamlet of Salden, which is 1 mile NE. Acreage, 2973; population, 369. The manor belongs to the Selby Lowndes family. A mansion of the Fortescue family stood at Salden, but was taken down in 1743. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; gross value, £250 with residence. The church stands on an eminence with a commanding view, and is a building of stone in the Decorated or Third-pointed style, with a very ancient embattled western tower. It contains some ancient brasses and monuments. There is a Baptist chapel.

Murston, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on the Milton creek of the river Swale, three-quarters of a mile NE of Sittingbourne station on the L.C. & D.R., and has a quay and several docks on the creek, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Sittingbourne. Acreage of parish, 1294; population, 908. The land is chiefly marsh, and the climate is held by an old proverb to be unhealthy. Brickmaking is largely carried on. There is a ferry over the Swale to Elmley. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; value, £440 with residence. Patron, St John's College, Cambridge. The church is a building of flint and stone in the Early English style, and is good. There is a slightly endowed school.

Murthwaite, a hamlet in Ravenstonedale parish, Westmorland, 3 miles SSW of Ravenstonedale.

Murton, a village in Bishopston parish, Glamorgan, 2 miles W of Mumbles Road station on the L. & N.W.R., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ W of Swansea. It has Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Murton or Marton, a township in Oswaldwick parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, 3 miles NE of York. Acreage, 844; population, 198. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Oswaldkirk. There is a small Wesleyan chapel. The chapel of ease is almost a ruin.

Murton or Moortown, a village in Lamplugh township and parish, Cumberland, 8 miles ENE of Whitehaven, and 1 mile from Wright Green station on the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Joint railway, consisting of the hamlets of Smithwaite, Land, and Whinnah. Post town, Cockermouth; money order and telegraph office, Frizington. Iron is worked.

Murton or Moortown, a township in Tynemouth parish, Northumberland, 2 miles NW of North Shields. Post town, Chirton; money order and telegraph office, North Shields. Acreage, 684; population, 630. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Murton-cum-Hilton, two villages forming an ecclesiastical parish in Appleby St Michael parish, Westmorland. The villages lie on the affluent of the river Eden, 3 miles ENE of Appleby railway station. There is a post office, of the name of Murton, under Appleby; money order and telegraph office, Appleby. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, 298. Under the Local Government Act, 1894, the whole of the rural part of Boagate or St Michael's, Appleby, was added to the parish, which is called Murton, with a parish council consisting of five members. Murton Hall was formerly the seat of the Hiltons, and is now a farmhouse. Much of the land is moor and mountain, and parts in the E rise into Murton Pike and Murton Fell. Lead mines are worked by the London Lead Company. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £203 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is a small building in the Gothic style, opened in 1856. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Murton, East, a township in Dalton-le-Dale parish, Durham, with a station, called Murton, on the Hartlepool and Sunderland railway, 8 miles ENE of Durham. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office, of the name of Murton Colliery, under Sunderland. Acreage, 1495; population, 5052. Coal is largely worked and coked. The parish church of Holy Trinity, erected in 1877, is in this township. It consists of chancel, nave, transepts, S porch, and a small bell-turret, with spire. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels, a miners' hall, a literary institute, colliery schools, and a police station.

Murton Junction, a railway station in Durham, at the junction of the Hartlepool and Sunderland and the Durham and Sunderland railways, in East Murton township, 8 miles ENE of Durham.

Musbury, a village and a parish in East Devonshire. The village stands in the valley of the Axe, 2 miles from Seaton Junction station on the L. & S.W.R., 3 SW by S of Axminster, 3 NNE of the mouth of the Axe, and 4 W of the boundary of Dorsetshire. It has a post and money order office under Axminster; telegraph office, Colyton. Acreage of parish, 2229; population, 460. Ashe Hall, about a mile north of the village, once the property of the Drakes, and the birthplace of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, whose mother was Elizabeth Drake, is now a farmhouse. Musbury takes its name from a high and long hill, the commencement of a plateau which reaches to the border of Dorsetshire. It is a conspicuous object from the valley, and is called Musbury Castle, the Saxon interpretation of *Mai Dun*, Meivodung, which name remains in part of the village called Maiden Hayne. Scarcely any trace of the old camp, which once according to tradition held a Roman legion, now remains. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter, and the extract list of its rectors begins in 1260; value, £225, but has neither a rectory nor glebe. Though a church certainly existed here in Saxon times no trace of it remains. The present church was, with the exception of the tower which has a peal of five bells, restored from the foundation by the rector, the Rev. H. W. Thrupp, M.A., in 1875-76, and consists of nave, chancel, a north aisle, and south aisle, called the Drakes Aisle, being a lengthening of their mortuary chapel, in which stands a much visited monument consisting of six life-sized kneeling figures in the costume of the days of Elizabeth. The church is in perfect condition, and is adorned with stained windows and many gifts, and has a fine organ. The parish is one of great variety and much beauty, and constantly visited. It is entirely a dairy parish. The parish council consists of seven members and sends one to the district council.

Muscoates, a township in Kirkdale parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire, on a branch of the river Wye, 5½ miles ESE of Helmsley, and 4 from Slingsby station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Kirby Moorside. Acreage, 1045; population, 72.

Muscott, a hamlet in Norton parish, Northamptonshire, on the N.W.R., 3¼ miles E of Daventry.

Musgrave, a railway station in Westmorland, on the N.E.R., 3¼ miles N by W of Kirkby Stephen.

Musgrave, Great, a village and a parish in Westmorland. The village stands on the river Eden, with a station on the N.E.R., 3½ miles N by W of Kirkby Stephen, and gives name to the Musgraves of Edenhall. It has a post office

under Penrith; money order and telegraph office, Warcop. The parish comprises 3185 acres; population, 175. The manor belongs to the Musgrave family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle; gross value, £188 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is modern, and has a tower. There is an endowed free school.

Musgrave, Little, a township in Crosby Garret parish, Westmorland, half a mile W of Great Musgrave. Acreage, 1208; population, 52. The manor belongs to the Musgrave family. The living is annexed to the rectory of Crosby Garret. There is no church.

Musidunum. See STRATTON, Cornwall.

Muskhams, North, a village and a parish in Notts. The village stands on the river Trent, 2 miles from Newark station on the G.N.R. and M.R., and has a post office under Newark; money order and telegraph office, Newark. Acreage of the civil parish, 1203; population, 472; of the ecclesiastical, 638. The manor belongs to the Edge family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; gross value, £230 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is in the Perpendicular style, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Methodist New Connexion chapels.

Muskhams, South, a parish in Notts, near the river Trent, 2 miles N by W of Newark station on the G.N.R. and M.R., with a post office under Newark; money order and telegraph office, Newark. It contains also the hamlet of Little Carlton. Acreage, 2806; population, 221. All the property belongs to Lord Middleton, who is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Southwell; net value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is in the Perpendicular style; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower; and was restored in 1878.

Muston, a village and a parish in Leicestershire. The village stands on the river Devon, adjacent to the boundary with Lincolnshire, near the Grantham Canal, 1½ mile ESE of Bottesford station on the G.N.R., and 5½ miles W by N of Grantham, and has a post office under Nottingham; money order and telegraph office, Bottesford. The parish comprises 1696 acres; population, 290. There is an ancient market cross in the village. The manor belongs to the Duke of Rutland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £803 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a handsome building of stone in the Early English and later styles, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and two porches, with western tower and spire. There is a Free Methodist chapel. The poet Crabbe was rector here in 1813, and there is a memorial tablet to his wife in the chancel of the church.

Muston, a parish, with a small village, in the E. R. Yorkshire, on the coast, 1½ mile from Filey station on the N.E.R. It has a post office under Hunmanby (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Filey. Acreage, 2291; population, 341. There is a parish council consisting of nine members, and two members are sent to the rural district council. The manor belongs to the Mitford family. Muston Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £185 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1863, and contains a stone altar, an ancient font, piscina, and holy water stoup. An organ was erected in 1877. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Muswell Hill, a hamlet in Hornsey parish, and an ecclesiastical parish partly also in Clerkenwell civil parish, Middlesex. The hamlet lies between the G.N.R. and M.R., and has a station on the G.N.R., 5½ miles NNW of St Paul's, London, and a post, money order, and telegraph office in the Metropolitan Northern Suburban District. The ecclesiastical parish, constituted in 1843, was taken mainly from Hornsey parish, and includes only a detached portion of Clerkenwell. Population, 1727. The surface is undulating and hilly, and the higher parts, particularly at the Grove, command very fine views. The Grove was visited by Dr Johnson, and the grounds were laid out by his companion, Topham Beauclerk. A cottage at the foot of the same hill was the residence and the death-place of Newland, the Bank of England cashier, and also the residence of the poet Moore at the time when he wrote his "Lalla Rookh." A daughter of the poet, Miss Anne Jane Barbara Moore, is

buried in the churchyard. The Alexandra Park, a space of undulating and well-timbered land about 200 acres in extent, with the Alexandra Palace, is here. A mineral spring likewise is here, and was formerly in much repute. A cell to Clerkenwell Priory stood near the spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London; net value, £387 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church was built in 1842 and enlarged in 1874, and is a building of brick in the Early English style.

Muswell Hill, Bucks. See BRILL.

Mutford, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Beccles, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Lowestoft, and is in close proximity to Carlton Colville station on the G.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Beccles. Acreage of the civil parish, 1597; population, 420; of the ecclesiastical, with Barnby, 733. There is a parish council for Mutford consisting of seven members, and for Barnby of seven members. The manor belongs to the Reeve Trustees. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Barnby, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £252. Patron, Caius College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles; comprises nave, S aisle, and a S porch built in 1891; has a ruinous Galilee porch at the W end and a round W tower; and contains a good chancel arch, remains of a screen, a canopied water-drain, an octagonal font of the time of Richard II., and a Norman arch over the grave of Hilderburga de Bosco. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Mutford Bridge, a populous and pleasant village in Carlton Colville and Oulton parishes, Suffolk, on Lothering creek, adjacent to Carlton Colville station on the G.E.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Lowestoft. It has a bridge over the creek, a fresh-water lake called Oulton Broad, in which there is good fishing, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lowestoft.

Mutfords, a hamlet in Little Hornead parish, Herts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Buntingford.

Mathvey, The, a rivulet of Merionethshire, running to the Mawddach at Cymer Abbey.

Mutley. See COMPTON GIFFORD.

Mutlow, a hamlet in Marton township, Prestbury parish, Cheshire, 3 miles N of Congleton.

Mutton End, a place in the NW of Herts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of St Albans.

Muxton, a township in Lilleshall parish, Salop, near the Shrewsbury Canal, 4 miles SSW of Newport.

Muzzle Hill. See BRILL.

Mwstwr, a township in Corwen parish, Merionethshire, near Corwen.

Myddfai or **Mothvey**, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 3 miles S of Llandovery, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W of the boundary with Brecknockshire. It has fairs on 18 June and 5 November, and a post office under Llandovery (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llandovery. Acreage, 11,767 of land and 103 of water; population, 786. The surface is hilly, and the rocks include lead ore. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £99 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient, and contains a monument to Bishop Owen. The churchyard has a sycamore 54 feet in girth and a yew 25 feet. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Myddfai, a hamlet in Llanarthney parish, Carmarthenshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Llandovery.

Myddle. See MIDDLE.

Mydrim, a parish in Carmarthenshire, on the river Gynin, an affluent of the river Taff, 3 miles N by E of St Clears, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ W of Carmarthen. It has a post and money order office under St Clears; telegraph office, St Clears. Acreage, 6171; population of the civil parish, 767; of the ecclesiastical, 840. There is a parish council consisting of eleven members. Penrhod is a chief residence. An ancient camp, called Castell Brynle, is here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; net value, £256 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is dedicated to St David. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Myerscough, a township in Lancaster parish, Lancashire, on the river Wyre, 3 miles S of Garstang, and 3 from the Barton and Broughton station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town, Preston; money order and telegraph office, Broughton.

Acreage, 2707; population, 395. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. Myerscough Hall and Myerscough House are chief residences.

Myfod. See MERFOD.

Myfod, a township in St George's parish, Denbighshire, 2 miles SE of Abergele.

Myhathan, a hamlet in Llanarthney parish, Carmarthenshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Llandovery.

Myllteryen. See MEYLLTERYEN.

Mylor, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village of Mylor Bridge stands at the head of Mylor Creek, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Falmouth and of Penryn station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, under Penryn. The parish contains also the village of Flushing, on Falmouth Harbour proper, directly opposite Falmouth; and part of Perrao Wharf. It comprises an area of 3599 acres of land and 1339 of water and foreshore; population of civil parish, 2238; of the ecclesiastical, 1255. It has a parish council consisting of thirteen members. Trefusis House belonged formerly to the Trefusis family, and belongs now to its representative Lord Clinton. Carlew belonged formerly to the Bonithons, and is now the seat of the Tremayne family. Trevisson and Great Wood are fine residences. Trefusis Point separates two divisions of Falmouth Harbour, is crowned with trees embosoming Trefusis House, and presents a fine appearance as seen from Falmouth. The transport ship *Queen*, laden with invalids from the Spanish peninsula, was wrecked on this point in 1814, when so many as 195 persons perished, and the bodies of 136 were buried in the churchyard of Mylor. Mylor Creek strikes west-north-westward from the Carrick Road branch of Falmouth Harbour, divides the parish into two nearly equal portions, and has a winding outline extending very nearly to the woods of Enys. Mylor Pool, at the mouth of the creek, is a favourite anchorage for small vessels, and has a small dockyard and a range of storehouses belonging to the government. The surface of the parish is pleasantly diversified, the climate is remarkably mild and attracts many invalids, the indigenous plants present a wide range, including many varieties of heaths; the rocks contain veins of tin and copper; and the shores are studded with marie villas. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; value, £186 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Truro. The church is partly Norman, but chiefly of the time of Henry VI., has a sculptured Norman N door, an empanelled pillared S porch, and a separate ivy-clad bell-tower, and contains monuments of the Bonithon and Trefusis families, and a mosaic reredos by Salvati. The churchyard contains two fine yew trees, and its wall is washed by the sea. The vicarage of Flushing is a separate benefice. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels. A reading-room, with library, was opened at Mylor Bridge in 1880. Lord Clinton is lord of the manor.

Mynachlogddu. See MONACHLOGDDU.

Mynach, The, a rivulet of the N of Cardiganshire, rising under Plinlimmon, and running about 6 miles south-southwestward to the Rheidiol, near Devil's Bridge. It makes four falls, all near one another, of 18, 20, 60, and 110 feet.

Mynachty, a hamlet in Llan-y-Crwygs parish, Carmarthenshire, on the Sarn Helen Way, 4 miles E of Lampeter.

Mynde Park, the seat of the Symons family, in Much Dewchurch parish, Herefordshire, 7 miles SSW of Hereford. The mansion is large and stands amongst extensive grounds and gardens, and there is a deer park of 300 acres.

Myne Rocks, a well-known retreat of foxes, on the N coast of Somerset, under Bossington Beacon, 3 miles WNW of Minehead.

Mynydd, a Welsh word signifying "mountain," and used in topographical nomenclature.

Mynydd Bach, a low mountain range in the centre of Cardiganshire, 8 miles NE of Aberystwyth.

Mynydd Digoll, a mountain in the E of Montgomeryshire, 3 miles E of Welshpool. It was the scene in 1294 of the defeat of Madoc, the cousin of Llewelyn, by the Lords Marchers.

Mynydd Epynt, a mountain range in Brecknockshire, extending E and W across the northern part of the county.

Mynydd Hiraethog, a wild and bleak mountain chain in the centre of Denbighshire, extending eastward from the

vicinity of Llanrwst to the vicinity of Ruthin, and separating the basin of the Dee on the S from the W branches of the basin of the Clwyd on the N.

Mynydd Llwydiarth, a rugged chain of hills in the NE of Anglesey, extending along the promontory between Red Wharf Bay and Beaumaris Bay to Penmon. A small lake, called Llyn Llwydiarth, is on the S slope.

Mynyddmaen, a hamlet in Mynyddylwyn parish, Monmouthshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Caerphilly.

Mynydd Maen or **Mynydd Llwyd**, a mountain in the W of Monmouthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Pontypool. It is 1561 feet high, commands an extensive view, and it is crowned with an ancient camp, 570 feet long and 210 feet wide, with a tumulus.

Mynydd Mawr, a mountain in the S of Carmarthenshire, 3 miles W of Llandeilo. A lake is on it, called Llyn Tegwyn.

Mynydd Mawr, a mountain in the centre of Carmarthenshire, near Snowden, 5 miles SE by S of Carmarvon. It rises to an altitude of 2293 feet, is broken and precipitous, and has a deep cwm on its N side.

Mynydd Moel. See CADER IDRIS.

Mynydd Precelley. See PRECELLEY.

Mynydd-y Garreg, a mountain in the N of Flintshire, on the coast, 4 miles NW of Holywell.

Mynyddyslwyn, a large and populous parish in Monmouthshire. The original village and the grand old church stand $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the river Sirhowy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Tredegar Junction station on the G.W.R. and L. & N.W.R., and $10\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Newport. Post town, Newport; money order and telegraph office, Abercarn. The parish comprises the hamlets of Clawrplwyf, Mynyddmaen, and Penmaen; and includes the villages, or centres of large populations, of Abercarn, Newbridge, Cwm Carn, Fleur-de-lis, Gellygroes, Pontllanfraith, and Ynysddu. Acreage, 15,960 of land and 117 of water; population of the civil parish, 14,364; of the ecclesiastical, 10,065. The parish is subdivided into urban and rural districts, and has a parish council in each district, with fifteen members for the Mynyddyslwyn rural district and fifteen for the Abercarn urban district. The petty sessions are held at the Abercarn police court. The surface is hilly and boldly undulating, and descends to the rivers Sirhowy and Ebbw. Chemical works, iron and tin-plate works, and extensive collieries are at or near Abercarn. Stone is quarried. A large tumulus called Twyn Tewdwr, supposed to have been a beacon or signal station, is near the church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is large and good, and was rebuilt in 1821. It has a fine square tower over seven centuries old, also a crescent of grand old

yew trees of at least the same age as the tower. The church is dedicated to St Tewdwr, a Welsh saint who lived in the 6th century. There is a well-founded tradition that a rude church stood on the site of the present church in his time. Penmaen forms a separate ecclesiastical parish, constituted in 1845. Population, 4299. There are chapels of ease at Abercarn, Cwm Carn, Newbridge, Pontllanfraith, and Ynysddu, and Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels.

Mystyrhoes Llwyd, a township in Llandewy Ystradenny parish, Radnorshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of New Radnor.

Mythe and **Mythe Hook**, two hamlets in Tewkesbury parish, Gloucestershire, 1 mile N of Tewkesbury.

Mytholm. See HERDEN BRIDGE.

Mytholmroyd, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Calder and the Rochdale Canal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Halifax. It has a station on the L. & Y.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Manchester. It is governed by a local board of twelve members. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1846. Population, 3318. There is an urban district council consisting of twelve members. There are several cotton and worsted mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1847, and was enlarged in 1888; is in the Early Decorated style; and comprises nave, chancel, aisles, and an embattled western tower with a low spire. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Myton-upon-Swale, a village, a township, and a parish in the N. R. Yorkshire, on the river Swale, at its confluence with the Ure, 3 miles from Brafferton station on the N.E.R. There is a post office under York; money order and telegraph office, Helperby. Acreage of township, 1672; population, 185. The property belongs to the Staplyton family, who are lords of the manor, and reside at Myton Hall. A battle between the Scots under Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, and the English under William de Melton, Archbishop of York, Bishop of Ely, and Lord Mayor of York, the latter being killed, was fought here in 1319; resulted in the discomfiture of the English, with a loss of over 2000 men—some accounts say 4000; and obtained the name of the "White Battle," in consequence of a large number of priests falling in it. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £118 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was rebuilt in 1886; is in the Decorated style; and consists of chancel, nave, an embattled western tower, and has two very fine stained glass windows. There is a stud farm here, for breeding race and nag horses, the property of the lord of the manor.

N

Nab Scar. See FAIRFIELD, Westmorland.

Naburn, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in the E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Ouse, at the boundary of the W. R. Yorkshire, 4 miles S of York, with a ferry on the Ouse and a station on the N.E.R. It has a post office under York; money order office, Fulford; telegraph office, Bishopthorpe. Acreage of township, 2631; population, 566. The manor belongs to the Palmes family. Naburn Hall, Bell Hall, Lincroft Lodge, and Deighton Grove are chief residences, and the first commands extensive views of the Ouse valley. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £75 with residence. The church is a building in the Gothic style, and has a tower and spire. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Naby, a hamlet in Cotterston township, Romaldkirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Barnard Castle.

Nachededorne. See ISLEY, EAST.

Nackington, a parish in Kent, on Stone Street, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Canterbury stations on the L.C. & D.R. and S.E.R. Post town, Canterbury. Acreage, 907; population of the civil parish, 85; of the ecclesiastical, 180. The manor belongs to the Sondes family. Nackington House and Hepington House are chief residences. The living is a vicarage

in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £100 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church comprises an aisle and two chancels, and is good.

Nacton, a village and a parish in Suffolk. The village stands on the river Orwell, 4 miles SE of Ipswich, and has a station, of the name of Orwell, on the Felixstowe branch of the G.E.R., and a post and telegraph office under Ipswich; money order office, Alan Road, Ipswich. The parish now includes the parishes of Alnesbourne Priory and Purdis Farm, formerly extra-parochial tracts. Area of the civil parish, 1919 acres; population, 518; of the ecclesiastical, with Levington, 693. There is a parish council consisting of nine members. The manor belonged to the Fastolfs and passed to the Brokes, and now belongs to the De Saumarez family. Broke Hall, a very fine mansion, is a seat of the De Saumarez family, and Orwell Park, a fine brick building standing in a park of 200 acres, and having an observatory attached, is a seat of the Prettyman family. An Augustinian friary was at Alnesbourne. There are several crag pits, and several tumuli which, according to a local tradition, mark the site of a battle with the Danes. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Levington, in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £363 with residence. The church is a rubble building in the Decorated style, coa-

sists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower; and has a fine heraldic window recording the intermarriages of the Broke family. The Woodbridge Workhouse is here.

Nadder, The, a river of Wiltshire, rising near the boundary with Dorsetshire, in the neighbourhood of Shaftesbury, and running about 18 miles eastward, past Fisbury, Dinton, and Barford St Martin, to the Avon at Wilton.

Naddle Fell, a wooded rock in Cumberland, on the W side of the Vale of St John. It commands charming glimpses of Thirlmere.

Naddle Forest, a range of wooded heights in Westmorland, along the NE side of Hawes Water.

Nades, a place in the centre of Herts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Stevenage.

Nafferton, a township in Ovingham parish, Northumberland, near the Roman wall, 7 miles from Hexham station on the N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Stocksfield. Acreage, 814; population, 73. Nafferton Castle was built out of materials of the Roman wall by Sir Philip D'Ulcote, in the time of King John, and consists of a keep 20 feet square, and two outer baileys.

Nafferton, a township and a parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Great Driffield, with a station on the N.E.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Driffield. The township comprises 4832 acres; population, 1235. The parish contains also the township of Wansford and the hamlet of Pockthorpe. The ecclesiastical parish is called Nafferton with Wansford. Population, 1463. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; net value, £278 with residence. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient; was restored in 1870, and the nave and chancel roofs restored, and a tower clock with three dials erected in 1883; has a memorial E window, an embattled western tower, and a restored ancient Norman font. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, Conservative and Liberal clubs, and an Ancient Shepherds' hall. Near the station is an extensive corn mill, fitted with modern machinery, and in the hamlet of Pockthorpe is a place called Danes' Graves, supposed to be a Danish cemetery. There is an endowed school.

Nafford, a hamlet in Eckington parish, Worcestershire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Pershore. It was once a parish, and it had a church which long ago was destroyed.

Nailborne, a hamlet in the centre of Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Taunton.

Nailsea, a village and a parish in Somerset. The village stands 8 miles WSW of Bristol, is a considerable place, and has a station on the G.W.R., 126 miles from London, and a post, money order, and telegraph office. The parish is divided into the tithings of East Nailsea, Middle Nailsea, and West Nailsea. Acreage, 2866; population, 1793. There is a parish council consisting of nine members. There are stone quarries, corn mills, sawmills, and two small breweries. Several coalpits are in the neighbourhood, but they have been closed for some years. A section of the parish was constituted a separate charge, under the name of Christchurch, in 1844. The head living is a rectory, and that of Christchurch is a vicarage, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; value of the rectory, £200 with residence; of the vicarage, £100 with residence. The parish church, or church of the Holy Trinity, is Later English; was thoroughly repaired in 1861; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a remarkable stone pulpit. Christchurch was built in 1844; is in the Early English style; and consists of nave and chancel. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Free Methodist chapels.

Nailstone, a village, a township, and a parish in Leicestershire. The village stands on a branch of the river Anker, 3 miles NNE of Market Bosworth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Bagworth station on the Leicester and Burton branch of the M.R., and has a post and telegraph office under Nuneaton; money order office, Ilstock. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. It comprises 1954 acres; population, 341. The parish contains also the townships of Barton-in-the-Beans and Normanton-le-Heath, both of which are noticed separately. It comprises 4166 acres; population, 653; population of the ecclesiastical parish of Nailstone, with Barton-in-the-Beans, 619. There is a parish council consisting of five members. The manor of Nailstone and Barton

belongs to Earl Howe, and that of Normanton belongs to Lord Belper. Coal was discovered in Nailstone township in 1863, and shafts for working it were formed in 1864, and the colliery now gives employment to about 300 workers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough; gross value, £804 with residence. Patron, the Crown. The church, a building of stone and rubble, chiefly in the Late Decorated style, consists of chancel, nave, N aisle, S porch, and a western tower and spire. The rectory of Normanton is a separate benefice. There are a Baptist chapel at Barton and a Wesleyan chapel at Normanton.

Nailsworth, a large village and a parish in the SE of Gloucestershire. The village stands in the vale of Nailsworth, at the terminus of the Stonehouse and Nailsworth branch of the M.R., amid pleasant environs, 2 miles SW of Miochampton, 4 S of Stroud, and 6 SE of Stonehouse. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Stroud, a railway station, a public drinking-fountain, a subscription-room for lectures and concerts, a golf club, and a bank. The church was built in 1794, and consists of apsidal chancel, nave, porch, and tower. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels, and places of worship for Plymouth Brethren and the Society of Friends. A market is held on Saturdays, and a market for sheep and cattle monthly. Woolen cloth, flock, and shoddy are manufactured. There are also a brass foundry and a leather board manufactory. The parish was formerly a chapelry, including portions of the parishes of Aveing, Horsley, and Miochampton, but in 1892 was made a distinct civil parish, and in 1895 it was formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish. Acreage, 1597; population, 2993. There is an urban district council consisting of nine members and three guardians. Extensive beech woods are in the neighbourhood, and supply materials for some of the local manufactures. Several barrows also are in the vicinity, and have been opened. The living is in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; net value, £170.

Nakeris, a place in the centre of Cornwall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Grampond.

Nanbield, a mountain-pass in the W of Westmorland, leading from the head of Kentmere, past the W brow of Harter Fell, into the head of Mardale.

Nanceogellan, a station on the G.W.R., in Cornwall, 315 miles from London.

Nancedry, a place in the SW of Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Marazion.

Nanerth, a township in Llangerniew parish, Denbighshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Llanrwst.

Nannau (Isafon and Uwchafon), two townships in Llanfachreth parish, Merionethshire, 3 miles N of Dolgelly. Nannau Hall is the seat of the Vaughan family, stands on a bare steep hill at an elevation of 702 feet above sea-level, is approached within the lodge through a natural dingle of forest trees, and succeeded a previous mansion of Howel Sele, the cousin and foe of Owen Glendower. The park around it is very extensive, ranges several miles along the Bala Road and to the foot of Moel Orithwm, and contained till 1813 an ancient oak 27½ feet in girth, associated with the death of Howel Sele, and figuring in Lord Lytton's romance of "Arthur."

Nannerch, a township in Flintshire and a parish partly also in Denbighshire. The township lies under Moel Arthur, 5 miles WSW of Flint, and has a station on the Chester and Denbigh branch of the L. & N.W.R. and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Mold. The parish contains also the townships of Llan, Cwm, and Trefechan in Flintshire, and the township of Penbedw in Denbighshire. Acreage, 2875; population, 293. Penbedw Hall belonged formerly to the Mostyns, was long noted for a rich old library containing a collection of illuminated books, and stands in grounds which have a Druidical circle and a tumulus. Limestone has been quarried, and lead and iron ores have been worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Asaph, commuted value, £327 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The church is good, and contains a monument of the wife of Mr. R. Mostyn, grand-daughter of Sir Kenelm Digby. There are four stained-glass windows which are much admired.

Nant, a township in Abergele parish, Denbighshire, near Abergele.

NANT AND PRESTATYN

Nant and Prestatyn, a township in Meliden parish, Flintshire, on the coast, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Rhuddlan. There is a station, called Prestatyn, on the Chester and Holyhead section of the L. & N.W.R.

Nantclwyd, a township in Llanedilan parish, Denbighshire, on the river Clwyd, 5 miles S of Ruthin. It has a station on the Chester, Denbigh, and Corwen branch of the L. & N.W.R.

Nantowlle, a parish in Cardiganshire, on the river Ayrn, 7 miles WSW of Tregaron. It contains the villages of Llandan-fach and Dolbwha, and its post town is Talsarn (R.S.O.) Acreage, 4607; population, 652. There is a parish council consisting of nine members. An ancient camp is at Penygær. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £280 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's.

Nantddu, a chapelry in Cantrefr parish, Brecknockshire, on the river Taifi, under the Brecknock Beacons, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Brecon. Post town, Brecon. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Cantrefr, in the diocese of St David's. The church was rebuilt in 1864, and is in the Early English style.

Nant Ffrancon, a grand mountain pass in the E of Carnarvonshire, under Llyn Ogwen Falls, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Capel Curig. The name signifies "the vale of the heavers."

Nantforch, a township in Castle Caereinion parish, Montgomeryshire, 4 miles ESE of Llanfair.

Nantfrayer, a township in Llandderfel parish, Merionethshire, 3 miles E of Bala.

Nantiyllon, a township in Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant parish, Montgomeryshire, 3 miles N of Llanfyllin.

Nantgareidg, a village in the centre of Carmarthenshire, adjacent to the river Towy, $\frac{6}{7}$ miles E by N of Carmarthen. It has a station on the Vale of Towy section of the L. & N.W.R. and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, at the railway station.

Nantgarw, a hamlet in the E of Glamorgan, in the valley of the Taifi, 5 miles SE of Pontypridd. It has a post office under Pontypridd; money order and telegraph office, Taffs Well. There is a manufacture of earthenware and tobacco pipes, and there was formerly a china manufactory.

Nantglyn, a village and a parish in Denbighshire. The village stands on an affluent of the Clwyd, 4 miles SW by S of Denbigh, and has a post office under Denbigh; money order and telegraph office, Denbigh. The parish contains the townships of Blannan, Gwllwm, Plas, and Heudre. Acreage, 5454; population of the civil parish, 255; of the ecclesiastical, 466. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; net value, £184 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St Asaph. The churchyard contains some fine yew trees. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Samwell, the surgeon of the circumnavigator Cook, was a native.

Nant Gwrtheyrn, a romantic hollow in the SW of Carnarvonshire, on the coast, under Yr Eifl, 3 miles NE of Nenni. Vortigern is said to have died here in 465, and his grave is at Bedd Gwrtheyrn.

Nant Gwynant, a lordship in Beddgelert parish, Carnarvonshire, containing part of Beddgelert village. A romantic glen ascends north-north-westward, past Dinas Emrys, under the SW side of Snowdon, and is said to have been the retreat of Vortigern and the magician Merlin after Vortigern fled before the Saxon Hengist and prior to his taking final refuge at Nant Gwrtheyrn. Drayton's "Polyolbion" says—

"Thou heardest wise Merlin first relate
The destines' decree of Britain's future fate,
Which truly he foretold; proud Vortiger should lose,
As when him from his seat the Saxons should depose;
And to that mighty king which rashly undertook
A strong-wall'd tower to rear, those earthly spirits that choose
The great foundation still, in Dragon's horrid shape,
That dreaming wizard told; making the mountain gape
With his most powerful charms, to view those caverns deep;
And from the top of Brit, an high and wondrous steep,
Where Dinas Emrys stood, show'd where the serpents fought,
The white that tore the red; from whence the Prophet wrought
The Britain's sad decay then shortly to ensue."

Nanthalan, a township in Llanfyllin parish, Montgomeryshire, near Llanfyllin.

Nanthaulog, a township in Llaugwym parish, Denbighshire, 14 miles SW of Ruthin.

NANTWICH

Nantlle, a village in Llanfyllin parish, Carnarvonshire, on a lake of its own name, at the head of the river Llyfni, in a romantic and magnificent glen, under the western offshoots of Snowdon, 9 miles SSW of Carnarvon. It is the centre of a great quarrying and mining region, and it has a station on the Carnarvon and Afonwern branch of the L. & N.W.R. and a post office under Penygroes (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Talsarn. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

Nantlleidig, a township in Llanfor parish, Merionethshire, near Bala.

Nantmel, a parish in Radnorshire, on the river Dulas, under Camllo Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Rhayader. It contains the townships of Gwastedin, Mascelyn, Coodglasson, and Vainor, and has a post office under Rhayader; money order and telegraph office, Rhayader. Acreage, 16,934; population of the civil parish, 1040; of the ecclesiastical, 976. Llwyn Gwyn is a lake about a mile in circumference, and was formerly a resort of pilgrims. There are two ancient camps. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £384 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of St David's. The church is ancient. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and a workhouse.

Nantmor, a hamlet in Beddgelert parish, Merionethshire, $\frac{5}{7}$ miles NNE of Tremadoc.

Nantwich, a market-town, a township, the head of a poor-law union, petty sessional division and county court district, and a parish in Cheshire. The town stands on the river Weaver, the Grand Junction Canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by W of Crewe, and 161 from London. Its name is derived from the *nant* or vale of the Weaver, and from the Saxon word *wyche*, signifying "a salt town;" was temporarily changed into Wich Malbank after William de Malbank, who once held the manor; and has frequently been written Nantpwich. Salt works, which gave rise to the name, drew their supplies from brine pits or brine springs, and were early and long of great importance. Salt works are mentioned in Domesday book. The brine pits in the time of Henry III. were closed by the king's command in order to distress the Welsh, who carried on a great traffic hence in salt; but on the return of peace they were re-opened, and they continued for many years to be an increasing source of employment and sustenance to the inhabitants. As many as 400 salt works were here when Leland wrote in the time of Henry VIII.; they were reduced to 216, some belonging to the Crown, some to the Earl of Derby, and some to local proprietors in the early part of the time of Elizabeth; they were further reduced to about 108 in consequence of the discovery of better brine pits in other parts of the vale of the Weaver in the year 1624, and they gradually declined thence till at last they became extinct. The salt spring which is supposed to have been the first discovered still exists, bears the name of the Old Baid spring, and though only 6 feet distant from the river, retains its original strength, and is used for brine baths. A battle is said to have been fought in the vicinity between the English and the Welsh in the time of William the Conqueror. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, held the manor, and built a castle for defence against the Welsh. The Welsh, nevertheless, devastated the town in 1113, and attacked it again in 1146, but were then repulsed and beaten. Edward I. visited the town in 1282, and gave to several of the inhabitants a protection against seizure of moveable property on account of the approach of the Welsh army. Great fires laid waste the town in 1438 and 1583, and great pestilences scourged it in 1587 and 1596. James I. visited it in 1617, and was entertained by Mr Wilbraham. The Royalists seized it in 1642, the Parliamentarians speedily retook it and placed a strong garrison in it, and the Royalists under Lord Byron laid siege to it in Jan., 1644, pressed the siege with the utmost vigour, and were routed by a force under Fairfax. Harrison the Parliamentarian general, Gerarde the herbalist, and Whitney the poet were natives; the widow of Milton resided several years in the town, and died in it; and the Marquis of Cholmondeley takes from it the title of Baron.

The town consists chiefly of irregularly-built streets, and contains a considerable number of ancient houses. There is a one-arched stone bridge over the Weaver, and an aqueduct of the canal spans the public road. The town-hall stands

NANTYAIN

on the bank of the Weaver near the stone bridge, is a brick and stone structure in the Gothic style, and contains in the lower part a corn exchange and in the upper part rooms for public meetings and concerts. The market-hall was built in 1866 at a cost of about £3500; measures 165 feet by 65, is in the Tudor style, and has in the chief front two gables and a central clock tower. The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank stands in Churchyard Side, and is a stone building in the Pointed style. The parish church is partly Early English, partly Perpendicular, but chiefly Decorated; is cruciform, measures 156 feet from E to W and 111 from N to S, has a central octagonal pinnacled tower 110 feet high, and a groined roof and large windows, was restored in 1865, and contains good sedilia, splendid canopied stalls, a richly-carved but disused stone pulpit, an exquisitely carved font, and several monuments. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Free and Primitive Methodist, Unitarian, and Wesleyan chapels, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. The Free Library in Pillory Street was erected in 1887. The Church House in Churchyard Side is used as a working men's club and reading-room. The Nantwich Brine and Medicinal Baths adjoining the town-hall were erected in 1883. A fine hotel was built in 1894, and stands in grounds of 70 acres. There are several political and social clubs. The workhouse stands on Beam Heath, about a mile from the centre of the town. There are four sets of almshouses and numerous other charities. The town has a head post office, a railway station on the Shrewsbury and Crewe section of the L. & N.W.R. and the Wellington, Market Drayton, and Nantwich branch of the G.W.R., is the seat of petty sessions, and is governed by an urban district council. Area, 703 acres; population, 7412. A newspaper is published twice a week. A weekly market is held on Saturday; a cattle market is held on every Saturday from March till June; fairs are held on the Saturday after 2 Feb., 26 March, the second Tuesday of June, 4 Sept., and 4 Dec. There are important monthly and quarterly cheese fairs. The manufacture of clothing, leather, shoes, and boots is carried on, and there are two tanneries, a corn mill, and an iron foundry. The cemetery is about a mile from the town, and has a mortuary chapel.

The parish contains also the townships of Alvaston, Woolstanwood, and Leighton, and part of Willaston. Population, 7916. The chief residences in the neighbourhood are Crewe Hall, Cholmondeley Castle, Peckforton Castle, Doddington Hall, Doddington Park, Combermere Abbey, Dorfold Hall, and Dorfold Park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester; net value, £210 with residence. Patron, Lord Houghton. A short distance from the church there is a Church of England burial ground, with a perfect little chapel dedicated to All Saints, used also for regular services. The parish, for parish council purposes, is divided into three wards, each returning three members to the urban district council.

Nant-y-ain, a village in Maes Mynis parish, Brecknockshire, near Builth.

Nant-y-Belan, a picturesque reach of deep valley in the E of Denbighshire, in the course of the river Dee, near Cefn station on the G.W.R., 4 miles ESE of Llangollen.

Nant-y-bwch, a station at the terminus of a branch of the Sirhowy branch of the L. & N.W.R., on the confines of Wales and Monmouthshire between Sirhowy and Trevil.

Nanty-derry, a place in Goyfreys parish, Monmouthshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Abergavenny. It has a station on the G.W.R., and a post and telegraph office under Abergavenny; money order office, Abergavenny.

Nant-y-fyllon, a place in Llangynydd parish, Glamorgan, 1 mile N of Maesteg. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Maesteg (R.S.O.), and Baptist and Congregational chapels.

Nant-y-glo, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Aberystroth parish, Monmouthshire. The village stands at the head of Ebbw-fach vale, amid a wild tract of upland country, half a mile S of the boundary with Brecknockshire, and 4 miles E of Tredegar; was a seat of extensive ironworks, and has a station on the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Tinworks and collieries in the neighbourhood give employment to the inhabitants. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1844. Population, 4362. For parish council purposes Nant-y-glo is a ward in the Bedwally

NARBERTH

union, and returns three guardians. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £300 with residence. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church, built in 1854, is a modern building. There are a mission room, and Calvinistic Methodist, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. Nant-y-glo and Blaia are united to form an urban district council consisting of twelve members.

Nant-y-gwryd, a township in Llangollen parish, Denbighshire, near Llangollen.

Nant-y-gwryd, a deep narrow vale in the E of Carnarvonshire, descending east-north-eastward from the eastern offshoots of Snowdon to Capel Curig, and overlying on the S by Moel Siabod. It is traversed by a head-stream of the Llugwy and an affluent of the Conway, and it presents almost everywhere a severely desolate appearance, unrelieved by either wood or cultivation.

Nant-y-meichied, a township in Meifod parish, Montgomeryshire, 2 miles SE of Llanfyllin.

Nant-y-moel, a hamlet in Llandyfadwg and Llangeinor parishes, Glamorgan, 10 miles NE of Bridgend. It has a station on the Llynvi and Ogmore branch of the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.). Coal is worked. The church was erected in 1890 as a chapel of ease to Llandyfadwg parish church.

Nant-y-mwyn, a village in the NE of Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Llandovery. It has a post office under Llandovery (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Llandovery.

Nant-y-nef, a township in Llanguhafal parish, Denbighshire, 3 miles NNE of Ruthin.

Nappa, a hamlet in Askrigg township, Aysgarth parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire.

Nappa, a township in Gisburn parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Ribbles, 4 miles N of Gisburn, and 3 from Hellfield station on the M.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Gisburn. Acreage, 578; population, 32.

Napple, a common in the S of Bucks, 3 miles NW of High Wycombe.

Napton-on-the-Hill, a village and a parish in Warwickshire. The village stands on an eminence adjacent to the Oxford Canal, 1 mile SW by S of the junction of that canal with the Warwick and Napton Canal, 3 miles E of Southam, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Weedon and Reamington branch of the L. & N.W.R. It is a pleasant place commanding extensive views, was once a market-town, and has a post and money order office, of the name of Napton, under Rugby; telegraph office, Stockton. The parish comprises 4027 acres; population, 857. There is a parish council consisting of six members, and it sends two members to the district council. A large reservoir of the Oxford Canal is here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £926 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Early English; consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a tower; and was completely restored in 1861. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Nar, The, a river of Norfolk, rising near Beeston, and running about 21 miles westward, past Narborough and Wiggshall, to the Wash at Lynn. It is navigable for small craft up to Narborough.

Narberth, a market-town, the head of a poor-law union petty sessional division, and county court district, and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The town stands on a hill-slope, on a tributary of the East Cleddau river, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Tenby, $\frac{1}{4}$ N by E of Pembroke, and 252 by rail from London. A castle was built here by Sir Andrew Perrott at the introduction of the Normans to Pembrokeshire; was an important strength during the struggle of the Anglo-Normans with the Welsh; passed from the Perrotts to the Mortimers; was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Rhys ap Thomas; took part with Charles I. in the Civil War; sustained great injury from the troops of the Parliament; was the residence in 1657 of Captain Castell, an adherent of Cromwell; went afterwards into complete decay; and is now represented by a few ruins of picturesque appearance on the crown of a hill. The town is small, is a seat of petty sessions, was made a borough in 1882 to unite with Haverfordwest and Fishguard in sending a member to Parliament, but now forms part of the Pembroke and Haverfordwest district of Boroughs. It has a head post office, and a station on the Pembroke and

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Tenby railway. The courthouse was erected in 1864; the old premises are now used as a literary institute and reading-room. The church was rebuilt in 1881, and is in the Perpendicular style. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, a cemetery, and a workhouse. A weekly market is held on Thursday, fairs are held monthly, and considerable trade is done in connection with neighbouring quarries and coal mines. Population of the borough, 1091. From a hill in the neighbourhood, to which a light railway runs, a view on a clear day may be had of England and Ireland. The parish is cut into two divisions—North and South Narberth—and includes Mollleston, Templeton, and Redstone. Acreage of North Narberth, 8129; population, 1525. Acreage of South Narberth, 8116; population, 571. Population of the ecclesiastical parish, with Robeston Wathen, 1806. Templeton, that belonged to the Knights Templars, forms a separate ecclesiastical parish; population, 571. There is a parish council consisting of fifteen members. The manor belongs to the De Rutzen family. The living is a rectory; net value, £406 with residence.

Narborough, a village, a township, and a parish in Leicestershire. The village stands on the river Soar, and on the Fosse Way, near the Leicester and Nuneaton branch of the L. & N.W.R., $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Leicester; is a considerable place, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Leicester. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. The parish contains, for ecclesiastical purposes, Huncote. Acreage, 2606; population of the civil parish, 1362; of the ecclesiastical, with Huncote, 1450. There is a parish council consisting of six members, and two members are sent to the district council. There are several granite quarries, which provide employment for many of the inhabitants. The manor of Huncote belongs to the Countess of Stamford and Warrington. The living is a rectory, united with that of Huncote, in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £400 with residence. The church is an ancient building of stone in the Early English and Perpendicular styles, with a massive tower; it was well restored in 1883, when a new chancel was built. There is a Congregational chapel.

Narborough or Narburgh, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on the river Nar, and on the Lynn and Dereham section of the G.E.R., $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Swaffham, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Lynn; carries on a considerable trade in coals, corn, and malt, and has a station on the railway, and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Swaffham. The parish comprises 3472 acres; population of the civil parish, 427; of the ecclesiastical, with Narford, 585. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. Narborough Hall, a fine ancient mansion situated in a well-wooded park, is a seat of the Martin family. A high ancient entrenchment, with fosse and rampart, is here, and may be traced to a distance of 8 miles, and there is also a Saxon camp. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Narford, in the diocese of Norwich; joint net value, £350 with residence. The church is an ancient building of flint in the Early English and Perpendicular styles; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains several fine brasses and monuments. There is a Wesleyan chapel and also a Foresters' hall, which was erected in 1886.

Nare Point, a small headland in the SE of Corwall, 1 mile SE of the mouth of the Helford river, and 5 S of Falmouth. It consists partly of a peculiar conglomerate, very interesting to geologists, and is pierced by a curious cavern, the roof of which is part of an ancient sea-beach.

Narford, a parish in Norfolk, on the river Nar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Narborough station on the Lynn and Dereham section of the G.E.R. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Swaffham. Post town, Swaffham; money order and telegraph office, Narborough. Acreage, 2897; population, 158. The manor, with Narford Hall, belongs to the Fountaine family. The hall was built by Sir Andrew Fountaine the antiquary, and the friend of Pope; is a handsome edifice in well-wooded grounds, with a small lake; and contains a fine collection of paintings and articles of vertu. The kennels of the West Norfolk Fox-hounds are in this parish. A considerable village once existed in the parish, and was a market-town, but has completely disappeared. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Narborough,

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in the diocese of Norwich; joint net value, £350 with residence. The church is an old building of different dates, and has a tower. A chapel, dedicated to St Thomas à Becket, once stood on an eminence.

Nasebydale, a gorge in the NE of Staffordshire, 4 miles SSE of Longnor. It is flanked by limestone rocks so high and mural as to prevent sunshine from penetrating it even at midsummer, and they command from their summits very fine views.

Naseby, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands on the highest land in the county, at or near the sources of the rivers Avon, Welland, and Nen, 4 miles WSW of Kilmarnish station on the Northampton and Market Harborough section of the L. & N.W.R., and 7 SW by S of Market Harborough; was once a market-town, and has a post office under Rugby; money order office, Welford; telegraph office, Thornby. An ancient market-cross, a plain stone column, stood adjacent to the churchyard, but was removed to the E entrance of the village, and a stone cross now stands on the old site. The parish comprises 8419 acres; population, 551. The property belongs chiefly to Viscount Clifden, who owns the manor, and to the Hinks family. Naseby Woolley is a fine mansion of stone about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW from the village. The scene of the famous battle of Naseby in 1645, when Cromwell defeated Charles I. and Prince Rupert, lies on the N side of the village; has a square stone obelisk, erected in 1823 in commemoration of the battle, and commands a view over an expanse of country, with nearly 40 churches. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough; net value, £140 with residence. The church is a building of stone in the Early English style, comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; was thoroughly restored in 1860; has a tower and handsome spire, rebuilt in 1860; and contains in the tower a memorial window to the late Rev. J. Jones. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Nash, a township in Whaddon parish, Bucks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Buckingham, and 6 from Wolverton station on the L. & N.W.R. It has a post office under Stony Stratford; money order and telegraph office, Stony Stratford. Acreage, 1247; population, 806. The township forms chief part of the chapelry of Thornton-cum-Nash, and contains the church of that chapelry, a small but beautiful building of stone in the Gothic style, erected in 1857-58. It has a Baptist chapel and some small charities. There is a chalybeate spring in the village.

Nash, formerly extra-parochial, now a parish, in Glamorgan, 3 miles SW by W of Cowbridge. Acreage, 201; population, 8. Nash House, a Tudor mansion, the seat of the Nicholl Carne family, is the only house.

Nash, a hamlet in Rodd, Nash, and Little Brampton townships, Presteigne parish, Herefordshire, 1 mile S of Presteigne.

Nash, a hamlet in St Peter parish, Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Margate. Nash Court belonged to the priors of Christ Church, Canterbury, and passed to the Garwintons and others.

Nash, a hamlet in Leeds parish, Kent, near Leeds village. A house, called Battle Hall, is partly of the 14th century, includes considerable alterations of the time of Henry VIII., belonged at that time to Robert Chambré, and passed to the proprietor of Leed's Castle.

Nash, a hamlet in Preston parish, Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Wingham.

Nash, a parish, with a small village, in Monmouthshire, on the coast of the Bristol Channel, at the left side of the mouth of the river Usk, 3 miles SW of Llanwrn station on the G.W.R., and 5 SSE of Newport. It has a post office under Newport; money order and telegraph office, Malndee. Acreage, 2721 of land and 1 of water, with 10 of adjacent tidal water and 3518 of foreshore; population, 273. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £80. Patron, Eton College. The church is Early English. There is a Baptist chapel.

Nash, a hamlet and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The hamlet lies near a creek of Milford Haven, 2 miles NE by N of Pembroke. Post town, Pembroke. Acreage of the civil parish, 598; population, 121; of the ecclesiastical, with Upton, 147. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Upton, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £113 with residence. The church is ancient.

Nash, a township-chapelry in Burford parish, Salop, near the boundary with Worcestershire, 2 miles N by E of Ten-

NASH CLIFFS

bury. Post town, Tenbury. Acreage, including Weston and Tilsoe, 2331; population, 480. There is a parish council consisting of seven members besides a chairman. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the first portion of the rectory of Burford, in the diocese of Hereford. The chapel of ease consists of chancel, nave, aisles, porch, and tower.

Nash Cliffs. See NASH POINT.

Nash Court. See NASH, St Peter, Kent.

Nash Mill, a hamlet in Abbot Langley civil parish and the ecclesiastical parish of Apsley End, Herts, on the Grand Junction Canal and the L. & N.W.R., 2 miles S of Hemel Hempstead. There are extensive paper manufactories.

Nash Point, a small headland on the coast in Marcross parish, Glamorgan, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Roos Point, and 21 SE by E of Mumbles Head. It projects at a bend of the coast, $\frac{6}{10}$ miles SW of Cowbridge; consists of high limestone rocks, mural, broken, picturesque, and commonly called Nash Cliffs; was the scene in 1832 of the wreck of the steamer *Frolic*, when all persons on board, amounting to nearly 60, were lost, and is crowned by two lighthouses, erected immediately after that disaster. A dangerous shifting bank, called the Nash Sands, lies to the WNW of the headland, is 6 miles long and partly dry at low water, and has a beacon. A passage about a quarter of a mile wide is between the Sands and the shore, has a depth of three fathoms, and can be navigated in fine weather.

Nash Street, a hamlet in Nursted parish, Kent, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Gravesend.

Nasing. See NAZEING.

Nassaburgh, a liberty in Peterborough borough, Northamptonshire.

Nassington, a village and a parish in Northamptonshire. The village stands on the river Nene, and on the Wansford and Seaton branch of the L. & N.W.R., on which it has a station, at the boundary with Huntingdon, and $\frac{5}{8}$ miles N by E of Oundle, and has a post office under Wansford (R.S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Wansford. The parish comprises 2507 acres; population of the civil parish, 607; of the ecclesiastical, with Yarwell, 912. There is a parish council consisting of nine members, and it sends one member to the district council. Sneyhal Lodge, formerly an extra-parochial tract, was annexed to Nassington in 1869, but the area is returned with that of Yarwell. The manor belongs to the Earl of Westmorland. The living is a vicarage, united with the perpetual curacy of Yarwell, in the diocese of Peterborough; joint net value, £212 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is an ancient building of stone in mixed styles, dating from the Early Norman period, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and crocketed spire. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and some small charities.

Nasty. See MUNDEN FURNIAL.

Natan Leaga. See FOREST, New, Hants.

Nateby, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Garstang station on the L. & N.W.R. Acreage, 2087; population, 350. It has a post office under Garstang; money order and telegraph office, Garstang. There is a Particular Baptist chapel.

Nateby, a township in Kirkby Stephen parish, Westmorland, on the river Eden, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Kirkby Stephen station on the M.R. and N.E.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Kirkby Stephen. Acreage, 2195; population, 169. The manor belonged to the Hastings, passed to the Whartons, and belongs now to the Earl of Lonsdale. A very fine fall of the river Eden is here, and a lofty fell, called the Nine Standards, from stones erected on it to mark the boundary between Westmorland and Yorkshire, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the E.

Nately Scures, a parish in Hants, on the Basingstoke Canal, 4 miles E by N of Basingstoke, and 2 miles from Hook station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Basingstoke; money order and telegraph office, Hook. Acreage, 521; population of the civil parish, 175; of the ecclesiastical, 250. The manor was anciently known as Natan Leaga, or formed part of a forest tract so designated in the Saxon Chronicle, takes the latter part of its present name from the word *scora*, signifying a shaw or a coppice. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; net value, £140 with residence. The church is Late Norman, with a circular apse,

NAVENBY

and with a very rich trefoil-headed N door, and is one of the smallest churches in England.

Nately Up, a parish in Hants, 1 mile S of Nately Scures, and 3 miles from Hook station on the L. & S.W.R. Post town, Basingstoke; money order and telegraph office, Odiham. Acreage, 1149; population, 116. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Basing, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is a small building of flint and stone in the Gothic style.

Natland, a village and a township in Kendal parish, Westmorland. The village stands adjacent to the Kendal and Lancaster Canal, near the river Kent, three-quarters of a mile SSW of Oxenholme station on the L. & N.W.R., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Kendal. It has a post office under Kendal; money order and telegraph office, Sedgwick. Acreage of township, 1155; population, 464; of the ecclesiastical parish, 471. Helm Lodge is a chief residence. Water Crook, at a bend of the river Kent, was the site of the Roman station *Galuncum*; and altars, coins, and other relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle; net value, £174 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The church was rebuilt in 1825 and enlarged in 1878. It consists of chancel, nave, and an embattled western tower. A home for waifs and strays was founded in 1882, and new buildings were erected in 1884.

Natton, a hamlet in Ashchurch parish, Gloucestershire, half a mile S by E of Ashchurch village.

Naughton, a parish in Suffolk, 2 miles E of Bildestone, and $\frac{4}{5}$ N by W of Hadleigh terminal station on the G.E.R. Post town, Ipswich; money order and telegraph office, Bildestone. Acreage, 980; population of the civil parish, 144; of the ecclesiastical, 143. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £150 with residence. The church, consecrated in 1892, is a building of rubble in the Norman style, plain and good.

Naughton, a village and a parish in Gloucestershire. The village stands on the river Windrush, 2 miles N of Notgrove station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Stow-on-the-Wold, is long and straggling, and is sometimes called Naughton-in-the-Vale. It has a post and money order office under Cheltenham; telegraph office, Bourton-on-the-Water. The parish comprises 3177 acres; population, 491. There is a parish council consisting of five members. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; gross value, £450 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is Early English, and consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with an embattled tower. There is a Baptist chapel.

Naughton, a hamlet in Winchcomb parish, Gloucestershire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Winchcomb.

Naughton Beauchamp, a parish in Worcestershire, on a branch of the river Avon, 3 miles N by E of Pershore station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Pershore. Post town, Pershore. Acreage, 1030; population, 130. Naughton Court, formerly the residence of the Lyttelton family, is an ancient mansion. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £124 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The tower of the church, built probably about 1450, is the only part of the old building now remaining. The other portion of the edifice was rebuilt in 1767.

Navenby, a small town and a parish in Lincolnshire. The town stands near Ermine Street, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of the river Brant, and 9 S of Lincoln, has a station on the Lincoln and Grantham branch of the G.N.R.; was formerly a market-town with an ancient cross, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Lincoln, and a statute fair for servants in May, and a fair principally for swine on 17 Oct. It formerly had also a pleasure fair on the Thursday before Easter, but this has been discontinued. The parish comprises 2110 acres; population, 803. The area extends to the river Brant, and is diversified by the South Cliff Hills, which command an extensive view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £564 with residence. Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is a large and handsome building of stone in the Transitional, Early English, and Early and Late Decorated styles. It consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S porch, and a western tower. It has a beautiful six-light E window and a finely-carved Easter sepulchre. It was partly restored in 1859-60 and again in

NAVESBY

1875-76. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The town estate produces about £115 a year, which is devoted to charitable and educational uses.

Navesby. See NASEBY.

Navestock, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands near the river Roding, 4 miles SSW of Ongar station, 5 NW from Brentwood station on the G.E.R., and 6½ NNE of Romford, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office at Navestock Side under Brentwood. The parish includes the hamlets of Navestock Side, Navestock Heath, and Horseman Side. Acreage, 4518; population, 736. There is a parish council consisting of seven members besides a chairman. The manor was given by King Edgar to St Paul's Cathedral, and by Queen Mary to the ancestor of Earl Waldegrave, and with Navestock Park belongs now to Lord Carlingford. Duddbrook, a very pleasantly situated mansion, is a seat of Lord Carlingford, and Abbotswick Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £297 with residence. Patron, Trinity College, Oxford. The church is a large building of stone in the Early English and Decorated styles, and consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with wooden tower and shingled spire. It has some ancient tombs and monuments.

Navigation, a place on the E border of Glamorgan, on the Taff Vale Canal and Taff Vale railway, at the junction of the branches to Aberdare, 3 miles N of Pontypridd. It took its name from a canal office here, and it formerly gave name to a railway station, now called the Aberdare Junction. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (R.S.O.) There are Baptist and Congregational churches.

Naworth, a place in Brampton parish, Cumberland, near the river Irthing and the Roman wall, 2½ miles ENE of Brampton. It has a station on the N.E.R. Post town, Carlisle; money order and telegraph office, Brampton. Naworth Castle was built in the 13th century by Ranulph Dacre; continued in the possession of the Dacres till 1569; passed then by marriage to Lord William Howard, the "Belted Will" of traditional lore, son of the fourth Duke of Norfolk, "the pacifier of the Borderers" and scholar and friend of Camden, in the time of Elizabeth and James I., and belongs now to his descendant the Earl of Carlisle. It stands on the edge of a platform nearly insulated by a deep gully; was originally designed for protection against raids from the Scottish Border; was much enlarged and strengthened about 1316; underwent further improvement by Lord William Howard; was severely injured by fire in 1844; has been carefully restored, with retention of its ancient features, which consist chiefly of two large square towers with intervening buildings and an interior quadrangular court; a great hall with walls 7½ feet thick, and the private apartments of Lord William Howard. Before the fire there was a concealed passage from his oratory to a grated aperture at the top of dungeons, and these dungeons themselves still exist with their old appliances of imprisonment. There are some curious old paintings, pieces of tapestry, and suits of armour. An ancient earthwork, probably British, with two encircling ramparts, is S of the castle and near the railway. In 1881 a new block of buildings at the back of the courtyard was added to the castle as bedrooms.

Newton, a village and a township in Kirkdale parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2½ miles ENE of Helmsley, with a station on the N.E.R., and a post and money order office (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Helmsley. The township comprises 1191 acres; population, 336. The manor belongs to the Frank family. Newton Tower is a castellated mansion, stands on a rising ground, commands extensive views, is the property of the Earl of Faversham, and is now used as a shooting box. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels and an endowed school.

Nayland or Neyland-with-Wissington, a small town and a parish in Suffolk. The town stands on the river Stour, at the boundary with Essex, 5 miles E of Bures station on the Colchester and Bury section of the G.E.R., and 8½ SE of Sudbury. It is a large place, was once a market-town, has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Colchester, and a fair on the Wednesday after 2 Oct., and gave the title of Baron to the Westons. The parish now includes that of Wissington (or Wiston), the two parishes having been united for civil purposes in 1884. Acreage, 2586; population of the

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civil parish, 1105; of the ecclesiastical parish of Nayland, 882; of Wissington, 77. The manor belonged to Hubert de Burgh, passed to the Scroops, and belongs now to the Rowley family. The Stour is navigable hither, and is crossed here by a brick bridge. A trade is carried on in corn, coal, and timber; and there are maltings, a brewery, and a large corn-mill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £190 with residence. Nayland church is a large and ancient building of stone in the Perpendicular style; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; has a porch built by Abel, a clothier; and contains five double-canopied brasses and some other brasses. It has also a fine painting by John Constable, R.A., of "Christ Blessing the Wine at the Last Supper." There are a Congregational chapel and some valuable charities. Wissington is about 3½ miles E from Bures railway station. It has a post office under Colchester; money order and telegraph office, Nayland. The church is a small but ancient building of rubble, stone, and cement, in the Anglo-Norman style. It dates from 1135. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £270 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Naze, The, a headland in the E of Essex, 5 miles S of Harwich. A tower is on it, and a rocky ledge, 1½ mile long, with from 2 to 5 feet water, is off it. The name is a corruption of *ness* or *nez*, "a nose."

Nazeing, a village and a parish in Essex. The village stands 2½ miles E of the river Lea, at the boundary with Herts, 3½ E of Broxbourne station on the G.E.R., and 4½ NW of Epping, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Waltham Cross. The parish extends to the river Lea, and comprises 3926 acres of land and 26 of water; population, 764. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. Nazeing Park is a chief residence. The manor belongs to the Wake family. The contiguous reach of the Lea is much frequented by anglers, and a hotel and pleasure gardens are there. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £238 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church stands on an eminence with a good view over the river Lea, is a fine building of flint and rubble in the Early English style, and consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with an embattled western tower, and an interesting rood-loft staircase with the remnants of the rood-beam embedded in the walls. There is a Congregational chapel. Bishops Hall and Fuller were vicars.

Neasden, a hamlet in Willesden parish, Middlesex, about 1 mile NW of Willesden. It has a station on the Metropolitan Extension railway, called Kingsbury and Neasden, and the Midland and South-Western Junction railway have a station here called Dudding Hill. There are large works belonging to the Metropolitan Railway Company. The ecclesiastical parish of Neasden-cum-Kingsbury was formed from the parishes of Kingsbury and Willesden in 1885. Population, 930. For parish council purposes Neasden is included in Willesden parish. The church, dedicated to St Andrew, and formerly belonging to the parish of Kingsbury, is a small but ancient and interesting building, consisting of chancel and nave, with a western tower of wood surmounted by a short spire. It has some Roman bricks, and contains some ancient brasses and monuments. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of London; gross value, £300. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's. There is also a church (St Saviour's) used as a school-room.

Neasham, a village and a township in Hurworth parish, Durham, on the river Tees, at the boundary with Yorkshire, 4 miles SE of Darlington, and 2 from Diasdale station on the N.E.R. There is a ferry on the Tees, and a post and money order office under Darlington; telegraph office, Hurworth. Acreage of township, 1634; population, 335. The monks who bore the body of St Cuthbert crossed the Tees by a ford here on their way to Ripon. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here by the Dacres before the time of Henry II., and is now represented by the foundations only. Neasham Abbey commands extensive and beautiful views.

Neat Enstone. See ENSTONE.

Neath, a market-town, a municipal and parliamentary borough, the head of a poor-law union, petty sessional division, and county court district, a seaport, and a parish in Glamorgan. The town stands on the river Neath, the Neath Canal, near the Julian Way or Sarn Helen Way, the G.W.R., and the

Neath and Brecon railway, 8 miles NE of Swansea, 39 NW of Cardiff, and 196 distant by railway from London. It dates from very early times, and was called Nedd by the ancient Britons, and Nidum or Nidus by the Romans. A castle was built at it by Jestyo ap Gwrgan, and was rebuilt by Richard de Granville, to whom Robert Fitzhamon gave the manor at the conquest of Glamorgan. An abbey was founded on the bank of the river about half a mile from the town, in 1111, by Richard de Granville; belonged at first to Grey friars, but passed to Cistercians; was visited by King John in 1210, on his way to Ireland; was visited also by Edward I. in 1284; gave temporary refuge to Edward II. after his escape from Caerphilly; made a great figure in the subsequent history and fortunes of the town; and has left some interesting ruins. Evidently the bed of the river has silted up considerably since the time of the erection of the old abbey and castle. When the foundation of the railway bridge was being made the head and antlers of a deer were found 18 feet below the present bed of the river. The British forces, under the sons of Cadwaladr ap Jestyn, whose lordship extended from the Tawe to the Avon, attacked the Norman lords at Neath in the time of King Stephen; made so terrible an onslaught that so many as 3000 men are said to have been slain in the conflict; and so completely routed the survivors that they fled for refuge to the several castles of Gower. Llewelyn ap Iorwerth and Morgan Gam laid siege to Neath Castle and burned it in 1231, and at the same time set fire to the houses of the town and destroyed many of the inhabitants. The manor was given by Richard de Granville to the abbey, went at the dissolution to the Cromwells, and passed to the Hobys, the Mackworths, and the Grants. Gnoll, on a hill above the town, was the seat of the Mackworths and the Grants. Remains of the castle, comprising the main gateway and towers, still exist in the centre of the town. The ruins of the abbey are extensive; retain an original crypt, and other original portions of so fine a character as to have induced Leland to describe the pile as "once the fairest in all Wales;" consists largely of parts of the church, in Early English and Early Decorated architecture; and include buildings of Tudor date, erected by Sir P. Hoby, who converted the priory house into a private residence.

The town is sheltered by lofty hills, and surrounded by a country naturally beautiful and healthy. The streets are narrow, yet well built, and contain a number of good shops and good dwellings. The corporation has, however, within the last few years done much to widen and improve the streets. The town-hall, in the centre of the town, is a handsome modern edifice with a corn market, and the borough police station is in the basement. The Gwyn Hall in Orchard Street was erected in 1888 on ground given to the corporation by the late Mr Howel Gwyn. It comprises a large hall for concerts, &c., a council chamber, and municipal offices. The meetings of the Glamorgan County Council are held here. A bronze statue of Mr Gwyn, by Raggi, stands in front of the hall. The town contains also a good literary institution, an assembly-room in Windsor Road, Constitutional and Liberal clubs in Orchard Street, and a county police station, with a police court, in Windsor Road. The parish church of St Thomas the Apostle is large and ancient, and was restored in 1874. St David's Church was built in 1866-67, and is a large, handsome, cruciform building with a lofty tower, called Vaughan Tower, after the name of its donor. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. The work-house was erected in 1838, and has since been rebuilt. The town has a head post office, stations on the G.W.R., the Neath and Brecon railway, and the Rhondda and Swansea Bay railway, and three banks, and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and fairs on the last Wednesday of March, first and second Wednesday after 12 May, Trinity Wednesday, and last Wednesday in July; great fair on second Thursday in Sept., last Wednesday in Oct., and first and second Wednesday after 12 Nov. Flannel fairs are held yearly on last Wednesday in March, first Wednesday after 12 May, and last Wednesday in Oct. Great wealth of minerals exist in the surrounding country and up the vale of the Neath. There are copper works, iron and brass foundries, tin-plate works, fireclay works, chemical works, and collieries. Vessels of 300 or 400 tons come up

to quays at the town, and a large floating harbour was commenced in 1874, but has never been completed; the upper part of it is now spanned by a fine drawbridge belonging to the Rhondda and Swansea Bay railway. Barges ply on the canal, up the Vale of Neath, and down to the mouth of the river at Briton Ferry; and a large export trade is carried on, both in the produce of neighbouring mines, and in the produce of the local factories. A steamer also plies twice a week to Bristol. The town was chartered by Edward II.; is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and unites with Kenfig, Loughor, Aberavon, and part of Swansea to form the Swansea district of boroughs, returning one member to the House of Commons. Its borough limits, both municipally and parliamentary, comprise all Neath parish and part of Blaenhoeddan hamlet. Population, 11,113.

The parish comprises 1161 acres; population of the civil parish, 11,060; of the ecclesiastical, with Llantwit, 14,355. The Gnoll, Dyffryn, and Cadoxton Lodge are the chief residences. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Llantwit, in the diocese of Llandaff; net value, £228 with residence.

Neath Abbey, a village in Dyffryn Clydach hamlet, in the parish of Cadoxton, Glamorgan, at the ruins of Neath Abbey, adjacent to the Vale of Neath railway, half a mile N by W of Neath. It has a station on the railway.

Neath and Brecon Railway, a railway in Glamorgan and Brecknockshire, in South Wales, running northwards from Neath *via* Colhren Junction to Devynock, and thence eastwards to Brecon, where it joins the Brecon and Merthyr railway. From Colhren there is a branch SW to Ynys-y-Geiton Junction. The first portion, from the Vale of Neath to the collieries in Brecon, was authorized in 1862; the second portion, an extension to the town of Brecon, was authorized in 1863; and the third portion, an extension to the Central Wales line with two branches to collieries, was authorized in 1864. The line from Brecon to Ynys-y-Geiton Junction was worked from 1877 to 1889 by the M.R., which still exercises running powers over it.

Neath Canal, a canal in Glamorgan, from Briton Ferry Harbour to the mouth of the river Neath, 13 miles up the valley of the Neath to the neighbourhood of Aberpergwm. It was formed in 1791, and has nineteen locks. A branch canal, formed in 1822, goes from it at Aberdulais, 2½ miles above Neath, to Port Tennant, near Swansea, where it is connected with the Swansea Harbour.

Neath, Lower, Middle, and Higher, three townships in Cadoxton parish, Glamorgan, on the river Neath and the Neath Canal, 4, 10, and 12 miles NE of Neath. Acreage, 2101, 3270, and 3601 respectively; population, 273, 183, and 1409.

Neath or Nedd, The, a river of Brecknockshire and Glamorgan. It rises under the mountain Gebirrach, in Forest-fawr, near the Brecknock Beacons; collects several rapid and tumultuous headstreams among the Forest-fawr Mountains, and downward to Pont-Neath-Vaughan, at the boundary with Glamorgan, and about 10 miles south-south-westward from its highest source; becomes the Neath proper at Pont-Neath-Vaughan; and proceeds thence about 15 miles south-westward past Aberpergwm, Glyn Neath, Capel Resolven, Aberdulais, Llantwit, Cadoxton, and Neath, to Swansea Bay at Briton Ferry. Both the headstreams above Pont-Neath-Vaughan and the main stream below make picturesque falls; and the entire vale, almost from the commencement of the headstreams down to the immediate vicinity of Neath town, is highly picturesque. Tourists, painters, poets, anglers, and meditative lovers of the romantic, are alike charmed by the attractions of this vale.

Neathishead, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands 1½ mile N of the river Bure, 3½ miles NE from Wroxham station on the Norwich and Cromer branch of the G.E.R., and 10½ NE of Norwich. It has a post and money order office under Norwich; telegraph office, Wroxham. The parish comprises 1907 acres; population, 545. The manor formerly belonged to the Bishop of Norwich, but is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £233 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is a small but ancient building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style,

There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels and some charities.

Neb, The, a river of the Isle of Man. It rises on Sartei Mountain, runs 4½ miles south-westward to the vicinity of Tynwald Hill, and goes thence 3 miles west-north-westward to the sea at Peel. It makes a fine line 2 miles below its source, and it thence pursues a picturesque course through Glen Helen and Glen Mooar, and passes Slienwhallin and Corrinis Folly.

Necton (formerly *Neighton*), a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands 2½ miles S by E of Dunham station on the Lynn and Dereham section of the G.E.R., 1½ mile N from Holme Hale station on the Swaffham and Thetford section of the same railway, and 3½ miles E by N of Swaffham, and has a post and money order office under Swaffham; telegraph office, Swaffham. The parish comprises 3880 acres; population, 735. The manor, with Necton Hall, belongs to the Mason family. Necton Hall, which stands in a well-wooded park has belonged to the Mason family since the time of Henry VII. In Hone's "Every Day Book" there is an account of an annual Whitsun fair formerly held, called Necton Guild, and of the foot-races, wrestling-matches, &c., which used to be practised for two or three days. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich; net value, £447 with residence. The church is a building of flint in the Perpendicular style; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel, a SW chapel, and an embattled western tower rebuilt in 1864-65; has an exquisitely worked and ornamental roof; and contains brasses and other monuments. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a village library and reading-room, and charities worth £140.

Nedging, a parish in Suffolk, on the river Bret, 1 mile S by E of Bildestone, and 4 miles NW by N of Hadleigh station on the G.E.R. Post town, Ipswich; money order and telegraph office, Bildestone. Acreage, 856; population of the civil parish, 200; of the ecclesiastical, 188. The manor belongs to the Wood family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; net value, £112 with residence. The church is a small building of rubble in the Early English style. In 1885 a small part of Naughton was added to Nedging parish.

Needham, a village and a parish in Norfolk. The village stands on the river Waveney, at the boundary with Suffolk, 1½ mile SW of Harleston station on the Waveney Valley section of the G.E.R., and is small and scattered. It has a post office under Harleston; money order and telegraph office, Harleston. The parish comprises 1157 acres; population, 335. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. The church is an ancient building of brick, stone, and flint in the Norman style, and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and round tower.

Needham Market, a town and an ecclesiastical parish in Barking civil parish, Suffolk. The town stands on the river Gipping and on the G.E.R., 8½ miles NNW of Ipswich; was formerly a seat of the woollen manufacture and of considerably more importance than now; had a weekly market, from which it took the latter part of its name, and a fair on 28 Oct., both of which have been discontinued; is well built, and contains several handsome houses; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place; and has a head post office, a railway station, a bank, a town-hall erected in 1866, containing a large room used for public meetings, a court with magistrates' retiring rooms and a police station with cells for prisoners, two good hotels, a Congregational chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, a subscription reading-room, an endowed grammar school founded by Sir Francis Theobald in 1632 and now open to scholars from Needham, Barking, and Darmsden, almshouses for eight persons, a cottage home erected in 1858 for four inmates, and other charities. The town's area comprises nearly 1000 acres. The ecclesiastical parish is conterminous with the town, and has a population of 1313. The manor belongs to the Earl of Ashburnham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £74. The church is a large and ancient building of stone and flint in the Perpendicular style; it has a finely carved hammer beam roof and a good stained E window.

Needham Street, a hamlet in Gazeley parish, Suffolk, 1½ mile N of Gazeley church. It consists of a single farm and a few cottages.

Needingworth, a village in Holywell parish, Hunting-

donsire, 2 miles ENE of St Ives. It is neatly built, and has a post office under St Ives; money order and telegraph office, St Ives. There are a large Baptist chapel, built in 1861, and a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1888. Sir Ambrose Nicholas, lord mayor of London in 1576, was a native.

Needles, The, a group of insulated chalk rocks off the W extremity of the Isle of Wight, flanking Alum Bay and the entrance to the Solent, 3½ miles SSW of Hurst Castle, and 4½ SW of Yarmouth. They originally formed the extreme W point of the middle range of the Isle of Wight Downs; they were insulated by the disintegration of the rock in the direction of the strata's fissures; they have a wedge-shaped form, which resulted from a highly inclined northward dip of their strata; they stretch out seaward, nearly in a straight line with the promontory of which they once formed a part; they will in course of time be extended landward by the insolation, from the headland, of other masses similar to themselves; they are at present five in number, though only three rise boldly from the sea; they formerly included a tall, slender, conical pinnacle, about 120 feet high, known as Lot's Wife, which fell in 1764, and the stump of which now forms a dangerous reef; and they took their name of Needles originally from that pinnacle, but may be said to take it now from numerous spirelets which are presented on the profile of their E side. The one of them nearest the land became insulated between 1815 and 1820, and the mass composing it was previously connected by an arch with the main cliff. The westernmost one is surmounted by a lighthouse, erected in 1859 and altered in 1888, with an intermittent or occulting light at an elevation of 80 feet above high water, and visible at a distance of 14 miles. It is a circular granite construction, and commands from the lantern a most remarkable and romantic view. There is also a fogbell. The *Pomona* 50-gun frigate, on her homeward voyage from Persia, was wrecked on that rock in 1811.

Needles Cave, a low gloomy cavern near the W extremity of the Isle of Wight, just within Scratells Bay, in the vicinity of the Needles. It penetrates the cliff to the extent of about 300 feet.

Needlesham Cove, a small bay on the S coast of Devonshire, near the mouth of the river Otter. It has anchorage in 5 fathoms.

Needwood, a quadram royal forest and a chapelry in the E of Staffordshire. The forest extended along the river Trent, at the boundary with Derbyshire, and thence westward from the neighbourhood of Burton-upon-Trent; measures 24 miles in circuit; comprised nearly 10,000 acres of rich soil and fine hilly ground covered with natural wood; was anciently divided into five wards, called Barton, Marchington, Tuthury, Uttoxeter, and Yoxhall, and included thirteen parks; was used for hunting, first by the kings of Mercia, afterwards by the kings of England, down to the time of Charles I.; was under the charge of a lieutenant, deputy-lieutenants, a chief ranger, a surveyor, and other officers; underwent considerable alienation and disafforesting at and after the Civil Wars of Charles I.; was extra-parochial till 1801, and was then distributed among the parishes of Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tuthury, and Yoxhall; and is now a beautiful tract, chiefly under cultivation, but containing about 1000 acres of good oak timber and many mansions with large parks. A tree, called the Swilear Oak, is a noble remnant of the forest, measures 21 feet round the trunk to the height of 5 feet, contains at least 1000 cubic feet of timber, and is celebrated in Mundy's poem of "Needwood Forest." The chapelry of Christ Church has no definite limits, but seems to be practically conterminous with the quadram forest; lies 5 miles S by W of Sudbury station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 6½ W of Burton-upon-Trent; and has a post office under Burton-upon-Trent; money order and telegraph office, Rangesmore. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; net value, £170 with residence. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church was built in 1808.

Neen Savage, a village and a parish in Salop, on the river Rea, 2 miles N of Cleobury Mortimer. Post town, Cleobury Mortimer (S.O.) Acreage of parish, 8808; population, 319. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford; net value, £206 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1882.

Neen Sollars, a village and a parish in Salop, on the river Rea, at the boundary with Worcestershire, 3 miles SSW of Cleobury Mortimer, with a station on the Tenbury and Bewdley branch of the G.W.R. Post town, Cleobury Mortimer (S.O.) Acreage of the civil parish, 1797; population, 183; of the ecclesiastical, with Nilson, 307. The living is a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Nilson, in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £450 with residence. Patron, Worcester College, Oxford. The church is ancient and cruciform, has a tower with a wooden spire, contains the tomb of the traveller Conyngsby, was restored in 1859, and decorated in 1895.

Neenton, a parish in Salop, on the river Rea, 6½ miles SW of Bridgnorth. Post town, Bridgnorth. Acreage, 1172; population, 135. Lord Rowton is lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; gross value, £136 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1871, and contains a Norman font.

Neepsend, an ecclesiastical parish, constituted in 1867, in Sheffield civil parish, W. R. Yorkshire, with a post, money order, and telegraph office, called Neepsend Lane. Population, 7607. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of York; net value, £250 with residence. The church, built in 1866, is in the Early English style, and consists of chancel, nave, aisle, transept, and western turret.

Neithrop, a township in Banbury parish, Oxfordshire, on the river Cherwell, the Oxford Canal, and the Oxford and Birmingham branch of the G.W.R., surrounding Banbury town, and within Banbury borough. The Banbury Workhouse is here, and has accommodation for 312 inmates.

Nelson, a village in Llanfalon parish, Glamorgan, 6½ miles NE by N of Pontypridd. It has a post and money order office under Trebarris (R.S.O.); telegraph office, Trebarris. There is a chapel of ease erected in 1888.

Nelson, a municipal borough in Whalley parish and in Clithere parliamentary division, Lancashire, 3½ miles NNE of Burnley, and 3½ miles from Manchester, with a station on the L. & Y.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office. Acreage, 3235; population, 22,700. The town was incorporated in 1890, and has a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The borough is divided into six wards—Bradley, Central, Netherfield, Southfield, Walverden, and Whitefield. Fifty years ago there were only a few scattered houses, and it is now a large and busy town. There are large cotton, worsted, silk, and fancy-dress factories, as well as iron and engineering works. Electric lighting is supplied by the corporation, and a plan for the purification of the sewage has been carried out at a cost of £20,000. A destructor has also been erected whereby the garbage and general refuse of the town is burned. Steam tramways traverse the principal streets. A handsome market-hall was erected in 1889 at a cost of £10,000. A free public library was opened in 1890, and library and technical education buildings in 1894 at a cost of £8000. A fire station was completed in 1894 at a cost of £2500. There are three weekly newspapers, three banks, a theatre, and Liberal and Conservative clubs. The town-hall has been extended at a cost of £12,000 to provide accommodation for the magistrates, and it also contains a court room, police office, and cells. There are public baths, a recreation ground, and an addition to the public park has been acquired at a cost of £8000, and there is a fine cemetery, which cost £10,000. A new reservoir was opened in 1892 at the foot of Pendle Hill, covering 23 acres, with a storage capacity of 40,000,000 gallons. The ecclesiastical parish was formed in 1879. Population, 11,459. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester; net value, £244 with residence. The church is in the Gothic style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and tower. There are Wesleyan, Congregational, Independent Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Free Church chapels.

Nempnett Thrubwell, a parish, with a village, in Somerset, near the source of the river Yeo, opposite the Mendip Hills, 9 miles S of Bristol station, and 8 E of Yatton station on the G.W.R. Post town, Wington. Acreage, 1800; population, 233. A barrow, 180 feet long, 60 wide, and 45 high, covered with brushwood, is at Fairy Field; consists of stones, appurtenant at the sides by a wall of thin flakes; and includes two rows of cavities, in some of which human skulls and

small bones were found in 1789, but little trace now remains. On the manor of Regilbury in this parish there is said to have been anciently a Saxon palace and afterwards a Cistercian priory, a dependence of the abbey of Flaxley in Gloucestershire, some traces of which remain in the farm buildings. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; net value, £160 with residence. The church is a very ancient structure, the walls having been pierced for 15th-century windows; it consists of nave and chancel, with S porch and massive tower. There is a Baptist chapel.

Nene, The, a river of Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire. It was known to the Romans as Aufona, and is sometimes called the Nen or the Nyne. It rises near the village of Naseby in the NW of Northamptonshire; runs in the direction of S by E to Northampton; is joined there by a main head-stream running eastward from the vicinity of Darenty; goes from Northampton north-eastward past Cogenhoe, Doddington, Wellborough, Higham Ferrers, Thrapston, and Oundle to the boundary with Huntingdonshire at Elton; traces the boundary between Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire northward to Wansford, and eastward thence to Peterborough; goes thence east-north-eastward across the N end of Cambridgeshire, by an artificial cut called the New Lean, to Wisbeach; and proceeds thence northward, partly across the E border of Norfolk, and partly within the border of Lincolnshire, to the Cross Keys Horn of the Wash, between Terrington St Clement and Sutton St Mary. Its total length of course is about 70 miles; the parts of its course from Peterborough to the sea are all within reclaimed marsh. Vast sums have been expended in regulating, altering, and embanking its course through the marshes, and in forming and maintaining the sluices for drainage within the scope of its basin.

Nent, The, a rivulet of Cumberland, rising near the boundary with Durham and Northumberland, and running 5 miles north-westward to the South Tyne at Alston.

Nenthead, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Alston parish, Cumberland. The village stands on the river Nent, about a mile below its source, 1½ W of the meeting-point of Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland, and 4½ miles SE of Alston station on the N.E.R. It is a considerable place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Carlisle. The parish consists chiefly of moor and mountain, and contains lead mines and smelting houses belonging to the Lords of the Admiralty, and leased by the Nenthead and Tynedale Lead and Zinc Company. Population, 1013. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £113 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Alston. The church is modern. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a working men's reading-room and circulating library, and an old market-house.

Neot, St, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands on a head-stream of the river Fowey, 3 miles NNW of Doublebois station on the G.W.R., and 4½ NW by W of Liskeard; takes its name from a recluse, variously alleged to have been a poor shepherd or a brother of King Alfred, and figuring traditionally in very wild legends. It has a post office under Liskeard; money order office, Liskeard; telegraph office, Doublebois. Acreage of the civil parish, 14,165; population, 1237; of the ecclesiastical, 1084. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of April and Nov. The manor belongs to the Grylls family. More than half the surface is common and waste, and about 400 acres are woodland. The rocks are chiefly granite, greswacke, and slate, and they contain some veins of stream-tin. Doznary is an intermittent tarn lying 890 feet above sea-level, measuring about a mile in circuit, presenting a dismal appearance, and associated in the popular mind with some strange legends. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Truro; value, £300. The church is Later English; has very interesting stained glass windows and a beautiful tower; and contains an ancient font, an ancient stone casket, and several brasses and monuments. The stained glass windows were constructed at different periods between 1400 and 1532, were beautifully restored in 1829, and present perfect and exquisite specimens of medieval art. A hermitage or monastery of St Neot stood on or near the site of the church, and an arm of him was long kept in the stone casket still preserved in the church. An ancient chapel,

NEOTS, ST

dedicated to St Luke, also was in the parish, and has left some vestiges. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. John Anstie the antiquary was a native. There are four ancient crosses in the parish, one of them being the famous "Four Hole Cross," a shaft about 8 feet in height, ornamented with scrolls and interlaced work, with a mutilated head. Lewarne House is the chief residence.

Neots, St., a market-town and parish, and the head of a union and county court district, in Huntingdonshire. The town stands on the river Ouse, at the boundary with Beds, 1 mile E from the Great North Road, and has a station on the main line of the G.N.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW from Huntingdon, and 51 from London. It takes its name from the same recluse who gave name to St Neot in Cornwall; includes on the S the suburb of Eynesbury, where there was a Benedictine monastery; was the scene in 1648, at a bridge on the Ouse, of the capture of the Earl of Holland, who was one of the partisans of Charles I.; consists chiefly of two wide well-built streets, with handsome rectangular market-place. It is governed by a district council under the Local Government Act, 1894, consisting of thirteen members; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; and has a head post office, three banks, some good hotels, a police station, a corn exchange, a church, Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, an endowed school founded in 1760, and two other elementary schools; and publishes a weekly newspaper. The Public Rooms, on the east side of the river Ouse, are capable of seating about 500 persons. The Victoria Museum, which was opened in 1887, stands in the High Street, and is chiefly devoted to natural history. There are a library and literary institute founded in 1863, and a working men's club established in 1881. There is a common of about 145 acres. A cemetery of 3 acres was formed in 1879. Eynesbury suburb, which is noticed separately, is separated from the town by a streamlet called the Hen Brook, and occupies the site of a Roman station. The Benedictine monastery there was founded in 974 by Earl Alric and his wife Ethelfleda; became associated with St Neot by the furtive conveyance to it of his relics from Cornwall; was made a cell to Bec Abbey in Normandy in 1113 by Rohais de Clere; was given at the dissolution to the Cromwells, and has left some remains. The Police Station of St Neots is a neat building, and stands adjoined to an apartment in which the petty sessions are held. The Corn Exchange was built in 1863 at a cost of £4000, and is a fine edifice in the Tudor style. The business of the county court is transacted here. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a building in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, N and S porches, and a beautiful pinnacled tower 128 feet high; and is large, elegant, and symmetrical. In the chancel there is a beautiful and elaborately carved monument to Mr George William Powley and Jane Catherine his wife. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely; net value, £160 with residence. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and fairs on Ascension Day, on the day three weeks after Ascension Day, on the Thursday after 11 Oct., and on the Thursday preceding 17 Dec. A statute fair, the date of which is fixed annually, is held on a Thursday in the latter part of Sept. There are large engineering works, extensive paper mills on a common about a mile from the town, by the side of the river Ouse, and large breweries, steam flour-mills, and some maltings. The parish contains also the hamlets of Monks Hardwick and Wintingham. Acreage, 3695; population, 2962. The manor of St Neots belongs to the Earl of Sandwich, and that of Monks Hardwick to the Rowley family, whose seat is Priory Park. The mansion stands on a gentle eminence in the midst of a park of 100 acres. Monks Hardwick House was the residence of the Cromwells, and stands within a large rectangular moated area. An ancient chapel, founded in 1288, formerly stood at Wintingham. Friar Hugh of St Neots, Bishop F. White, and lord mayors Drope and Gedney were natives.

Nepicar, a hamlet in Wrotham parish, Kent, 1 mile SE of Wrotham.

Neroche, a quondam forest and an ancient British camp on the S border of Somerset, 7 miles SSE of Taunton. The forest was long a waste, yet retains some portions of its ancient wood. The camp bears the name of Neroche Castle,

NESS, LITTLE

is situated on Buckland Down, comprises extensive earthworks with partial construction of stone, and is supposed to date from the time of the Belgic invasion.

Nerquis, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Mold parish, Flintshire. The village stands $\frac{2}{3}$ miles S by W of Mold, and has a post office under Mold; money order and telegraph office, Mold. The township comprises 2318 acres; population, 741. Nerquis Hall was built by the Wynnes in 1683, and is now the seat of the Fletcher family. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1844. Population, 830. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St Asaph; gross value, £105 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Mold. The church is modern. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Nesbit, a township in Doddington parish, Northumberland, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Wooler, and 2 from Ewart station on the N.E.R. Post town, Doddington; money order and telegraph office, Wooler. Acreage, 2511; population, 213. The Earl of Durham is lord of the manor.

Nesbitt, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland, $\frac{9}{10}$ miles ENE of Hexham, and 5 from Wylam station on the N.E.R. Post town, Newcastle; money order and telegraph office, Stamfordham. Acreage, 859; population, 42. The manor belongs to the Riddell family.

Nesbitt, a township in Hart parish, Durham, on the Hartlepool railway, $\frac{6}{10}$ miles NW of Hartlepool. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Hartlepool. Acreage, 533; population, 11.

Nesfield-with-Langbar, a township in Ilkley parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Wharfe, $\frac{6}{10}$ miles E by S of Skipton, and 2 from Ilkley station on the Otley and Ilkley Joint railway. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Ilkley. Acreage, 1925; population, 145. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor. There are a mission church and a Wesleyan chapel.

Ness, a topographical word signifying "a headland."

Ness, a village and a township in Neston parish, Cheshire. The village stands near the estuary of the Dee, 1 mile SSE of Great Neston, and is a pleasant place. The township comprises 1191 acres of land and 4 of water, with 840 of foreshore. Den Hall is the chief residence.

Nesscliffe, a village and a township in Great Ness parish, Salop, 1 mile W of Great Ness. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Shrewsbury. A rocky cliff is here, with a cave, said to have been the retreat in 1564 of an outlaw, Humphrey Kynaston. A fair is held on the last Monday in April.

Ness, East and West, a joint township, East Ness being in Hovingham parish, and West Ness in Stograve parish, in the N. R. Yorkshire. East Ness stands on the river Ely, near the Roman road from Cleveland to Malton, $\frac{2}{10}$ miles NE of Hovingham, and $\frac{3}{10}$ from Slingsby station on the N.E.R. West Ness is 3 miles from Slingsby and 3 from Hovingham. Post town, York; money order office, Slingsby; telegraph office, Hovingham. Acreage, 1405; population, 95. The manor, with Ness Hall, belongs to the Kendall family. Limestone is worked, and Roman relics have been found. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Ness, Great, a township and a parish in Salop. The township lies $\frac{3}{10}$ miles SSW of Baschurch station on the G.W.R., and 8 NW by W of Shrewsbury. The parish contains also the townships of Alderton, Felton Botler, Hop-ton, Kinton, Nesscliffe, and Wilcott. Nesscliffe has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Shrewsbury. Acreage, 3981; population, 584. The manor belongs to the Earl of Bradford. Ness Strange has belonged to the Edwards family since 1660. A remarkable cave is in the parish, divided into two sections by a massive rock pillar, and inscribed with the date 1564 and the initials of the outlaw Humphrey Kynaston. Fine red sandstone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; gross value, £254 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, of different periods, and was partially restored in 1880. Remains of an ancient cross are in the churchyard.

Ness, Great, a hamlet in Sevenoaks parish, Kent, 2 miles NNE of Sevenoaks.

Ness, Little, a parish in Salop, $\frac{2}{10}$ miles SW of Baschurch station on the G.W.R., and $\frac{7}{10}$ NW of Shrewsbury. It contains the townships of Adcote and Milford, and its post town

is Baseburch. Acreage, 1406; population, 284. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Baseburch, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church is partly Norman, has a bell-gable, and contains an ancient font.

Neston, a parish in Cheshire, on the estuary of the Dee, around the town of Great Neston. It contains the townships of Great Neston, Little Neston, N-ss, Willaston, Ledsham, Irlay, Thornton Hough, and Leighton. Acreage, 10,567; population of the civil parish, 5342; of the ecclesiastical, 3704. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester; net value, £400 with residence. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. Thornton Hough and Willaston are separate ecclesiastical parishes.

Neston, Great, a township in Neston parish, Cheshire. The town stands on the coast of the Dee estuary, 12 miles NW of Chester, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, called Neston, under Chester, and a station of the same name on the Birkenhead railway. It unites with Parkgate to form an urban district council. The town-hall was erected in 1878, and contains the offices of the district council, an assembly-room, rooms for the literary society, and a branch bank. The petty sessions of the Wirral Division are held at Neston. The township comprises 1401 acres of land and 4 of water, with 66 of adjacent tidal water and 1052 of foreshore; population, 2240. The church was originally Norman, and was rebuilt in 1876, with the exception of the tower, which is of Perpendicular date, and contains a fine peal of eight bells. It consists of chancel with chapels, nave, aisles with chapels, N and S porches, and an embattled tower, and contains an ancient font and numerous monuments. There is a Presbyterian chapel.

Neston, Little, a township in Neston parish, Cheshire, on the estuary of the Dee, 1 mile SE of Great Neston. It comprises 1208 acres of land and 6 of water, in addition to 6 of adjacent tidal water and 486 of foreshore; population, 1012. There are Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Neswick, a township in Bainton parish in the E. R. Yorkshire, 6 miles SW of Great Driffield. Post town, Great Driffield; money order and telegraph office, North Dalton. Acreage, 987; population, 54. Neswick Hall is a fine old mansion.

Netchwood, a hamlet in Ditton Priors parish, Salop, near the river Severn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Bridgnorth.

Neteshead. See NEATISHEAD.

Nether Alderley. See ALDERLEY.

Netheravon, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands on the river Avon, 5 miles N by W of Amesbury, and 7 S by E of Woodborough station on the G.W.R., and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Salisbury. The parish contains also the tithing of Chisenbury-de-la-Folly. Acreage, 3536; population of the civil parish, 505; of the ecclesiastical, 552. There is a parish council consisting of nine members and a chairman. The manor, with Netheravon House, belongs to the Beach family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £165 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is ancient, has been restored, and has a pinnacled tower. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. Sydney Smith was curate.

Nether Beck, a streamlet of the S of Cumberland, issuing from a tarn near the Pillar, and running southward past the W side of Yewbarrow, to the middle of the NW side of Wast Water.

Nether Broughton. See BROUGHTON, NETHER.

Netherbury, a village and a parish in Dorsetshire. The village lies on the river Brit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Beaminster, and 5 miles from Bridport station on the G.W.R. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The civil parish contains also the tithings of Ashe, Bowood, and Melplash, and part of the hamlet of Loscombe. Acreage, 6274; population, 1454. It is divided into two ecclesiastical districts—Netherbury-cum-Solway (population, 1071) and Melplash (412). There is a parish council consisting of eleven members. Upper and Greater Stronde, Hatchlands, and Slape are the chief residences. The old manor house, called Melplash Court, formerly the seat of the More family, is now a farmhouse. The land is very fertile, and is watered by numerous streamlets traversing wooded ravines. A considerable area is occupied by elder orchards. There is a flax and tow manufactory. The living is a vicarage,

united with the chapelry of Ashe, in the diocese of Salisbury; value, £175 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is Early Perpendicular, in good condition, with a tower and chancel. It has been restored, and contains a monument to one of the More family. The great tithes used to form the endowments of the three prebendaries connected with the parish—the prebendary of "Netherbury-in-Terrâ," "Netherbury-in-Ecclesia," and "Slape"—but are now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The unendowed prebends as canons still occupy their stalls in the Cathedral Church. The vicarage of Melplash is a separate benefice. There are four dissenting chapels—one in Netherbury, one in Weytoun, and two in Solway Ashe.

Netherby Hall, in Arthuret parish, Cumberland, adjacent to the boundary with Scotland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Longtown station on the North British railway. The river Esk runs through the estate. Near here is the site of an old Roman station, and many Roman remains have been found. It is the seat of the Graham family, and contains a rich collection of Roman coins and other relics found in the vicinity. The Netherby estate belonged to the Stotevilles, passed through the Wakes, the Duchy of Lancaster, the Cliffords, and others, to the Gabriams; extended along the Esk to the amount of about 30,000 acres, included a considerable portion, now drained and cultivated, of the Solway moss, and figures in the well-known ballad, "There was mounting 'mong Graemes of the Netherby clan."

Netherby, in the W. R. Yorkshire. See KEARBY-WITH-NETHERBY.

Nether Cerne. See CERNE NETHER.

Nethercote, a hamlet in Warkworth parish, Northamptonshire, near the boundary with Oxfordshire, 1 mile from Warkworth village.

Nethercote, a hamlet in Tackley parish, Oxfordshire, on the river Cherwell and the Oxford Canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Woodstock.

Nethercote, a hamlet in Wolvehampton parish, Warwickshire, near the Oxford Canal, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Southam.

Nethercott, a hamlet in Braunton parish, Devonshire, 5 miles WNW of Barnstaple.

Nether Denton. See DENTON, NETHER.

Netherfield, a hamlet and an ecclesiastical parish in Sussex. The hamlet lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Battle station on the S.E.R., and has a post office under Battle; money order and telegraph office, Battle. The parish was constituted in 1862. Population, 446. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester; gross value, £200 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church was built in 1860, after designs by S. S. Tenlon; it is a beautiful edifice, with a very fine curved stone and marble reredos, and four painted windows in the chancel, the E one of which is a memorial window, also one on the S side of the nave in memory of the late vicar, and together with parsonage and schools was erected and endowed by Lady Webster in memory of her deceased husband, Sir Godfrey Webster.

Netherfold, a hamlet in Kimberworth township, Rotherham parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles W of Rotherham.

Nethergate, a hamlet in Haxey parish, Lincolnshire, three-quarters of a mile W of Haxey village.

Nether Graveship, a township in Kendal parish, Westmorland. It lies on both sides of the river Kent, 1 mile from Kendal railway station, and within the municipal borough of Kendal. Acreage, 358; population, 877.

Nether Green, a hamlet in Upper Hallam township, Sheffield parish, in the W. R. Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Sheffield.

Nether Haddon. See HADDON, NETHER.

Netherhall, the seat of the Senhouse family in the W of Cumberland, on the river Ellen, near Maryport. It was formerly called Aineburgh Hall and Ellenborough Hall.

Netherhall, the quondam ancient moated seat of the Colt family, on the W border of Essex, near Roydon. It was taken down in 1775, but a fine old gateway of it, with flanking tower, still remains.

Nether Hallam. See HALLAM, NETHER.

Nether Kellet. See KELLET, NETHER.

Nether Padley. See PADLEY, NETHER.

Nethershire, a hamlet in Ecclesfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ecclesfield village.

NETHER SILTON

Nether Silton. See SILTON, NETHER.

Nether Staveley, a township in Staveley parish, Westmorland. It lies on the river Keat, half a mile from Staveley station on the L. & N.W.R. Post town and money order and telegraph office, Staveley. Acreage, 2563; population, 444.

Netherstead, a place in the N of Beds, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bedford.

Nether Stowey. See STOWEY, NETHER.

Nether Street, a place in the centre of Wiltshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Devizes.

Nether Street, a place in the N of Middlesex, near Finchley.

Nether Thong, a township in Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 5 miles from Huddersfield, and 1 mile from Thongsbridge station on the L. & Y.R. It has a post office under Huddersfield; money order office, Thongsbridge; telegraph office, Holmfirth. Acreage of the township, 795; population, 965; and of the ecclesiastical parish, 1495. There is an urban district council consisting of nine members. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Wakefield; net value, £160 with residence. The church, erected in 1830, in the Early English style, was restored in 1877. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. The chief industry is woollen manufactures.

Netherthorpe, a hamlet in Ashton-with-Angthon parish, W. R. Yorkshire, 8 miles E by S of Sheffield.

Netherton, a hamlet in Fyfield parish, Berks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Abingdon.

Netherton, a hamlet in Frodsham lordship and parish, Cheshire, near Frodsham. Castle Park is the chief residence.

Netherton, a hamlet in Combinteighhead parish, Devonshire, 1 mile from Combinteighhead village.

Netherton, a place in the NW of Hants, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Andover.

Netherton, a place in Ledbury parish, Herefordshire, 3 miles ENE of Ledbury.

Netherton, a place in Brampton Abbots parish, Herefordshire, 1 mile N of Ross.

Netherton, a township in Sefton parish, Lancashire, on the river Alt and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 6 miles N by E of Liverpool, and 2 from Aintree station on the Cheshire Lines Committee railway and the L. & Y.R. It has a post office under Liverpool; money order and telegraph office, Aintree. Acreage, 1126; population, 551. The manor belongs to the Earl of Sefton, who is the chief landowner. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Netherton, a village in Bedlington parish, Northumberland, on the N.E.R., 2 miles SSE of Morpeth. It has a station on the railway, and a post office, known as Nedderton, under Newcastle; money order and telegraph office, Bedlington. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor.

Netherton, a township in Crophoroe parish, Worcestershire, near Elmley Castle, 2 miles S of Crophorne village. It forms part of Elmley Castle ecclesiastical parish, and has remains of an ancient chapel. Acreage, 737; population, 69.

Netherton, a village and an ecclesiastical parish in Dudley parish, Worcestershire. The village stands on the Stourbridge Canal, near the boundary with Staffordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Dudley. It has a station on the G.W.R., and a post, money order, and telegraph office under Dudley. The ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1844. Population, 12,418. The manor belongs to the Earl of Dudley. There are some good residences. Mineral springs, similar to those of Cheltenham, with baths, are at Saltwells Wood. Scythes, spades, shovels, boilers, iron tanks, iron boats, gascimeters, and chain cables are extensively manufactured; coal and ironstone are mined; and there are breweries and malthouses. A public hall, free library, police and fire station was erected in 1895. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; gross value, £300 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Dudley. The church was built in 1830 and was restored in 1886. It stands on an eminence, and is a conspicuous object for many miles round. There are chapels of ease at Darby End and Dudley Wood. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and New Connexion Methodist chapels.

Netherton, a hamlet in Kidderminster parish, Worcestershire, near Kidderminster.

Netherton, a large village in South Crossland township, Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Huddersfield. It has a station on the L. & Y.R., and a post,

NETLEY

money order, and telegraph office under Huddersfield. There are Conservative and Liberal clubs, an Oddfellows' hall, and Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Netherton, a village in Thornhill parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wakefield, and 3 from Horbury station on the L. & Y.R. It has a post office under Wakefield; money order and telegraph office, Middleton. The Beaumont family are lords of the manor and principal landowners. There are a mission church and Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Netherton Hall, a seat in Devonshire, under Chichehead, 3 miles S of Hooiton. An ancient single ditch entrenchment called Farway Castle is on Chichehead.

Netherton North Side, a township in Alwinton parish, Northumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Alwinton, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ from Rothbury station on the North British railway. It has a post office of the name of Netherton, under Rothbury; money order office, Harbottle; telegraph office, Alwinton. Acreage, 762; population, 51.

Netherton South Side, a township in Alwinton parish, Northumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Alwinton, and 6 from Rothbury station on the North British railway. Post town, Rothbury; money order and telegraph office, Alwinton. Acreage, 731; population, 82.

Nethertown, a hamlet in Hamstall Ridware parish, Staffordshire, on the river Trent, 4 miles E of Rugeley.

Nethertown, a hamlet in St Bees parish, Cumberland, with a station on the Furness railway.

Nether Wallop. See WALLOP, NETHER.

Nether Wasdale. See WASDALE, NETHER.

Netherwent St Bride. See BRIDE NETHERWENT, ST.

Nether Whitacre. See WHITACRE, NETHER.

Netherwiton, a village, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish in Northumberland, 3 miles from Ewesley, $6\frac{1}{2}$ from Meldon, and 8 from Scots Gap station on the North British railway. There is a post office under Morpeth; money order and telegraph office, Hartburn. Acreage of the township, 3930; population, 173; of the ecclesiastical parish, 345. There is a woollen factory. Netherwiton Hall is the seat of the Trevelyan family, who are lords of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Newcastle; net value, £142 with residence. Patron, the Vicar of Hartburn. The church is in the Early English style, and was enlarged in 1886. The chancel was restored and re-roofed, and a new organ erected, in 1881.

Nether Worton. See WORTON, NETHER.

Netley, a place in the centre of Salop, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Shrewsbury.

Netley or Netley Abbey, a tithing in Hound parish, Hants, on the NE side of Southampton Water, 1 mile from Netley station on the L. & S.W.R., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Southampton. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Southampton. It contains ruins of an ancient abbey, a transmuted old castle, and a great military hospital; and is a favourite resort of transient visitors and pleasure parties. The name Netley is possibly a corruption of Natan Leaga, the Saxon designation of a great wooded tract, probably more or less identical with the New Forest; but has been generally regarded as a transmutation of Letley, and as derived from the Latin *Latus Locus* or *de lato loco*, signifying "the happy spot." The scenery was naturally very fine; it became much enhanced by the artificial features, particularly those of the abbey; and it now presents its old attractions in altered forms, and has acquired new ones. The abbey ruins have been denuded of much overshadowing wood, and have been otherwise changed; the old castle, which was one of those built by Henry VII. for the protection of the southern coast, has been converted into a private residence; and the military hospital, with vast extent of masonry and with striking embellishments, has been erected; but the scenic features, in most other respects, continue to be what they were when Horace Walpole wrote in 1755. "How," says he, "shall I describe Netley to you? I can only by telling you it is the spot in the world which I and Mr Chute wish. The ruins are vast, and retain fragments of beautiful fretted roof pendant in the air, with all variety of Gothic patterns of windows wrapped round and round with ivy. Many trees are sprouted up among the walls, and only want to be increased with cypresses. A hill rises above the abbey, encircled

with wood. The fort, in which we would build a tower for habitation, remains with two small platforms. This little castle is buried under the abbey in a wood, in the very centre, on the edge of the hill. On each side breaks in the view of the Southampton Sea, deep blue, glistening with silver and vessels; on one side terminated by Southampton, on the other by Calshot Castle; and the Isle of Wight rising above the opposite hills. In short, they are not the ruins of Netley but of Paradise. Oh! the purple abbots! what a spot had they chosen to alumber in! The scene is so beautifully tranquil, yet so lively, they seem only to have retired into the world."

The abbey was founded in the time of Henry III., either by the king himself or by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; was dedicated to the Virgin and to Edward the Confessor; was colonized by Cistercian monks from Beaulieu Abbey; was never so much enriched as to have more than £100 of estimated annual revenue; was given at the dissolution to Sir W. Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester; passed to the son of Protector Somerset, Earl of Hertford, who here entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1560; went in 1700 to Sir Bartlett Lucy, in whose time the church continued entire, and who sold the materials of it to a builder of Southampton; was reduced to a state of ruin partly by that builder, partly by subsequent depredators; belongs now to the Chamberlayne family; and underwent considerable restoration, with addition of a new small chapel of ease, in 1860-61. The ruins are extensive, present a good specimen of the architecture of their age, and are now very well kept; but they are far from rich in architectural details, and they owe not a little of their attraction to the mere beauty of their situation. The great gate is on the S, and opens into the fountain or cloister court. That court is a square of 114½ feet each way, and once had cloisters along the S, the W, and the N sides. Some domestic buildings, with marks of modern alterations, are on the S side and part of the W side; the parlour, the refectory, the buttery and the kitchen begin on the S part of the E side, and extend southward about 55 feet beyond the line of the S side; the passage to the inner court pierces the E side immediately N of the parlour; the chapter-house and two sacristies are on the E side, to the N of that passage; the nave of the church extends along all the N side; the rest of the church extends eastward to mid-distance of the inner court; a raised terrace, supposed to have surrounded all the inner court, extends along the N side of that court; and a ruined building, supposed to have been the abbot's lodgings, stands detached off the NE corner of the inner court. The refectory was beneath the dormitory, measures 45 feet by 24, is divided into two alleys by four pillars, and has windows of two lancet lights and foliated head-circles. The kitchen measures 48 feet by 18; retains its groining, but has lost the ribs; and contains a remarkable fireplace of the 13th century. The chapter-house measures 36 feet by 36, and is divided by four pillars into nave and aisles. The church is cruciform, measures 211½ feet from W to E and 56½ feet along the transepts, and had an E chapel in each of the transepts, the N one now a mere fallen mass. The nave is of eight bays, the choir of five, and both have aisles. The clerestory is deeply recessed, and consists of triplets included by a common arch in each bay, but there was no triforium. The E window forms two trifoliated lights, with foliated head-circle. A tower is traditionally said to have risen from the centre, to have been crowned with lofty pinnacles, and to have served as a landmark to mariners coming up Southampton Water.

An inscription was found during the restoration, proving the abbey to have been really built during the time of Henry III.; and the tombstone of one of the monks, of date 1431, also was found. Many verses have been written on "Netley's ruins," by Keats, Sotheby, Bowles, and others, and the following sonnet by Bowles may be taken as a specimen:—

"Fall'n pile! I ask not what has been thy fate,—
But when the weak winds, wafted from the main,
Through each lone arch, like spirits that complain,
Come hollow to my ear, I meditate
On this world's passing pageant, and the lot
Of those who once might proudly in their prime
Have stood, with giant port; till, bow'd by time
Or injury, their ancient boast forgot,

They might have sunk, like thee; though thus forlorn,
They lift their head, with venerable hairs
Besprent, majestic yet, and as in scorn
Of mortal vanities and short-lived cares:
Even so doat thou, lifting thy forehead grey,
Smile at the tempest and Time's sweeping away."

The royal military hospital, for sick and wounded soldiers, sprang out of a lack of accommodation for such during the Crimean War, and was founded in 1857. It occupies 10 acres of ground, stands in a plot of about 193 acres, is situated at a very short distance from the abbey ruins, on a high and gently sloping bank, about 350 yards from high-water mark, and immediately under a prolongation of the wooded hill which rises behind the abbey; is in the Decorated Italian style, of purple bricks and Portland stone; extends upwards of a quarter of a mile in length from N to S; comprises a massive and highly-decorated centre, two main wings, and detached rear buildings; is estimated to have cost for ground, construction, and furnishing, about £500,000, and contains accommodation for 1000 patients, besides officers, attendants, and servants. The centre is adorned with a noble portico of double columns of Portland stone, rises four storeys, with a width of 216 feet, is crowned with a dome-shaped campanile, rising to the height of 150 feet; and is chiefly appropriated to the officers, and to surgical and medical departments, but includes bath-rooms, a large swimming-bath, and a library. The two main wings rise three storeys, measure each about 600 feet in length and 70 feet in height, have each a light ornamental belfry tower at the extremity; look, as seen from the outside, to be almost all windows; and are appropriated to the great mass of the convalescents. The kitchen, with the cooking-offices, stands in the rear of the main building; communicates with it by a passage of covered windows, and is surmounted by two dining-rooms, each 60 feet by 32, for such inmates as are well enough to assemble at meal hours. The chapel is situated similarly to the kitchen; measures 100 feet in length, 63 feet in width, and 50 feet in height, and has simple yet handsome and appropriate decorations. Other buildings also are in the rear, and quite detached; some of them for orderly, store, guard, ablution, and post-mortem rooms; others forming the wards, each two storeys high, 40 feet long and 24 feet wide, for convalescent officers, and for convalescents from cutaneous, febrile, or ophthalmic disorders. The surrounding grounds are disposed in terraces and in gardens. A monument to the officers who fell in the Crimean War was erected on the river front of the grounds in 1865; is a beautiful structure in the style of the beginning of the 13th century; consists chiefly of Portland stone, with columns in polished Derbyshire marble; comprises a four-stepped base about 5 feet high, divisional pillars at the angles of the base, an octagonal arcade resting on coupled columns of polished marble, eight tablets inscribed with the names of officers, a smaller surmounting octagonal arcade also resting on columns of polished marble, four niches with emblematic sculptures relative to the purposes of the hospital, and a terminal column crowned with a finial large cross, and rises altogether to the height of 56 feet.

Netley or Netley Marsh, a parish in Hants, separated from Eling parish in 1894, 2 miles from Totton station, 2½ from Lyndhurst Road station on the L. & S.W.R., and 6 W by N of Southampton. It has a post office of the name of Netley Marsh, under Southampton; money order and telegraph office, Totton. The parish includes the hamlets of Calmoor, Bartley, Woodlands, and Ower. Population, 1177. The parish council consists of seven members. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; value, £114 with residence. The church is a handsome edifice in the Early English style, and was erected in 1855. There is a mission church at Calmoor.

Netley Place, a seat in the centre of Surrey, 5½ miles W of Dorking. It belonged at one time to Netley Abbey in Hants, and belongs now to the Lomax family.

Netteswell or Nettleswell, a parish, with a village, in Essex, 1 mile S of Burnt Mill station on the G.E.R., 2 miles S of the river Stort at the boundary with Herts, 2 SSW of Harlow, and 5 N from Epping. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office of the name of Netteswell Cross, under Harlow. Acreage, 1552; population, 555. The manor was

given by Harold II. to Waltham Abbey, and now belongs to the Phelps family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £135 with residence. The church, which is a small plain building of stone, consists of nave and chancel, with wooden turret and spire, and it contains some curious ornamental brickwork and some ancient brasses.

Nettlebed, a village and a parish in Oxfordshire. The village stands on an eminence of the Chiltern Hills, 5 miles NW of Henley station on the G.W.R.; is a pleasant place, with well-built, neat, and very clean principal street, contains several good inns and shops; is a polling place, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Henley-on-Thames, and a fair on the Monday before 29 Oct. The parish comprises 1172 acres; population, 697. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. Windmill Hill is 696 feet above the village, and commands beautiful and extensive views. Nettlebed Hill rises to a height of about 608 feet above sea-level. Some trade is done in beech timber, and bricks, tiles, and coarse potteryware are made from a greenish-white sandy clay which is found here in great abundance. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; net value, £100 with residence. The church was rebuilt in 1845, and is a plain edifice in the Decorated style. There is a Congregational chapel.

Nettlecombe, a tithing, conjoint with Mappercombe, in Poortock parish, Dorsetshire, 4½ miles NE of Bridport.

Nettlecombe, a tithing in Whitwell and Bonchurch parishes, Isle of Wight, 7½ miles SSE of Newport.

Nettlecombe, a parish in Somerset, 1 mile from Roadwater station on the West Somerset Mineral railway, and 6½ miles N by W of Wiveliscombe. Post town, Taunton; money order and telegraph office, Williton. It contains the hamlets of Baggearn Huish, Egypt, Conlton, Chitsome, Harpers, Holcombe Water, Torr, Slade, Vample Cross, Yean, and Woodford. Acreage, 3073; population of the civil parish, 269; of the ecclesiastical, 259. The manor, with Nettlecombe Court, belongs to the Trevelyan family. Nettlecombe Court is a very fine mansion, contains a grant deed of Nettlecombe estate of the time of Henry II., a miniature portrait of Charles I. worked with his own hair, and many other curiosities, and stands amid extensive and beautiful grounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells; gross value, £500 with residence. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower.

Nettlecombe Tont, a hill in the centre of Dorsetshire, 2½ miles WNW of Milton Abbas. It has a square, half-ditched, ancient camp of about 20 acres, and it commands a fine view of the surrounding country, including the Vale of Blackmore. The name Tont is probably a corruption of Thent, the name of a chief Egyptian deity, who was worshipped by the Celts as Thent Air, "the god of the dead."

Nettleden, a parish in Bucks, contiguous to Herts, 2½ miles NE of Berkhamstead station on the main line of the L. & N.W.R. Its post town is Hemel Hempstead; money order and telegraph office, Little Gaddesden. Acreage, 804; population, 115. Straw-plait is made here. The property belongs to Earl Brownlow, who is lord of the manor. In 1894 Nettleden was united to Potter Ead (1 mile distant, in Herts) as one living, a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; joint value, £190 with residence. Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church, a building of stone in the Perpendicular style, was built in 1470, and was partly rebuilt by the late Duke of Bridgewater; it contains a brass of the 16th century and some ancient monuments.

Nettleham, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands 2 miles WNW of Reepham station on the Hull and Lincoln branch of the M.S. & L.R., and 3 NE of Lincoln, and has a post and money order office under Lincoln; telegraph office, Lincoln. The parish comprises 3491 acres; population, 914. There is a parish council consisting of ten members. The manor belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and a palace of the bishops once stood here. Nettleham Hall is the seat of the Hood family, and stands on an eminence amid pleasant grounds. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lincoln; net value, £180 with residence. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, an ancient building of stone in Early English and Perpendicular styles, was restored in 1882. There are Free Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and some small charities.

Nettlesden. See NETTLEDEN.

Nettlestead, a village and a parish in Kent. The village stands on the river Medway, 1 mile SSW of Wateringbury station on the S.E.R., and 6 miles SW of Maidstone. It has a post office under Maidstone; money order and telegraph office, Wateringbury. The parish contains also the hamlets of West Barming and Nettlestead Green. Acreage, 1306; population of the civil parish, 514; of the ecclesiastical, 541. Nettlestead Place was the residence of the Pimpe family from the time of Edward I., passed to the Scotts and the Botellers, and has left some remains. About 140 acres have usually been under hops. Gravel pits are on the river, The hamlet of West Barming was formerly a separate parish, and still retains ecclesiastically a parochial status. The living of Nettlestead is a rectory, united with the rectory of West Barming, in the diocese of Canterbury; gross value, £390 with residence. The church is Early English, with a tower, and retains in its windows interesting ancient stained glass.

Nettlestead, a parish in Suffolk, 2½ miles W of Claydon station on the Ipswich and Norwich section of the G.E.R., and 5½ NW of Ipswich. Post town, Ipswich; money order and telegraph office, Needham Market. Acreage, 991; population, 62. The manor belonged to the Earls of Richmond, passed to Peter de Savoy, the Tipfotts, the Despençers, and the Wentworths, and gave to the last the title of Baron. It belongs now to the Prettyman family. Nettlestead Hall was the manor house, retains an ancient gateway bearing the arms of the Wentworths, and is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory, with Little Blakenham annexed, in the diocese of Norwich; gross value, £162. The church is a fine Gothic building of stone, and contains a handsome monument of Mr S. Sayer, of the time of Charles I. Boyse, one of the translators of the Bible, was a native.

Nettlestead Green. See NETTLESTEAD, Kent.

Nettlestone Green, a hamlet on the NE coast of the Isle of Wight, 2½ miles SE of Ryde.

Nettlestone Point, a small bold headland on the NE coast of the Isle of Wight, at Seaview village, 2½ miles ESE of Ryde. It formerly was crowned with a blockhouse for the defence of the island, and on that account is sometimes called Old Fort. The French invading force of 1545 landed here and occupied the blockhouse, which had been abandoned by its garrison, and they ventured hence inland, fell into an ambuscade, and were driven back with great loss to their ships. The rocks of the headland consist of rag or freestone, with silicious concretions passing into grit, and they abound in comminuted univalves.

Nettleswell. See NETTESWELL.

Nettleworth, a hamlet in Plawsworth township, Chester-le-Street parish, Durham, 2 miles from Chester-le-Street station on the N.E.R. It has a post and money order office under Chester-le-Street; telegraph office, Sacriston.

Nettleton, a village and a parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands very pleasantly in a valley, at the foot of a bold projection of the Wolds, called Nettleton Hill, 1 mile SSW of Caistor, and 2 miles ENE of Holton and Moortown stations on the Hull and Lincoln branch of the M.S. & L.R. It has a post office under Caistor; money order and telegraph office, Caistor. The parish comprises 3602 acres; population, 446. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. The manor belongs to the Richardson family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; gross value, £270 with residence. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1873. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Nettleton, a village and a parish in Wilts. The village stands half a mile SE of the boundary with Gloucestershire, 1½ WNW of Akeman Street, and 7 miles NW by W of Chippenham station on the G.W.R. Post town, Burton; money order office, Acton Turville; telegraph office, Badminton. Acreage, 1971; population, 379. There is a parish council consisting of seven members. A large barrow, with three stones of a cromlech, is in this parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is ancient and has a tower.

Nettleworth, a manor in Warsop parish, Notts, on the river Mann, 5½ miles N of Mansfield. It is the property of the Fitz-Herbert family.

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Netton, a hamlet in Bishopstone parish, Wiltshire, 3½ miles SSW of Wilton.

Netton, a hamlet in Duroford parish, Wiltshire, 2 miles SW of Amesbury.

Nevedon or Newendon, a parish in Essex, 2½ miles N by W of Pitsea station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, and 4½ SE of Billericay. It has a post office under Battles Bridge (S.O.); money order and telegraph office, Wickford. Acreage, 1013; population, 149. The manor appears on record so early as the time of Edward the Confessor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St Albans; net value, £141 with residence. The church, a building of stone in the Early English style, comprises nave and chancel, and was thoroughly restored in 1875.

Nevern, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on the rivulet Nevern, in a picturesque reach of deep wooded vale, 2 miles ENE of Newport, and 8 NW of Crymmych Arms station on the Whitland and Cardigan section of the G.W.R. It was once a borough, governed by a portreeve and burgesses. Post town, Newport. The parish includes Penllyn, Cilgwyn, and Henllys. Acreage, 14,712 of land and 188 of water (including 156 of foreshore); population, 1209. There is a parish council consisting of thirteen members. Llanhyfer Castle stood on an eminence above the village; is said to have been the chief palace of the princes of Dyfed; was probably the residence of Martin de Tours before he married the daughter of Rhys ap Gruffydd; was a square structure with a bastion at each angle; towered aloft on one side from the rim of a rocky ravine, and was defended on the other sides by a deep fosse excavated in the solid rock; it has left some traces. A short distance from the site of the castle on the roadside there is a cross called Pilgrim's Cross, shaped in the rock, with knee-marks underneath of the pilgrims who halted here on their way to the shrine of St David at St David's Cathedral. A mansion of the time of Henry VII. was the seat of Sir James ap Owain, passed to occupants of other families, and is now a farmhouse. Llwyngwair is a chief residence. A bridge, called Pont Baldwin, crosses the Nevern rivulet, and is said to have been the first or one of the earliest places at which Archbishop Baldwin and Geraldus preached the crusades. Pentre-evan, about 1½ mile from the village, is a remarkably large cromlech; has a capstone measuring 18 feet by 9; is so high that six persons on horseback can be sheltered under it; and is surrounded by a rude Druidical circle 150 feet in circumference. Another cromlech, with a furrow in the capstone, is at Llech-y-Drybedd. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Cilgwyn, in the diocese of St David's; gross value, £194 with residence. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Norman, with a tower, and contains a coffin-lid with an early Greek cross. The churchyard is planted with yew trees, and contains a very fine cross of the 9th century, 2 feet broad, 1½ foot thick, 13 feet high, circular at the

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top, and carved on all sides with knot-work. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels.

Nevern, The, a rivulet of the N of Pembrokeshire, rising in the Vrenoy-vawr Hills, and running about 10 miles in the direction of W by N to the sea at Newport Bay.

Neville Fifehead. See FIFEHEAD NEVILLE.

Neville's Cross, an ancient cross 1 mile west of the city of Durham. It commemorates the Battle of Red Hills or Neville's Cross, fought on 17 Oct., 1346, when David, king of Scotland, suffered a great defeat. Only parts of the shaft and steps now remain, and these were repaired in 1883, and enclosed with a wall and railing. In 1889 a large number of silver coins, enclosed in an urn, were found here.

Neville Tarring. See TARRING NEVILLE.

Nevill Holt. See HOLT or NEVILL HOLT.

Nevin or Nefyn, a small town and a parish in Carnarvonshire. The town stands on the W coast of the Lleyn Peninsula, under Carn Bodvean, 7 miles NW by W of Pwllheli. It is rapidly developing as a favourite seaside resort, as it has a fine beach quite safe for bathing at all states of the tide. It was the place where Edward I., in 1284, held a triumphal festival, with tournaments and other amusements, attended by a vast concourse of nobility and gentry, in celebration of the conquest of Wales; was made a borough by the Black Prince, but never attained to any considerable consequence. It consists of one long street with several branches, and is somewhat straggling and irregularly built. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Pwllheli. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Cricieth, and Pwllheli to form the Carnarvon district of boroughs, which sends one member to the House of Commons. The parish is coterminous with the borough, includes the village of Morfa Nevin, and comprises 1661 acres; population, 1798. There is a parish council consisting of fifteen members. Porthdynlleyn, 1½ mile WSW of the village, ranks as a suburb to Carnarvon; is believed to have been used as a port by the Romans; and retains in its neighbourhood strong entrenchments which appear to have been Roman. It was proposed during the railway mania to make it the chief mail packet station to Ireland in lieu of Holyhead, and also a terminus of railways in connection with the Great Western system. Nant Gwrtheyrn was the final retreat of Vortigern, where he died and was buried, and his remains have been discovered in a large mound on the E side of the valley. Carn Bodvean rises abruptly from a plain to a height of about 900 feet, and commands a fine panoramic view. The walks along the cliffs overlooking the beach are very fine, and there are splendid views of Anglesey, and even Wicklow Hills are visible. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor; net value, £121 with residence. The church has a curious narrow tower, and is good. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and a chapel of ease at Morfa Nevin.

